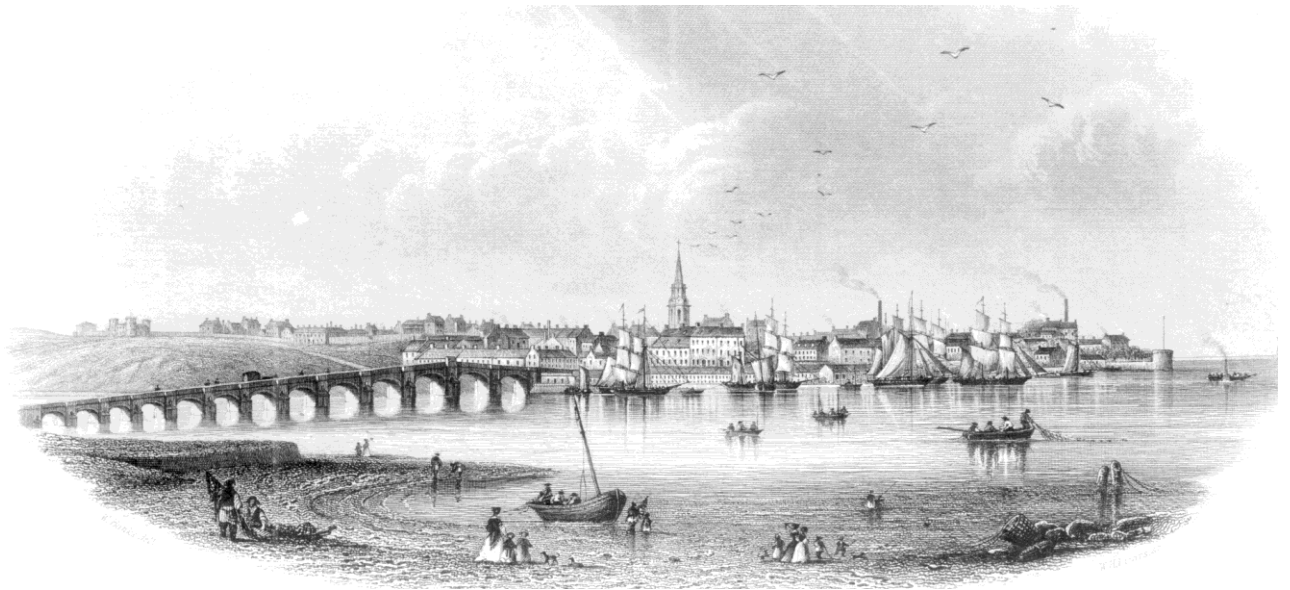


Friends of Berwick & District Museum and Archives Newsletter



NUMBER 118 – DECEMBER 2023

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

Monday 8th January 2024

Living Barracks Pilot Volunteer Project –
10 am in the Berwick Record Office – see
article

Saturday 13th January 2024

Post Christmas Friends Coffee Morning,
10 -12 in Berwick Parish Centre – see invite

Friday 15th March 2024

Friends AGM and Talk – 30 years of the
Friends, a Retrospective: Linda Bankier

OTHER SOCIETIES' LECTURES



AYTON LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Venue: Ayton Community Hall

Time: 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday 30th January 2024

A Brief History of Union Chain Bridge and its recent restoration: Edward Cawthorn

Tuesday 27th February

Scotland- Beneath the Surface: Bruce Keith

Tuesday 26th March

(AGM) - The Bondagers and the Bondage system: Dinah Iredale

BELFORD LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Venue: Bell View Resource Centre

Time: 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday 24th January 2024

Bamburgh Ossuary: Jessica Turner

Wednesday 28th February

The Gardens of Glendale Pyke: John Swanson

Wednesday 27th March

Railways in Northhamshire: Chris Neville-Taylor

BERWICK CIVIC SOCIETY

Venue: Berwick Parish Centre

Time: 7.30pm

Wednesday 10th January 2024

A talk and update by Ros Lamont, Executive Director of the Maltings Arts Centre

Wednesday 14th February

A presentation-“Australian Odyssey” by Gwen and Antony Chessell

Wednesday 13th March

Question Time: with Panelists to discuss important current issues in Berwick-

Wednesday 10th April upon-Tweed
A.G.M. at 7pm followed by a talk from
Nick Lewis

BERWICK HISTORY SOCIETY

Venue: Parish Centre, Berwick.

Time:7.30 p.m.

Wednesday 20th December	Everyday Life in a Northumbrian Manor: Findings from the Project so far: Beth Elliott
Wednesday 17th January 2024	John Mackay Wilson: The Writer of Tales of the Borders and Editor of the Berwick Advertiser, 1832-1835: Mike Fraser
Wednesday 21st February	Cold War, Warm Hearts: A Northumbrian Lass Lives to Tell the Tale: Bridget Gubbins
Wednesday 20th March	The History of Berwick's Old Bridge over the past 400 years: Linda Bankier

BORDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Venue: Parish Centre, Berwick

Time: 7.30 p.m.

