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**A HISTORY OF CARVILLE HALL, WALLSEND**  
HER 4941

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# A History of Carville Hall, Wallsend

## HER 4941

Carville Hall, situated to the west of the village of Wallsend, was built in the mid-eighteenth century as a gentleman's country residence and demolished almost 150 years later. It replaced an earlier building called Cousin's House. The houses stood on land that was owned by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and the estate was leased, usually on a 21-year basis, until 1859.

### COUSIN'S HOUSE

The original house belonged to a Newcastle alderman called John Cosyn, who described himself in his will as a 'member of the Free Drapers of Newcastle, draper, [of] Walls End in the county of Northumberland, [and] Key Syde in the towne and countye of NewCastle upon Tyne'.<sup>1</sup> The Wallsend house was built c.1635 on land overlooking the river, and was enough of a landmark to be shown on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century navigation maps of the River Tyne. The maps usually only pick out churches, quays, staiths and other landmarks such as the Halfway Tree(s); on some maps Cousin's House is the only private house identified. On the earliest surviving map, of 1650, it is identified as 'Cossenhouse', and placed on the wrong side of the Stotspow stream, which is repeated on Captain G. Collin's *Navigational Chart of the River Tyne and its Approaches* completed 1693 (Fig. 1). On the *Survey of the River of Tyne* dated 1670 it was labelled 'Mr Couzen's House' (Fig. 2), and as 'Cosson House' on a *Chart of the Tyne and the Soundings from Tinmouth Bar into the Sea* dating c.1700-50.<sup>2</sup> Other versions of the name from various sources include Cosens House, Cosens's House, Cosins's House and Cosyn's House.

Although the leases were for 21 years, they were usually renewed approximately every seven years, so leaseholders can be traced through the records belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.<sup>3</sup> After John Cosyn's death in 1661 the house was left to his wife and then to one of his daughters, but then passed out of the family.<sup>4</sup> The last owner of the house was Robert Carr, although it is unclear when he first lived in it, as although he became the leaseholder of the property in 1756 he could have been a sub-tenant from an earlier date.<sup>5</sup> This might have been as early as c.1735, at the time of his marriage, or as late as c.1752, when the house was demolished and replaced by a modern gentleman's residence.

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<sup>1</sup> Will: Durham Probate Records DPR1/1/1662/c15/1-2. His house on the Quayside survived until the early twentieth century; HER 1571.

<sup>2</sup> Map of 1650, Collin's map and Chart of the River Tyne: Wright 2011, figs 1.2-3; Survey of the River Tyne: TWAM DX1381/1.

<sup>3</sup> The leaseholders could 'assign' or sub-let their leases, so only the leaseholders, not the actual occupants of the property, are recorded in the Dean and Chapter of Durham records: DCD Renewal Books 2 to 4.

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix 1 for a list of the leaseholders.

<sup>5</sup> The historian W. Richardson (1923, 101) said he bought the house in 1720, but Carr would only have been about 13 years old in that year. Collingwood Bruce (1851, 113) says it was c.1740. The previous leaseholder, since 1749, had been Carr's brother-in-law, William Bigge.

Isaac Thompson's 1745 map of the neighbouring township of Walker includes a drawing of Cosens's House, showing it as a house with two main floors and dormer windows for a third floor, a possible dovecot to the front and farm buildings to the rear (Fig. 3).<sup>6</sup> The map shows the line of Hadrian's Wall passing through these out-buildings, and John Horsley identified seven pieces of inscribed or carved Roman stonework set in niches in an external wall in 1732, while no doubt many plain facing stones from the Wall had also been used in its construction.<sup>7</sup>

## **CARVILLE HALL**

### *Name*

The new house was given the name Carville (also Carr Ville or Carre-ville).<sup>8</sup> Sometimes described as a 'Mansion House', it was simply called Carville or occasionally Carville House in the second half of the eighteenth century, and was only regularly referred to as Carville Hall in the nineteenth century.<sup>9</sup>

### *Robert Carr*

Robert Carr was a highly successful silk merchant who had family in Northumberland but who lived and worked in London.<sup>10</sup> Sometime around 1735 he married Grace Bigge, whose family lived in Benton, a township bordering that of Wallsend. The exact date of the marriage is unclear, but Robert (or possibly his father-in-law Thomas Bigge Senior) bought a service of Chinese porcelain painted with the family crest of the Bigge family impaled on that of the Carr family; the style of the decoration dates the service to c.1735, and the combined crests suggests it was bought to commemorate the wedding.<sup>11</sup> Robert and Grace had a single child, a daughter called Elizabeth, who was born about 1737.<sup>12</sup>

