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The Enigmatic Architect: Frank West Rich (1840–1929)

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SUMMARY

Frank West Rich, FRIBA, was one of many architects who practised in Newcastle upon Tyne in the nineteenth century, but his work has an individuality that makes him a particularly interesting subject of study. Although he designed many prominent and well-known buildings in the city, including the Turnbull's Warehouse, the Ouseburn Schools, and the Co-operative Printing Works — all now converted to other uses — the only previous account of his career is a Newcastle University undergraduate dissertation. Very little documentary material concerning the private and professional life of Rich is available, so much of the information used in this article has been gleaned from Census and other public records.

ORIGINS

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, the centre of Newcastle was an area of decaying medieval buildings with a scatter of new developments that reflected its growing economic prosperity. From 1820 onwards this process was accelerated by the developer Richard Grainger who, with his team of architects, created a completely new commercial and residential complex, equivalent in size to today's Metro Centre across the River Tyne in Gateshead. By 1852, when a lad from rural Yorkshire was walking the new streets of Newcastle upon Tyne,¹ this complex was complete and its size and elegance must have made a deep impression on him. Such a boy was Frank West Rich, who would later make his own contribution to the development of the city.

Frank's father was Henry Rich, born in 1811 to Amor and Mary Rich at Throapham, Yorkshire.² Amor was a house carpenter and Henry followed the same trade. In 1833, Henry married Sarah West of Creswell, Derbyshire;³ he appears to have been an itinerant worker, as their children — Frederick, Frank, George, and Emily — were born at various locations in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire.⁴ By 1851 the family was scattered between various relatives, which would seem to indicate that the parents had suffered some misfortune:⁵ Sarah Rich, together with Frank and George, was living with her parents Robert and Elizabeth West in Whitwell, Derbyshire; Frederick was living with his uncle William West in London; and Emily was living with her aunt Susannah Jackson in East Retford, Nottinghamshire. Although, by 1852, Frank had apparently moved to Newcastle,⁶ the first local record of the family is in 1855, when a Sarah Rich was living at 15 Bayley Street, Arthurs Hill, Newcastle.⁷ In the 1861 Census, Sarah West Rich was recorded as living at Bayley Street with Frederick West Rich, Frank West Rich, and George West Rich:⁸ this is the first instance of the use of her maiden name as a family forename. By 1871 she was living with Frank and his



family at 10 Bath Terrace, Newcastle,⁹ but she died on 8 June 1878, aged 68, at Alexandra Terrace, Newcastle.¹⁰ Three of her children predeceased her: her daughter Emily died on 17 January 1852,¹¹ and was buried at Whitwell; strangely, both Frederick and George (whose occupations were given as artist and architect, respectively) died of tuberculosis on 15 November 1868, at 40 Linden Street, St Pancras, London (the address, at that time, of their uncle William West).¹² There are no local records of Henry Rich, although when Frank was married in 1868 the certificate gave his father's residence as Newcastle and his occupation as builder. As Sarah was recorded as married in 1861 but widowed by 1871, Henry presumably died within that period.

THE MAN

Frank West Rich, born on 14 August 1840 at Darfield in Yorkshire,¹³ was the second son of Henry and Sarah Rich. According to a biographical note, Rich was educated at Whitwell in Derbyshire,¹⁴ and he, his mother, and his brother George were certainly living there in 1851. However, in 1852 Frank was apparently in Newcastle, as he mentions in a letter that his first visit to the original Museum of Natural History in Library Place, behind the present Literary and Philosophical Society building, was in September of that year.¹⁵ The next record is in the 1861 Census, in which his occupation is given as joiner whereas it is his brother George who is stated to be an architect's apprentice.

Frank married Mary Elizabeth Elliott on 26 March 1868,¹⁶ in the parish church at Cullercoats, Northumberland. She was the daughter of Edward Elliott,¹⁷ who was a plumber, brassfounder, and coppersmith in Pudding Chare, Newcastle, with an adjacent residence at 24 Collingwood Street.¹⁸ He was one of the sons of Edward Elliott, engine wright at Coxlodge Colliery, Gosforth, Northumberland. Frank and Mary Rich had four children: Edmund, born 1868; Roland, born 1870; Amy, born 1873; and Gerald, born 1882.¹⁹ Neither Roland nor Amy married and, after the death of their parents, continued to live in the family home in Jesmond Gardens until at least 1953. Gerald studied agriculture and later farmed on his father's estate.