No lectures in January

Monday 5th February 2024	Reconstructing Hadrian's Wall: David Breeze
Monday 4th March	New Light on the early medieval archaeology of Holy Island: David Petts

BOWSDEN HISTORY SOCIETY

Venue: Bowsden Village Hall

Time: 7.30pm

No lectures in January

Monday 5th February 2024	The Story of Martins the Printers: Chris Hardie
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Monday 4th March

Potted History: Graham Taylor

Monday 1st April

Tweedmouth to Melrose Line: Allan
Colman

CHIRNSIDE HISTORY GROUP

Venue: Waterloo Arms Dining Room

Time: 7.30pm

Monday 18th December

Family Research: Diana Cook

Monday 15th January 2024

Sir Hubert Jerningham: Phil Rowett

Monday 19th February

Lindisfarne Castle: Nick Lewis

Monday 18th March

James Hutton & Siccar Point: Elizabeth
Devon

COLDSTREAM & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Venue: Leet Room, Coldstream Community Centre.

Time: 7.30 p.m.

Thursday 4th January 2024

Photos from David Smith's collection of
Berwick: Cameron Robertson

Thursday 1st February

The Reivers: Christine Henderson

Thursday 7th March

AGM at 6.45pm followed by The
Excavations at Hume: Ian Hill

DUNSE HISTORY SOCIETY

Venue: Duns Masonic Hall, 41 Newtown St, Duns.

Time: 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday 31st January 2024

The State Funeral of Mary Queen of Scots:
John Malden

Wednesday 28th February

In the Footsteps of King Alfred the Great:
Kenneth McLean

Wednesday 27th March

Sin in Duns: Helen Leighton-Rose

GLENDALE LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Venue: Cheviot Centre, Padgepool Place, Wooler.

Time: 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday 13th December	Petticoat Tales-a musical interpretation of Border Tales: Borders Trio
Wednesday 10th January 2024	Containing the Unruly Uplands: the Norman Conquest in Wooler & Glendale: Patsy Healey
Wednesday 14th February	The Chapel of St Cuthbert on Inner Farne: Nick Lewis
Wednesday 13th March	Members Evening and Social

LOWICK HERITAGE GROUP

Venue: Lowick Village Hall

Time: 7.30 p.m.

No lectures in January and February

Monday 11th March 2024	Mediaeval Monastery Hospitals and Care: Sandra Gann
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NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND GENEALOGY GROUP

Venue: Bell View Resource Centre, 33 West Street, Belford

Time: 10.00am

Saturday 20th January 2024	Family History Research beyond the Basics: Linda Bankier
Saturday 17th February	William Lisle, Newbiggin's Antarctic Whaler: Veronica Lisle
Saturday 16th March	Members' Stories: Disreputable Ancestors

NORTH SUNDERLAND & SEAHOUSES LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Venue: St Paul's Church Hall, North Sunderland

Time: 7.00 p.m.

Wednesday 24th January 2024

The Road to the Railway: George Scott

Wednesday 28th February

Dress to Impress- how the concept of
glamour has changed over time:

Bailiffgate Museum

Wednesday 27th March

Bridges of the Lower Tweed: Linda
Bankier

TILL VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Venue: Crookham Village Hall

Time: 7.30pm

Sunday 7th January 2024

Crookham Village Hall, 12 noon. Kelt
Fishcakes and Gilse: Film of net Fishers
of the Tweed. The film will be preceded
by a short talk.

Sunday 4th February

Crookham Village Hall, 12 noon.
Neolithic Kinships in the Cotswolds: Dr
Chris Fowler.

Wednesday 6th March

Samuel Brown and Union Chain Bridge:
its history and restoration: Edward
Cawthorn

ARCHIVE NEWS



It's been a busy couple of months in the archives and I'm never quite sure where the time goes – yet another year almost over ! Here's a flavour of what we have been up to :

LIFE IN A NORTHUMBRIAN MANOR – Beth and all her volunteers have been beavering away on this project transcribing manorial documents to make them more

accessible. The Berwick group have been working on Tweedmouth, Norham and Barmoor documents. We have now developed a two part workshop on manorial records which will be delivered throughout the county. Beth and I have held it in Newcastle and Alnwick and plan to deliver another one in North Northumberland in the spring. In the background, we are working away on creating a manorial section on the Northumberland Archives website. This will host the completed transcripts as well as information about Northumberland manors. We're hoping to launch this in the New Year

BERWICK PHOTO CENTRE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS – Cameron has been continuing his work on the Photo Centre collection, cataloguing and digitising images which is bringing the treasure trove this collection contains to life. He regularly posts images on the #Photo Centre Berwick Facebook and Instagram pages. Do have a look. Cameron has now catalogued over 750 boxes in the collection and there are now over 11000 entries on our electronic catalogue. In addition Cameron has been doing some work on our Berwick Advertiser images and also other collections, including a series of images of the town in 1991 which we displayed at Heritage Open Days. It was amazing to see what had changed and what hadn't ! He has also been working on a blog on a Berwick photographer, De Lan. Have a read - <https://www.photocentreberwick.co.uk/blog/the-mysterious-mr-de-lan-amp-family> - and if you have any images produced by him, I'm sure Cameron would be interested to know. Finally, after more than 3 years work, Cameron has helped to produce our new publication – Snapshots of the 70s (see article) .

KYLOE AND EGLINGHAM PROJECTS – At the beginning of September, I ran the oral history workshops for the Kyloe group and they are now starting to record some memories of the Kyloe Civil Parish which includes Fenwick, Beal and the Berrington area. If you know anyone with memories of this area, do get in touch. The Family History training has now been completed on the Eglington project and the volunteers have started their research. Work on updating the churchyard survey and taking the images will start in the New Year.

HERITAGE OPEN DAYS – in our last newsletter, we were about to hold Heritage Open Days. This year we had a full programme of events, both online and in person which were very well supported. It was great to see so many local people out enjoying our local heritage as well as visitors. The weather wasn't wonderful at times but that didn't deter anyone and the Town Hall was buzzing all weekend with activities. Thank you to everyone who supported us and work will start in January on preparing our programme for 2024 !