In 1733 Carr was in partnership with Joseph Stanfield, with John Ibbetson in 1739, and by 1749 he had been joined by his brother-in-law Thomas Bigge to form the company of Carr, Ibbetsons [sic] and Bigge.<sup>13</sup> By 1758 a man called Pickard had

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<sup>6</sup> The three large houses belonging to the gentry that are depicted on this map are very different in appearance, so it is possible this is a relatively accurate view of the building.

<sup>7</sup> Horsley 1732, 207. The estate had a c.400m length of Hadrian's Wall and ditch running through it.

<sup>8</sup> Collingwood Bruce 1851, 113. Carr Ville: for example, Hutchinson 1778, 360 (who says the house was rebuilt by William Carr, Robert's brother). Carville: *Newcastle Chronicle*, 21 March 1778.

<sup>9</sup> Mansion-house: for example, *Newcastle Courant*, 6 May 1797. Carville House: Lewis 1844, 443-4; Abbott 1849, 15. This should not be confused with the late nineteenth-century house of that name built on the site of the Roman fort itself. Carville Hall: for example, *Newcastle Journal*, 21 July 1855.

<sup>10</sup> He had capital of £7,000 in 1733, which had increased to £30,000 in 1764: Chapman 2003, 29. See Appendix 3 for further details of his life.

<sup>11</sup> Howard 1974, 244. Such armorial porcelain was common in most rich merchant or aristocratic families at this period, costing about ten times the price of other services (*ibid.*, 103). Robert Carr's silk trade would have made ordering and transporting the service easier than for most families.

<sup>12</sup> Burke 1833, 631-2; her memorial stone in St Mary's Church, Ewell, records that she was 77 years old when she died in 1814.

<sup>13</sup> Carr and Stanfield, at the sign of the Parrot, Ludgate Street: tradesman's bill, information from S. Lendroth. Carr and Ibbetsons: *Newcastle Courant*, 27 January 1739. The business moved to the sign of the Queen's Head, (no. 9) Ludgate Hill, where it remained for the rest of Carr's career: tradesman's bills in the Museum of London collection, signed by Carr; acc. nos. Z1704/107 (dated 1751); Z1704/110 (1757). Thomas Bigge described as being 'of Ludgate Hill': Burke 1833, 631. He built Benton White House at Little Benton with his wealth, c.1760. By 1768 Robert's and Thomas' nephew John Thomas was in the company (signed tradesman's bill: Museum of London, acc. no. 537.5), and

joined the company and by 1765 it was Carr, Ibbetson, Bigge, Pickard and Gibson.<sup>14</sup> Sometime between c.1737 and 1765 Grace Carr died, and in 1765 Carr married Mary Little, some 35 years his junior.<sup>15</sup> Two years later they had a daughter, Mary.<sup>16</sup> He retired, aged about 67, in 1774 and three years after that his brother Sir William Carr died and Robert inherited the baronetcy.<sup>17</sup> He died in 1791, at his home at Hampton, Middlesex, aged about 84.<sup>18</sup>

Robert Carr spent most of his time in London but the house at Wallsend gave him a country estate close to the family of his wife, and of his business partner. He was the leaseholder for six years from 1756.<sup>19</sup> The rent for the estate was £1:3:00½, but the Dean and Chapter rents had become fossilised and did not reflect market values, so whenever the leases were renewed the leaseholder also had to pay a lump sum called a 'fine', which in this case was £55. Building the new house must have cost a large sum of money, but in the end Carr did not make much use of it, since the house was completed c.1752 and by 1758 it had been rented out and all the furniture and fittings advertised for sale. When the lease came up for renewal, a year early, in 1762 it was taken over by Dorothy Proctor, who had been sub-letting the estate since the previous year. It is not clear why Robert Carr gave up the house so soon after building it; it is possible that the death of his first wife (the exact date is unknown), or the occasion of his only child moving out of his home on her marriage in 1754 meant he rarely came north and no longer needed a residence at Wallsend.

