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EDITORIAL - THE WORK CONTINUES

Members of NESAG and others are still busy working away finding out more information, following new leads, writing and giving talks. Patricia Hix continues work on the Ladies Minute Book. John Charlton's book *Hidden Chains* is selling well, and he has been asked to give several more talks (see below). Peter Livsey is building up a fuller and fascinating biography about William Fifefield (see my article *Black People in the North East* in North East History 39, 2008). Valerie Glass is working on the Forsters of Berwick. David Richardson's work on the Hedleys has revealed yet another relevant will and another involvement of John Graham Clarke (see his note below). Liz O'Donnell hopes to have an essay on the free produce movement published in March. Tyne & Wear Archives continues to host the NESAG Newsletter in its Publications section of its website. I will be talking about black abolitionists in the North East at a symposium at the University of Liverpool 23-25 April (programme to be announced). Susan Snell at the Library & Museum of Freemasonry is looking for more detail about Loveless/ace Overton (see NESAG Newsletter 4). Her colleagues are looking into Overton's fellow army freemasons. Anna Kett, a part-time postgraduate student, is researching the free produce movement and her work will be adding to our knowledge and understanding of Anna and Henry Richardson. - Sean Creighton, NESAG Co-ordinator.

Further information about NESAG from sean.creighton@btinternet.com

Issues 1-4 can be seen on the Tyne & Wear Archives website:

www.tyneandweararchives.org.uk/publications

THE FLY - NEWCASTLE'S SLAVE TRADING SHIP

The only confirmed slave trading ship setting out from Newcastle was the Fly in 1776. The details now appear on the University of Hull's website www.slavevoyages.com/tast/index.faces

After going on a walk led by John Charlton on Friday 2 January, Roger Fern at Newcastle University. He took the following information off the site.

Voyage 79042, *Fly* (1776). Flag: Great Britain.

Place constructed: Great Britain, port unspecified. Place registered: Newcastle upon Tyne. Rig:

Sloop. Tonnage: 50. Standardized tonnage: 92. Guns mounted: 10.

Outcome of voyage for slaves: Slaves disembarked in Americas

Outcome of voyage if ship captured: Not captured

Outcome of voyage for owner: Delivered slaves for original owners

Place where voyage began: Newcastle upon Tyne

First place of slave purchase: Saint-Louis

Principal place of slave purchase: Saint-Louis

First place of slave landing: Pensacola. Principal place of slave landing: Pensacola

Place where voyage ended: London

Region where voyage began: England

First region of slave purchase: Senegambia and offshore Atlantic

Principal region of slave purchase: Senegambia and offshore Atlantic

First region of slave landing: Florida. Principal region of slave landing: Florida

Region where voyage ended: England

Year arrived with slaves: 1776. Date voyage began: 1776-01-16. Date voyage completed: 1777-07-18

Captain's name: Wood, Hamilton, Newman, Thomas. Crew at voyage outset: 12

Total slaves embarked: 119. Total slaves disembarked: 93

This information was compiled from: ADM7/100: The National Archives (Kew, UK) Admiralty Records List, 7 Mar 1777: Lloyds' Lists (1741, 1744, 1747-53, 1755, 1757-58, 1760-77, 1779-1808) ADM68/203,232: The National Archives

Ian Whitehead, Keeper of Maritime History at Tyne & Wear Museums, has commented: 'I was interested to see what a small vessel she was - a simple sloop rig, so just one mast, and from the tonnage given she was only about the length of a cricket pitch.' The mind boggles at the idea of such a small boat being able to carry 119 enslaved Africans and 12 crew. While I was accompanying a group of students from Central Lancashire University to the Library at Quakers' Friends Meeting House in Euston on 23 January, we saw a drawing of a slaver captured by the Royal Navy in the 1820s which was also very small. There was not enough room on the lower deck for the slaves to stand up! They sat bent over! So it was possible for the Fly to handle 119 slaves.

If Roger and my experience of looking at the Hull website is typical it is difficult to interrogate.

ALBERT LEWIS, 'COLOURED VAGRANT' AT BELFORD AND GLENDALE WORKHOUSES'

Patricia Hix has been working as a volunteer on the National Archives digitisation of Poor Law records. In the course of her background reading she has recently read Janetta Bowen's book on Belford Workhouse *A Poor Little House*.

The Story of Belford Union Workhouse and Its People from 1836 to 1930. (Writer's Printshop. 2005). Bowen refers to Albert Lewis 'a coloured vagrant' being there in 1889.

Lewis was admitted to Belford Workhouse suffering from epileptic fits. He claimed that he was a Gentlemen's Butler. The other inmates told the Workhouse Master, Mr. Treble that Lewis earned a living at fairs selling quack medicines. Lewis wanted to be discharged on 1 March to go to the Berwick Hiring Fair. The Master discharged him. The workhouse doctor, Dr. Burman objected to this without consulting

him first about Lewis's medical condition. He complained to the Local Government Board. The Guardians exonerated the Master. (The full paragraph in the book can be seen on the Google book version, p. 145)

Patricia comments: It is not clear if Lewis was just another artful vagrant or his story of being

a butler stemmed from his fear of harsh treatment for vagrants, as was the practice in the colonies after emancipation and he was unsure of treatment in Great Britain. It is also not clear if he had been a slave in the past and if so where or if he was a British born coloured man. There is no indication given in this book of his age.

WILLS RELATING TO JAMAICA OF TESTATORS WITH NORTH EAST CONNECTIONS

David Richardson writes:

The National Archives in Kew, London, (TNA) holds Prerogative Court of Canterbury wills. These can be found at in full at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/wills.asp

The website, Jamaican Family Search (JFS), is a very interesting cornucopia of records about Jamaica dating from 1655 to 1947 and covers a range of aspects of Jamaican life - including wills of some Jamaican residents. These can be found in full at www.jamaicanfamilysearch.com

This article looks at wills of four people with connections to Jamaica and the North East of England. The testators are:-

Robert Hedley of Enfield, Middlesex	
Died 1773/4	TNA
Nicholas Trought of St James, Jamaica	
Died about 1800	TNA
James Hedley of Westmoreland, Jamaica	
Died about 1821	JFS
Edward Hedley of St James, Jamaica	
Died in July 1829	JFS

Robert Hedley of Enfield, Middlesex

During the late 17thC and most of the 18th Century three generations of Hedley children were christened in Enfield, which is now part of north London. In 1727 Robert Hedley was christened there. In the elections in 1747-1748 Robert Hedley of Enfield had voting rights in Alnwick, Northumberland because of property he held there.

The will of Robert (born 1727) was written in 1773 and in it leaves to his "reputed" wife sums of money "which are now due and owing to me from the estate and effects of James Shorter, late of the Island of Jamaica, gentleman, deceased." So far it's not clear if Robert Hedley was directly involved in Jamaica.

