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THE LIBRARY
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TOPOGRAPHY
OF
Great Britain,
OR,
BRITISH TRAVELLER'S
POCKET DIRECTORY;
BEING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ALL THE COUNTIES
IN
England, Scotland, and Wales,
WITH THE
ADJACENT ISLANDS:
ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS OF THE COUNTIES,
WHICH FORM
A COMPLETE BRITISH ATLAS.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

VOL. XXIII.
CONTAINING
DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

London:

Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,

FOR

SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-RROW;

AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE

COUNTY OF DURHAM;

Containing an Account of its

Situation,	Minerals,	Agriculture,
Extent,	Fisheries,	Markets,
Towns,	Manufactures,	Curiosities,
Roads,	Commerce,	Antiquities,
Rivers.	Fairs,	Natural History,

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE,

Exhibiting

*The Direct and Principal Cross Roads,
Inns and Distances of Stages, and
Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats:*

Which form a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY:

With

A LIST OF THE FAIRS,

And an Index Table,

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns from
London, and of Towns from each other.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

Illustrated with a
MAP OF THE COUNTY.

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THE
MAGAZINE OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

AND
THE
MAGAZINE OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

AND
THE
MAGAZINE OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE

AND
THE
MAGAZINE OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCE

AND
THE
MAGAZINE OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF HISTORY

AND
THE
MAGAZINE OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF PHILOSOPHY

AND
THE
MAGAZINE OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE

J. G. BARNARD,
37, Skinner Street, London.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Towns.	Distance.	Markets.	Inhabited Houses.	Inhabitants.	Post arrives.	Post departs.
Barnard Castle	246	Wednesday	393	3,581		
Bishop's Auckland	251	Thursday	394	2,180	7 Morn.	12 Noon.
Cornhill	333		163	863		
Darlington	239	Monday	876	5,750	7 Morn.	3½ Aft.
Durham	257	Saturday	1152	9,822	9¼ Morn.	12¾ Aft.
Hartlepool	259	Saturday	259	1,249		
Norham	340	Tuesday	178	901		
Sedgefield	256		298	1,268		
Stockton	249	Wednesday	893	5,006	8 Morn.	2¾ Aft.
Sunderland	276	Saturday	1618	14,725	12¼ Aft.	10 Morn.
Walsingham	260	Tuesday	390	2,197		

The price of postage for a single Letter varies from 11d. to 1s. throughout the County.

INDEX OF DISTANCES BETWEEN THE MARKET TOWNS IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

The names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square
where both meet gives the distance.

		<i>Barnard Castle, Distant from London...Miles,</i>		
Bishop Auckland..	15	Bishop Auckland .	.....	251
Darlington	18	Darlington .....	.....	239
Durham	24	Durham.....	.....	257
Hartlepool	42	Hartlepool .....	.....	259
Staindrop	5	Staindrop.....	.....	246
Stockton	29	Stockton .....	.....	249
South Shields....	44	South Shields.....	.....	283
Sunderland	37	Sunderland.....	.....	276
Wolsingham	14	Wolsingham.....	.....	260

INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

<i>Bounded by</i>	<i>Extent</i>	<i>Contains</i>	<i>Sends to Parliament</i>	<i>Produce and Manufactures.</i>
<p>The German Ocean on the east.</p> <p>On the south by the river Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire.</p> <p>On the west by Cumberland and Westmoreland.</p> <p>And on the north by Northumberland.</p>	<p>In extreme length about 45 miles.</p> <p>In breadth 37 miles.</p> <p>In circumference about 190 miles, and its form triangular.</p>	<p>4 Wards.</p> <p>1 City.</p> <p>12 Market-towns.</p> <p>about 230 Villages.</p> <p>About 610,000 Acres.</p> <p>33,759 houses.</p> <p>207,673 Inhabitants, being 99,100 males, and 108,573 females.</p>	<p>4 Members, <i>viz.</i></p> <p>3 for the county,</p> <p>2 for the city.</p>	<p>The chief produce of this county is coals, which constitute the principal traffic; there are, however, some extensive iron-works in the northern parts.</p> <p>The western parts likewise produce a considerable quantity of lead, millstones, and grindstones.</p>

DURHAM is comprised within the province of York, and diocese of Durham.

AN ITINERARY
OF ALL THE
DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS
IN
DURHAM.

In which are included the **STAGES, INNS, and GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.**

N.B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the Names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R and L. Turnpike Road, T. R. and Turnpike Gate, T. G.

LONDON TO DURHAM.

<i>From the site of Hicks's Hall to Islington Church, Middlesex</i>	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Holloway Turnpike	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>At Highbury, Highbury House, E. Knight, esq. Highbury Hill, — Wilson, esq. and Highbury Lodge, — Haslope, esq.</i>
Junction of the Kentish Town Road	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>A T. R. on L, to Kentish Town.</i>			
Highgate Archway	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	<i>At Highgate, Fitzroy Farm, A. Robarts, esq. and Caen Wood, Earl of Mansfield, L.</i>
Green Man	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Half a mile beyond, Woodhouse, late Sir N. Conant, bart. R. Elm Place, A. Murray, esq. L.</i>
Whetstone	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	<i>Near the turnpike on L, — Hermon, esq.</i>
Green Hill Cross	1	10	<i>Green Hill Grove. R. Nichol, esq.; Lions</i>

				<i>Down, A. Reid, esq. R. Underhill, K. Fitzgerald, esq. L.</i>
BARNET, (Herts)	1	1 1		<i>At Hadley, Col. Stapleton, and Hadley House, Mrs. Vere.</i>
				<i>Inns—Green Man & Red Lion.</i>
The Obelisk, Middlesex	$\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$		<i>Beyond the Obelisk, New Lodge, Mrs. Barronneau. Wrotham Park, G. Byng, esq., and Derem Park, John Trotter, esq. L.</i>
<i>On L a T. R. to St. Albans, on R to</i>				
Potter's Bar	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14		<i>At Potter's Bar, Capt. Carpenter, R, and Darks Lodge, — Waugh, esq. L.</i>
Little Heath Lane, (Herts)	1	5		
<i>1 m. farther a T. R. to Hertford on R.</i>				
Bell Bar	2	17		<i>Before, see Gobions, — Kemble, esq. Brookman's Park, Mrs. Gausen and Potterells, Sir W. W. Pepys, bart. L.</i>
HATFIELD	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Half a mile before, Camfield Place or Wild Hall, — Panther, esq. Bedwell Park, — Caswell, esq. At Hatfield, Hatfield House, Marquis of Salisbury, and near it Popes, belonging to the same nobleman, R.</i>
<i>Through on R a T. R. to Hertford, on L to St. Albans.</i>				<i>Inn—Salisbury Arms. Millers Park, Marquis of Salisbury, L.</i>

Stanborough On L, a T. R. to Wheathampstead.	2	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bush Hall, Sir R. Chester. At 24 mile stone Digs- well House, E. S. Cow- per, esq., and near it Tewin Water, the ele- gant seat of Henry Cow- per, esq. R.
Lemsford Mills Cross the river Lea	$\frac{1}{2}$	22	Beyond Stanborough, on L, is Brocket Hall, the magnificent seat of Lord Melbourne.
Brickwall Entrance of Welwyn, cross the Maran R.	1	23	
Welwyn On L, a T. R. to Hitchin.	2	25	At Welwyn, Lockleys, Sir G. Shee, bart., R. St. John's Lodge, — Blake, esq. L. Inns—Swan and White Hart.
Woolmer Green Broad Water On R, a T. R. to Ware & Hert- ford.	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 29 $\frac{1}{4}$	At Broadwater, Sheephall Bury, Unwin Heath- cote, esq. R. Knebworth House, Mrs. Bulmer Lytton, L.
STEVENAGE Through the town a T. R. on L, to Hitchin.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Rectory, Rev. H. Ba- ker, and one mile beyond it, Chersfield Lodge, E. Parkins, esq. R. Be- yond, on L, Elm Wood, T. Lucas, esq. Inn—The Swan.
Graveley	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beyond, see Rocksley, P. Mills, esq. L.
BALDOCK On R, a T. R.	4	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn—The White Horse.

<i>to Royston, on L, to Bedford.</i>				
New Inn	3	40 $\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Arlesey, — Edwards, esq. L.</i>
Bleak Hall, <i>Bed- fordshire</i>	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	42		
<i>On R, a T. R. to Potton.</i>				
BIGGLESWADE	3	45		<i>Before, see Stratton Park, C. Barnet, esq., and at Sutton, Sutton Park, Jasper Hall, esq.; and through Biggleswade is Shortmead House, J. Bicheno, esq., R.</i>
<i>Cross the Ivel R.</i>				<i>Inns—Royal Oak and Sun.</i>
Lower Chaldecote	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Two miles distant, at Ick- well, C. Fyshe Palmer, esq.; and at Ickwell- bury, J. Harvey, esq., L.</i>
Beeston Cross	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48		<i>Three miles distant Ever- ton House, William As- tell, esq. R.</i>
<i>On L, a T. R. to Hitchin and Baldock, and be- fore you cross the Ivel, to Bedford.</i>				
<i>Cross the Ivel R.</i>				
Girtford	1	49		<i>At a distance on L, see Moggerhanger House, Stephen Thornton, esq. Half a mile beyond Girtford on L, Blun- ham Grove, Mrs. Camp- bell. Near on R, is Sandy Place, Hon. Sa- muel Ongley. Through Girtford, at a distance on R, is Hasels, Fran- cis Pym, esq.</i>
<i>Through on R, a T. R. to Potton, through Sandy.</i>				

Tempsford On R, a T. R. to Little Burford, and thence to St. Neots, $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile farther a T. R. on L, to Bed- ford.	2	51	Tempsford Hall, R. Denn, esq. R. Beyond Temps- ford on L, at Roxton, C. J. Metcalf, esq.
Wiboston	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$53\frac{3}{4}$	
Eaton Socon On R, a T. R. to St. Neots.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	55	Bushmead, Rev. Hugh Wade Grey.
Cross Hall On L, a T. R. to Kimbolton, on R, to St. Neots.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$56\frac{1}{2}$	
Little Paxton, Hunt.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$57\frac{3}{4}$	Paxton Place, H. P. Stan- ley, esq., and Lawrence Reynolds, esq. R. One mile beyond Paxton, on L, at Southoe, — Pierre- pont, esq.
Diddington	2	$59\frac{3}{4}$	Diddington House, — Thornhill, esq., and a little farther, Sturtlow House, J. Linton, esq. R.
Buckden On R, a T. R. to Brampton Cross, Hinchin- brook and Hunt- ingdon.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	61	Beyond Buckden, in the road to Huntingdon, Hinchingbrooke, Coun- tess of Sandwich. Bramp- ton Park, Lady Olivia Sparrow; and the Views, J. Sweetings, esq. R. Inn—The George.
Brampton Hut On R, a T. R. to Huntingdon, on L, to Thrap- ston.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$63\frac{1}{2}$	

Alconbury	$2\frac{1}{2}$	66	<i>Before, see Alconbury Lodge, J. Newton, esq. L. Inn—Wheat Sheaf.</i>
Alconbury Weston	$\frac{3}{4}$	$66\frac{3}{4}$	
Alconbury Hill	1	$67\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>On R, a T. R. to Huntingdon, & thence to London by Royston and Ware.</i>			
Sawtry, St. Andrews	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$71\frac{1}{4}$	<i>One mile beyond, Connington Castle, John Heathcote, esq. R. Inn—The Angel.</i>
Stilton	$3\frac{3}{4}$	75	
Normans Cross	$\frac{3}{4}$	$75\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>On R, a T. R. to Peterborough, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther to Orton Waterville.</i>			
Kate's Cabin Inn	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$79\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>On R, a T. R. to Peterborough, on L, to Oundle.</i>			
Water Newton.	$1\frac{3}{4}$	81	
Sibson	$\frac{3}{4}$	$81\frac{3}{4}$	
Wandsford	2	$83\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Five miles distant, Fine-shade Abbey, Hon. John Monkton, L. Inn—The Hay Cock.</i>
<i>On L, a T. R. to Oundle. Cross the Nen R. and enter Northamptonshire; on R, a T. R. to Peterborough, on L, to Uppingham.</i>			
Road Side, Northamp.	$\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	

White Water Cross the Wel- land R.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	87	One mile before White Water Turnpike, see Walcot Hall, Hon. W. Noel, and Ufford Hall, Sir John Trollop, bart. R.
STAMFORD, Linc. On R, a T. R. to Market Deep- ing and to Bowin; on L, to Upping- ham and Oakham.	2	89	One mile before Stamford, see Burleigh House, Marquis of Exeter; near which is Worthorp House, belonging to the same nobleman, R. Inns—George and Angel, New Hotel.
Bridge Casterton, Rutland.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tolethorpe House, E. Harrison, esq., R. Beyond Bridge Casterton on L, is Tickencote Hall, S. R. Tydell, esq.
Horn Lane Turn- pike	4	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	Exton Hall, Sir Gerard Noel, bart. L.
Greetham On L, a T. R. to Oakham.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	Half a mile beyond Gree- tham, at three miles distance from the road, Holywell, Maj. Gen. Birch Beynardson R, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond Greetham, Stocking Hall, Gen. Grosvenor. Inn—The Oak.
Black Bull, Lin- colnshire. Entrance of Coltersworth, on R, a T. R. to Corby. Coltersworth Church	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	102	Three miles distant Buck- minster Park, Lord Huntingtower, L.

Stoke Cottages	$2\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Easton, Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. R. Stoke House, Edmund Turner, esq. L.</i>
Great Ponton On L a T. R. to Hungerton Lodge, Denton House, and Bel- voir Castle, and on R to Ancaster and Lincoln.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Three miles distant Hun- gerton Lodge, G. De Ligne Gregory, esq. and two miles beyond it, Denton House, Sir W. Earle Welby, bart. L.</i>
Spittlegate	$2\frac{1}{2}$	109	<i>One mile before is Stox- ton Hall, Hon. E. Per- ceval, and near it, at Little Ponton, the hand- some residence of Sir C. Kent, bart. R.</i>
GRANTHAM On L a T. R. to Mowbray Sedge- brook and Bottes- ford, thence to El- ton Whatton and Bingham.	1	110	<i>Beyond Grantham, see Belton House, Earl Brownlow; and a little farther, Syston Park, Sir John Hayford Tho- rold, bart. R.</i>
Gonerby	$1\frac{3}{4}$	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inn — The Angel and George. See Lincoln Minster twen- ty miles distant, R. See on L Belvoir Castle, Duke of Rutland; and one mile beyond Goner- by is Allington Hall, Lady Welby, L.</i>
Marston Turn- pike	$2\frac{1}{4}$	114	
Foston	$1\frac{3}{4}$	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Long Bennington	$2\frac{1}{4}$	118	<i>Two miles distant on L is Staunton Hall, Rev. Dr. Staunton.</i>
Shire Bridge Enter Notting- hamshire.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Balderton Turn- pike	$1\frac{3}{4}$	122	<i>One mile before Balder- ton Turnpike, and three</i>

			<i>miles distant from the road, is Stubton Hall, Sir Robert Heron, bart. R.</i>
NEWARK	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	124 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>One mile and a half distant, Kelham Hall, J. Manners Sutton, esq. Beyond which is Averham Park, belonging to the same gentleman.</i>
<i>On R a T. R. to Sleaford and Lincoln, on L to Nottingham.</i>			
<i>Cross the Dean River. On L a T. R. to Work-sop, Mansfield, and Southwell.</i>			<i>Inns — Kingston's Arms, Ram, and Saracen's Head.</i>
<i>Cross the Trent River.</i>			
South Muskham	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Winthorpe Hall, J. T. Terrewest, esq. R. Near the above, Muskham Grange, J. Robinson, esq. R.</i>
North Muskham	1	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Muskham House, J. Pocklington, esq. R.</i>
Cromwell	2	129 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Carlton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Two miles distant, on L, see Ossington Hall, J. Evelyn Denison, esq.</i>
Sutton upon Trent	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Weston	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	
Scarthing Moor			
Inn	$\frac{3}{4}$	135 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inn — The Black Lion.</i>
TUXFORD	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inn — The Red Lion.</i>
West Markham	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	139 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Markham Moor	$\frac{3}{4}$	140	
<i>On R a T. R. to Lincoln, on L to Barnby Moor</i>			
<i>Inn, the Forest Road</i>			
Ganston	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	141 $\frac{1}{4}$	

<i>Cross the Chesterfield Canal to</i> EAST RETFORD <i>On R a T. R.</i> <i>to Gainsborough</i> <i>Cross the Isle</i> <i>River</i>	3½	144¾	<i>Twomiles before Retford is</i> <i>Grove Hall, A. H. Eyre,</i> <i>esq. Near on L is Bab-</i> <i>worth Hall, Hon. J. B.</i> <i>Simpson, and the seat</i> <i>of Archdeacon Eyre.</i> Inns— <i>Angel, Crown, and</i> <i>White Hart.</i>
Barnby Moor Inn <i>On L a T. R.</i> <i>to Blythe</i> Torworth Ranskill	3	147¾	<i>Ranby Hall, Dowager</i> <i>Countess of Newcastle.</i> Inn— <i>The Blue Bell.</i>
	1½	149¼	
	¾	150	<i>Blythe Hall, H. Walter,</i> <i>esq.</i>
Scrooby	1¾	151¾	<i>Beyond, Serlby Hall, Vis-</i> <i>count Galway, L.</i> Inn— <i>The New Inn.</i>
BAWTRY, Yorksh. <i>On R a T. R.</i> <i>to Gainsborough</i> <i>and Thorne, on L</i> <i>to Tickhil</i> Rossington Bridge <i>Cross the Torn</i> <i>River</i>	2	153¾	<i>Dowager Lady Galway.</i> Inn— <i>The Crown.</i>
	4½	157½	<i>Rossington Rectory, Rev.</i> <i>Dr. Stoven, L.</i>
Tophall Race Ground	1	158½	<i>Near are Cantley Hall,</i> <i>M. A. Taylor, esq. and</i> <i>Cantley Vicarage, Rev.</i> <i>W. Childers, R.</i>
	2½	161	
DONCASTER <i>On L a T. R.</i> <i>to Worksop, Ro-</i> <i>therham, and</i> <i>Sheffield. On R</i> <i>to Thorne. Cross</i> <i>the Don River.</i> <i>On L a T. R. to</i>	1	162	<i>One mile before Belle Vue,</i> <i>J. H. Maw, esq. and</i> <i>near it, Carr House, G.</i> <i>Cooke, esq. L. Near on</i> <i>R, East Field House,</i> <i>Rev. Dr. Inchbald;</i> <i>Wheatley Hall, Sir G.</i> <i>Cooke, bart. and Green</i>

Barnsley

House, Dr. Chorley;
beyond Doncaster on L,
Sprotborough Hall, Sir
J. Copley, bart. and
Melton Hall, R. F.
Wilson, esq.

York Bar

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 163 $\frac{3}{4}$ Inn—*The Angel*.

Near is Cusworth Park,
W. Wrightson, esq. L.
About one mile farther,
Woodlands, Mrs. Wa-
terton.

Red House

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 167

Near is Adwick Hall, Miss
Simpson, R.

On L a T. R.
to Wakefield

Robin Hood's
Well

2 169

Barnsdale Lodge, Rev. E.
B. Frank, R. Skel-
brook Park, Rev. C.
Cator, L.

Went Bridge

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 172 $\frac{1}{2}$

Beyond, Stapleton Park,
Earl of Harewood, R.

Cross the Went
River

Darrington

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 174 $\frac{1}{4}$

Beyond, Grove Hall, W.
Lee, esq. R.

On L a T. R.
to Pontefract, on
R to Snaith

Ferry Bridge

3 177 $\frac{1}{4}$

Beyond, on L, Frystone
Hall, R. Milnes, esq.

On L a T. R.
to Pontefract.
Cross the Aire
River

Inns—*Angel, Greyhound,*
and Swan.

Brotherton

1 178 $\frac{1}{4}$

Byram Hall, Sir J. Rams-
den, bart. R.

On R a T. R.
to Tadcaster

Fairburn

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 179 $\frac{3}{4}$

On R a T. R.
to Selby

Peckfield Turn-
pike

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 182 $\frac{1}{4}$

Near are Ledston Hall,

On L a T. R. to Leeds			Christ. Wilson, esq. and Kippax Park, T. D. Bland, esq.
Micklefield	1½	183¾	Near is Huddleston Hall, J. Clapham, esq. R.
ABBERFORD On L a T. R. to Leeds, on R to Tadcaster	2¾	186¾	Before, at Loderton, J. Roper, esq.; at Abber- ford, Abberford House, Mrs. Wharton, R. Near on L, Parlington House, R. O. Gascoigne, esq. and two miles beyond Abberford, Haslewood Hall, Sir Thomas Va- vasour, bart. R.
Bramham On R a T. R. to Tadcaster, on L to Harewood. Cross the Wharfe River to	3½	190	Inn—The Swan. Bramham House, G. L. Fox, esq. Bramham Lodge, T. F. Scott, esq.; and Bramham Park, late James Fox, esq. L.
WETHERBY On L a T. R. to Harrogate and Knaresbo- rough, on R to York, and on L to Knaresborough	4	194	Before, Woodhill Hall, Sir Charles Desvoux, bart. L. Wetherby Grange, R. Thompson, esq. R. Beyond We- therby, on L, Stockfield Park, Peter Middleton, esq.
Walsfordbridge Cross the Nidd River On R a T. R. to York, on L to Knaresborough, and near Bo- roughbridge, on	3	197	Inns—The Angel, Swan, and Talbot. Ribston Hall, Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. L.

L to <i>Knaresborough</i>			
BOROUGHBRIDGE	9	206	<i>Newby Hall, Lord Grant- ham, L.</i>
<i>Cross the Ure River, on L a T. R. to Carlisle; a little farther on R to Easingwold</i>			<i>Inns—The Crown, and Greyhounds.</i>
Dishforth	4	210	
<i>Near Topcliffe, cross the Swale River</i>			
Topcliffe	2½	212½	<i>Newby Park, J. C. Rams- den, esq. L.</i>
<i>On R a T. R. to Thirsk; before Sand Hutton a- gain, on R a T. R. to Thirsk; on L to Ripon</i>			
Sand Hutton	4	216½	<i>Half a mile beyond on R, Breckenbrough, — Armitage, esq.</i>
Newsham	2	218½	<i>Near see Sion Hill, Jo- shua Crompton, esq. L, and Wood End, Samuel Crompton, esq.</i>
South Ottrington	1½	220	<i>Newby Wiske, Col. Mit- ford, L.</i>
North Ottrington	1¼	221¼	
<i>Near Northal- lerton on L a T. R. to Bedale, on R to Thirsk</i>			
NORTHALLERTON	3¾	225	<i>Inn—Golden Lion.</i>
<i>On L a T. R. to Richmond</i>			
Lonesome Hill	4	229	<i>Beyond, at Hutton Bou- ville, The Hall, Henry</i>
Little Smeaton	2	231	<i>Peirse, esq. L. Horuby</i>
Great Smeaton	1	232	<i>Grange, H. Hewgill,</i>
Enter the Com-			

mon On R a T. R. to Stockton through Yarm, and one mile farther on L to Richmond	1	233	esq. R. and three miles distant on L, Pepper Hall, John Arden, esq.
Dalton Croft On L a T. R. to Richmond and Barnard Castle. Cross the Tees River, and enter Durham. Cross the Skern River. On L a T. R. to Cockerton	3 1½	236 237½	Croft Hall, Col. Chaytor, R, and on the road to Richmond, Halnaby Hall, John Milbanke, esq. L.
DARLINGTON, Durham On R a T. R. to Stockton, on L to Bishops Auck- land and Barnard Castle	3½	241	Near is Grange Hall, G. Allun, esq. L. Inn—The King's Head.
Harrow Gate Coatham Munde- ville	1¾ 2¼	242¾ 245	Coatham Hall Garth, John Trotter, esq.
Aycliffe Traveller's Rest Woodham	1 1	246 247	
Rushy Ford	1½ 1¾	248½ 249¾	Near on R, Great Chil- ton, C. Mason, esq. on L, Windleston Hall, Sir R. J. Eden, bart. Inn—The Wheat Sheaf.
Ferry Hill Low Butcher's Race On L a T. R. to Pierce Bridge,	2½ 2	252¼ 254¼	

<i>Heighington, and Bishops Auckland Sunderland Bridge Cross the Wear River</i>	$\frac{3}{4}$	255	<i>Near on R is Croxdale Hall, W. T. Salvin, esq. and Butterby Manor House, belonging to the same gentleman.</i>
DURHAM	$4\frac{1}{4}$	259 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>One mile beyond, see Ay- cliffe Heads, F. John- son, esq. R. Inns—Queen's Head, Wa- terloo, and Wheatshcaf.</i>

**GATESHEAD TO DARLINGTON,
THROUGH CHESTER-LE-STREET, DURHAM, AND
AYCLIFFE.**

GATESHEAD to <i>At Gateshead on La T. R. to South Shields, on R to Hexham.</i>			<i>Deckham's Hall, seat of W. James, esq. L.</i>
Birtley	5	5	<i>Usworth House, Robert Shaw, esq.</i>
Chester-le-Street	3	8	<i>Inn—Lambton Arms. Lambton Hall, J. G. Lambton, esq. L. Lum- ley Castle, earl of Scar- borough, L.</i>
Plausworth Borough House	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Newton Hall, Rev. John Fawcett, M.A., L. Ay- cliffe Heads, Francis Johnson, esq. L.</i>
DURHAM <i>At Durham on La T. R. to Sun- derland, on R a T. R. to Wolsing- ham.</i>	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inns—Queen's Head, Wa- terloo Hotel, and Hat and Feathers.</i>

Near Durham, on L a T. R. to Sedgefield. Cross the Wear river			Oswald House, W. Lloyd Wharton, esq. R. Burn Hall, B. J. Salvin, esq. R.
Sunderland Bridge.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Croxdale Hall, W.T. Sal- vin, esq. L.
Near Sunderland Bridge on R a T. R. to Bishop Auckland and Pierce Bridge.			
Butcher Race	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	
Ferry Hill	2	21	Chilton, C. Mason, esq. L.
Rushy ford	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Windleston, Sir Robert J. Eden, bart. R.
Woodham	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Travellers' Rest	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Aycliffe	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn—George.
Cotham Munde- ville	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	Seat of Haigh Robson, esq. R. Ketton House, the seat of Rev. C. Hard- inge, L.
DARLINGTON	4	33	Inns—King's Head, The Fleece. Blackwell Grange, George Allen, esq. R.
At Darlington, on L a T. R. to Stockton, on R to Barnard castle & Bishop Auckland. Three miles be- yond Darlington, across the Tees, enter the County of York*.			

* Those travellers, who wish to proceed to London, will find their route laid down in our description of Yorkshire, and the other counties through which they pass, which are printed in the same convenient size as the present work.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO EGGLESCLIFFE,

THROUGH SUNDERLAND, BISHOP WEARMOUTH AND
EASINGTON.

SOUTH SHIELDS to			Inn— <i>King's Head</i> .
Harton	2	2	
Cleadon	1½	3½	<i>Whitburn, Sir H. Wil-</i> <i>liamson, bart. L.</i>
Monk Wear-			
mouth	3	6½	Inns— <i>Globe and King's</i> <i>Head.</i>
<i>Cross the River</i>			
<i>Wear</i>			
SUNDERLAND	½	7	Inns— <i>Bridge Inn, Golden</i> <i>Lion, George.</i>
Bishop Wear-			
mouth	¾	7¾	Inn— <i>Peacock.</i> <i>The Grange, Rowl. Web-</i> <i>ster, esq. L. Thornhill,</i> <i>Shakspeare Read, esq.</i>
<i>Near Bishop</i>			
<i>Wearmouth on R</i>			
<i>a T. R. to Dur-</i>			
<i>ham.</i>			
Ryhope	2¾	10½	<i>Seat of J. Carr, esq.</i> <i>Seaham, on L, late seat of</i> <i>Sir R. Noel, bart.</i>
— — —			
Dalton-le-Dale	¾	13¾	
Easington	3	16¾	
Shotton	2½	19¼	
Castle Eden			<i>Seat of Rowland Burdon,</i> <i>esq. L.</i>
Sheraton	4½	23¾	
Wolveston	6½	30¼	<i>Wynyard Hall, Marquis</i> <i>of Londonderry, R.</i>
Billington	2	32¼	
Norton	1	33¼	
<i>At Norton on R</i>			
<i>a T. R. to Sedge-</i>			
<i>field & Durham.</i>			
STOCKTON	1½	34¾	Inns— <i>Black Lion, Stew-</i> <i>art Arms, and Town</i> <i>House.</i>
Egglescliffe	4	38¾	

DURHAM TO STOCKTON,

THROUGH SEDGEFIELD.

DURHAM,			
<i>Cross the River</i>			
<i>Wear to Shincliffe</i>	2	2	<i>Shincliffe Hall, Mrs.</i>
<i>Four mile Bridge</i>	2	4	<i>Brand, R.</i>
<i>Black Gate</i>	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Coxhoe Hall, Ant. Wil-</i>
<i>Cross the Skern</i>			<i>kinson, esq. L.</i>
<i>River</i>			
<i>Sedgefield</i>	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	<i>Hardwick Hall, W. Rus-</i>
<i>Layton</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>sel, esq. R.</i>
<i>Layton Chapel</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	
<i>Thorpe</i>	2	17	<i>Wynyard Hall, Marquis</i>
<i>Cross the Billing-</i>			<i>of Londonderry, L.</i>
<i>ham Beck</i>			
<i>Norton</i>	2	19	
<i>A little beyond</i>			
<i>Norton on L a</i>			
<i>T. R. to Sunder-</i>			
<i>land</i>			
<i>Halfway House</i>	1	20	
<i>Cross the Hart-</i>			
<i>burn Beck</i>			
STOCKTON	1	21	<i>Inns—Black Lion, Stew-</i>
			<i>art Arms, and Town</i>
			<i>House.</i>

ALLEN'S FORD TO PIERCE BRIDGE,

THROUGH WITTON-LE-WEAR.

Allen's Ford to			
<i>Cold Rowley</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Witton-le-Wear</i>	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	<i>Harperley Park, seat of</i>
<i>Three miles be-</i>			<i>G.H. Wilkinson, esq. R.</i>
<i>fore we come to</i>			<i>Witton Castle, W. Chay-</i>
<i>Witton-le-Wear,</i>			<i>ter, esq. L.</i>
<i>on L a T. R. to</i>			
<i>Durham, on R to</i>			
<i>Wolsingham</i>			

<i>Cross the Wear River</i>			
West Auckland	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>Wheat Sheaf</i> .
<i>At West Auck- land, on L a T.R. to Durham, on R to Barnard Castle</i>			
Royal Oak Inn	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	<i>Brusleton Tower, Sir R. Noel, bart. L.</i>
<i>At the Royal Oak Inn, on L a T. R. to Darling- ton</i>			
Pierce Bridge	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	

SUNDERLAND TO KILHOPE CROSS,

THROUGH DURHAM, WOLSINGHAM, AND STANHOPE.

SUNDERLAND to			Inns — <i>George, Bridge, and Golden Lion.</i>
Bishop Wear- mouth	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Peacock.</i>
<i>Near Bishop Wearmouth on L a T. R. to Stock- ton</i>			<i>Thornhill, Shakspeare Read, esq. L. The Grange, R. Webster, esq. L. Low Barnes, Rd. Pemberton, esq. R. High Barnes, Rev. W. Ettrick, R.</i>
East Herrington	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Late seat of W. Beckwith, esq. R.</i>
Houghton-le Spring	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>White Lion.</i>
			<i>Rev. J. Hutton. Hetton House, Thos. Wilkin- son, esq. L. Little Ep- pleton, Hon. Captain Cochrane, R.</i>
East Rainton	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	<i>Belmont, — Pemberton, esq. L. Raynton Hall, R. Heaviside, esq. R. and Cocken Hall Nun- nery, R.</i>

DURHAM.	5	13	Inns — Waterloo Hotel, Hat and Feather, and Queen's Head.
Cross the Browney River			
Brancepeth	4	17	Brancepeth Castle, W. Russel, esq. L.
Willington	2½	19½	Seat of Colonel Mills, R.
Crook	2½	22	Helmington Hall, Rev. R. Spencer, L.
Harperley Lane Head	2½	24½	About three miles beyond Harperley Lane Head is Bradley Hall, T. Bowes, esq. R. half a mile farther is New Hall, late John Garth, esq. Greenwell, the residence of Mr. Thomas Greenwell, R.
At Harperley Lane Head, on R a T.R. to Hexham			
Cross the Wescrow River			
WOLSINGHAM	3¾	28½	Inns — Queen's Head, Black Bull, and Half Moon. Bishop Oak, R. Curry, esq. R. Fawn Lees, George Wooler, esq. R.
Frosterley	3	31¾	About a mile from Frosterley is Rogerley Hall, late R. Wright, esq. L.
Stanhope	3	34¼	Stanhope Castle, C. Rippon, esq. Across the river is Unthank, Rev. H. Hildyard, L; beyond which is Newland Side Hall, late T. Harvey, esq.
Cross the Stanhope Beck			
East Gate	2¾	37	
Cross the Rookhope Beck			
West Gate	3	40	Late T. Wallace, esq.
Cross the Middlehope Beck and the Wear River			

St. John's Chapel	1½	41½	<i>About a mile beyond St. John's Chapel, on R across the river Wear, is New House, the residence of G. Crawhall, esq. agent to Col. Beaumont, Lessee of the Lead Mines in Weardale.</i>
Cows Hill	2¾	44¼	
Kilhope Cross	4¼	48½	

DURHAM TO BARNARD CASTLE,

THROUGH BISHOP AUCKLAND.

DURHAM to			Inns— <i>Waterloo Hotel, Hat and Feather, and Queen's Head.</i>
Farewell Hall <i>Cross the Browney and Wear River</i>	1½	1½	<i>Oswald House, W. L. Wharton, esq. R. Burn Hall, Bryan J. Salvin, esq. R.</i>
Sunderland Bridge <i>On L. a T. R. to Darlington</i>	1¾	3¼	<i>Croxdale Hall, W. Thos. Salvin, esq. L.</i>
Spennimoor House <i>On L a T. R. to Richmond Cross the Gaun- less River</i>	3	6¼	<i>Old Park, R. Wharton, esq. R. Whitworth Hall, Rob. E. D. Shafto, esq. R. Byers Green, Thos. Shafto, esq. R.</i>
BISHOP AUCK- LAND	5¾	10¼	Inns— <i>Talbot, Black Horse. At Bishop Auckland are the Palace and Park of the Bishop of Durham; Binchester Hall, Chas. Lyon, esq. R. A little to the West,</i>

			<i>across the Wear is Newton Cap, the Seat of Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond.</i>
			<i>About two miles on R. of Bishop Auckland is Hunwick Hall, Henry U. Reay, esq.</i>
St. Helen's Auckland	3	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Witton Castle, Wm. Chaytor, esq. R.</i>
West Auckland <i>At West Auckland, on L a T. R. to Darlington</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Black Horse Raby	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Cross the Staindrop Beck</i>	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	<i>Raby Castle, Earl of Darlington.</i>
STAINDROP <i>At Staindrop on L a T. R. to Winton</i>	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Between Staindrop and Barnard Castle, on R is Streatlam Castle, Countess of Strathmore.</i>
BARNARD CASTLE <i>At the entrance of Barnard Castle on L a T. R. to Darlington</i>	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Eggleston Hall, William Hutchinson, esq. R.</i>
EARL'S BRIDGE TO BARNARD CASTLE, THROUGH WOLSINGHAM.			

Earl's Bridge to Muggleswick	1	1	
Gold Hill <i>Over Wolsingham Common to</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
WOLSINGHAM <i>At Wolsingham, on L a T. R. to Durham; on R to Alstone Moor.</i>	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inns — Queen's Head, Black Bull, and Half Moon.</i>

*Cross the Wear
River*

West Pitts

7

16½

Lynsack, J. Coates, esq. L.

BARNARD CASTLE

7

23½

Streatlam Castle, Countess of Strathmore, L.

At Barnard Castle, on L a T. R. to Darlington and Durham.

SUNDERLAND TO GATESHEAD,

THROUGH WEST BOLDEN.

SUNDERLAND to
Monk Wear-
mouth

1

1

Inns — Bridge, Golden Lion, and George.

East Bolden

3½

At East Bolden, James Browell, esq.

West Bolden

1

5½

At West Bolden, R. Pemberton, esq. and Rev. H. Blackett.

Scotch House

1

6½

At Scotch House, Captain Maling, L.

Fellon

3½

10

Felton Hall, in ruins, R. Hebburn Hall, Cuth. Ellison, esq.; Heworth, John Russell, esq. R.

Gateshead

2

12

SUNDERLAND BRIDGE TO PIERCE BRIDGE,

THROUGH MERRINGTON.

Sunderland
Bridge to
Merrington

4¾

4¾

About two miles and a half before we come to Merrington, on R a T. R. to Bishop Auckland.

Between Merrington and Eldon, on L is Windleston, Sir Robert J. Eden, bart.

Eldon	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Eldon, Earl of Eldon.</i>
Redworth	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	<i>Redworth Hall, R. Surtees, esq.</i>
Heighington <i>About one mile beyond Heighington, on L a T. R. to Darlington, on R to West Auckland.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>About two miles from Heighington, on L is Walworth Castle, Gen. Aylmer.</i>
Pierce Bridge	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	

STOCKTON TO BARNARD CASTLE,

THROUGH DARLINGTON.

STOCKTON <i>Cross the Hartburn Beck to Hartburn</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns— <i>Black Lion, Stewart Arms, and Town House.</i>
Eelton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	<i>At Elton, G. Sutton, esq.</i>
Long Newton	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>At Long Newton, Sir H. Tempest Vane, bart.</i>
Sedberge	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	
Little Burdon	$\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Great Burdon <i>Cross the Skern River</i>	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Haughton <i>Cross the Skern River</i>	$\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Haughton, M. Hardcastle, esq.</i>
Throstle Nest	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
DARLINGTON <i>At Darlington on R a T. R. to Durham, on L to Richmond & Catterick.</i>	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns— <i>King's Head, and Fleece.</i>
High Conscliffe	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	
Pierce Bridge <i>At Pierce Bridge,</i>	1	16	Inn— <i>George.</i> <i>Between Pierce Bridge</i>

in R a T. R. to Durham and Bishop Auckland, on L to Richmond and Catterick.

Gainford

4 20

and Gainford, to the R is Walworth Castle, Gen. Aylmer, Denton, M. Culley, esq. and Rev. Thos. Peacock; on the L Snow Hall, Thos. Sherwood, esq. M.D.

Between Gainford and Winston, on R is Sellaby Hall, Jacob Maude, esq.

Winston

2½ 22½

At Winston, on R a T. R. to Staindrop, on L to Richmond

Whorley Hill

2¾ 25¼

BARNARD CASTLE

3¾ 29

Between Whorley Hill and Barnard Castle, on L are Stub House, Cornelius Harrison, esq. and Arlow Banks, Christopher Lonsdale, esq.

END OF THE ITINERARY.

FAIRS.

Barnard Castle. Wednesday in Easter week, Magdalen Eve and Day, cattle, &c.

Bishop Auckland. Ascension Day, and day following, Thursday before Michaelmas Day; Corpus Christi, cattle.

Chapel. Saturday immediately after Colonel Beaumont's pay,

in March—day not fixed; linen and woollen cloth, &c.

Darlington. First Monday in March, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, Second Monday after Whit Monday; Nov. 10th. and 13th. pigs; Old Martinmas Day; Second Monday after Old Martinmas Day; every fortnight

QUARTER SESSIONS.

- Monday, during the year—cattle, &c.
- Durham.* Saturday before New Candlemas, cattle. Last Saturday in February—cattle. March 31st. (great fair)—horses. Saturday before Old May Day—cattle. Whit Tuesday, horses and cattle. Saturday before New Lammas—cattle. St. Cuthbert, Sep. 15.—horses and cattle. Saturday after Old Michaelmas—cattle. Saturday before Old Martinmas—cattle.
- Hartlepool.* May 14th. Aug. 21st. Oct. 9th. and Nov. 27th.—hardware, linen and woollen cloth.
- Middleton in Teesdale.* Second Thursday in September—cattle, &c. Third Thursday in April—cattle, &c.
- Norham.* Third Tuesday in May; second Tuesday in October—cattle.
- Sedgefield.* May 12th. and the last Friday in every month—swine, &c.
- South Shields.* June 24th. Sep. 1st.—cattle.
- Stanhope.* Wednesday before Easter; second Friday in September—cattle; St. Thomas's Day—linen and woollen cloth.
- Stockton.* July 18th.—toys, &c. Last Wednesday in every month—cattle, &c.
- Sunderland.* Old May Day, and day following; Old Michaelmas Day, and day following—cattle, &c. Tuesday the 19th. Nov. 1822, and every fortnight after (New Market)—cattle, sheep, &c.
- Wolsingham.* May 12th. Oct. 2d—cloth, toys, &c.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

These are held at Durham in January, April, July and October. The Petty Sessions are also held at Durham, Houghton Le Spring, Castle Eden, Stockton, Barnard Castle, Sunderland, Darlington, Stanhope, South Shields, Bishop Auckland, Gateshead, Chester Le Street, Lanchester, and Wolsingham.

THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

THIS county, commonly called the Bishopric, and sometimes the County Palatine of Durham, is of a triangular shape, the point being towards the west; it is a maritime county, being bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the South by the river Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the west by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the north by Northumberland. Durham is computed to be 45 miles long, and 37 broad, its circumference being about 190 miles, containing about 610,000 acres of land. The air is esteemed very healthy, and although sharp in the western parts, it is mild and pleasant towards the sea, the vapours from the salt water mitigating the cold, which in a situation so far north, would otherwise be very severe. Its aspect differs no less than the climate, the western parts being mountainous and barren, while those towards the east and south, which border on the sea, and Yorkshire, are fertile and diversified with beautiful meadows, woods, pastures, and corn fields.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The air is deemed healthy, and milder and more pleasant towards the sea than in other parts. The district extending from the sea coast, nearly to the top of Cross Fell, is the highest land in England, being nearly 3,400 feet above the level of the sea. When the weather is fine and mild in the lower districts, snow is frequently seen upon the mountains in November, where it sometimes remains till the middle or latter end of June. The most general time of harvest is from the beginning of September, to the middle of October, and sometimes, in the western parts of the county, it continues to the middle of November. A cold north-easterly

wind, here called a *sea pine*, often begins in March, and continues the most prevalent through April, May, and June.