Edmund would seem to have had a more independent character than his siblings. On 20 April 1896, at St Alban's Church, Earsdon, Northumberland, he married Jane Johnson, the 25-year-old daughter of Charles Johnson, a miner from Backworth, Northumberland.²⁰ The marriage was by licence and, significantly, the witnesses did not include anyone from the Rich side of the family. Moreover, in Frank's will of 1924, the trustees are instructed to pay Edmund his share of the income from the estate for his life only, after which it was to pass to the children of his brother Gerald.²¹ It would appear that Edmund, who died in 1936, was never forgiven for marrying without his father's approval.

The increasing prosperity of the Rich family is evident in their moves to progressively better addresses in Newcastle: in 1855, and until at least 1861, Sarah Rich and her three sons were living in the artisan neighbourhood of Bayley Street, Westgate.²² By 1871, Frank, his young family and his widowed mother had moved to Bath Terrace,²³ where his neighbours were mainly in business; in 1877 they were living in Lovaine Terrace,²⁴ a professional milieu. In 1880 he made his final move to a detached villa, No 6, Jesmond Gardens.²⁵ This house was altered and greatly extended by Frank in 1883 and 1885.²⁶ In 1897 he was able to emulate his most famous client, Lord Armstrong, in the latter's possession of the Cragside estate, by his own purchase of an upland country estate of some three thousand acres, Dues Hill Grange,²⁷ near Harbottle in Northumberland. At some point he must also have bought 1 Collingwood

Terrace, the house adjacent to the villa in Jesmond Gardens,²⁸ as this was left to his wife in his will. The purchase of the estate, and the move of his office to the prestigious address of 1 Eldon Square in 1898, coincided with the period of his major works. Frank West Rich died on 25 February 1929,²⁹ his wife having predeceased him in the January of that year. He had become a very wealthy man, his effects being valued for probate at £44,703 17s 10d, equivalent to over £1,000,000 today.

Rich's interests included the fine arts, natural history, arboriculture, floriculture (presumably the more exotic species, as the plans of Jesmond Gardens show a conservatory almost as large as the house itself), shooting, fishing, and agriculture. The Dues Hill Grange estate must have provided ample opportunities for Rich to indulge in his outdoor interests. Members of the Society of Antiquaries visited the estate in 1900, when the remarkable horns on the head of a wild goat shot by Gerald Rich were displayed.³⁰ Frank West Rich had been elected as a member of this Society on 24 November 1886, and contributed articles to *Archaeologia Aeliana*, one of which described two (possibly Roman) coffins found on the site of Turnbull's Warehouse,³¹ and the other on the history of Wylam Hall, Northumberland,³² where he had carried out work for Colonel Blackett. With regard to the fine arts, a letter from Rich to C. E. Robson mentions that he was very familiar with the Newcastle School of Art when William Bell Scott was its Master,³³ this connection may have been through his artist brother Frederick, or he may have even studied there himself. Frank West Rich was also a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Rich had a long association with the Tyneside Naturalists' Club and its successor, the Natural History Society of Northumbria. He was elected a member of the former at its second field meeting held on the Farne Islands on 5 June 1876, and a member of the latter on 13 February 1883.³⁴ At its Annual General Meeting on 30 October 1929, his death was recorded with the comment that he was 'the oldest member of the Society, who to the last took an active interest in its affairs and whose services in earlier days are recorded in the *Transactions*'.³⁵ In correspondence with the Society in 1927,³⁶ Rich remarks that his very fine aviary had contained a Blue Mountain (or Swainson's) lory (*Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus*), a bird native to Eastern Australia. When this brightly coloured bird died he had presented it to John Hancock, who was a personal friend, to preserve and display in the Hancock Museum. Rich had a professional, as well as private, interest in the Society: some months after the Museum was opened on 20 August 1884, a loan of £3,000 was offered to the Society for enlarging the building. Rich was appointed as the architect, and designed the West Corridor,³⁷ which was completed in December 1886. He continued to act as a consultant architect to the Hancock Museum for a number of years: in 1889 he was involved with an electric lighting installation and in 1896 he advised on a new heating system. In 1897 he prepared a report on the condition of the building and subsequently drew up plans for, and supervised, the necessary remedial work, which was completed in the autumn of 1899.³⁸