Nicholas Trought of St James, Jamaica

Nicholas Trought was probably a Liverpoolian by birth who in 1789 married Anna Maria Dunn in Durham City, having previously sired children in Jamaica with a mulatto woman. He was a land surveyor in the Parish of St James, Cornwall in the west of Jamaica. He died about 1800 - probably in Liverpool. He left money in his 1793 will to his mother in Liverpool and to his wife and others and to his "reputed" quadroon daughter Grace Trought - of whom more later - he left land and money.

His two coffee plantations in St James, Jamaica, i.e. Catadupa and Mocho, were bequeathed to his executors who were John Hilton, David Bernard, John Graham Clarke and John Dodshon, plus his wife etc. for the maintenance of his children. These four men were described as "my esteemed friends." John Graham Clarke was the Newcastle upon Tyne entrepreneur with known interests in Jamaica. The guardianship of the children during their minority was to rest with his widow and John Graham Clarke and John Dodshon of Darlington. The intention was that the coffee plantations would revert to his male descendent's when they reached their majority - but there doesn't appear to have been any sons.

James Hedley of Westmoreland, Jamaica

Despite details in his will of his siblings it has not yet been possible to identify his place of birth.

In the 1790s James Hedley was siring "reputed" children in the St James area. By 1804 James Hedley and a William Fairclough were owners of the Catadupa and Mocho estates.

The 1820 will of James Hedley leaves to Edward Hedley of St James land near to Montego Bay and occupied by Grace Trought - see above. James also leaves to Edward various items

including his gold seal bearing the Hedley Coat of Arms.

James also bequeaths money to his godson, Richard Eddleston Cook, son of William Cook of Chester Castle Estate in the parish of Hanover. James goes on in his will to imply that he has some attorney role in relation to Chester Castle estate. John Charlton in his recent book *Hidden Chains* cites John Whittingham, the Jamaican factor and lawyer of James Graham Clarke (son of John Graham Clarke) writing in 1831 about Lapland and Chester Castle.

Edward Hedley of St James, Jamaica

Edward Hedley was born near Elsdon, Northumberland in 1784 and became a merchant living in Cheviot House, Montego Bay, Jamaica. He died in 1829.

In his 1829 will he bequeathed money to his father and siblings, plus some specific items to

some family members. Most of the family were still in the Elsdon area but his brother, Samuel, who was one of his executors, was a banker in Newcastle. Edward left £400 for the manumission (freedom) and education of his reputed son but doesn't even mention his name!

Edward was uncle to the Thomas Hedley who founded of the Tyneside soap manufacturing company which was bought out by Proctor and Gamble in the 1930s.

These four wills show interesting and diverse links between Jamaica and the North East. Further work needs to be done to identify how the ownership of the Catadupa and Mocho coffee estates moved from the estate of Nicholas Trought to William Fairclough and James Hedley, who was this James Hedley and why he went to Jamaica in the 1790s.

TALKS

John Charlton on Slavery & Abolition in the North East:

23 February, Darlington History Club 7pm
26 February, Cramlington Local History Society 7pm
3 March, Pontleland U3A, 10 am
9 March, Whitley Bay, 10am
16 March, Spittal Tongues Local History Soc., 7.30pm
20 March, Benton Book Group, 8pm

John Charlton on 1819 and Reform:

19 March, Fawdon Local History Society. 7 p.m.

Music History: Charles Avison

18 February. 11am. Book launch

The Ingenious Mr Avison, Making Music and Money in Eighteenth-century Newcastle by Roz Southey, Margaret Maddison and David Hughes. Tyne Bridge Publishing, in association with The Avison Ensemble. Newcastle-upon-Tyne Literary & Philosophical Society, 23 Westgate Rd, NE1.

www.litandphil.org.uk/html_pages/LP_news.html.

The book cover picture shows Zoffany's painting 'The Sharp Family' who were keen musicians in County Durham.

Granville Sharp was a leading abolitionist. www.tynebridgepublishing.co.uk

The Archaeology of Slave Shipping

Jane Webster, Lecturer in Historical Archaeology,
University of Newcastle
Society of Antiquarians of Newcastle 26 August

RESEARCHING ON THE WEB

Research on the Internet is extremely useful because:

- it contains an increasing amount of information that is relevant
- it provides leads which make further

research easier in terms of verifying information from individuals and genealogical websites and entries on Wikipedia

- the Google Books project is continually adding new items and making improvements
- other specialist sites continue to be developed containing original documents and digitised texts.

Mitchell's Bibliography of West Indian Literature

This website has been invaluable in terms of identifying tracts by particular authors and for North East connections: www.books.ai. A pamphlet published in Newcastle by Thomas W B Hendy had already been identified in the British Library. Mitchell's site gives us more information about Hendy (see note below).

Using Google Books on the Internet

Researching for particular themes and people often throws up books that have been digitised by Google Books. Google is adding new books all the time, to the extent that it is probably worth re-doing searches every three months. To understand the project better have a look at the main page: <http://books.google.com>, and the news and explanations included on: <http://booksearch.blogspot.com/>

More and more old texts now show a link to downloadable plain text and pdf formats. e.g. Mackenzie:
<http://books.google.com/books?id=CPsVAAAAY>

NEWCASTLE CITY COUNCIL TRACTS CATALOGUE ON THE WEB

Newcastle City Council has added to its website the catalogue listing hundreds of local tracts in its Library e.g. http://library.newcastle.gov.uk/02_Catalogue/02_005_TitleInformation.aspx?rcn=N000198873 and lots of other pages.

The easiest thing to do is to go to its website and search 'Local Tracts'. The initial listing is not helpful in that only ten volumes of tracts come up on the screen. To find out what is in each volume you have to click on and read through and then go back to do the next one. The first 40 volumes have been looked at and the following have been identified as of particular interest:

E. D. Rendell. An authentic history of the rise, progress, and proceedings of the society

[AAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Newcastle&lr=&as_brr=3&rview=1](#). This allows print-offs.

If you search key words through the facility on the main Google Book webpage it will bring up every item with the word or phrase in it: e.g. 'Newcastle-upon-Tyne' shows 9,020 items, and 'Tyneside' 2,540. Each item can be clicked on to obtain further details. There is a problem in that general search words like Sunderland include surnames as well as the town. However refining down to districts gets a more manageable figure that is relevant to an area like Sunderland: Bishopswearmouth gives 311; Monkswearmouth 215. The advanced search facility allows you to search an exact phrase: 'Rev William Turner' gives 6,280. 'James Everett' gives 1,435, 'Thomas W B Hendy' gives 2.

An advanced search on 'John Graham Clarke' gives 147, 'James Losh' 614. 'Rev Robert Trotter' of whom there was more than one: 35, and 'George Thompson' of whom there was more than one: 1,942.

On the blue tool bar on some items there is a small rectangle and arrow. Clicking on this and then copying on a section of text allows you to copy and print that bit of text.

There continue to be many limitations in terms of whether a book has been digitised in its entirety or not depending on the agreements with libraries and publishers.