The principal distinctions of soil, may be confined to clay, loam, and peat. But in a county where there is such a variety of soil, the produce must be various. On some few spots of gravelly soil, turnips and barley are grown in almost perpetual succession; sometimes, however, a crop of clover is interposed. From 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre is the usual produce on good land, but on inferior from 10 to 20: barley from 30 to 40, and oats from 20 to 40 per acre. The chief manures, used by the farmers in this county, are lime, and the produce of the fold-yard; and, although abundance of sea-weed might be procured on the sea-coast, they appear to remain totally indifferent to its use, and will not fetch it from any distance.

POPULATION.

Durham returns four members to parliament! viz. two for the county, and two for the city. The population of the county consisted, according to the returns of 1821, of 99,100 males, and 108,573 females, of whom 20,212 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 9,427 in agriculture.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of Durham are the Tees, the Wear, and the Derwent. The Tees rises in the vast moors which separate Yorkshire from Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland; after issuing from the moors, the stream flows south-eastward, through the romantic valley of Teesdale, for near 30 miles, when suddenly turning to the north-east at Sockbern, it falls into the German Ocean a short distance below Stockton.—This river, says Mr. Skirne, assimilates throughout, with its external attendants of rocks, moors, and mountains, being broad, shallow, and rapid; fre-

quently ravaging the valley with its inundations, and precipitating itself in vast cataracts. After emerging from the deep dell beneath the Abbey of Egglestone, it flows with rapidity through the rich demesne of Rokeby, below which it receives the Greta from Yorkshire, and another small stream from the moors of Durham, forming a fine feature in the highly-ornamented territory which surrounds the majestic walls of Raby Castle. This river, which divides Durham from Yorkshire, receives in its course, besides several less considerable streams, the Laden, the Hade, the Lune, the Bauder, and the Skern. The Tees, being affected by the tide, admits ships of considerable burden, as high as Stockton, where it is crossed by a magnificent stone bridge.

Mr. Bailey observes, "the principal rivers communicating with the sea, are the Tyne, Wear, and Tees. The tide flows up the first as far as Newburn, up the Wear to Picktree, and up the Tees to Worsall, about three miles above Yarm. The principal rivers that empty themselves into the Tyne, are the Derwent and Team; into the Wear, the Browney, Gaunless and Bedburn; and into the Tees, the Skern. The fish in these rivers are salmon, trout, eels, chevins, dace, pike, (especially in the Skern), and sparlings in the Tees.

"The salmon fishing in the Tyne has declined much of late years, which has been attributed to the dam at Bywell preventing them from getting up to breed, except in great floods. On the Wear there is a dam put across the river near Chester le Street, to prevent the salmon getting up. The number formerly taken amounted to 5 or 600 annually; but latterly not a fourth of that number. This was the case also upon the Tees; but of late the dams not being attended to, have, in a great measure, wrought their own cure. If dams of this description had been put across the Tweed, it has been observed,

that a revenue of nearly 16000*l.* received for the rents of fishing, and 600,000*l.* a-year, the value of fish taken in that river, would have been reduced to a mere trifle in a few years."

The Wear derives its waters from three small streams, called the Willop, the Killop, and the Burdop Burns, rising near each other in the same wild range of moors, which produce the Tees: the Wear, however, flows considerably to the north of that river, and crossing the central part of the county, passes Bishop Auckland, where it assumes a north-eastern direction, and flows onward to the city of Durham, which it nearly surrounds; thence passing northward, it runs near the walls of Lumley Castle, and suddenly turning to the south at Birtley, falls into the sea at Sunderland. The banks of this river are wild and romantic, and, like Teesdale, are pleasantly interspersed with towns and villages. It is navigable as far as Lumley Castle, from below which great quantities of coal are conveyed to Sunderland.

The Derwent rises northward of the Wear in the same range of moors, and at first pursues an eastern direction, which afterwards inclines more to the north as it advances towards the Tyne, to which river it is tributary, falling into it at the southern border of Northumberland, a little above Newcastle:

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The county of Durham is divided into four wards, viz. Chester, Darlington, Stockton, and Easington, besides the two districts called Norhamshire, and Islandshire: these are subdivided into 135 parishes, whereof 87 are impropriate, containing one city, 11 market towns, about 235 villages, and 33,759 houses: the whole county is comprised within the see, and is included in the northern circuit.

ANCIENT HISTORY AND PRIVILEGES.

Previous to the conquest of Britain by the Romans, Durham was included in the British principality

pality of the Brigantes, but after their arrival made part of the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*. At the establishment of the Saxons, however, it became part of the kingdom of Northumberland, with which it continued to be connected till the union of the Saxon states under Egbert.

It is a county Palatine, and appears to have derived its original privileges from a grant made by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, in the year 685, of all the land between the river Wear and Tyne, to St. Cuthbert, the northern apostle, and to the ministers of his church for ever. But these privileges, according to Camden, were first broken through by Edward I. whose award, as arbitrator between bishop Beck and the Prior about their lands not being executed, "he seized the bishop's liberties into his own hands, and made strict inquiry, and offered great violence to privilege." The church, however, afterwards recovered her rights, and held them inviolate till the time of Edward VI. to whom all its revenues and privileges were granted by parliament. Queen Mary, however, soon afterwards re-established the see in its former authority, and though deprived of some of its privileges, it still possesses peculiar immunities and powers.

'The Palatine right of the bishop of Durham,' says Camden, 'is founded on immemorial prescription, there being no record of its being granted by any princes before or since the conquest, wherein it is not supposed to have been granted also by their predecessors. It proceeded at first from a principle of devotion to St. Cuthbert, that whatever lands were given to him, or bought with his money, he should hold with the same freedom that the princes who gave them held the rest of their estates: but this piety to the saint was not without its prudential purposes, both for the services of the crown in its wars against Scotland, and of the county, because of its distance from the courts above. It consisted

of all manner of royal jurisdiction, both civil and military, by land and sea. For the exercise thereof the bishops had their proper courts of all sorts held in their name, and by their authority, and all officers belonging to them, as chancellors, justices, high sheriff, coroners, escheator, and other ministers. Thus by themselves, and their officers, they did justice to all persons in all cases, without the king or any of his officers interfering ordinarily in any thing. The king's writs did not run in this county, but were directed to the bishop, or in the vacancy of the see, to the chancellor of the palatinate.

' When Henry II. sent his justices of assize hither on an extraordinary occasion of murder and robbery, he declared by this charter, that he did it by licence of the bishop, and *pro hac vice* only; and that it should not be drawn into custom, either in his time, or in the time of his heirs, not being done but upon absolute necessity; and that he should nevertheless have the land of St. Cuthbert to enjoy its liberties and ancient customs as amply as ever. By virtue of these privileges, there issued out of the bishop's courts all sorts of writs original, judicial, and common; writs of proclamation, &c. As all writs went out in his name, he had a register of writs of as much authority as that in the king's courts; and all recognizances entered upon his close rolls in his chancery, and made to him, or in his name, were as valid in this county, as those made to the king out of it. But now, the act, twenty-seventh Henry VIII. for the recontinuing of certain liberties taken from the crown, directs that all writs, indictments, and all manner of process in counties palatine, shall be made only in the king's name; and since that time all the difference in the style of proceedings in this county from others is, that the *teste* of the writ is in the name of the bishop, according to the directions of that act. Still he is

perpetual justice of the peace within his territories (and can sit only as such), and is also perpetual chancellor, because the chief acts of the exempt jurisdiction used to run through his court. All the officers of the courts, even the judges of assize themselves, have still their ancient salaries, or something analogous, from the bishop; and all the standing officers of the courts are constituted by his patents. When he comes in person to any of the courts of judicature, he sits chief in them, those of assize not excepted; and even when judgment of blood is given, though the canons forbid any clergyman to be present, the bishops of Durham did and may sit in their purple robes on the sentence of death, whence it is used to be said, *solum Dunelmense stola jus dicit et ense.*

‘All dues, amercements, and forfeited recognizances in the courts of the palatinate, and all deodands, belong to the bishop. If any forfeits are made, either of war, or by treason, outlawings or felony, even though the soil be the king’s, they fall to the bishop here, as to the king in other places; and though the first great wound which the palatinate received, was given on the alienation of Barnard Castle and Hartlepool, on the forfeitures of Baliol and Bruce, yet the bishop’s right was declared to them on full hearing; and though the possession of them could not be retrieved, they still resort to the courts of Durham as other parts of the county do.

‘All the tenures of land here originate from the bishop as lord paramount in chief. Hence he grants charters for erecting boroughs and incorporations, markets and fairs, enclosing forests, chases, and warrens; licences to embattle castles, build chapels, found chantries and hospitals; and dispensations with the statute of mortmain. All enclosed estates, as well as moors, or wastes, to which no title can be made, escheat to him. He grants the custody

of ideots and lunatics; and had the custody of minors while the custom of wards and liveries subsisted. Besides the dependencè of leasehold or copyhold tenants on him, if any freeholders alienated their land without his licence, they were obliged to sue out his patent of pardon; and all money paid for such licences belongs to him.

‘ In the article of military power, the bishop of Durham had anciently his thanes, and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knight’s service, as the rest of the *Haliwerk folk* held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms, he convened them as a parliament, with advice for them to assist with their persons, dependents, and money, for the public service at home and abroad; and all levies of men and money were made by the bishop’s commission, or by writs in his name out of the chancery at Durham, for he had power both to coin money and levy taxes, and raise and arm soldiers in the bishopric, from 16 to 60 years old. According as he found their strength, he had power to march against the Scots, or to conclude a truce with them. One of the bishops built a strong castle in his territory, on the border, to defend it against them; though no other person could have done this without his leave, nor the greatest person in the palatinate embattle his mansion: as the people depended on him in these matters, they were free from every body else, and when the lord warden of the marches would have summoned some of the bishop’s men to his court, a letter was sent from the king to forbid him under pain of forfeiting 1,000*l*. But the militia of this county has now been long on the same footing with the rest of the kingdom, under the lord lieutenant; the only difference here is that that office has generally, though not always, been borne by the bishop.

‘ The admiralty jurisdiction in this county belongs also to the bishop, who holds the proper court

by his judges ; and appoints by his patents a vice-admiral, register, and marshal, or water bailiff, and other officers ; and has all the privileges, forfeitures, and profits, incident to this power, as royal fishes, sea wrecks, duties for ships arriving in his ports, anchorage, beaconage, wharfage, moorage, butterage, ulnage, &c. To him also belongs the conservancy of waters within his district ; in pursuance of which, he used to issue commissions for prohibiting, limiting, or reducing weirs, or other erections in prejudice of his rivers. All ships of war were arranged within the county palatine by his commission and writs to his sheriff ; and when the king issued out writs from his admiralty to the sheriffs of other maritime counties, he addressed a particular letter to the bishop here for his concurrence, who gave commissions to his own sheriffs, with express command, that nothing should be done by the king's commissions, without him. It is but lately that any instances have been known of the admiralty being separated from the bishopric, and it is now restored, though with some diminution in the honour.

‘ The great privileges of this bishopric, in temporal jurisdiction,’ continues our author, ‘ leads one to imagine that its spiritual immunities were equally extraordinary. After Paulinus departed from York, the bishops who restored Christianity in Northumberland, placed their see at Lindisfarne, though not with the title of metropolitan, yet with all the ecclesiastical power that was then in those counties. This occasioned a great veneration for their successors, among the Saxons, besides the particular reverence paid to St. Cuthbert. When the see was established at Durham, in the time of the conquest, Thomas the Elder, archbishop of York, having been miraculously recovered of a fever at the shrine of the saint, granted to this church several immunities relating to jurisdiction, visitations, &c. which being confirmed by the king and parliament, and the

pope, and by several succeeding kings, could never be recalled, notwithstanding many struggles and contests.'

TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

The city of Durham, as a bishop's see, is the richest see. The *Vane* family are Viscounts of Barnard Castle, and are also Earls of Darlington. The *Spencers* are Earls of Sunderland. The *Edeus* are Barons of Auckland, and the *Scotts* of Eldon; the *Stanhopes* are Barons of Stanhope, as are the *Lumleys* of Lumley. Henknoyle gives the title of Viscount to the *Belasyse* family.

LEARNED AND EMINENT CHARACTERS.

Sir John de Baliol, founder of Baliol College, Oxford, was born at Barnard Castle in 1248; died 1269. The venerable Bede was born at Wearmouth, or more probably at Iscomb, 672; died 735. Brass Crosby, lord mayor of London, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1725; died 1793. William Emerson, one of the best mathematicians of his day, was born at Hunworth, 1701; died 1782. Dr. Samuel Garth is said to have been born at Haslem in this county. John Lilburn, a celebrated colonel in Oliver Cromwell's time, was born near Heighendon in 1618; died 1657. He wrote and acted for and against the Puritans, and was in the pay of the parliament, but at length became a preacher among the Quakers. Joseph Reed, an eminent editor of Shakspeare, &c. was born at Stockton, 1723; died 1787. The Rev. William Romaine, a Calvinist clergyman of the Established Church, was born at Hartlepool in 1714. Dr. Richard Grey, author of *Memoria Technica*, and many other works, was a native of this county, as was also Joseph Ritson, a lawyer and antiquary of great eccentricity. He had an uncouth mode of spelling, and wrote against the use of animal food. He was born at Stockton, 1752, and died in 1803. Two Weekly Papers are printed at Durham.

RENT AND SIZE OF FARMS.

Estates, &c. are let from upwards of 20,000*l.* per annum down to 1000*l.*, from whence they descend still lower by regular gradation. The time of entry is Old May-day; the rents are made payable half-yearly, on the 23d of November and the 13th of May, but generally they are not received till three or four months after. All mines, minerals, woods, and plantations, are reserved, with liberty to work mines, make new plantations, roads, &c. paying a full recompence for damages occasioned by any of these operations.

The largest farms in the county are Saltholm, about 1000 acres; Bradley, 800; Harperley, Thrisleton, Stillington, Ketton, and Denton, about 600 each; some from 4 to 500 acres, but the greatest number is from 150 to 50, and many less than 50 acres.

Rents increased nearly double during the late war. In favourable situations in the lower parts of the county, the best grazing pastures and meadow grounds have been rented at 2*l.* to 3*l.* an acre; in the western parts, as in Weardale, from 30 to 50*s.* Near towns the rents have been from 4*l.* to 5*l.* an acre, and arable lands of the best quality from 2*l.* to 3*l.* an acre.

FARM HOUSES AND COTTAGES.

Of the former, Mr. J. Bailey, author of the General View of the Agriculture of the County of Durham, remarks, he has not found any meriting particular notice for improved convenience, or superior contrivance. The cottages are in general comfortable dwellings of one story, covered with thatch or tiles, and are much the same as found in other districts. Sir John Eden built some of two stories, with a garden in front, and conveniencies behind, the neatest and best in the county; but these were superior to common cottages.

LEASES AND TENURES.

The greatest number of leases in this county are of short duration, 3, 5, and 7 years, being the most

general terms, and many tenants at will ; a few are let for 12 or 14 years ; where this has occurred, considerable improvements have followed, very different from farms let for short terms, as no prudent man will lay out his money in ameliorating that, which when completed, would only tend to the advancement of his rent.

The tenures by which landed property are held, are freehold, copyhold, and leasehold ; the freeholds are the most numerous, the southern parts of the county being mostly such, and also some of the largest estates in the other parts of the county. The copyhold lands are held under the Bishop of Durham by copy of court-roll, kept and recorded at Durham in the Halmot Court of the bishop, as lord of the several manors wherein such estates are situated. They pass by surrender and admittance, which states them to be held at the will of the lord ; but complying with the several requisites, they are now copyholds of inheritance, subject to small annual quit rents, and to demise fines. These copyholds pass in descent like freeholds, and are deviseable by will, provided the *legal estate* be not at the time vested in the testator ; for which purpose it is the universal custom on purchases, &c. to have the surrender passed by the vendor or his trustees, to trustees named by the purchaser to the use of his will. If the copyholder neglect naming such trustees, and die with the legal estate vested in him, the estate will go to the heir-at-law, as in the case of no will in freehold, with this difference, that the widow, instead of her thirds, is entitled to *the whole for her life*, as her frank bank.

The bishop is entitled to one-third of the woods, and the tenant cannot cut them for *sale*, without first compounding for the bishop's licence ; but he may cut for repairs of the premises without it. The copyholder cannot make a valid lease for more than one year without a licence from the lord, wherefore

an action of ejectment has been non-suited by the declaration stating a demise for *seven years*, not being able to prove such licence. The tenant must appear or *essoin* to the bishop's manor courts, &c. The church leases are granted either for 21 years, or for three lives. The leases for years may be renewed every seven years, on paying a fine of one year and quarter's rent, or real annual value of the lands, and may be renewed when one of three lives drop, for the same consideration: for the renewing of two lives, eight years annual value is required.

TITHES.

These are in some places drawn, but in general have been valued and let every year. There are no fixed prices for particular crops, the value per acre varying according to the estimated produce of bushels per acre, and the price it would sell for at market, deducting the expence of collecting, threshing, marketing, taxes, &c. Tithe lambs are due at midsummer, and wool when severed from the sheep. Turnip tithe has varied from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per acre, potato from 10s. to 16s.

ENCLOSURES.

Those made in this county from time to time are of vast extent; the whole is well fenced and subdivided into proper sized fields, by thorn hedges or stone walls, and a great many new farm houses, offices, &c. have been erected upon every common taken in and divided.

FENCES.

The most common are earth mounds planted with quicks. The mode of *splashing* hedges is as follows: "When they are five or six years old, every other stem is cut clean off within two or three inches of the surface, and the remaining ones stripped of their principal branches; then stakes of 30 inches high are driven into the ground at proper distances, and the splashing stems having a slight cut on one side to make them bend easier, are wound amongst

the stakes at an angle of about 25 degrees, and an edder is wound along the top to keep the stakes tight. In this inclined position the *splashed* or sloping stems, grow almost equally as well as if they had been left to shoot upright. The shoots from the stems that were cut clean away, grow perpendicular on all sides of the sloping stems, and intermingling with their side branches as well as upright shoots, in a few years form a fence almost impenetrable to any kind of stock."

SLUICES.

Those for letting off rain or snow water from the embanked land, are made and arched with bricks about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, the outside has a perpendicular door, hung on hinges at the top, which when pressed with water on the outside, falls against the perpendicular cheeks, and effectually prevents the water from running in while the tide is up. When the tide has retired, the water accumulated in the ditch presses against the inside of the door, and opens it sufficiently to let the water out before the return of the next tide.

IMPLEMENTS.

The ploughs used in this county have been mostly swing ploughs. In the height and length of the beam they vary much, scarcely two carpenters making them alike in this respect, though this is the most essential to make the plough go as it should do. Of the paring plough there are various kinds. The harrows are the same as those used in other districts. The rollers are generally made of wood, some few of stone, and also of cast iron. The drills are of various makes; threshing mills have long been in general use, some of which are worked by steam.

In this county the corn is mostly sown out of what are called hoppers. They are made of straw in the same manner as bee hives are, and are slung over the neck and shoulder by a band, and on the opposite side have a crooked handle.

CARRIAGES.

Waggons have been very little used for agricultural purposes, for many years past; but carts drawn by two or three horses are mostly adopted for every purpose of farming; these are of two kinds; long carts, and coups, short carts. Single horse carts are a smaller kind of coup, and are much used for carrying articles on the public roads, especially coals. The coup cart is boarded at the bottom, sides, and ends, for carrying coals, lime, dung, &c. The usual length 5 feet 8 inches; breadth 3 feet 2; height of the sides, 1 foot 6 inches. These are sometimes heightened by a narrow board of 4 or 5 inches, put on the top of the sides, called overings; when these are on, and the load heaped up, they hold 36 bushels of coals or lime.

CATTLE.

The cattle in this county are of such a superior kind as to form, weight, produce of milk and butter, and quickness of fattening, that they have been purchased at enormous prices by eminent breeders in every part of the kingdom, from the stocks of Messrs. Charles and Robert Colling, L. Mason, John Weatherall, Wright, Hutchinson, J. Walton, and Arrowsmith, who with many other spirited farmers in the county had taken great pains in improving the breed of cattle by judicious crossing.

The cattle here have been of the short horned kind for a number of years past. The first particularly recorded of the Tees water breed, for fat and great weight, was an ox of Mr. Hill's, at Blackwell, killed at Darlington, in Dec. 1779, at seven years old, weighing 162 stone, 10lbs. The celebrated Durham ox, was bred by Mr. Charles Colling, of Ketton, in 1796, and was sold, when he was thought to weigh 168 stone, for 140l. At five years old, he was not only loaded with fat, at all the principal points, but his whole carcass being in a man-

ner loaded with it, he was purchased to be exhibited as a show.

A cow, in point of fat, not less remarkable than the ox above described, of which it was a near relative, was bred by Mr. Mason, of Chilton. The depth of fat from her rumps to her hips, in a perpendicular position, was not less than 12 inches; upon her loins and crop not less than 10 inches; and the shoulder score at least 9 inches thick.

SHEEP.

The lower parts of this county were formerly famed for having the largest breed of sheep in the kingdom. The Durham Agricultural Society has given a premium of ten guineas for the best fat wethers, *under two years old*, to be shown and killed in December.

HORSES.

The south-east of this county, and the opposite parts of Yorkshire, have been long famed for a valuable breed for the draught, known by the name of Cleveland bays, the original stock of what was called formerly the English coach horse, and also of strong hunters and road horses. They are not loaded with legs and two great ends, but have well formed carcasses and strong sinewy light legs, and are not only strong, but remarkably active.

HOGS.

This county breed was formerly a large white kind, with broad ears hanging over their eyes, and two teat-like excrescences from each jaw, provincially called wattles. The first attempt at change, was by introducing the black breed, and afterwards several other varieties. The most prevailing kinds at present, are from the Berkshire black and white. The Agricultural Society give premiums of five guineas, for the best pig under eighteen months old, to be killed in December. Mr. Reed, of Durham, gained this premium several successive years.

The only passage over the Tees at Stockton, was by a ferry boat till 1771, when an elegant bridge of five arches was finished: the span of the centre arch was 72 feet, the two next 60 feet, and the end arches, 44 feet each. The passage for carriages 18 feet, and a raised flagged way of three feet for foot passengers.

Yarm Bridge was an old structure consisting of three pointed, and one semi-circular arch, with a road way of 14 feet. To remedy the inconveniences of the former, an iron bridge was completed in 1806, and fell in 1807, supposed to have been caused by the insufficiency of the piers, to resist the weight of an arch of 181 feet span, while others attributed the fall to the expansion and contraction of the metal.—Croft Bridge consists of seven arches, and the road way is made 40 feet wide. This is on the great post road.—Pierce Bridge has three arches, the road way 25 feet wide, with a flagged foot path of two feet and a half.—Winston Bridge was built in 1764: it is a large segment of a circle, the span 111 feet, the road way 20 feet, is of vast utility for the carriage of coal and lime, from Durham to the North Riding of Yorkshire.—Althestan Abbey Bridge is a beautiful edifice of one semi-circular arch, built for the purpose of connecting the opposite shores, separated by perpendicular rocks at a narrow part of the river.—Barnard Castle Bridge, is an ancient structure of two high pointed arches; the piers founded on freestone rock.—Eggleston Bridge consists of two arches and a narrow road way, and is the most western stone bridge on the river Tees; but further up, about two miles above Middleton, is Winch Bridge.

The Iron Bridge at Wearmouth, was built in 1795 and 1796. Its height from the river at low water, is 100 feet, to allow vessels to sail under it, without striking their masts. The expence of build-

ing was 27,000l.—Chester Bridge contains three arches, the road way 12 feet wide.—Framwell Gate Bridge and Elvet Bridge at Dúrhám, are within 200 yards of each other. The inconvenience of the narrow passage over the former, is increased by the right angular turns at each end. Being built more than 700 years since, this mode might have been adopted for rendering the passage difficult to an enemy. Elvet Bridge was widened to 27 feet in 1805. About 200 yards above Framwell Gate Bridge, the dean and chapter built a beautiful bridge of three arches, for their own convenience, in 1781. Gentlemen's carriages are allowed to pass without toll, and the public have a right of passing with horses.

Shincliffe Bridge, is about a mile from Durham, on the road to Stockton ; it consists of three arches, and a narrow road way.—Sunderland Bridge has four arches, the road way only fourteen feet wide.—Newton Cap Bridge, near Bishop Auckland, consists of two lofty pointed arches, the road way about 14 feet.—Witton le Wear Bridge, is the last of any consequence upon this river. It consists of two arches, and the road way is about 14 feet. Over the river Derwent, the first is Derwent Bridge, a modern, elegant and substantial structure of three arches, and a spacious road way. Shotley Bridge has two arches and a narrow road way : a few miles above is Allansford Bridge, of two arches also.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

Turnpike roads were first made in this county, in 1742. Some of these, and particularly those that are kept in good repair, have long since paid off nearly the whole of the money originally borrowed. Whinstone, broken sufficiently small, is an excellent material for repairing these roads. The mile stones between Sunderland and Durham, are hollow triangular prisms of cast iron, with the letters and figures projecting from the face of the prism, to

prevent the wanton and shameful practice of defacing them. Guide posts, so useful and necessary to strangers, were for a long time much wanting upon almost every road in this county.

The mode of conveying coals from the pits to the water in waggons upon wooden rail ways, has been laid aside, and iron rail ways substituted. Where waggon ways have been up such ascents that a horse could not draw them, steam engines have been substituted. At Urpeth waggon way, five or six waggons have been drawn up at once, by a steam-engine placed at the top of the ascent. Mr. Benjamin Thompson, of Ayton Cottage, Durham, is the author of a most singular invention for facilitating the conveyance of carriages along iron and wood rail ways, tram ways, and other roads. This consists in the reciprocal action of two engines standing at the extremities of a stage, or portion of road to be travelled over, one engine drawing the carriages forward in a direction towards itself and along with them a rope from another engine; which rope in its turn, pulls the same or other waggons by means of the other engine back again, and also a rope therewith: thus by the alternately active and passive agency of two ropes, are the powers of fixed engines made to act in opposite directions, thereby causing a road to be traversed both ways by laden or empty carriages, and at any desired speed.

Upon the waggon way of Ouston Colliery, in the county of Durham, seven miles from Newcastle, leading to the river Tyne, four miles below that place, and in length seven miles and a quarter, a stage has been selected upon which this new method of conveyance has been put in force. The distance of the two engines from each other is 2,315 yards, the upper end whereof, is a steep inclined plane 323 yards long, up which the carriages are drawn by the Ayton engine, and the remaining portion, which is 1,992 yards, has been heretofore worked by ten powerful horses; the ascent being

65½ feet, but not a regular acclivity. The engine at the lower end was for the purpose of drawing loaded waggons up an inclined plane, extending 387 yards, in the contrary direction, or towards the colliery. Six loaden waggons coupled together, carrying the same number of Newcastle chaldrons, or 15 tons 18 cwt. of coals, pass upward at a speed of 10½ feet per second, or seven miles an hour, with the greatest ease and certainty, affording a dispatch, by no means derived previously from the use of animal power. The two extremities, visible to each other, are furnished with flags, to give alternate signals of the readiness of the waggons to proceed. When the atmosphere is hazy, and the flags cannot be seen, signals are made by drawing the rope three or four yards with the engine at that end from which the waggons are intended to go, and which is instantly perceived at the other end. And in the dark, (for the work is daily prosecuted for five or six hours absence of light during winter) signals are given by a fire kept at each end, for lighting the workmen, which is shut from, or opened to the view of the opposite extremity by means of a door. A person accompanies the waggons constantly, seated in a chair fixed securely upon the fore end of the soles of the leading waggons of the set, which is easily removed from one to another. The use of such attendant is to disengage the hauling rope from the waggons by means of a spring catch, in the event of any sudden emergency, such as the breaking of a wheel or rail, or the hazard of running down any object, the stage in question lying over a common.

MINERALS.

Iron ore is found in abundance in the western part of the coal district, and great quantities have been smelted at some former and remote period, as appears by the immense heaps of iron slag, found in various places on the commons of Lanchester, Tanfield, Hamsterly, Evenwood, &c. &c. Tradition

says, they were the work of the Danes; however, there is good evidence of their being worked in 1368, when Bishop Hatfield granted a bloomery at Gordon, in Evenwood Park, at sixteen shillings a week, the dry wood for that purpose to be delivered by some person deputed by the bishop.

About four miles north of Stanhope, there is a mill-stone quarry, affording mill-stones of the grey or free-stone kind, of the very best quality. Grindstones have been wrought for a number of years upon Gateshead Fell, by Malen Sorsbie, Esq. and his progenitors. They are classed in eight different sizes, called *foots*; a grindstone foot is eight inches: the size is found by adding the diameter and thickness together. Thus a stone 56 inches in diameter by eight thick, making together 64 inches, is an eight foot stone of eight inches each foot. Some are made as large as 76 inches diameter, and 14 or 15 inches thick, which are a great weight, a cubic foot weighing one hundred, one quarter, and 14 pounds. They have been sent to every port in Europe, some to America, and the West Indies, but the greatest demand, in times of peace, is for Holland and France. Slates for roofing, called grey slates, are found in many places. *Silver sand*, at Seakam, being tried, answers perfectly well for the manufacture of the finest glass. Freestones, limestones, and whinstones, are obtained at different places, as is likewise an *argillaceous* stone, called the black metal stone, which lies above the coal at Derwent Cote Forge: bricks made of this stand fire better than any made from common clay.

COALS.

Coals are found over a considerable part of Durham. They are of the *caking* kind; burn into excellent cinders, and afford few ashes. Those in the western part of the county, are of the best quality, especially those of Railey Fell, Witton Park, Bitchburn, West Pits, Luntun Hill, and Copley Bent.

In the space of 22 miles in length, by 11 miles and a half in breadth, are found various strata or seams of coal, of different thickness and quality. Many of the pits in the northern parts are worked for exportation, but those in the south and to the westward for land-sale only.

Between 3 and 4000 men have been employed annually upon the rivers Wear and Tyne. The coal trade also gives employment to a great number of carpenters, masons, smiths, founders, rope makers, ship builders, &c. &c.

The *strata seams*, or *beds of coal*, rarely lie horizontally, but generally in an inclining position; and whatever may be the angle of inclination of one seam, if there be ever so many, they have all the same inclination. This inclination is called the *rise* and *dip*, as relative to their rising to the surface or dipping therefrom. This inclination of strata, is a fortunate circumstance in mining, as a seam of coal lying a mile deep at Newcastle, may by its rise come to the surface at West Auckland, and be there a workable colliery. In fact, this county abounds with inexhaustible mines of lead and iron, and the east and north-east parts are particularly famous for their extensive coal mines. Many other parts, besides where the pits are situated, likewise abound in this important article, in quantity exceeding all calculation. The pitmen form a very distinct race; few of them are very robust, or attain to a great age; few are positively sickly; and upon the whole, in respect of health and strength, they are a race holding a middle place between the higher and lower standard of the peasantry and the manufacturing population. They marry almost exclusively among themselves, and bring up their sons to their own course of life. They also live very much together, keeping little society with other classes of people. Hence there is a strong sympathy and little improvement of understanding among

them. The pitmen commonly marry at an early age; having numerous families is thought to be an advantage to them, because their boys find work in the pits when they are very young. They receive wages from seven or eight years of age. If they have two working boys, or even one, their earnings on an average are double those of agricultural labourers, whilst their girls have the same advantage of field work as the others. But the work of the pitmen requires a more nourishing diet than is necessary for a farming labourer. The facility with which the boys obtain work and fair wages, when they are young, is of great disadvantage to them, as to their manners and moral education; because it tempts the parents to forego a due controul over them for the sake of the wages they bring home; and the boys, by their hard labour, having a right to indulgence, soon become the masters. Still the occupation of the pitmen promotes their health, as it ensures a certain degree of cleanliness; for every man must wash himself well, every day, from head to foot. This constant bathing is supposed to be the chief preservative of the tone and strength of their constitution; and combined with the quality of their diet, it serves to support them against the severe exertions of their labour, and prolongs their lives in tolerable health.

The principal lead mines are in Weardale and Teesdale.

Iron works have also been established at Shotley Bridge, Swalwell, Team, Gateshead, Redburn, Wolsingham, and Durham.

A beautiful black spotted lime stone is found at Wolsingham.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacture of wrought iron has been very considerable in this county. At Swalwell anchors of all sizes have been made, from the smallest to five tons weight; boom chains, mooring chains, &c. have also been made here for the navy. They also make hoes, bills, traps, large hinges, and various

other articles, and have a foundery for casting pots, &c. besides forges and a slitting mill, &c. At Winlaton Mills, they manufacture edge tools, cane bills for the West Indies, and here a tilt forge makes 480 strokes a minute, being driven by water. Hinges, rings for women's pattens, nails of all sizes have also been manufactured here. The men employed in these factories are governed by an excellent code of bye-laws, instituted by the worthy and benevolent founder. These laws are carried into execution by a court of arbitrators held at Winlaton, for hearing and determining causes every ten weeks. In these their differences are settled in an easy and expeditious manner, and they are secured from the expence of law-suits, the fees being fixed at a moderate rate. The compulsory power consists in expulsion, which includes a forfeiture of the claim on the fund, to which each member contributes while in the society. One regulation merits particular notice. No publican can sue in this court for debts contracted for drink. From this fund, when a man is past work, himself and wife are allowed seven shillings per week; and one shilling a week for each child. To entitle them to this privilege they must live at the factory all their time. If they leave it they lose all the benefits of the association.

Mr. Ambrose Crawley, the first founder of the wrought iron manufactory in 1690, also established schools at Winlaton, Winlaton Mills, and Swalwell, for the sole benefit of the workmen's children. The proprietors also built a chapel at Winlaton, capable of holding 300 persons, and paid the officiating clergyman. They likewise provided a surgeon to attend the workmen. There are several other founderies, &c. at Derwent Cote, Blackhall Mill, New Greenwich, New Deptford, High and Low Team, Bedburn, and at Shotley Bridge, the whole of which, till the period of the late peace, were, generally speaking, in a flourishing condition.

At Gateshead there are founderies for casting iron and brass, besides several glass houses here, and on the Wear, near Sunderland. There are also potteries upon Gateshead Fell, and at Hilton, Houghton le Spring, &c.

Woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures have each had their day in this county; but Darlington has long been most famous for its huckaback, diapers, and sheeting, at which 500 looms have been employed. It was here that the mills for spinning flax, were first invented by the ingenious Mr. John Kendry, who also discovered the mode of grinding optical glasses of a true spherical form, by machinery. He neglected to get a patent, and the art was meanly stolen by some person of superior capital near Sheffield, who, having riders to take in orders in every part of the kingdom, nearly engrossed the whole of the demand.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Land is measured by the statute acre of 4840 square yards. The corn measure is that of Winchester; but in most markets it is larger by about 1-20th, and in some places, and by particular farmers, it is increased to 1-6th more than the Winchester bushel. In Stockton market, corn is sold by the Winchester bushel, but with a condition that a bushel weighs a certain weight, and what is under or over, the price to be diminished or increased in proportion. Thus, if wheat be 10s. a bushel of 60 pounds, then two pence is to be paid or received for every pound above or below that weight. Oats are sold in a similar way; the bushel to weigh 33lbs. Barley is sold by measure without any reference to weight. Potatoes are sold at Sunderland and Shields by the firkin, 2 bushels and a half at the latter place make a firkin, at Sunderland a firkin is three bushels. The names of measures vary in different markets. At Durham four hoops make a peck; two pecks a kenning; two kennings one bushel; two bushels one boll. At Sunderland four

beatments make a peck; two pecks make one kenning; two kennings one bushel. At Darlington and Barnard Castle, four quarters make a peck; four pecks one bushel; two bushels one boll.

The weight used in this county is avoirdupoise, the only deviations from it are, that a stone of wool is 18lbs. and a pound of butter varies in different places; at Stockton, it is 24 ounces; at Sunderland, Darlington, Barnard Castle, &c. 22, and at Stanhope 21 ounces.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first established in this county was at Darlington in 1783, and was denominated the Agricultural Society for the County of Durham. In 1802, an Agricultural Society was begun at Barnard Castle; and in 1806 another at Wolsingham; the next institution of this kind was at Shiney Row, near Chester le Street. Another established in 1805, by a number of gentlemen on both sides of the Tyne, was called the Tyne Side Society. Besides the premiums granted by these, Sir Henry Vane Tempest has awarded premiums for the best cattle, for some years, besides premiums to his tenants for the best stock, &c.

The Rusheyford, or Experimental Society, was established by a few intelligent agriculturists in 1803.

LIST OF BANKERS IN THE COUNTY.

Place of Residence.	Firm.	Upon whom they draw in London.
Durham	{ John Backhouse	{ Barclay and Co.
	{ and Co.	
Darlington	{ J. Reed, Reed	{ Jones, Loyd and Co.
	{ and Co.	
Stockton Tees Bank	{ John Baxter.	{ Glyn and Co.
Stockton	{ Hutchinson and	{ Pole, Thorn-
	{ Co.		{ ton and Co.
Stockton	{ W. Skinner and	{ Barclay and
	{ Co.		{ Co.

Sunderland	{ J. Backhouse { and Co.	{ Esdaile and { Co.
Sunderland	{ J. Reed, Reed { and Co.	{ Jones, Loyd { and Co.
Sunderland	{ J. Backhouse { and Co.	{ Barclay and { Co.
Shields	{ J. Reed, Reed { and Co.	{ Jones, Loyd { and Co.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

*Journey from Gateshead to Darlington; through
Chester-le-Street, Durham, and Ayecliffe.*

GATESHEAD

IS a borough by prescription, though not privileged to send members to parliament. It is situated 276 miles from London, on the south bank of the Tyne, opposite to Newcastle, to which it is united by a handsome stone bridge, formerly with an iron gate in the middle, bearing the arms of Durham on one side, and those of Newcastle on the other, thus forming a boundary between the bishopric and the county of Northumberland. This town in the time of the Romans was called *Gabrosentum*, a name derived from two British words, *Gaffr*, a goat, and *Pen*, a head; the ancient historians have called it *Capræ Caput*, i. e. Goat's head, a name which Mr. Camden supposes to have originated from some neighbouring inn, known by the sign of the Goat's Head: Mr. Brand, however, derives it from the Saxon *Gaetsheved*, the head, or termination, of a military road, or way, which in these parts is usually denominated *gaet*. When Edward VI. suppressed the bishopric of Durham, he annexed this place to the town of Newcastle; but Queen Mary soon afterwards restored it to the church. It is supposed to have been built before Newcastle, and to have been a frontier garrison against the Scots and Picts; being defended, in the time of the Romans, by the second cohort of the Thracians. The earliest known

record relating to it, however, occurs in the time of Bishop Pulsey, and is dated 1164, when that prelate granted by charter, to his burgesses of Gateshead, the liberty of his forest; and that each shall have in right of his burghage similar liberties to those enjoyed by the burgesses of Newcastle in right of their burghage, and likewise that they should have free passage within the liberties of the palatinate, with their goods, clear of all dues and exactions. Several succeeding prelates had their keepers of the park and castle here.

The town of Gateshead principally consists of one long street, ranging along a steep descent, and terminated by the bridge leading over the Tyne. On the east side of this street, about half a mile from the bridge, are the ruins of St. Edmund's Hospital, which is supposed to occupy the site of a monastery established, according to Bede, before the year 653. The hospital was founded in the year 1247, by Bishop Farnham, who endowed it for a master, and three brethren; soon afterwards, however, he united it to the Chapel or Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Gateshead, and framed ordinances for its government. About the year 1438, the revenue of this hospital was appropriated by Bishop Langley, on the petition of the prioress and nuns of St. Bartholomew, in Newcastle, to the support of that house, to whom it belonged at the Dissolution, at which time it was valued at 5l. 9s. 4d. per annum. James I. however, refounded it, in the year 1610, by letters-patent, for the reception of three poor men, and ordered that it should thenceforth bear the name of the Hospital of King James. The ruins of these monastic buildings are thus described by Grose:—
“ The entrance is through a low square stone gate, decorated with pilasters, and seemingly of modern construction; the site of the house, with its offices and gardens, occupied about two acres and a half of land. Nearest the road stands the chapel, whose west end is handsomely ornamented with a number

of pointed arches and niches, though the inside seems remarkably plain; it consists of a single aisle, 21 paces broad by 20 paces long.—Some steps at the east end, leading to the altar, are still remaining. The arches of the windows, except those at the east and west ends, which are entirely pointed, are round within and pointed on the outside; a remarkable ornament is mounted on the east end, on a slender rod, being a small circle, chequered by several bars crossing each other at right angles. Towards the east end, on the site of the house, are the ruins of a mansion, which from its containing a catholic chapel, was set on fire by the populace in the year 1745, when the Duke of Cumberland marched through Gateshead with his army, to combat the forces of the Pretender.

In 1810 an act passed to enable the master and brethren to grant leases of the lands belonging to the hospital, and to empower the Bishop of Durham to make statutes and ordinances for its government, as also to augment the number of poor brethren. The revenue was then 455*l.* The chaplain was to receive 40*l.* per annum; the three ancient brethren each 25*l.*, and 10 younger brethren, the remainder divided amongst them in equal proportions. Near the hospital a new chapel was built, and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham in 180. Divine service is performed in it on Sundays by the chaplain of the hospital, and it is used during the week as a school, and conducted on Dr. Bell's system. In 1811 the old ruined chapel, and Old Brethren's houses, were pulled down, and new houses built on the site.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and ancient structure, in the form of a cross, with a lofty tower, which was built in the year 1740; the upper part has however since been altered, and may be seen at a considerable distance; the aisles of this church are separated from the nave by pointed arches, supported on light and well-

proportioned octagonal columns, without capitals. It contains a good organ and galleries; and the chancel has lately been repaired and beautified by the late rector. In the church-yard are several ancient monuments, among which is a singular one, said to have been erected by *Robert Trollop*, the architect of the Exchange at Newcastle, to cover his own intended place of interment; it is a square heavy building; and the upper part contains several scriptural sentences, in gold letters on a black ground, but which are now mostly obliterated. It is recorded, that originally there was a statue, on the north side of this monument, pointing towards the Exchange, which is nearly opposite, and having the following lines below the feet,

Here lies Robert Trollop,
Who made yon stones roll up;
When death took his soul up,
His body fill'd this hole up.

