

**Frugality the support of charity : a sermon, preached before the governors of the Infirmary for the counties of Durham, Newcastle, and Northumberland ... To which is annexed, a report of the state of the charity.**

**Contributors**

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FRUGALITY *the* SUPPORT of CHARITY.

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A  
S E R M O N,  
P R E A C H E D A T  
St *Nicholas's* CHURCH in *Newcastle*,  
B E F O R E T H E  
G O V E R N O R S  
O F T H E  
*I N F I R M A R Y*,

For the COUNTIES of

*Durham, Newcastle, and Northumberland,*

On *Wednesday June 23. 1756.*

Being their ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

By EDMUND TEW, D. D.

Rector of *Boldon*, in the County of *Durham*.

To which is annexed,

A REPORT of the STATE of the CHARITY;  
and a LIST of the Governors and Subscribers.

The SECOND EDITION.

Preached and Published at the Request of the GOVERNORS.

N E W C A S T L E:

Printed for the Benefit of the INFIRMARY, by  
I. THOMPSON and C<sup>o</sup>. and sold by the Bookellers in *Newcastle*,  
*J. Richardson* in *Durham*, *G. Hitch* in *Pater-noster-Row*, and *J.*  
*Clarke* in the *Royal Exchange*, *London*. MDCCLVI.



Shortly will be Published,  
**Dissertationes duæ; Prima de  
Decalogo, Altera de Judæis.**





ST JOHN, Ch. vi *Part of the 12th  
and 13th Verses.*

—JESUS SAID UNTO HIS DISCIPLES,  
GATHER UP THE FRAGMENTS THAT  
REMAIN, THAT NOTHING BE LOST.  
THEREFORE THEY GATHERED THEM  
TOGETHER.



YOU will easily imagine that  
my Design from these Words  
is to discourse to you of that  
commendable Virtue, Frugali-  
ty, but may not perhaps so  
easily see the Reason for my  
Choice of this Subject at this Time.

IT is not the Affectation of entering upon  
a new Topic, nor a Concern that others before  
me in this Place have left little to be added after  
them; but because of the strong Connection  
which subsists betwixt Frugality and Charity, in-  
somuch, that, I am verily persuaded, Frugality will  
support the Charity, which you have set up, in the

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same



same high Degree of Usefulness and Credit, as it is this Day.

Y O U R Preacher also presumes, that he shall speak a Word *in Season*, at this Juncture of assembling yourselves for Diversions, and, more happily, for giving annual Countenance to your Infirmary.

B U T before I begin, I would beg Leave to make a few Observations upon the Miracle, which occasioned the Advice of the Text.

A S good People take the Wants and Necessities of others into their Consideration; so our generous Master apprehended, that the Multitude, which followed him in search of spiritual Doctrines, had not provided for their bodily Sustenance. And so it proved—for he found, upon Inquiry, that the Stock amongst them All was but five Loaves and two small Fishes; and these were not sufficient that every one of them might have a little.

H A D he been possessed of the splendid Fortunes, which many of you are, he would certainly have done what there is Reason to think you would have done upon the same Exigency. He would have given them Money to buy for themselves.



selves. But tho' he had no temporal Estate, nor indeed Occasion for it, as he had all Nature at his Command, he was unwilling to send them away empty, since they had resigned themselves to Him with absolute Confidence. And that they might also have immediate Proof, when they gave proper Attention to religious Duties that their temporal Wants should be supplied, he shewed himself literally the Bread which came from Heaven, which at this Time was distributed to them by a Word, as he had afore rained it down upon their Fathers in the Defart. He took the five Loaves and two Fishes, and gave Thanks, (for at that Time of Day there was no such Thing as eating without *first* giving Thanks) and by this his Blessing, their Basket and Store increased, the Fishes also were multiplied; so that about Five Thousand did eat, and were well filled.

AFTER this Account, I cannot help reminding you, that we no where read of our Saviour's doing any Miracle for his own Profit. He did not change Stones into Bread during his long Fast in the Wilderness—But here, for his faithful Followers, he soon alters the Course of Nature, and nourishes them with a Miracle; and tho' He was austere to himself, he was indulgent to them—to teach us, that we should despoil ourselves of Self-love,



love, which binds us to our own Flesh, and disengages us from the Love of our Neighbour.

AND here let me subjoin, that the Intention of our Lord in ordering the Fragments to be gathered up, appears to be not only to teach his Disciples a Lesson of Frugality, but to prove likewise the Reality of the Miracle. They who knew from what small Beginnings these Fragments swelled into twelve Baskets would naturally reason from this Circumstance, and convince themselves. And it is not improbable but he sent them Home with some of the Fragments, that it might be notorious, that the Multitude was fed with true Bread, and that they, who heard the Account, and were satisfied with their own Eyes, might more particularly inquire after the Bestower of it.

BUT however this be, for we have not the Authority of Holy Writ for the Supposition, we may with Certainty infer, tho' our Lord could work and repeat a Miracle at his Pleasure, he would not that Abundance should authorize Wastfulness; and therefore no Person in the highest Station should think himself exempt from the Duty and Practice of Frugality.

I WILL proceed therefore to lay before you, its Nature, Extent, and Advantages, as well with  
Re-



Respect to the Public, as to Individuals; nor will you doubt of the Propriety of the Text upon this Occasion, when you consider, that if our Lord thought it meet and right, that the Fragments of the Loaves and Fishes should be gathered up, that nothing should be lost, it seems a more exact fulfilling his Purpose to gather up the broken disjointed Members of Society, those poor Human Fragments, which yet, when collected and restored to their former Strength, cannot fail of being serviceable to the Commonwealth; and if you will allow me to carry on the Allegory, may fill both their own and other Men's Baskets.

FIRST then, by Frugality I understand the Art of regulating our Wants by our Circumstances, and of adjusting our Desires to the Means we have to supply them.

IT has been remarked, that Men of large Fortunes are more apt to exceed them, than those who have less. But surely the highest Refinement which they could give to their Pleasure would be in enjoying its Conveniences and Comforts without the Hazard of Estate or Character; otherwise the Reflection is grievous, and the Enjoyment not worth speaking of, if it be imbittered by a Cessation, that leaves the Mind at Liberty to muse upon its past Folly. And that this will be the Case



amongst the most sensual, we need only refer to their Experience ; for never was Reason so totally subdued by Pleasure, as to be deprived of those Intervals, which, tho' not always able to recover the Man, are yet powerful enough to awaken him, and rouse up Uneasiness. What then will the Prodigal do, when left to his own Condemnation, with Fortunes impaired, and Desires stimulating and more unsatisfied than ever ? Who by endeavouring to impose upon others, who were well acquainted with his Situation, becomes thereby the greater Object of their Pity, and, by being one of the last in finding out himself, is surprized at the unhappy End, which was long foreseen by others.