THE PRACTICE

The rapidly increasing economic wealth and consequent growth of commercial enterprises during the latter half of the nineteenth century called for buildings of a size and type that had not been seen before, such as offices, banks, hotels, and warehouses (fig. 1). The newly formalised architectural profession prospered in this growth, and Frank West Rich was only one of more than thirty architects who worked in Newcastle during this period. He entered

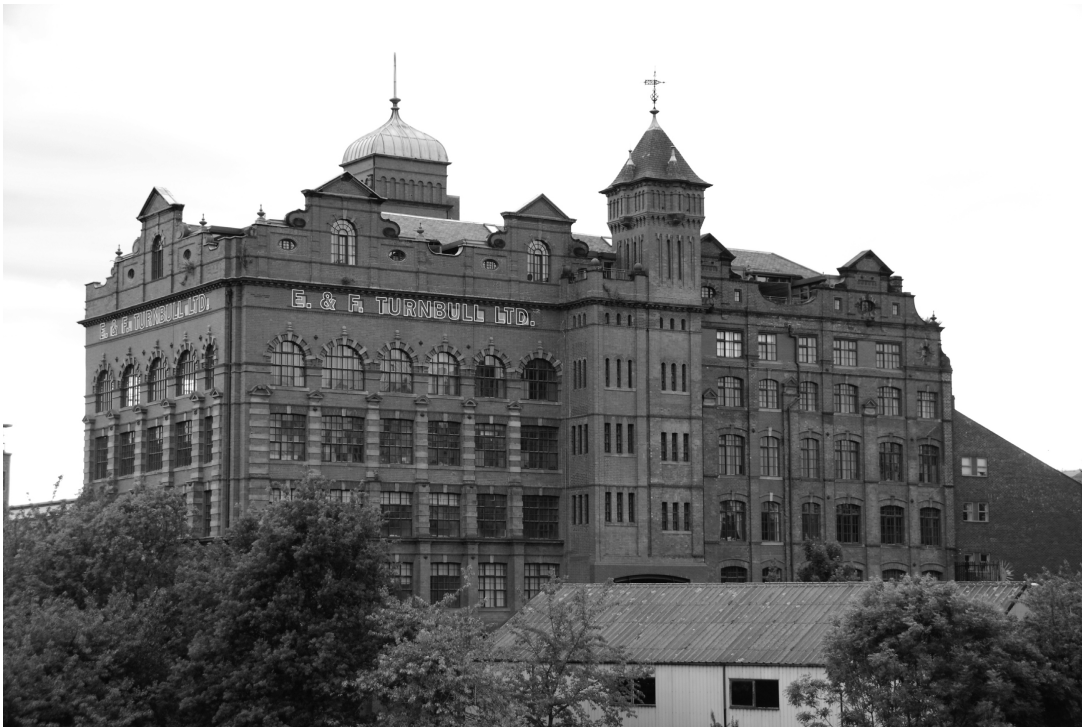


Fig. 1 Turnbull's Warehouses, Hanover Square, Newcastle upon Tyne. Converted to apartments.

the architectural profession in 1863,³⁹ in the office of William B Parnell,⁴⁰ who practised in Newcastle between about 1860 and 1885, and whose firm's designs included those for St Nicholas Buildings, Exchange Buildings, and Phoenix House (1869) — three major office buildings — and the Tyne Theatre (1867).⁴¹ Rich was in the office for nine years, and it is intriguing to speculate which features of the two latter buildings could have been his responsibility. By 1872, with a wife and two young sons, he was confident enough to set up on his own, one of his first commissions for a client of substance being for B. B. Blackwell (a barrister and the son of John Blackwell, the owner of the *Newcastle Courant* and a former Mayor of Newcastle), for whom he carried out alterations at Loughbrow House, Hexham, Northumberland in 1873.⁴² However, Rich's earliest recorded drawings (1875) are for a terrace of houses in Hawthorn Road, Gosforth, Newcastle.⁴³ From 1876 onwards there is a corpus of Rich's work in the vicinity of Tynemouth,⁴⁴ where the newly built rail connection to Newcastle caused the population to increase by nearly one-third between 1871 and 1881, and where his wife apparently had a family connection. Although the majority of these designs are for housing, for a variety of clients, his work also included more prominent buildings, such as the Tynemouth Restaurant with its belvedere,⁴⁵ built in 1877 for a Mr Thomas Temple, on the corner of Percy Park Road and Percy Street; the Look Out House at Cullercoats harbour (also of 1877);⁴⁶ and Beacon House,⁴⁷ which incorporates the leading marks for the harbour.