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION - I seem to have been very busy giving talks over the past couple of months – Berwick Literary Festival (History of Berwick Heritage Open Days; Family History and Creative Writing) ; Glendale Local History Society (Ford at the Time of the Waterfords) ; Coldstream Local History Society (Irregular Border Marriages) ; County Hall (Irregular Border Marriages); Tweedside Ladies and Berwick WI (Berwick 1952 – 2022) . I've also spoken at the Berwick Heritage Forum and done some work with Tweedmouth West School on Berwick's Walls. Oral History seems very popular at the moment as I have run Oral History workshops for the North Tyne Rivers Trust. As part of the Living Barracks project, I've also talked to Berwick's Headway group. There's never a dull moment !

THE LIVING BARRACKS PROJECT - a lot of work is going on in the background on this project which does involve the archives. We're talking to Museum Designers, Nissen Richards about possible themes for the Museum and also thinking about outreach activities and our Searchroom. Although we will probably not move there until 2026, there is still lots of preparatory work that we need to start doing now to prepare the collection. I've been thinking about this and we will be looking for volunteers to help us – see separate article.

As you can see, we are never short of things to do in the archives and who knows how 2024 will challenge us ?

In the meantime, all the staff at Berwick Record Office (Beth, Cameron, Carole, Gillian, Martha and myself) wish you all a Merry Christmas and hope to see many of you in 2024!

Linda Bankier

LIVING BARRACKS PROJECT- VOLUNTEERS WANTED!



As part of the Living Barracks Project we need to repackage, audit and in some cases renumber the collections we hold in preparation for our eventual move to the Barracks. I would like to involve volunteers in some elements of this task but first of all, we have to do a short pilot project to establish how this will all work and how long we will eventually need. I'm looking for a maximum of 10 to 12 volunteers to do this work over a 3 month period. It will start in January 2024. If you are interested in helping – no previous experience required – do come along to an initial meeting on **Monday 8 January at 10.30** to find out more about the project and what it entails.

If you can't come along but are interested, do contact me on lbankier@northumberland.gov.uk

SNAPSHOT OF THE 1970S



We started working on this publication several years ago but Covid delayed us and we also had a rethink on format and content. However, we have finally managed to publish the book just in time for Christmas. Unlike our other publications, this one contains both black and white and colour images and includes a timeline for the decade. It was fascinating going through the Berwick Advertiser and picking up little gems – did you know that Peter Purves from Blue Peter did some research on his family tree in 1971 which led him to Wallace Green Church and that a house in Church Street was used to film a scene in the Likely Lads in 1972?

The book can be purchased for £12.99 from Grieves the Stationers or from the Record Office. If you buy it from us, the Friends will benefit more. We can also post copies of the book at an additional cost of £3.95. Just contact us at the Record Office on 01289 301865 to sort this out – we can take card payments. If you are in Berwick on Sunday 10th December, we will be selling the book in the Town Hall from 11 to 4. Do pop in and see us.

The Friends hope you enjoy this publication which has been a labour of love and we would especially like to thank Cameron Robertson, John Spiers and Jim Waugh for all their hard work in making it happen.

Linda Bankier

CHRISTMAS PAST



As Christmas is fast approaching, I thought it would be interesting to see what was happening in Berwick 150 years in December 1873. I found some fascinating little snippets. I wonder what teachers would think of these gifts today?

Berwick Advertiser, 19 December 1873

ACCIDENTS THROUGH WANT OF LIGHT – On Saturday evening as George Wait and his wife were returning to their home at Spittal by the road at the river side, the latter, at a turn in the pathway a little beyond the Water Works, fell over on to the

shore and received some bruises on her back, on which she fell. There is a lamp at the spot but it was not lighted. – In consequence of the removal of the lamp at the corner of Walkergate Lane where the new Freemasons' Hall is situated, several persons have fallen over the dwarf wall that has been erected in front of that building, and upon which metal railings are to be placed. The accidents were not of a serious nature.

BOROUGH PETTY SESSIONS, FRIDAY, THE “CELEBRATOR” OF MARRIAGES

IN TROUBLE – Andrew Lyons, tailor, Walkergate Lane, who is the Lamberton Toll priest, was charged by the police with being drunk and riotous. P.C. Johnston said that between ten and eleven o'clock on Tuesday night he heard a woman screaming in Chapel Street, and on proceeding to the spot he found the defendant and his son in law disputing about the wife of the former. Defendant, who was very drunk, made a great noise, and swore a good deal. Defendant confessed that he had been imbibing but said he was sensible, notwithstanding P.C. Johnston stated that defendant had been drinking for the last seven days, and on the night previous to that on which he took him into custody, he was very violent to his wife, and he had to protect her. It was stated that the defendant had been convicted of similar offences in February, May and June. He was ordered to be fined 25s, or be imprisoned with hard labour for 14 days. The money was paid.

Berwick Advertiser, 26 December 1873

TREAT TO THE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE – The indoor paupers were, on Christmas Day treated to their annual dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, at the expense of the ratepayers. The able bodied paupers, together with the children, assembled in the dining room at one o'clock and after a blessing was asked by Mr Mitchell, master of the Workhouse, the allowances were served out and the substantial fare was attacked with great gusto by all present. Through the liberality of the Border Brewery Company, the dinner party was also supplied with a quantity of excellent ale. The invalids received their share of the repast in their separate wards, the total number partaking of the ratepayers bounty being 135. After dinner, thanks were returned and the inmates who indulge in tobacco and snuff were presented with these luxuries. The children also received oranges and toys, the latter being distributed amongst them by Mrs Rowe and family. .. The dining room was decorated with circlets of evergreens and flowers given by the Rev J Irwin.