### *Position*

The house was situated on a rise above the River Tyne, facing south to take advantage of the views over the river. The house was approached from the north, with a long, tree-lined avenue leading from the turnpike road (modern Shields Road/Wallsend High Street), with a drive that led round to the front of the house.<sup>20</sup> The house itself was a rectangular, three-storeyed building with a one-storey wing projecting from the back, housing the service offices (Figs 4, 5). To the north of the house, just north of the line of the ditch of Hadrian's Wall, were two main buildings; one with three wings round a yard which was probably the stables and coach-house, and the other a barn and/or granary. Richard Hornsby's property survey of 1740 and Bell's survey of 1801 of the township of Wallsend, carried out on behalf of the lease-owners the Dean and Chapter of Durham, show the estate was 65 and then 67 acres

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was appointed 'Mercer to her Majesty, on the resignation of his uncle, Mr Robert Carr' (*Stamford Mercury*, 7 April 1774).

<sup>14</sup> Trademan's bills: Museum of London acc. nos Z1704/112; A15162c; NN22120; Shakespeare Birthplace Trust acc. no. DR18/5/4308.

<sup>15</sup> *Newcastle Courant*, 10 August 1765. Her portrait by Gainsborough is in the Yale Centre for British Art, acc. no. B1987.6.2.

<sup>16</sup> *Newcastle Courant*, 28 November 1767.

<sup>17</sup> *Stamford Mercury*, 7 April 1774; *The Scots Magazine*, 1 April 1777.

<sup>18</sup> *Hereford Journal*, 16 March 1791.

<sup>19</sup> DCD GB-0033-CCD, no. 263106. The lease renewal was witnessed by Matthew Waters (a previous leaseholder, 1722-36) and John Ibbetson (Carr's business partner) and was signed and sealed by Robert Carr (his seal depicts the family crest), Edward Bigge (Carr's brother-in-law) and Thomas Bigge (probably his brother-in-law and business partner, but possibly his father-in-law).

<sup>20</sup> 'It was approached from the Shields turnpike by a long and beautiful avenue, sheltered on both sides by trees, the stunted remains of which still exist': *Newcastle Courant*, 15 October 1898.

in total,<sup>21</sup> with most of the land lying to the east of the house (Fig. 5). The land immediately to the west belonged to Stott's House Farm in the township of Walker, owned by the Corporation of Newcastle.

### *Descriptions of the house*

The new house was presumably built re-using some of the stone from Cousin's House. When Carville Hall came to be demolished the owners Wigham Richardson & Co wrote to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle that: 'We have always been told that this Hall was built of stones from the Roman wall, and we think we ought to advise you that we have now arranged to pull it down. At the suggestion of our Mr Cook we are now instructing the builder to advise us in case he should come across anything of antiquarian interest.'<sup>22</sup> If anything was found it was not reported to the Society, and no stonework from the site entered the Society's collection at this time.

When the property was advertised as being for sale or rent and the contents listed for auction in May 1758 it was described in some detail:

To be Let or Sold, A large, convenient Mansion-House, known by the Name of Carville House, being about three Miles from Newcastle, with about seventy Acres of Land adjoining, which commands a most delightful Prospect up and down the River Tyne. The House is modern built, and finished within these six Years; has five Rooms on a Floor, most of them large and well proportioned, being twelve Feet high, are well fitted up, with eight Marble Chimney-pieces, and otherwise ornamented. There is a Dove-house well stocked, a Coach house, Stabling for fifteen Horses, a good Granary, a Barn, and other Out-houses. The Canals are well stocked with Fish. There are two good Kitchen Gardens, and high Brick Walls, well planted with the best Fruit Trees, and every other Conveniency for so good a House. For further Particulars, please to enquire of William Bigge, Esq; at Little Benton.

Sometime in the next Month, at the above-mentioned House, will be sold by Auction, all the genuine and neat household furniture, consisting of Mohair, Silk and Worsted Damask, Cotton, and other Bed Furniture, Window Curtains, fine Goose and other Feather Beds, good Coverings, elegant Glasses, Marble side-boards made in Genteel Taste, Turkey and Wilton Carpets, several fashionable Stoves[,] Grates and Furnitures, Tables, Chairs, Pictures and Prints, some useful China, and a large Quantity of good Kitchen Furniture; timely Notice of which will be given in this Paper.<sup>23</sup>

The house was let to Edward Montagu, who needed a local property for a short period while he conducted some business in the area. His wife, Elizabeth, described it in a letter as: 'a very pretty house, extremely well furnished and most agreeably situated, ships and other vessels from Newcastle are sailing by every hour. The river here is broad and of a good colour and we have a fine reach of it.'<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> DCD E/AA/23 and E/CC/shelf 85a; see also Richardson 1923, 520. Carville was the smallest of the estates in Wallsend township: see Appendix 4.