THIS we may receive for a Maxim—Whenever we spend above our Fortunes, we destroy by that very Means the Character which we would wish the World to have of us, and which we ourselves desire to maintain. But what has been said of other eminent Virtues may as justly be affirmed of this—None more easily understood, and none less practised than Frugality ; which is thus accounted for—The Investigation of speculative Truths raises and entertains our present Curiosity ; but the practical Part, which concerns our future Good, is upon that Account an Argument the least



least prevailing. Tell any unprejudiced Person of the manifold Advantages of Frugality, and you will quickly convince him by Examples of the opposite Conduct: But till Theory and Practice shall be the same, you have gained little more by his Conviction, than some Hopes that he may profit by his thorough Knowledge. What then is sufficient to enforce this Virtue, when Examples and friendly Admonitions prove ineffectual? I answer, His own Experience—but then alas! he has so far lost Sight of the true Merit of Frugality, that our naming it at that Time is little better than an Insult upon his past Conduct.

BUT, says the Man of Fortune and Pleasure, Is then Frugality indispensibly necessary? With respect to the less Opulent, I grant it a Duty, and a right Scheme it is for them; but what have I to do to shackle myself with that Plebeian Virtue, the Cloak of Avarice, and the Excuse of the Indigent? Whilst my Fortunes will purchase me Pleasures, I shall not look upon them to be lavishly or unlawfully expended—Was I *Lazarus*, I would be content with my Condition; as I am *Dives*, I will enjoy it.

NOW tho' such Speeches as these may be spoken with Spirit, the Answer to them is easy.

—Fru-



—Frugality is a necessary Virtue with regard to the Public; and to prove the Reasonableness of your plausible Arguments, it only lies upon you to shew, that Riches were intended meerly to serve your own Pleasure.

IT is true, when we have but a narrow or precarious Subsistence, Oeconomy is then particularly bound upon us; but it is not however confined to the Necessitous, or to the middle Rank of Men; for the End of Riches is the Good of the Community; and their being placed in this or that Hand for such Use, will no more admit of Profusion, than the small Incomes of private Persons — So that Riches are indeed a Trust of public Concern; and we all know, that every one is answerable for a Trust, and should be ashamed to abuse it, by wresting it altogether to private Purposes.

IT has been often pleaded, I confess, that Wealth allows of some Follies.—But there is no natural Alliance, that I know of, betwixt Riches and Folly; at least, I am sure rich Men would take it very ill, if it was so understood. They are not, we own, obliged to watch every incidental Expence—but notwithstanding this, after they shall have supported with becoming Dignity  
their



their Estates, Titles, Offices, and Relations, the Remainder is a Remainder for the Public, and as much due to the Public, as what their Stewards received was due to Them.

IT has been asserted also, that Saving is no Virtue in Princes; and one cannot wonder, that they, who are about them, wish well to this Position. But, surely, this is an unexamined Piece of Rhetoric, and can be true but in one Sense, with respect to their saving for their Children,—for whose Sake it is needless, as the Public, whose they are also, assigns them princely Appointments. Nevertheless, did it become me to treat of the Affairs of Princes, I should not take up much of your Time in shewing, that Frugality is not only a Virtue for Persons in lower Life and Station, but extends from the Mechanic to the Sovereign; nor shall I scruple to say, That it is of capital Use to all Orders of Men, and of as much Service to every individual, as his annual Income.\*

NUMBERLESS indeed are its Advantages—  
The frugal Man needs not run after great Persons, nor melt away his Days in vain Attendance.—But how many Injuries must he cloak up, how many Affronts and Denials must he swallow,  
C who

\* *Ego Frugalitatem, i. e. Modestiam et Temperantiam, virtutem esse maximam judico.* CIC. Paradox. 6.



who has consumed his Substance?—And all perhaps from the mean Motive of Vanity, or for the Prospect of a Something, which will not intirely heal, but barely skin over his festering Wounds. Whereas a steady moderate Course of living renders a Man independent of wicked Persons, prevents setting his Foot where he cannot tread without After-repentance, and makes him thoroughly sensible, that Places and Preferments may be honourably declined, when they commence the Wages of Iniquity, nor are to be acquired but by supplanting true Merit—And certainly too, Frugality is of vast Service in common Life, if it diverts that strong Byas, which the present Times have, to expensive Entertainments—Even its Appearance may hinder peevish Men from disappointing their nearest Relations, and the Reality open the Eyes of the Prudent of both Sexes to add to their virtuous Management—and for a more lasting Reward, it will supply you with the Means of arriving at the highest of all Honours, that of being Helpers of the Friendless. Nor must I forget, that Frugality also is the Mother of National Liberty. It is the Corruption of those who have lavishly brought themselves into Necessities, which barter it away, and undermines a free State. Frugality will of itself preserve Equality, not by making all equally rich, for that is neither possible  
or



or desirable, but by preventing any from being miserably poor—This was the grand Secret which placed *Sparta* at the head of *Greece*, and raised old *Rome* to be the Mistress and Arbitress of Empires. And should it not be amongst our ardent Wishes, that after so long an Absence as since the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, she may at length revisit our Island, and banish that enormous Luxury, which has drained our Coffers, distracted our Heads, and in some Measure diminished our Courage?

WE are now in the Morning of a new War, in which our Commerce is at Stake. We have often fought generously for others, and must now fight for ourselves, without the Assistance of our good Allies—And therefore Frugality is *doubly* necessary to carry on this War; and indeed, without it, even Victories would not avail us; but, with it, our Naval Forces, and the Divine Favour, what have we to fear?

LET me just recall an Expression, which may possibly be misinterpreted. I have said above, that Frugality will keep us *Independent*. But by Independency, I do not mean that vague Cant-Term of not uniting ourselves strongly together; for in all Matters of Moment, we should doubtless join our Hands and Hearts: And as singly each of us is but an



an helpless Creature, we ought to be what God, Nature, and Government designed, dependent one upon another, and be thereby secured more comfortably in our collective Body—But yet, I must say, that the true Independency, which wise Men grasp at, means just nothing, if they take no Care how they embarrass their Fortunes; for when you view the Profuse in this glimmering Light, are they not less able to preserve Dignity?—And from which they must fall, if they are under a Necessity of becoming venal to support their Expences.

BUT it is high Time, *Secondly*, to apply this Subject of Frugality to the Purposes of our present Meeting.

I HAVE always considered it as one of the joyous Consequences of ample Fortunes, and the prudent Direction of them, that their Possessors can reputably answer the Calls of Providence upon the various Accidents and Misfortunes of their Fellow-Creatures. Should a bold Enquirer ask, why God permits any Accidents of a grievous Kind? We reply, as well to exercise some Men's Charity, as other Men's Patience.

