

**7 Oct 1728    Anonymous**

[Note: Report in the Newcastle Courant issue of 12th October]

1728 Oct. 7. Monday. The corpse of Sir William Blackett, Bart., who had been one of the representatives in Parliament for the town of Newcastle upon Tyne since the year 1710, after lying in state for several days, was interred in St. Nicholas' church. His funeral was solemnized with great decency and order. First came the Charity scholars, who were supported by his liberality in the school of St. Andrew's parish, singing and new clothed in grey with black caps, who were followed by 26 mourners, among whom were 8 of his menial servants in deep mourning. After them 12 of his stewards. Next the Clergy of the Corporation, followed by the Vicar alone. Then the led horse, and after him the banners. Then the corpse, supported by 8 gentlemen. After them a number of clergy and gentry. Then came the Mayor and Aldermen in their robes, before whom the mace and sword were carried in deep mourning. After them followed the Common Council. Next upwards of 200 gentlemen to whom were given scarves and gloves. Then upwards of 2000 freemen, who had gloves; and the stewards of the companies were presented with rings. The procession was brought up with a great number of coaches : the first of which was his own, in mourning, drawn by 6 horses, and on the forehead of each was his crest most curiously emblazoned.

**22 Feb 1755    Henry Richmond**

[Note: Advertisement in the Newcastle Courant issue of that date]

WHEREAS TWELVE PIECES of LEAD, marked WB, belonging to Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. were stolen some time last year in the Carriage from Allanheads and Dukesfield Lead-mills to Blaydon. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall give Information to Mr Joseph Richmond, of Newcastle, or Mr Isaac Hunter, of Dukesfield, of the Person or Persons that stole the same, so that he, the, or they, shall be convicted thereof, will be paid by the said Sir Walter Blackett, upon such Conviction, the Sum of twenty Guineas.

**9 Sep 1763    Henry Richmond**

[Note: Advertisement in the Newcastle Courant issue of that date]

WHEREAS THREE PIECES of LEAD, which were marked WB, and were the property of Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. were stolen, some Time between the 1st Day of August last, and the 2d Day of this Month, from that Part of Crook Oak Common, in the Parish of Shotley, which adjoineth to the House of John Sidell, Lead carrier: Now, this is to give Notice, that whoever shall give Information to the said John Sidell, at Crook Oak

aforesaid, or to Mr Henry Richmond, in Newcastle upon Tyne, of the Person or Persons that stole the said Lead, so that he, the, or they, can be convicted of the same, shall, on such Conviction, receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS from Sir Walter Blackett.  
Sept. 9, 1763

**7 Jun 1783    Ralph Heron**

[Note: Advertisement in the Newcastle Courant issue of that date]

STOLEN. Two pieces or Lumps of ROUGH SILVER, from the Smelt Mill belonging to Henry Errington, Esq. called Feldon Lead Mill, situate near Edmundbyers, in the county of Durham, each Piece or Lump weighing near 112 lb. and containing by computation about 50 oz. of fine Silver. – Whoever shall discover the offender or offenders, so as he or they be therof convicted, shall receive a Rewards of TENTY POUNDS to be paid upon conviction by Mr. Heron, Attorney at Law, Newcastle

Newcastle Courant, 7 June 1783

**10 May 1839    Martin Lynch**

[Note: Report in the Newcastle Courant issue of that date]

The fourth meeting of the Popular Lecture and Musical Entertainment Society, was held on Saturday evening last. The musical part of the entertainment gave great satisfaction. The lecture was delivered by Dr. Lynch, 'on the prevention of those diseases to which artizans in lead are subject.' The lecturer introduced his subject by shewing the difference that exists between the agricultural labourer, enjoying the pure air of heaven during his labour, and the artizans in towns, working in confined rooms, in an impure atmosphere. He proceeded then to show that persons working in lead manufactories that are not sufficiently careful, are at the commencement of disease attacked with slight and intermitting pain; they then lose their appetite; the disease increases, producing lead fever; this is afterwards succeeded by paralysis, and such persons generally die of apoplexy. Persons that work in white lead manufactories, he stated, are the most subject to suffer from the lead; after them, those that manufacture red lead, litharge, &c., lead miners and smelters, painters, plumbers, lead pipe makers, shot makers, &c.; and potters and glass makers, who use preparations of lead. To prevent diseases amongst those connected with the lead manufacture, he pointed out the following rules to be attended to:- 1st, cleanliness; 2nd, to avoid every thing that would tend to weaken the body or enervate the mind. Here he showed the necessity of using the most nutritive diet, and of avoiding intemperance of every kind. He stated that those persons that are temperate almost invariably escape disease, while those that

use strong drink injure their constitutions, induce disease, and are great sufferers. He then showed the necessity of living in pleasant airy houses, and of frequently bathing. 3rd, The rules of the manufactory. The factory to be pleasantly situated, and the rooms airy; the men to relieve each other at the most unhealthy operations, and as many of the unhealthy operations as possible to be performed amongst water. This, he observed, is generally done in Newcastle; where, also, as ought to be the case everywhere, a medical man is now attached to each lead manufactory. He then concluded by showing the necessity of persons applying, on the slightest attack of disease, to a medical man.