Gateshead possesses several manufactories, particularly of cast and wrought iron, glass, &c. It is situated in Chester Ward, and its population, as stated in the last returns, was 5,593 males, and 6,174 females, being an increase of 2,985 souls since 1811; the houses were returned as amounting to 1653.

Alterations, it is said, are to be made in the road leading over Gateshead Fell: three different plans have been proposed, one by throwing a chain bridge across the Tyne near Redheugh, another by the Back Lane, and a third by a line through the fields.

Proceeding southward, we cross an extensive and elevated ridge of hills, called GATESHEAD FELL, now cultivated and inclosed, which is famous for its grindstone quarries. Here, in the year 1068, a victory was obtained by William the Conqueror, over the combined forces of Edgar Atheling, heir to the crown of Scotland, and Malcolm, king of the Scots, with some Danish pirates. The conqueror, after the

battle, marched to Newcastle, and almost levelled it with the ground, to prevent it again becoming a place of refuge to his enemies.

About two miles to the west of Gateshead Fell, and four and a half from Gateshead, is RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, the seat of the family of the Liddells: the present mansion occupies part of the site of the ancient castle, which originally formed a complete square, with a tower at each corner, connected with a curtain wall. Whether there was any keep, or other structure, in the centre, it is not possible to determine. The castle is sheltered on the north and west by a fine forest of oaks. The south aspect consists of rich meadow lands, scattered over with large trees at irregular distances. To the east it commands a pleasant view over Lamesely Vale, which is beautifully clothed with wood, for a mile and a half, and immediately opposite, in the distance, is Gateshead Fell, a lofty mountain, now divided into fields and covered with cottages occupied by the workmen employed at the neighbouring quarries and collieries. Ravensworth Castle was a fortress previous to any records which are now extant, as there is no licence to embattle and kernellate this house, found in the bishop's archives, although of every other castle in the county there is that evidence; from its name, however, which, in various old writings, is called *Ravens-helm* and *Ravens-weath*, Mr. Hutchinson conjectures it to be Danish, and Mr. Surtees is of the same opinion: the standard of the Danes was named *Raffen*, he therefore imagines, with great probability, that the term *Ravens-helm*, signified the strong hold of the Danish standard; and *Ravens-weath*, the Danes' wo, from some defeat which that people might have sustained here; *weath* in the northern dialect being expressive of sorrow. This castle, with the manors and estates belonging to it, came into the Liddell family in the fifth year of James the First, THOMAS Liddell, Esq. ances.

tor to the present noble proprietor, having purchased it of Sir William Gascoign.

At a short distance from this castle is the hamlet of RAVENSWORTH, situated in the parish of Chester-le-street, five miles from Gateshead, and 271 from London; and containing 28 houses, and 161 inhabitants.

About two miles to the north-west of Ravensworth, is the village of WHICKHAM, situated in Chester-le-ward, four miles from Gateshead, and 274 from London. The parish of Whickham contains 845 houses, and 3713 inhabitants.

To the north of this village is the township of SWALWELL, situated on the banks of the Derwent, about one mile from its junction with the Tyne; this place is famous for its iron works, which are immense; anchors of the largest size, mooring chains, &c. being among the goods manufactured here, indeed almost every form of which iron or steel is susceptible is here produced. All this part of Durham, comprehending Swalwell, Winlaton, Winlaton-mill, Team, &c. may be said to have been colonized by Mr. Ambrose Crawley, who, from the humble condition of a common blacksmith, by his industry, invention, and perseverance in promoting the trade and manufacture of his country, raised himself to affluence and nobility; this gentleman removed his manufactories from Sunderland to these parts about the year 1691, and by the multitude of people employed, the district was peopled. The iron works are now carried on by a company, the Crawleys having become extinct in the year 1782; the name of the original proprietor, however, is remembered with veneration and respect. The code of laws which were drawn up by him for the regulation of his colony, have to a certain extent superseded the general law of the land, and become locally established. "To put these laws in execution," says Mr. Hutchinson, "a court of ar-

bitrators (chosen from the superior classes of those employed) was constituted at Winlaton, to be holden every ten weeks, for hearing and determining cases among the workmen, to which all have an appeal; the fees are fixed beyond innovation at a moderate rate. This institution has the most happy and extensive use: it quiets the differences of the people, settles their claims to justice in an easy and expeditious manner, preserves them from the expences and distress of common-law, and noisome miseries of a prison. As a farther protection to civilization, schools are established at Winlaton, Winlaton-mill, and Swalwell, for the sole benefit of the workmen's children, where they are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts. The poor and distressed were also the objects of the founder's solicitude, and he appointed a surgeon for the relief of all the persons employed, by whose timely assistance many lives and limbs have been preserved to the public. When a workman is ill, he has money advanced by the agent; when superannuated or disabled, he has a weekly maintenance, and when he dies his family is provided for."

About a mile to the west of Swalwell, across the river Derwent, is the township and chapelry of WINLATON; this town, before the introduction of the iron works, consisted only of a few deserted cottages; but by the last returns contained 578 houses, and 3,295 inhabitants, of whom 468 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

To the north of Winlaton, is Winlaton Mills, originally built for grinding corn, but having been appropriated to the use of the iron works, have since given rise to a pleasant village of the same name.

To the south of this village, on the eastern bank of the Derwent, is GIBSIDE, the principal seat of the late Earl of Strathmore, now of the Countess Dowager; the mansion contains some excellent paintings. The approach to the house is by a ser-

pentine road, nearly a mile in length, winding through a forest of venerable oaks; and the park is about four miles in circumference.

Between Winlaton and Swalwell is **AXWELL PARK**, the principal seat of Sir T. Clavering, Bart. The house is an elegant modern building, occupying a pleasant and elevated situation, being surrounded by grounds beautifully diversified, and embellished with plantations of forest trees.

About two miles to the north-west of Winlaton, and seven from Gateshead, on the river Tyne, is the flourishing village of **RYTON**; it contains many handsome buildings, and a spacious church, with a square tower, which is terminated by a lofty spire of an octangular shape, rising to the height of 108 feet.—Near the wall of the church-yard is a large barrow, planted with trees, but which does not appear to have been opened; a similar one however at Bradley Hall, situated in this parish, was opened a few years since, and was found to contain the remains of a human body, lying in a square cavity, formed by stones placed edgeways. This village was burnt by the Scots in the year 1297.—The parish of Ryton, which includes in it the townships of Chopwell, Crawnok Ryton, Ryton Woodside, Stella, and Winlaton, contains 5,763 inhabitants and 1,202 houses. It is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and situated 283 miles from London.

EBCHESTER, a small irregular village, on the river Derwent, situated about five miles to the south of Ryton, and 271 from London, is supposed, from the number of antiquities which have been discovered, to have been a considerable Roman station; its name, says Camden, is derived from **Ebba**, a virgin of the blood-royal of Northumberland, who founded a monastery here about the year 630.—The great Roman road, which led to this station

from the southward, is in some places remarkably perfect; it is formed in three distinct parts, with four ditches; a centre road, probably for carriages and cavalry, 42 feet in breadth, with a narrow road on each side, for foot passengers, 12 feet wide.—Ebchester is situated in Chester Ward, and contains 48 houses, and 200 inhabitants.

About two miles to the south-east of Ebchester, is MEDOLMSLEY, a township and chapelry in the parish of Lanchester in Chester ward, 267 miles from London, and containing 80 houses, and 461 inhabitants. About two miles to the west of Medolmsley, on the south side of the Derwent river, is the flourishing village of Shotley Bridge. Here is an excellent stone bridge over the Derwent, leading into Northumberland. About half a mile up the river is a very extensive paper mill for the manufactory of fine paper.

To the east of Medolmsley, in the parish of Chester-le-Street, is the hamlet of TANFIELD, situated seven miles from Gateshead, and 269 from London. In the neighbourhood of this hamlet is a remarkable arch, over a deep dell, called Causey Burn; the span of the arch is 103 feet, and its entire elevation about 60 feet; it was erected in the year 1729, to obtain a level for the passage of coal waggons, and the expence of constructing it is said to have amounted to 12,000*l*. The architect is reported to have built a former arch, which fell from want of weight, and that the apprehension of the second experiencing the same fate induced him to commit suicide.

About four miles to the north-east of Tanfield is the village and chapelry of LAMESLEY, containing according to the late returns, 399 houses, and 1726 inhabitants.

About half a mile from this village we enter the turnpike-road, and proceeding southward pass the village of BIRTLEY, situated in the parish of Ches-

ter-le-Street, and 269 miles from London, containing 217 houses, and 1386 inhabitants. The ancient family of Maddison has a seat here.

Near this village, a very singular salt-spring was discovered about 25 years since, which has been thus described by Sir W. Appleby:—"It rises at the depth of 70 fathoms, in an engine pit constructed for drawing water out of coal mines, at the extremity of a stone drift, drove 200 yards north-east therein; and what is more extraordinary, springs *only* in such drift in every direction; though the pit, and every other contiguous, has been excavated both above and below it many fathoms. Its mixing with the fresh water in the same pit, would have occasioned it remaining totally unnoticed, but for an accident which happened to the boiler of the engine soon after its erection. One morning the bottom of the boiler suddenly dropped out: the engineer, amazed thereat, informed the undertakers, who, upon examination, found it incrustated with a vast quantity of strong salt, and the iron wholly corroded. Upon tasting the water, though incorporated with immense quantities of fresh, it was found exceedingly brackish and salt, on which the workings were explored, and the above-mentioned very valuable salt spring was discovered to arise in such drifts only; and has for these many years produced 20,000 gallons per day, four times stronger than any sea water whatever. In consequence of this important discovery, a large and extensive manufactory of salt has been established by a company of gentlemen, who, after encountering many difficulties, have brought it to a very great perfection, the quality being most excellent." About 1000 tons is made yearly.

Three miles from Birtley, and about eight from Gateshead, is CHESTER-LE-STREET, a large and respectable village, pleasantly situated in a valley to the west of the river Wear, and on the Roman military way leading to Newcastle. Camden informs

us that it was a Roman station, and that the first wing of the Astures lay here in garrison. The Saxons called it *Cuncestre*, or *Cuneagester*, and under that name it became the episcopal see of Durham, Eardulph, then bishop, having fled here about the year 883 from the cruelty of the Danes, who had pillaged Holy Island. After raising a church of wood for the reception of St. Cuthbert's body, the see was fixed here, which continued for 113 years, in a succession of eight bishops, and from hence removed in the year 995, by Aldhunus, the last bishop, to Durham. Egelric, the fourth bishop, took down this church of wood, and raised one of stone, in digging the foundation of which he found such a large sum of money, (buried, as is supposed, by the Romans) that he gave up the bishopric and returned to the monastery of Peterborough, where he had been abbot. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, and was a rectory till the year 1286, when Antony Beck, then bishop of Durham, made it a collegiate church, with a dean, seven prebendaries, five chaplains, three deacons, with other ministers. Thus it continued till the dissolution, at which time it was valued at 77l. 12s. 8d.

The present church is a handsome stone edifice, with a tower, the base of which is of a square form, but above the roof it assumes an octagonal shape, and is terminated by an elegant stone spire, supposed to be the handsomest in the north of England, the entire height being 156 feet. In the north aisle of this church, against the wall, is a singular arrangement of monuments, with effigies of the deceased ancestry of the noble family of the Lumleys, beginning at Liulph, in the time of the Conqueror, down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

This village, which is 266 miles from London, consists of one street, about three quarters of a mile in length, running nearly north and south; it is a copyhold manor of the bishop of Durham, who

holds his hamlet court here twice a year, where causes under 40 shillings are heard and determined. The principal buildings are of stone, and are rather elegant, and the street which forms part of the great road is well paved. This town derives much benefit from the great number of coal mines in its neighbourhood; and contains, according to the late returns, 262 houses, and 1892 inhabitants. The entire parish of Chester-le-Street contains 13,936 inhabitants.

One mile to the east of Chester-le-Street, on the opposite side of the Wear, stands LUMLEY CASTLE, the seat of the noble family of that name, earls of Scarborough; it is situated on the banks of the Wear, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect. It is one of the largest structures in this part of England, and the grounds around it, which are ornamented with beautiful plantations, rise gradually from the channel of the river on the south and west sides, and on the north is the stream called Lumley Beck. The east front of the castle stands immediately on the brink of a deep-wooded valley, through which the brook winds towards the Wear. The edifice is square, having a projecting tower at each angle, and an area in the centre. The corners of each tower are guarded with buttresses crowned with a small turret or observatory: these turrets being triangular, overhang the face of each square of the base, and are open, for the purpose of annoying the assailants by casting down stones, &c. The castle is built of a yellow free-stone, which gives it a bright and beautiful appearance at a distance. The chief entrance is at the west front, by a double flight of steps, and a platform, which fills the whole space between the towers. The south front is modern, and brought forward almost parallel with the tower, 65 paces in length. The north front is obscured by offices; and the east front retains its ancient form. In the centre of this is a gateway which projects, and is guarded by

square turrets at the angles, with observatories. Above the gate is a gallery formed in the arch, with apertures to annoy an enemy. Above this gate are six shields of arms, boldly cut in stone with their several crests, cotemporary with the building. In the centre, above the rest, are the arms of France and England, quartered, being, as is supposed, those of Richard II. ; as in that reign, Sir Ralph Lumley obtained licence from Bishop Skirlaw, dated 1389, to castellate his house of Lumley ; and the architecture of this front is a grand model of the taste of that age. In the centre are the arms of Lumley, on the sinister side those of Neville ; and on the dexter those of Cowley. But the original house, before it was castellated, is said to have been built in the reign of Edward I. by Sir Robert de Lumley, and enlarged by Sir Marmaduke, his son. Prior to that, the family residence was at LUMLEY, a village situated about a mile south from the castle.

This noble mansion contains a great number of spacious apartments, some antique, and some modern ; these are adorned with valuable paintings, many of them representing the ancestors of the family for some centuries past, in the habits of the times in which they lived.

The Park to this noble edifice is large, and has the advantage of a navigation on the river, by which the coals in the neighbourhood are conveyed in lighters to Sunderland, to be put on board the ships for London and other places. The family of the Earl of Scarborough has not resided here for many years, yet the house is kept in good repair by Mr. Stobart, the agent, who lives near to it ; and servants occupy the house, and for a trifling gratuity will shew it to any respectable stranger.

About two miles north-east from Lumley Castle, on an elevated situation, is LAMBTON HALL, formerly called Harraton Hall ; it is a modern building, erected by Bononi, and contains some family paintings. The grounds are pleasant, and the ride,

through a hanging wood on the banks of the Wear, extremely beautiful. Very considerable improvements have lately been made both in the mansion and park by the present proprietor. There is a tradition here that a serpent, or immense worm, 40 feet in length, which infested the river near this place, was killed by one of the Lambtons. Surtees, in the 2d vol. of his History of Durham, gives the following humorous account of this monster.

“ The heir of Lambton, fishing, as was his profane custom, on a Sunday, hooked a small worm or eel, which he carelessly threw into a well, and thought no more of the adventure. The worm at first neglected, grew till it was too large for its first habitation, and issuing forth from the *Worm Well* betook itself to the river, where it usually lay a part of the day coiled round a crag in the middle of the water; it also frequented a green mound near the well (*the Worm Hill*), where it lapped itself nine times round, leaving vermicular traces, of which grave living witnesses depose that they have seen the vestiges. It now became the terror of the country, and, amongst other enormities, levied a daily contribution of nine cows' milk, which was always placed for it at the Green-hill, and in default of which it devoured man and beast. Young Lambton had, it seems, meanwhile, totally repented him of his former life and conversation, had bathed himself in a bath of holy water, taken the sign of the cross, and joined the crusaders. On his return home he was extremely shocked at witnessing the effects of his youthful imprudences, and immediately undertook the adventure. After several fierce combats, in which the crusader was foiled by his enemy's *power of self union*, he found it expedient to add policy to courage, and not possessing much of the former quality, he went to consult a witch or wise-woman. By her judicious advice, he armed himself in a coat of mail, studded with razor blades, and thus prepared, placed himself on the crag in

the river, and waited the monster's arrival. At the usual time the worm came to the rock, and wound himself with great fury round the armed knight, who had the satisfaction to see his enemy cut in pieces by his own efforts, whilst the stream washing away the several parts, prevented the possibility of a re-union. There is still a sequel to the story: the witch had promised Lambton success only on one condition, that he should slay the first living thing that met his sight after the victory. To avoid the possibility of human slaughter, Lambton had directed his father, that as soon as he heard him sound three blasts on his bugle, in token of achievement performed, he should release his favourite greyhound, which would immediately fly to the sound of the horn, and was destined to be the sacrifice. On hearing his son's bugle, however, the old chief was so overjoyed, that he forgot the injunction, and ran himself with open arms to meet his son. Instead of committing a parricide the conqueror again repaired to his adviser, who pronounced, as the alternative of disobeying the original instruction, that no chief of the Lambtons should die in his bed for seven, or (as some accounts say), for nine generations; a commutation which, to a martial spirit, had nothing probably very terrible, and which was willingly complied with."

In the extensive park opposite to Lambton Hall, there are excellent races every year, in October. They were commenced in 1821, by Mr. Lambton, for the amusement of a few sporting friends who were visiting at Lambton Hall, and only intended for one day; but the interest which appeared to be taken in them induced Mr. L. to allow horses from any of the neighbouring sporting gentlemen to enter for the stakes, &c. which were only intended for his own horses, or those of his more particular friends. The entry was so large, that fresh prizes were given, and in 1822 there was good sport for *four days*.

Proceeding southward, we pass the small village of PLAWSWORTH, situated 265 miles from London, and containing 47 houses and 227 inhabitants.

To the east of Plawsworth, across the river Wear, is the deserted mansion of Carr Ibbetson, Esq. called COCKEN HALL, now occupied as a nunnery, and governed by a lady abbess. It is celebrated for its picturesque scenery, being situated on an eminence, bounded on the east by thickly wooded dells, and on the other three sides by the river Wear, which flows through a low rocky channel; the cliffs in some places rising to the height of 100 feet, in others the ground sloping gently to the brink of the river; the ruins of FINCHALE PRIORY forming a grand and interesting view from the terrace. These ruins are beautifully situated in a low vale, on the western side of the Wear, which flows in a circular direction beneath the cliffs of Cocken. The church belonging to the priory was in the form of a cross, the nave and part of the choir appear originally to have been open at the sides. At the intersection of the nave and transept, are four massive columns, with octagonal capitals, which appear to have supported a low tower and spire, on pointed arches, one of which was perfect till within these few years, but it is now fallen. In one of the columns are the remains of a stone staircase. Many parts of these ruins are covered with ivy, and are in such a dilapidated state, that the original appropriation of their respective parts can scarcely be ascertained.

Finchale appears to have been a place of some note in the Saxon times; a synod having been held here in the year 792, during the prelacy of Higbald, bishop of Lindisfarne; another was held here in 798; and a third, according to Leland, in the year 810; it is likewise famous for having been the scene of the austerities of St. Godric, who was born at Walpole in Norfolk, and who had been twice on

a pilgrimage to Jerusalem ; and, according to the legend, being directed by a vision to retire hither, he erected a chapel and hermitage, in which he resided during 63 years, and practised unheard-of austerities, “ he wore an iron shirt next his skin, day and night, and is said to have worn out three ; he mingled ashes with the flour, from which he made his bread ; and lest it should be then too good, kept it three or four months before he ventured to eat it. In winter as well as in summer, he passed whole nights up to his chin in water, at his devotions. Like St. Anthony, he was often haunted by fiends in various shapes ; sometimes in the form of beautiful damsels ; and so was visited by evil concupiscence, which he cured by rolling himself naked among thorns and briars. His body grew ulcerated, but to increase his pain, he poured salt into his wounds.” By these uncommon austerities, and by the miracles which he is said to have wrought, he obtained so much renown, that he was admitted into the calendar of the saints. About the year 1123, the hermitage of Finchale was granted by Bishop Flambard to the monastery of Durham, in free alms, subject to Godric’s life (who had not long been settled here ; and after his death, that it might be the habitation of such of their brethren as they should appoint : the hermit’s decease occurred about 66 years from the time of his fixing his residence in this retreat. In the year 1180, Bishop Pudsey granted a charter for a cell at Finchale ; but it does not appear to have been carried into effect till the year 1196, when Henry, the bishop’s son, founded a priory for Benedictines, subordinate to the monastery at Durham. At the time of the dissolution, it consisted of a prior and eight monks, and its revenues were valued at 140*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum : it was soon afterwards granted to the see of Durham, and is at present appropriated to the support of one of the prebends.

Two miles to the south-west of Plawsworth, and one from the turnpike-road, is the village of WITTON GILBERT, containing 83 houses, and 364 inhabitants, being situated 264 miles from London.

Between one and two miles south of Finchale, and one mile east from the turnpike-road, is NEWTON HALL, formerly one of the seats of the Liddell family, but since sold by them to the late W. Russell, esq. and is inhabited at present by the Rev. J. Fawcett. The mansion is a plain modern edifice, situated on a lofty site, being sheltered by plantations, and commanding a fine prospect of the city and cathedral of Durham, and the surrounding country.

DURHAM.

On approaching this city from the south, the traveller is struck with the elegance of its situation, and the venerable appearance of its principal buildings; the cathedral and castle stand upon an eminence, girt by the streets called the North and South Baileys, enclosed with remains of the old city walls, and skirted with hanging gardens, descending to the river Wear, which surrounds this part of the city in the shape of an horse-shoe. On the opposite side of the river the banks are high, rocky, and scattered over with trees; along the brink of which the street of New Elvet is extended, and terminates by the church of St. Oswald. Across the bridge are the streets of Claypeth and St. Giles, which climb the more distant eminence to the east; the church terminating the line of buildings. The slopes of the hills are beautified with hanging gardens and rich meadows. Newton Hall, with its adjacent plantations, fills the nearer back ground; behind which a fine cultivated country is discovered, lengthening the prospect to the distance of 10 miles, on which Pensher or Painsshaw Hill, with its peaked brow, is a beautiful object. To form the left wing, the banks opposite to the cathedral and

castle are clothed with wood and fruit trees, South Street stretching along the summit. The long canal which the river exhibits to the eye in this part is crossed by Framwelgate bridge, which has two elliptic arches. On the banks of the river is CROOK HALL, the seat of Robert Hopper Williamson, Esq. with the woodlands of Newton Hall on the more distant ground; to the left of which is AYCLIFFE HEADS, the neat villa of Francis Johnson, Esq. From the north the appearance of this city is still more romantic; in short, whoever has a taste for beautiful prospects will find themselves highly gratified by the variety which present themselves from the different hills with which Durham is surrounded, as well as from the different avenues leading to it.

The name of this city is said by most authors to be derived from its situation; the term being a corruption from the Saxon words *Dur*, a hill; and *Holme*, a river island. By the Latins, observes Camden, it is called DVNELMVS; and by the common people, Durham, or Duresme, the latter appellation being derived, according to Bishop Gibson, from the Norman *Duresme*.

The origin of the city of Durham is generally allowed by most historians to have been in the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century, when the monks of the islands of Lindisfarne, being harassed by the invasions of the Danes, determined not only to quit the place, the peculiar sanctity of which among Christians, only excited proportionable cruelty in the Danish Pagans, but likewise to remove the remains of their beloved Saint Cuthbert, that his relics might not be exposed to the rude insults of the invaders. In pursuance of this resolve, these monks gathered the holy relics, sacred vessels, ornaments and jewels of the altars and shrines, together with St. Ethelwold's stone crucifix, and fled from Lindisfarne, where the episcopal see had continued 241 years. With their holy charge, Eardulf,

the bishop and his company passed into the mountainous parts of the country, still changing their abode, as intelligence of the enemy's progress seemed to threaten their safety. Their pious ardour, indeed, must have been equal to any toil, and superior to every danger, encumbered as they were with the remains of St. Cuthbert, the head of St. Oswald, the bones of Saints Adrian, Eadbert, Eanfred, and Ethelwold, inclosed in one ark or shrine; and a ponderous cross of St. Ethelwold borne before them.

The inhabitants of Lindisfarne, on the removal of the relics, left their lands and goods, and followed the bishop and his train, who wearied with travelling, first retired to Cuneagaster (now Chester-le-Street), where they rested during the Danish wars, being a period of 43 years; at the end of which, upon the Danes again infesting the northern coasts, the relics were removed, by Aidune, the last bishop of Chester-le-Street, to Ripon, where they remained four months; and were at length deposited at Dunholme, a place strong by nature, but not easily rendered habitable, as it was overgrown by a thick forest, in the midst of which was a small plain.— Here the pious labourers constructed a wicker tabernacle as a reliquary for their sacred deposit; and in the year 995, another temple was built, which was denominated White Church. It does not appear, however, that any habitations for these wanderers were erected; for a considerable time after their coming to Dunholme; 'for we are told,' says Mr. Hutchinson, 'that in the course of three years from the date of the first tabernacle, a church of stone work was begun, and dedicated by Bishop Aldun, wherein the saint's remains were deposited. According to the course of events exhibited by the ancient writers, it was not till after the foundation of Aldun's church was laid, that the forest by which it was surrounded was cut down, and the skirts of the hill

rendered fit for habitation. Much labour was expended, and all the inhabitants between the rivers Coquet and Tees, to the extent of 50 miles, are said to have been employed at the command of Uthred, Earl of Northumberland. From the above circumstances we are led to date the rise of the town of Durham in the opening of the eleventh century.'

This town, indeed, appears to have had some fortifications in the year 1040, at which time Duncan, king of Scotland, attacked it, when the townsmen sustained the assaults of the invaders for some time, and at length made a salley, in which they were victorious, the enemy being totally routed; and the heads of the Scotch leaders, who fell or were taken prisoners, were fixed on poles round the market-place.

On the accession of the Conqueror to the throne of England, many of the English, who were uneasy under the Norman yoke, assembled here, and fortified themselves, or, as it is said, built a castle with a rampart, and gave frequent sallies, waiting the arrival of Sevenoe, the Danish king. But, on King William marching against them, and not receiving their expected assistance, they betook themselves to flight, when he entered the city, and granted the inhabitants many privileges.

In the year 1069 William I. sent Robert Cumin, whom he had created Earl of Northumberland, to Durham, with a guard of 700 veteran Normans, to enforce his authority; and, though repeatedly cautioned by the bishop, the earl still permitted his soldiers, who were quartered in the city, to practise every species of cruelty and oppression against the inhabitants, who formed associations against the Normans, upon which Cumin proscribed and murdered several of the landholders; this acted as a summons to the peasants, who immediately armed themselves and surrounded the city. At this time, says Hutchinson, the earl's guards had taken forcible possession of the houses, as their wantonness in-

cited, and being dispersed through the town, in contempt of danger, gave themselves up to ease and enjoyment. Just at the dawn of day the assailants broke open all the gates of the town, and flying in parties through every street, made a dreadful slaughter of the Normans; insomuch that, Symeon says, the streets were filled with blood and carcases. Many were shut up in the house where the earl lodged, and defending it bravely, the enraged populace could not force an entrance; therefore, throwing in fire-brands, they set the edifice in flames. When those within saw the eminent peril to which they were reduced, they forced open the doors, and attempted to escape the fury of the fire, but were slain as they came out. At length the building was reduced to ashes, with every thing within its walls. The fire was so vehement, that the flames were seen to take hold of the western tower of the church. This afflicting circumstance alarmed the multitude; the religious inhabitants of the city, and even those in arms, ceasing from the slaughter, fell upon their knees, with eyes filled with tears, and elevated hands, petitioning heaven, that by the assistance of the Holy Saint, and through his interposition, the sacred edifice might be spared from destruction.—Quickly the wind shifted, and bore the flames from the church. Thus the earl, on the calends of February, A. D. 1069, with his seven hundred guards (one man excepted who escaped with his wounds) were put to death! William, upon hearing of this, detached a party of his troops to scour the country; but before they had proceeded far, a thick fog so enveloped them, that they could scarcely see each other; this, operating upon superstitious minds, aided by the report of St. Cuthbert's miracles, so alarmed them, that they returned with precipitation; fearful of incurring that saint's displeasure. William, however, was not to be so intimidated, but marching forward, desolated the country in such a manner, that for

60 miles, between York and Durham, he did not leave a house standing; reducing the whole district, by fire and sword, to a horrible desert, smoking with blood, and in ashes. Neither monasteries or churches were spared; and it is impossible to describe the miseries of the inhabitants; as a dreadful famine and mortality ensued, unequalled in the annals of Britain, the people being reduced to eat the flesh of horses, dogs, and cats, and at last, even human carcases; for nine years the land lay untilled, being infested with robbers and beasts of prey; and the remnant of the inhabitants, who had escaped the sword, died in the fields, overwhelmed with want and misery. Hovedon relates, "that on the tyrant's approach to Durham, he found the town evacuated, the ecclesiastics fled, and the church left without a minister to perform any sacred office. The king's army being dispersed in destructive parties over the country between the Tyne and the Weare, beheld the villages deserted, the whole country a dismal waste; and the inhabitants, with their flocks and other property, fled into the most secret recesses of the forests and mountains. But not moved to compassion by a scene so truly wretched, the barbarians set fire to the monastery of Jarrow, and made rejoicings over its ashes."

These calamities again caused the disturbance of the bones of St. Cuthbert, which had now reposed for 75 years; the bishop removing them to Lindisfarne, when another miracle is reported to have occurred. On the fourth day, in the evening, the bishop with a vast concourse of people having arrived on the shore opposite to the holy island of Lindisfarne, found the sea at high water. The severity of the winter rendered the night-air intolerable to the aged as well as the tender, which caused great lamentation; when, by a particular interposition, the sea retired, and left a dry passage for the poor wanderers, who, with loud thanksgiving and

holy joy, passed over to the island. But what completed the miracle, was, as Symeon asserts, "Those who carried the saint's remains, gave evidence, that as soon as the multitude had passed, the sea returned, and closed up the vacancy, which a few moments before had divided the water." Another miracle is likewise related by our author, who says, "That the king, whilst he abode in Durham, entertaining a doubt of the incorruptible state of St. Cuthbert's body, inquired diligently concerning it; and notwithstanding the asseverations of several of the most pious and venerable men there, he still pretended to disbelieve it, and insisted on having an inspection of the sepulchre himself. Several bishops and abbots assented to his will, and thought it proper the king's pleasure should be complied with. Whether provoked by the delay, or his suspicion of fraud was increased by the reluctance of the ecclesiastics to comply with his desire, is not pointed out; but the king solemnly vowed, if he was deceived in the relations he had heard, if the incorruptibility of the saint's remains was merely a tale to work upon the superstition of the vulgar, and the body was not found in the state represented to him, he would put to death all those of superior rank throughout the city who had presumed to impose on him. A terror fell on such as heard his menaces, and they devoutly implored the mercy of God, through the merits of the blessed St. Cuthbert, whilst the bishop whom the king had appointed, performed the service of high mass. The king, determined to satisfy his curiosity, immediately after the ceremony, commanded the officers of the church to open the sepulchre, and whilst he stood by, he found himself smitten on a sudden with a burning fever, which distracted him in an intolerable manner. Seized with such anguish and disease, he rushed out of the church, leaving untasted a sumptuous banquet which the ecclesiastics had prepared for him; and instantly mounting

his horse, he fled from the city with the utmost haste, never abating the speed of his courser, till he arrived on the banks of the Tees. An indication of preternatural interference at such a time overawed the people, and greatly contributed to the veneration paid to the saint's shrine." Tradition mentions, that the king in his haste, took his way down the narrow street called King's Gate, leading to the Bailey, and now called Dun Cow Lane.

On tranquillity being restored, the bishop and his companions quitted the isle of Lindisfarne, returned to their desolated country, and at length replaced the sacred remains of their beloved saint in his shrine at Durham.

Under several successive prelates, the benefactions and riches had continued to flow so rapidly to this shrine that William de Carilepho, the sixth in succession from Aldwin, thinking the church not magnificent enough for the remains of so great a saint, and having brought over from Normandy the plan of a new church, pulled down the old one 76 years after its first erection; and in its stead began the present structure, the foundation stones of which were laid by Malcolm, king of Scotland, bishop Carilepho, and Turgot, the prior, on the 11th of August, 1093; and so great was the progress made in this work, that his successor, Ralph Flambard, who died in 1128, lived to see the building carried nearly up to the roof. This prelate translated the remains of St. Cuthbert into the new church, and built a stately shrine, called the *Feretary*, near the choir; this shrine was composed of costly marble, lined and gilt, and by the additional donations of the numerous pilgrims, it became, in a short time, one of the richest altars in England.

Among other benefactors to this fabric were bishop Hugh Pudsey, who began a new chapel at the east end, with an intention of dedicating it to the honour of the Virgin Mary, to which females might have

free access for devotional exercises; but, before the work had proceeded far, vast clefts were discovered in the building, which was considered as a manifestation of the saint's displeasure, and which induced the bishop to relinquish his purpose; he, however, appropriated a part at the west end of the church for the virgin's chapel, which he named the *Galilee*, where females were allowed to enter; but they were on no account to be admitted within any other part of the cathedral; the reason of this exclusion is thus accounted for, by an ancient writer: "Blessed St. Cuthbert, for a long time, led a most solitary life in the borders of the Picts, at which place great concourse of people daily used to visit him, and from whom, by the providence and grace of God, never any returned without great comfort. This caused both young and old to resort unto him, taking great pleasure both to see him, and to hear him speak. In which time it happened that the daughter of the king of the province, having illicit commerce with one of her father's domestics, its effects were perceived by the king, and he examined her concerning the author of her disgrace. She, instigated by an evil mind, instantly answered, 'The solitary young man who dwelleth hard by, is he who hath overcome me, and by whose beauty I am thus deceived.' Whereupon the king, furiously enraged, presently repaired to the hermit's place, with his daughter, attended by several knights, where he instantly accosted the servant of God in the following manner:—'What art thou he, who, under the colour of religion profanest the temple and sanctuary of God? Art thou he, who, under the cloak and profession of an hermit, exercisest thyself in all filthiness? Behold my daughter whom thou by thy wiles hath corrupted; therefore now, at last, confess this thy fault; and plainly declare here before this company, in what sort thou hast seduced her.' The king's daughter, marking the fine speech of her

father, impudently stepped forward, and boldly affirmed, 'That it was he who had done the wicked fact.' At which the young man, greatly amazed, and perceiving that this calumny proceeded from the instigation of the devil (wherewith he was brought into great perplexity), applied his whole heart unto Almighty God, saying as followeth:—'My Lord, my God, who only knoweth, and art the discoverer of all secrets, make manifest also this work of iniquity, and by some token disprove the same, which though it cannot be done by human policy, make it known by some divine token.' When the young man, with great lamentation, and tears unutterable, had spoken these words, even suddenly, and in the same place where she stood, the earth making a hissing noise, presently opened, and swallowed her up, in the presence of all the spectators. As soon as the king perceived this miracle to happen in the presence of all his company, he began to be greatly tormented in his mind, fearing lest, for his furious threats, he should incur the same punishment. Whereupon he, with his company, humbly craving pardon of Almighty God, with a further petition to that good man St. Cuthbert, that by his prayers he would crave of God to have his daughter again; which petition the holy monster granted, upon condition that from thence no woman should come near him. Whence it came to pass the king did not suffer any woman to enter into any church dedicated to that saint, which to this day is duly observed in all the churches of the Picts which were dedicated to that holy man."

The great prejudice by which females were prohibited admission, may be estimated from the following anecdote:—"In the year 1333, Edward III. arrived at Durham, and lodged in the Priory; a few days after Queen Philippa came from Knaresborough to meet him, and being unacquainted with the custom of this church, went through the abbey gates to the

priory, and after supping with the king retired to rest. This alarmed the monks, one of whom went to the king, and informed him, that St. Cuthbert had a mortal aversion to the presence of a woman. Unwilling to give any offence to the church, Edward immediately ordered the queen to arise, who, in her under garments only, returned by the gate through which she had entered, and went to the castle; after most devoutly praying that St. Cuthbert would not avenge a fault, which she had through ignorance committed."

The great central tower of the cathedral, which was formerly called the lantern, was built as high as the gallery, by prior Melsonby, who was elected in the year 1233; and finished by Prior Hugh of Darlington, who was elected in the year 1258, and erected the upper tower, in which the bells are now hung. The eastern transept, generally called the nine altars, is supposed to have been finished by prior Horton, who acceded to the priory in the year 1289, and who also placed the roof on the choir. The body of the church was vaulted with stone about the year 1242, by bishop Farnham and prior Melsonby. Adjoining the south aisle of the choir is the vestry, built by Henry de Queeby, about the year 1300.

The whole length of this venerable pile, which is a more regular edifice than is generally to be found in structures of the like age, exclusive of the Galilee, is 411 feet, and the height' of the middle tower is 214 feet. The Galilee at the west end is from east to west 50 feet, and from north to south 80 feet wide.

The situation of this cathedral is extremely grand, the building stretching along the crown of an eminence, above 80 feet perpendicular from the surface of the river which washes its base; on the west, this church rises on the points of rocks, which shew themselves on the summit of the mount, and almost

overhang the stream. From the square called the Palace Green, the whole north front of the cathedral may be seen at once; the west front, which consists of two highly ornamented square towers, with the Galilee between, appears to great advantage from the opposite side of the river. "The basement line of the elevation," says Mr. Carter, "presents the projecting chapel of the Galilee, flanked by huge buttresses and arches, springing out of the rock, to contribute due support to its walls, which form one vast combination of security to the main edifice itself." The great west window, enriched with various compartments, rises, above the Galilee, up to the roof. The ornaments of the towers are modern; though an unsuccessful attempt has been made to render them similar to the original forms; their summits being bounded by pinnacles and open worked battlements. The centre tower, which rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, is singularly rich and elegant; being surrounded by a profusion of fine tracery, pointed arches, and other ornaments; and its buttresses graced with niches, within which various statues are placed, representing the original founders and patrons of the see.

In the interior of this magnificent building the connexion between Saxon and Norman architecture may be distinctly traced; and the latter in its highest stage of perfection: a similar comparison may also be made with the English or pointed styles; the chapel of the nine altars, partaking in its general enrichments and proportions of the architectural character of Salisbury Cathedral; and thus, from its singular light appearance, forming a striking contrast with the massive Norman work which is prevalent in other parts of the building.

"In the inside of the cathedral," says Mr. Penant, "is preserved much of the clumsy yet venerable magnificence of the early Norman style; the

pillars are vast cylinders 23 feet in circumference, some adorned with zig-zag furrows; others lozenge-shaped, with narrow ribs or spiral; the arches round, carved with zig-zags; above are two rows of galleries, each with round arches or openings; a row of small pilasters run round the sides of the church, with rounded arches intersecting each other; the windows are obtusely pointed. Near the west end, in the middle of the nave, is the font, an elegant marble basin, covered with a fine piece of tabernacle-work of red oak, of an octagonal form, richly ornamented and supported by four columns about eight feet high, the whole being about 30 feet, and terminating in a pinnacle, decorated by a dove with expanded wings; at a small distance, towards the east, and forming part of the pavement, is a long cross of blue marble, beyond which females were prohibited from advancing to St. Cuthbert's shrine. Near the cloister door are the mutilated tombs of John and Ralph Lords Neville, the latter of whom was the first layman who was permitted to be interred within the cathedral; these monuments, which were formerly ornamented with recumbent figures, were greatly defaced, as well as several others, by the Scots, of whom about 4000 were kept as prisoners in this church after the battle of Dunbar. The present elegant clock, which now stands at the south end of the middle transept, was erected by dean Hunt and the chapter, in the year 1632. The south aisle, which is enclosed with a skreen of wood, is used for the early morning prayers; the north aisle, which is not used at present, is likewise enclosed with a wooden skreen. The front of the choir, which was formerly decorated with the effigies of the saints and patrons of this church, is now enclosed with a skreen of oak, curiously carved with festoons of fruits and flowers; the ascent to the choir is by two marble steps, and over the door is a large and fine-toned organ, beautifully painted and

decorated. The stalls for the bishop, dean, prebendaries, &c. are finished in a magnificent style, with tabernacle work; beneath sit the lay-singers, almshouse men, and scholars on the foundation; at the end of the stalls, the pavement is raised one step; on the right of which is the bishop's throne, an elegant structure, erected by bishop Hatfield, about the year 1370. The throne is considerably elevated; and in the centre is a chair of state, having a canopy of ornamental tabernacle work; it was repaired by bishop Crewe, in the year 1700; and new painted and gilt by bishop Egerton, in the year 1772. Under the throne, on the south side, is the tomb of its founder, which has thus been described by Mr. Carter:—"This beautiful statue has fortunately been preserved in a nearly perfect state to this time; a few of the most prominent parts having only suffered. The bishop is habited in his episcopal dress, richly adorned with sculpture, painting, and gilding, in imitation of embroidery. The outer garment is the chasuble, in its ancient ample form, and much ornamented. On his hands are the episcopal gloves, embroidered on the back; on his left arm is the maniple. Beneath the chasuble is the linen alb, or surplice; and under that appears another garment or tunic, on which are richly embroidered three shields of arms. On the central shield are the arms of England; on the two lateral one's the bishop's own coat. The honour of bearing the arms of England in this manner seems a proof of the high estimation in which this magnanimous prelate was held by his sovereign, and perhaps might have been granted to him in consequence of the distinguished part he bore in the signal battle of Neville's Cross. The feet of the bishop are covered with rich embroidered shoes, and on his head is the mitre, of its ancient low form." The painting and gilding which adorned this statue are now, however, entirely defaced by a thick coat of light yellow.

Near this tomb is a large pew for the prebendaries' ladies, and on the north side of the choir are the seats for the ladies of the bishop, dean, and others, near which is the pulpit, adorned with figures of the apostles, neatly inlaid in the pannels, and almost as large as life. The descent into the side aisles, by five marble steps, is by a gate, and two side lights of open tracery work in wood, and finished above with tabernacle work. On each side of the high altar are four stalls of stone, originally designed either for the resting places of sick votaries, or of the officiating priests.