Let every Virtue then shine forth seasonably, and let Frugality among the rest be conspicuous in giving a due Attention to our Inheritances or Acqui-



quisitions; as it will both save and preserve a perpetual Fund for upholding Infirmarys and every other well-designed Charity, which must alike depend upon the good Husbandry of Men's Incomes. It is possible indeed that they may be continued by some fortunate Incidents, or from divine Impulses upon Men's Minds; but, humanly speaking, Frugality will be one of the firmest Supports; for tho' it is not the Parent, it is the Nurse of Charity, and of most Service in bringing up the Child.\* It cannot be, but that Equipages, Diversions, and the Vanity of appearing in high Taste will forcibly rob us of the Power of doing many good Actions: And yet, what is that Applause which some make their guiding Principle, and is prosecuted by these Means? What is it indeed? but as *Solomon* has aptly expressed it for me—*The crackling of Thorns under a Pot*—they burn and blaze for a While, but not with such a Fire as a Man can sit down by to warm and comfort himself.

BUT let us suppose, that these are not the Pleasures which are agreeable to your Bend of Mind, but that you reserve Riches, for, those meanest of all Luxuries, Eating and Drinking—You need not be told, that these give you but a mo-

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mentary

\* *Non intelligunt Homines quam magnum Vexigal sit Parsimonia.* CIC. Paradox. 6. 3.



mentary Vivacity, for which you must again and again recur to them—And is it not a severe Reproach upon these Days of Extravagance, that † Cookery (amidst the Decay of sound Learning) has reared up its Head, and already assumed a Rank amongst the liberal Sciences? It is in vain perhaps to expect that Men of Idleness, who are palled and dulled with their Abundance should think of any other Improvements—The Culinary Arts were their Invention, and have put a full Stop to their Genius.

BUT in how different a Light do they stand, who have the Courage to renounce all costly Luxuries, and who lengthen out their Incomes by the Measure of Frugality! There is no Load upon their Mind or Body—They are capable of exerting their natural Faculties, and their Oeconomy enables them to promote the several Arts and Inventions, which constitute a flourishing Commonwealth—They grow up to be Trees of Eminence, and many lodge under their Branches—They have the Power to pursue and carry forward the glorious Plans for the Advancement of Christian Charity, which is the Bond of Perfection, and they have

†—*Tum Coqus, vilissimum Antiquis Mancipium & estimatione & usu in pretio esse; & quod Ministerium fuerat, ars haberi coepta.* LIV. 39. 6.



have moreover the Comfort of doing by natural Means, what our Lord, rather than it should be undone, performed by Miracle.

IT is plain then, that Frugality intends an Accomplishment of good Purposes, is as widely distant from Penuriousness and Prodigality, as they are from one another, and must be therefore worthy of all Men to be received. To save from our selves, what we might enjoy, from this exalted Principle, *To give to him that needeth*, must be a recommendatory Virtue before God and all the People. Many might come in and go out of the World unheard of, or with an ill Savour, was it not for their continued Aids and Subscriptions to the Distressed. This Perfume diffused in your Lifetime is the best Proof of a charitable Heart, and fully manifests its Sincerity. It will spread also an Odour upon your Name, whilst you are alive, stronger than that of a precious Ointment; and embalm you, when dead, beyond all the Arts of *Egypt*.

I DO not intend to inquire into their Motives, who live only for the Benefit of Executors; but it would be a strange Thing, if we did not see it every Day, that a reasonable Creature should believe, or act as if he did believe, that he was *not*  
*born*



*born* for his own Times. There can be little Grounds at any Time, much less under the present Sense and Management of young People, that a Man's Son, or Nephew, will dispose of his Fortunes in a better Manner than He himself. But be this as it will, it can bear no Dispute, that every One is obliged to do all the Good he can in his own Day; and whoever means to do so, must determine to live somewhat within his Income, as with Liberality, so without Profusion.

BLESSED be God! the Description of the Men by the Prophet *Amos* does no ways suit our Times. They lie, says he, upon Beds of Ivory, (the finest and coolest in hot Countries) and are not grieved for the Affliction of *Joseph*. No, we have rather followed his Example, who has not kept all Things for himself. It was the Language of the Churl in *Samuel* to call all his own. Shall I take, saith *Nabal*, *my* Bread and *my* Water and *my* Flesh which I have killed, and give it to Men whom I know not? Such have not been your Sentiments—and therefore the latent Seeds of Humanity soon put forth, when the first Proposals for this long-wanted Charity were made public. All of every Denomination took their Part in it; a Circumstance I mention with Pleasure, and with the View of fixing it upon every Body's Mind,



Mind, That there are good People of all Persuasions—Then was the fit Time when we heard of a Remedy, to apply it with Speed. No one objected to it, as not being the first Projector. And thus it came to pass, that God helped the Poor out of Misery, by you his Instruments, that the Bones which they had broken might rejoice. You have now taken them under your special Care, and their Condition is set forth to you in the Words of St Paul, *As dying, but behold they live; as chastened, but not killed; as having nothing, and yet possessing all Things.* Forgive me this Wrong, that I have ventured to call *those* poor, who have such a Congregation as this for their Debtors. Good Debts they certainly are, both to them, and for us also, God having been pleased to hire out, as it were, his Blessings, by conferring them on those who distribute according to his Will.

BUT besides the Reward in another Life, there is a special Advantage in this, which immediately accrues to the Governors of this Charity; for tho' You might contribute meerly for the Sake of the Miserable, it is followed with this beneficial Consequence, that the Physicians and Surgeons, who attend us in our Day of Sicknefs or Accident, must have amply enlarged their Knowledge and Skill, and can better depend upon the Efficacy of

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Medicines, after repeated Trials in an Hospital, than in private Families, where the Patients or their Attendants are frequently self-willed, or less governable.

S H A L L we say also, that even the Covetous and Ambitious may serve their Turns by casting in amongst us? The one by saving his Money, the other by doing what is politic and popular. And O! what a sincere Joy is it to all good People, that at length there is *established* an House of Retreat and Safety for the Afflicted, when their Lovers and their Friends could only stand looking upon their Trouble, and their Kinsmen were afar off. Tho' we cannot certify a sick Man, or a Cripple, in the Words of an Apostle, *Jesus Christ maketh thee whole*, we may have the Comfort of saying in most Cases, The Infirmary, thro' God's Blessing upon the Means applied there, will return thee a sound Man to thy needy and anxious Family.

N O W from what has been just observed, it should be the Wisdom of the Rich so to live, that their Stores may not fail, as well as the Prayer of the Poor, that the Offerings of the Rich may accompany their Ability. In this respect I am not able to conceive, how a Man, who is not frugal,  
can



can execute the many friendly Præpossessiones of Nature in Favour of the Distressed, or otherwise relieve the painful Sensations of his own Bowels.