(Figures from December search.)

belonging to the New Jerusalem Church in Newcastle upon Tyne. Printed by John Marshall, 1828. Does it say anything about the society's position on slavery?

John Jackson. The substance of a lecture on British colonial slavery, delivered in the Music Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, on the 4th January, 1833. Newcastle: J. Blackwell, Printers, 1833. Class L326. This is also in the British Library.

Speech of George Thompson, Esq., at the Great Anti-Slavery Meeting, held in Hood Street Chapel, Newcastle, on Thursday, January 25, 1838. Gateshead : Printed by Lowthin & Douglas, 1838. Class L326.

James Everett. Negro slavery: the substance

of a speech delivered at the Anti-slavery meeting, held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Brunswick Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, on Thursday evening, April 19, 1838. Newcastle upon Tyne: Printed by Brown and Green, 1838. Class L326. This is Rev James Everett. The tract is not in the Lit & Phil or Robinson Special Collections or Anti Slavery International Recovered Histories or Samuel J May websites. There is an image of him at Northumberland Collections: SANT/BEQ/4/21/125A)

James Mather. Two lectures, delivered at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the constitutions and republican institutions of the United States. Newcastle upon Tyne : Henry Gibb, 1840. Class 973.

George Bird. Remarks on the meeting held at Newcastle, in favour of the Free Protestant Scotch Church. J. Blackwell, Printers, [1840-5?] (As Rendell)

Edward Hussey Adamson. Scholæ Novocastrensis alumni: brief notices of eminent men, educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Class L373 N536R. Work on Rev William Turner's school pupils by Patricia Hix has shown how useful this kind of publication is giving information about what pupils went on to do.

James Watkins. Struggles for freedom, or, the life of James Watkins, formerly a slave in Maryland, U.S., in which is detailed a graphic account of his extraordinary escape from slavery. Newcastle-on-Tyne : J. Watkins, 1864 . 23rd edition. Class L920 W334. Watkins was an escaped black slave abolitionist who lectured in Britain.

Radicalism

There are also a number of tracts in the collection on radical political issues including:

- Dialogue between a radical and a labourer. Newcastle. F. Walker. 1819. Class L427.82
- Proceedings of a public meeting, held on the Town Moor, on Monday, the 27th of May, 1833, to petition Parliament for the vote by ballot; universal suffrage; and annual parliaments; to call for the reduction of taxation, and the abolition of the Corn Laws. Newcastle. Printed by Eneas Mackenzie, 1833. Class L324.2

Richard Carlile and Newcastle

On 4 July 1834 before he left after a month's visit to Newcastle the radical journalist and pamphleteer Richard Carlile wrote his *A respectful address to the inhabitants of Newcastle upon Tyne and its vicinity*, in which he discusses Christianity. (No L220. Control No. N000144083. The text can be seen on: www.archive.org/details/twelveessayspubl00carl. Carlile had come to prominence with his eye witness account of the Peterloo Massacre in 1819. An image of the Newcastle poster protesting at the Peterloo Massacre can be seen on www.historyhome.co.uk/c-eight/distress/peter3.htm. One of the reactions to the Massacre was the attempt to assassinate the Cabinet by the followers of the former Newcastle radical Thomas Spence. One of the members of the Cato Street Conspiracy was the black radical William Davidson. Part of Carlile's letter to Sarah, Davidson's wife, can be seen on: www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/PRcato.htm).

A reply to Carlile's *Address* by George Field was published by Newcastle printer R. Edgar: *A letter to Mr. Richard Carlile, containing strictures on his address to the inhabitants of Newcastle*. (Control No. N000177863 www.books.ai/9th/Hen-Hik.htm. Carlile also prompted Charles Larkin's *A letter to the reformers of Newcastle and the neighbourhood*, printed by Eneas Mackenzie (1834) (L.324.28/N000185457), which in turn led to *A letter from Richard Carlile to Charles Larkin of the Newcastle Press* (L329/N000151477).

Carlile, Godfrey Higgins and Julian Hibbert

The interlinks between slavery, abolition and radicalism continue to throw up interesting material. John Halstead, who is Secretary of the Society for the Study of Labour History, is researching Godfrey Higgins, a radical, a freemason, and a writer about religions. Higgins knew Newcastle's abolitionist lawyer James Losh. John and John Charlton are going to look at the Losh papers in Carlisle. Higgins argues against the slave trade in his *An Apology for the Life and Character of the Celebrated Prophet of Arabia Called Mohamed Or the Illustrious*, which was republished by Kessinger Publishing in 2003 (see page 118 of the Google Book digital version).

Andrew Prescott, the former Director of the Centre for Research into Freemasonry at

Sheffield University, has written on Higgins as a freemason. He points out that Higgins was introduced by Julian Hibbert to Richard Carlile, the radical freethinker and campaigner for the free press. (www.freemasons-freemasonry.com/prescott06.html)

Hibbert, who financially supported Carlile, was a British based member of the Hibbert family which had extensive interests in Jamaica. Julian's money appears to have come from the West Indies. His uncle Robert Hibbert was the founder of the Unitarian Hibbert Trust. George Hibbert, the London based West Indian merchant and book collector, was a cousin. Although a Whig George was an anti-abolition MP and leading figure in the development of the West India Docks in London.

Thomas Hendy and Gradual Emancipation

Ten year's before publishing Field's strictures against Carlile's *Address* Edgar published a tract by Thomas W B Hendy, a Barbados plantation owner who advocated gradual emancipation. *Hints on the Propriety of Establishing by Law the Civil Rights of the Free People of Colour in the British West India Colonies as a Preliminary Step to Emancipating the Slaves*. It is not in the Lit & Phil or Robinson Special Collections, nor the American Samuel J May Anti-Slavery Collection nor on the Anti-Slavery International Recovered Histories websites. It is in the British Library. Hendy also wrote *An Attempt to Prove the Fallacy of Inflicting Corporal Punishment to Prevent or to Lessen the Commission of Crime, and the Propriety of Immediately Restricting it to Slave Women*. (Bridgetown: The Globe Office. 1833). The interesting question is why a Barbados planter would have a pamphlet published in Newcastle. What was his connection? How did he know Edgar? Who was Edgar?

STOCKTON AREA CONNECTIONS

The following information comes from the 2001 posting on the L. Lecky and Bob Sanders website of extracts from the book *The local records of Stockton and the neighbourhood* by T. Richmond (1868).

Captain William Wilson. '5/6/1764. Died at Ayton age 80, Cpt William WILSON. A commodore and commander-in-chief of the marine force of the East India Company, he performed various distinguished services, for which he was presented by the directors with a gold medal, commemorative of the same.'