<sup>22</sup> Anon 1898, 167.

<sup>23</sup> *Newcastle Journal*, 6 May and 13 May 1758. William Bigge, Robert Carr's brother-in-law, died about six weeks later.

<sup>24</sup> Climenson 2011, 137. The artist J. W. Carmichael produced an engraving of the view from 'Carville Shore' (down by the river) sometime between 1820-9, as one of a series of views of the River Tyne.

Other adverts when the house was to be let in later years refer to the 'beautiful prospect of the River Tyne', a 'well-stocked garden on front', pleasure gardens, thriving plantations, a vinery, stabling for eight horses and a double coach-house.<sup>25</sup> In 1855 it was pointed out that: 'The Hall is situated within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station, midway between Newcastle and Tynemouth.'<sup>26</sup> At the time of the 1861 census it was being rented by John Ormston, Sheriff of Newcastle, and his wife Elenor, and occupied by them, their six children aged from 24 to 7, and five servants (all female: cook, housemaid, under-housemaid, laundry maid, and nurse).

In 1868 the property was described as a gentleman's residence during the sale of 'the whole of the furnishings of Carville Hall, including the appointments of the Drawing, Dining and Breakfast Rooms[,] Nine Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Laundry, Billiard Room'.<sup>27</sup> The house itself was advertised a couple of months later:

Carville Hall, Wallsend, to let

Containing, on the ground Floor, Large Entrance Hall, Library, Butler's Pantry, and other Offices. First Floor - Two elegant Drawing Rooms, Dining Room, and Two Bed Rooms. Second Floor - Five Bed Rooms and Dressing Room, Hot and Cold Baths, Servants' Apartments, Kitchens, Store Rooms, Pantries etc etc, adjoining the main House. In the Yard - Stabling, Coach-house, Wash-house, etc, in a Triangular Building.<sup>28</sup>

In the 1871 census it is described as unoccupied, but whether this was just temporary or because there were no takers for the house is unknown.

### *History*

The full list of owners and occupiers as currently known is listed in Appendix 2. After Robert Carr sold the house, it had a number of different owners before it was bought in 1777 by John Bigge, Robert Carr's nephew who had worked with him in London. He lived there for a number of years, before he returned to London and rented out the house.<sup>29</sup> The earliest image of the house dates to this period; an engraving entitled: 'Carville. Dedicated to Jn<sup>o</sup> Bigge Esq<sup>r</sup> by his most Obd<sup>t</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Aur Muss.' Aurelia Muss was the wife of the artist Boniface Muss (born Musso) who had come to work in Newcastle in 1790.<sup>30</sup> She died in 1793, so the engraving can be dated to between 1790-3.<sup>31</sup> It shows the front and west side of the house (Fig. 4).

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In 1881 the engravings were published in a book with some accompanying text, which says that Carville Hall is visible in the picture, but the building in fact looks nothing like the Hall: Carmichael and Welford 1881, 47. Wallsend Local History Society also have a copy of an undated drawing of the view of the river from the terrace of the Hall.

<sup>25</sup> *Newcastle Courant*, 31 January 1807; 27 March 1819; 7 June 1828; Lewis 1848, 444.

<sup>26</sup> *Newcastle Journal*, 21 July 1855.

<sup>27</sup> *Newcastle Courant*, 13 November 1868.

<sup>28</sup> *Newcastle Courant*, 29 January 1869.

<sup>29</sup> Hodgson 1832 99.

<sup>30</sup> Mackenzie 1827, 579-80. Mackenzie says that the Muss' 'daughter painted and etched several local views', but her name was Esther and she was too young to have produced this engraving before John Bigge's death in 1797.

<sup>31</sup> Buried 19 July 1793, St Andrew's Church, Newcastle. By August 1791 one Richard Bell was renting the house, so it is likely the engraving dates to 1790 or 1791.