It is recorded that Rich acted for the Duke of Northumberland and the first two Lord Armstrongs.⁴⁸ The estate of the dukes of Northumberland included large areas of Tynemouth,



Fig. 2 The Vicarage, St George's Church, Cullercoats, North Shields.

where Rich carried out minor developments for the estate in the 1870s.⁴⁹ In 1882, the sixth Duke commissioned the nationally important church architect J. L. Pearson to design the new church of St George, Beverley Gardens, Cullercoats, as a memorial to the Duke's late father.⁵⁰ The drawings for the adjacent vicarage (fig. 2), which accompany the Application for Building Approval, dated 27 April 1883,⁵¹ are signed Frank W. Rich, and name the Duke as the client. The church was not completed until 1884, so Rich presumably collaborated with Pearson on the design for the vicarage — a testimony to his ability.

The connection with Lord Armstrong also dates from the early 1870s; there is an advertisement in the name of Rich in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of 28 June 1875 for the building of four double cottages at Rothbury, Northumberland.⁵² The same paper also carried an advertisement by Rich for the lease of a brickyard at Heaton, Newcastle, presumably on Armstrong's estate there. The extensions to Milfield House, in Jesmond Dene, Newcastle, by Rich in 1876,⁵³ were for R. G. Hoare, who was a prominent banker and a friend of Andrew Noble, a partner in the Armstrong company. The original account for the work is in the Armstrong archive and, as Lord Armstrong had bought the Dene in 1862, he was presumably involved in the matter. On 6 May 1878, the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* carried an account of the opening of the new bridge across Jesmond Dene at Benton Bank, and its presentation to the City Council.⁵⁴ Apart from a contribution of £5,000 from the Council towards the approaches, the cost of the work was borne by Sir William Armstrong. As the bridge gave improved access to land owned by him that was to be developed for houses for the well-to-do, the gift was,

perhaps, not quite as philanthropic as first appears. The article states that 'The whole of the architectural features of the ironwork and abutments, and also the formation of the roads, are from designs by Mr Frank Rich, architect, New Grainger Street. That gentleman has given his constant and personal attention to the carrying out of the undertaking, which occupied from June, 1876 to March of the present year: and no qualifying expression is needed in speaking of the very successful manner in which he has completed his task. Mr W. E. Jackson, the contractor, has executed the work very substantially.' Presumably, Armstrong was also pleased with the work, as the connection was a lasting one — from direct commissions, such as workshops at his Elswick Works in 1886 and 1898, to those in which he would have had some influence, such as the Jubilee Tower of 1894 at Newcastle University⁵⁵ and St Gabriel's Church, Heaton, Newcastle, of 1905.⁵⁶

The relationship seems to have been on more than a purely business basis, judging by a letter to Armstrong from Rich (dated 26 November 1884), which is written in a familiar style.⁵⁷ How such a relationship originated, and at such an early stage in Rich's career, is a matter for conjecture; nevertheless, the lives of Armstrong and Rich, although apparently very different, would have touched at several points: for example, both men were members of institutions such as the Literary and Philosophical and the Natural History societies; and Armstrong was President of the British Association meeting held in Newcastle in 1863, at which Dr Embleton used the anatomical drawings prepared by Rich's brother Frederick to illustrate his lecture.⁵⁸ Armstrong no doubt realised the potential of the young Frank Rich, and gave him encouragement and an introduction to Newcastle society.