Robert Harrison. 'June 1802. Died at Durham, Mr. Rt. HARRISON, aged 87, an eccentric character. He was a native of Yarm, and at an early period practised as an attorney, but abandoning that profession he became master of the Trinity School Newcastle, and among his pupils were the first Lord Eldon and Sir Wm Scott. He was acquainted with almost every known language, and was a professed mathematician'

General John Hale. '20/3/1806. Died at the Plantation near Guisborough, age 77, Gen John HALE. He served in the American war, and with Wolfe at the memorable siege of Quebec. He left 17 children by his wife, the daughter of the late W. CHALONER, Esq.'

Vice Admiral Brunton. '19/11/1814. Died at

Stockton age 70, Vice Admiral BRUNTON. He was born at Stockton; and entered the navy in 1771, serving first on board the Marlborough as an able seaman, and afterwards as master's mate. He was promoted to be a Lieutenant, in 1777; a Commander, in 1782; a Post Captain, in 1783 a Rear-Admiral of the Blue, in 1805; a Vice Admiral of the Blue, in 1810; a Vice Admiral of the White, June 4th 1814. The infirmity of deafness was the cause of his not being employed in active service, in the latter period of his life. He sustained the honest character of a British sailor in the most honourable manner, and as the tablet erected to his memory in Stockton church express, "He possessed the esteem of all with whom he served, whilst his conduct in private life procured him universal respect".'

Ralph Stoddart. '2/2/1842. Died in Stockton aged 86, Ralph STODDART, the oldest seaman in the port. He fought under Nelson at the battle of the Nile.'

Thomas Trush. '11/7/1843. Died at Bellvue, Harrogate, aged 82. Thomas THRUSH Esq. justly honoured for his conscientious resignation of rank and emolument in the Royal Navy, on account of his conviction of the unlawfulness of war according to Christian principles. Mr. THRUSH was a native of Stockton, and son of William THRUSH, iron monger there. On the removal of the family to Richmond, he was placed in the grammar

school under the tuition of the Rev. Anthony Temple. In 1782 he obtained his mothers reluctant consent for his entering the sea service, his original desire. In 1787, through Cpt. BRUNTON's interest with Lord Mulgrave, he was appointed master's mate on board the 'Ariel', a sloop of war. In 1802 he became commander.' (See note on Thrush below)

Captain Philip Barker. '22/8/1859. Cpt Phillip BARKER of Stockton, on his voyage in the ship 'Margaret', from Lisbon to America, was murdered by the cook (a Portuguese). The ship was brought to Falmouth by the mate, and the murderer delivered up into the hands of the police. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court, London (in Oct), found guilty, and sentenced to death. There being grounds, however, for suspecting that the man was insane when he committed the offence, he was respited to give an opportunity for inquiry at Lisbon and other places as to his state of mind. The result was that, in May 1860, his sentence was changed to that of penal servitude for life.'

Pearse & Co. '13/11/1860. A screw steamer ("The Zaire") the largest of the kind that has been built on the Tees, launched from the yard of Messrs, PEARSE & Co., Stockton. Her tonnage 1193 o.m; horse power, 120; accomodation, 40 first class, 36 second class, and 60 third class passengers. She was built for trade between Spain and Africa.'

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/ENG-YKS-HARROGATE/2003-06/1055401768>

[d/UK-NORTHEAST/2001-11/1004910699; www.angelfire.com/de/BobSanders/NESHIPPING.html](http://www.angelfire.com/de/BobSanders/NESHIPPING.html)

Note Re-Thomas Thrush

Thomas Trush may have served twice in Jamaica waters: 1800-1 and 1805.

www.exeterflotilla.org/history_misc/pickle.html &

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Avon_\(1805\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Avon_(1805))

Thrush became a Unitarian and in a letter to the King he resigned from the Navy in 1825 on the ground of the unlawfulness of war. An online copy was published by the Peace Association of Friends in America, 1873.

<http://openlibrary.org/details/letteraddressedt00thrurich>

His 1825 book *A Letter Addressed to the King*, and 1828 *The Apology of an Officer: For Withdrawing from the Profession of Arms*, containing the letter to the King and a series of letters to a friend on the causes and evils of war and its unlawfulness are both published by Kessinger Publishing (2008). Information on him can also be seen in *The History and Topography of Harrogate and the Forest of Knaresborough* by William Grainger, 1882.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/ENG-YKS-HARROGATE/2003-06/1055401768>

CHALONER OGLE

Thanks to Patrica Hix we can now add another North East naval personality to our lists of people involved in slaving and the West Indies: Chaloner Ogle. He defeated the pirate Roberts off the coast of Africa - see Aubrey Burl *Black Barty. The Real Pirate of the Caribbean*.

(Sutton Publishing 2006) Ogle was in charge of the Swallow, one of two Navy ships escorting Royal Africa Company ships to West Africa, that is protecting the slavers. He was also involved in selling 75 slaves. He has a memorial at St Mary's Twickenham www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/detail.asp?ContentID=151

There is an engraving of him

www.nmm.ac.uk/collections/prints/viewPrint.cfm?ID=PAD2778 and a medallion

www.npg.org.uk/live/search/portrait.asp?LinkID=mp56294&rNo=0&role=sit. There are two pamphlets about him:

- A True and Genuine Copy of the Trial of Sir Chaloner Ogle, before the Chief

Justice of Jamaica, for an assault upon the person of His Excellency William Trelawney: now published in order to correct the errors and supply the defects of a thing lately published called "The Tryal of Sir Chaloner Ogle, etc." (London) vii, 28 pages 8vo pamph, 1743.

- The Tryal of Sir Chaloner Ogle, Kt, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, before the Chief Justice of Jamaica, for an Assault on the Person of his Excellency Mr Trelawney the Governor, Committed in his own House in Spanish Town on 22 July last; with authentic copies of the several letters that passed on that occasion between Mr Concanen, Sir Chaloner Ogle, and A—V—. (London) pamph, [nd]; (Dublin) 16 pages 21 cm 8vo pamph, 1742; (London: Printed for W Webb) 22 pages 20 cm 8vo pamph, 1743.

There are papers about his naval role in West

Indies at: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=012-cholmondeley_1-1&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18

THE MIDDLETONS OF BELSAY

The existence of the will of Sir Thomas Monck of South Carolina in the Belsay MSS suggests that the Middleton family had connections with the American colonies. However it is proving very difficult to find information about other connections. A lot of Middletons from various places in England went to the Americas.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/CALLICOTT/1998-08/0903727932>. County Durham Middletons went to Virginia: <http://midfam.blogspot.com/>

Edward Middleton, a wealthy Englishman settled in Barbados in the 17th century. He moved to South Carolina in 1678. See www.middletonplace.org/default.asp?name=site&catID=4521&parentID=4509. It is not clear where he had been in England. Edward and his son Arthur (1681-1737) were prominent politicians. Arthur inherited large estates in England, South Carolina, and Barbados. He served in the provincial government and was acting governor of South Carolina from 1725 to 1730. There is what looks like a good family tree of the Carolina Middletons on

www.politicalfamilytree.com/samples%20content/members/signers/Middleton-SC-1.pdf

There are Middleton/Carolina/Barbados links: <http://www.usgenet.org/usa/tn/state/robertdew.htm>

Business papers of the Middleton family between c1720-1860 are in the Saumarez papers at Ipswich and East Suffolk Record Office. They can be seen on microfilm. (Microform Ltd: Saumarez Papers: material relating to South Carolina deriving from the Middleton family in the Ipswich and East Suffolk Record Office. E. P. Microfilm, 1974.) These papers are mainly concerned with Middleton business and estate affairs.