Berwick Advertiser, 26 December 1873

CHRISTMAS GIFTS – the pupils attending the Berwick British Schools, made their usual Christmas presents to their teachers on Friday last. These consisted of a silver mounted butter cooler and jelly dish to Miss Johnson, and a dressing case to Mr Willits. A beautiful writing desk fitted with all the necessary stationery was also

given to Mr Constable, the senior pupil teacher in the boy's department, on his leaving to undergo an examination in London.Miss Darnton, mistress of the Girl's National School, Parade, was presented with a handsome album; and a superior writing desk fitted up with stationery was given to Miss Meikle on the termination of her period of her service as pupil teacher....On Friday last the pupils attending the Infant School, College Place, presented their teacher, Miss Laws, with a pair of handsome porcelaine Vases, of a Grecian design, and richly gilt. The pupils attending the Whitadder Bridge National School on the breaking up for the Christmas holidays, presented their teachers, Mr Nesbit with a couple of excellent ducks and Mrs Nesbit with a very nice cake of shortbread as tokens of their respect.

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Linda Bankier

MUSEUM NEWS



The Museum has now closed for the season after welcoming 11,000 visitors since April. The museum stayed open until the end of the school half term holiday which ran into November this year.

We were open on Minden Day (28th July), Berwick Food and Drink Festival (2nd /3rd September) and during the second HODs weekend, when we welcomed over 474 visitors over the two days.

During the summer holidays there were drop in, family friendly, activities inspired by the Ord Cross every day between 1pm and 3pm. We also hosted a number of activities for younger visitors over half term including the ever-popular Halloween Trail featuring some fearsome looking bats as well as these slightly cuddlier ones!



We were operating with slightly reduced staffing levels, as two of our front of house people have found permanent jobs elsewhere (Taryn at Ad Gefrin, Alex at Melrose Abbey). Consequently, we were unable to open week round during half term and continued opening Wednesday-Sunday.

The shop has seen a great boost to sales – income has gone up four-fold compared to pre pandemic sales, with Ord Cross replicas flying off the shelf this season!



We loaned several items to be included in Berwick Civic Society's summer exhibition about salmon fishing at the Main Guard. Star of the show was the Salmon Queen's cloak.



Over the winter we will be looking out items relating to Berwick Old Bridge, which has its 400th Anniversary in 2024.

The UCB Team has produced a travelling exhibition which has been doing the rounds, so far at Woodhorn and Morpeth Chantry. It was on show at HMP Northumberland for several weeks and is currently at Berwick Library.

The Berwick Burrell items which have been on loan to Burrell Glasgow –paintings by Boudin and Daubigny and several Japanese artefacts - will be returning home in February. The Berwick Degas drawing "Russian Dancers" will be travelling in the opposite direction to be redisplayed at the Glasgow Burrell next season. The pastel drawing will re-join the other Degas pictures donated to Glasgow by Sir William for a major exhibition about the artist. The Glasgow Curators visited in early September

to start discussions on a reciprocal loan for next season. Whether this happens will depend on how the Barracks project progresses.

The building work around the MOB Store began in August. As a precaution, we replaced the particularly fragile glass items in the Burrell gallery with more robust bronze exhibits. We are keeping an eye on the situation, especially now drilling has started.

We recently received a donation of "The Siege of Berwick", an 1882 reprint of a play by Edward Jerningham which was originally performed at The Theatre Royal, Covent Garden in 1794. Another notable acquisition was a beautiful lithographic print of "Berwick from the South" kindly transferred over to us from Wakefield Museums, who had received it as part of a bundle of items at auction.

It only remains for me to wish a very merry Christmas to all the Friends!

Best wishes, Anne, Jenny and the Berwick Museum staff.

Anne Moore (Keeper of Collections, Museums Northumberland)

BONE MILL, BREWERIES, BERWICK AND BEYOND



Moving to a new home in an old house immediately excites interest in finding out the age of the building and its history including information about past occupants. One of the first steps is to look at Ordnance Survey maps from the 1850s onwards before moving on to census returns, valuation records, trade directories, newspaper articles and other written records, including Berwick Archives. But as all researchers know, one thing leads to another and it is very easy to digress; this article demonstrates how quickly things can go off at a tangent when extraneous but interesting matters introduce themselves.

Research revealed that our house in Castlegate may have been, for a short time, a small Temperance Hotel which perhaps included some long-gone buildings at the rear. This would resonate with the existing Temperance Terrace off Brucegate, probably named during the mid to late 19th century at a time when the Temperance movement was prominent in England.

However, I digressed fairly quickly because OS maps published between 1856 and 1861 at a scale of 25 inches to one mile showed that our house, along with others,

was separated by gardens from a bone mill which backed on to Feather Bed Lane (since renamed Brucegate). The gardens looked quite formal with paths and trees, but the symbols may have been stylistic. I wondered whether the short distance of the mill from the Castlegate houses, even with the benefit of intervening gardens, was sufficient to temper the transmission of loud, bone-grinding noises and strong, pungent smells of chemicals and manure. Would it have been worse if the wind was not from the prevailing south-west? The gardens have gone and so has the bone mill, to be replaced by the 19th century houses in Albert Place, the modern flats at Castlegate Court and an extension to the Berwick Community Trust building with a private car park.