The skreen, which divides the choir from the Fretory and the chapel of the nine altars, is an elegant piece of workmanship; and was given by John Lord Neville, at the expense of 400l. (a vast sum in those times), the prior and convent contributing largely, by giving towards its completion, 123l. 6s. 8d. the work of it having been previously wrought in London, and sent hither by sea. It was erected by seven expert masons, who were almost a year in completing it, to whom the convent allowed diet and wages; it was finished in the year 1380, at which time the high altar was dedicated. The design of this skreen is divided into three stories. The lowest or basement is solid; the second and third are open, so that the statues, which filled the niches, or rather canopies, were seen, though in a back view, from the east side. The light and airy pinnacles, rising in a pyramidal form, tier above tier, in splendid confusion, cannot be too much admired; the whole of this beautiful skreen, however, has been greatly mutilated, at various periods, since its erection.

The whole choir comprehends four pillars on each side; two of them clustered, and two round, the latter of which are cut in a spiral form. The roof was repaired, or rather new vaulted, by prior Horton, who acceded in the year 1289; it is of elegant

Gothic work, the ribs of the arches terminating in points, ornamented with roses; the fillets pierced in roses and crosses; some of the centre roses are singular: the one next the organ containing a human figure, with three round balls in an apron. From the altar-rails, eastward, the whole work appears nearly of the same date; and by the architecture of this part it seems that the building originally terminated here, and was opened farther eastward to form a connexion with the east transept, or chapel of the nine altars. This chapel, which terminates the cathedral eastward, is entered from the side aisles by a descent of several steps; its length is 130 feet, and its breadth, from the skreen to the high altar, 51 feet. This portion of the church received its name from nine altars, which were erected beneath the windows on the east side, and dedicated to various saints previous to the Reformation.—“These altars,” says an ancient writer, “had their several skreens and covers of wainscot over-head; having likewise between every altar a very fair and large partition of wainscot, all varnished over with fine branches and flowers, and other imagery work, containing the several lockyers and amberies for the safe keeping of the vestments and ornaments belonging to the altar, with three or four little amberies in the wall, for the same use and purpose.” This chapel has generally been allowed to have been the work of a later age than the body of the cathedral. All the windows are narrow, lofty, and sharply-arched; in the centre, at the top, is a large circular window, called St. Catherine’s window; and on the outside of this part of the fabric are two projections, in which are the statues of a bishop and a prior. On the octangular tower, at the west angle of this chapel, is the memorable basso relievo, representing the events which occasioned the cathedral to be founded on this spot. According to the legend, the monks, on the removal of St. Cuthbert’s remains

from Ripon, were directed by a vision to Dunholme; (a place they were then unacquainted with), but while travelling through the country, a woman in search of a strayed cow, was informed in their hearing that she would find it in Dunholme, whither they immediately accompanied their female guide. The figures of the cow, the woman, and another person, appear in a recess of the stone-work: they were re-sculptured a few years ago, by which their original forms have been somewhat altered.

The great tower, or lantern, is supported by clusters of columns, rising to the springing of the groins; the great arch springing from them is crowned by an open gallery of communication round the inside of the lantern: the space from the gallery to the window is filled with rich compartments, which, with the window itself, are well imagined: groined arches form the termination of the lantern; and when viewed from below, the magnitude and grandeur of its several parts are extremely striking.

Immediately behind the skreen, on a level with the choir, is the chapel called the Feretory, where the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert was anciently deposited. This shrine, which was once one of the richest in Britain, is now stripped of every ornament; and the only marks of its former reputation are to be found in the impressions worn in the stone flooring, by the feet of the numerous pilgrims who visited it, during the ages of superstition. The remains of St. Cuthbert are said to have been deposited here, in a "chest, well fortified with nayles and leather," but was afterwards enclosed in a marble sepulchre, which was defaced and plundered by Henry VIII. who ordered the remains of St. Cuthbert to be buried in the ground, under the place where his shrine was exalted; in the centre of the floor, is a large blue stone, under which the saint's remains are supposed to rest.

It is related in Hesse's Legend that, previous to

the removal of the body of the saint, by prior Turgot, he, "with some of his brethren, determined to open the tomb, with intent to shew his body to the people if they found it entire. At night, therefore, they met at his sepulchre, and reverently taking off the stone, they found a chest well fortified with nayles and leather, and in it another, wrapt in cloth thrice double, in which they found the book of the Evangelists, which had fallen into the sea; a little silver altar, a goblet of pure gold, with an onyx stone, and an ivory comb; lastly, opening the third chest, they found the body of the saint (which the grave in so many years had not digested), lying upon the right side, to give room to the rest of the reliques: for, in the same coffin were the bones of the venerable Bede, the head of St. Oswald, part of the bones of Aldanus, Eadfrid, and Ethelwold, bishops of Lindisfarne; all which reliques they placed with due reverence in other parts of the church; and laying St. Cuthbert on his back, they placed St. Oswald's head between his hands. At the day of his translation, Ranulphus, the bishop, published in his sermon to the people, the incorruption of St. Cuthbert's body, which was flexible, and now might plead prescription with the grave to be immortal. And thus in great solemnity, they enshrined him beneath the high altar, in the presence of the abbot of St. Alban's, the abbot of St. Maries, in York, the abbot of St. Germans, and prior Turgot, with thousands of people, spectators of the miracle." In Davies's *Ancient Rights and Monuments*, &c. the following tale of the incorruptibility of St. Cuthbert's body is also preserved: "The sacred shrine of holy St. Cuthbert was defaced at the visitation which Dr. Lee, Dr. Henley, and Mr. Blithman, held at Durham, for the subverting such monuments, in the time of Henry the Eighth, at the suppression of the Abbeyes. There were found many worthy and goodly jewels, but especially one

precious stone, which, by the estimate of those then visitors, and their skilful lapidaries, was of value sufficient to ransom a prince. After the spoil of his ornaments and jewels, coming near unto his body, thinking to have found nothing but dust and bones, and finding the chest that he lay in very strongly bound with iron, the goldsmith, taking a great forge hammer of a smith, broke the said chest; and when they had opened it, they found him lying whole, incorrupt, with his face bare, and his beard as it were of a fortnight's growth, and all his vestments about him as he was accustomed to say mass, and his met wand of gold lying by him. When the goldsmith perceived he had broken one of his legs, as he broke open the chest, he was troubled at it, and cried, 'Alas! I have broken one of his legs.' Dr. Henley bearing him say so, called upon him, and bid him cast down his bones; whereto the other answered that he could not get them asunder; for the sinews and the skin held them so that they would not come asunder. Then Dr. Lee stepped up to see whether it were so, and turning about spake in Latin to Dr. Henley that he was entire; yet Dr. Henley seemed not to give credit to his words, but still cried to have his bones cast down. Then Dr. Lee made answer, 'If you will not believe me, come up yourself and see him.' Whereupon Dr. Henley did step up, and handled him, and found that he lay whole, then he commanded them to take him down; and so it happened, contrary to their expectation, that not only his body was whole, and uncorrupted, but also that the vestments wherein his body lay, and wherein he was accustomed to say mass, were safe, fresh, and not consumed."

The Galilee, or St. Mary's chapel, is at the west end of the cathedral; the entrance is by two doors from the end of the side aisles of the nave. It was built for a place of worship for the females, who, as

we have already mentioned, were not allowed to enter the cathedral further than the blue cross. This chapel is divided into five aisles, by four rows of pillars. The north aisle is now walled up, and was used as a repository for wills, where the register-office was kept till 1822, when a suitable building was erected on the west side of the Palace Green, on the site of the Old Courts. In the middle aisle was the Virgin Mary's Altar, close to which is the tomb of Cardinal Langley, who died in the year 1438; in the next aisle is a large marble, which covers the remains of the venerable Bede. The breadth of the Galilee from east to west is 50 feet, and its length 80 feet. The south side is now stalled and benched, and is used as the bishop's consistory court.

In different parts of the cathedral are some beautifully ornamented door-ways, in the Norman style, two of which have been thus described in the account published by the Society of Antiquaries:—“The proportion of the door entering into the north cloister, from the west end of the south aisle, is very striking, and it has much the air of a Roman arch. On each side the opening are three columns; the two exterior ones are united in an uncommon mode. They are covered with diagonal mouldings, which by meeting at the union of the column, form diamond pannels. The single column on the left has lozenged pannels, placed alternately, and each filled with a flower. That on the right has larger diamonds filled with flowers, and divided by beads: the ornaments of both the capitals are varied. The architrave is divided into three parts: the first and second have the diagonal or zig-zag; the exterior division is of uncommon form; it consists of a sort of semi-octagonal band. The two oblique faces are hollowed like cavettos; the middle face is flat, and enriched with leaves. Over all are laid large pateras, ornamented with flowers and foliage.” The

second door, which opens from the north side of the cloisters into the east end of the south aisle, in its decorations is equally rich and singular with the former. "The three columns on each side stand on a surbase: their shafts are plain, and their capitals of rather a simple form; they are detached from the wall in the manner of the early English style; within them is a flat ground, in which is the opening of the door-way. This ground is highly enriched with an uncommon variety of the diagonal moulding, edged with beads and roses in the pannels. An unaccountable irregularity of design occurs on the left hand of the arch: the architrave is divided into four parts; the first a cavetto, with detached roses; the second is a bold convex, covered with a double fret, beaded; the third is also convex, with a turretted band, also beaded; the exterior is likewise convex, and resembles a bundle of twigs, with the young shoots or stalks of leaves cut off short; these twigs are also beaded. This ornament seems, by some small parts yet remaining, to have been continued on each side over other arches."

Most of the beautiful tombs and brasses, which covered the remains of many distinguished prelates and other eminent persons, which have been interred in this cathedral, have been swept away by the hands of sacrilege and fanaticism. To the west end of the nave are several beautiful marble monuments and tablets with inscriptions to the memory of some of the most distinguished members of the chapter, who have died within the last 70 years.

On the door within the porch, which forms the principal entrance to this cathedral is a curious metallic ring, or knocker, sculptured with a terrific visage in bold relief, and well executed, with which persons claiming sanctuary, were accustomed to alarm the inmates of the cathedral in the night time: for "the abbey church, the church yard, and all the circuit thereof, was," says Mr. Hutchinson, "in an-

cient times, before the house was suppress, a sanctuary for all manner of men, that committed any great offence, or any prisoners who had broken out of prison, and fled to the church-door, knocking to have it opened; also certain men lay in two chambers over the north door for that purpose, that, whenever such offenders came, and knocked, they instantly let them in, at any hour of the night; and ran quickly to the Galilee bell, and tolled it, that whosoever heard it might know that some had taken sanctuary. When the prior had notice thereof, he sent orders for them to keep within the sanctuary; that is, within the church and church-yard, and that every one should have a gown of black cloth, with a yellow cross, called St. Cuthbert's cross, at the left shoulder; that every one might see the privilege granted at St. Cuthbert's shrine, for offenders to fly unto for succour, and safeguard of their lives, till they could obtain their prince's pardon: and that they should lie within the church, on a grate made only for that purpose, adjoining to the gallery south door. They had likewise meat, drink, and bedding, and other necessaries, at the cost of the house, for 37 days, being only such as were necessary for such offenders, until the prior and convent could get them conveyed out of the diocese. This privilege was confirmed not only by king Guthrid, but by king Alured likewise."

On the south side of the church is the cloisters, which were erected between the years 1389 and 1438, by Bishop Skirlaw and Cardinal Langley, at the expence of 838l. 17s. 6d.; the former contributing 600l. and the latter the remainder. These cloisters form a quadrangle of 147 feet, having 11 windows in each front, which were formerly glazed, but are now open, the tracery of which have been repaired, in the pointed style, some years since.—The ceiling; which is of Irish oak, was originally ornamented with emblazoned shields of the arms of

various persons who have contributed to enrich the church by their benefactions: scarcely any of these embellishments, however, are now discernible.

Adjoining the cloisters is the Chapter House, which was originally built by Bishop Geoffry Rufus, about the year 1136, in the form of a theatre; its internal arrangements, is said, however to bear a striking resemblance to the most ancient Christian churches; and against the east end was the stone chair, in which the new bishops were formerly installed. This building has been nearly pulled down during the late repairs of the cathedral, and a larger room has been erected on its site.

On the south side was the old Frater House, or Monks Hall, which was converted into an elegant library for the dean and chapter, by Dean Sudbury, about the year 1680. Besides several records and curiosities, which are deposited here, are two copies of Magna Charter, the one dated 12th of November, 1216, the other 11th February, 1224; there is likewise a manuscript copy of the Bible, in four volumes, folio, 600 years old: and Bede's five books of History, of nearly the same date.

On the west side of the cloisters is the old Dormitory, under which is the Treasury and Song School, in the former of which, according to Mr. Hutchinson, are lodged, about 90 royal charters and grants, 52 deeds by nobles and barons, and 266 by inferior gentry; about 131 by popes, bishops, priors, &c. and 130 other original deeds and copies, altogether 670."

From the cloisters is a passage leading to a spacious oblong square, called the College, in which is the Deanery and Prebendal Houses; the latter, being partly modern, and well-built, have a respectable appearance. The Deanery was formerly the Prior's lodgings, and the kitchen, which was originally the kitchen of the monastery, is very curious, being of an octangular form, vaulted with a cupola

light, the chimney concealed, and greatly resembling the abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury.—At the upper end of the square is a neat fountain, which was repaired and beautified in the year 1791, and supplies the neighbouring families with water, which is brought in pipes from Elvet Moor. At the lower end of the square is the gateway, above which is St. Helen's Chapel, not now used, and the Old Exchequer, where all the rents reserved in the chapter leases are made payable. This chapel was built by Prior Castell, about the year 1515. Behind the west side is a pleasant terrace, called the Prebend's Walk, from whence is a delightful view of the Wear and its banks. On the north side of the church-yard is the Grammar School, a seminary of great respectability, and the Master's House.

In the year 1778, upon a survey of this cathedral, it was found to be in great want of repair, when the dean and chapter immediately began the costly work, which has been continued with little intermission, to the present time. The whole north front, has been chisselled over, and the decayed parts restored; the greater part of the windows have been repaired or put in anew, and new glazed: new sculptures have supplied the place of the old ones, and two new stone spires have been placed upon the towers, at the north end of the eastern transept: the western towers, on which were formerly two large wooden spires, covered with lead, and which were taken down the latter end of the last century, have undergone a thorough repair, and are now finished with elegant new decorations. The east end has likewise undergone a thorough alteration. Of late years the expence of this magnificent undertaking has amounted to a sum not less than from 1500 to 2000*l.* annually, and by means of a judicious appropriation of the means provided for this purpose, an income has been secured suffi-

cient to defray the charges of future repair. The dean and chapter have evinced their munificence by an annual donation of three hundred pounds in aid of this great undertaking, which reflects the highest honour on that venerable and opulent body. Early prayers are read here every morning in summer at half past six o'clock, and seven in winter; the choir service begins every morning at ten, and at four in the afternoon.

This see, which is deemed the richest bishopric in England, is valued in the king's books at 2,821l. 1s. 5½d. but it is computed to be worth annually little short of 20,000l. Henry VIII. granted a new foundation-charter in the year 1541, directing that the cathedral church, instead of being dedicated as before to the "Blessed Mary the Virgin, and St. Cuthbert the Bishop," should thenceforth bear the name of the "Cathedral of Christ and blessed Mary the Virgin;" and likewise directing that it should be governed by a dean and twelve prebendaries. The establishment, at present, besides the dean and prebendaries, consists of two archdeacons, (who are two of the prebendaries,) eight minor canons, eight singing men, ten singing boys, a master of the choristers, eight alms-men, two masters of the grammar school, 18 scholars, two vergers, and one porter.

Besides the cathedral here are six parish churches: St. Oswald's Church, which is situated at the top of the street of New Elvet, is a very ancient structure, remarkable for its vaulted roof of wood, constructed, as is supposed, by William Catton, the vicar about the year 1412; it has a neat gallery. The vicarage house is pleasantly situated near the church yard, on the banks of the river.

St. Nicholas's Church is situated at the lower end of the market-place; it is a very ancient plain structure. In the year 1768 the front and steeple were chiselled over, and a large new window was put in

at the east end. This is the city church, to which the corporation go every Sunday, where they have seats; there is a gallery, for the children of the United Blue-coat and Sunday Schools, erected at the expence of the late Sir John Eden, Bart! The interior of this church has lately undergone a thorough repair. In the old register book of this parish is the following remarkably entry: "Sims-son, Arington, Fetherstone, Fenwicke, and Lan-caster, *were hanged for being Egyptians.*"

The Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, is situated on the east side of the Bailey; it is built of hewn stone in a very neat and uniform style, and without aisles. It was opened for divine service in the year 1685. In this church the bishops and archdeacon's visitations are usually held. In September, 1792, an excel- lent fine-toned organ was put up in this church by the Rev. Edward Parker, the rector. According to tradition, this church stands on the same spot where St. Cuthbert's remains were lodged, in a tabernacle boughs, when they were first brought by the monks to Durham.

St. Giles's Church is of remote origin, being nar- row, long, and lofty, and without aisles. In the chancel of this church is a recumbent figure, cut in wood, with its hands elevated, and the head rest- ing upon an helmet. It is traditionally said to re- present one of the Heath family, who was buried here in the year 1591. The beautiful prospect from this church-yard has been thus described by Mr. Hutchin-son:—"The traveller who is conducted to this church should be admitted at the north door, and depart from the south door, where a noble pros- pect opens to the view, too extensive for a picture, and too rich for a description. The inadequate ideas which language can convey, are to be lament- ed by the reader who has a taste for rural beauties, and the elegance of landscape. The church of St. Giles stands upon very elevated ground, open to the

south, where the view is unobstructed. In front, the meadow grounds form a steep descent to the river; on one wing closed by the wood called Pelaw Wood, on the other by the buildings of the street. At the foot of the hill the river Wear forms a beautiful canal, almost a mile in length, terminated by Elvet Bridge to the right, and by the wooded enclosures of Old Durham on the left. On the opposite shore is the race-ground, consisting of an extended tract of level meads, from whence by a gradual ascent rise the two Elvets; the street of Old Elvet running parallel, the other obliquely, bordered with gardens, and terminated by Elvet Church; a handsome structure. The channel of the river lying between New Elvet and the Bailies, affords an agreeable break or change in the objects; the sloping gardens being seen over the buildings of Elvet, softened to the eye with that pleasing tint which the distance produces. On the brink of the ascent stands the Bailies, object rising gradually above object, guarded with the remains of the town-wall, and crowned with the Cathedral Church, which in this view presents the north and east fronts, like the mitre which binds the temples of its prelate, giving the noblest supreme ornament to the capital of the principality. To the right Elvet Bridge, with seven arches, receives the stream, and intercepts a further view of the progress of the river: over it, tier above tier, rise the buildings of Sadler Street, the gloomy and solemn towers of the gaol, and the battlements and octagonal tower of the Castle; the trophies of civil jurisdiction wearing the aspect of old secular authority, and the frowns of feudal power. Between the chief objects, the Cathedral and Castle, on the nearer background, South Street with its hanging gardens, makes a fine curvature; behind which Brandon Mount, with a spot of high land, extending towards Auckland, form the horizon. Further to the right,

from the banks of the river, rise the buildings of the Market-place, crowding the tower of the Church, from whence the streets of Claypath and Gilgate extend. Thus far description has proceeded without much faltering: but in the other divisions of the scene it is faint and totally inadequate: whoever would know the rest, must come and view it. Over the meadows, in the centre, a precipice rises, nearly 100 perpendicular feet in height, called Maiden Castle Scar, or Cliff; the steep sides of the hill to the right and left are covered with a forest of old oaks, and the foot of the cliff is washed by the river, whose stream appears again at this point. The lofty ridge of hills clothed with oaks, stretching away, forms a ziz-zag figure; at the most distant point of which the great southern road, up the new enclosed grounds of Elvet Moor, is seen climbing the hill for near a mile, beyond which very distant eminences form a blue-tinged horizon. To the left of Maiden Castle Cliff you look upon a rich valley, highly cultivated, extending nearly five miles in length, and two in width, bending to the south-west, through which the river winds its silver stream in the figure of an S. Hanging-woods shut in each side of the nearer vale, where are, finely disposed, the pleasant village of Shincliffe, its bridge of three arches, the villa of the late William Rudd, Esq. and Houghall-house. The extreme part of the valley is closed by the woods of Shincliffe, Butterby, and Croxdale, forming an elegant amphitheatre; over these rise distant hills, lined out with enclosures, giving the yellow and brown tint to the landscape over the richer coloured woods. The whole finished with an elevated horizon, on the wings of which are scattered the villages of Ferryhill and Merrington; the tower of Merrington Church forming a beautiful and lofty obelisk. One of the greatest excellencies of this landscape is, that the ground rises gradually before you, and just such a distance

is maintained as preserves all the objects distinct ; not like the landscapes painted by the Flemish and Dutch masters. To the left you look down upon Old Durham House, its terraces and hanging gardens, with a fine bend of cultivated country stretching away through another opening of the hills towards the east, bounded by the high woods of Quarlington ; and the cliffs of Coxhoe lime-kilns, more rustic than the other views, and being in simple nature, affords a pleasing variety to the eye of the man of taste, who stands (if we may be allowed the extravagant expression) *on this enchanted ground.*”

The other churches are St. Margaret's in Crossgate, and Little St. Mary in the South Bailey ; but they contain nothing particularly worthy of notice. Besides the churches, there are two Roman-catholic chapels in Old Elvet ; one Independent meeting-house, and one Quakers' meeting in Claypath ; and one Methodist-meeting in Old Elvet.

Before the Cathedral is a large open area, now called the Palace Green, formerly crowded with houses, which were all removed before the year 1109, from whence the spectator is at once presented with the view of the Cathedral and Castle ; the latter being on the north side, and is the residence of the bishop when he visits Durham. It is generally allowed that the first building of this castle is to be attributed to William the Conqueror, who, in the year 1072, ordered a fortress to be erected here, at once to secure the governor of this province from tumults and insurrections, and also to protect the bishop and his church.

A part of this castle was formerly destroyed by fire, but was soon after repaired by Bishop Pudsey, who was elected in the year 1153. Bishop Hatfield, about the year 1348, made great additions to it by erecting the great hall, and also the constable's hall ; but this room, which is described, as having “two princely seats, one at each end,” was altered by

Bishop Fox about the year 1494, who took away that at the lower end and converted that part into a kitchen and steward's apartments; he had likewise begun several other alterations, when he was translated. Bishop Tunstall, elected in the year 1530, built the gallery and chapel adjoining to it; he also erected the present gateway and tower, and flanked it with a strong wall on either side; the bason or water conduit, which supplies the castle with water, was likewise built by him. Bishop Neil, about the year 1619, enlarged the windows, and expended 3,000*l.* in the reparation of this fabric. In the great rebellion, this castle was sold, on the second of May, 1649, to Thomas Andrews, lord-mayor of London, who so miserably defaced a great part of it, that it was some time before it could be made habitable for Bishop Cosins, who almost renovated it, by making many considerable alterations and additions.—Bishop Crew greatly adorned it by putting in several new windows, enlarging the chapel, and rebuilding part of the tower, which had fallen down. Bishop Butler, in the year 1752, began to rebuild a great part of the north wall, and put in several new Gothic windows, which were finished by his successor, Bishop Trevor, who made considerable additions. Under the direction of the present bishop several improvements have been made, and a most beautiful archway in the gallery, supposed to have been stopped up several centuries, again opened. In several of the apartments and on the staircase are some paintings; but the principal ornaments of this description are removed to the palace at Bishop Auckland.

The great tower of this castle stands upon a mount 44 feet from the level of the Palace Green, and is an ill-formed octagon of irregular sides; the diameter in the widest part is 63 feet, four inches; the narrowest 61 feet. It contained four tiers of apartments, exclusive of the vaults. Nothing now

remains but the mount, vaults, and a part of the shell; the upper part, having become very ruinous, was ordered to be taken down by Bishop Thurlow, in the year 1789. Round the mount are three terraces, which command a beautiful view of the city and its environs, and also a considerable extent of the adjacent country. On the east, and contiguous to the keep, stood till 1820, the great north gateway, which was erected by Bishop Langley, and was till that time used as the County Jail. The building has been removed, and on the site, at the west side of the old gateway, is erected an elegant building for a Subscription Library and News Room. On the opposite side of the old gateway shops have been built, over which is a spacious room used as the hall of the provincial grand-master of freemasons for the county of Durham.

On the west side of the Palace Green is a square fabric, called the Exchequer, in which the courts of chancery, exchequer, auditor, &c. are now held; it was erected by Bishop Nevill, about the year 1450. Adjoining is the bishop's library, erected by Bishop Cosins, and a little farther distant is the Registry Office, built by public subscription, upwards of one-half of the expence of which was contributed by the present bishop (Barrington). On the opposite side are the Almshouses, founded likewise by Bishop Cosins in the year 1666, for four poor men and four poor women. At each end of the hospital is a schoolhouse of the foundation of Bishop Langley.

The Market-place is a large and spacious square, well-built; in the centre is a fountain of excellent water; the reservoir is of an octagonal form, on which is a fine statue of Neptune, which was placed there in the year 1729. Near this fountain was an old cross, erected by Thomas Emmerson, Esq. of London, whose arms were placed on the west side with the date, 1617; it had a large pillar in the middle, ornamented with a dial, but becoming ruin-

ous, the corporation ordered it to be taken down, and with the materials was erected a large and handsome piazza at the foot of the square, where the markets for corn, provisions, &c. are now held. The market day is on Saturday.

Near this piazza, on the north side, is the guildhall or tolbooth, which was first erected by Bishop Tunstall, about the year 1555, with apartments behind for public festivals. In the year 1752, George Bowes, Esq. repaired and beautified the back room, in which are two large and elegant paintings of King Charles the Second, and Bishop Crew. The large room in front, where all public meetings are held, was taken down and rebuilt in the year 1754. On the top of this building is a large cupola.

Close by the guildhall is a large square building, called the New Place, supposed to have belonged formerly to the Neville family; it was purchased by the citizens in the year 1612, for the purpose of setting up a cloth manufactory, but that has since been removed into the Back Lane; a portion of it is now used as a workhouse, and in some of the upper parts the charity schools, which were first founded about the year 1718, were kept till the new buildings in Claypath were completed a few years ago, where the school was removed.

Among the public buildings lately erected in the city and suburbs, is the New Gaol, House of Correction, County Court Houses, and Governor's House, at the head of Old Elvet. This extensive building has cost the county upwards of 120,000*l*. The prison is conducted on the system recommended by the Society for Encouraging Prison Discipline. A tread-mill has lately been fitted up in this prison, which is used for grinding corn. The fraternity of freemasons of Durham have built a handsome little brick building near to the Methodists Chapel, in Old Elvet, where they hold their meetings. The BlueCoat and Sunday Schools are spacious buildings,

situate in an airy situation on the south side of Claypath. The schools are conducted upon Dr. Bell's plan, and the number of scholars, boys and girls amount to upwards of 250, who are all taught gratis. The schools are supported chiefly by voluntary subscriptions.

The old gateway, called Claypath-gate, which was situated at the end of St. Nicholas's church, being adjudged to be a nuisance, was removed in the year 1791.

At the southern entrance to the city is Elvet Bridge, consisting of nine or ten arches, on which were formerly two chapels; it was erected by Bishop Pudsey, about the year 1170. Framwellgate Bridge, which is situated at the northern extremity of the city, was erected by Bishop Flambard, about the year 1120. This bridge has one pier and two elliptic arches of 90 feet span, so flat as to be constructed on the quarter section of a circle, calculated to suit the low shores on each side. A large gateway tower, which formerly stood at the city end of this bridge, was taken down in the year 1760, for the convenience of carriages. About 360 yards further up the river is the New Bridge, which was erected by the dean and chapter, in the room of a narrow one which stood a little further up the river, and was carried away by the great flood in the year 1771. This elegant structure is built upon a beautiful modern plan, the arches semicircular, with a balustraded battlement. It was planned and executed by Mr. George Nicholson, architect; it was begun in the year 1772, and finished in the year 1777. Between this bridge and St. Oswald's Church are the public walks called the Banks, which were made and are still kept in repair by the dean and chapter, whose attention in this and many other instances, to the convenience of the public, is deserving of the most grateful acknowledgments, "These celebrated walks," says

Mr. Warner in his Northern Tour, "accompany the bending of the stream, and command several interesting peeps at the city, and its august ornaments, the Castle and Cathedral. The banks, rocky and abrupt on one hand, and sloping to the river on the other, darkened by a solemn depth of shade, sequestered and retired, in the immediate neighbourhood of a busy scene of society, afford a retreat of the most agreeable nature. The variety of the scenes which they open also is remarkable: deep glades; and solemn dells; scarred rock, and verdant lawn; sylvan glades, and proud castellated edifices. From the elegant new bridge, the last-mentioned feature is seen to great effect; the Castle and Cathedral blend their battlements and turrets together, and rise with inconceivable majesty from the sacred groves which clothe their rocky foundations. The combination here of trees and buildings, water and rock, home sylvan scenery and fine distance, is at once beautiful and grand."

There are several public charities belonging to this city; the principal is that of Mr. Smith, who by his will, dated July 20, 1598, bequeathed all his coal-mines, then worth 100*l.* per annum, besides a very considerable personal estate, to the corporation of this city, "that some good trade may be devised for setting of the youth and other idle persons to work, as shall be thought most convenient, whereby some profit may arise to the benefit of the said city." This charity was soon after employed in establishing a cloth manufactory; but from the knavery of some of the cloth-workers who were entrusted with the money, the governors, in the year 1619, devised a different mode of disposing of the property, by laying it out in land. Other attempts, at different times, also were made to establish a manufactory. but they proved in general unsuccessful, till the direction of the business fell to the care of Mr. J. Starforth, in the year 1759, by

whose prudent management the manufactory gradually arrived at a very great degree of perfection. It is now carried on briskly by Mr. Gilbert Henderson, and affords employment to a great number of men and boys. To carry on this extensive business a number of new buildings have been erected in Back Lane, for the accommodation of the wool-combers, dyers, &c. They have also begun to make carpets, which are now brought to the highest degree of perfection.

An infirmary has also been established in this city, where the sick are admitted without expence, a spacious and convenient building having been erected for that purpose in Allergate; a Subscription Library has likewise been founded, which possesses a very extensive collection of the best standard works. The subscribers to it are very numerous. A new Theatre was built in Sadler Street, in the year 1791. The recreation of the inhabitants is likewise farther provided for by a Race Course, where there are races in July, which continue for four days.

Among other associations for benevolent purposes in this city, are, the Society for Encouragement of Parochial Schools. A Bible Association. A Religious Tract Society. A Ladies' Society for assisting poor married women, &c. And the Durham Diocesan Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

In the vicinity of this city are several very good coal-works, from whence the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with excellent coals at very reasonable rates.

The first charter now extant was granted to this city, by Bishop Pudsey, about the year 1179, in which he grants to the burgesses, as they are there styled, an exemption from all tolls, and also the same privileges as were enjoyed by the burgesses of Newcastle. In several subsequent deeds,

granted by the succeeding prelates, they are still called by the same title of burgesses. During all this time the government of the city continued under bailiffs, appointed by the bishop. There is, however, an instance of Bishop Neville's appointing a marshall or clerk of the market, in the year 1448. About this time also several of the crafts, "who had exercised their trades within the city, were under special restrictions and bye-laws framed by themselves, and confirmed by the prelates in whose times they were respectively instituted, thus obtaining the face of a charter."

The first charter of incorporation was granted, January the 30th, 1565, by bishop Pilkington, by which the city was incorporated by the name of an alderman and burgesses within the city of Durham and Framwell-gate, besides several other privileges. Under this charter the city was then governed, till Bishop Matthews granted a new charter in the year 1602, whereby the burgesses and inhabitants were constituted a body politic and corporate, consisting of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and commonalty, with divers privileges, and a power to purchase lands, not exceeding 100 marks a-year. This charter was confirmed by King James I. in the year 1606, and continued in force till the year 1684, when it was surrendered to Bishop Crew, who granted immediately a new charter of incorporation; but some informality having been discovered in the form of surrendering up the old charter, it was deemed illegal, and the corporation still subsisted under Matthews' charter till the year 1766, when information having been filed in the Court of King's Bench against several of the aldermen, as being non-residents, or not legally qualified at the time of their election, they were ousted from their offices. Some irregularities having also been committed, both on the election of the common-council, in the year 1766, which affected the title of mayor to his office, to which he was elected the day following, and from

which he was ejected by the judgment of the Court of King's Bench soon after; from the above causes, as well as the natural deaths of some of the old aldermen, the number of aldermen was so reduced, as not to be able to constitute a court. In consequence the charter became vacated, and the city continued under the government of a bailiff, till the year 1780, when a new charter, dated October the second, was granted by Bishop Egerton, in which the defects of the old charters were remedied, and the powers and privileges of the corporation and citizens confirmed. Under this charter the city is now governed. The members of this corporation are, a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, town-clerk, 24 common-council-men, an indefinite number of freemen, and two sergeants-at-mace. The common-council are chosen from the twelve incorporated companies, viz. two each from the company of mercers and grocers, drapers and taylors, skippers and glovers, tanners, weavers, dyers and fullers, cord-wainers, sadlers, smiths, butchers, carpenters and joiners, and free and rough masons. There are also three other companies, viz. the goldsmiths and plumbers, curriers and chandlers, and barbers and ropers, which have no common-council.

There are three great fairs held here every year, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses, on the 31st of March, Whit-Tuesday, and September 15. On these occasions the court of pye-powder is always held by the corporation. The fair in March is much resorted to by the principal horse-dealers from the south, on account of the great number of excellent horses which are bred in the adjacent country, and which are usually brought in for sale at this time. In 1819, when so much distress was felt by the Agricultural Interest in the country, owing to the depressed state of prices of produce, an Association was formed here of the leading Agriculturalists of the

county, for the purpose of protecting the English farmer against the ruinous introduction into this kingdom of foreign grain, except under such restrictions as would enable him to compete with the foreign grower. They hold their meetings quarterly, at the Hat and Feather Inn, in the Market-place. Mr. John Wood, of Kimbleworth, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Post-Office is in Sadler Street; Postmaster, Mr. Thomas Robinson. The mail arrives from the south at four o'clock every morning, from the north, at four o'clock every afternoon, only remaining at Durham a sufficient time to change horses. The mail from Sunderland arrives at half-past three o'clock every day, and leaves Durham at five o'clock the next morning. There are two newspapers published in Durham, the only papers in the county. The "Durham County Advertiser," was established in 1814, and is published on Fridays, with an edition on Saturdays. The "Durham Chronicle," was established in 1820, and is published every week on Fridays.

The town is paved, flagged, lighted, and watched, under the direction of commissioners, appointed for that purpose by an act of Parliament, passed in the 30th of Geo. III. and considerably amended in the 3d year of Geo. IV. To defray the expence, toll-bars are erected at the different avenues leading to the city, where toll is collected, which, in addition to a trifling assessment, made upon the householders, is sufficient for all the purposes of regulating the town. A society has lately been established in Durham, called a debating club, for the purpose of discussing questions more particularly connected with Laws, of which profession all the young men composing the society are members. They meet at rooms taken for the purpose, in a house in New Elvet.

This city was not represented in parliament till the 25th of Charles II. when, by a special act of parliament, they were enabled to send two citizens, to be elected by the mayor, aldermen, and freemen. The number of electors is about 1000. The famous Durham act was occasioned by some illegal proceedings in the admission of freemen, during a contested election in the year 1762; by this act, all persons were restricted from voting who had not been possessed of their franchise twelve calendar months previous to the day of election, except those entitled to their freedom by the custom of the borough.

The city of Durham is situated near the centre of the county, being 15 miles south from Gateshead, 19 miles from Darlington, and 260 from London. It contains 1169 houses, and 9822 inhabitants, being 4476 males, and 5346 females, of whom 1362 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

About three quarters of a mile to the east of Durham is OLD DURHAM, which Mr. Hutchinson supposes to have been formerly occupied by the Saxons. Here are excellent public gardens, which attract swarms of company. Opposite to Old Durham, on the south side of the Wear, is the site of an ancient fortification, called *Maiden Castle*, which occupied the summit of Maiden Castle Scar, and was thus described by our author:—"The castle is inaccessible from the river by reason of the steepness of the cliff, which is almost perpendicular, and about 100 feet in height. On the right and left the steep sides of the mount are covered with a thick forest of oaks: the crown of the mount consists of a level area or plain, 40 paces wide on the Scar, on the front or north-east side; 160 paces long, on the left-hand side; and 170 paces on the right. The approach from the south-west is fortified with

a ditch and breast-work: the entrance, or passage over the ditch, is not in the middle, but made to correspond, with the natural rise of the outward ground: the ditch is 12 paces wide, and runs with a little curvature to each edge of the slope, now covered with wood, as before noted, on one hand 50 paces in length, on the other 80 paces. After passing the ditch, there is a level parade or platform, 20 paces wide, and then a high earth fence, now nine feet in perpendicular, which it is apprehended was faced with mason-work: a breast-work has run from the earth-fence on each side along the brink of the hill, to the edge of the cliff or scar. The earth-fence closes the whole neck of land, and is in length 100 paces, forming the south-west side of the arca."

A mile and a half to the south of Durham, close by the turnpike road, on the right, is Oswald House, a handsome modern built mansion, the seat of Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. but now (1822) occupied by William Lloyd Wharton, Esq.; and about half a mile farther, on the same side of the road, is Burn Hall, the seat of B. J. Salvin, Esq. The House is situated in a recluse spot, on the borders of a rivulet called the Browney, which falls into the Wear a little below Sunderland Bridge, and is surrounded with beautiful plantations of oak, &c. Mr. S. has lately begun the erection of a new mansion upon a beautifully elevated situation, about 300 yards from the old residence.

Proceeding southward we cross the Browney, and Wear rivers at SUNDERLAND BRIDGE, a small village in the parish of Brancepeth, situated three miles and a half from Durham, and containing 24 houses, and 204 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in the neighbouring Paper Mills.

To the left of Sunderland Bridge is CROXDALE HALL, the seat of W. T. Salvin, Esq. This man-

sion occupies an elevated situation near the banks of the Wear, and commands a rich prospect towards the south-west; the pleasure-grounds, with the adjacent wood and plantations, are extremely pleasant; the small rivulet called Croxdale Beck flowing round the western extremity of the grounds through a romantic dell, so deep and narrow that the sun's rays are nearly excluded through the whole year.

About half a mile to the north of Croxdale Hall, is the manor of BUTTERBY. The house, which stands in a low situation, on a neck of land near the banks of the Wear, is encompassed by a moat walled round. Several antiquities have been dug up in the neighbourhood of this house; the grounds belonging to this manor are remarkably fertile, and the river near the house falls swiftly over a rough channel, under high rocky shores and hanging woods, forming a canal a mile in length, where the adjacent lands make a considerable plain. "There is not," says Mr. Hutchinson, "a sweeter rural scene in the whole country, unadorned and in simple nature; for art has not yet extended her hand hither, farther than in the ordinary course of agriculture." This place is as remarkable for its natural curiosities as its beauty: surrounded with the river from the fissure of a rock, in the bed of the channel, about 40 feet from the shore, flows a spring of salt water, mixed with a mineral quality. The situation of the spring subjects it to a mixture of fresh water, so that it is difficult to know how much salt it contains in its purest state. On several trials it has yielded double the quantity produced from sea water. The shore, for a considerable distance, shows many ooziings or small issues of salt water; and by a dyke or break in the rocks in the channel of the river, a little above the spring, it is presumed a rock or bed of salt might be won of some value. This water is reputed to be an effectual remedy for

diseases caused by the deleterious fumes arising in melting and refining houses belonging to the lead works. Half a pint is sufficiently purgative for the strongest person." On the opposite bank of the river is a considerable spring of water strongly impregnated with sulphur, and about 50 yards up the dell, is a fine spring of fresh water: both issuing through the fissures of the neighbouring rocks. A great number of persons frequent these wells in fine summer mornings from Durham, from whence it is only a walk of about 2 miles through the fields, to drink the waters.

Seven miles from Durham, and 254 from London, on the turnpike-road, is FERRY HILL, a township in the parish of Merrington, containing 128 houses, and 574 inhabitants.

Proceeding along the turnpike road, about nine miles and a half from Durham, is the excellent inn of Rusheyford, where the mail and other coaches stop to change horses, it being exactly half way between Durham and Darlington. There is a post office here, and the letters for Bishop Auckland and Sedgfield are left here by the mail and forwarded to those places by a postman. This inn was built by the late Sir John Eden, at one time member for the county. About half a mile further on, we pass through the village of WOODHAM, situated about 10 miles from Durham and 251 from London, containing 33 houses and 183 inhabitants.

About two miles to the west of Woodham, is the small village of ELDEN, situated 254 miles from London, and containing 24 houses and 94 inhabitants.*

Two miles and a half from Woodham, and 13 miles from Durham, on the turnpike road is A-

* Eldon gives title to the learned Lord Chancellor Scott, to whom the extensive estates belong.

CLIFFE, a village of considerable antiquity, formerly belonging to the see of Lindisfarne, but afterwards assigned by Bishop Aldune, to the earls of Northumberland; a synod was held here, according to the Saxon Chronicle, in the year 782, and another in the year 789. The Church, which is dedicated to St. Acca, occupies an elevated site, at some distance from the village, southward. This parish, according to the late returns, contained 297 houses, and 1379 inhabitants, and is situated 240 miles from London. The marks of the Conqueror's devastation are evident within a mile from this village; for when the grass is cut the foundation of a town appears completely visible.

About three miles to the eastward of Aycliffe is the village of STAINTON, situated 248 miles from London, and containing 24 houses, and 126 inhabitants.

Returning to the turnpike-road, one mile and a half from Aycliffe, we pass through the small village of COATHAM MUNDEVILLE, which contains 33 houses, and 184 inhabitants.

About three miles and a half from the last-mentioned village, and 19 from Durham, is

DARLINGTON,

A large and populous town, of remote origin. It is a borough by prescription, and is situated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which flows the river Skern, over which there is a stone bridge of three arches. The town has a very respectable appearance, and consists of several streets, branching from an extensive square, where the market is held, which is well supplied on Mondays with corn and provisions, and a large shew of cattle on the first Monday in March. The principal fairs are on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, a fortnight after Whit-Monday, and November 10, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; on the 13th for hogs, and on the se-

cond Monday after Old Martinmas day, a general fair is held; besides these there is a market for cattle and sheep every fortnight, on Monday.