To be such a Friend to Mankind, as I have described, does not require a large Fortune so much, as a suitable Management of what we have. This Suggestion will probably bring to your Remembrance, One, who had no higher Rental than 500*l.* *per ann.* but who stands in the first Class amongst the Frugal and Beneficent, *THE MAN OF ROSSE*, *THE MAN OF ROSSE*—an Expression, which paints so very happily, that I cannot pretend to add to a Character so fully and beautifully drawn.

*HERE* I have the Pleasure of observing, that we come in for some Share of this Great Man's Praise, upon Account of the discreet Management of our Charity, both within Doors and without. The Household Articles have been conducted with all Regard to the Doctrine of the Text; as has the Public Building, a Point that claims singular Commendation, for as much as the Expence, which is laid out in Solidity and Strength, is downright Frugality. Witness the *Roman* Bridges, several of which Abroad remain perfect at this Day.

*THUS*



THUS prudently have we set out, and therefore *let us walk by the same Rule, let us mind the same Thing.* I can bear you Record also, that *you have contributed to your Power,* and I am glad to add, *Not beyond your Power,* as there will be less Likelihood of being weary in Well-doing. Not that we should vaunt ourselves, as if we had effected something extraordinary, (and so marr our Charity by raising our Conceit) for the Truth is, None have accumulated greater Wealth in any three Counties, (if you except the Metropolis) than the Families in our conjoined Counties; and therefore, we have only answered the reasonable Expectation of Mankind. But notwithstanding this, I may safely affirm, that they are worthy of Honour who have followed good Examples, have persevered in them thus far, and by practising the Advice of the Text, may continue in well-doing to their Life's End.

WE have been told that a single Hospital in *France, L'Hotel-Dieu,* maintains more Patients in a Year than all our Hospitals and Infirmeries put together. I will suppose this to be true, (tho' I somewhat doubt the Numbers) and cannot but argue from the Supposition, that if such a National Blessing has taken Rise amongst Men of mistaken Principles, God grant that we who act upon right,  
may



may not come behind them. If the Catholics arrogate to themselves for sustaining Multitudes of idle Hands, which, in a different Communion, might and would support others, be it the Praise of our Religion to cure and nurse up the useful Members of Society: And be it remembered, by the Friends of our Constitution in Church and State, That the springing, budding, and many eminent Exertions of these and some other well-judged Christian Charities in *England* and *Ireland*, have been chiefly begun, conducted, and O! that they may be also perfected, under the auspicious Reign of *King GEORGE the Second*.

DOES it not likewise extremely gratify you, Men and Brethren, that your Meeting this Day is attended with the adorning Circumstances of being most of all advantageous to your Neighbourhood, honourable to yourselves, and acceptable to God? Your Design is no less than to prolong Life free from Misery, to relieve your Fellow-Christians under the aggregate Weight of Pain and Poverty, and hereby capacitate them to return to their useful Employments—Men who render your Fortunes comfortable to you, and furnish you with the distinguished Merit of enlarging your Gifts. And may we not farther please ourselves from the Favour of God, which has all along gone with us, that the Days will come, when the whole of our



Designs shall be compleated, and such Additions made, that there shall be Room enough in the Inn, and no other Recommendation required, but that of Misery?

SUFFER me yet to breathe forth my farther Wishes, That one Ward may be set apart for Incurables, that they may die at least with less Anguish. 'So it is, that when Life is quite bowed down with Pain and Grief, Men still desire to retain it; and even when they know, they must die, it is natural to wish for a gentle and easy Death. Have any of you here present been under Torture, or Sicknefs, or the near Prospect of your approaching End? Yes, you have, because you are Men and Women, and could not answer the Question now, had you not happily met with proper Assistance. Let us therefore *feel* for one another, and lighten those heavier Burthens, which we are not able to remove with all our Strength and Skill.

I AM almost ashamed of the unfashionable Length of this Discourse; but I must yet trespass upon your Patience, by observing in the *last* Place, That we should not stop our Zeal, but endeavour after farther Strength and Stability, if it may be, for this hitherto prospering Hospital. We must take Mankind as they are, and consider too, That there are certain Seasons for each Species of Charity



rity to flourish in, and those have been in their *first* Years; a Proof of which, among many, is in the Cistercian Order, of whom it is observable, that they gained more in the first fifty Years, than in all the subsequent Centuries ever since.

I SHALL not ascribe any Thing of this Kind to Fashion, or Example, which yet is apt to govern more or less; but why the Facts are so, may be owing to some favouring Circumstances, which concurred together, or to Men's more assiduous thinking upon the Points in their respective Times; or perhaps to their Successors Belief, that enough already has ran down into particular Channels, and that other Plants of Charity should be watered in their Turn—And here I would just hint to you, That an History of Charity, or what has been called so, which would set before us, the Beginning, Advancement or Decline, together with its present State, in our Nation, is amongst the *Desiderata* of the Learned, would be a most useful Work, and perhaps bring to Light some charitable Bequests, which have long since set in Darkness.

NOTHING now remains, but the reminding myself and you to return our most hearty Thanks to our good God, for escaping the manifold Calamities, which have lately overspread a  
great



great Part of the Earth. The last Year may be stiled *the Year of Tribulations* ; tho' it has not been so to us. Permit me to recount from what a World of Disasters we have been freed since the Day of our last Meeting in this Place.—From the merciless Raging of the Plague at *Bender*, from the consuming Fires in *Russia* and *Germany*, the devouring Floods in *France* and *Italy*, and from those most astonishing and tremendous of all Judgments, the Earthquakes so severely felt in *Barbary* and the Kingdom of *Portugal*. Meditate upon these Things, my Brethren, till you find yourselves to be truly thankful, and then dedicate a Part of the Whole that is spared to you, as the reasonable Tribute of God's undeserved Goodness to You and to your Country.

T H E N may we joyfully go our Way, and in the Scripture Language, eat our Meat with Gladness, and drink our Wine with a merry Heart, forasmuch as *We have sent Portions to them for whom nothing was prepared*, and thereby fulfilled one of the chief Commandments of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

*To whom with the Father and the Holy Ghost, let us ascribe all Glory, Praise, Majesty and Thanksgiving now and for evermore. Amen.*



REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE  
OF THE  
INFIRMARY,  
FOR THE  
SICK and LAME POOR  
Of the COUNTIES of

*Durham, Newcastle upon Tyne,  
and Northumberland.*

WITH AN  
ABSTRACT of the ACCOMPTS

From its FIRST

INSTITUTION.

*April 1, 1751, to April 6, 1756.*



ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS from April 1. 1755, to April 6, 1756.