From 1883 onwards, a number of Building Control Application drawings, including those for alterations to Rich's own house in 1885,⁵⁹ are endorsed Frank W. Rich, p.p H. G. Badenoch. Henry Greig Badenoch was born in Aberdeen and was a pupil with J. R. Mackenzie, an architect in that city. He later worked in Leeds and Nottingham and in 1892 formed a practice in Newcastle with James Bruce. He probably lived in Newcastle from at least 1877, as his eldest child was born there in that year.⁶⁰ A plan of 1883 signed by him has the inscription 'Architect, Builder, Agent' under his name, but the office address is that of Rich.⁶¹ 1883 is the year that Rich became President of the Northern Architectural Association, and he would have needed an experienced and capable assistant in the office during his absences on official business, both then and during the nine subsequent busy years when he, as Honorary Secretary, 'infused new energy into its affairs'.⁶² Roland Rich became an assistant in his father's office in 1891; it may not be coincidence that this was the year in which Badenoch set up his own practice.

Although Rich died in 1929, the street directory entries for the firm are in the name of F. W. Rich until 1938; from then until 1940 they are in the name of Roland Rich. There is no indication that the sons were ever taken into partnership: as late as 1901, the Census gives Roland merely as architectural draughtsman/worker and Rich as architect/employer. Rich's will of 1924 does not contain any reference to the practice.

DESIGN INFLUENCES

For a period of 21 years, until the building of the Ouseburn Schools (fig. 3) in 1893, the only known designs attributed to the practice are for relatively minor works. By contrast, the major works associated with it were carried out between 1893 and 1907. At the start of this productive period Rich was aged 53 and by the end he was 67 — not usually ages with which



Fig. 3 Ouseburn Schools, Albion Row, Newcastle upon Tyne. Converted to a business development centre.

innovative design is associated. From 1897 he was, no doubt, much involved with the purchase and development of his estate at Dues Hill Grange. He did not become a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects until 11 July 1898, and then by recommendation by the Council of an allied society (the Northern Architectural Association) under By-law 9; his nomination papers do not list any works. He retired from membership of the Institute in 1928. The rather whimsical elements in the work of the practice, such as the 'pagodas' on the Ouseburn Schools, do not seem to be in accordance with what, from the evidence available, can be surmised regarding the character of Rich. Who, then, could have been the author? Is it merely coincidence that the period of major works commences at the point when his two sons completed their training and entered the practice?

The eldest son, Edmund, was elected a Student Member of the Northern Architectural Association in 1886 and an Associate Member in 1890.⁶³ According to his obituary of 4 September 1936 in *The Builder*, he joined his father in the practice after a period in the office of Oliver & Leeson. The obituary states that he was mainly concerned with the layout of housing estates, but whether this was with that firm or his father's is not clear. Several of the buildings attributed to Oliver & Leeson display playful touches similar to those on Rich's work — for example, the multiple and very fancy dormers on the roof at the back of 1–15 Gallowgate and the oriel window on the Clayton Street West façade of Clarendon House. At some point, Edmund made an abortive attempt to set up on his own, in partnership with James Garry of West Hartlepool. *Wards Street Directory* for 1906 has an entry for Garry & Rich, Architects, at

33 Grainger Street West. Garry designed the Grand Hotel, West Hartlepool, in 1899; did he, perhaps, have a similar commission in Newcastle, for which Edmund acted as an executive architect?

The second son, Roland, was elected a Student Member of the Northern Architectural Association in 1887, and an Associate Member in April 1891.⁶⁴ He was articled to the Newcastle architectural practice of Dunn and Hansom from 1886 to 1891, and was an assistant to his father from the latter date. He became a Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects on 20 July 1911, the proposers being H. C. Charlewood and the Northern Architectural Association.