The Town Hall, a handsome square building, occupies the centre of the Market-place. This building contains extensive apartments, some of which are used for a Subscription Library, News Rooms, and Justice Meetings; adjoining which are erected spacious shambles.

On the south-east angle of the Market-place is the Church, a noble Gothic structure, built by Bishop Hugh Pudsey, about the year 1160; it is in the form of a cross, with a lofty spire rising from the centre. The arches of the nave and aisle are irregular and lofty, but the disposition of the pews and galleries greatly disfigure the whole of the interior view. The west door is however highly finished with archings and pilasters, cylindrical and octagonal interchangeably. The church was formerly collegiate, and had a dean and four prebendaries, previous to its dissolution in the reign of Edward VI. This venerable fabric is now (1822) undergoing a thorough repair, both on the outside, where the hand of time has made considerable devastation, particularly upon the more ornamental parts of the structure, and in the interior; but no steps have been taken to remove the unsightly gallery which so incumbers and disfigures one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture that is to be met with in this country.

On the margin of the river are the remains of a Palace, formerly the residence of the bishops of Durham, which having become very ruinous, was repaired by Bishop Cosins, since which it has been entirely neglected, and is at present in a dilapidated state; it is now farmed by the bishop's housekeeper, (who holds it by patent for life) as a workhouse for the poor. Near this place is the Grammar School, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth, about the

year 1567; besides which there is a Charity School for 26 boys, who are clothed and educated; and also several Sunday Schools.

The principal manufacture of this town is linen and woollen, the latter of which is said to exceed that of any town in England. There is likewise an iron manufactory established here; also some extensive cotton manufactories; and a mill has been erected for the purpose of grinding optical glasses; which is the first of the kind ever constructed in Great Britain.

Darlington, which is one of the four-ward towns of this county, is thus particularly noticed in an ancient work, called the Bolden Buke: "It then contained 40 oxgangs of land in the hands of villain tenants, for each of which the lord received five shillings; their service consisted in mowing the bishop's meadows, winning and leading the hay, for which work they received a corody; inclosing the limits of the court, whence the term, "Verge of the Court." They were also to work at the mill, to bring one load of wood for every oxgang, to carry the bishop's baggage on his circuit, and also to convey to him yearly three loads of wine, herrings, and salt. Twelve other tenants held each an oxgang of land, and paid rent as villains, but only served as attendants on the bishop's embassies. The smith held eight acres, for iron work, about the carts of Little Walton, and for small iron work within Darlington court.

At OXENHALL, a hamlet between Darlington and the Tees, are four large cavities in the earth, denominated *Hell Kettles*, and by the common people thought to have no bottom.

Three miles to the south-east of Darlington, is the pleasant village of HURWORTH.

Two miles from Hurworth eastward, and four from Darlington, is the village of DINSDALE, for-

merly the ancient seat of the Surtees, who settled here soon after the conquest, and held the manor by military service of the lord of Barnard Castle. The Manor-house, which was formerly surrounded by a moat, is now converted into a farm-house: the village at present contains 17 houses, and 111 inhabitants, and is situated 239 miles from London. Dinsdale Spa was discovered in 1789 in searching for coal, when after boring through red free-stone and whin-stone, to the depth of 24 yards, the spring burst forth with a strong sulphureous smell. Some remarkable cures in rheumatic and herpetic complaints added greatly to its celebrity; so that in 1797, a proper bath was built for the convenience in of cold bathing, and a warm bath was afterwards added, with suitable dressing rooms.

About two miles and a half from Dinsdale, southward, is the small parish of SOCKBORN, which at present comprehends only the manor of the same name, containing 9 houses, and 43 inhabitants.

The village of NEASHAM, is situated about two miles to the north-west of Sockburn, and 241 from London; it contains, according to the late returns, 63 houses, and 313 inhabitants.

*Journey from South Shields to Egglescliffe, through
- Sunderland, Bishop Wearmouth, and Easington.*

SOUTH SHIELDS

Is situated 275 miles from London, on the southern banks of the Tyne, near its junction with the sea, and together with North Shields, on the opposite side of the river, forms a considerable maritime port.

South Shields was formerly famous for its extensive salt-works, upwards of 200 pans having been constantly employed in the manufacture of that article; but latterly the trade has greatly declined, the London market being chiefly supplied from

the works at Liverpool: in consequence of which the number of pans now employed for making salt is only five, and the ground formerly occupied by the pans has been converted into docks for building and repairing ships, of which there are 13 capable of containing 19 large ships. The present importance of this town has principally arisen from its favourable situation for commercial purposes, particularly in the coal trade, some of the largest colliers taking in their lading at this place. Another principal branch of trade arises from the glass-works, there being four glass-houses for the manufacture of crown glass; four for that of bottles, and one white glass manufactory. The augmentation in the trade of Shields has been surprisingly great during the last century. At the commencement of the present, the number of ships belonging to this town is said to have been only four, though they now amount to upwards of 500.

The town principally consists of one long, narrow, crooked street, nearly two miles in extent, about the centre of which is the Market-place, a spacious square, built, with the exception of the chapel, which occupies the south side, about the year 1768. The market is held on a Wednesday. The houses are mostly good, and in the middle is the Town House, beneath which is a colonnade, erected at the expence of the dean and chapter of Durham, under whom the whole town, three or four houses and a meeting-house excepted, is held by lease.

The chapel, which is parochial under Jarrow, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1811, and much enlarged, so that no part of its antiquity can be traced. The interior is neatly fitted up.

At South Shields was established the first laudable Society for the saving of sailors from shipwreck, by means of the Life Boat. The men are rewarded by the Society according to the number of lives they

save ; which, since its invention in the year 1790, at the mouth of the Tyne alone, has amounted to near 300. An elegant model of the life-boat, presented by Mr. Henry Greathead, the inventor, is preserved on the chain above the chandelier in the chapel of South Shields.

A Charity School was established at South Shields in the year 1772, for forty boys and 12 girls : but the funds having increased, a new School House was lately built, at which an additional number of children are taught. A neat Theatre has likewise been built, a subscription Library has been established, and subscription Assembly Rooms are opened during the winter season. A Presbyterian Chapel was built in 1790. A Methodist's Chapel was erected at the expence of £4000 in 1809, capable of containing 1700 persons. There are four or five other Meeting Houses belonging to dissenters of various denominations. The population of this town, according to the late act, was 8,885 ; viz. 3,638 males, and 5,247 females ; of whom 2,243 were employed in various trades. The number of houses were estimated at 738.

Two miles to the west of South Shields, and half a mile south of the river Tyne, is JARROW, anciently called Gyrwy, remarkable for having been the birth place of the venerable Bede.

A very extensive colliery was opened at Jarrow, in 1803, by S. Temple, Esq. who erected a handsome mansion for his own residence, and a row of low houses, extending upwards of a mile along the Newcastle road, for the abode of the pitmen. The colliery is now in the hands of Messrs. John and Thomas Brown. The population of the township of Jarrow, Hobburn, Monkton, and Hedworth, as returned under the late act, was 3,530 and the number of houses 607.

To the north-east of Jarrow, towards Shields, is JARROW SLAKE, said to have been the principal port

of Egfrid, King of Northumberland; but it has since been washed full of sand; its extent from east to west is near a mile, and its breadth about half a mile; being united with the Tyne, it appears at high-water like a capacious bay; but when the tide is down, it is left dry, and admits the passage of carriages round its whole extremity.

About one mile and a half from Shields, in the turnpike road, is the pleasant and thriving village of WESTOE, situated on an eminence, and commanding a fine view of the German Ocean; it contains 790 houses, and 7,618 inhabitants.

Proceeding southward, about one mile from Westoe, we pass through the small village of HARTON, containing 42 houses, and 235 inhabitants; two miles from which is the hamlet of CLEADON; and to the south-east of Cleadon, to the left of the road, is the beautiful village of WHITBURN, containing, according to the late returns, 144 houses, and 856 inhabitants. It has been much resorted to lately as a bathing place, for which purpose it is particularly well adapted, being close by the sea, and having good lodging houses, which are let on reasonable terms to strangers for the season. Whitburn possesses a handsome church. In this village is the residence of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.

Returning to the turnpike road, about two miles from Cleadon, is the village of FULWELL, containing 23 houses, and 118 inhabitants.

One mile from the village of Fulwell, we enter the town of MONK WEARMOUTH, situated on the northern bank of the Wear, opposite to Sunderland, to which it is united by an iron bridge; it is a place of great antiquity, and was the residence of monks, so early as the year 674, from whence it derived its name, and from its being near the mouth of the Wear. The extensive monastery which stood here, was removed to Durham, on account of the various

incursions of the Scots. Its annual value at the Dissolution amounted only to 26l. 9s. 9d.

There are several remains of this monastery, near the church, which is an irregular pile, consisting of a tower, nave, and north aisle; the south aisle having at some former period been totally destroyed. The tower, which is ornamented with round headed Saxon lights, is the most ancient part of the building, and is supported by heavy low arches, characteristic of the eleventh century. The chancel was divided from the nave by a heavy circular arch, much like the arches of Jarrow, in form, but more lofty and extended, and the roof was supported by round pillars and pointed arches, which appeared to have been parts of a more ancient structure, and proved that the Church had once been of much larger dimensions: these some years ago were removed, and galleries round the interior have subsequently been erected. The chief entrance is through a porch under a pointed arch of much later date; the windows bear the marks of repeated alteration, and are a mixture of squares, and modern pointed lights, of various forms and sizes; that which terminates the chancel, though considerably built up, is yet discernable, springing from corbels of human heads.

The population and buildings of Monk Wearmouth have greatly increased within these few years. The number of inhabitants, as reported under the late act, was 6,202; of these 1,278 are returned as residents in the part called Monk Wearmouth Town; and 4,914 as inhabitants of Monk Wearmouth Shore, a hamlet belonging to the former, so called from its lying on the banks of the Wear. The labouring class of males derive their chief employment in the small dock-yards, roperies, &c. of which there are several used for the repair and equipment of the many vessels in the coal trade belonging to the port of Sunderland. The total number of houses were estimated at 851. It is to

be observed, that the actual population of these places, as well as Sunderland, is far greater than above stated, as all the seamen belonging to the registered vessels, and that numerous class called keelmen, or men who convey the coals from the interior of the country in keels or barges to the colliers, are not included in the above statement, they having been returned to Government separately.

Three miles to the west of Monk Wearmouth is **HILTON CASTLE**, situated in a pleasant vale, near the banks of the Wear. This castle was the residence of the ancient family of the Hyltons, in whose possession it was as early as the time of Athelstan.—The castle had for a considerable time been gradually approaching a state of ruin, when it was rendered not only habitable, but furnished in the first style of elegance by the late Simon Temple, Esq. A great portion of the gardens and pleasure grounds was cultivated and laid out in the most beautiful manner, and the chapel, which is dedicated to St. Catherine, ornamented and again opened for public worship, But that gentleman unfortunately failing in his commercial speculations, before he had completed his intended improvements, the whole has the appearance of being in an unfinished state. The castle is, at present, the residence of Thomas Wade, Esq.

On crossing the Wear, from Monk Wearmouth, we enter the town of **SUNDERLAND**, situate on the south bank of the river, and at high-water, almost surrounded by the German Ocean.

The **High Street**, which is the principal, is nearly a mile in length, running from east to west; the houses are in general well built, and the street in many places is 30 yards broad: parallel with this runs the **Lower Street**, on the bank of the river, very narrow and dirty; besides these there are several narrow lanes connecting the two streets; and branching from the High Street there are innumerable other streets, extending, many of them, to the

distance of a quarter of a mile to the south. In the higher part of the town they are very spacious and elegant, but those nearer the sea are, many of them, extremely narrow and dirty.—The Church which, is a spacious handsome structure, built of brick, with stone mouldings round the windows and doors, is situated at the top of the town, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the east end has a particularly light and elegant appearance, the altar being placed in a circular recess, surmounted by a dome, of inlaid work, which is supported in front by two fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with proper capitals. This alteration was projected by the Rev. Daniel Newcome, who was the rector, and who expended the greatest part of his income in beautifying and adorning this edifice. Besides the church there is a spacious chapel of ease, built by subscription, in 1769, and dedicated to St. John; the endowment is about £ 100. a year. The dissenters in this extensive town are numerous, many of whom have commodious places of worship:—The Corn Market Chapel, built in 1711, by the Rev. George Wilson, is now used by the sect, denominated Independents. The Scotch Church in Robinson's lane, was erected in 1739, by persons who seceded from the congregation of Corn Market Chapel, which was originally the same as the established Church of Scotland, but had, under its founder, Mr. Wilson, been so altered as to give offence to many of its chief supporters, who determined to have a place of worship for themselves. (There is a chapel at Monk Wearmouth for persons belonging to the Scotch Church, residing on that side of the water; it was built in 1778). The Maling's Rigg Chapel is also used by a respectable congregation of the Scotch Church; and the Spring Garden's Chapel belongs to dissenters from the Scotch Church called Burghers; it was built in 1766. The Methodist Chapel, an elegant, and extensively commodious building, situated on the north side of

the High Street, was opened for public worship in 1791, by the celebrated Rev. Dr. Coke. The number of members of this sect having increased with the increasing population of the town, it was subsequently found necessary to enlarge the building, which was done by removing the south wall farther back, and substituting in its place, for the purpose of supporting the roof, four noble columns of the Corinthian order. At present this Chapel is large enough to accommodate 2000 persons. In 1812, a new Methodist Chapel, capable of accommodating 650 people, was erected in Vine Street, at the east end of the town. At Monk Wearmouth this sect have a neatly-built Chapel, capable of accommodating with seats, upwards of 800 persons; this Chapel was erected in 1767. In 1809, a number of Methodists dissenting from the old establishment, on account of the government and discipline of the church, built a place of meeting called Zion Chapel, capable of containing about 600 hearers.—Under the pulpit of this Chapel are deposited the remains of the Rev. John Grundell, who for 18 years, was a preacher in this connexion; he was a native of the town, and at a very early period of his life was deprived of his sight; yet he was not thereby deterred from the pursuit of, nor acquiring useful knowledge. “His information, (says Mr. Garbutt, in his History of Sunderland) on almost every subject, was respectable.” Few, perhaps none, have ornamented their profession by a more uniform deportment and conversation, and his last end was accompanied by the prospect of another and a better existence. The Baptist Chapel in Sans Street, was built in 1798. There is another congregation of Baptists who meet at a small neat building, called Enon Chapel, in Monk Wearmouth, built to accommodate about 200. Salem Chapel, in Monk Wearmouth, was built in 1815, by the Independents; it will hold 700 persons. The Unitarians meet at a

large room in Maling's Rigg, formerly used as a Freemason's Lodge ; the sect is numerous, but they have no stated minister ; the members conduct their worship among themselves. The Roman Catholic Chapel, at the top of Vine Street, was destroyed in 1745 by a mob, and rebuilt in 1760, by the Rev. John Bramber ; it is a handsome building, and will contain upwards of 400 persons : above the altar is a fine painting of the crucifixion. The Friend's Meeting-House was erected in 1718 ; it is a plain neat building, with a gallery at the east end : a burial ground is attached to it :—The congregation is extremely numerous and respectable. At the north side of the burial ground, is the Friend's Donation School, for the education of the children of the poor ; it was endowed (along with three others, in different parts of the county) in 1771, by Edward Walton, a benevolent member of the Society of Friends. The Jews, residing at Sunderland and neighbourhood, meet for the purpose of public worship at a house at the bottom of Vine Street ; they have a burial ground at the west end of Bishop Wearmouth.

At the western extremity of the town is the bridge over the Wear. This magnificent structure, says Garbutt, owes its existence to the genuine patriotism of Rowland Burdon, Esq. It is by far the greatest curiosity in this part of the country, and its utility may be estimated from the increased intercourse it has occasioned between the inhabitants of the opposite sides of the river, which is rendered strikingly apparent by the receipts which were taken at both the ferries previous to its erection. These, prior to that time, did not amount to 300*l.* per annum, but have since progressively increased, and the produce of the tolls now received from the bridge and the remaining ferry, amounts to 2,800*l.* per annum. Mr. Burdon, who had previously procured a turnpike road from Stockton to Sunder-

land, was early in expressing his wishes for the accommodation of a bridge across the Wear, as near Sunderland as possible. Being returned to Parliament, by the county of Durham, in 1790, he began to move in the business in the ensuing year, and an Act of Parliament for a bridge, was, with some difficulty obtained in 1792. From the attempt to construct bridges of iron by the Coalbrook-dale Company, Mr. Burdon, though he disapproved of their principles, conceived the idea of making use of that metal, adhering, however, to the ancient construction of bridges, by the subdivision of the parts of the arch, in the manner of key stones; and taking the advantage of the ductility and tenacity of iron, to produce an arch of that metal, at least fifteen times lighter than a corresponding arch of stone, and capable of being put together upon an ordinary scaffold, instead of an accurate sector, in an infinitely less space of time. After having caused an experimental rib to be cast, and set up, by Messrs. Walker, of Rotheram, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Wilson, Mr. Burdon brought forward a proposal to the town of Sunderland, and the county, of constructing a bridge on his principles, over the Wear, between the Wearmouths, immediately adjoining to Sunderland and its harbour. His proposal was adopted, and the foundation stone was laid on the 24th of September, 1793.—The principles of the plan of this bridge are essentially different from those employed in any former bridge, attempted with similar materials; as it does not consist of long ribs of metal, approaching towards the centre, and sustained upon the abutments; but is constructed with *arch pieces* or *blocks*, as they are termed, answering to the key-stones of a common arch, which being brought to bear upon each other, gives them all the firmness of the solid *stone* arch; whilst by the great vacuities in the blocks, and their respective distances in their lateral position, the arch

becomes infinitely lighter than that of stone ; and by the tenacity of the metal, the parts are so intimately connected, that the accurate calculation of the extrados, and the intrados, so necessary in stone arches of magnitude, is rendered of much less consequence. The blocks are wholly of *cast-iron* ; each of them five feet in height, four inches in thickness, two feet four inches and a half, in length at the top, and two feet four inches at the bottom. The blocks are each of them cast in one separate piece ; but it may be necessary, for the sake of perspicuity in description, to consider them when united in a rib, as formed of bars of iron of the above dimensions. Each block will then appear to be composed of three pieces placed horizontally, and two others in a vertical direction ; the former crossing the latter in the middle and each extremity. By this construction, a square vacuity is left both above and below the piece which crosses the middle ; and as the vertical pieces are not placed at the ends of the cross piece, but about five inches inwards, when two blocks are binded together, the void space between the now united ends of the blocks, is of the same extent as that between the uprights. On each side of the horizontal or cross pieces, is a flat groove, three inches broad, and three-fourths of an inch deep ; in these grooves, bars of wrought, or malleable iron are inserted, of sufficient length to connect several blocks, and are fastened by screw bolts driven through holes at equal distances in each of the cross pieces ; by these means the blocks are firmly united together. The arch is the segment of a circle, about 440 feet in diameter, and is 236 feet 8 inches in its chord, or span ; it is formed by six ribs, each rib consisting of 105 blocks, which but on each other in the same manner as the voussoirs of a stone arch. The ribs are respectively placed at six feet distance, but are connected or braced together by hollow tubes or bridles of cast iron, projecting shoulders of each

end, into which the screw bolts that fasten the bars of malleable iron to the cross pieces of the blocks are also driven, and these bolts are made fast by keys or nuts, that screw upon the tails of the bolts. The versed sine, or spring of the arch, is only 34 feet; and of course the spandrils require but little filling up; yet this is effected in the most light and elegant manner, by cast iron circles placed upon the ribs, and these circles gradually diminishing from the abutments towards the centre of the bridge, support the platform, which is a strong frame of timber, planked over with strong plank, on which is put a composition of tar, chalk, and sand, and this again covered with marl, limestone, and gravel, with footpaths of freestones, bounded by a neat iron ballustrade: above which, in the centre, on each is the following inscription, chosen as a pious record of the successful completion of the work:—

“ Nil desperandum auspice Deo.”

The whole weight of the iron which forms this immense structure, is 260 tons; of these, 46 are malleable, and 214 cast; the piers or abutments are piers of almost solid masonry, 24 feet in thickness, 42 feet in breadth, at the bottom; and 37 at the top. The south pier is founded on the solid rock, and rises from about 22 feet above the bed of the river; on the north side the ground was not so favourable, on which account the foundation was obliged to be carried 10 feet below the bed of the river.—The centre of the arch is nearly 100 feet from the surface of the water, at the lowest ebb of the tide, so that vessels of from 200 to 300 tons burthen, can pass under it with only striking their top-gallant masts.—The whole expence of its erection, including every sum laid out on account of it, was 33,400*l.*, of which, 30,000*l.* was subscribed by Mr. Burdon; the sums thus advanced, are secured on tolls, with 5*l.* per cent. interest; and all further accumulation goes in discharge of the ca-

pital. The bridge was opened in presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, on the 9th of August, 1796.

The harbour of Sunderland is formed by two extensive piers, situated on the north and south sides the river, nearly 1,900 feet in length; formerly the navigation of this river was greatly impeded from the want of a sufficient depth of water to admit ships of any considerable burthen to put to sea with their whole lading: to remedy which, those vessels were obliged to take part of their cargoes in the open road, by which the keelmen, who bring down the coals from the staiths, were often exposed, in sudden storms, to danger, and sometimes lost. By the erection of the north pier, and several other recent improvements, this inconvenience is, however, in a great measure removed, as the tide now flows 16 feet, and admits vessels of 400 tons burthen. The mouth of the harbour is defended by a battery, opposite to which there are barracks for 3,000 men: and at the extremity of the north pier an elegant octagonal lighthouse, 68 feet in height, has recently been erected; previous to which, the only signal to enable mariners to enter the mouth of the river, during the night, was a lantern hoisted on the flag-staff.

Sunderland was made a bonding port in 1808, for wine and spirits.

The harbour of Sunderland has been reckoned a dry one, excepting at tide time, when the flood varies in spring tides, from 15 to 16 feet 4 inches, and in neap tides, from 10 feet 10 inches, to 11 feet 5 inches. To improve and preserve this harbour, great sums of money have been expended, and temporary works joined to the permanent piers, which extend on both sides of the river beyond the bar. These piers render the channel very narrow, but proportionably deep; vessels of 3 or 400 tons burthen, now come and go with the greatest safety, which

was not the case before the erection of these piers, when ships were obliged to take in their loading in the open sea at the mouth of the river, which was frequently attended with great danger to the keelmen. The first attempt to improve the harbour, was about 1670, when Charles II. granted his letters patent for building a pier and a lighthouse, and cleansing the harbour. In 1785, the pier on the south side being found insufficient for keeping the entrance open, another on the north side was erected, nearly 300 yards in length; after this, ships of considerable burthen came into the harbour with safety. Near the south pier, 1000 feet in length, a tide light was afterwards erected, to indicate when there is a sufficiency of water for vessels to enter the harbour. Since the works have been completed, and carried over the bar, the harbour will hold nearly 1000 ships.—The money is raised by a duty on coals: the coal owners paying 3d. per chaldron, and the fitters 1d. The shipping pay nothing.

A part of the poor of Sunderland are maintained in the workhouse, but the greatest portion are relieved at their own residences. The whole are under the management of a visitor and four guardians.

During the latter part of the last century the trade and shipping of this town had become very considerable, and up to the present time it has continued to increase. Coal is the staple commodity, which is principally sent coast-wise to the out-ports, and in times of peace to France, Holland, and the several ports in the Baltic. The whole quantity of this article annually exported is said to amount to 430,000 Newcastle chaldrons. A great revenue arises from its exports, and its coal-trade is a capital nursery for seamen, and in time of war generally furnishes a liberal quota for the manning his Majesty's fleet. The exports, besides coals, are glass and glass bottles, salt, lime, grindstones, and copperas. The imports, are corn, flour, wines, spi-

rituous liquors, timber, tar, deals, flax, iron, &c. In 1818, there were 545 ships belonging to this port, of the burthen of 80,693 tons, and employing 3,754 men and boys, as seamen.

There are at present employed in the neighbourhood of this town, ten glass-houses, three potteries for brown and white ware, three copperas-houses, and two patent rope manufactories, the produce of which is sent to most parts of the world.

The bishop of Durham is lord of the manor of Sunderland, by whose representative a court-leet and baron is held once a year for the recovery of all debts not exceeding 40s. It is a borough town, and in 1634 was chartered by Bishop Morton, as an incorporated town, with a mayor and twelve aldermen, who governed the borough; but owing to some negligence in complying with the provisions of the charter, this right was shortly after lost, and it is now a borough town, with many privileges certainly, but without a corporate body. The market day has lately been altered from Friday to Saturday, and a fair for cattle is held every fortnight, on Tuesday.

Sunderland is situated about seven miles from South Shields, 13 from Durham, and 275 from London; and contains, according to the late returns, 14,725 inhabitants; viz. 6,149 males, and 8,576 females, of whom 949 were employed in trade, exclusive of the keelmen and seamen, belonging to that port in the coal trade, &c.

Adjoining to Sunderland is BISHOP WEARMOUTH, a place of remote antiquity, and although its history is involved in great obscurity, it appears to have been of considerable consequence in the Saxon ages, as it was restored to the see of Durham by king Athelstan, at the commencement of the 10th century, under the distinguished title of the "delightful villa of South Weremouth."

The more ancient part of this town occupies the

southern acclivity of an eminence, a short distance to the south of the river Wear; to the north-east of which a range of modern and handsome buildings have been erected on the Pan-fields, which connect this town with Sunderland.

The old Church of Bishop Wearmouth was an ancient structure, supposed to have been built in the days of Athelstan; it was removed in 1806, and the present Church built upon its foundation. The new building is a neat substantial edifice, built of free stone, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, the two former divided by a large pointed arch. Capacious galleries are erected at the west end, and north and south sides of the interior. At the west end of the nave is the steeple, a large and lofty piece of architecture, of a quadrangular form, furnished with six musical bells. The present chancel belonged to the old Church; it is double stalled with oak in the cathedral style, and ornamented. A beautiful and powerful organ is erected at the back part of the west gallery.

Near the church is an Hospital or Alms-house, endowed in the year 1727, agreeable to the will of Jane Gibson of Sunderland, who bequeathed 1400*l.* for that purpose, for the maintenance of 12 poor men or women, (relations of the testator to have the preference); and at the end of a square, called Wearmouth Green, is another Alms-house, erected in the year 1725, for the maintenance of the same number of indigent persons. A Subscription Library has likewise been built, within these few years, in this town, called the Sunderland Subscription Library.

In 1820 a beautiful range of buildings was erected to the south of Bishop Wearmouth, called Maritime Place, and endowed by a most liberal and benevolent lady, Mrs. Woodcock, for the support of eight widows or daughters of sea captains, who had belonged to the port of Sunderland. The

same benevolent lady has given 1000*l.* to be applied in building a chapel of ease, near the conjunction of the two towns of Sunderland and Bishop Wearmouth. Other liberal subscriptions have been obtained, and the erection of the building is intended to be commenced forthwith. There are extensive and elegant buildings now erecting at the west end of Bishop Wearmouth, and the north side of the Durham turnpike, for a General Infirmary for Sunderland and the Wearmouths. Besides these public buildings, so characteristic of the public spirit of the inhabitants of Bishop Wearmouth, there is a national charity school, at which about 600 poor children are educated.

The population of Bishop Wearmouth, including the Pans, according to the late returns, was 11,542, being 5,233 males, and 6,309 females; of whom 1,789 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture. The number of houses was 1,457. The increase since 1811 is 247 houses, and 2,424 inhabitants. About a mile to the south of Bishop Wearmouth, in the township of Tunstall, are two lofty eminences and sea-marks, called Maiden-Paps. They are supposed to contain the vestiges of a druidical circle. In 1814 some workmen discovered on the northern side of southern Peak, about six feet from the base, a rude sepulchre, formed of limestones, and covered with the same materials. On the floor were deposited the fragments of three urns, of very rude form, and ornamented with zig-zag, and all of them containing a rich dark mould, in which were interspersed small fragments of bones, and some human teeth. Several fossil shells are found here.

About two miles to the south of Bishop Wearmouth is the village of RYHOPE, situated 273 miles from London, and containing 60 houses and 368 inhabitants. It is much frequented as a bathing place.

About one mile and a half to the south-west of Ryhope, are the small villages of EAST and WEST BURDON, containing 26 houses, and 149 inhabitants, and one mile beyond which is the hamlet of SEATON, containing 20 houses, and 95 inhabitants.

At SEAHAM, a small village on the coast, to the left of the turnpike-road, is a seat of Sir R. Noel, bart. A stone coffin was dug up in the church-yard of this place, a few years since, and from the inscription appears to have contained the remains of Richard de Overton, whose name occurs in the list of incumbents in the year 1293. The village contains 20 houses, and 103 inhabitants, and is situated 270 miles from London. The mansion house and estates at Seaham were lately purchased by the Marquis of Londonderry.

Returning to the great road, five miles from Sunderland, and 271 from London, we pass through the small village of DALTON-LE-DALE, containing 11 houses and 49 inhabitants. One mile from which is COLD HESSELDON, another village, containing only seven houses and 55 inhabitants; and one mile farther is HAWTHORNE, a small pleasant village situated on a hill, about one mile from the sea, and contiguous to the rivulet, called *Hawthorne Dean*, on the south side of which is an eminence, called Beacon Hill, where fires were formerly kept, up to warn mariners from this dangerous coast: Admiral Milbanke some time since built a summer retreat, which he named SAILOR'S HALL, now in ruins, which at high tide almost overhangs the waves, and looks upon the most stormy and shaken part of the shore.

Between Dalton-le-Dale and the sea, in the depth of the dale, stands the ruins of DALDEN TOWER, now reduced to some irregular masses of the outer walls. This was formerly the baronial residence of the family of Escolland, who afterwards assumed

the name of Dalden; since which it belonged to the Collingwoods.

In this part of the county are retained some ancient customs, evidently derived from the Romans; particularly that of dressing up a figure of Ceres, during harvest, which is placed in the field whilst the reapers are labouring, and brought home on the last evening of reaping, with music and great acclamations; after this a feast is made, called the *mell-supper*, from the ancient custom of mingling the new meal. This custom is also observed in many other parts of the county.

About three-quarters of a mile from Hawthorne, on the turnpike road, is the parish of EASINGTON, situated 261 miles from London, and containing 214 houses, and 1112 inhabitants.

Two miles to the south-east of Easington is CASTLE EDEN, containing 55 houses, and 281 inhabitants; this village, with its neighbourhood, is the property of Rowland Burdon, Esq. whose residence is near the village. The mansion-house, which, with the Church, was erected by Mr. Burdon, is a large elegant edifice, built after an ancient model, and beautifully situated on the top of the woody precipice that forms the southern boundary of the romantic defile, called Castle Eden Dean, and commanding a fine land and sea prospect. Among other improvements lately made by Mr. Burdon in this neighbourhood, was the erection of a cotton manufactory, but which has since been removed to Durham, and a sail-cloth manufactory established in its place. There is a commodious inn established here, where post chaises are kept, and also a post-office for the delivery of letters. - The extensive and romantic Dean running a distance of four miles to the sea, with the beautiful natural scenery in the neighbourhood, have attracted considerable notice from strangers, and Castle Eden, during the summer months, on the Sundays particularly, is throng-

ed with the curious in natural phenomena, and the lovers of romantic scenery.

About one mile and a half from Castle Eden, is the village of **MONK HESLEDON**, situated 260 miles from London, and containing 29 houses, and 164 inhabitants.

Returning to the great road, we pass through the hamlet of **SHERATON**, containing 23 houses, and 116 inhabitants, one mile to the east of which is the village of **HART**, situated 258 miles from London, and containing 44 houses, and 231 inhabitants.

HARTLEPOOL,

Situated about four miles to the eastward of the last-mentioned place, is an ancient corporation sea-port town, situated on a promontory nearly encompassed by the German Ocean. It consists chiefly of one principal street, a back street, and several cross streets. On the Moor, near the town, are two batteries, mounted with cannon, beside an intrenchment. Within the walls was formerly a fine bason of water, used as a harbour, and defended by two strong round towers; but they are now decayed, and the harbour choaked up. The present harbour lies to the south of the town, and is of easy entrance, but only admits vessels of light burden. It is chiefly used by the fishermen, but occasionally a collier from Shields or Sunderland takes shelter here during a storm, and for the better protection of vessels of this kind, the harbour has been lately very much improved, by the extension of the stone pier, to defray the expence of which ample funds were subscribed by the gentlemen and merchants of the county. An excellent life-boat has been established, which is manned by the pilots stationed here. In the centre of the town stands a good Hall, where the mayor is chosen, and all public business transacted. The other public buildings are a Free School and

Custom House. In the reign of Edward III. this place furnished five large ships to the navy, and was next in rank to the city of Durham. The Church, or rather chapel (this town being united with the parish of Hart, from whence it takes its name), is an irregular structure, of different ages and styles of architecture.

During the summer months this place, of late years, has been much frequented for sea-bathing; the lodgings are good, and there are several pleasant walks on the town-wall, the moor, and the sands; as well as some striking views from the rugged and arched rocks, with which this coast abounds. Within a few yards of the Water Gate, is a chalybeate spring, which is covered every tide by the sea; and below the South Battery is another spring, which in the properties of its waters resembles those at Harrogate. At a small distance from the town are several extensive coal works, and a large flour manufactory. It is governed by a mayor, alderman, recorder, and common council, under a charter from king John. It has a market on Saturday. It is situated 20 miles from Durham, 21 from Sunderland, and 258 from London; and contains 259 houses, and 1249 inhabitants.

About two miles to the south-west of Hartlepool is the village of STRANTON, containing 68 houses, and 371 inhabitants. A little more to the south is another village, called SEATON CAREW, pleasantly situated, on the borders of the sea, near the reflux of the Tees and the German Ocean. This place, which chiefly consists of neat cottages, forming three sides of a quadrangle, is very much frequented for sea-bathing; and a respectable inn, with a row of lodging-houses, communicating with it, both on the ground and second floors, has lately been built for the reception of company. This village contains 71 houses, and 312 inhabitants.

Four miles to the north-west of this place, near

the great road, is the village of **ELWICK**, containing 51 houses, and 213 inhabitants. One mile to the west of which is the hamlet of Embleton.

Proceeding along the turnpike road, about four miles and a half from Elwick, we pass through the village of **WOLVISTON**, containing 113 houses, and 541 inhabitants. To the right of this place is **WYN-YARD HALL**, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. The mansion, which was built on the foundation of the ancient edifice, and greatly enlarged and improved by the present noble proprietor, now forms an elegant residence, and the walks and pleasure grounds, by the judicious intermixture of wood and water, are rendered extremely pleasant.

About three miles to the north-east of Wolviston is the village of **GREATHAM**, containing 106 houses, and 446 inhabitants.

On Greatham and Seaton marshes, near the mouth of the Tees, were anciently very considerable *Salt Works*.

Returning to the turnpike-road, about two miles from Wolviston, we pass through the village of **BILLINGHAM**, containing 90 houses, and 375 inhabitants.

Two miles and a half from Billingham, is **STOCKTON-UPON-TEES**, a neat, well-built, and clean market town, situated at a convenient distance from the sea, on the banks of the Tees, which forms a serpentine course from above as well as below this place to the bar, where it is emptied into the German Ocean, at about ten miles distance.

Stockton is a borough and corporation town, divided into two parts, the one called the borough, which is all freehold: the other denominated the town, which is copyhold or leasehold, held under the vicar or vestryman. The borough is governed by a mayor and aldermen; the former of whom is chosen by persons possessing borough rights, and after filling that office for one or two years, becomes an

alderman for life, or so long as he continues to be a burgess. This town is a sea-port of considerable importance, exporting vast quantities of lead, grindstones, corn, &c.; and importing wood, flax, skins, and every kind of merchandise for the supply of the whole of the south part of the county of Durham, and the greater part of the north riding of Yorkshire. A few years ago, a shipping company was established here, which sends vessels to and from London at least twice a week. The navigation of the river has been much improved by making a spacious canal through a narrow neck of land about three miles below the town, which, by cutting off a turn in the river, forming nearly a complete circle of at least a mile in extent, greatly facilitates the passing of vessels to and from the port. There is a Custom House, for the receipt and management of the duties, &c. with a collector, comptroller, and other inferior officers.

The principal street is well paved (as are also all the other streets), and is remarkably spacious and airy, being about half a mile in length, and upwards of 60 yards wide at the market-place. In the centre of this street stands the Town Hall, a spacious building of brick, and furnished at top with a cupola and turret; part of this building is occupied as a tavern, and contains a handsome suit of assembly-rooms, court-room, news-room, and various other apartments*.

On the east side of this street is the Church, a handsome brick structure, the doors and windows being cased with stone; at the west end is a tower, 80 feet high, containing six bells; and the interior is neat and uniform, containing three aisles, and furnished with a good organ. The whole was erected

* An act of Parliament was obtained in 1822 for the lighting of the town with gas, which will be acted upon forthwith.

in the year 1712 ; previous to which it was only a chapelry to Norton, a pleasant village, about two miles to the north. The Presbyterians, Quakers, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have each a meeting-house in this town, which also contains a Grammar School, several Charity Schools, and an Alms-house, or Hospital for the Poor.

At a small distance from the Town Hall is a handsome column of the Doric order, where the corn and poultry market is held ; below this, in the middle of the street, are the Shambles, which though neat in themselves, considerably detract from the noble appearance of this street.

This town has commodious communication with the county of York, by an elegant stone bridge of five arches. Along the road to this bridge, which is situated about half a mile from the town, is a neat gravel walk, planted with trees and shrubs, which is much frequented by the inhabitants.

The principal manufactories of this town are sail-cloth and ropes for government and merchant's service, which are carried on to a considerable extent. Here is likewise a manufactory for diapers, damasks, huckabacks, towelling, checked linens, &c. and several vessels from 40 to 400 tons burthen are annually built here.

After some laudable, though ineffectual attempts made by the merchants of Stockton to procure the means of opening a communication by canal, between that town and the extensive inland collieries of Etherly and Witton Park, an act of parliament was obtained in 1821, for making and maintaining an iron rail-way from Stockton to these collieries, *by way of Darlington*, which offering to be more extensively useful and profitable than a canal direct, it was spiritedly undertaken, and is likely to be completed in the course of 1823. The distance to the collieries by Darlington, is about one-third greater

than the line suggested for the canal, which was calculated to be about 20 miles.

The market is on Wednesday, which is well supplied with corn, coals, provisions, and vegetables; and the fairs are held on the 18th of July, and the last Wednesday in every month, for cattle, sheep, toys, and fish.

Stockton is situated 21 miles north-east of Durham, and 248 north-west from London; and contains, according to the late returns, 893 houses, and 5006 inhabitants, viz. 2304 males, and 2702 females, of whom 454 were employed in trade and manufactures.

The mode of managing the poor at Stockton is excellent. It having been suggested that by dividing the town into districts, and selecting from each a certain number of respectable inhabitants, a general committee might be formed, under whose superintendence the poor rate might be kept under, and the poor better provided for, it was accordingly agreed to. The idea was that those inhabitants, by a little inquiry in their respective districts, might give more correct information, as to the state of the out-paupers, at each weekly meeting than was likely to be obtained through the medium of overseers. This plan being adopted, the committee meet once a quarter at the poor-house, for general purposes; but at this meeting they elect a sub-committee, who meet on every Tuesday to inquire into the past and regulate the future conduct of the master of it, and also of the overseer, and to decide upon all applications for relief from out-paupers.

Relief to paupers at a distance has been invariably withheld until a certificate be produced, signed by the minister of the parish, the overseer of the poor, and some respectable inhabitant of the place and neighbour to the claimant, stating his age, number of his family and their ages, earnings per week, the cause of his necessity, &c.

Four miles beyond Stockton, on an elevated point of land rising from the Tees, is the pleasant village of EGGLESCLIFFE; containing 85 houses, and 332 inhabitants. The river (which separates Yorkshire from Durham) is here crossed by an elegant iron bridge.

About three miles to the south-west of Egglescliffe is the village of MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE, situated 247 miles from London, and containing 46 houses, and 209 inhabitants.

Journey from Durham to Stockton; through Sedgefield.

About one mile and a half south-east from Durham (which we have described in a former journey), we cross the Wear, over a bridge of three arches, and enter the village of SHINCLIFFE, containing 70 houses, and 367 inhabitants. Shincliffe is surrounded on every side by a beautifully cultivated and productive public garden. Adjoining to this village is the pleasant seat of Mrs. Brand, called SHINCLIFFE HALL.

A mile to the north-east of the last-mentioned village, and two and a half east from Durham, is SHERBURN HOSPITAL, founded about the year 1180, by Bishop Pudsey, for the reception of 65 lepers, both male and female, each sex having their respective houses; and the brethren being permitted to elect their prior, and the sisters their prioress. "Each leper was to have a loaf and a gallon of beer daily; three days in the week flesh meat, and four days fish; so that one dish of meat, fish, cheese, or butter, should serve two; but on great days, two dishes were to be provided, particularly on Quadragesima-day, when they were allowed fresh salmon, or other fish, if they could be had, for one dish; and on Michaelmas-day they were to have geese, a goose to every four. They were allowed yearly three yards of woollen cloth, russet, or

white; six yards of linen, and six yards of canvas, with other necessaries, as trusses of straw, and bundles of reeds, with four yule clogs for the vigils of our Saviour." This hospital, which stands in a very healthy situation, on the different sides of an enclosed area, contains about an acre of ground.—The Master's House is a commodious dwelling, with pleasant gardens belonging to it. The body of the Chapel, which is probably as ancient as the foundation, is lighted by three narrow windows on the south, under circular arches, and ornamented with small round pilasters, belted and capitalled like those in the east part of Durham cathedral. This hospital continued under its old government till the year 1584, when an act of parliament passed, whereby it was re-incorporated by the name of "The Master and Brethren of Christ's Hospital, in Sherburne, near Durham." In this hospital are maintained 15 in-brothers, who are well accommodated with every one a neat little room, a sufficiency of good and wholesome diet, a suit of clothes annually, and 40 shillings in money. They attend divine service in the chapel twice every day, where the prayers are read by the chaplain. There are also 15 out-brothers, who are allowed 40 shillings each annually. It having been found that the revenue arising from the Hospital estates would enable the master to increase the allowance to the out-brothers, as well as to those who resided in the Hospital, a new wing, containing 15 apartments, has been lately built for the accommodation of the 15 brothers who received the bounty of the hospital at their own homes. Several of the apartments are now occupied, and those who, from having wives, &c. cannot comply with the rules of the resident brethren, receive 20*l.* a-year for life. Each brother has a small portion of fine ground allotted to him, which, if he choose, he may cultivate as a garden. About half a mile farther to the east is the

village of **SHERBURN**, and a little way from which is **PITTINGTON-HALL-GARTH**.