John Bigge left the house to his nephew John Thomas Bigge, who spent much of his early life abroad, and sold it in 1807. It passed through various owners and tenants, two of whom, John Surtees and William Readhead 'effected many improvements in the house and grounds' between 1798 and c.1819, including adding a lodge on the turnpike road in 1810.<sup>32</sup> A drawing of the house in 1852 shows some alterations to the house which included converting two first-storey windows to French doors with lead canopies and balconies (Fig. 6).<sup>33</sup>

Sometime between 1808 and 1813 the Gosforth and Kenton wagonway (also called the Kenton and Coxlodge wagonway or the Coxlodge wagonway) was built across the fields of the estate to the east of the house, taking coal down to the Coxlodge staiths on the river.<sup>34</sup> In 1837 a strip of land across the estate had to be sold for the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, which opened for business in 1839. The line ran between the house and the turnpike road to the north, across the carriage-drive up to the house. One valuation recommended that the owner, Antony Easterby, should be paid £360 in compensation, and another £1431 (including £750 for 'depreciation of this estate generally in consequence of the Rail-way passing through it which will not only destroy the comforts of the present Proprietors but in case of sale a great sacrifice will have to be made in consequence'). The final compensation was £550.<sup>35</sup>

By the time of the 1st edition OS map, surveyed in 1858 (published 1864) the house was owned by Charles Rayne and occupied by John Ormston, Sheriff of Newcastle.<sup>36</sup> The map shows the house set in its pleasure gardens, and a pond over the position of the ditch of Hadrian's Wall (Figs 7, 8). The west wing of the house has been extended, and a narrower east wing has been built. The house is shown with only one wing in Maclaclan's survey of 1852,<sup>37</sup> suggesting a date between 1852 and 1858 for this building work, but it is unclear how accurate his plan is, since details of the other buildings are incorrect and Maclaclan was more interested in the topography of the area and the line of Hadrian's Wall than standing buildings.

The house and estate was bought by the shipbuilder Wigham Richardson in 1873. Richardson originally intended to live there, but he eventually decided to use the grounds for housing for the workers in his Neptune Yard, although the house itself was left standing for another 25 years.<sup>38</sup> In the same year another railway line, a loop called the Riverside Branch of the North Eastern Railway, was built across the estate, between the house and the river.<sup>39</sup> A sketch by James Irwin Coates dated

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<sup>32</sup> Mackenzie 1825, 465; Richardson 1923, 103.

<sup>33</sup> Richardson 1911, between pages 244-5, entitled 'Carville Hall, Wallsend, in 1852, south west aspect'.

<sup>34</sup> HER 1134 and 2092.

<sup>35</sup> Newcastle Library Local Studies, Seymour Bell collection 22/7.

<sup>36</sup> The Dean and Chapter of Durham 'enfranchised' (sold) the estate in 1859. The leaseholder, Charles Rayne, paid the Ecclesiastical Commissioners 'some £5900 for the 69 acres': Richardson 1911, 243.

<sup>37</sup> Maclaclan 1858.

<sup>38</sup> Richardson 1911, 234.

<sup>39</sup> Richardson 1911, 238. A valuation for the compensation to be paid by the North-Eastern Railways was made in 1875. The rent of the estate was then about £480 p.a.: Newcastle City Library Local Studies, Seymour Bell collection 22/8.

1879, one of a number recording the line of Hadrian's Wall, shows the house from the east side, still surrounded by trees (Fig. 9).

The last sole tenant for the house was recorded in 1873, and by the time of the 1881 census it had been converted into tenements. The census records that it was occupied by 24 people in eight different households. There was a retired police officer, George Bradford, and his family, as well as a labourer at the cement works, a driller and a riveter from the shipyards, an engine-driver and a storekeeper at the Works, an unemployed coalminer and unemployed painter's labourer, a message-boy and a domestic servant, amongst others.

In 1891 George Bradford still lived there, but the other households had changed.<sup>40</sup> There were now 37 people living there, in eight households occupying anything from one to four rooms. The other occupants included a lead smelter, blacksmith, joiner, driller, fitter, coal miner and provisions dealer. Terraced housing was now being built on the grounds of the estate, and a photograph dating to before 1895 shows the Hall's stable-block and the encroaching housing (Fig. 10). The 2nd edition OS, revised 1894-5 (published 1899) shows Carville Hall surrounded on all sides by terraced housing (Fig. 11). The stables, coach-house and other out-buildings had been demolished by this date, and their site built over.