Other possible influences to be considered are the other assistants and the pupils who were employed in the practice. Of those known to have worked for Rich, the earliest is Badenoch, mentioned above, from about 1875 to 1889.⁶⁵ Badenoch's future partner, James Bruce, was an improver and assistant in the office from 1877 to 1881, having previously been articled to J. E. Watson of Newcastle.⁶⁶ When Bruce was nominated as a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1907, the list of works for which he had been responsible, which presumably were representative of the practice, consisted of Nonconformist churches, a factory, and housing; however, of these buildings that still exist, not one displays the qualities that mark the work of Rich. Pupils in the office were Thomas Rayne (1890) and Spencer Ellwood (1891). It is of interest that the work of the practice of Simpson, Lawson & Rayne, in Emerson Chambers (c. 1903) and Half Moon Chambers (1902–5), shows the same sense of wit and imagination as that seen in the buildings of Rich. Another interesting speculation concerns the apparent connection between Rich and Norman Shaw, the architect of Lord Armstrong's country house Craggside and of other major buildings in Northumberland. The report of an excursion by the Northern Architectural Association on 15 June 1895 to the Royal Tennis Court in Jesmond, Newcastle (designed by Rich for Captain Sir Andrew Noble), which was conducted by Rich, states that Shaw and Rich were responsible for the Reception rooms of Jesmond Dene House amplified (sic) by Sir Andrew.⁶⁷ In the report of another visit by the Association on 20 July that year to the mansion of Chesters in Northumberland, enlarged by Shaw in 1891–94, it is stated that Rich 'designed the Museum, Entrance-lodge, Gates, Stables, and New housing for coachmen and gardeners, etc.'⁶⁸ The cottages in Rothbury, for which Rich advertised the contract in 1875, have the 'Tyneside flat' plan-form, unusual in rural housing, but used in the Addycombe Cottages in that town and which are attributed to Shaw. Could the design of the stables and other functional buildings at Craggside, at present unattributed, be the work of Rich? Was Rich involved in the rebuilding of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland by Shaw in 1893–7? Was Rich responsible for the relatively minor alterations of 1892 to the service wing and stable block at Callerton Hall, Northumberland, attributed to Shaw? In the present absence of any direct evidence, any such suggestions have to be subject to review. However, there would appear to be a strong case that Rich acted as the executive architect, at least, for Shaw on his works in the area.

THE ENIGMA

Although the above account has enlarged our knowledge of Frank West Rich, his family, and his practice, there is still one question that it has not answered. We can only conjecture how a young joiner came to be architect to a duke, to engage with important men of business, to be the confidant of one of the most powerful men in England, and to be one of the most

prominent and successful members of the architectural profession in Newcastle upon Tyne. The versatility and authority of his work is striking, ranging from Gothic to Baroque to Arts-and-Crafts in style, and from real-tennis courts to factories to schools to churches in purpose. His work shows an eagerness to embrace new technology. The composition and massing of the buildings is always interesting and running through them is a sense of fun — or, perhaps, of perverseness.

What was Rich like as a man? There is little to tell us, although he appears to have been unforgiving or stubborn in his treatment of his son Edmund; ‘vigorous and pointed in his remarks, plain and forcible in his language’ according to his contemporaries; and perhaps more fond of country pursuits than of a town life. There are echoes here of Lord Armstrong, and the relationship between Rich and his most important client would certainly repay closer scrutiny.

There must surely be other buildings by Rich that have not been identified, and a deeper study of the archived drawings and existing buildings is needed. This could also throw an interesting light on the sources of their eclecticism. There are references in the *Proceedings of the Northern Architectural Association* to a visit by Rich to France during the Exhibition season of 1889, and to his having visited many of the chief cities of England and Scotland from time to time. We may wonder what was the purpose of these visits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

Lit & Phil	Literary & Philosophical Society, Newcastle upon Tyne.
NAA	Northern Architectural Association.
NHSN	Natural History Society of Northumbria.
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects.
TWAS	Tyne & Wear Archive Service.

NOTES

¹ Letter dated 29 November 1927 from F. W. Rich to C. E. Robson, NHSN Library.

² Bishops Transcripts for Throapham Parish Church, Yorkshire, 1601–1836. b.15. 02.1811. bap. 26.03.1811. Borthwick Institute, York. ms.

³ *International Genealogical Index* (IGI), Bishops Transcripts for Mattersey Parish Church, Notts, 1608–1843. m.06.06.1833. Notts Record Office.

⁴ National Census, 1851. In Mattersey, Notts; Darfield, Yorks; Eckington, Derbyshire; Mattersey, Notts, respectively.

⁵ National Census, 1851.

⁶ Letter dated 29 November 1927 from F. W. Rich to C. E. Robson, NHSN Library.

⁷ *Ward's Street Directory*, 1855.