Returning to the turnpike-road, we pass, at the distance of about five miles from **Durham**, and 256 from **London**, the hamlet of **COXHOE**, containing 27 houses, and 132 inhabitants; near which is **COXHOE HALL**, the seat of **Anthony Wilkinson, Esq.** About one mile and a half to the north-east of which is the village of **KELLOF**, containing 18 houses, and 101 inhabitants; and at a small distance from the last-mentioned village, and 254 from **London**, is the township of **TRINDON**, containing 61 houses, and 302 inhabitants.

At the distance of 11 miles from **Durham**, on the turnpike-road, is **SEDFIELD**, an ancient town, formerly invested with the privilege of a market, but which has been long since neglected. This town is situated on one of the most pleasant and healthful spots in the county, and from the salubrity of the air, and the longevity of its inhabitants, it has been denominated the **Montpelier of the North**. From its elevated situation, and being open to every aspect, the prospects are grand and extensive.

In the centre of the town is a large square, in which is a market cross, and on the east side is the Church, which is described by **Mr. Hutchinson** as being about 72 feet in length, from the tower to the chancel. The aisles are formed by rows of three pillars, light, and elegantly shaped; each pillar being composed of four perfect cylinders, not placed in a square, but in a lozenge east and west, so as to present a broad front towards the centre of the nave; the columns are belted in the middle; the bases have few members, and those of the Saxon order; but the capitals are variously ornamented, with fillets of palm branches, vine leaves, wreaths of flowers, mingled with birds and other figures; in many parts delicately pierced. The arches are pointed and ornamented with mouldings; the outward one

zig-zag; they spring from pilasters on the side walls, and rise from grotesque heads, on the capitals of the pillars. The chancel is enclosed from the nave by a rich skreen of tabernacle work in oak, with three stalls on each side, divided by beautiful light columns, and canopied. The chancel is nearly 36 feet in length, and neatly wainscotted with oak.—The transepts appear to have been added to the original building at different times. On an inlaid slab, in the north aisle, is a curious monument, representing two skeletons in shrouds, apparently male and female; the latter having a winding sheet folded over the middle; above these figures is a place for a label, which has long been removed, and the inscription is unknown. Near the church is an Hospital or Alms-house for ten poor men and women, adjoining which is a Free Grammar-school, for the education of six poor children. There are also two public academies for boys, taught by eminent clergymen of the Established Church, and a seminary for young ladies. The inns are respectable, and since the establishment of two coaches which pass between Durham and Stockton, the town has regained a part of its ancient importance. The gentlemen of the Lambton and Sedgely Hunt, have for the last five years hunted from this place for upwards of six weeks each season.

Sedgely is situated 256 miles from London, and contains, according to the returns of the late act, 1268 inhabitants, and 298 houses.

About half a mile to the west of Sedgely, is **HARDWICKE HALL**, the seat of Wm. Russell, Esq.—This place is much celebrated for the elegance of its ornamental buildings, and for the beauty of its pleasure grounds. The mansion is an irregular structure, erected by Mr. Russell, in which convenience has been more studied than elegance. The grand terrace is a fine gravel walk, about 560 paces

in length, with a descent to a circular bason of water; on the banks of which is the Bathing-house, with an open portico, of the Doric order, in front, leading to the Bath, on the sides of which are apartments to breakfast and repose in; from this place a winding path leads to the Lake, a sheet of water covering nearly 44 acres, and united with a serpentine river or canal, which winds through the grounds. On the side of the canal is a building called the Library, the windows of which are of painted glass. In front of this edifice is an artificial Cascade; but the dashing of the water can scarcely be heard, though close by the feet. On a circular eminence, in a pleasant meadow, is a quadrangular building, with an open colonnade, called the Temple; ornamented with eight busts of the most superior poets, placed in niches, on the outside: the interior has an octagonal dome, decorated with paintings by the Bornese, father and son; between the windows, in recesses, are medallions of the four Seasons, in stucco, by Cartisi; and the floor is inlaid with different coloured marbles in Mosaic work. The Banqueting House is a superb building, of the Corinthian order, containing one principal apartment, the ceiling and sides of which are decorated with paintings, by Hayman, with some elegant stucco-work and rich gilding; together with busts of Palladio, Vitruvius, Inigo Jones, &c. The building called the Ruin, is an artificial semblage of a demolished castle, with a round tower entire, from the summit of which, as well as from different points in the grounds, are many fine and extensive prospects.

A short distance to the west of Hardwicke are the villages of MAINSFORTH and BISHOP MIDDLEHAM, in the former of which is the mansion of Robert Surtees, Esq. F.S.A. the learned historian of the county.

Four miles from Sedgefield, on the great road, is the village of THORPE, which is united with the

small parish of GRINDON, situated about one mile to the north, and together containing 70 houses; and 314 inhabitants.

Proceeding in a south-eastern direction along the turnpike-road, at the distance of eight miles from Sedgfield, and 250 from London, we pass through the village of NORTON, containing, according to the late returns, 257 houses, and 1186 inhabitants. One mile and a half from which, across the Hartburn Beck, is the town of Stockton-upon-Tees, which we have already described in our former journey.

Journey from Allens Ford to Pierce Bridge; through Witton-le-Wear.

At Allens Ford we cross the Derwent, and enter the county of Durham from Northumberland, by the new Edinburgh road, and proceeding southward pass through the village of COLD ROWLEY, two miles beyond which, on the left, is a turnpike road leading to LANCHESTER, a long straggling village, situated on the Smallhop Beck. The Church is a handsome fabric, with a square tower and battlements, and the windows display several fragments of painted glass: the interior likewise contains several very ancient monuments; among which, in a recess in the wall of the north aisle, is a recumbent figure of an ecclesiastic clasping a chalice, supposed to be the effigy of Dean Austall, who died in the year 1461. The village of Lanchester contains 118 houses, and 659 inhabitants.

About half a mile south-west from this village, on a fine eminence, is the Roman station Glannibanta, said to be the most perfect in the kingdom, having evidently once been of considerable importance: the Watling Street passes within a few yards on the west side of it, and numerous monuments, altars, coins, and other relics, have at various times been found; indeed, scarcely a year passes, without some

memorable vestige of Roman piety being discovered at this place. The station itself has been thus described by Mr. Hutchinson:—"This station is of an oblong figure, 174 paces from north to south, and 160 from east to west, within the vallum. It has survived many ages less mutilated than any structure of the kind in the northern counties; but of late many of the stones have been removed, to inclose the adjacent lands, and make the roads. In some parts the wall yet remains perfect. The outside is perpendicular, 12 feet in height, built of ashler work, in regular courses, each stone being about nine inches deep, and 12 long; by some large stones which lie near the foot of the wall, it is evident there was a parapet, with a walk, nearly three feet wide, at the top. At the west entrance a stone was dug up, which shews that such fortifications had more ornament than is commonly apprehended. The inside of the vallum is built of ashler work; but from the ground work upwards, at the distance of about 20 inches, it diminishes gradually in thickness, in steps running parallel through the whole structure, by which those within might ascend the wall, and instantly line the parapet with troops on the approach of an enemy. The wall thus broken through is eight feet thick at the present surface, diminishing to somewhat more than four at the top; the interior part between the facings is formed of thin stones, placed inclining, feather-wise, tier above tier, run through with mortar mixed with rough gravel. What is remarkable, there appear no *throughs*, as the masons call those stones which bind the buildings by going through from face to face, or into the heart of the wall. There was an entrance in the centre of each side of the square, and to the west a wide ditch: the ground has been cultivated many years on the other sides, as well as within the vallum." A reservoir is likewise distinguishable near this station, into which the stream

was conducted by a channel winding along the rising ground, to the distance of about two miles and a half to the north-west.

One mile and a half to the north-west of Lanchester, in an elevated situation, is **GREEN CROFT**, the seat of Sir T. Clavering, Bart.: the mansion is a spacious, but plain structure, sheltered by plantations, and commanding a fine view of Lanchester, and the adjacent country: the grounds, which contain some fine woods, as also some ornamental buildings, are extremely pleasant.

About a mile to the south-east of Lanchester, is **GREENWELL FORD**, the beautiful seat of William Thomas Greenwell, Esq.: and immediately to the north of Lanchester is the **LODGE**, the mansion of George Ornsby, Esq.

Between three and four miles north-west from Lanchester, is **WOODLANDS**, the seat of T. White, Esq. The mansion is a neat structure; before it is a pleasant lawn, and several small pieces of water have lately been formed, the terminations of which are so judiciously concealed by woods, as to excite the idea of much greater extent than they really possess. The aqueduct that supplied the station at Lanchester likewise runs through the grounds. The late Mr. White planted several hundred acres of barren moor ground surrounding the mansion, with fir, ash, and oak wood, &c.; great quantities of the fir having already attained to an immense growth, has been cut down for ship-building, &c. This speculation, which at first arose from feelings of patriotism, has amply repaid the spirited projector.

About two miles from Woodlands to the south, is the village of **CORNSAY**, containing about 20 houses, and 60 inhabitants. There are Alms-houses built and endowed by the late William Russell, Esq. of Brancepeth Castle, in 1811. The establishment consists of six men and six women, not to be admitted under 55 years of age. Also a schoolmaster

and mistress, who are to teach 20 poor children, boys and girls, who are to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by the master ; the girls sewing and knitting by the mistress. Books, slates, and pens, to be found in such quantities and quality as the owner of Brancepeth Castle may deem necessary and proper. The allowance to the men and women is amply sufficient for their support. The endowment is charged on estates called Billy-Hill, and Thorp-thewles, in the county of Durham.

Two miles to the south-east of Lanchester, and 264 from London, is the village of ASH, containing 65 houses, and 470 inhabitants. Adjoining this place is ASH-HALL, the ancient seat of the family of the Smythes. Near which, to the west, is a Roman Catholic Chapel, of recent erection.

About a mile to the east of Ash, and 4 miles west of Durham, is RESHAW COLLEGE, an extensive and splendid building, in the form of a square, sufficiently large to accommodate five hundred students, with the professors, &c. The establishment is for the education of the catholic youth. The north wing of the building is used as a Chapel, appropriately fitted up with an organ, spacious gallery for the students, &c. ; at the east end, above the altar, is a fine altar-piece, representing the crucifixion in blue marble. High mass is done here every Sunday morning, to which every one is allowed to witness.

Returning to the great road, at the distance of ten miles from Cold Rowley, on the banks of the Wear, is the beautiful village of WITTON-LE-WEAR, containing, according to the late returns, 96 houses, and 531 inhabitants. The seminary for the education of young gentlemen has long been celebrated as one of the best in the north of England, and the great number of pupils who constantly attend here for instruction, renders this village particularly lively and gay, so that from this cause, and from its being so healthfully situated, it has become a choice place of retirement to the wealthy, &c.

Opposite to the last-mentioned village, on the south side of the river, at its conflux with the Lynburn, is WITTON CASTLE. The present mansion, which is in the possession of W. Chayter, Esq. is a handsome and convenient dwelling.

About two miles to the west of Witton-le-Wear, is the village of HAMSTERLY, containing 106 houses, and 552 inhabitants. And a mile to the north, is BEDBURN, an extensive and flourishing colony, lately established by the side of the rapid running river of that name; where great quantities of spades, scythes, and almost every kind of edge tools, and coarse hardware are made. Here is also an extensive cotton and woollen manufactory. Bedburn has grown up into a large village, where 20 years ago there was scarcely a house.

About five miles from Witton-le-Wear, and 253 from London, is WEST AUCKLAND, chiefly occupied by persons employed in, or connected with, the neighbourhood. The principal houses in the village, are a deserted mansion of Sir Robert J. Eden, Bart. and one of Fenwick Wilson, Esq. Here is a charity school established by two benevolent ladies, Mrs. E. Donald, and Mrs. M. Hubback, in 1798; for 6 boys and 6 girls; but it has since been increased by the bounty of Bishop Barrington to 30 boys and girls. As a proof of the increased importance of this town, it may be stated, that there are three stage coaches pass there four days a week, and a public railway is now making from Stockton by Darlington to the collieries at West Auckland and Etherly, a distance of 28 miles, at an expence of little short of 100,000*l.* The Act was obtained in 1821. West Auckland contains 247 houses, and 1106 inhabitants.

Proceeding southward, at the distance of about 14 miles from Witton-le-Wear, we arrive at the hamlet of PIERCE BRIDGE, situated 240 miles from London, and containing, according to the late returns, 50 houses, and 236 inhabitants. At this place is a stone bridge over the river Tees, supposed to

have been originally built by two priests, who erected a chapel here for the devotions of passengers. Many Roman antiquities have been dug up here, particularly a fine altar, and several urns.

Journey from Sunderland to Kilhope Cross; through Durham, Wolsingham, and Stanhope.

On leaving Sunderland, we pass through Bishop Wearmouth, and proceeding in a south-west direction at the distance of about three miles and a half from Sunderland, we arrive at the village of HARRINGTON, containing, according to the late return, 34 houses, and 133 inhabitants.

On the west side of the village, is the deserted seat of William Beckworth, Esq. and on the left of the road in the centre of the village are the ruins of the residence of Lady Peat, (formerly Miss Smith), a wealthy and eccentric lady. This house was burnt down by some thieves, who had, during Lady Peat's absence, broken into, and after inhumanly murdering a female, the only domestic and sole companion of her Ladyship, stole away property of an immense value, and then set fire to the house. Although this robbery and murder was committed in 1815, and every exertion having been since made, to discover the perpetrators, the affair still remains a mystery.

About one mile and a half to the north-west of the last-mentioned village is PAINSHAW, a township belonging to the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, and containing 401 houses, and 2,090 inhabitants: about two miles to the south-west of which is NEWBOTTLE, a considerable village, containing 379 houses, and 2,306 inhabitants. There is a considerable pottery here for the manufacture of common earthenware.

Returning to the great road, at the distance of about one mile from Newbottle, and about six and a half from Sunderland, is HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a village, situated at the head of a pleasant vale opening to the west, and sheltered on the north and east by a chain of hills. It is said that for-

merly the ignorance of the inhabitants of this place was extreme, and that the first material advances towards improvement were made by the pious Bernard Gilpin, who was presented to the rectory of this parish by Bishop Tunstall, and whose boundless charity and meritorious exertions to enlighten his fellow-creatures, obtained him the pre-eminent appellation of the Northern Apostle. He built and endowed a grammar-school in this village, which still flourishes, and has given education to many eminent men. He died in the year 1583, in the 66th year of his age, and was buried in Houghton Church, where there is a monument erected to his memory.

The Church, one of the most considerable parochial structures within the district, stands at the west end of the village, within a spacious burial ground, skirted by rows of ancient sycamores. The fabric is in the form of a cross, with a square central tower springing from four arches, at the intersection of the transepts and the nave. A porch projects from the chancel. Two regular aisles are formed by clustered pillars, on each side of the nave. The great west window is of handsome work, divided into five lights; but its effect is in a great measure lost, from the erection of a modern gallery and organ loft. There are several effigies, and a great many monuments of the ancient families of Belasyse, Conyers, Lambton, Lilburn, and Ironside, with those of several of the most distinguished incumbents of this valuable living. In the church-yard is the Grammar School, with the Master's house adjoining, and on a line with the School to the south is an Hospital for the reception of six poor people, all founded in 1574, by Bernard Gilpin, Rector, and John Heath, of Keeper, Esq.

Houghton-le-Spring is situated 266 miles from London, and contains, according to the late act,

2,905 inhabitants, and 411 houses, many of which are large and respectable edifices. Increase in ten years, 184 houses, and 1549 inhabitants.

Proceeding in a south-westerly direction, at the distance of two miles from Houghton-le-Spring, we pass the village of EAST RAINTON, containing 112 houses, and 671 inhabitants; and about one mile from the foregoing place, we pass through the township of WEST RAINTON, situated 266 miles from London, and containing 230 houses, and 1160 inhabitants.

About two miles to the south-east of Rainton, is Elemore Hall, the elegant seat of G. Baker, Esq.; and one mile to the west of which, is Hallgarth, the seat of Edward Shipherdson, Esq.

Four miles from the last-mentioned place, we enter the city of Durham: one mile to the north-east of which, on the right of the road, are the ruins of the HOSPITAL OF KEEPIER, founded in the year 1112, by Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, for a master and 12 brethren. It is situated on the banks of the Wear, but the only remains of the monastic buildings now standing is the ancient gateway, a strong and not unhandsome piece of masonry, with pointed arches.

After passing through Durham, a short distance to the west of the city, and on the right of our road, is the remains of an old cross, called NEVILLE'S CROSS, erected by Ralph Lord Neville, in memory of a remarkable battle fought here on the 17th of October, 1346, between the English and Scotch armies, in which the latter suffered a total defeat, with the loss of 16,000 men killed, and several nobles, and their king David II. taken prisoner.

To the north-west of Neville's Cross stands BEAR PARK, anciently called Beaurepaire, one of the pleasure-houses of the priors of Durham, and remarkable for the ruins of a beautiful chapel, and other buildings adjoining, which have been thus described

by a late writer : " The chapel is 13 paces long, and eight wide ; the east window consists of three lights, circular at the top, and very plain ; there are three windows on each side, each divided by a mullion into two lights, framing on the outside square. The wall is strengthened with a buttress of neat hewn-stone work, between each window, and a cornice runs round the building of the zig-zag figure. There is a door on the north side of the chapel from the court. The walls of the chapel in the inside are ornamented with a regular succession of small round columns of pilasters, belted in the midst, the capitals filled with a garland of open-cut foliage of delicate work, from whence spring pointed arches ; three pilasters and two arches between each pair of windows ; the west end is equally finished with the pilasters and arches, and there is a small window in the centre. At each side of the east windows is a pedestal for a statue of considerable size. The apartment under the chapel is lighted by small square windows ; but as the floor of the chapel is gone, it is not easy to determine how it was constructed. Adjoining to the chapel, to the west, is a long building, the two gables of which are standing, having a large window of six lights to the south ; this was most probably the hall : on the north the remains of a building 20 paces in length, lighted to the east by three windows : this I conjecture was the dormitory ; the other remains are so ruined and confused as to render them totally indistinct. There is a door-case standing, which has been the entrance into the garden or some chief court, with the arms of the see in the centre."

Three miles west of the city of Durham, and to the right of the road, is BRANDON, a village situated in the vicinity of a high hill, from whence you have a most extensive prospect ; this place is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants, the number of which, according to the late return, was for the

hamlets of Brandon and Byshottles, 609, and of houses, 105. On the summit of the hill is a remarkable tumulus, of an oblong form, 120 paces in circumference at the bases, and about 24 feet in perpendicular height; but it does not appear that this tumulus was ever opened. It is now covered with a thick plantation of fir.

One mile to the south-west of Brandon, and four from Durham, is the village of BRANCEPETH, containing 68 houses, and 539 inhabitants. In the vicinity of this parish there is a medicinal spring of the vitriolic kind, and another which is strongly sulphureous.

To the south-west of the last-mentioned village is BRANCEPETH CASTLE. The old Castle, with the surrounding wall, has been almost entirely pulled down, and a new one is rapidly rising upon its site, which from all appearance is likely to equal in magnificence and grandeur any of the noble residences in the north of England. An immense number of workmen have been employed at it for the last three years, and it is likely to require other two years to complete it. That portion of the Old Castle which was suffered to remain entire, has been fitted up to afford a present residence to the family. In this part the apartments are of a very noble description, amongst which are the Baron's Hall, lighted at the sides by stained glass windows, and at the west-end by a richly stained glass window, in three beautiful compartments, representing three distinct views of the memorable battle of Neville's Cross, fought between the English and Scotch in 1346, in which Ralph Lord Neville, to whose family Brancepeth Castle and estates belonged, took a leading part. These windows were put up in 1821 by Mr. Collins of London. Considerable alterations are likely to take place in the disposition of the gardens, pleasure grounds,

&c. The park, which is well stocked with fine deer, has been lately enlarged by the addition of upwards of 100 acres of land. The Church, which is situated about 90 yards to the south of the Castle, is a plain old structure, containing nothing very remarkable. The Parsonage House is a neat modern building, looking over an extensive meadow in front, around which there is a beautiful gravel walk, half a mile in extent, overhung with sycamores, &c. which affords a delightful shaded walk during the summer months.

About one mile and a half to the south of Brancepeth Castle, across the Wear, is WHITWORTH, the seat of R. E. D. Shafto, Esq.

In the chancel of the river Wear, a little below Brancepeth, there are several large stones which are never covered, except when the river overflows; and over which, if water be poured, it will in a short time become brackish: and at Salt-water Hough, not far distant, there is a salt spring in the middle of the river, which is seen bubbling up when the water is low, and which tinges all the stones near it with a red colour; it is as salt as any brine, and when boiled produces a great quantity of bay salt.

Returning to the great road, at the distance of two miles and a half from Brancepeth, we pass through the village of WILLINGTON, situated 261 miles from London, and containing 45 houses, and 221 inhabitants.

About a mile and a half to the south-west of Willington is the village of HUNWICK. Near this village is the beautiful villa of HELMINGTON, the residence of the Rev. R. Spenser.

Five miles from Willington, and eleven and a half from Durham, is HARPERLY LANE HEAD, about two miles beyond which, on the right of our road, is BRADLEY HALL, the seat of T. Bowes, Esq.; half a mile from which is NEW HALL, late the residence

of John Garth, Esq. and at a short distance from the latter is GREENWELL HILL, the residence of Thomas Greenwell, Esq.

After crossing the Houslip Beck and Wescrow river, at the distance of about 15 miles from Durham, and 260 from London, we enter WOLSINGHAM, an irregular built market-town, pleasantly situated on the plains to the north of the Wear, on a point of land formed by the confluence of that river and the Wescrow. There is an endowed Grammar School for the education of eight poor boys. The present master is the Rev. P. Brownrigg, the curate, who like his predecessor, conducts it as a public boarding school. The inhabitants of this town, according to the late returns, amounted to 2197, and the houses to 390. It has a market on Tuesday, and the 2d of October.

Proceeding in a north-westerly direction, at the distance of three miles from Wolsingham, we pass by the hamlet of FROSTERLEY, where there is a beautiful stone bridge of three arches over the Wear. About a mile beyond which is ROGERLEY HALL, formerly the seat of R. Wright, Esq., but now occupied as a farm house.

About three miles from Frosterley, and 266 from London, is the town of STANHOPE, which has a market on Friday, and chiefly inhabited by miners. It is situated on the north banks of the river Wear. The Church is a plain and ancient fabric, standing on a rising ground to the north of the town. Tradition reports it as having been a fortress of remote origin, and demolished during the incursions of the Scots. There is now a beautiful building erected upon the summit of this eminence called the Castle. The grounds round the mount are clothed with wood, over which there is a fine prospect to the west and south from the Castle. It is the seat of C. Rippon, Esq.

To the east of the Castle, upon the same elevated terrace, has just been built a handsome mansion for the residence of the rector, at the sole expence of the present incumbent, Dr. Phillpotts. About 50 yards still farther to the east, and nearly in a line, is a handsome new mansion, built by the London Mining Company, for their agent, and also for the occasional residence of some of the wealthy proprietors. To the east of this has been built by Dr. Phillpotts, a neat house for the residence of the Curate of Stanhope. When Dr. P. came to the living, which is the richest in the county, the Parsonage House and Curate's were in such a dilapidated state, that he determined, at his own expence, to rebuild them. A short distance from the town, on the west, is a spacious old building, called Stanhope Hall, formerly the residence of the ancient family of Featherstonhaugh, the last of whom was slain at the battle of Hochstet. Stanhope is a small town, but has a spacious park, in which the Scots army encamped, when they were besieged by Edward III. In the returns under the population act, the inhabitants of Stanhope Quarter were enumerated at 1,584, and the houses at 185; the inhabitants of Stanhope Forest-quarter at 3,735, the houses at 436; the inhabitants of Stanhope Park-quarter 1,259, the houses at 148; and the inhabitants of Newlandside-quarter at 763, and the houses at 107.

To the south-east of Stanhope, on Bollihope Common, in the year 1749, a Roman altar was found, with the following inscription: *Silvano invicto sacrum C. Tetius Veturius Micianus præf. Alæ Sēbosiene, ob aprum eximiæ formæ captum, quem multi antecessores ejus prædari non potuerunt. Votum solvens lubentur posuit.* Several other antiquities have likewise been dug up in this district, which is called Weredale, and forms part of the west marches of the bishopric towards Westmoreland; it is well wooded, and though the upper parts be

not fertile for corn, yet it has fine pasture. The air, however, is rendered extremely unwholesome, from the vapours arising from the smelting mills in Bollihope, and the adjacent parts, the whole district abounding with lead, which is every where intimated by large parcels of that metal lying near the sides of the road.

Three miles from Stanhope is **EAST GATE**, a small village, containing 30 houses, and 150 inhabitants, built on the sides of the Rookhope Burn, over which is a stone bridge of one arch. To the north of East Gate, is the extensive vale of Rookhope, thickly populated with persons employed in the mines, and at the smelt mill.

Six miles from Stanhope is **WEST GATE**, a village occupied by miners. Across the Wear, about a mile farther west, is **ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL**, situated on the south of the river, in a narrow part of the vale, and though only a chapelry to Stanhope, has the privilege of a market, which appears to have been established for the convenience of the workmen employed in the neighbouring lead mines. The Chapel is a handsome structure, built by the late Sir W. Blacket, then lessee of the mines in the neighbourhood. There is a market here every Saturday, and a fair for cloth, &c. in March, on the Saturday after the miners' annual pay.

About a mile beyond St. John's Weardale, across the Wear, and to the right of our road, is **NEW HOUSE**, the residence of the agent of Colonel Beaumont, lessee of the lead mines in this district.

Proceeding in a north-westerly direction, at the distance of seven miles from St. John's Weardale, and 35 from Durham, on the right of our road, is **KILHOPE CROSS**, near which is the boundary between the counties of Durham and Cumberland.

The Bishop of Durham (Barrington), has lately built seven School Houses in different parts of Weardale, in which more than 600 children are

regularly taught. A permanent endowment of them has been given by the same munificent hand. This worthy and venerable prelate has built two large chapels in the wildest, but not the least populous, parts of Weardale, where, in common with the other inhabitants of that remote district, the children of these schools will be enabled to attend divine worship, and thus be habituated from their earliest years to join in the service of the church. One of these chapels, situated within the chapelry of St. John's, has been endowed by the Bishop; the other has become a chapel of ease to the parish church of Stanhope. The schools are all conducted upon Dr. Bell's system.

Journey from Durham to Barnard Castle; through Bishop Auckland.

On leaving Durham, we pass through Sunderland Bridge, one mile from which, on our right, is Holywell House, the property of William Russell, Esq. and occupied by Mr. Hunter, one of his agents; to the west of which, across the river, is the village of WHITWORTH, containing 16 houses, and 111 inhabitants.

At the distance of seven miles from Durham, on the right of the great road, is Old Park, the seat of R. Wharton, Esq.; about one mile to the southwest of which is *Binchester*, a manor belonging to the family of the Wrens. The present beautiful mansion was erected on the site of the old building about the end of the last century, by the Hon. Thomas Lyon, father of the present proprietor.

Returning to the turnpike road, after passing the Gaunless river, at the distance of about ten miles from Durham, we enter the town of BISHOP AUCKLAND, pleasantly situated on an eminence. Bishop Auckland is an ancient borough by prescription, the manor belonging to the bishops of Durham, who have a beautiful palace here, and by their steward hold a copyhold-court twice a-year,

wherein small debts under 40 shillings are recoverable. A Grammar-School was erected here by James I. on the petition of Ann Swyfte, who endowed it with a sum amounting to 10*l.* a-year. The School was rebuilt in the year 1783, and over it was erected, by subscription, a small elegant chapel, dedicated to St. Anne (the mother church being at St. Andrew, Auckland). A new tower has likewise been added to the west end of the chapel, at the expence of the present venerable bishop of the see, from an elegant design by Mr. Atkinson. A School was established here in 1772, by Edward Walton, a Quaker, for the education of twelve boys and girls, with the sum of 5*l.* to each of them on leaving school, to assist their parents to put them to business. Since that, eight more children have been added to the former number.

At the north angle of the town stands the Bishop's Palace or Castle, which, together with the courts and offices, covers about five acres. The entrance from the town is through a new Gothic gateway and skreen, designed by Mr. James Wyatt, which leads to a Gothic porch and vestibule. On the right is the Chapel, the interior of which has lately been decorated with a new altar-piece, and a painting of the Resurrection, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There is likewise in this chapel a handsome monument by Nollekins, to the memory of Bishop Trevor, who is represented in a sitting posture with a book in his hand. The other apartments of this palace are large and elegant, and are furnished with several fine paintings by Titian and other masters. Belonging to the palace are spacious gardens, with a hot-house, green-house, &c. and a very large and extensive park, containing, with the demesne, 800 acres, through which the river Gaunless has its course. At the north side of the park, the Gaunless is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, at the building of which, in 1757, a Roman urn of grey-

ish clay was discovered, filled with ashes, earth, and human bones.

The town of Bishop Auckland is situated 257 miles from London, and contains, according to the late returns, 394 houses, and 2,183 inhabitants, of whom 260 were returned as being employed in various trades. This is an increase of 373 since 1811. It has several manufactures of cotton and woollen, and a market on Thursday. The fairs for cattle, sheep, swine, &c. are on Holy Thursday, Corpus Christi, and Thursday before Old Michaelmas Day; for hiring of servants, are the two next Thursdays before Old May Day, and the two Thursdays next before Old Martinmas Day.

The town of Bishop Auckland has been very considerably improved by Bishop Barrington, who has, among innumerable acts of his munificence, built there, and liberally endowed, a school for the education of the children of the poor upon the Madras system. At this school young men are regularly educated to conduct schools upon Dr. Bell's plan in different parts of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, where they are becoming generally established. Attached to the Barrington School is a seminary for girls, who are not only taught the usual course of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but also sewing, knitting, and spinning. A handsome house has been built adjoining the school for the masters. In February, 1816, a Savings Bank was established here, which, as it was the first in the county, was rendered extensively useful, by connecting with it branch banks at the several towns and villages within the distance of five or six miles. The Bishop of Durham, Sir Robert J. Eden, and Robert Eden, Esq. are the trustees. The laudable example of Bishop Auckland was soon after followed by Durham, Darlington, Sunderland, South Shields, Lanchester, Stanhope, and Stockton, establishing similar institutions; the trustees

of each are composed of noblemen or gentlemen of extensive property in the county.

On the north-west side of this town is a handsome stone bridge, of two large arches, over the Wear, called **Newton Bridge**, built by Bishop Skirlaw, about the year 1403. On the north bank of the river, on an elevated situation, near the bridge, is **NEWTON CAP HALL**, a seat of Sir Gordon Drummond, K. C. B. The old mansion, which was situated near the north end of the bridge, has been lately pulled down, and the present more modern building erected about 600 yards further to the west.

One mile to the south of Bishop Auckland is **ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND**, a small village, containing 26 houses, and 119 inhabitants. The Church, which stands on a rising ground, in a valley near the banks of the Gaunless, is built in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end; it was formerly collegiate, under a vicar, with a chantry, and was the mother church to all the district called Aucklandshire; but, in the first year of Edward VI. it was dissolved, and the deanery and prebends, with the revenues, were vested in the crown; it is now a curacy, in the patronage of the bishop of Durham for the time being.

About two miles from the last-mentioned village is **ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND**, a chapelry belonging to the former parish, and containing 53 houses, and 220 inhabitants. There is an old mansion-house, formerly the residence of the family of Lord Auckland, but it is now occupied as a farm-house.

At the distance of half a mile from St. Helen's Auckland, we pass through the village of West Auckland, about five miles to the south-west of which is **RABY CASTLE**, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Darlington, situated on the east side of an extensive park, and commanding a beautiful prospect.

The Castle, which occupies a rising ground, with a rocky foundation, is surmounted with an embrasured

wall and parapet ; it is a noble massy building of its kind, uninjured by any modern alterations, inconsistent with the general taste of the original edifice; but simply magnificent, it strikes with its magnitude, which with its lofty walls, towers, and battlements, convey to the spectator an idea of the ancient grandeur of the feudal ages. The whole building, exclusive of the courts, covers an acre of ground, and the south front, which is from a design of Inigo Jones, is said to be the most beautiful specimen of the architecture of that time to be met with in England. The principal entrance is from the west, by a double gate and covered way, strengthened by a tower on each side, which are connected by a hanging gallery extending above the gate. This entrance leads to a square, in which is a great hall, supported by six pillars, the capitals diverging and running in ribs, along the arched roof; a staircase leads from this into another spacious apartment, in which it is reported 700 knights who held of the Nevilles were entertained at one time. The other apartments, though numerous, are exceeding convenient, and furnished in the most elegant manner. The windows of the drawing-room and dining-room are of fine plate glass, set in brass frames, which give them a most magnificent appearance. The kitchen is a square of 30 feet, having three chimneys, one for the grate, a second for stoves, the third, which is now stopped up, for the great cauldron. The top is arched, with a small cupola in the centre; it has likewise five windows, from each of which steps descend, but only in one instance to the floor; and a gallery runs round the whole interior of the fabric. "The ancient oven," says Pennant, "was of dimensions suited to the hospitality of those times; higher than a tall person, for the tallest may stand upright in it, and I think its diameter must be 15 feet. At present it is converted into a wine cellar, the sides being divided into ten parts, and each holding a hogshead of wine in bottles."

The park, pleasure grounds, and plantations of Raby, accord with the extent and dignity of the castle. The plantations near the house are on a rising ground, at one end of which are the dog-kennels, built in the gothic style, and finely ornamented. In the valley are several fine rows of tall trees; and in the midst of them is a farm-house, built likewise in the gothic taste; the farm-yard is excluded from the castle by an embattled screen, over the gateway of which is a rude sculpture of a bull, bearing an ensign and mantle, adorned with the Nevilles' arms. One of the terraces is upwards of 750 yards in length; and the fine sloping lawns terminate in woods rising to the summit of a hill, from whence there is a most extensive and delightful prospect.

In the autumn of the year 1806, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence, and in 1822 the Duke of Sussex, on a visit here, were received with all the splendour and hospitality for which this castle was noted in feudal times.

Adjoining to the Park, on the north side, is the hamlet of RABY, containing 45 houses, and 203 inhabitants; about one mile to the north of which is the village of COCKFIELD, containing 113 houses, and 533 inhabitants. At Cockfield Fell, near this place, are several lines and ancient intrenchments of unknown origin.

One mile to the south of Raby, and 264 from London, is the ancient town of STAINDROP, seated in a beautiful vale, and formerly a royal villa, as appears from Canute granting his mansion-house here to the monastery of Durham, as an offering at the holy shrine of St. Cuthbert.

The town has a weekly market on Saturday; and contains, according to the late returns, 247 houses, many of which are well-built, and 1273 inhabitants.

Three miles from Staindrop, on the right of our road, is STREATLAM CASTLE, the seat of the Countess of Strathmore.

In this castle Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes, Esq. was closely besieged for some days after he had stolen Lady Strathmore, the mother of the present Earl, from London. The park displays rich natural scenery, and has been considerably enlarged, by the late Lord Strathmore, who purchased the Stainton estate, from the family of the Huttons, which he united with it.

About four miles and a half from Staindrop, on the southern acclivity of an eminence, is the town of BARNARD CASTLE, originally built by Barnard Baliol, great grandfather to John Baliol, king of Scotland. The principal street is spacious, and near three-quarters of a mile in length; the houses are neat, being built with white stone. At the lower part of the market-place, stands an open structure of fine free-stone, covered with slate, and surrounded by an octagon colonnade, which serves as a stand for the market people; and here is held one of the greatest corn markets in the north of England. It was formerly famous for the manufacturing of white leather breeches, and for tammies or Scotch camblets, in the manufacture of which a number of weavers are yet employed, as well as in making stockings.

Here are four annual fairs, and a market on Wednesday. For the encouragement of agriculture, a society has been formed here which distributes annually prizes to the neighbouring farmers, &c. who have the best cultivated farms, the best stallion horse, bull, cow, heifer, tup, boar, sow, &c.

Barnard Castle is situated 246 miles from London, and contains, according to the late returns, 393 houses, and 3581 inhabitants, of whom 531 were returned as being employed in various trades. This is an increase of 595 in ten years.

The name of this town, and probably its origin, are derived from a formidable castle, erected, soon after the Conquest, on the summit of a rock on the west side of the town. Part of this castle is still

standing, from which it appears to have been a stately and magnificent structure. Its walls are venerably mantled with ivy, and enclose a very considerable area of an irregular figure. On the west side is a round tower of great magnitude, built with ashler stone, and now used as a shot manufactory. The vault over the tower-part still remains, and is finely constructed; but it is plain, and without ribs. The keep or inner part is protected by a vast moat, with a portal at one end. From the castle is a very beautiful view of the Tees, over which is a bridge of two arches, built in the year 1596.

This castle sustained a severe siege during the rebellion raised by the earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but the garrison were forced at last to surrender to the rebels, who granted them honourable terms.

The Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., resided some time in this castle, and founded a college in the town for a dean and ten priests, with lay-clerks and choristers.

About two miles from Barnard Castle, a sulphurated water springs from the crevices of a rock in the bed of the river Tees, on the Durham side. Used in the same way as the Harrogate-water, it has been known to cure obstinate eruptions.

A little to the north of Barnard Castle, is MARWOOD, formerly a considerable town, the whole district having originally been called by its name; but of this town there is scarcely any remains, except an old building, now used as a barn, said to have been the church.

*Journey from Earl's Bridge to Barnard Castle,
through Wolsingham.*

Crossing the Derwent at Earl's Bridge, we enter the county of Durham from Northumberland, about one mile from which is the village of MUGGLESWICK, a parish in Chester-ward, situated 264 miles

from London, and containing 57 houses, and 278 inhabitants.

About two miles to the west of Muggleswick is the township of EDMONDBYERS, situated on the Baranhope Beck, and containing 71 houses, and 358 inhabitants; about five miles beyond which, on the borders of Northumberland, is the village of HUNSTONWORTH, containing 47 houses, and 215 inhabitants.

Returning to the turnpike-road, at the distance of two miles and a half from Muggleswick, we pass through the hamlet of GOLD HILL, about six miles to the south-east of which is SATLEY, a hamlet with a chapel of ease, in the parish of Lanchester, situated 266 miles from London, and containing 22 houses, and 103 inhabitants.

Proceeding in a south-westerly direction, we regain our road at the distance of about one mile from Wolsingham; a short distance to the north-west of which is FAWN LEESSES, the seat of George Wooler, Esq., and BISHOP OAK, the seat of Robert Curry, Esq.

After crossing the Wear, at the distance of seven miles from Wolsingham, we pass through the hamlet of WEST PITTS, to the left of which is LYNsACK, the seat of J. Coates, Esq. about seven miles beyond which we enter the town of Barnard Castle.

*Journey from Sunderland to Gateshead; through
West Bolden.*

After crossing the bridge at Sunderland, we pass through Monk Wearmouth, about a mile from which is the village of Fullwell, from whence taking a westerly direction, at the distance of about two miles, we pass through the hamlet of East Bolden, one mile beyond which is WEST BOLDEN, a parish in Chester ward, situated 281 miles from London, and containing 140 houses, and 733 inhabitants.

Three miles and a half from the last-mentioned place, on the right of our road are the two townships of HIGH and LOWHEWORTH, forming a pa-

ish in Chester ward, situated 275 miles from London. About one mile and a half from Heworth we enter the town of Gateshead.

Journey from Sunderland Bridge to Pierce Bridge, through Merrington.

At the distance of two miles from Sunderland Bridge, on the right of the road, is the village of TUDHOE, with Tudhoe House, the residence of Mr. George Simpson, who has the superintendance of two extensive and fashionable seminaries in the healthy village, one of which is for young ladies, the other for young gentlemen. About two miles and a half farther is the extensive village of MERRINGTON, situated on the ridge of a hill, 257 miles from London.

Nearly two miles to the south-east of Merrington is WINDLESTON, the seat of Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart.; the mansion is situated on a gentle ascent, with an eastern aspect, and contains a valuable collection of antiquities.

About three miles from Merrington, on the right of the road, is the village of ELDON, containing 24 houses, and 94 inhabitants. About two miles from Eldon is the village of MIDDRIDGE. Here a large Free School has lately been built and endowed by Bishop Barrington, in which the Madras system has been introduced. The School House has since been licensed, and is now a Chapel of Ease to St. Helen's Auckland. Two miles to the south of Middridge, on the left, is HEIGHINGTON, a parish in Darlington ward, containing 313 houses, and 1383 inhabitants. One mile to the west is the village of REDWORTH.

Two miles and a half from Heighington is DENTON, a hamlet belonging to the parish of Gainford, 247 miles from London. About half a mile to the east of this village is WALWORTH CASTLE, formerly a seat of the Nevilles, but lately in the possession of J. Harrison, Esq. who purchased it some time since of M. Stephenson, Esq. It is at present the resi-

dence of General Aylmer, the son-in-law of the late Mr. Harrison. Three miles beyond the last-mentioned village we arrive at the hamlet of Pierce Bridge.

Journey from Stockton to Barnard Castle ; through Darlington.

On leaving Stockton we proceed in a westerly direction, and, at the distance of about three miles, after crossing the Hartburn Beck, at the hamlet of Hartburn, pass through the village of ELTON, situated 246 miles from London, and containing 21 houses, and 105 inhabitants.

Nearly two miles beyond ELTON is the village of LONG NEWTON, which contains 64 houses, and 338 inhabitants : one mile and a half from which is the village of SADBERGE, situated on an eminence.

About two miles from Sadberge, we pass through the village of HAUGHTON, containing 93 houses, and 466 inhabitants.

Two miles from Haughton is the town of Darlington, on leaving which to the left of our road is GRANGE HALL, the seat of G. Allan, Esq. The mansion, which is pleasantly situated near the Skern river, is a handsome modern building, and contained, till lately, a very extensive museum of natural history and other curiosities. The museum has been purchased by the Members of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

At the distance of about four miles from Darlington, in the turnpike road, is the village of HIGH CONSLIFFE, containing 49 houses, and 245 inhabitants. One mile from hence we pass through the village of Pierce Bridge ; four miles to the west of which, in a delightful valley, watered by the Tees, is the village of GAINFORD.