In August 1898 the owners announced their intention to demolish the house. Mr W. S. Corder of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle 'kindly undertook to photograph the building on account of its interest in connexion with the Roman wall near to which it stands, before its destruction.'<sup>41</sup> Copies of the photographs survive in the archives of Wigham Richardson Company (Figs 12-3).

Demolition was underway by October, when a fire gutted the remains:

Destructive fire at a Northumberland Hall.

On Saturday afternoon a fire was discovered to have broken out in the upper tenements of Carville Hall, Wallsend, one of the most ancient structures of its class in the north. Inspector Halpin, Sergeants Johnston and Scott, and other officers were present to keep off the crowd, the danger from the melting lead by which the eaves and projecting windows were protected being very great. A strong breeze was blowing, and the massive beams by which the floors were supported blazed with great fury, despite the efforts of the local fire brigade and the assistance of the police. The structure was entirely gutted, the roof and portions of the walls falling in.<sup>42</sup>

After the remains were removed, the site of the house was subsequently built over.

The house was about 146 years old when it was demolished. It had started life as a country house belonging to a silk merchant, overlooking the river and the passing

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<sup>40</sup> In Ward's Directories of 1885-6 to 1891-2 William Norman is identified as an 'agent', who probably managed the property, although he was not in the property at the time of the 1891 census. In 1893-4 and 1895-6 the retired policeman George Bradford is recorded as the 'agent'.

<sup>41</sup> Anon 1898, 206.

<sup>42</sup> Demolition: *Sunderland Daily Echo and Shipping Gazette*, 10 October 1898. Fire: *Newcastle Courant*, 15 October 1898.

coal-ships, and ended up surrounded by the terraced houses belonging to the workers of the shipyards.

### **Acknowledgements**

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## Appendix 1: The leaseholders and occupants of Cousin's House

year	leaseholder	references and notes
1635 (c)	John Cosyn	Alderman of Newcastle and Comptroller of Customs. Became a leaseholder at Wallsend in this year (and built the house?): Richardson 1923, 100; Hope Dodds 1930, 465. Married Jane Horsley 30 October 1632: Hope Dodds 1930, 465
1660		John Cosin renewed lease: DCD Renewal Book 3, 280.4 (F/CA/3).
1661	Jane Cosyn, then Anne Kay (daughter)	Cosyn died in 1661; his widow, then his daughter to have the rent from the Wallsend estate: Hope Dodds 1930, 465. The assessed rental value for Mr John Cossens in 1663 (although he had died 2 years earlier) was £60 p.a.: Richardson 1923, 68.
1667		Sundial was raised in garden dated 1667, with a shield showing the arms of Cosyn and Kay: Hope Dodds 1930, 465.
1668		'Cossin Jane Widdow' renewed lease: DCD Renewal Book 2, 280.4 (F/CA/2).
1677		Jane Cosyn died.
1686	George Morton	Lease renewed: DCD Renewal Book 3, 280.4 (F/CA/3). George Morton was a draper, alderman and mayor of Newcastle; he was buried next to John Cosyn in All Saints Church, Newcastle in 1693.
1695	George Hewbanks	Lease renewed: DCD Renewal Book 3, 280.4 (F/CA/3). George Snr died in 1718 and was buried, with his wife Elizabeth, at Holy Cross Church, Wallsend (Richardson 1910, 202, Knowles 1910, 200). George Jnr died in 1720; the Wallsend Parish Records list his place of residence as 'Cousin's House'.
1713	John Hewbanks	Lease renewed: DCD Renewal Book 2, 280.4 (F/CA/2). Wallsend Parish Records indicate James Thompson and family were living at the house