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- ⁸ National Census, 1861.
- ⁹ National Census, 1871.
- ¹⁰ Death Certificate, General Register Office.
- ¹¹ From information provided by Whitwell Local History Group.
- ¹² Death Certificates, General Register Office.
- ¹³ Parish Register.
- ¹⁴ W. T. Pike, *Northumberland at the Opening of the Twentieth Century* (1905), 208.
- ¹⁵ Letter dated 29 November 1927 from F. W. Rich to C. E. Robson, NHSN Library.
- ¹⁶ Marriage Certificate, General Register Office.
- ¹⁷ Birth Certificate, General Register Office. b.18.02.1847.
- ¹⁸ *Ward's Street Directory for Newcastle*, 1850.
- ¹⁹ Birth Records, General Register Office.
- ²⁰ Marriage Certificate, General Register Office.
- ²¹ Copy of proved Will of Frank West Rich in Probate Office, York.
- ²² *Ward's*, 1855; 1859/60; 1861/62.
- ²³ *Ward's*, 1871/72.
- ²⁴ *Ward's*, 1876/77.
- ²⁵ *Ward's*, 1879/80. The previous occupant had been J. D. Francis, who was the lessee of the Theatre Royal.
- ²⁶ Drawings attached to Building Control Application, TWAS T186/9965.
- ²⁷ AA³, 4, (1908), 127.
- ²⁸ *Kelly's Newcastle Street Directory*, 1898.
- ²⁹ Obituary, *The Journal & Northern Star*, 1 March 1929, 12.
- ³⁰ PSAN², 9 (1899–1900), 229.
- ³¹ AA², 25 (1902–1903), 147.
- ³² PSAN³, 6 (1913–14), 45.
- ³³ Letter dated 29 November 1927 from F. W. Rich to C. E. Robson Esq., NHSN Library.
- ³⁴ *Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists Field Club*, NHSN Library.
- ³⁵ *NHSN Transactions*, NHSN Library.
- ³⁶ Letter dated 29 November 1927 from F. W. Rich to C. E. Robson Esq., NHSN Library.
- ³⁷ *Ibid.*
- ³⁸ *NHSN Transactions*, 14, NHSN Library.
- ³⁹ Pike, 208.
- ⁴⁰ *Builders' Journal and Architectural Record*, Reference to Parnell as 'my old master' in Rich's Presidential address to the NAA for the 1897–98 session.
- ⁴¹ *The Buildings of England — Northumberland*, Penguin Books, 1992, 467, 473, 471, 448.
- ⁴² *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, 7 July 1873, 2, col.5. Advertisement by Rich for a contract for alterations.
- ⁴³ TWAS, Gosforth UDC Records; 1875–80/No.28.
- ⁴⁴ TWAS, CB/Ty/15/22, CB/Ty/15/21. Contain Building Control Applications and plans by Rich at Tynemouth 1876–79.
- ⁴⁵ TWAS, CB/Ty/15/22. Building Control Application and plan.
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁷ TWAS, CB/Ty/15/24. Building Control Application and plan.
- ⁴⁸ Pike, 208.
- ⁴⁹ TWAS/Ty/15/21. Building Control Application and plans for Workmen's Cottages to be built at Spital Dene, Cullercoats, and Percy Main.
- ⁵⁰ *Peysner*, 250.
- ⁵¹ TWAS/Ty/15/27. Building Control Application and plans for St George's Vicarage, Cullercoats.
- ⁵² *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, 28 June 1875, 2 col. 5.
- ⁵³ TWAS. 170/1 Lord Armstrong papers. 1876.
- ⁵⁴ *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, 6 May 1878, 3, col. 7.

- ⁵⁵ Lord Armstrong was a major benefactor of the Durham College of Science, as it was then.
- ⁵⁶ The site was owned and gifted by Lord Armstrong, *The Buildings of England — Northumberland*, Penguin Books, 1992, 505.
- ⁵⁷ TWAS/DF/A/1/41/1 & 2. Letters re laying out housing estates on land owned by Armstrong in Heaton.
- ⁵⁸ Coloured drawings of the dissection of a chimpanzee, NHSN Library.
- ⁵⁹ TWAS/T186/9965. Alterations to 6 Jesmond Gardens.
- ⁶⁰ Birth Records, General Register Office.
- ⁶¹ TWAS, T.186/9965.
- ⁶² *NAA Annual Report* 1894.
- ⁶³ *NAA Annual Report* 1895, Lit & Phil Library, Tracts 363:042:4.
- ⁶⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁶⁵ Architects Biographical Records, RIBA Library.
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.*
- ⁶⁷ *NAA Annual Report* 1895, Lit & Phil Library, Tracts 363:042:4.
- ⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