Extract from the OS map, surveyed between 1856-60, published in 1861. Scale 25 inches to 1 mile

Further investigation could not be resisted. The bone mill was owned and operated by Messrs Crossman & Paulin, corn merchants and manufacturers of artificial manures, who also had premises in Bridge Street, Tweedmouth and Spittal. A typical advertisement in May 1869 lists their stock for delivery as dissolved bones, dissolved bone ash, superphosphates, vitriolated bones, bone meal, special manures for grass, turnips, potatoes and wheat, phosphatic guano (other advertisements mention Peruvian guano), Rhenish phosphate, sulphure (sic) acid, potash, agricultural salt, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, linseed, cotton and rape cakes. The business not only produced its own milled products but also traded in imported goods. Many bone mills in England operated by means of water-power from a lade and mill wheel but the Crossman & Paulin mill was powered by 'an engine and boiler house', which suggests a steam-powered grinder and mill. Research on the Narborough Bone Mill in Norfolk suggests 'that the bones were first boiled to make them brittle and to remove the fat (skimmed off, perhaps, for use as coach and cart grease), then either chopped up by axes or put through toothed cylinders which gradually reduced the bones to small pieces. Finally, the millstones

ground them into powder'. At Berwick, there may have been a ready supply of whalebone as well as bones from slaughterhouses.

Robert Crossman was born on Lindisfarne in 1804. In the 1841 census, aged 37, he was living in Silver Street with his wife, Sarah, and eight children, together with William Crossman, his father, who was born in 1759. William is described as an army pensioner but his earlier occupation seems to have been as a tailor. Robert is described as a brewer as, in addition to the Featherbed Lane bone mill, he was the manager of the Silver Street Brewery and the Tweedmouth Brewery which, together, were to form the Border Brewery in 1899. Robert was admitted to the Freedom of Berwick on 16 May 1827 and many members of the Crossman family who were also associated with other businesses in the town, were admitted to the Freedom during the 19th and 20th centuries.

There is some evidence to suggest that Robert and his friend, Thomas Paulin, worked for a time at the Isleworth Brewery, West London, later to become part of the Watney Mann brewery chain. Thomas's family also had a longstanding connection with Berwick, with many members being admitted to the Freedom from 1814 onwards and Thomas himself being admitted on 29 August 1834. The occupations for the Crossman Freemen during the 19th century are listed as brewers with others being either gentlemen or army officers. The occupations of the Paulin Freemen are more varied, with listings such as accountant, clerk, medical student, farm student, mariner, army, shoemaker, stockbroker, letter carrier and excise.

Robert Crossman and Thomas Paulin must have had a talent for recognising business opportunities whenever they arose. In 1846, Robert, who was still managing the breweries in Berwick, was introduced to James Mann, who needed an experienced partner to help run the Albion Brewery, Whitechapel Road, London. Robert became a fully-fledged partner, buying a quarter share in the company for £10,000 plus £2,000 for goodwill. Thomas Paulin also became a partner in 1846 and the revitalised company traded firstly as Mann Crossman and then as Mann Crossman & Paulin. It wasn't until 1958 that the name of Mann Crossman & Paulin disappeared when the firm merged with Watney Combe & Reid. Between 1873 and 1875, Mann Crossman & Paulin built another Albion Brewery in Burton-upon-Trent. That brewery included, not only operational buildings, but also twelve cottages for brewery workers, and was operated by the firm until 1896.

Manure and brewing were not the only business interests of Crossman and Paulin family members; to take only one example, Matthew Crossman was a director of The Berwick Trawling Company when that company was raising capital in 1885. Matthew would have been a nephew of Robert and was the son of Alexander Crossman, described in the 1851 census as a 'lessee of fishing waters'. Matthew's

occupation in 1851 was 'apprentice to corn merchant'. The links between the Paulin and Crossman families remained strong throughout the 19th century and beyond. In 1915, the announcement of the death of Thomas Paulin (not Robert's partner) included a reference to his sister, Mrs Crossman, living in Ravensdowne. This Thomas Paulin had served time with Messrs Johnson and Company which was to merge in 1924 with Border Breweries Ltd. He then went to work with Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, in London. His father, William Paulin, had been secretary of Berwick Shipping Company which later merged with Berwick Salmon Fisheries Company.

By the 1840s, with his interests in brewing and fertilisers in London and Berwick, Robert Crossman was sufficiently wealthy to purchase the Cheswick estate from John Strangeways Donaldson-Selby, Lord of the Manor of Lindisfarne, and to build, in 1859, Cheswick House, overlooking Lindisfarne, as the principal house on his estate. He could afford to employ the architect, F. R. Wilson, who worked with Charles Barry on the Houses of Parliament before working with Anthony Salvin on the remodelling of Alnwick Castle. Robert also became Lord of the Manor of Lindisfarne and established a long family link with the island which exists to this day. Robert established the Holy Island Public Reading Room in 1870 'to provide Literary Instruction and amusement, books, papers and periodicals for fishermen and other inhabitants of the said island'. The Reading Room has recently been repurposed as the Island Archive under the auspices of the Heritage Lottery Funded Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership. The continuing family connection with the island can also be seen in the completion of the community's Crossman Hall in 2016, which was named after the late Lady Rose Crossman MBE.