A connection between the Middletons and the Izards in South Carolina is on: www.dsdi1776.com/Signers/Ed%20Rutledge.html. Both families were associated with Goose Creek Church in the early 18th Century: www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scbchs/GooseCreek.html

CARRS IN BARBADOS AND NEWCASTLE

The Internet suggest that there is a Carr link between Barbados and Newcastle: 'Thomas Ogle Middleton, son of Sir William Middleton of Belsay, was born in Barbados circa August, 1762, and married at Hexham'. However, this is not the case. When the text referred to in the link is looked at it refers to 'Mr. Mark William Carr, eldest son of the spendthrift Thomas Carr of Eshot by his wife Jane, widow of Cunliff, was born in Barbados circa August, 1762, and married at Hexham 1 Dec. 1788, Elizabeth, daughter of James Collinson of London. He was admitted free of the Newcastle Merchants Company 16 July, 1818, and died at Hexham 24 July, 1833, having had issue one son and seven daughters.' (The Surtees Society volume *Six North Country Diaries*. p. 304). (www.archive.org/stream/sixnorthcountrydiaries11surtooft/sixnorthcountrydiaries11surtooft-djvu.txt).

A Captain Mark William Carr wrote a letter to Thomas Adams of Alnwick from Holland dated July 22nd 1795, giving a detailed report on the state of the war with France at that time. (The

letter was auctioned in 2006: www.invaluable.com/auction-lot/historical-memorabilia-on-paper-military-fr-1-c-wti2c6irlg). In September 1810 he bought some land in Hexham (Northumberland Collection Service. Allendale (Bywell) MSS. NRO672/A/9/1/73).

1786. April 3. 'All the effects, etc., of Thomas Carr, esq., seized and levied upon at Charlton-hall, Beanley, etc. It's very probable that this will absolutely conclude his career in life, after sixteen years extravagance in an uncommon manner, spending about 2,0007. per annum.' (p. 270)

Mr. Thomas Carr, collector of H.M. Customs at Frederica, North America, succeeded, about the year 1770, to the family estates at Eshot in Felton, etc. He died at Brinkheugh, December, 1793, leaving by his several marriages numerous descendants. Cf. new History of Northumberland, vol. vii., pp. 346-348. (p. 271) Carr's appointment is mentioned in *Dead Towns of Georgia* in Stevens' *History of Georgia*, vol.

II, p. 21. Philadelphia. 1859.

<http://files.usgarchives.net/ga/liberty/history/1878/deadtown/sunbury697gms.txt>

His daughter 'Married.-At Eglington, in Northumberland, William Routh, Esq; of the Middle Temple, to Miss Carr, daughter of Thomas Carr, Esq; of Eshot, in Northumberland. 'Some Selected Reports from the *Gloucester Journal*. 14 October 1782.'

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~dutilleul/ZOtherPapers/GJ14Oct1782.html>. He was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1788.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Sheriff_of_Northumberland)

The following transcription of an original document has been posted on the ViaLibri website by bookseller John Hart.

'The Particulars of the Capital and Very Valuable Freehold Estate, most Desirably situate in the Parish of Felton, in the County of Northumberland...comprising the Extensive Manor or Lordship of Eshott, well stocked with game, royalties, and other immunities, and one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine Acres...a very excellent current Colliery, working to great advantage; a modern stone

dwelling-house...which will be sold by auction, by Mr. Skinner and Co. on Wednesday the 22nd of June, at Twelve o'clock, at Garraway's Coffee House, 'Change Alley, London, in One Lot. [London?]. N.D. [1783] pp. 4. Folio. The fine estate of Eshott Hall came complete with pleasure grounds, gardens and orchards and several let farms. It was put up for sale by the Carr family - an annuity of 100 was payable "out of the said estate to Mrs. Jane Carr of Barbadoes about 56 years of age for her life.'

Hart explains that the solicitor acting for the vendor was Thomas Adams of Alnwick, 'who purchased the property for himself at the auction. Accompanying the particulars is a separate leaf containing further details of the house and gardens (a vinery, pinery, melonry and a peach wall) and the let farms including rents and tenants, etc. Some jottings of numbers are identified by Thomas Adams to be in the hand of Thomas Carr.'

Jane Carr seems to have moved from Barbados to Antigua by 1793. (See letter on http://cgi.ebay.ch/1793-ANTIGUA-p-m-letter-Jane-Carr-Ex-Barbados-CROWN_W00QitemZ320303953048QQcmdZViewItem?hash=item320303953048#ebayphotohosting)

18TH CENTURY & EARLY 19th CENTURY 'VULGAR' WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

Grose's *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* (1811) contains a number of 'vulgar' words relating to the North East, slavery, black people, America and the Indies. A few regional ones are also included below.

'BANYAN DAY. A sea term for those days on which no meat is allowed to the sailors: the term is borrowed from the Banyans in the East Indies, a cast that eat nothing that had life.'

'BLACK INDIES. Newcastle upon Tyne, whose rich coal mines prove an Indies to the proprietors.'

'BUMBO. Brandy, water, and sugar; also the negro name for the private parts of a woman.'

'BURR. A hanger on, or dependant; an allusion to the field burrs, which are not easily got rid of. Also the Northumbrian pronunciation: the people of that country, but chiefly about Newcastle and Morpeth, are said to have a burr

in their throats, particularly called the Newcastle burr.'

'CHICKEN NABOB. One returned from the East Indies with but a moderate fortune of fifty or sixty thousand pounds, a diminutive nabob: a term borrowed from the chicken turtle.'

'CHIMNEY CHOPS. An abusive appellation for a negro.'

'CRIMP. A broker or factor, as a coal crimp, who disposes of the cargoes of the Newcastle coal ships; also persons employed to trapan or kidnap recruits for the East Indian and African companies. To crimp, or play crimp; to play foul or booty: also a cruel manner of cutting up fish alive, practised by the London fishmongers, in order to make it eat firm; cod, and other crimped fish, being a favourite dish among voluptuaries and epicures.'

'CROAKUMSHIRE. Northumberland, from the

particular croaking the pronunciation of the people of that county, especially about Newcastle and Morpeth, where they are said to be born with a burr in their throats, which prevents their pronouncing the letter r'

'DINGEY CHRISTIAN. A mulatto; or any one who has, as the West-Indian term is, a lick of the tar-brush, that is, some negro blood in him.

'DURHAM MAN. Knocker kneed, he grinds mustard with his knees: Durham is famous for its mustard.'