BALANCE in the Hands of Mr Joseph Airey, Treasurer		L.	s.	d.
		73	3	1 1/4
Annual Subscriptions		L.	s.	d.
Eleven Months Interest of 2800l. lent to the Corporation of Newcastle		1374	12	0
		89	16	8
		1464	8	8
A Legacy from the late Dr Huddleston		L.	s.	d.
Annivers. Collection, June 25, 1755		69	5	4
Mr Baker's Play		30	12	6
Benefactions		23	18	0
The Poor Boxes		10	12	2 1/2
For the Use of the Baths		1	7	6
		135	15	6 1/2
		1723	7	3 1/4
ORDINARY EXPENCES, viz.		L.	s.	d.
Housekeeping		468	18	2 1/2
Wages to Servants, and extraordinary Nursing and Watchers		122	7	0
Drugs and Medicines including the present Stock		97	4	3 1/2
Incidents		21	14	3
Stationary Wares, Printing and Advertisements		13	11	11
Funeral Expenses		7	17	6
Insurance from Fire		3	0	0
Coal for the Bagnio		0	16	0
		L.	s.	d.
Four Years Ground Rent to the Corporation of Newcastle		0	10	0
Two Years Rent of the Banks		8	00	0
		8	10	0
		743	19	2
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENCES, viz.		L.	s.	d.
Sundry Disbursements towards the new Building, and additional Bedding, Linen, and Household Furniture		160	5	2
Furniture for the Dispensary		6	6	0
		166	11	2
Balance in the Hands of Mr Airey, Treasurer		812	16	1 1/4
		1723	7	3 1/4

N. B. Since the closing of this Account, the Sum of 1000 l. has been remitted by the Treasurer to *London*, to be placed in the publick Funds.



# GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOMPTS of this INFIRMARY, from its first Institution, April 13, 1751, to April 6, 1756.

	L.	s.	d.
Subscriptions and Benefactions for the 1st Year, ending April 7, 1752	2643	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto for the 2d Year, ending April 3, 1753	3228	12	0
Ditto for the 3d Year, ending April 2, 1754	2074	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto for the 4th Year, ending April 1, 1755	2208	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto for the 5th Year, ending April 6, 1756	1650	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		
2200l. Bank Annuities, sold in 1754	11804	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	2304	7	0

	L.	s.	d.
2200. Bank Annuities, bought in 1751 and 1752	2322	0	8
Lent to the Corporation of Newcastle on Bond	2800	0	0
Bedding, Linen, and Furniture for the old Houle, and ordinary Expences of the Year ending April 7, 1752	943	2	11
Ordinary Expences for the Year ending April 3, 1753	606	15	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto April 2, 1754	592	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto April 1, 1755	728	4	6
Ditto April 6, 1756	743	19	2

## DISBURSEMENTS towards the new Building, viz.

	L.	s.	d.
To April 7, 1752	664	10	11
April 3, 1753	1564	2	7
April 2, 1754, including additional Bedding, Linen and Furniture	1468	14	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Apr. 1, 1755, including ditto	683	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apr. 6, 1756, including ditto	166	11	2

The Expences of consecrating the Chapel and Burial Ground	4547	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance in the Hands of Mr Airey, Treasurer	12	1	4
	812	16	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>		
	14108	17	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

14108 17 6 $\frac{1}{4}$



# ACCOUNT of PATIENTS admitted and discharged at this INFIRMARY, from the 27th of *March*, 1755, to the first of *April*, 1756, inclusive, being the fifth Year.

IN-Patients remaining the 27th March, 1755		79	Out-Patients remaining the 27th of March, 1755	32
Admitted this Year		311	Admitted this Year	198
Total		390	Total	230
Discharged	{ Cured	235	{ Cured	139
	Relieved	18	Relieved	6
	For Irregularity	11	For Non-attendance	40
	Being judged Incurable	4	{ Made In-Patients	5
	Dead	31	Remaining on the Books the first of April, 1756	40
Made Out-Patients, most of whom are known to be cured		21		230
Remaining in the House the first of April, 1756		70		
		390		



**GENERAL ACCOUNT of PATIENTS admitted and discharged at this INFIRMARY,**  
**from the first Opening, May 23, 1751, to April 1, 1756, inclusive.**

In-Patients admitted	—	—	—	1145	Out-Patients admitted	—	—	—	961
Discharged {	Cured	—	—	696	Cured	—	—	—	619
	Relieved	—	—	79	Relieved	—	—	—	39
	Irregular	—	—	37	Irregular	—	—	—	42
	Incurable	—	—	10	Incurable	—	—	—	2
Remaining in the House {	Dead	—	—	95	Non-attendance	—	—	—	164
	Made Out-Patients	—	—	158	Made In-Patients	—	—	—	55
	Remaining in the House	—	—	70	Remaining on the Books	—	—	—	40
				1145					961
Total of In and Out Patients					{ Admitted 2106 Cured 1315 }				



THO' the Contributors to this Charity are acquainted by the Statutes heretofore published, of the Regulations under which it is govern'd ; yet it may not be amiss to remind them here of the following Particulars.

The Management is entirely in the Hands of the Governors, who are either annual Subscribers of Two Guineas or upwards, or Benefactors of 20 l. or more at one Time ; so that it cannot be perverted or misapplied. A General Court of Governors is held four Times a Year for transacting the extraordinary Business of the Society, inspecting the Accompt, and appointing a Committee, consisting of the Treasurer, and 36 Governors, whose Business it is to meet every Thursday, to receive, reject, or discharge Patients, and to direct all Matters concerning the Expences, Government, or Conduct of the Infirmary, and of the Officers and Servants belonging to it. All Governors have a Right to attend and vote at any Committee ; and it will be an additional Favour done the Charity, if they will often make use of that Privilege. No Person however can vote or recommend Patients, whilst his Subscription (which ought always to be paid in Advance to the Treasurer) remains unpaid.

A Monitory Letter is sent to all Subscribers, without Distinction, whose Subscriptions are two Months in Arrear. As this is the Practice of all Infirmarys, 'tis hoped no Person will be offended at this necessary Application. And 'tis taken for granted, that every Person continues his Subscription, till he declares the contrary to the Committee.

Persons who meet with sudden Accidents, requiring the immediate Help of Surgery, are received at any Hour of the Day or Night, without any Recommendation. All other Patients are admitted on Thursdays between the Hours of Ten and Twelve, and they are desired to attend punctually before Twelve o'Clock ; it having been found inconvenient to admit any who offer themselves after that Hour.

Every Subscriber of One Guinea per Annum, may, each Year, recommend one Out-Patient ; and two such Subscribers jointly, one In-Patient. Every Subscriber of Two Guineas per Annum, may recommend one In-Patient, or two Out-Patients, and so in Proportion for larger Subscriptions. Benefactors of 10 l. have the same Privilege as Subscribers of One Guinea per Annum, and those who give larger Sums proportionally.