It was tempting to dig deeper into the Crossman family because, just taking one example, Robert's son, William, who was born in Isleworth, became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, a Magistrate in Albany, Western Australia, a captain under the Inspector-General of Fortifications at the War Office, was appointed to military and diplomatic posts in Canada, China, Japan, South Africa as well as holding highly responsible posts within the United Kingdom. He was knighted, appointed major-general, became a Member of Parliament and High Sheriff of Northumberland. More research beckoned, but this was not the time to go any further.

Thomas Paulin died at Newbury towards the end of 1882, aged 83 and Robert Crossman died at Cheswick House on 19 July 1883 aged 79, the cause of death being old age and dyspepsia. In June 1886, an attempt was made to restructure the company after Robert's and Thomas's deaths by inviting the purchase of 1,000 shares in the company at £10 per share with remaining shares to be retained by the company and members of the families. However, between August 1886 and August,

September and October 1888, advertisements were appearing in the local press offering for sale by public auction, the bone mill, manure works, granaries and stores at Castlegate, house and other buildings at Bridge Street, Bridge End, Bridge Terrace and Love Lane and Spittal. Also included were a shop and dwelling house in Main Street, Spittal with a large plot of adjoining land suitable for building. Various lots were available for sale singly, or as combined lots.

I was particularly interested in the particulars of sale of the bone mill which, in October 1886, had an upset price of £600. The premises were described as being in Castlegate and were later linked with the sale of an additional freehold tenemented dwelling house with outbuildings and garden in Castlegate which, in 1888, was being offered for sale at an upset price of £400. It was suggested at the time, that the purchase of both these lots would provide a large frontage to Castlegate, thus improving the access to the former bone mill, a good example of 'marriage value' (where the combined value of the assets is greater than the sum of the separate values).

The bone mill itself was described as 'a compact block, partly covered with buildings and covered sheds of recent erection, comprising bone mill, engine and boiler house, a commodious cottage and garden ground. The 'powerful' engine and machinery were described as comparatively new and any purchaser was given the option of taking these at valuation. A further thought occurred to me because the 1861 OS map shows a brewery on Castlegate, to the west of and adjoining the bone mill (see map above). It does not appear on later maps and I wondered whether this was another small brewery belonging to Crossman and Paulin, and, if included with the sale of the bone mill, would also have added to the marriage value. But perhaps the brewery had closed sometime before 1886 and I have not found any written record of its existence. It is easy to speculate and to come to the wrong conclusion. It was interesting to digress and there is more to find out but, in the meantime, back to my original task of house research...

Sources: Brewery History Society, www.breweryhistory.com; Mann, Crossman & Paulin by Jimmy Bird; Mann, Crossman & Paulin interview with Frank Gibbins, recorded and transcribed by Dr Denis Smith; British Newspaper Archive: *Berwick Advertiser*, *Illustrated Berwick Journal*, numerous dates between 1862 and 1915; Census Transcript Searches, Northumberland and elsewhere, 1841, 1851, 1861, 1881, <https://ukcensusonline.com>; *Cheswick House*, Great Estates in Northumberland, Country Life, November 9, 2012; Database of the Guild of Freemen of Berwick-upon-Tweed, <https://freemenofberwick.org.uk/staging22/participants-database/>; Facsimile of *Certified Copy of Robert Crossman's death certificate*, www.familysearch.com; Turner, David, *Narborough Bone Mill*, www.bonemill.org.uk

Antony Chessell

19TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BERWICK-UPON-TWEED



In 1799 and 1800 the government passed laws called the Combination Acts, which made it illegal for men to combine to demand higher wages. The Combination Acts were repealed in 1824 but it was still doubtful if trade unions were legal. It was not until 1871 that trade unions were definitely made legal.

The Cordwainer's Friendly Society of Berwick was created for the benefit of journeyman shoemakers and in 1823-30 this association numbered around 70-80 workers. They paid 4d per week. This covered; 2d for ale and 2d to a common fund to assist members if unable to work due to illness.

They had campaigned successfully in 1823 for higher wages but stronger militancy in 1829 and 30 led them to take action that brought them into conflict with the law.

The line was crossed when they tried to impose some new regulations on their employers, which effectively introduced a 'close shop' situation in which only 'those who the association is pleased to permit' should be employed. They also tried to control how many apprentices a master should be allowed to take on at one time.

This brought them into direct conflict with the employers, in particular one Alexander Melrose, who employed 30-40 men. He refused to adhere to their demands and found himself at the end of some determined tactics to bring him to heel, and which led to appearances in court.

An offending workshop owner could be subjected to "Blocking" during which Deputies were appointed to watch for all strange workmen looking for employment in the town and any travelling shoemaker was told he must not apply at such a shop as it is "on block".

A business could be "struck off" in which members of the association would refuse to work. On one occasion in 1829 a member called James Walker did not pay his dues. He was 'struck off' and his employer, Melrose, was told to fire him. When he refused, the business was 'struck off' for 3 months.

The association was also active against a Berwick currier, Joseph Fleming, in an attempt to prevent the supply of leather to shoemakers. The Association decreed that none of their members shall buy leather from Fleming nor even be seen in his shop, under a penalty of a fine of five shillings.

At Berwick Quarter Sessions in August 1829 Thomas Middlemass, John Sutherland and George Murphy were convicted and fined for violently assaulting William Wilson junr., who was employed by Melrose even though not a member of the Society.