'GINGERBREAD WORK. Gilding and carving: these terms are particularly applied by seamen on board Newcastle colliers, to the decorations of the sterns and quarters of West-Indiamen, which they have the greatest joy in defacing.'

'HINNEY, MY HONEY. A north country hinney, particularly a Northumbrian: in that county, hinney is the general term of endearment.'

'HUBBLE-BUBBLE. Confusion. A hubble-bubble fellow; a man of confused ideas, or one thick of speech, whose words sound like water bubbling out of a bottle. Also an instrument used for smoaking through water in the East Indies, called likewise a caloon, and hooker.'

'INDIES. Black Indies; Newcastle.'

'INDIA WIPE. A silk handkerchief.'

'JOCK, or CROWDY-HEADED JOCK. A jeering appellation for a north country seaman, particularly a collier; Jock being a common name, and crowdie the chief food, of the lower order of the people in Northumberland.'

'KICKERAPOO. Dead. NEGRO WORD.'

'LOCK UP HOUSE. A spunging house; a public

house kept by sheriff's officers, to which they convey the persons they have arrested, where they practise every species of ' imposition and extortion with impunity. Also houses kept ' by agents or crimps, who enlist, or rather trepan, men to serve the East India or African company as soldiers.'

'NEGROE. A black-a-moor: figuratively used for a slave. I'll be no man's negro; I will be no man's slave.'

'NEGROE'S HEADS. Brown leaves delivered to the ships in ordinary.'

'NO CATCHY NO HAVY. If I am not caught, I cannot be hurt. Negro saying.'

'NORTHUMBERLAND. Lord Northumberland's arms; a black eye: so called in the last century.'

'PICKANINY. A young child, an infant. NEGRO TERM.'

'SCAVEY. Sense, knowledge. "Massa, me no scavey;" master, I don't know NEGRO LANGUAGE) perhaps from the French SCAVOIR SNOWBALL. A jeering appellation for a negro.'

'STEWED QUAKER. Burnt rum, with a piece of butter: an American remedy for a cold.'

'TO PALAVER. To flatter: originally an African an word for a treaty, talk, or conference.'

'TWANGEY, or STANGEY. A north country name for a taylor.'

YANKEY, or YANKEY DOODLE. A booby, or country lout: a name given to the New England men in North America. A general appellation for an American.

www.gutenberg.org/dirs/etext04/dcvgr10.txt

J. CLARK, ABOLITIONIST PRINTER

J Clark, the Newcastle printer at 11 Newgate St, was an abolition supporter, printing broadsides and tracts in the cause:

Year	Title	Location
1824	'The Speech of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, in the House of Commons, June 10th 1806: on a motion preparatory to the introduction of a bill for the abolition of the slave trade.'	
	'James Losh's speech delivered in the Guildhall, Newcastle, on Tuesday, April 29 1823: 'to petition Parliament for a mitigation of the state of slavery and the gradual abolition of slavery itself in the	

	British Dominions.'	
1826	'A letter to the electors of the counties of Northumberland and Newcastle upon Tyne signed by 'A Free Born Briton'.'	(LITPHIL Bolbec Local. N324/12 (v.4 no.1)
	An attack on one of the candidates Bell's views on slavery by 'Mr Bell and Slavery' by 'Las Casas', 9 May.	NRO 3948/65
	A ballad song supporting another candidate 'Liddell's Canvas' (Tune 'The bowing heather')	NRO 2948/159
1830	To the Raffling Medley Maker and his Associates. Pro-Hodgson handbill. 28 June 1830	
	Good Member. Handbill by A Newcastle Freeholder. Printed Clark. Nd. Attacking Ridley inc for voting against Brougham's resolution about the treatment of Rev John Smith, a missionary in Demerara.	
	Letter Addressed to Sir, M. W. Ridley, Bart, MP. In reply to his challenge for an investigation into his conduct, as the representative of Newcastle upon Tyne. Handbill by A Brother Burgess. 19 July 1830. Contains section re-his voting on Rev Smith.	
	Testimonies against Slavery. Handbill. 9 August 1830	
1831	The Address To The People Of Great Britain and Ireland Unanimously adopted at a General Meeting of the London Anti-Slavery Society, held , April 23rd, 1831 and Resolutions, Unanimously adopted at a General Meeting of Anti-Slavery Society, held at Exeter Hall, London, April 23rd, 1831: the Right Hon. Lord Suffield, in the Chair'. Printed for John Fenwick	
1833	Ladies Petition for the Immediate Abolition of West India Slavery' (May)	TWA

'Liddell's Canvas' includes the following:

By freedoms side he'll stand or fall,
His eloquence wakes all with wonder
Corruption quakes, oppression flies
And friends to slavery must fall under
Chorus
From deathless name they knew his fame,
They left their flocks and met together,
With hearts delight for red and white
Did guard him through the crags and heather

Clark printed several handbills and broadsides in 1830 particularly related to the suppression of the revolt in Demerara.

Research into the various collections held locally of ephemera and broadsides especially for elections will enable a bigger picture to be built up of what other kind of material Clark printed supporting other causes. It would also be interesting to try and work out why some abolition material was published by him, while other material was published by the Hodgsons. In 1824 they were responsible, for example, for the reprint of William Pitt's 1792 abolition speech. (Lit & Phil Tract 126(1))

J. Clark, Jnr, of South Shields

There was also another printer called J. Clark, in South Shields, who described himself as Junior, suggesting he may have the Newcastle printer's son. He was based in Market Place in 1825 and 1826.

He printed the pamphlet 'A Voice from The Coal Mines or a Plain Statement of the Various Grievances of the Pitmen of the Tyne and Wear'. (1825 - NRO 3410/For/1/18/79 - www.mininginstitute.org.uk/library/forster/2.htm) . It appears he did not make a success of the business because the shop was up for let in September 1826. (TWA DX1151/2)

SHARP PRACTICE

The Jack Drum Arts and Jackass Youth Theatre production *Sharp Practice* produced in 2008 was performed on National Holocaust Memorial Day, Tuesday January 27 at 6pm at Spennymoor Town Hall as part of the launch of an exhibition about Anne Frank which will tour schools in the Region. The project is a collaboration between the Anne Frank Trust UK, several trade unions, including Unite, and local authorities. This original play celebrates the region's long history of involvement in the fight for Fair Trade and Human Rights. Spanning more than 200 years it celebrates dissent, protest and downright defiance, from the making of manacles in Winlaton to the Quaker women of Darlington. The play won the County Durham Youth Works That Works Award. Here are some of the things said about the production when it toured last year:

- "Thought-provoking, sensitive, outstanding performances."
- "A brilliant and thought provoking performance."
- "FAB - best production yet!" "Very moving performance!"
- "Probably the best thing I've ever seen!"

COLLINGWOOD IN THE WEST INDIES

David Richardson writes

In your e-mail of the 2nd December you wrote about a boo *Sea Soldier. An Officer of Marines with Duncan, Collingwood and Cockburn. The diaries of Royal Marine Officer 1795-1811.* (Parapress 2000) and asked "Could this tell us about some of the naval/army operations in the West Indies?"