## Form of the Recommendatory LETTER.

GENTLEMEN,

**B**EING well satisfied that the Bearer  
 of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ is a proper  
 Object of the Charity, as to Circumstances: If upon Examination you  
 think \_\_\_\_\_ to be so, with regard to \_\_\_\_\_ Distemper; I desire you  
 will admit \_\_\_\_\_ to be an In or Out-Patient of the Infirmary.

To the Governors of the }  
 Infirmary at Newcastle. }

The Books and Accompts are kept in a methodical Manner, and  
 lie constantly open for Inspection. An Abstract of them will be  
 yearly laid before the Society, and printed for the Satisfaction of  
 the Publick.

Two of the Contributors are appointed weekly to visit the House,  
 to enquire into the Behaviour and Conduct of the Patients and Ser-  
 vants, and to report their Observations to the Committee.

All such who are disposed to contribute by Will to this Charity,  
 are desired to do it in the following Form,

**I** Give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of \_\_\_\_\_  
 upon Trust, and to the Intent that they do pay the same to the  
 Treasurer for the Time being of a Society, who call themselves The  
 Governors of the Infirmary at Newcastle, for sick and lame Poor;  
 which said Sum of \_\_\_\_\_ I charge upon my personal Estate,  
 and desire it may be applied towards carrying on the charitable De-  
 signs of the said Society.

The



The HONOURABLE and RIGHT REVEREND

*R I C H A R D,*  
LORD BISHOP of *DURHAM,*  
GRAND VISITOR.

The Right Hon. Charles Earl of Tankerville,	}	Presidents.
The Right Hon. Hugh Earl of Northumberland,		
The Right Hon. Henry Lord Ravensworth,		
Sir Walter Blackett, Bart.		
George Bowes, Esq;		
The Right Worshipful William Clayton, Esq;	}	
Mayor of Newcastle,		

The Right Hon. Henry Earl of Darlington,	}	Vice-Presidents.
Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.		
Sir Henry Grey, Bart.		
Sir Matthew White, Bart.		
Matthew Ridley, Esq;		
Christopher Fawcett, Esq;		

Mr JOSEPH AIREY, TREASURER.

Dr Adam Askew,	}	Physicians.
Dr William Cooper,		
Dr Cuthbert Lambert,		
Dr Francis Johnson,		

Mr Samuel Hallowell,	}	Surgeons.
Mr Richard Lambert,		

Mr William Keenlyside, jun. Apothecary.

Mr Richard Burdus, Secretary.

Mrs Dorothy Jackson, Matron.



## A LIST of the present annual SUBSCRIBERS.

A			L. s.			L. s.		
<b>L</b>	Ancelot Allgood, Esq;	5	5	Mr William Bacon	2	2		
	Gawen Aynsley, Esq;	5	5	Mr James Barras	2	2		
	John Airey, Esq;	3	3	Mr Banister Bayles	2	2		
	Mr Thomas Airey	3	3	John Blackett, Esq;	2	2		
	Giles Alcock, Esq;	3	3	Mr John Erasmus Blackett	2	2		
	John Andrew, Esq;	3	3	Mr Ralph Bradley	2	2		
	Mr Joseph Airey	2	2	Mr Thomas Brewster	2	2		
	Mr Edward Anderson	2	2	Mr Richard Burdus	2	2		
	The Rev. Mr Andrew	2	2	Mr Henry Bell	1	1		
	Mr James Atkinson	2	2	Mr William Boag	1	1		
	Mr Lancelot Atkinson	2	2	Mr Benjamin Bradley	1	1		
	John Aynsley, Esq;	2	2	Mr John Brougham	1	1		
	Mr Francis Armorer	1	1	Mr Nicholas Brown	1	1		
	Mr Henry Atkinson	1	1	Mrs Sarah Burdon	2	2		
	Mr Henry Atkinson, jun.	1	1	C				
	Mr Thomas Aubone	1	1	The Hon. and Rev. Dr	20	00	}	
	Mr Edward Aulson	1	1	Cowper, Dean of				
	Mrs Airey, of the Close,	3	3	Durham	10	10	}	
	Newcastle			His Grace the Duke of				
	Mrs Airey, of Westgate ditto	3	3	Cleveland	10	10	}	
	Mrs Allgood, of Ninwick	2	2	The Right Hon. the				
	Mrs Atkinson, of the Key-	2	2	Earl of Carlisle	10	10	}	
	fide, Newcastle			Sir Thomas Clavering, Bt				
	Mrs Allgood, of Riding	1	1	Ralph Carr, Esq; of Cocken	5	5		
	Miss Allgood	1	1	Ralph Carr, Esq; of Dunston	5	5		
	Miss Molly Allgood	1	1	William Carr, Esq;	5	5		
B				John Clavering, Esq;	5	5		
	Sir Walter Blackett, Bart	50	00	George Colpitts, Esq;	5	5		
	George Bowes, Esq;	50	00	John Cookson, Esq;	5	5		
	Sir Edward Blackett, Bart	5	5	The Right Rev. the Lord	4	4	}	
	Matthew Bell, Esq;	5	5	Bishop of Chester				
	William Bellafyse, Esq;	5	5	Ralph Clavering, Esq;	4	4		
	Robert Bewick, Esq;	5	5	John Cuthbert, Esq;	4	4		
	William Bigge, Esq;	5	5	Robert Carr, Esq;	3	3		
	William Bonner, Esq;	5	5	George Clavering, Esq;	3	3		
	Charles Brandling, Esq;	5	5	Col. John Clavering	3	3		
	John Burdon, Esq;	5	5	Percival Clennell, Esq;	3	3		
	Mess. Bryson and Charnley	4	4	Thomas Clennell, Esq;	3	3		
	Mr John Baker	3	3	John Cay, Esq;	3	3		
	Thomas Bigge, Esq;	3	3	John Carr, Esq;	2	2		
	Francis B. ake, Esq;	3	3	Mr Matthew Carr, sen. of	2	2	}	
	The Rev. Dr Baker	2	2	Sunderland				
	The Rev. Dr Bland	2	2	Mr Robert Catchefide	2	2		