		between 1715 and 1723; he was presumably a servant, since he was in the house during the same period as George Hewbanks. The Records show that John was living elsewhere in Wallsend at the time of his death in 1723.
1718	[Margery?] Hewbank	In 1718 the wife (unnamed) of one of the Hewbanks is recorded as renewing the lease for a quarter cottage: DCD Renewal Book 2, 280.4 (F/CA/2); not recorded in Renewal Book 3.
1722	Thomas Waters	Lease renewed: DCD Renewal Book 3, 280.4 (F/CA/3). He was a 'merchant' of Newcastle. A relative, Mary Waters, and his son, Matthew Waters, leased property elsewhere in Wallsend. Wallsend Parish Records show William Bruce and his family lived there between 1726-30 and Alexander Kincorn and family in 1731, although whether as servants or sub-tenants is unclear.
1736	Alfred Lawson	Lease renewed: DCD Renewal Book 3, 280.4 (F/CA/3). He was a Collector of Customs for the Port of Newcastle 1724-49. The house has been associated with Sir William Lawson, and R. Lawson (Richardson 1910, 202; 1923, 101; Hope Dodds 1930, presumably following <i>Newcastle Magazine</i> <b>3</b> (1824), 39) but the only leaseholder in the Cathedral records is Alfred. Wallsend Parish Records show that Finwick Hutchinson and family lived there 1742-4, although whether as servant or sub-tenant is unclear.
1749	William Bigge	Lease renewed: DCD Renewal Book 2, 280.4 (F/CA/2).
1752 (c)		The house was demolished.

## Appendix 2: The leaseholders and occupants of Carville Hall

year	leaseholder	tenant	references and notes
1752 (c.)	Robert Carr		New house completed.
1758		Edward Montagu	Climenson, 2011, 137. They were in the house from at least August; Elizabeth returned to London in November, and her husband by April 1759.
1761		Thomas Babington Pulleine Esq	Wallsend Parish Records record the son of Thomas and Winifred 'of Carville', was baptised in July.
1761		Dorothy Proctor	The house was sub-let to 'Dorothy Proctor of Little Benton ... Widow' in November: DCD BG-0033-CCD, no. 263106.
1762	Dorothy Proctor		Lease renewed: DCD Renewal Book 3, 280.4 (F/CA/3).
1770	George Lisle		Proctor's will proved: DRO DPR1/1/1770/P8. Estate left to her cousin: 'Carvill otherwise called Cousens House to my cousin George Lisle of Newcastle': Richardson 1923, 103. Lease renewed: DCD Renewal Book 4, 280.4 (F/CA/4).
1776	Wilfrid Lawson		Lisle's will proved: DRO DPRI/1/1776/L8 (note: Richardson 1923, 103 says he died in 1772). Estate was left to Lawson, who had retired to the house in 1771: Richardson 1923, 103.
1777	George Wood		Lease renewed: DCD Renewal Book 4, 280.4 (F/CA/4).
1784	John Bigge		He was Robert Carr's nephew by marriage, and had worked with him in the London silk merchant business. He lived at Carville for a number of years before moving back to London: Hodgson 1832, 99.
1791 (by)		Richard Bell	<i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 6 August 1791, <i>Newcastle Chronicle</i> , 14 September 1793.
1796			House advertised to be sold 'by private contract' <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 24 September 1796, although the house does not seem to have been sold. Interested people were to enquire of

			Thomas Bigge, Esq, of Benton: John's brother Thomas Charles had died by 1796, so perhaps this was John's cousin (the son of John Carr's old partner, Thomas Bigge).
1797	John Thomas Bigge		John Bigge died in 1797 and left his estate to his nephew: Burke 1933, 631-2, Richardson 1923, 103. House to be let: <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 28 January 1797; 6 May 1797.
1798			Lease renewed by the executors of John Bigge: Renewal Book 4, 280.4 (F/CA/4).
1798		John Surtees	Richardson 1923, 103. His marriage recorded: <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 14 July 1798.
1807	William Redhead		In 1806 J. T. Bigge became a barrister in London, and in early January the estate was put for sale: <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 31 January 1807; see also <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 17 October 1807; Richardson 1923, 103.
1819			Estate to let: <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 27 March 1819.
1823 (by)		John Grace	<i>Durham County Advertiser</i> , 22 March 1823.
1826	Antony Easterby		Soap manufacturer. Parson & White's Directory 1827, Oliver's Directory 1833; Richardson's Directory 1839; Richardson 1923, 104. Estate listed for sale on 31 July 1841, although Easterby is still listed as of Carville Hall on 14 January 1842 ( <i>Newcastle Courant</i> ).
1828		Robert Redhead	Pilot. <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 7 June 1828.
1840		Nathaniel De Carle	<i>Durham County Advertiser</i> , 27 November 1840.
1841	Charles Rayne		Bone and seed crusher. Estate for sale: <i>Newcastle Journal</i> , 31 July 1841. <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 15 April 1842, William's Directory 1844, Ward's Directory 1853, 1854, Whellan's Directory 1855.
1855			House to let: <i>Newcastle Journal</i> , 21 July 1855.