Inspired by my on-going quest for my "fugitive", Andrew Duncan Hedley, and seeing a Duncan in the title I bought a copy and greatly enjoyed the book but it neither told me, nor any NESAG member, of anything of direct interest to our searches. The book is the transcribed letters written by an ambitious, young, single officer, T Marmaduke Wybourn, to his sisters back in England. He was rising up through the Royal Marines structure as they pursued Napoleon and his co-conspirators through Holland, Alexandria (Egypt) and finally, Chesapeake Bay (America) in 1813 and his letters describe battles, trips ashore, general

living etc.

His prime interests were winning prize money when foreign ships were caught, eating good food, and socialising with refined ladies - whether single or married - wherever his ship docked. Whether the friendships developed beyond "just socialising" we're never told - but the book is based on what he told his sisters! One of the trials of life on board Navy vessels was the variable supply of food good enough for our officer friend. In May 1813, whilst in the Chesapeake River, and about to attack Norfolk, he wrote "I went on board "Maidstone" for dinner, but fared so badly, there being no wine, that I returned to the "Fantome", had a cold fowl & ham & a bottle of old port wine."

Editorial Comment: While clearly of no direct N. East relevance, the book gives information on the Anglo-American War. A 1965 book on the war, which mentions Wybourn can be read on: www.archive.org/stream/britishinvasiono00mari/djvu.txt

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN'S PANORAMA

Black abolitionists, William Wells Brown, Henry "Box" Brown, and J. C. A. Smith, toured Britain with anti-slavery panoramas during the early 1850s. These were illustrated presentations containing a series of scenes portraying slave life. In the case of the Browns these included their own lives. Inspired by an exhibition on the

India route Wells Brown was inspired to commission artists to prepare his panorama depicting 24 scenes. He also wrote a pamphlet explaining each scene:

A Description of William Wells Brown's Original Panoramic Views of the Scenes in the Life of an American Slave, from His Birth in Slavery

to His Death or His Escape to His First Home of Freedom on British Soil (London, 1850).

Brown first exhibited the panorama in Newcastle-upon-Tyne during late October. (Farrison, *William Wells Brown*, 174-76.)

Brown was lecturing in Newcastle when Ellen & William Craft arrived in Liverpool. Because Ellen was ill only William could go and see Brown in Newcastle. He arranged a reception for William. Before that took place Brown explained the contact in a letter of 20 December from the Kingshead Hotel in

Hartlepool to Frederick Douglass. He also discussed the hostile British press coverage to the United State Fugitive Slave legislation. The Fugitive Slave Bill, and its consequences, as the all-absorbing topic for conversation in this country.' He explained that he had attended several meetings on the Bill in the previous three weeks, Sir John Fife had presided at the meeting in Newcastle; the Mayor chaired the Shields meeting, and a meeting had been held in Sunderland. (Source: Item 26. *Black Abolitionist Papers Vol 1*. C. Peter Ripley. University of North Carolina Press. 1985.)

GEORGE THOMPSON AND THE NORTH EAST

The Raymond English Anti-Slavery Collection at John Rylands Library at Manchester University contains papers of George Thompson, including the following letters:

- 14 October 1838 about meetings in South Shields and Brunswick Chapel, and the report in the Newcastle Chronicle (REAS/2/1/37)
- 25 January 1838 written in Newcastle containing information about a meeting and anti-slavery tea party in Newcastle and a meeting in Sunderland. (REAS/2/1/48)
- 31 October 1849 which includes details of his itinerary, written in Newcastle (REAS/2/2/19)
- 3 June 1861 at Tynemouth, which includes information about the Crofts and Miss Richardson. (REA/2/2/73)
- 19 June 1861 at Tynemouth, which includes details about an address at Miss Richardson's school, and a lecture. (REAS/2/2/74)
- 27 December 1863 to Elizabeth Pease including details of a visit to Miss E Richardson in Newcastle and the misfortunes of her family. (REAS/2/4/21)
- 27/8 June 1867 to Elizabeth Pease dated about Garrison's visit to Britain and his itinerary inc. Newcastle. (REAS/2/4/28)
- 4 April 1870 to Elizabeth Pease about meetings in South Shields and Newcastle, and Thompson's apprehensions about them and recollections about an 1838 meeting. (REAS/2/4/30)
- 5 April 1870 from Newcastle to Elizabeth Pease about the actual meetings in South Shields and Newcastle. (REAS/2/4/31)

MISCELLANEOUS

NEWCASTLE AND CHELSEA HOSPITAL

In 1685 as part of the complicated finances put together for the building and running of the Chelsea Hospital, the City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne agreed to supply 100 chaldrons (wagons) of coal each year in lieu of paying rent to the Crown for Newcastle's Castle. (Royal Chelsea Hospital website www.chelsea-pensioners.co.uk/subpages.asp?SubID=1) This means that Newcastle donated coal providing heating for all those retired soldiers who fought in the Americas and the West Indies. Given also

that the Royal Hospital at Greenwich owned land in the North East, the North East is in the centre of the story of the armed and naval forces involvement in the Americas and West Indies. How long the City went on donating coal is not stated, but presumably the details are in Tyne & Wear Archives.

NEWCASTLE AND TAR

During the 18th Century Newcastle merchant Ralph Carr imported tar from Barbados. Tar was an important product for water proofing ships.

In the last two decades of the century it became possible to create tar from coal, and Newcastle became an important centre. The Losh brothers were involved in the British Tar Company and set up works at Walker. (see: www.oldcopper.org.uk/Pages/lord%20undonald.htm)

THE CROWLEYS

Useful information about the ironmaster Crowleys who had agricultural instruments and enslavement equipment made at Winlaton can be seen on www.albrown.freemove.co.uk/history.htm#18th

THE TONYNS OF BERWICK AND FLORIDA

A query about Peter George Florida, a negro boy who grew up in Buckinghamshire in the mid-18th Century and married a local girl was posted by Ivor Clucas on the Black & Asian Studies Association BASAJISC email discussion group.

The local vicar was Charles Tonyn, whose brothers were in the armed forces in Europe, the Americas and in the East India Company. One of them Patrick was Governor of Florida and was born in Berwick-on-Tweed. This did not come out in our researches last year or since. Their sister Julia(na) was born in Berwick in 1723. She married a merchant called Francis Levett who was involved in the Levant Company and in slave plantations in the New World. They married in Rotterdam. Basic information about Patrick Tonyn can be seen on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick_Tonyn. Like all information on Wikipedia this needs to be followed up to be confirmed from other sources. How Peter George Florida came to England is not known nor whether he was slave/secretary to Rev. Charles, and whether he visited Berwick if Charles went there.