William Reed, Andrew Smith and Jesse Barker were prosecuted and discharged under reconnaissance, for conspiring to induce an employee of Melrose, George Gibb, to abandon his work and to abscond after obtaining a 'loan' of 10 shillings from Melrose.

At Berwick Quarter Sessions on January 13th 1830 the case of Joseph Fleming v William Reed, Andrew Smith, Jesse Barber, James Park, Patterson Davidson, William Murphy, James Brown and Robert Johnson was heard.

They were charged with maliciously conspiring to impoverish Fleming in his trade as currier and leather dealer and were discharged on reconnaissance.

They were also charged with intending to defraud and impoverish Melrose by limiting the number of apprentices he employed at one time and to obstruct him in choice of workers. In addition, conspiring to induce journeymen to desert his employment, with the intention of harming his business. They were discharged on reconnaissance.

Sources: BRO: BQS/A16/1, 5, 7; Newcastle Courant 1/8/1829, Berwick Advertiser 23/1/1830

Eileen Langdale

THE SAD STORY OF MARY ANN REDPATH



This tale begins with two Berwick families, the Waites and the Redpaths.

The Waites were settled in New Water Haugh Lodge. William Ogle Waite, a gardener by trade, lived there with his family for many decades. **Mary Ann Waite** was baptised in Holy Trinity, Berwick, 7th January 1844, the illegitimate daughter of Jane Waite of New Water Haugh. In 1861, now aged 17, she is still with her grandparents at New Water Haugh Lodge.

Meanwhile the Redpaths moved around the town. They were in High Greens 1851 and 10 years later, in Tweed Street, where William Redpath, a Railway guard and his family, including his son John, aged 15, a grocer's apprentice, can be found.

John Redpath and Mary Ann Waite married sometime after 1861. They appear together in the census of 1871 in High Greens. John Redpath, aged 26, not a grocer in this census but now a ship broker. (In the 19th century, it was the work of ship-

brokers to procure goods on freight or a charter for ships outward bound. They also went through the formalities of entering and clearing vessels at the customs-house. They collected the freight on vessels brought into port and took an active hand in the management of all business matters between ship-owners and merchants, whether shippers or consignees, for which they were paid a fee.) Mary Ann, his wife, is aged 25. William Redpath their son is 5, daughter Mary Taylor Redpath 3 and son Ogle Wait Redpath is only 5 months old.

So what went wrong? Something must have occurred because John Redpath disappears from the records. Did he run away to sea? In subsequent records his wife Mary Ann Redpath is never described as a widow but simply a married woman. The first official sign of trouble for Mary Ann Redpath is in the records of the Magistrates Court in Berwick 26th November 1877 when she was fined 10/- plus 4/6d costs for being found drunk by policeman John Garden. If she failed to pay the fine, she would have to spend 14 days in the Common Gaol. There are many records of drunkenness in Berwick at that time but most of these only attracted a fine of 5/- so it must have been a serious offence.

Things got worse. Her next Court appearance was on 15th July 1880 when it was found that she had wilfully neglected her two children, Mary aged 12 and John aged 2 and was sentenced to a month's hard labour in the prison at Morpeth.

This had little effect and two months later, on 6th September, she was back in Court on two charges. The first was for being found drunk in "The Avenue" which earned her a fine of 10/- plus 4/6d costs. The second charge that day describes her as an idle and disorderly person guilty of prostitution and sentenced to a month's hard labour in HM Prison at Newcastle.

In the census of 1881 the child John, aged 4, was on his own in the Workhouse in Berwick.

Mary Ann Redpath made many appearances before the Berwick Magistrates.

In February 1883 it was breaking and entering John Quinn's home and stealing a lady's ulster, a black merino skirt, a pair of boots, a pair of stays and a necktie. Later, Elizabeth Quinn was visiting her sister's house in Castlegate when Mary Ann came in wearing the clothes! Guilty! 5 years penal servitude.

Over the course of her felonious career, she was found guilty of stealing ties, a pair of boots, shawls, blankets, brandy, a watch and chain, four aprons and three towels, a gold ring, another shawl and a petticoat, bedsheets, pillowcases and tablecloths. She was 15 times convicted for drunkenness between August 1877 and August 1904. Drunkenness was a big problem in Victorian Britain.

In London, Jane Cakebread, a 19th-century homeless woman gained notoriety for her frequent arrests for being drunk in public for which she appeared in police court

many times. Both *The London Telegraph* and *The New York Times* claimed in her obituary in 1898 that she had been "convicted 281 times".

She suffered mental illness, alcohol intoxication, and visual impairment and her final three years of life were in an Asylum. Her tragic case focused public attention on the ineffectiveness of dealing with drunkenness through short-term imprisonment and is often credited for inspiring the Inebriates Act of 1898. It allowed non-criminal inebriates to be admitted to reformatories for up to three years if they had been convicted of drunkenness four times in one year. Criminal inebriates were also included if they had been convicted of an imprisonable crime.