1857 (by)		John Ormston	Sheriff of Newcastle. Census; Ward's Directory 1857-58, 348, Post Office Directory 1858 (although Richardson 1923, 104 says he rented the house & 4 acres from Rayne in May 1863). Possibly in house as early as 1855, when it was advertised for rent. Last mention of the Ormston family in the house in the newspapers is 3 December 1864 ( <i>Newcastle Guardian and Tyne Mercury</i> ).
1859			The Dean and Chapter of Durham 'enfranchised' (sold) the land to Rayne for c.£5900: Richardson 1911, 243.
1865		Henry Carrick	His daughter was born in house on 21st January: <i>Newcastle Journal</i> , 23 January 1865.
1866		James Gordon	Tar distiller. His daughter was born in the house on 10th July: <i>Newcastle Journal</i> , 17 July 1866. Notice of bankruptcy: <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 20 November 1868.
1869			House to let: <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 29th January 1869. The furniture had been sold the previous year: <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 13 November 1868.
1871		Mary Young	Ward's Directory 1871-2.
1871			House vacant: Census.
1873	Wigham Richardson		Bought estate: Richardson 1911, 238.
1873		T. Stewart	Last tenant: Richardson 1923, 104; Kelly's Directory.
1881 (by)		George Bradford and others	Census. Converted to tenements.
1885		William Norman and others	Agent/engineer. Ward's Directory 1885-6 up to 1891-2, Bulmer's Directory 1887.
1891		George Bradford and others	Census. George Bradford described as 'Agent': Ward's Directory 1892, 1893-4, 1895-6.
1897 (by)			House no longer mentioned in Directories.
1898			Demolished.

### Appendix 3: The life of Robert Carr

year	event	notes	age
1707	born		
1733 (by)	in partnership with Joseph Stanfield, at the Parrot in Ludgate Street	Trade bill-head, info from S. Lendroth (internet).	26
1735 (c.)	married Grace Bigge		28
1737 (c.)	daughter Elizabeth born	Memorial stone in St Mary's church, Ewell, says she was 77 years old when she died in 1814.	30
1739	business moved to Queen's Head, Ludgate Hill; partnership now Carr and Ibbetsons	<i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 27 Jan 1739.	
1749 (by)	Carr, Ibbetsons and Bigge	Bills: 1749 - Museum of London, acc. no. Z1704/107; 1751 - Museum of London, acc. no. A15161; 1753 - National Archives (SC 16/42); 1757 - Museum of London, acc. no. Z1704/104.	42
1752 (c.)	Carville Hall finished at Wallsend		45
1754	daughter Elizabeth married Richard Glyn	<i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 30 March 1754.	
1758 (by)	Carr, Ibbetsons, Bigge and Pickard	Hilton Price 1903, lower fig. between p82-3; <i>The Universal Pocket Companion</i> , 3rd edn 1760; bill in Museum of London, Z1704/112.	
1761	Carr appointed mercer to the King	<i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 15 August 1761.	
1765	17th May, a mob of weavers attacked Carr's 'house and shop', breaking 134 panes of glass and the lamps at the door; Carr was a witness at the later trial	<i>Derby Mercury</i> , 24 May 1765; see also Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge acc. no. P.12964-R.	
1765	married Mary Little	<i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 10 August 1765.	58
1765	Carr, Ibbetsons, Bigge, Pickard and Gibson	Bill: Shakespeare Trust: DR18/5/4308; 1766 - Museum of London acc. no. NN22120.	
1767	daughter Mary born	<i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 28 November 1767; born at his	60

		house near Bathford, Somerset.	
1774	Robert Carr resigns as mercer to the Queen	<i>Stamford Mercury</i> , 7 April 1774; company becomes Bigge, Gibson and Ibbetson.	67
1777	Brother William dies, and Robert inherits baronetcy	<i>The Scots Magazine</i> , 1 April 1777.	70
1791	Died	6 March.	84

## **Appendix 4: The main estates and large houses in Wallsend township**

<i>Name</i>	<i>size (acres)</i>	<i>house demolished</i>
Red House	175	c.1897
Wallsend Hall	146	survives
Village Farm	131	1940s
The Grange	124	by 1919
White House	129	1910
Mount Pleasant House	127	1930s; final part demolished 2009
Carville Hall	67	1898