EDWARD WARD, THE WEST INDIES AND ABOLITION

Buckinghamshire County Council website has on it an 'Account by Edward Ward, naval chaplain, of a planter buying slaves from the "Lord Thurlow" a ship in the harbour of Kingston, Jamaica, 16th December 1800 (D/X 1388/1/2).' Ward was born on 13 July 1772 at Stannington Bridge, Northumberland. After his ordination he served in the West Indies as a naval chaplain under Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour. On his return to England he became vicar of Iver in

Buckinghamshire in May 1803 and remained there until his death in March 1835. (www.bucksc.gov.uk:80/bcc/new_maps/index.jsp?contentid=-837694161). This opens up a potential inquiry into his education, ancestry, whether he kept links with parents, siblings and friends while away before returning in 1803, whether he came back to Stannington first before he went to live at Iver and where else he served with Seymour.

NORTH EAST COLONIALISTS TO & TRADERS WITH AMERICA

Maryland Archives contain several items of interest about local people going to and trading with the American colonies and trading with them, found under the search word Tyne:

Richard Burdus (1713-1756) from Newcastle: www.msa.md.gov/msa/refserv/bulldog/bull98/html/bul12-14.html

Nathaniel and Nehemiah Blakiston, sons of John of Newcastle, and Governors of Maryland: <http://aomol.net/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000051/html/am51p--55.html>

Robert Swaine and Robert Farrar of Newcastle: <http://aomol.net/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000066/html/am66p--25.html>

William Aubony/e of Newcastle: <http://aomol.net/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000066/html/am66--516.html>

THE SHIPS LIST WEBSITE

The Ship List website contains useful information on North East ships. Ships arrivals to and departures from English ports in 1775 include many coastal boats between the North and London. In relation to ships from the colonies it can be seen that the *Maryland Planter* from Maryland and the *Mary and Hannah* from Philadelphia stopped off at Deal before going to London. The *Experiment* is cleared out of London for Berwick on 30 June/1 July, but another ship of the same name comes in from Boston on 3 & 4 July.

(www.theshipslist.com/ships/Arrivals/ships1775.html)

North East ship wrecks in 1816-18 are listed on: www.theshipslist.com/ships/Wrecks/wrecks1816-1818.html

OGLES ON EBAY

Sales through antiquarians and Ebay occasionally throw up interesting items, like

the one on Jane Carr in 1793 (Carr note p. 9), and the following on Newcastle and Alnwick (16 November 2008):

- 1820, 1821 and 1822 letters from Dominica to Robert Ogle in Alnwick
- Envelope dated 1823 from Grenada addressed to Charles Ogle of Newcastle upon Tyne, possibly re-directed from Alnwick by Robert Ogle.

NAVAL ROLE IN SEAMEN'S STRIKES ON TYNE

A website devoted to the history of Naval Ships includes details of ships used to help intimidate/quell seamen's unrest and strike on Tyneside in the first quarter of the 19th Century.

www.ageofnelson.org/MichaelPhillips/info.php?ref=0116

www.ageofnelson.org/MichaelPhillips/info.php?ref=1102

www.ageofnelson.org/MichaelPhillips/info.php?ref=1640

[/www.ageofnelson.org/MichaelPhillips/info.php?ref=2144](http://www.ageofnelson.org/MichaelPhillips/info.php?ref=2144)

LORD HOWICK

Earl Grey's son Lord Howick continued to retain his North East links. For more information about his life see: the Australian Biographical entry on him:

www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010440b.htm; www.howickvillage.co.nz/;

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Grey,_3rd_Earl_Grey. Sykes. Local Records, p. 401

(Google Book). Britannica On Line says he died at Howick.

Grey, Henry George (Lord Howick, later 3rd Earl Grey) (1802-94; *DNB*). Referred to: 359 – Speech at Newcastle (11 Apr., 1826), in “Newcastle Dinner to Lord Howick,” *Examiner*, 23 Apr., 1826, 258.

CAPTAIN CHARLES STUART

Patrica Hix came across mention of Captain Charles Stuart in the Newcastle Ladies Emancipation and Negro Friend Society Minute Book. Stuart turns out to have been a very under acknowledged American abolitionist campaigner in Britain. There is a lot of information about his work in

www.recoveredhistories.org/pamphlet1.php?catid=96 and there are several other bits of

information on him in other pamphlets if you search Captain Stuart on the site.

NEGRO HYMN SINGING 1840S

We have a recollection from Northumberland in the 1840s of a child singing negro hymns as slavery was a topic of conversation.

www.btinternet.com/~denison/cinema/hall.htm

MYRTILLA MINER SCHOOL IN WASHINGTON

Patrica Hix's work on the Newcastle Ladies Minute Book has involved researching various organisations mentioned in it. One was the Myrtilla Miner's School for Coloured Girls in Washington, USA. It was set up by Myrtilla Miner for the education of coloured girls as potential teachers.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND NEWCASTLE

'On the last night of 1846, he said, at Newcastle, that there were three million decided Abolitionists in the Union, while at least forty periodicals advocated the negro's cause.' (Frederick Douglass. *The Colored Orator*: Holland, Frederic May. (1895)

<http://docsouth.unc.edu/neh/holland/holland.html>. p. 140)

REV WILLIAM NEWTON

The Church of the Divine Unity Scrapbook at Tyne & Wear Archives (C.NC66/161/2) includes a list of ministers from William Durant 1662 to William Newton 1860; sermons by Rev. J.C. Street for the Mission to the Freedmen of America, n.d. [c.1865]; cuttings and notes re appointment of the Rev. William Newton, 1860; leaflet rebutting Rev. William Newton's criticisms of Missionary Association, and subsequent resignation of Mr. Newton, 1862; report of collection made in aid of the Lancashire cotton operatives distress fund - ? 13.13s to be forwarded to the Rev. Gaskell in Manchester for distribution, 1863; note of death of Robert Wallace, town surveyor, friend of John Dobson, member of congregation, a founder of Mechanics Institute, and protege of William Turner, 1863; report of assassination of President Lincoln, 1865; letter from Henry W. Bellows in Birmingham regretting not being able to come to Newcastle before going back to the United States, 1870.

BOOKS AND PAPERS OF INTEREST

Women's Rights and Transatlantic Antislavery

in the Era of Emancipation. Kathryn Kish Sklar. Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition. Yale University Press, 2007

The Culture of English Antislavery, 1780-1860. David Turley. Routledge. 1991

Sisterhood and Slavery: Transatlantic Antislavery and Women's Rights. Nancy A. Hewitt. October 25-28, 2001. Yale University. New Haven, Connecticut. Origin Stories:

Remapping First Wave Feminism. www.yale-university.com/glc/conference/hewitt.pdf. Re-Quakers cross Atlantic links plus Elizabeth Pease.

The Selected Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony: In the School of Anti-Slavery, 1840 to 1866 Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan Brownell Anthony, Ann Dexter Gordon, Tamara Gaskell Miller. Rutgers University Press, 1997. Includes visit to Darlington to see Backhouses and Peases.