	L.	s.		L.	s.
William Clayton, Esq; } Mayor of Newcastle	2	2	Mr Thomas Davison, } Newcastle	1	1
Mr Snow Clayton	2	2	Mr Thomas Dixon	1	1
Richard Clutterbuck, Esq;	2	2	Mrs Elizabeth Davison	5	5
Alexander Collingwood, Esq;	2	2	E		
Henry Collingwood, Esq;	2	2	Henry Ellison, Esq;	5	5
Matthew Confett, Esq;	2	2	John Errington, Esq;	5	5
Mr Ralph Cook	2	2	General Ellison	3	3
Samuel Cook, Esq;	2	2	William Errington, Esq;	3	3
Mr Thomas Corbyn	2	2	The Rev. Dr Eden, Pre- } bend of Winchester	2	2
George Cuthbertson, Esq;	2	2	The Rev. Mr John Ellison	2	2
Mess. Clerk and Scourfield	2	2	Robert Ellison, Esq;	2	2
The Rev. Mr Clayton	1	1	Mr George Emmerson	2	2
Capt. John Cole	1	1	The Rev. Mr Emmerson	1	1
Mr William Cuthbert	1	1	The Rev. Mr Nath. Ellison	1	1
Miss Clennell	3	3	Mrs Sarah Emmerson	5	0
Mrs Cookson, sen.	2	2	Mrs Jane Emmerson	5	0
Mrs Cuthbertson	2	2			
D			F		
The Hon. and Rt Rev. } the Lord Bishop of	30	00	Robert Fenwick, Esq; of } Westgate, Newcastle	5	5
Durham			William Fenwick, Esq;	5	5
The Right Hon. the } Earl of Darlington	10	10	Stephen Fryer, Esq;	5	5
Francis Blake Delaval, Esq;	10	10	Christopher Fawcett, Esq;	3	3
The Rev. Sir John Dol- } ben, Bart.	5	5	John Fawcett, Esq;	2	2
Morton Davison, Esq;	5	5	Robert Fenwick, Esq; Le- } mington	2	2
Thomas Davison, Esq; } of Ferryhill	5	5	John Fenwick, Esq; Nun- } riding	2	2
George Delaval, Esq;	5	5	Mr Ralph Featherston	2	2
Abraham Dixon, Esq;	5	5	The Rev. Mr Feather- } stonhaugh	2	2
Joshua Douglas, Esq;	3	3	Mr Gascoyne Finch	2	2
Thomas Davison, Esq; } of Beamish	2	2	Francis Forster, Esq;	2	2
Mr Michael Dawson	2	2	Mr Joseph French	2	2
Mr John Dent	2	2	Mess Fawcett and Pickering	2	2
Christopher Denton, Esq;	2	2	Mrs Fenwick of Pilgrim- } street, Newcastle	2	2
The Rev. Mr Dockwray	2	2	G		
The Rev Mr Dockwray, jun	2	2	Sir Henry Grey, Bart.	10	10
Mr William Dodd	2	2	George Grey, Esq;	5	5
The Rev. Mr Dunn	2	2	Ralph William Grey, Esq;	4	4
Mr Thomas Durham	2	2	Mr Henry Gibson	2	2
The Rev. Dr Darch, Vi. } car of Long-Benton	1	1	Mr Thomas Gibson	2	2
Mr William Dalion	1	1	William Gibson, Esq;	2	2
			The Rev. Mr Gisborne	2	2
			Ralph		



	L.	s.		L.	s.
Ralph Gowland, Esq;	2	2	L		
Capt. Lewis Grant	2	2	Thomas Liddell, Esq;	5	5
Mr John Grieve	2	2	William Lowes, Esq;	5	5
Mr Robert Greenwell	1	1	The Hon. James Lumley	5	0
Mrs Garland	3	3	The Rev Mr Lloyd	4	4
Mrs Jane Gomeldon	2	2	The Right Rev. the Lord	} 2	2
			Bishop of Limerick		
H			Mr William Lake	2	2
Sir Carnaby Hagger-	} 10	10	The Rev. Mr Lambe	2	2
ston, Bart.			Mr Richard Lambert	2	2
James Hargrave, Esq;	5	5	Mr William Leaton	2	2
John Humble, Esq;	5	5	Mr George Lisle	2	2
Mr Gabriel Hall	2	2	Mr Robert Lorraine	2	2
Mr Thomas Hall	2	2	Mr Robert Lowes	2	2
Mr Samuel Hallowell	2	2	The Rev. Mr Lowthian	2	2
Mr John Harrison	2	2	Mr George Lowes	1	1
Mr John Hedley	2	2	Mrs Liddell of Newton	5	5
Mr Walter Hick	2	2	Mrs Landell	2	2
David Hilton, Esq;	2	2	M		
Mr John Hodgson	2	2	Sir William Middleton, Bt.	5	5
Mr John Holme	2	2	Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart.	5	5
Henry Hudson, Esq;	2	2	James Moncaster, Esq;	5	5
Mr Newark Hudson	2	2	Henry Masterman, Esq;	3	3
Capt. Robert Hudson	2	2	The Rev. Mr Maddison	2	2
Mr George Huthwaite	2	2	Mr William Manuell, jun.	2	2
Mr John Hall	1	1	Mr George Marshall	2	2
Mr Richard Hardy	1	1	Mr Richard Mensforth	2	2
Mr Hesletine, of Durham	1	1	Francis Middleton, Esq;	2	2
Mr William Hilton	1	1	Capt. Thomas Middleton	2	2
Mr Thomas Hutchinson	1	1	Mr William Mills	2	2
Mrs Hindmarsh	4	4	Capt. James Mitford	2	2
Mrs Headlam	2	2	The Rev. Mr Moises	2	2
Mrs Humble	2	2	Mr William Monkhouse	2	2
I			Mr Edward Mosley	2	2
Thomas Ilderton, Esq;	2	2	The Rev. Mr Marsh	1	1
Mr Anthony Isaacson	2	2	Mr Warren Maude	1	1
J			Mr James Miller	1	1
James Jurin, Esq;	5	5	Mrs Eleanor Mosley	2	2
Mr Alexander Jerdon	3	3	Mrs Maude	1	1
Mrs Jennison	3	3	N		
K			The Rt Hon. the Earl	} 10	10
The Rev. Dr Knatchbull	2	2	of Northumberland		
John Kelly, Esq;	2	2	The Right Hon. the	} 5	5
Walter Strother Kerr, Esq;	2	2	Countess of Northum-		
Mr William Keenlyside	2	2	berland		
Mr James King	1	1	The Rev. Mr Naylor	2	2
			Mr		