About one mile and a half from Gainford, on the right of our road is SELLABY HALL, a beautiful villa, built of free-stone and blue slate by the late Earl of Darlington. It is at present the residence of Jacob Maude, Esq.

Two miles and a half from Gainford, on the ridge of a hill, rising from the Tees, is the village of WINSTON, containing 48 houses, and 287 inhabitants. At this place is a handsome stone bridge, of one arch, over the river.

Two miles to the south-west of the last-mentioned village, on the north bank of the Tees, is the township and chapelry of WHORLETON; about four miles from which is the town of Barnard Castle.

Journey from Barnard Castle to Harwood.

On leaving Barnard Castle, at the distance of three miles, to the left of our road, is SHIPLEY HOUSE, formerly a hunting seat of James II. but now belonging to the Countess of Strathmore.

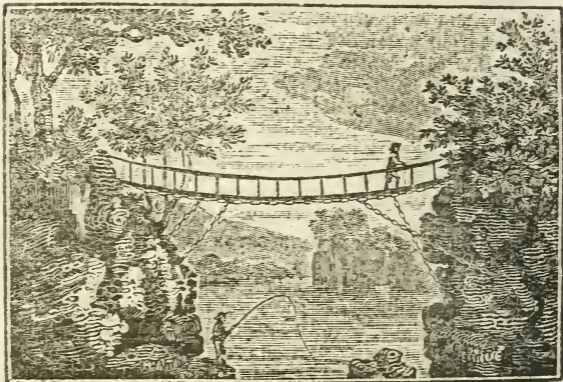
About one mile and a half from hence is the township of EGGLESTON, containing 68 houses, and 464 inhabitants. On the banks of the river contiguous to this town is EGGLESTON HOUSE, the seat of W. Hutchinson, Esq.

To the north of Eggleston, are several extensive works for refining, smelting, and reducing lead.

At the distance of three miles and a half from Eggleston is the town of MIDDLETON, singularly situated among hills, and extending in somewhat of an oval form, round an extensive green. The Church is an ancient but small structure, the parish, however, extends nearly 20 miles from west to east, and between two and three from north to south; the whole of the northern half of which is one series of lead mines. The houses in this township, according to the late returns, were 166, and the number of inhabitants 1263, the chief of whom are employed in mining. A Free School has lately been built and endowed here, by the London Mining Company, for the education of the children of persons employed in their extensive mines in the neighbourhood.

Near this town is a dangerous ford into Yorkshire, called Step Ends; two miles beyond which is Winch Bridge, constructed with wood, and suspended over

the Tees, on two iron chains, which reach from side to side, and are secured in the rocks to prevent it from vibrating; this bridge is 70 feet in length, though scarcely more than two feet broad, and its height above the river, which falls in repeated cascades, is 50 feet.



About three miles from this bridge is the sublime cataract, called High Force, which darting its waters over a huge rock of black marble, upwards of 80 feet in height, precipitates itself into several caverns, excavated in the solid rock, by the force and boiling of the waters at the bottom of the fall. The clouds of spray arising from the descending waters assume, when enlightened by the beams of the sun, all the variegated colours of the rainbow, and the noise of the fall may be heard many miles round the country.

The Cauldron Spout, another cataract, about four miles above the last-mentioned fall, is likewise worth the traveller's notice.

Returning to the turnpike-road, at the distance of nine miles from Middleton, and 263 from London,

in a mountainous part of the country, is the small village of HARWOOD, about three miles beyond which we enter the county of Cumberland.

NORHAMSHIRE,

Is a detached part of the county of Durham, being situated, together with Islandshire, at the northern extremity of Northumberland. It is about six miles in length from north to south, and contains, according to the late returns, 725 houses, and 3906 inhabitants, of whom 398 were returned as being employed in agriculture.

The principal towns and villages in Norhamshire, are Norham, Cornhill, Horncliffe, and Shoreswood.

NORHAM is situated on the banks of the river Tweed, near the mouth of the Till, about six miles to the south-west of Berwick; it is a place of great antiquity, said anciently to have been called *Ubban-ford*, and to have been built in the eighth century, by Egfrid, bishop of Lindisfarne. Its church had formerly the privilege of sanctuary, and in it was interred the remains of king Cealwolf, which were removed from Lindisfarne. On the top of a steep rock are the remains of the castle, which was built by Ralph Flambard, bishop of Durham; it was moated round, and erected to preserve his diocese from the frequent incursions of the Scotch moss-troopers. In the outermost wall, which was the largest in circuit, were placed several turrets toward the river, and within this wall was a second of much greater strength, which had in the middle of it a high keep. The whole of this castle is now in ruins; at one end, however, there is a large tower nearly entire, and those parts of the walls that are still remaining, shew that it was a regular, strong, well-built fortification. This castle has often suffered the fortune of war, by the incursions of the Scots, being many times taken and destroyed, and as often retaken by the English, and rebuilt. The last attack upon it was previous to the battle of Flodden Field, when the Scots attempted to take it, but

could only effect the destruction of the outer-works. Norham consists chiefly of one long wide street, and contains 178 houses, and 901 inhabitants.

CORNHILL, is a township and chapelry belonging to the former place, from which it is distant about six miles south-west, and 333 miles from London, at a small distance from the river Tweed, over which it has a large bridge of six arches, of white free-stone. A small but neat Church, stands in the centre of the village, which contains 163 houses, and 863 inhabitants. It has a fair on the 6th of December, for mercantile goods and shepherd's suits.

HORNCLIFFE is likewise a township belonging to the parish of Norham: it is situated on the banks of the Tweed, four miles from Berwick, and 337 from London.

SHORESWOOD, another hamlet belonging to Norham, is situated 337 miles from London, and contains 52 houses, and 261 inhabitants.

ISLANDSHIRE,

Is situated to the east of Norhamshire, and includes the parishes of Ancroft, Kyloe, Tweedmouth, and Holy Island, which contains 1,347 houses, and 7,856 inhabitants.

ANCROFT is situated six miles from Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 334 from London, and contains 255 houses, and 1,378 inhabitants. About two miles to the south-east of this place is HAGGERSTON, the seat of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart.

KYLOE is situated about five miles from Belford, and 330 from London, and contains 185 houses, and 990 inhabitants.

TWEEDMOUTH is an irregular built town, situated 340 miles from London, opposite to Berwick, to which it may be considered as a suburb: it has a neat chapel, and contains 759 houses, and 4,673 inhabitants. Here is a handsome bridge over the Tweed, of 15 arches, and 947 feet long.

END OF TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE COUNTY OF
NORTHUMBERLAND.

Containing an Account of its

Situation,	Minerals,	Markets,
Extent,	Fisheries,	Curiosities,
Towns,	Manufactures,	Antiquities,
Roads,	Commerce,	Biography,
Rivers,	Agriculture,	Natural History,

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE :

Exhibiting,

The Direct and principal Cross Roads,

Inns and Distance of Stages,

Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats.

Forming a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

Also,

A LIST OF THE FAIRS ;

And an Index Table,

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns
from London, and from each other.

BY GEORGE ALEXANDER COOKE,

Editor of the Universal System of Geography.

Illustrated with

A MAP OF THE COUNTY.

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INDEX OF COMPUTED DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN,

In the County of Northumberland.

The names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the distance.

	<i>Allendale,</i>	<i>Belford,</i>	<i>Bellingham,</i>	<i>Berwick,</i>	<i>Haltwhistle,</i>	<i>Hexham,</i>	<i>Morpeth,</i>	<i>Newcastle,</i>	<i>North Shields,</i>	<i>Rothbury,</i>	<i>Wooler,</i>	<i>Distant from London.</i>	<i>Miles,</i>
<i>Alswick,</i>	50												308
<i>Belford,</i>	64	15											322
<i>Bellingham,</i>	24	33	48										300
<i>Berwick,</i>	66	29	15	63									337
<i>Haltwhistle,</i>	14	50	69	23	78								315
<i>Hexham,</i>	9	42	57	15	71	14							285
<i>Morpeth,</i>	38	19	34	25	48	40	28						289
<i>Newcastle,</i>	29	34	49	31	63	37	20	15					274
<i>North Shields,</i>	35	40	55	37	69	43	26	21	6				281
<i>Rothbury,</i>	36	10	25	24	39	41	30	14	29	35			304
<i>Wooler,</i>	55	18	8	44	16	62	50	32	47	53	17		320

INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

<i>Bounded by</i>	<i>Extent</i>	<i>Contains</i>	<i>Sends to Parliament</i>	<i>Produce and Manufactures.</i>
Scotland on the north-west.	It extends in length from north to south 64 miles.	6 Wards, 3 Boroughs,	Eight Members, <i>viz.</i>	This county abounds more with coal than any other in the kingdom. Here are also mines of lead and copper, and the mountains produce excellent timber in great plenty.
On the east by the German Sea.	Its breadth 48 miles.	9 Market-towns.	2 for the County,	
On the south by Durham and Cumberland.	In circumference about 230 miles.	And 157,101 inhabitants.	2 for the town of Newcastle,	The principal manufactures are those which depend on the collieries, such as glass works, potteries, iron founderies, &c.
And on the west by Cumberland.	Its form that of an unequal triangle.		2 for Morpeth, And 2 for Berwick-upon-Tweed	

NORTHUMBERLAND is included in the northern circuit, in the province of York, and in the diocese of Durham.

AN ITINERARY

of all the

DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS

IN

NORTHUMBERLAND.

In which are included the STAGES, INNS, and GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R and L.

JOURNEY FROM BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, TO NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, THROUGH ALNWICK.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, to Cross the River Tweed.			Inns — Kings Arms, Red- Lion.
Tweedmouth At Tweedmouth on R. a T. R. to Coldstream.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Haggerston	$6\frac{1}{2}$		At Haggerston, Sir Carnaby Haggerston, bart. L. Low Lowlin, and about three quarters of a mile farther High Lowlin, seats of A: Gregson, esq. R.
— — — Fenwick	3	10	
Detchon BELFORD At Welford on R. a. T. R. to Wooler.	$2\frac{3}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$ 15	— — — Onslow, esq. L.
— — — Warrenford	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$	Bells Hill, J. Pratt, esq. R. Edderston Hall, C. B. Forster, esq. L. Twizzel House, G. Selby, esq. R.

Charlton <i>Cross the Aln River</i>	4	23½	Charlton Hall, Col. Ker. L.
ALNWICK	6¼	29½	Inn—White Swan. Alnwick Castle, Duke of North- umberland. L.
Newton — — —	5¼	35¼	At Newton, Rev. Mr. Cook. Swarland Hall, A. Davi- son, esq. R.
Felton Bridge — — —	3¼	38½	Felton Park, R. Riddell, esq. R. Acton, Abraham Lisle, esq. L. At Thirston, T. Smith, esq. L. and about one mile further, Eshot Hall. — Compton, esq.
Causway Park New Hall, Ersdon Moor.	4	42½	Causway Park. — Ogle, esq. R.
Loaning, T. G. On R. a T. R. to Edinburgh, by Coldstream	3¼	46½	
MORPETH At Morpeth on R. a T. R. to Jed- burgh. At the end of Mor- peth, cross the Wensbeck River.	2	48½	Inns — Phœnix, Queen's- Head.
Clifton	3	51½	
Stannington	2	53½	Stannington Vale, J. Hall, esq. R.
Stannington Bridge Cross the Blythe River. — — —	½	54	Blagden, Sir Matth. White Ridley, bart. R.

Shotton Edge	1½	55½	
Six Mile House	2	57½	
— — —			Gosforth Hall, C. Brand-
Ewes Bridge	2½	60	ling, esq. L. At a dis-
Gosforth, T. G.	½	60½	tance, Wolsington, —
NEWCASTLE UPON			Bell, esq. R.
TYNE.	3	63½	Inns.—Cock, Crown and
At the entrance of			Thistle, Queen's - Head,
Newcastle, on R.			Shakspeare, Turk's-Head.
a T. R. to Jed-			
burgh, and a lit-			
tle farther the			
military road to			
Carlisle. On L.			
a T. R. to Tyne-			
mouth.			

JOURNEY FROM CORNHILL TO MORPETH,
THROUGH WOOLER.

Cornhill to			Three miles beyond Cornhill,
At Cornhill 'on L.			Pallingsburn Hall, G.
a T. R. to			Askew, esq. L. One mile
Tweedmouth.			farther, Etall Hall, W. H.
Millfield	7	7	Ker, esq. and a little far-
Four miles beyond			ther, Ford Castle, Lord
Milfield on R. a			Delaval. On R. Flodden-
T. R. to Kelso.			field, noted for a battle
			between the Scots and
			English, in 1513.
— — —			Langton, John Davidson,
Cross the Glen Ri-			esq. R. and a mile and a
ver.			half farther, Ewart Hall,
			H. St. Paul, esq. L.
WOOLER	5½	12½	Lady Silvertop, L. and far-
At Wooler on L. a			ther on Weetwood, John
T. R. to Ber-			Orde, esq.
wick.			
— — —			Earl Robert Selby, esq. L.

Wooler Haugh Head	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tilbury Tower, H. Collingwood, esq. and farther on, Chillingham Castle, Earl of Tankerville, L. On R. a fine view of the Cheviot Hills. Farther on Ilderton, S. Ilderton, esq. R. beyond which is Roddam, Admiral Roddam.
Percy's Cross Glanton	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	Glanton Pyke, J. Mills, esq. R. Shawden, William Hargrave, esq. L.
Cross the <i>Aln</i> River.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Eslington, Sir Thomas Liddell, bart. and Callaby, John Clavering, esq. R.
Whittingham	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	
Rimside Moor, Guide Post. On R. a T. R. to Rothbury, on L. to Alnwick.	4	29	On L. is a view of the Tower at Alnwick.
Rimside House, on Rimside Moor.	$\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Long Framlington	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	
Low Framlington	1	34	
Weldon Bridge Cross the <i>Coquet</i> river.	$\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Langhorsley, T. G.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	— Riddell, esq. R. and about two miles to the L. of the road, Causeway Park, — Ogle, esq.
Loaning, T. G. On L. a T. R. to Edinburgh, by Berwick.	5	42	
MORPETH At the entrance of Morpeth, on R. a T. R. to Edinburgh, by Jedburgh.	2	44	Inns.—Phœnix, and Queen's Head.

JOURNEY FROM WINDRUM INN TO
WOOLER,

THROUGH KIRK NEWTON.

Mindrum Inn to <i>Cross the Glen</i> <i>river.</i>			
Kilham	2	2	<i>Paston, Col. Selby, R. On</i> <i>L. the battle of Chevy</i> <i>Chace, was fought, in</i> <i>1436.</i>
— — —			<i>Flodden Field, noted for a</i> <i>battle between the Scots</i> <i>and English, in 1513, L.</i>
Kirk Newton	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Lanton, — Davison, esq. L.</i>
— — —			<i>Placed in commemoration of</i> <i>a battle fought between</i> <i>the English and Scots, in</i> <i>1415.</i>
Battle Stone	$1\frac{1}{4}$	6	
Akeld	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>A little beyond</i> <i>Akeld, on L. a T.</i> <i>R. to Edinburgh,</i> <i>thro' Coldstream.</i>			
WOOLER	$2\frac{1}{4}$	10	<i>Lady Silvertop, L. and far-</i> <i>ther on, Weetwood, John</i> <i>Orde, esq.</i>
<i>At Wooler, on</i> <i>L. a T. R. to Ber-</i> <i>wick.</i>			

JOURNEY FROM LUMSDEN TO MORPETH,

THROUGH ELSDON.

Lumsden to			
Buryness	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Bagrave	$5\frac{1}{2}$	8	
<i>A little beyond</i> <i>Bagrave, on R.</i> <i>a T. R. to Cor-</i> <i>bridge.</i>			
Otterburn	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	
Elsdon	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Harwood Head	$3\frac{1}{2}$	17	
— — —			<i>Roadley Castle, — R.</i>

<p>About two miles beyond Harwood Head, on R. a T. R. to Chollerton; and one mile farther, on R. a T. R. to Newcastle, on L. to Alnwick.</p> <p>Long Whitton</p> <p>Three miles beyond Long Whitton, on R. a T. R. to Hartburn.</p>	6½	23½	<p>Rev. Walter Trevelyan, F. At Nether Whitton, W. Trevelyan, esq. L.</p>
<p>— — —</p> <p>Mitford</p> <p>MORPETH</p> <p>At Morpeth, on L. a T. R. to Alnwick, on R. to Newcastle.</p>	6 3	29½ 32½	<p>Meldon Park, — R.</p> <p>Inns—Phanix, and Queen's Head.</p>

JOURNEY FROM BAGRAVE TO THE GREEN HEAD INN,

THROUGH CORBRIDGE.

<p>Baggrave to Troughend</p> <p>Tone Pitt Inn</p>	2½ 8¾	2½ 11¼	<p>Carey Coats, D. Shafto, esq. L. Tone, William Hodgson, esq. R.</p>
<p>Collell</p> <p>At Collell, on R. a T. R. to Chollerton, on L. to Morpeth</p> <p>Wheat Sheaf Inn</p> <p>Here you cross the military road from Newcastle to Cartisle.</p>	4½ 4	15¾ 19¾	<p>Swinburn Castle, T. Riddell, esq. R. Hallington Hall, C. Soulsey, esq. L.</p>

Corbridge Cross the Tyne river. About a mile be- yond Corbridge, on R. a T. R. to Herham.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	At Sandhoe, Edward Charl- ton, esq. T. Huggenton, esq. and John Herring- ton, esq. R.
Riding At Riding, on L. a T. R. to Newcastle.	2	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. Bainbridge, esq. and M. Hedley, esq.
Uthank Green Head Inn	5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{4}$	Minster Acres, J. Silvertop, esq. R. Black Hedley, N. Hopper, esq. L.

JOURNEY FROM NEWCASTLE TO HARWOOD-HEAD,

THROUGH PONTELAND.

Newcastle to Newbiggen Hollirweil	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fenham Hall, William Ord, esq. L.
Ponteland	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Woolsington, M. Bell, esq. R. Two miles on L. North Dis- sington, Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq.
West Gate Nun Hill	3 1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Benridge, Captain Dixon, R. and farther on Kirk- ley, dean of Winchester. Belsay Castle, Sir Charles Monk, bart, L.
Bogg Corridge Canboe On R. a T. R.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ 21	Capheaton Castle, Sir John Swinburn, bart. L. Near, on L. Willington, John Trevelyan, esq. and

to Morpeth, on L. to Chollerton.			a mile farther to the L. Little Harle Tower, Rev. Lord Charles Aynsley; be- yond which is Kirk Harle, Sir William Loraine, bart.
Kirkhill	2	23	
Half a mile far- ther, on R. a T. R. to Morpeth.			
Harwood Head	3½	26½	

JOURNEY FROM HEXHAM TO BELLINGHAM,

THROUGH CHOLLERTON.

HEXHAM to			Inns—Bull, Golden Lion.
At Hexham, on R. a T. R. to Newcastle, on L. to Carlisle.			
Cross the river Tyne.			
Picts Wall	1	4	
On R. to New- castle, on L. to Carlisle.			
Chollerton	1½	5½	Swinburn Castle, R. Rid- dell, esq. R. and about two miles beyond, on L. near Simonburn, Nunwick, J. Allgood, esq. and a little farther on R. Chipchase Castle, — Reed, esq.
At Chollerton, on R. a T. R. to Morpeth.			
Barryford	1	6½	
Near Wark, cross the North Tyne.			
Wark	4¾	11¼	Tone, William Hodgson, esq. R.
— — —			Lee Hall, — Charlton, esq.
BELLINGHAM	4	15½	

JOURNEY FROM NEWCASTLE TO GLENWHELT,

THE MILITARY ROAD.

NEWCASTLE to			Inns—Cock, Crown and Thistle, Queen's Head, Shakspeare, and Turk's Head.
			About two miles from Newcastle, Fenham Hall, William Owd, esq. R.
Denton Bourne	3	3	Denton Hall, George Montagu, esq.
West Denton	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>At West Denton, on L. the old road to Carlisle.</i>			
Chapel Hill	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Heddon on the Wall	3	7	On the banks of the Tyne, Close House, Col. Bewick, L. and about a mile farther, Wylam, C. Blackett, esq.
			Routchester, — Archdeacon, esq. L.
Harlow Hill	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	Camp Hill, L.
Wall Houses	$2\frac{1}{4}$	13	
<i>At Wall Houses, on L. a T. R. to Hexham.</i>			
Halton	2	15	
Red House	1	16	
Wheat Sheaf Inn	$\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>On R. a T. R. to Jedburgh, on L. to Corbridge.</i>			
Portgate	$\frac{1}{2}$	17	
Hill Head	3	20	
Cholerford Bridge	1	21	

At <i>Cholerford</i> Bridge, on L. a T. R. to <i>Hexham</i> , on R. to <i>Roth-</i> <i>bury</i> .			
Cross the North Tyne river.			
Walwick	1	22	On R. — <i>Dixon, esq. and</i> <i>farther to the R. Swin-</i> <i>burn Castle, R. Riddell,</i> <i>esq. Nunwick, James All-</i> <i>good, esq. and Chipchace,</i> <i>— Reed, esq.</i>
Carabrough	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$24\frac{3}{4}$	
Caraw	1	$25\frac{3}{4}$	
Kennel	$3\frac{1}{4}$	29	
— — —			<i>Greenly Lough, R.</i>
High Shields	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	
Whin Shields	$\frac{1}{2}$	32	
Division of the road.	5	37	
On L. a T. R. to <i>Hexham</i> .			
Glenwhelt	1	38	

JOURNEY FROM PRUDHOE TO GLENWHELT,

THROUGH HEXHAM AND HALTWHISTLE.

Prudhoe to Riding	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	<i>The Castle, a beautiful ruin</i> <i>belonging to the Duke of</i> <i>Northumberland.</i>
About two miles beyond Riding, on R. a T. R. to <i>Cor-</i> <i>bridge</i> .			
Devilstone, or Dilston	3	$7\frac{3}{4}$	Here are the ruins of the <i>Earl of Derwentwater's</i> <i>seat, forfeited in the re-</i> <i>bellion of 1745.</i>
Cross Devil Wa- ter to			
HEXHAM	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Inns— <i>Bull, Golden Lion.</i> <i>The Abbey, Colonel Thomas</i> <i>Richard Beaumont.</i>
At <i>Hexham</i> , on R. a T. R. to <i>Jed-</i>			

burgh, on L. to Allen's Ford; and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles be- yond Hexham, on L. a T. R. to Ald- stone.			
Half Lot	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Beaufront, John Errington, esq. R.
Haydon	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Cross the South Tyne river.</i>			
Crowhall	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	Across the Tyne, Ridley Hall, — Lowe, esq. L.
Barden Mills	1	$19\frac{1}{2}$	
Henshaw	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{3}{4}$	Across the Tyne, Uthank Hall, W. Tweddle, esq. L.
Milkridge	1	$21\frac{3}{4}$	
HALTWHISTLE	3	$24\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>At Haltwhistle, on L. a T. R. to Aldstone.</i>			
<i>Division of the road.</i>			
	2	$26\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>On R. to New- castle, the Mili- tary Road.</i>			
Glenwhelt	1	$27\frac{1}{4}$	

JOURNEY FROM WHITLEY TO HALTWHISTLE,

THROUGH KNARESDALE.

Whitley to			Whitley Castle.
Thornhope	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Knaresdale	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the South Tyne.</i>			
Featherstone			
Castle	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	
HALTWHISTLE	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	

JOURNEY FROM GREEN GATE TO ALNWICK,

THROUGH HEXHAM AND ROTHBURY.

Green Gate to Near Catten, on R. a T. R. to Allendale.			Between Green Gate and Catten, on L. Whitefield Hall.
Catten	5½	5½	
Scotland	5½	11	
Half a mile be- yond Scotland, on L. a T. R. to Car- lisle, turn on R. to			
HEXHAM	3	14	Inns—Bull, Golden Lion. The Abbey, Col. Thomas Richard Beaumont.
At Hexham, on R. a T. R. to Newcastle.			
Cross the South Tyne river.			
Wall	3½	17½	
Picts Wall	½	18	
Cross the Mili- tary Highway			
On R. a T. R. to Newcastle; on L. to Carlisle.			
Chollerton	1	19	On L. near Simonburn, Nun- wick, James Allgood, esq.; and farther to the L. Chipchuce Castle, — Reed, esq.
On L. a T. R. to Bellingham.			
Within half a mile of Collet Cross the Watling Street Road, on L. to Jedburgh, on R. to Witton-le-Wear.			

— — —			Swinburne Castle, R. Riddell, esq. L.
Collet	3	22	Hallington Hall, C. Soulsby, esq. R.
— — —			Barrington Hall, Sir G. Shaftoe, bart. R.
Thrivewell	5	27	Capheaton Castle, Sir J. E. Swynburn, bart. R.
— — —			Sir William Loraine, bart. and on L. at Little Harle, Right Hon. Lord G. Aynsley.
Kirk Harle	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wallington, Sir John Trevelyan, bart. L.
— — —			
Camboe	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	
At Camboe, on R. a T. R. to Newcastle, on L. to Jedburgh; and a mile farther on R. to Morpeth.			
Division of the road.			
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	On R. Roadley Castle.
On L. to Jedburgh, on R. to Morpeth.			
Roadley Shield	1	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Coldrife	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	
Near Rothbury, cross the Coquet river.			
ROTHBURY	5	44	
Rimside Moor			
Guide Post	4	48	Crossing Rimside Moor, you have a view of the tower at Alnwick. Rimside House, an inn, lies half a mile on R. of the Guide

On R. a T R.
to Rimside House,
thence to Mor-
peth; on L. to
Whittingham.

Lemington Hall
ALNWICK

$3\frac{1}{2}$	$51\frac{1}{2}$
$4\frac{1}{2}$	56

Post; and the Castle
Inn, at Whittingham,
four miles to the L.

Inn—White Swan.
The Castle, Duke of Nor-
thumberland.

END OF THE ITINERARY.

LIST OF ALL THE FAIRS
IN
NORTHUMBERLAND.

Allentown.—May, 10, November, 14. horned cattle, horses, linen cloth, green and dry hides.

Alnwick.—Palm-Sunday-eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlary; May 12, (if on Sunday, the Saturday before) horned cattle, horses, and pedlary; Last Monday in July, horned cattle, horses, linen, and woollen cloth; First Tuesday in October, horned cattle, horses, and pedlary; October 28, cattle; Saturday before Christmas-day, shoes, hats, poultry, and woollen cloth.

Belford.—Tuesday before Whitsunday, August, 23, for black cattle, sheep, and horses.

Berwick.—Friday in Trinity Week, for black cattle and horses.

Bellingham.—Saturday after September 15, for horned cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.

Elsden.—August 26, for horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth.

Haltwhistle.—May 14, November 22, for horned cattle chiefly, few horses, or sheep, linen, woollen, and Scotch-cloth.

Harbottle, near Rothbury.—September 19, for horned cattle, great quantities of linen and Scotch cloth.

Hexham.—August 5, November 8, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlary, linen, and woollen cloth of all sorts.

Morpeth.—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday se'n-night before Whitsunday (Wednesday for horned cattle, Thursday for sheep, Friday for horses, &c.) Wednesday before July 22, for a few horned cattle: a very small fair.

Newcastle.—August 12, nine days, October 29, nine days, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, the first three days, cloth, woollen, and various other goods to the end; November 22, town fair.

Ovingham.

- Ovingham*.—April 26, October 26, for swine, fat and lean.
- Rothbury*.—Friday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, October, 2 ; All Saints, November, 1, horned cattle, linen and woollen cloth.
- Saint Ninian*, near Fenton.—September 27, for black cattle, sheep ; July 4, for hogs, linen and woollen cloth.
- Stagshawbank*.—Whitsun Eve, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep ; July 4, for hogs, linen and woollen cloth from Scotland.
- Stanfordham*.—Second Thursday in April, August 15, if a Thursday ; if not, on the Thursday after, for horned cattle and swine.
- Warkwarth*.—St. Mark, April 25, if on Thursday ; if not on Thursday before for hats, shoes, few pedlary, linen, and woollen cloth. Old Michaelmas, if on Thursday ; if not, Thursday before ; November 22, for horned cattle, shoes, hats, and pedlar's goods.
- Weelwood Bank*, near Wooler—Whit-Tuesday, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and mercantile goods.
- Whittingham*.—September 4, for black cattle, horses, and mercantile goods.
- Wooler*.—May 4, October 17, for cattle, horses, sheep, and mercantile goods.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, AND
CLIMATE.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a maritime county, being bounded on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the rivers Derwent and Tyne, which separate it from Durham; on the north and west by the river Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and other mountains, by which it is divided from Scotland; and on the south-west by part of Cumberland. Its general form is that of a triangle, the sides of which are unequal. It measures from north to south about 64 miles, from east to west 48 miles; it is about 230 miles in circumference, and is reckoned to contain 817,200 acres.

The air is not so cold as might be expected from its situation so far to the north; for as it lies between the German and Irish seas, in the narrowest part of England, it has the advantage of being warmed by the sea-vapours; and hence the snow seldom lies long, except in the most northern parts, and on the tops of the lofty mountains. The air is also more salubrious than might be imagined in a country bordering on the sea, as appears from the strength, robust health, and longevity of the inhabitants. This advantage is attributed to the soil on the coast, which being sandy and rocky, does not emit such noxious vapours as those that constantly rise from mud and ouze.

NAME AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

This county received its name from the Saxons, by whom it was called *Northan-Humber-Land*, signifying the land or county north of the Humber. It was anciently of much greater extent than at present, comprehending Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire,

cashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland, and was a distinct kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy.

At the time of the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this county, with several others adjoining, was inhabited by the Ottadinini, Ottadeni, or Ottatini, a people supposed to have been so called from their situation near the river Tyne, who, being uneasy under the Roman government, conspired with the Caledonians, in the reign of the Emperor Severus, and threw off the yoke; at which that prince was so provoked, that having assembled his army to reduce them, he ordered the soldiers to give them no quarter; but his death prevented the execution of this inhuman command, and the Britons were left masters of this province, till Theodosius, some time after, landing in England, reduced them. Under the Romans Northumberland made part of the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*.

The Romans having withdrawn their forces, the Britons, who had been exhausted by the bravest of their youth having been sent abroad to fight the battles of the Romans, were obliged to call in the Saxons to assist them against the Scots and Picts; but the Saxons, having vanquished their enemies, settled here themselves, and divided part of the island into seven kingdoms, of which Northumberland was one of the chief, and was afterwards called *Bernicia*. It was first brought under the Saxon yoke by *Offa*, the brother of *Hengist*, and his son *Jebusa*.

This county lying on the borders of Scotland, whose inhabitants often made inroads into it, partly for conquest and partly for pillage, it was at length found necessary to constitute particular governors to guard and defend the borders, and these were called lords of the East, West, and Middle Marshes; at the same time every man possessed of great wealth found himself obliged to provide a castle or some kind of fortress for his own safety.

The

The population of this county consisted, according to the late returns, of 157,101 persons viz. 73,307 males; and 83,744 females; of whom 25,738 were returned, as being employed in trade, manufactures or handicraft; and 23,190 in agriculture. The county of Northumberland returns eight members to Parliament; viz. two for the county; two for the town of Newcastle; two for Morpeth; and two for Berwick-upon-Tweed.

RIVERS.

This county is extremely well watered with fine rivers, the chief of which are the Tweed, the north and south Tyne, the Coquet, and the Read.

The Tweed rises in Scotland, and running north-east, is joined by the Bowbent, the Bramish, the Till, and other smaller streams; it parts England from Scotland, and flows into the German Sea at Berwick.

The South Tyne rises near Alston Moor, in the north-east part of Cumberland, and running north-west to Featherston-Haugh, near Haltwhistle, there forms an angle, bending its course north-eastward, and being joined by two small rivers, called the east and west Alon, joins the north Tyne, near Hexham.

The North Tyne, which is much the most considerable, rises in a mountain called Tyne-head, on the borders of Scotland, and flowing south-east receives a small river called the Shele; then continuing the same course, is joined by a considerable stream, called the Read; and having received the south Tyne, passes by Newcastle, and discharges itself into the German Ocean, a little below Tyne-mouth.

The Coquet rises on the borders of Scotland, a little to the north of the source of the Read, and running eastward is joined by several streams, passes by Rothbury, and falls into the German Ocean at Warkworth.

The

The Read rises on the western borders of this county, in a mountain, called Readsquire, and at its source is a considerable river; and after having run some distance south-east, in which course it receives many streams, it fall into the north Tyne, near Beilingaam.

Great plenty of various sorts of fish, especially trout and salmon, are produced in these rivers; the Tweed, in particular, is remarkable for its salmon fishery. The lords of the manors bordering on these rivers have the property of the fishery, which they farm out to fishermen, who dry part of the salmon they catch, pickle them, and export to various parts considerable quantities.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The county of Northumberland is divided into six wards, viz. Tindal, Coquet-dale, Glendale, Bamboorough, Morpeth, and Castle ward, having three Boroughs, viz. Newcastle, where the assizes are held, Morpeth, and Berwick-upon Tweed; nine market towns, 46 parishes, and 28,052 houses. It is included in the northern circuit, in the province of York, and in the diocese of Durham.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF
NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Journey from Berwick-upon-Tweed to Newcastle upon
Tyne, through Alnwick.*

BERWICK UPON-TWEED, is pleasantly situated on the south side of an easy declivity, on the Scotch coast of the river Tweed, about half a mile distant from its conflux with the sea. It is a town and county of itself, though it is generally reckoned in the county of Northumberland. It is regularly fortified with flanks, bastions, and a ditch on the north and east, and on the south and west with high walls, well-built, and planted with cannon, to which the river serves as a moat. The batteries and bastions of the fortifications on the land side are all of earth, raised considerably above the stone-work, and mounted with cannon and mortars.

The barracks, which form a regular square, will contain two regiments of foot with great convenience. Behind them is the powder magazine, surrounded by a high wall. The harbour is narrow, and so shallow at low water, that ships can come in with the flood tide only. The mouth of the river is commanded by a twenty-two gun battery, built of stone; as the other fortifications on that side are. At the upper end is the store-house, and in the middle of the court is a conduit for water. Between the barracks and the church-yard is a very spacious parade for the soldiers. The ramparts or walls of this town afford the pleasantest walks imaginable, and are much frequented.

There is a fine bridge over the Tweed, built by Queen Elizabeth, which may be said to unite the two kingdoms. It is a noble structure, consisting of 15 arches, and is 947 feet in length.

The houses in general are well built; and the Town-House is an handsome edifice, with a lofty turret, in which is a ring of eight bells, one of
C which,

which, on Sundays, calls the inhabitants to their respective places of worship, whether church or meetings, of which latter there are several belonging to different denominations of Christians. The entrance to the town-house is by a flight of steps, under a handsome portico and pediment (on the latter of which the arms of the town are well cut) supported by pillars. To the lower end of this building, another was added in the year 1760, all upon pillars; under which is what they call the Exchange. The uppermost story of the Town-House is used as a gaol, and is very safe and airy.

The church, which was built by the protector Cromwell, is a neat building, but has neither tower, spire, nor bells.

This town was incorporated by James I. though it had several charters before, some as ancient as the reign of Henry V. but it is independent both of England and Scotland, as is conspicuous by all proclamations, briefs &c. Its language and laws are a mixture of Scots and English; it is governed at present by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and four bailiffs, and sends two members to Parliament.

There is a fair on the Friday in Trinity-week, and a market every Saturday; which is said to be as well supplied, as any in Britain. Some corn and eggs are shipped from this place for London and other ports; but the principal trade consists of the salmon which is taken in the Tweed; great quantities of this fish, being pickled, are put in vessels called kitts, by persons who subsist wholly by that employment, and are called salmon coopers, and then shipped off to London.

The harbour is but mean, and not navigable very far within it; for the bridge is within one mile and a half of the bar at the mouth of the river, though the tide flows about four miles above the town. The bar is also too high for any ships that draw above
twelve

twelve feet water, nor is there any good riding in the offings near it.

Berwick-upon-Tweed is situated 337 miles from London, and consists according to the late returns of 965 houses, and 7,187 inhabitants, viz. 3009 males and 4178 females; of whom 974 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

This place formerly belonged to Scotland, was the capital of that still called Berwickshire, and one of the four towns where the Royal boroughs of Scotland held their convention. It was long the bone of contention between England and Scotland, and often possessed by each. King Edward I. took it from the Scots, but it was afterwards several times taken and retaken, till Thomas Stanley reduced it to the obedience of Edward IV. since which it has been possessed by the English.

A spirit of improvement in agriculture has extended itself greatly over this quarter. A few years ago little else was to be seen here but barren wastes; now large tracts of country are inclosed, farm houses built, and the land so well cultivated as to produce very good corn and grass.

Near Berwick, is Mordington, a small village, which gives the title of lord to a branch of the noble family of Douglas; and about three miles to the east is a small harbour, with a town called Aymouth, where a fort was formerly raised to curb the garrison of Berwick. This town gave the title of Baron to the late Duke of Marlborough; but the patent being granted only to him, and the heirs male of his body, the honour became extinct at his death.

To the north of this place is a most desolate, and in winter, frightful moor for travellers, especially for strangers, called Coldingham-moor, upon which, for about eight miles, is scarcely an hedge or a tree; and but one house is to be met with all the way,

and that not a house of entertainment. Coldingham, whence this moor derives its name, was an old manastery, built by Edgar, King of Scotland, about the year 1100, and famous for its Lady Abbess Ebba, of whom the following story is told. This lady was the daughter of Edelfred, king of Northumberland, and when her father was taken prisoner by the Pagan Mercians, she got into a boat in the Humber, with three other females, who by their own prayers only, were miraculously preserved, and carried as far as Scotland, where under a promontory, they were driven on shore by a storm, and their boat dashed in pieces. When they got on shore they laboured with their hands, and made themselves a small hut to lodge in; they continued their religious way of living, and the country people sustained them with food; till at length acquiring a great character by their sanctity and austerity, they were addressed to far and near, for their prayers; and by the charity of the people, were enabled to build a religious house at Coldingham. Here, as fame says, when the Danes came on shore, the religious lady (who it seems was very beautiful) cut off her nose and upper-lip, and made all her nuns do the same, in order to preserve their chastity; whereupon the barbarous Danes, enraged at their zeal, fired their nunnery, and burnt them all alive. From this lady, who it is said, was sainted for these sufferings, the promontory, where she landed, is to this day called St. Ebbe's-head, and vulgarly called St. Tabbe's. There was once, upon the point of this promontory, a strong fort, called Fast Castle, belonging to the Earl of Home; but it has been some time demolished.

A short distance to the north-west is the town and castle of Duns, remarkable for the birth of John Duns, commonly called Duns Scotus, anno 1274; some of whose family were then in being here — Duns Scotus was a friar minor, and the greatest scholar

scholar of his age. Scaliger says there was nothing his genius was not capable of. But his chief study being in points more nice than necessary, he was called Doctor Subtilis. His followers called Scotists, were great opposers of the Thomists, another set of scholastics, so named from Thomas Aquinas. He studied at Oxford and Paris, and died of an apoplexy at Cologne. After Berwick was taken by the English, the sheriff-court was kept at this place, and has but lately been removed to a market-town called Greenlow.

Returning from this digression, on leaving Berwick-upon-Tweed, we proceed in a southerly direction, and after crossing the river pass through the township of Tweedmouth, which is situated in that division of the county of Durham called Islandshire; the town is irregularly built, and consists of 412 houses, and 3,458 inhabitants.

About 14 miles from Tweedmouth, after passing through the villages of Haggerston and Fenwick, we arrive at BELFORD, a small market-town, but one of the most agreeable in the north of England. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill about two miles from the river Lear, and being a post-town, and on the great north road, has several good inns for the accommodation of travellers. The buildings in general are neat, and the church is a handsome modern building, being erected in the year 1700. There is a market on Tuesday, and fairs on Tuesday before Whitsunday, and on the twenty-third of August. Belford is situated 322 miles from London, and consists of 161 houses, and 902 inhabitants, viz. 433 males, and 469 females; of whom 484 were returned by the late act as being employed in trade and manufacture.

Near this town, on a rising ground, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, surrounded by several tall oaks, which give it a romantic appearance, and at a little distance, are the remains of a Danish camp,

encompassed by a deep ditch, which appears to have been a place of considerable strength.

A little to the north-east of Belford, is Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, a small spot of ground encompassed by the sea. In ancient times it was famous for its monastery, as also for being the retreat of St. Cuthbert, where he indulged himself in the study of nature. The island properly belongs to the county of Durham, but as the history of its saint is somewhat connected with that of Northumberland, and as it displays the amazing superstition of the unenlightened age in which he lived, it may not be improper to lay it before our readers.

The Christian religion established in Northumberland under Edwin, having been almost extirpated after the defeat and death of that prince, Oswald obtained the kingdom in 634. This pious king dispatched messengers to the Scots, who had long before embraced the gospel, to desire them to send some fit persons to preach it in his dominions. The Scots, consenting to his petition, sent a priest, a good man, but of a peevish disposition; who, not immediately meeting with success (the people not thoroughly understanding him on account of his dialect), returned home abruptly, and declared to the synod that there was no possibility of converting such a barbarous nation. Aidane, a prudent as well as pious man, being present, observed, that a want of patience had occasioned this miscarriage; that this man had not treated the English with a proper gentleness; that he ought to have fed them with milk, that is, easy doctrines of the gospel, till they were capable of stronger meat. These words so struck the assembly that they all judged him the fittest person for this mission, created him a bishop, and sent him to preach the gospel to the Northumbrians.

Oswald received him with the greatest respect; and, having fixed his seat at this island, condescended himself to interpret Aidane's discourses to his subjects.

subjects. This he was enabled to do, by having learned the Scottish dialect during his exile in that country. At length Christianity was completely established. Aidaine presided here fourteen years, conducting himself with the most religious humility, travelling on foot, and bestowing on the poor whatever was given him by the rich. He died in 651, and was succeeded by Finan, who is said by Bede to have built a church here, suitable to the bishop's see. This is described to have been framed with oak, and thatched with reeds, according to the Scottish manner of building. It was consecrated by Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Peter; and, before the end of the century, Bishop Eadbert covered the roof and sides with lead.