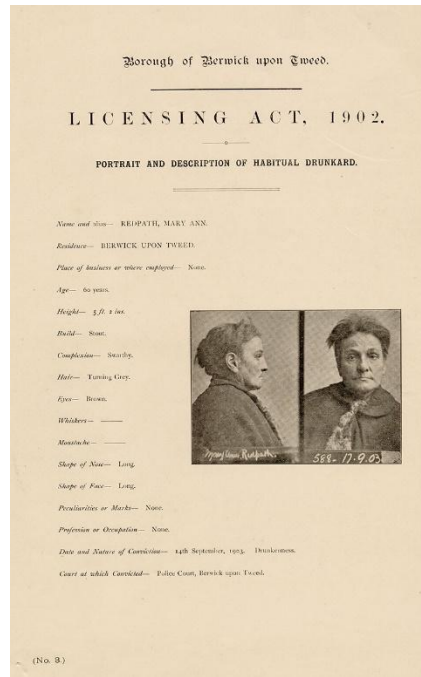
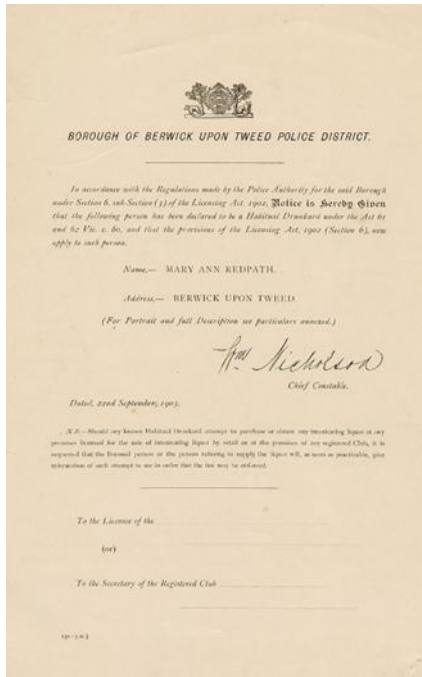
Mary Ann Redpath had appeared before Magistrate A L Miller in September 1899 when she admitted guilt on two charges of stealing and being an habitual drunkard and was sentenced for each to one month's hard labour in H M Prison at Newcastle at the end of which period she was to be committed under the "Inebriates Act 1898" to the Royal Victoria Homes near Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, for a term of three years.

This is the data gleaned from the Census return for that Institution on the night of Sunday March 31st 1901:

The head of the establishment was the Reverend David Nelson Burden, aged 41, a Clerk in Holy Orders. His wife, Katherine Mary Burden, aged 43 was The Lady Supervisor. The officers include Day attendants, Night attendants, Assistant Matrons, Gardeners, Laundry, Dairy, Kitchen and Stores staff. Nurses, a Bookkeeper, Police Constables plus a Gatekeeper and a Farm Bailiff with his family to complete a list of about 35 employees.

The first page of inmates includes Mary Ann Redpath, married, aged 54, no occupation mentioned. Born in Northumberland, Berwick. Just under 120 inmates are there including some from Scotland and Ireland and a few from Northumberland many of whom were married women.

Did it work? Under the Licensing Act 1902 the following document was published.



BRO 1138-8

Sadly, Mary Ann Redpath makes a final appearance before William Young Esq. in July 1906. Here she stole two hanks of yarn, the property of the Guardians of the Berwick-upon-Tweed Union (Workhouse) for which she is once again sentenced to hard labour for 4 months.

The statutory registration of her death is recorded in Berwick September 1909. P 252 Volume 10b.

Charles Borthwick

BERWICK ADVERTISER SNIPPETS



Berwick Advertiser, 7th March 1873

A PROLIFIC OFFSPRING

On Saturday last there died in Tweedmouth an octogenarian, named Susannah Balmer, who was the head of an unusually large number of descendants. She left 9 children, 49 grand children, and 27 great grand children, in all, 85 of an offspring.

Berwick Advertiser, 7th March 1873

EDUCATION DISTRICTS IN SCOTLAND

From a schedule of the Scotch Education Department lately issued, Scotland appears to be divided into thirteen inspectors' districts. South Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwick form the third district; population, 199,419; schools, 164; inspector, Mr Scougall.

Berwick Advertiser, 7th March 1873

BERWICK BRITISH SCHOOL

On Wednesday the annual examination of the scholars attending these schools (Palace Green) took place. About 270 boys and girls were assembled when the Inspector arrived at 9.30 A.M. The examination was commenced at once by Mr Pennethorne asking the children to sing two or three pieces of music. During the morning the schools were visited by the Rev. Dr Cairns, Mr W. Paxton, and Dr Maclagan. The Mayor who is chairman of the school committee was prevented from being present by another engagement. The examination lasted 4 hours-from 9.30 to 1.30. At 2.30 Mr Pennethorne examined the Infant School, College Place. Mrs Maclagan, Miss Gilchrist, and other ladies were present. Tinted maps and sewing work were shown by the pupil teachers. The children were examined in their several classes very minutely.

Berwick Advertiser, 14th March 1873

GOOD TEMPLARISM

A re-union of the juveniles of the Tweedside and Springhill Lodges of the Order was held on Wednesday evening, in the Boys National School-room, Tweedmouth. The spacious hall was hung round with appropriate mottoes, whilst the long rows of happy, smiling faces, and white regalia's, rendered the scene lively and impressive. It having been previously announced that prizes would be given for the best addresses, songs, and recitations, a goodly number of competitors presented themselves for distinction. The execution of the various pieces throughout the

evening elicited great applause and afforded striking proofs of the power of memory. The prizes awarded to the Tweedside Juveniles were the gift of Brother Gribben, whose untiring zeal in the good cause is worthy of note. At the close of the proceedings, an address was given by brother Gribben, strongly urging the youthhood of the order to adhere firmly to the principles they had so early adopted, and earnestly enforcing the claims of Good Templarism on parents and guardians. A similar treat was given on Monday evening to the juveniles of the Pilot Lodge, Spittal, by the same worthy brother.

Carole Pringle

***MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL THE FRIENDS
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!!***