	L.	s.		L.	s.
Mr John Neafham	2	2	S		
Mr Samuel Newton	2	2	The Right Hon. the Earl	} 5	5
Mr William Newton	2	2	of Shaftsbury		
O			The Hon. Col. John Schutz	5	5
Lord Chief Baron Ord	5	5	The Hon. and Right Rev.	} 5	5
William Ord, Esq;	5	5	the Lord Bishop of St		
Nathaniel Ogle, Esq;	3	3	Asaph		
John Ord, Esq; of Morpeth	2	2	The Rev. Dr Sayer, Arch-	} 5	5
Joseph Ord, Esq;	3	3	deacon of Durham		
Mr John Ord, of Newcastle	2	2	The Rev. Dr Sharp, Arch-	} 5	5
Mr Jonathan Ormston	2	2	deacon of Northumber-		
P			land		
William Pitt, Esq;	20	00	John Simpson, Esq;	5	5
William Peareth, Esq;	5	5	Robert Shafto, Esq; of	} 5	5
The Rev. Dr Parker	2	2	Whitworth		
Mr William Parker	2	2	Robert Shafto, Esq; of	} 4	4
Henry Partis, Esq;	2	2	Benwell		
Mr Henry Peareth	2	2	George Silvertop, Esq;	4	4
Mr Anthony Pearson	2	2	Ralph Sowerby, Esq;	4	4
Mr James Perrot	2	2	The Rev. Dr Stillingfleet	3	3
Mr Thomas Pemberton	1	1	Capt. George Stephenson	3	3
Mr Thomas Poole	1	1	William Stephenson, Esq;	3	3
Miss Pattison	2	2	Mr Edward Stewart	3	3
R			Langdale Sunderland, Esq;	3	3
The Right Hon. Lord	} 50	00	Thomas Swinburn, Esq;	3	3
Ravenworth			The Rev. Dr Stonehewer	2	2
The Right Hon. Lady	} 10	10	Mr Thomas Shafto	2	2
Ravenworth			Mr Samuel Shields	2	2
His Grace the Duke of	} 21	00	Nicholas Shuttleworth, Esq;	2	2
Richmond			Mr Thomas Simpson	2	2
Joseph Reay, Esq;	5	5	William Sleigh, Esq;	2	2
Christopher Reed, Esq;	5	5	Cuthbert Smith, Esq;	2	2
Matthew Ridley, Esq;	5	5	Mr Jonathan Sorbie	2	2
The Rev. Dr Robinson	2	2	Ralph Soulsby, Esq;	2	2
Mr Thomas Rawling	2	2	Mr Corney Stephenson	2	2
Mr Matthew Reed	2	2	Mr Ralph Stoddart	2	2
Mr Joseph Richmond	2	2	Mr John Story	2	2
Mr Edward Roberts	2	2	Aubone Surtees, Esq;	2	2
Marshal Robinson, Esq;	2	2	The Rev. Mr Swinburn	2	2
William Robinson, Esq;	2	2	John Swinburn, Esq;	2	2
Mr Ralph Robinson	2	2	William Swinburn, Esq;	2	2
Thomas Rudd, Esq;	2	2	Mr Thomas Swinhoe	2	2
Mr Peter Ruffel	2	2	Mr Lyonel Sadler	1	1
Mr John Richardson, of	} 1	1	Mr Augustine Sampson	1	1
Stannington			Mr Matthew Scafe	1	1
The Rev. Mr Rogerfon	1	1	Mr William Scott	1	1
Mrs Rutter	2	2	The Rev. Mr Sharp	1	1
			The		



	L.	s.		L.	s.
The Rev. Mr Simcoe	1	1	Mr John Widdrington	2	2
Master John Simpson	1	1	Mr Henry Wilkinson, }	2	2
Mr John Smith	1	1	of Gateshead		
The Rev. Mr Stoddart	1	1	Mr James Wilkinson	2	2
The Rev. Mr Stoddart, jun.	1	1	John Wilkinson, Esq;	2	2
Mrs Susan Simpson	5	5	Mr John Williams, jun.	2	2
Mrs Shafto, Benwell	3	3	John Wilson, Esq;	2	2
Mrs Shafto, Dover- }	3	3	Mr Richard Wilson	2	2
street, London			Mr Ogle Wallis	1	1
Mrs Stephenson	2	2	Mr Ralph Watts	1	1
Mrs Surtees	2	2	Mr Henry Wilkinson, }	1	1
Mrs Swinburn, of Newcastle	2	2	of Newcastle		
Mrs Swinburn, of }	1	1	Mr John White	1	1
Longwitton			Mr George Wilson	1	1
T			The Hon. Miss Char- }	6	0
The Right Hon. the }	10	10	lotte Windfor		
Earl of Tankerville			The Hon. Miss Betty }	4	0
John Tempest, Esq;	5	5	Windfor		
John Tomlinson, Esq;	4	4	Mrs Wallis	2	2
The Rev. Dr Tew	2	2	Mrs Jane Watson	2	2
Mr Anthony Teasdale	2	2	Mrs Wake	1	1
Mr J. Thompson, of Shotton	2	2	Mrs Widdrington	1	1
Mr John Thompson, }	2	2	Mrs Wray	1	1
jun. of Newcastle			The Corporation of }	100	0
Mr Thomas Thompson	2	2	Newcastle		
Mr John Thornhill	2	2	The Company of Mer- }	25	0
James Thornton, Esq;	2	2	chants		
Anthony Todd, Esq;	2	2	The Company of Hoastmen	21	0
Mr Joseph Trotter	2	2	The Trinity House	10	10
The Rev. Mr Turner	2	2	The Company of Butchers	5	5
Mr Peregrine Tyzack	2	2	The Company of House }	5	5
The Rev. Mr Thompson	1	1	Carpenters		
Mr Robert Thorp	1	1	The Comp. of Shipwrights	5	5
T			The Company of Coopers	4	4
Lionel Vane, Esq;	2	2	The Company of Taylors	4	4
W			The Society of Flax- }	4	4
The Hon. Edward Wortley	10	10	Dressers		
Lord Widdrington	5	5	The Company of Joiners	4	4
Sir Matthew White, Bart.	5	5	The Company of Pew- }	3	3
James Wilkinson, Esq;	5	5	terers, Plumbers and }		
John Williams, Esq;	3	3	Glaziers		
Mr Christopher Walker	2	2	The Company of Cord- }	2	2
Mr Nicholas Walton	2	2	wainers at Newcastle		
Mr Edward Ward	2	2	The Company of Cord- }	2	2
The Rev. Mr Westall	2	2	wainers at Alnwick		
Mr Thomas Waters	2	2	The Company of Sadlers	2	2
Mr William Wharton	2	2	The Company of Skinners	2	2
			The		



	L.	s.		L.	s.
The Company of Sla } ters and Tylers }	2	2	The Western Broad } Glas-house }	2	2
The Company of Tanners }	2	2	The Middle Broad } Glas-house }	2	2
The Society of Malsters }	2	2	The Middle Bottle-house }	2	2
The Company at the } Shieldfield }	2	2	Mess: William Wallace, and Robert Forbes, President and Cashier of the Friendly So- ciety in the Castle- garth }	2	2
The Journeymen Tay- } lors Box }	2	2	Mr Joseph Baker an } annual Benefit Play }		
The Eastern Broad } Glas-house }	2	2			
St Lawrence Broad } Glas-house }	2	2			

A LIST of the BENEFACTIONS received  
this Year.

	L.	s.
Mrs Isabella Werge	20	0
A Person unknown	2	2
Another Person unknown	1	1
Mr William Joyce	15	
	<hr/>	
	23	18

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