During the incumbency of the three following bishops nothing of moment happened. The last was succeeded by Cuthbert, the great saint of this part of the kingdom, whose life, as told in the legends, was extremely wonderful. This famous saint was a shepherd in his youth, and from that employment (it is related) was called to the church by an extraordinary vision; in consequence of which he was received into the abbey of Melross, whence, after a probation of fifteen years, he was promoted to the dignity of prior of Lindisfarne; which office he so irreproachably executed for twelve years, as frequently to provoke the Devil to an attempt to vex him by some of those unlucky tricks with which he likewise persecuted St. Anthony, St. Dunstan, &c.

One of these attacks is thus recorded:—At a time when the saint was preaching to a crowded audience, the alarm was given that there was one of the cottages on fire. This drew a number of people from the sermon to extinguish it, which was just what Satan designed. The more water they threw on it the more fierce it seemed to burn, and all efforts to put
it

it out were ineffectual. The saint, missing so many of his auditors, enquired the cause; when repairing to the spot, he perceived it was all illusion, and ordering a few drops of holy water to be sprinkled on it, the Devil sneaked off, and the fire disappeared.

At the expiration of twelve years St. Cuthbert resigned his office, as he thought it withheld him too much from prayer and meditation. He then retired to one of the Farn Islands, a barren rock in the main ocean, where he erected an hermitage.

In this solitude St. Cuthbert remained several years, during which time he had a variety of combats with the Devil, the prints of whose feet (it is said) are to be seen in many places. The sanctity of his life becoming famous, he was, in 664, elected bishop of Lindisfarne, which dignity he was with much difficulty prevailed on to accept. This, however, he enjoyed only two years; after which he resigned it, and returning to his hermitage there ended his life. He left a will, in which he directed, that he should be buried in his oratory, in a stone coffin given him by the holy Tuda, and wrapped up in a sheet presented him by Virea, abbess of Tynemouth, which, out of reverence to that holy woman, he had never used; and lastly, if the island should be invaded by Pagans, he ordered the monks to flee, and to carry his bones away with them. But instead of these directions being complied with, his body was carried to Lindisfarne, where, in St. Peter's Church, it was solemnly laid in a tomb of stone; but the monks left behind them the coffin for which he expressed such a regard, which still continues to be shewn to the curious.

St. Cuthbert had been dead eleven years, when the monks, opening his sepulchre, in order to deposit his bones among their reliques, found, to their great astonishment, his body entire, his joints flexible, and his face unaltered, bearing rather the semblance of sleep than death: his garments were likewise whole,
and

and unsullied. After being gratified with the sight of him, they placed the body in a new shrine.

In 793 Holy Island being invaded by the Pagans, the monks fled, taking with them the saint's body, which, after several journies and miracles, was deposited in the old church at Durham.

The truth of the entire state of Cuthbert's body, as before-mentioned, had been handed down to future ages; but still it was doubted, and that even by some prelates; in consequence of which, in the year 1104, when the new church at Durham was nearly finished (into which it was to be removed), the sepulchre was opened, and the body (says tradition), with all things about it, found whole, sound, and flexible. After this inspection, it was carried round the church in procession, and reverently placed in the new church, in a sumptuous sepulchre prepared for the purpose.

In the reign of Henry VIII. it was again opened by commissioners from the king; when the body (it is said) was found exactly in the same state as before described. It was afterwards put into a wooden coffin, and buried in a private place in the cathedral.

With respect to the monastery of Lindisfarne great part of the ruins are still to be seen; among these in particular are the arches, which are circular, and the columns very massy. On the north and south walls the arches are pointed, which prove that part of it, at least, was built since the reign of Henry II. Various fragments of the offices, built with reddish stone, are still standing, and foundations of buildings are scattered over a close of near four acres; but its chief ruins are the church, whose main walls on the north and south sides are standing, though much out of the perpendicular.—The west end is likewise pretty entire, but the east is almost levelled with the ground. The length of the building is about 138 feet; the breadth of the
body

body about 18 feet; and that of the two side aisles about nine feet each. The tower stands in the centre, and was supported by two large arches crossing diagonally: one of them is remaining; the other fell down some years ago. At a small distance to the west stands the present parish church, which is a small but very neat structure, and seems to have been built out of the ruins of the monastery.

About two miles to the east of Belford, on the coast, is **BAMBOROUGH**, which, though now only an inconsiderable village, was once a royal burgh, and sent two members to parliament. It even gave name to a large tract extending southward, which was called Bamboroughshire. It had also three religious foundations. Its very ancient castle stands on the crown of an almost perpendicular rock, of a triangular shape, one of the points projecting into the sea, and being near 150 feet above the level of low-water mark. Many of the most ancient fortifications on the land side are broken and defaced by the falling of the cliffs on the brink of which they were erected. The approach to the castle is by a gateway, on the south-east side, being the only accessible part of the rock: it was defended by a deep ditch, and the gateway was strengthened by a round tower on each side, from whence, about twelve paces, there appears to have been a covered way, leading to a second gate of a more modern order of building, and which has had a portcullis; this part, which is Saxon, is said to have been the castle or palace of the kings of Northumberland, built by King Ida, who began his reign in the year 559. The keep or main tower, which stands on the highest part of the rock, is a lofty square structure, of the same model with many Norman fortresses, founded in or near the time of the Conqueror. The stones with which it is built are (some lintels excepted) remarkably small, and were taken from a quarry at Sunderland Sea, three miles distant.

The

The walls to the front are eleven feet thick ; but the other three sides are only nine. They appear to have been built with regular scaffolding to the first story ; and so high the fillings in the inside are mixed with whinstone, which was probably what came off the rock in levelling the foundations ; but there are no whinstone fillings higher up, the walls above having been carried up without scaffolding, in a manner called by the masons over-hand work ; the consequence of which is, that they all overhang a little, each side of the tower being a few inches broader at the top than at the bottom.

The original roof was placed no higher than the top of the second story. The reason for the side walls being carried so much higher than the roof, might have been for the sake of defence, or to command a more extensive look-out both towards the sea and land. The tower was, however, afterwards covered at the very top. Here were no chimnies : the only fire-place in it was a grate in the middle of a large room, supposed to have been the guard-room, where some stones in the middle of the floor are burned red. The floor was all of stone, supported by arches. This room had a window in it, near the top, three feet square, possibly intended to let out the smoke ; all the other rooms were lighted only by slits or chinks in the wall, six inches broad, except in the gables of the roof ; each of which had a window one foot broad.

The outworks of this castle are built of a very different stone from that of the keep ; being a coarse free-stone of an inferior quality. This stone was taken out of the rock itself ; a large seam of it lying immediately under the whinstone.

In all the principal rooms of the outworks there are large chimnies ; particularly in the kitchen, which measures 40 feet by 30 ; where there are three very large ones, and four windows ; over each window is a stone funnel like a chimney, open at the
top ;

top; intended, as it is supposed, to carry off the steam.

In a narrow passage, near the top of the keep, was found upwards of fifty iron heads of arrows, rusted together into one mass, the longest of them about seven inches and a half. There was likewise found some painted glass, supposed to have formerly belonged to the windows of the chapel; it was not stained, but had the colours coarsely laid upon it; and in December 1770, in sinking the floor of the cellar, a curious draw-well was accidentally discovered. Its depth is 145 feet, all cut through the solid rock, of which 175 feet is a hard whinstone.

In the summer of the year 1773, on throwing over the bank, a prodigious quantity of sand, the remains of the chapel was discovered; its length is 100 feet. The chancel, which is quite cleared, is 36 feet long, and 20 broad; the east end, according to the Saxon fashion, semicircular. The altar, which has been likewise found, did not stand close to the east end, but in the centre of the semicircle, with a walk about it, three feet broad, left for the priest to carry the host in procession. The front, richly carved, is also remaining.

Though the origin of this castle is doubtful, it appears, from the following account of two remarkable sieges, to have been of great repute during the heptarchy.

In the beginning of the seventh century Ofred, king of Northumberland, then a minor, shut himself up in this castle with his tutor, for security against the attempts of one of his nobles, who had taken up arms to dethrone him. The usurper marched to the castle, and besieged it in form; but the inhabitants of Northumberland, who loved their prince, hearing of the straits to which he was reduced, rose in great numbers, and came to his assistance, by which he was enabled to sally forth on the besiegers, who fled with precipitation, and their leader
being

being taken, was immediately executed. This castle was likewise besieged by Penda, king of Mercia, who, because he could not take it, ordered a great quantity of wood to be brought from a neighbouring forest, which being placed under the walls was set on fire; but instead of destroying the fortress, the flames communicated to his own camp, and obliged him to raise the siege.

In the reign of William the Conqueror, it was besieged by Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland; but Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, made so brave a defence that the Scots were obliged to raise the siege, and many of their nobles were taken prisoners, and to the eternal infamy of the governor, it is recorded, that he ordered all the prisoners whom he had taken to be put to death, and their heads fixed to poles on the walls of the city of Durham.

During the reign of William Rufus, Robert Mowbray, who had defeated and slain Malcolm, king of Scotland, thinking himself not properly rewarded for his services, raised an army in order to dethrone his sovereign, and having engaged several noblemen in the same undertaking, he kept the affair so secret, that William did not receive the least intelligence of their designs, till he was advanced as far as the borders of Wales, where he had gone to quell an insurrection. As soon as the king received notice of it, he changed the object of his enterprize, and marched to Northumberland against Mowbray, who had fortified the castle of Bamborough, which from its situation was rendered impregnable, according to the art of war in that age, so that the king was induced to turn the siege into a blockade, and erect a fortress near it, in order to prevent the garrison from receiving any supply of provisions. Mowbray finding himself hard pressed, and seeing no appearance of relief, made his escape, and took

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shelter.

shelter in the convent of Tynemouth, where he was taken after an obstinate resistance.

When he was brought to William, who was then before Bamborough, where Morrell, his brother-in-law, made a brave defence, the King ordered Mowbray to be brought before the walls, and sent a herald to Morrell with notice, that if the castle was not surrendered within one hour, his prisoner's eyes should be put out. Mowbray's lady, who was then in the castle, out of regard to her husband, prevailed on the governor to deliver up the fort, and the King, pleased with the gallant defence which he had made took him into his protection, and rewarded him with many honours.

In reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Forster, of Bamborough Abbey, was appointed governor of this castle after the battle of Munleburgh; his grandson John Forster afterwards had a grant of it and the manor, whose descendant, Thomas Forster of Ethelstone, engaging in the rebellion of 1715, his estates were confiscated, but afterwards purchased by his uncle Lord Crew, bishop of Durham, and by him bequeathed in trust for charitable uses. The ruins are still considerable; but in the year 1757, the trustees for Lord Crew's charity began the repairs of the keep or great tower; the direction and management was committed to Dr. Sharp, archdeacon of Durham, one of their number, who made a most judicious and humane application of his lordship's generous bequest. The upper parts of the building have been formed into granaries; whence, in time of scarcity, corn is sold to the indigent, without any distinction, at four shillings per bushel. A hall and some small apartments were reserved by the doctor, who frequently resided here to see that his noble plan was properly executed. There is a girl's and boy's school, the former consisting of 60, twenty of whom are boarded and clothed; the latter receive only education. Within the walls
of

of the castle is a room fitted up with medicines as an infirmary where the apothecary of the village attends on Tuesdays and Fridays, to give his advice to the indigent; on the same days are what they call market days, when the poor come from a great distance, to purchase corn, &c. and the number of those who partake of these benefits sometimes amount to more than 300.

Besides those, among the variety of distressed, who find relief from the judicious disposition of this charity, are the mariners navigating this dangerous coast, for whose benefit a constant watch is kept on the top of the tower; from whence signals are given to the fishermen of Holy Island, when any ship is discovered in distress: these fishermen by their situation being able to put off their boats when none from the land can get over the breakers. The signals are so regulated as to point out the particular place where the distressed vessel lies. Besides which, in every great storm, two men on horseback patrol the adjacent coast from sun-set to sun-rise, who in case of any shipwreck are to give immediate notice at the castle. Premiums are likewise paid for the earliest information of any such misfortune. By these means the lives of many seamen are preserved, who would otherwise perish for want of timely assistance; nor does this benevolent arrangement stop here: the shipwrecked mariner finds an hospitable asylum in this castle; and is here maintained for a week or longer, as circumstances may require. Here likewise are store-houses for depositing the goods, which may be saved; instruments and tackle for weighing and raising the sunken and stranded vessels; and, to complete the whole, at the expence of this fund, the last offices are decently performed to the bodies of such drowned sailors as are cast ashore.

In the reign of Henry the First a monastery was founded here for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine.

Augustine. It was endowed with many valuable privileges, and remained till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its annual revenues amounted to 116l. 12s. 3d. but the whole of the building has been long since demolished.

The parish Church of the village is of great antiquity, for it appears to have been founded by Oswald, king of Northumberland, some time in the beginning of the eighth century. The building is neat, consisting of a chancel with side isles; and on the south wall is the figure of a Knight Templar, cut in stone, probably erected in memory of a northern baron, who had been engaged in the crusades.

About five miles to the north-east of this place is the largest of a cluster of islands called Farn Islands, the rest being little more than scattered rocks utterly desolate; on this island are still to be seen the remains of an old building, but there is no sort of light-house or inhabitants. The island is let by the proprietors to people who live in a place called Monks House, on the opposite coast, who get a very comfortable subsistence by taking and selling the eggs and feathers of the sea fowl that frequent it.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about 14 miles from Belford, after passing through the villages of Warrenford and Charlton, we arrive at ALNWICK, a handsome town, pleasantly situated on the north side of a hill near the River Alne, over which is a stone bridge, which though belonging to the public, was rebuilt by the late Duke of Northumberland, at the expence of near two thousand pounds, and in a very handsome Gothic stile. He also built another beautiful bridge of one arch, a little lower down. These two bridges serve as boundaries to the fine lawns that surround the castle, which is one of the principal seats of the ancient family of Percy, earls of Northumberland. The castle is situated on the south side of the River Alne,

Alne, opposite the town, on an elevation that gives great dignity to its appearance, and in ancient times rendered it a most impregnable fortress. From some Roman mouldings found under the present walks, it is believed to have been founded in the time of the Romans, although no part of the original structure is now remaining. The dungeon, or keep, of the present castle, was evidently founded in the Saxon times, as it appears to have been a very strong fortress immediately after the Norman conquest; for in the reign of King William Rufus, it underwent a remarkable siege from Malcolm III. king of Scotland, who lost his life before it, as did also prince Edward his eldest son. The most authentic account of this event seems to be that given in the ancient chronicle of Alnwick Abbey; of which a copy is preserved in the British Museum. This informs us that the castle, although too strong to be taken by assault, being cut off from all hopes of succour, was on the point of surrendering, when one of the garrison undertook its rescue by the following stratagem. He rode forth completely armed, with the keys of the castle tied to the end of his spear, and presented himself in a suppliant manner before the king's pavillion, as being come to surrender up the possession: Malcolm too hastily came forth to receive him, and suddenly received a mortal wound. The assailant escaped, by the fleetness of his horse, through the river, which was then swollen with rains. The chronicle adds that his name was Hammond, and that the place of his passage was long after him named Hammond's Ford, probably where the bridge was afterwards built. Prince Edward, Malcolm's eldest son, too incautiously advancing to revenge his father, received a mortal wound, of which he died three days after. The spot where Malcolm was slain was distinguished by a cross, which has been restored by the late most illustrious dutchess, who was lineally descended from this un-

fortunate king, by his daughter Queen Maud, wife of King Henry I. of England. In the following century, another king of Scotland was taken prisoner besieging this castle: this was William III. commonly called the Lion; who, having formed a blockade for some days, was surprised by a party of English, and taken prisoner early in the morning of July 12, 1174.

This castle, like many others in the North, was anciently ornamented with figures of warriors, distributed round the battlements, and therefore the present noble proprietors have allowed them to be continued, and have supplied some that had been destroyed, to shew what they once were; and, to shew that this is no innovation, they have retained the ancient ones, though defaced, which were placed on the top of the two octagon towers. From length of time, and the shocks it had sustained in ancient wars, this castle was become quite a ruin, when, by the death of Algernon, duke of Somerset, 1750, it devolved, together with all the estates of this great barony, &c. to the late duke of Northumberland; who, immediately began to repair the castle, and with the most consummate taste and judgment restored and embellished it, as much as possible, in the true Gothic stile; so that it may deservedly be considered as one of the noblest and most magnificent models of a great baronial castle. Nothing can be more striking than the effect at first entrance within the walls from the town, when, through a dark gloomy gateway of considerable length and depth, the eye suddenly emerges into one of the most splendid scenes that can be imagined; and is presented at once with the great body of the inner castle, surrounded with fair semicircular towers, gaily adorned with pinacles, figures, battlements, &c. The impression is still farther strengthened by the successive entrance into the second and third courts, through great massy towers, till the stranger is conducted

ducted to the inner court, in the very centre of this great citadel. Here he enters to a most beautiful stair-case, of a very singular yet pleasing form, expanding like a fan: the cornice of the ceiling is enriched with a series of 120 escutcheons, displaying the principal quarterings and intermarriages of the Percy family.

The first room that presents to the left is the saloon, a most beautiful apartment, designed in the most elegant stile of Gothic architecture; to this succeeds the drawing-room, consisting of one large oval, with a semi-circular projection or bow-window, this room is 46 feet 7 inches long, 35 feet 4 inches wide, and 22 feet in height.

The great dining-room, which was one of the first executed, is of the purest Gothic, with niches and other ornaments, that render it a very noble model of a Baronial Hall. In this room was an irregularity in the form, which has been managed with great skill and judgment, and made productive of beauty and convenience. This was a large bow-window, not in the centre, but towards the upper end, which now affords a very agreeable recess when the family dine alone, or for a second table at the great public dinners. This apartment is 53 feet 9 inches long, 20 feet 10 inches wide, (exclusive of the circular recess, which is 19 feet in diameter) and 26 feet 9 inches in height.

The library is a very fine room, in the form of a parallelogram, properly fitted up for books, and ornamented with stucco-work in a very rich Gothic stile. This apartment leads to the chapel, which fills all the upper space of the middle ward. Here the highest display of Gothic ornaments, in the greatest beauty, has been very properly exhibited; and the several parts of the chapel have been designed after the most perfect models of Gothic excellence. The great east window is taken from one of the finest in York Minster. The ceiling is borrowed

borrowed from one of King's college, in Cambridge, and the walls are painted after the great church in Milan. Exclusive of a beautiful circular recess for the family, the chapel is 50 feet long, 21 feet 4 inches wide, and 22 feet high.

Returning from the chapel, through the library, and passing another great staircase, a passage or gallery leads to two great state bed-chambers, each 30 feet long, most nobly furnished, with double dressing rooms, closets, and other conveniences, all in the highest elegance and magnificence; but as conformable as possible to the general style of the castle. From these chambers a passage opens to the grand staircase.

“To remount back (says Mr. Grose) to the history of the proprietors of Alnwick Castle: before the Norman Conquest, this castle, together with the barony of Alnwick, and all its dependencies, had belonged to a great baron, named Gilbert Tyson, who was slain fighting along with Harold. His son William had an only daughter, whom the Conqueror gave in marriage to one of his Norman chieftains named Ivo de Vescy, together with all the inheritance of her house. From this period the castle and barony of Alnwick continued in the possession of the Lords de Vescy, down to the reign of Edward the First, in the 25th year of whose reign, Anno Domini 1297, died Lord William de Vescy, the last baron of this family; who having no legitimate issue, did, by the king's licence, infeoff Anthony Bee, bishop of Durham, and titular patriarch of Jerusalem, in the castle and barony of Alnwick. At the same time William gave to a natural son of his, named also William de Vescy, the manor of Hoton Buscel, in Yorkshire; which he settled absolutely on him and his heirs; appointing him as he was then a minor, two guardians, whose names were Thomas Plaiz, and Geoffrey Gyppysmer Clerk (*See Dugdale's Baronetage.*)

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“ This appointment, as also the very words of the deed of infeoffment (still extant), in which the conveyance is to the bishop absolute and unconditional, confute a report too hastily taken up by some historians, that this castle and barony were only given to the bishop in trust for William the Bastard above mentioned, and that he was guilty of a violation of this trust in disposing of them otherwise.

“ In the bishop's possession the castle and barony of Alnwick continued 12 years, and were then by him granted and sold to the Lord Henry de Percy, one of the greatest barons in the North, who had distinguished himself very much in the wars of Scotland, and whose family had enjoyed large possessions in Yorkshire from the time of the Conquest. The bishop's deed bears date 19th Nov. 1309, and was no clandestine or obscure transaction, for the witnesses to it were some of the greatest personages in the kingdom, viz. Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln; Robert de Umfreville, earl of Angus; Robert, Lord Clifford, &c. The grant was afterwards confirmed by the King at Sheene, 23rd of January 1310, (anno 3. R. Edward II.) to Henry de Percy and his heirs; who to remove every pretence of complaint obtained a release of all right and title to the inheritance from the heir at law, Sir Gilbert de Aton, knight, who was the nearest legitimate relation to the Lord William de Vescy above-mentioned.

“ From that period Alnwick Castle became the great baronial seat in the north, of the Lords de Percy, and of their successors the Earls of Northumberland; by whom it was transmitted down in lineal succession to their illustrious representatives, the present duke and dutchess of Northumberland.”

The town of Alnwick in general is well built, and appears to have been formerly a fortified town, by the vestiges of a wall still visible in many parts, and three gates, which remain almost entire. The market-place is nearly in the centre of the town; and on
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the west side is the market house, built by the Duke of Northumberland, and ornamented with the different crests and badges of the Percy family; and having piazzas in front.

On the north side of the market place is a range of buildings, in which is the town-hall, entered by a flight of steps and having a tower like that of a church, with a clock. Here the quarter-sessions and county courts are held, and members of parliament are elected; the assizes however (probably for the convenience of the judges) are held at Newcastle.

The church is neat and capacious, having three aisles extending through three arches into the chancel, and four galleries.

The Abbey of Alnwick was founded in the year 1157, by Eustace Fitz-John, for Premonstratentian canons. He dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with a large parcel of baronial lands. He gave the village of Huicliff, and all the demesnes about it, on the left hand of the road leading from Alnwick to Ruck, and the wastes belonging to it, extending from Hindon to the river Alne, with the service of half the tenants. He gave it two parts of the tithes of the lordships of Tughall, Alnham, Newham, Heysend, and Chatton, together with one moiety of the tithes of Woller, Long Houghton, and Lesbury. He also annexed to it the priory and church of Gysnes, now Gyson, or Guizance, near Felton, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, of Richard Tyson's foundation, to hold in pure alms, with all its privileges and endowments, a moiety of the tithes, and two beavats of land at Gyson, the church of Halge or Haugh, the lands of Ridley, and Morwick-Haugh, with liberty of erecting a corn-mill on the river Coquet, and of raising as much corn on its wastes there as they could plough; with liberty to grind it at his own mill, moulter free. He also gave the canons for their table the tenth part

part of all the venison and pork killed in his parks and forests, and of all the fish taken in his fisheries by his order; and a salt work at Warkworth.

These are the chief ancient privileges and possessions of this Abbey. At the time of the dissolution its annual revenues were estimated at 189l. 15s. ; at which time it had 13 canons. In the fourth year of the reign of King Edward VI. the site of it was granted to Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Winnington. It was afterwards sold, with the demesnes about it, to Sir Francis Brandling, knight, of whose family it was purchased, with the same lands, by Mr. Doubleday, ancestor of the present proprietor, — Doubleday, Esq. whose seat is built out of the ruins which stood in his orchard, south of his pleasure garden. “The only remains (says Mr. Wallis in his History of Northumberland) of this religious pile is the court-wall to the east, through which is the entrance, of very curious architecture, with a modern turret at the south end; beyond which is a building seemingly of a later erection, not corresponding with the grandeur of monastic structures, answering better the use it is now put to, viz. a stable, than any other. Adjoining to it is an ancient and strong tower with four turrets, two at each end.

“The situation of the Abbey is extremely pleasant, at a small distance from the castle, in a view from the church, and under a hill, on the extreme point of a peninsula, by the eastern margin of the river Alne, crossed by a bridge of two arches, whose winding trout stream, in pleasant murmurs, glides past it, shaded on the opposite side with a bank of wood, and here and there a broken rock visible through it, variegated with ivy and woodbine.”

The tower here spoken of by Mr. Wallis was the ancient gatehouse of the monastery, the strong lattice

ticed gate of which is still remaining. The grand entrance fronted the north ; over it was a canopy and niche for the Virgin Mary. The whole tower seems to have been much decorated with elegant carving, and has several escutcheons of the quarterings borne by the noble family of the Percies ; some of whom, besides confirming the grant of the founder and his son, added benefactions of their own. Indeed from the conspicuous manner in which their arms are placed on this gate, it seems as if it were of their construction.

In the tower a gate opened to the east, on each side of which are figures of angels supporting armorial shields. On this front was also a canopy, and niche for a statue ; and over the entrance here, as also on the north side, were machicolations.

In the chronicle of this house, preserved in the library of King's College, Cambridge, there is an account of a banquet given by Walter de Hopescotes, the abbot, anno, 1376, on the day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to Henry, the fourth lord of Alnwick, with the thirteen following knights : William de Acon, Richard Tempest, Walter Blount, Alan de Heton, John Coniers, John Heron, John Lilleburum, Thomas de Ilderton, Thomas de Boynton, Ingram de Umfravil, John de Dichant, John de Swynton, Radulphus de Viners, and many others of the chief gentry of the country, amounting to 120, all entertained in the refectory ; besides 86 at a second repast. The cloisters too were filled with the inferior sort of people of all ages, to the number of 1020, who were likewise there feasted.

It appears also, from the same authority, that divers of the Percies were here interred ; particularly Henry, the second lord of Alnwyck, who died anno 1351 ; Henry, the third lord, who bestowed on the monks here 100*l.* at his death, anno

1368 ;

1368; besides many other benefactions. Also Mary his wife, daughter of the Earl of Lancaster.

During the abbacy of Walter de Hepescotes, this house was afflicted with a great scarcity of the fruits of the earth, together with a pestilence, whereby all the cattle belonging to the monastery were destroyed.

The town of Alnwick is situated 308 miles from London, and consists, according to the late population act, of 739 houses; and 4,719 inhabitants, viz. 2,054 males and 2,665 females, of whom 824 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 613 in agriculture. Here is a good market on Saturdays; and fairs on Palm Sunday-eve; May 12; last Monday in July; first Tuesday in October; October 28; and Saturday before Christmas-day.

Alnwick sends two representatives to parliament, and is governed by four chamberlains, who are chosen every two years out of a common-council of 24. The manner of making freemen is peculiar to this place: those to be made free, or as the phrase is, *leap the well*, assemble in the market-place, early on St. Mark's day, on horseback, with every man his sword by his side, dressed in white, attended by the four chamberlains, mounted and armed in the same manner; hence they proceed with music to a large dirty pool, called *Freeman's Well*; where they dismount and draw up in a body, and then rush through the mud, and as the water is generally very foul, they come out in a dirty condition; but putting on dry clothes, they remount their horses, and ride full gallop round the confines of the town; and returning sword in hand, are met by women decorated with ribbands, bells, &c. ringing and dancing.—These are called *Timber Wasts*. The houses of the new freemen are on this day distinguished by a holly bush, as a signal for their friends to assemble and make merry. This ridiculous ceremony is attributed

to King John, who having been mired in this well, as a punishment for not mending the road made this a part of the charter of the town.

About two miles to the north-west of Alnwick is Hulne Abbey, the first monastery of Carmelite friars in these kingdoms. The account of its foundation is thus given by ancient writers: Among the British barons who went to the holy wars in the reign of Henry III. were William de Vescy, Lord of Alnwick, and Richard Gray, two eminent chieftains in the Christian army. Led by curiosity or devotion, they went to visit the monks of Mount Carmel, and there unexpectedly found a countryman of their own, one Ralph Fresborn, a Northumberland man, who had distinguished himself in a former crusade; and in consequence of a vow had afterwards taken upon him the monastic profession in that solitude. When Vescy and Gray returned to England they strongly importuned the superior of the Carmelites to let their countryman accompany them home; which was at length granted, upon condition that they would found a monastery for Carmelites in their own country. Soon after their return, Fresborn, mindful of their engagement, began to look out for a place for their convent. After examining all the circumjacent solitudes, he at length fixed upon the present spot, induced, it is said, by the great resemblance which the adjoining hill bore to Mount Carmel. The above William de Vescy gave a grant of the ground, consisting of twelve or thirteen acres, in his park of Holne; but Fresborn is said to have erected the buildings himself. The foundation was laid about the year 1240, and Fresborn gathering a proper number of monks, became the first abbot of the order; and having presided here with great reputation for sanctity, at length died, and was buried in the monastery about the year 1274.

This grant of William de Vescy was afterwards confirmed, and enlarged with new privileges, by his
sons

sons John and William ; and when, in the beginning of the next century, their barony came into the possession of the Percy family, their charters were confirmed by the successive Lords Percies of Alnwick, some of whom gave additional marks of favour to this abbey ; the whole of which is now in ruins, except a tower, built by Henry Percy, fourth duke of Northumberland, as a place of refuge for the monks to retire to in times of danger ; for in the sudden irruptions of the borderers of both nations, no person or place, however sacred, was spared.

This tower having been preserved more entire than any other part of the abbey, has been repaired by the Duke of Northumberland, who has fitted it up in the old Gothic style. Near it, in ancient English, is this curious inscription :

In the year of Christ MCCCCXXVIII
 This tower was builded by Sir Henry Piercy,
 The fourth earl of Northumberland, of great honour
 and worth,
 That espoused Maud, the good lady, full of virtue
 and beauty,
 Daughter to Sir Wil. Herbert, right noble and
 hardy,
 Earl of Pembroke, whose soules God save,
 And with his grace conserve the builder of this
 tower.

Some of the buildings are fitted up, and are inhabited by servants, who take care of an aviary, which his grace has established here. The other parts are decorated with plantations of various trees and shrubs, so as to afford a delightful point of view from every station whence they are visible.

At the north-end of Alnwick-bridge, a road branches off to the north-east, leading to Howick, one of the manors of the barony of Alnwick in the possession of Sir Henry Grey. The old tower of

Howick mentioned by Leland, is entered by a flight of steps, and is still a fair structure; to the north end of which is a large handsome house, with convenient offices. It is situated within a mile of the sea, on the north side of a stream, called Harwick-burn, crossed by a handsome stone bridge of ashler work. To the north are the stables; and to the west is a shrubbery and plantations, through which the brook takes its course through grass lawns, and passes away by a gentle fall.

On the south-east is the church, dedicated to St. Michael, rebuilt in a handsome manner by the late Sir Harry Grey. Near it is a free-school for the education of his tenant's children in reading, writing, and accounts; to which charity, at his death, he left 200*l.* for its support.

At a small distance to the north-east of Howick is Dunstanburg Castle, which, with the manor, was the seat and estate of Edmund earl of Lancaster, a younger son of King Henry the Third. From him it devolved to his son and heir Thomas, who in the 9th of Edward II. obtained a licence from the king to crenelate or fortify his manor-house; and accordingly about that time he built this castle. It is now the property of the Earl of Tankerville, and is thus described by Mr. Wallis, in his history of the Antiquities of Northumberland:—"It stands on an eminence of several acres, sloping gently to the sea, and edged to the north and north-west with precipices, in the form of a crescent; by the western termination of which are three natural stone pyramids of a considerable height, and by the eastern one an opening in the rocks made by the sea, under a frightful precipice, called Rumble Churn, from the breaking of the waves in tempestous weather and high seas. Above this is the main entrance, and by it the ruins of the chapel: at the south-west corner is the draw-well, partly filled up. It is built with whin

and rag-stone." In the additions to Camden it is recorded, that in one year there grew within the walls of this castle 240 Winchester bushels of corn, besides several loads of hay. It is likewise there mentioned that a kind of spar is found hereabouts, called Dunstanbrough Diamonds, said to rival those of St. Vincent's Rocks, near Bristol.

About two miles to the north-west of Dunstanburgh is EMBLETON, the barony of John de Viscount, in the reigns of King Henry III. and Edward I. It was afterwards one of the lordships of the duchy of Lancaster, and now belongs to the Earl of Tankerville. The village is irregularly built, situated under the ridge of a hill, which intercepts the prospect of the sea. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands on the west side of the village, and is built in the form of a cross.—The vicarage-house, which is a neat and commodious building, stands on the north side of the churchyard; and on the top of the hill is a small school, where English and writing are taught to poor children. It was founded by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, and to which he gave an inclosed field, let at five pounds a year.

One mile to the south-west of Embleton is the village of Rock, one of the manors of the barony of Alnwick. It stands on an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect both of sea and land.

At the distance of about five miles to the east of Alnwick is ALEMOUTH, a small sea-port town, situated at the mouth of the river Alne. This was one of the forfeited estates of Henry earl of Northumberland, which Henry IV. settled on his brother, the Duke of Clarence, for the better support of his dignity as lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In Queen Elizabeth's time the French took possession of this town, and fortified it; as it was the first port they could safely land their supplies at for the queen-mother. It affords a safe harbour for fishing ves-

sels, and the coast abounds with excellent fish; and, although there is no market or fair, large quantities of corn are shipped from hence, and vessels of 300 tons are built here. Human bones of an uncommon magnitude having been several times dug up on the shore of the river, near this town, has given rise to a traditional story, that a race of giants formerly resided here, and that these were some of their imperfect remains.

About three miles to the south of Alemouth is WARKWORTH, situated on the river Coquet, which in the year 1764 left its old course, and forced its way in a different direction, now navigable for small craft. Warkworth was formerly a market-town, and consists of one principal street, containing 95 houses, and 614 inhabitants, viz. 276 males, and 338 females, most of whom are employed in catching and curing of salmon, and a few at some salt pans near the shore. The church is a handsome structure, having a spire 100 feet high, and some of the windows contain paintings on the glass. It has a bridge over the Coquet, near which is an antient tower, and not far from it a quarry of excellent stone. The market-place is in the middle of the town, where is a fine stone cross, in a spacious area, but the market has been long discontinued; it has however three annual fairs, on St. Mark, April 25 if on Thursday, if not Thursday before; Old Michaelmas if on Thursday, if not on Thursday before; and November 22.

At the south end of the town stands Warkworth Castle, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Northumberland, surrounded with walls and a moat, covering an area of upwards of five acres. The grand entrance gate is on the south side, between two polygon towers; the keep, or dungeon, forms the north point, in the form of a square, having the angle cut off: near the middle of each face of this square there is a projecting turret, the same height as the keep,

keep, which is large and lofty, and contains a variety of magnificent apartments; above it rises a watch-tower. That side of the castle next the street is ornamented with several figures of angels, bearing armorial shields, and the turret is surmounted by a large lion rampant in bass-relief. This castle has been for many ages the favourite residence of the Percy family; most of the earls of Northumberland appearing to have resided here when their affairs required their presence in Northumberland, and their larger castle of Alnwick was rather used as a military fortress, and filled with a garrison, than as a place of domestic abode.

About half a mile from the castle, up the river, is the Hermitage. The following interesting and minute epistolary description of which is extracted from Mr. Grose's Antiquities, who vouches for the truth of the description, having observed upon the spot all or most of the particulars therein mentioned.

“From the castle we ascended not more than half a mile up the river before we came to the Hermitage, which is probably the best preserved and most entire now remaining in these kingdoms. It still contains three apartments, all of them hollowed in the solid rock, and hanging over the river in the most picturesque manner imaginable, with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods in which this fine solitude was anciently embowered.

“The cave contains three apartments; which, by way of distinction, I will venture to call the Chapel, Sacristy, and Antichapel. Of these the chapel is very entire and perfect: but the two others have suffered by the falling down of the rocks at the west end. By this accident a beautiful pillar, which formerly stood between these two apartments, and gave an elegant finishing to this end of the sacred vaults, was within the memory of old people destroyed.

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“ The chapel is no more than 18 feet long, nor more than seven and a half in width and height ; but is modelled and executed in a very beautiful style of Gothic architecture. The sides are ornamented with neat octagan pillars, all cut in the solid rock, which branch off into the ceiling, and forming little pointed arches, terminate in groins. At the east end is a handsome plain altar, to which the priest ascended by two steps : these, in the course of ages, have been much worn away through the soft yielding nature of the stone. Behind the altar is a little niche, which probably received the crucifix, or the pix. Over this niche is still seen the faint outline of a glory.

“ On the north side of the altar is a very beautiful Gothic window, executed, like all the rest, in the living rock. This window transmitted light from the chapel to the sacristy ; or what else shall we call it, being a plain oblong room, which ran parallel with the chapel, somewhat longer than it, but not so wide. At the east end of this apartment are still seen the remains of an altar, at which mass was occasionally sung, as well as in the chapel. Between it and the chapel is a square perforation, with some appearance of bars, or a lattice, through which the hermit might attend confession, or behold the elevation of the host without entering the chapel.— Near this perforation, is a neat doorcase opening into the chapel, out of this side room or sacristy, which contains a benching cut in the rock, whence is seen a most beautiful view up the river, finely overhung with woods. Over the doorcase, within the chapel, is carved a small neat scutcheon, with all the emblems of the Passion, viz. the cross, the crown of thorns, the nails, the spear, and the sponge.

“ On the south side of the altar is another window, and below is a neat cenotaph, or tomb, ornamented with three human figures, elegantly cut in
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the rock. The principal figure represents a lady lying along, still very entire and perfect; over her breast hovers what probably was an angel, but much defaced; and at her feet is a warrior erect, and perhaps originally in a praying posture; but he is likewise mutilated by time. At her feet is also a rude sculpture of a bull's or ox's head; which the editor of the ballad* not unreasonably conjectures to have been the lady's crest. This was, as he observes, the crest of the Widdrington family, whose castle is but five miles from this hermitage. It was also the ancient crest of the Narilles, and of one or two other families in the North.

“ On the same side is another doorcase, and near it an excavation to contain the holy water. Over both the doorcases are still seen the traces of letters, vestiges of two ancient inscriptions; but so much defaced as to be at present illegible. I must refer you to the poem for a further account of them.

“ This door opens into a little vestibule, containing two square niches, in which the hermit sat to contemplate; and his view from hence was well calculated to inspire meditation. He looked down upon the river which washes the foot of the hermitage, and glides away in a constant murmuring lapse; and he might thence have taken occasion, like the author of the Night Thoughts, to remind some young thoughtless visitant,

Life glides away, Lorenzo! like a stream,
 For ever changing, unperceiv'd the change.
 In the same stream none ever bath'd him twice,
 To the same life none ever twice awoke.
 We call the stream the same; the same we think
 Our life, tho' still more rapid in its flow:
 Nor mark the Much irrevocably laps'd,
 And mingled with the sea.

* The Hermit of Warkworth, a Northumberland Ballad, in three cantons, written by the ingenious Dr. Percy.

“ Over

“ Over the inner door, within the vestibule, hangs another scutcheon with some sculpture, which we took for the representation of a gauntlet; perhaps it was the founder’s arms or crest. On the outward face of the rock, near the small vestibule above-mentioned, is a winding staircase, cut also in the living stone, and leading through a neat arched doorcase in the same, up to the top of the cliff, which joins the level of the ancient park, and here was planted the hermit’s orchard. This has long since been destroyed; but cherry-trees propagated from his plantations are still scattered over the neighbouring thicket. His garden was below, at the foot of the hill, as we were informed; and indeed some straggling flowers, and one solitary gooseberry-bush, which still grows out of a cleft in the rock, confirm the tradition.

“ As all the apartments above-described seem to have been appropriated to sacred uses, you will naturally inquire where was the dwelling of the hermit, at least of his successors? This was a small square building, erected at the foot of the cliff, that contains the chapel. It consisted of one single dwelling-room, with a bedchamber over it, and a small kitchen adjoining; which is now fallen in and covered with earth; but the ruins of the oven still mark its situation, and shew that some of the inhabitants of this hermitage did not always dislike good cheer.

“ This little building, erected below the chapel, being composed of materials brought together by human hands, has long since gone to ruin; whereas the walls of the chapel itself, being as old as the world, will, if not purposely destroyed, probably last as long as it, and continue to amuse the latest posterity.

“ I shall conclude (continues our author) my long tedious description, with a stanza from Spencer;

cer ; which, if you will pardon a few alterations, will give you a pretty exact picture of the place :

“ A little lonely hermitage there stood,
 Down in a dale, hard by the river's side,
 Beneath a mossy cliff, o'erhung with wood
 And in the living rock, there close beside,
 A holy chapel, entering we descried ;
 Wherein the hermit duly wont to say
 His lonely prayers, each morn and even tide ;
 There by the crystal stream did gently play,
 Which through the woody vale came rolling down
 always.”

This hermitage was formerly a cell for two Benedictine monks from Durham, whose maintenance Nicholas de Farnham, bishop of that see, in the reign of Henry III. appropriated the church at Braulston ; and this grant was confirmed by his successor Walter de Kirkham.

About three miles to the east of Warkworth, near the mouth of the river Coquet, is Coquet Island, about a mile in length, and very narrow. The air is unwholesome, and the land barren. In former times there was an ancient castle and a convent for Benedictine monks on this island. Such flocks of wild fowl now harbour here that it is almost impossible to walk without treading upon their eggs.

Returning to our road, at the distance of nine miles from Alnwick, we pass through FELTON, a well-built village, consisting of 88 houses, and 500 inhabitants ; the principal part of the houses are situated on a gradual descent, on the north side of the river, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. The scenery in this neighbourhood is beautifully romantic ; the sides of the winding river being diversified with rocks and hanging wood.

About four miles to the south-west of Felton, at the village of Widrington, is Widrington Castle, which “ standeth (says Leland) within half a mile
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of the shore, somewhat as touching against Coket island. By it runnith a little broke on the north side, and there is a little village of the same name." This castle belonged, from the reign of Edward I. to the Widringtons, of whom Sir William was created Baron Widrington of Blankney 1643, and slain soon after at Wigan; and in the year 1715 the estate was forfeited by his grandson.

At the distance of about four miles to the south-west of Widrington, and one to the left of our road, is Cockle Park Tower, a mansion or manor-house; belonging, in the time of Edward the First, to the Bertrams; it is built according to the fashion of most of the ancient capital dwellings of this county; that is, with a tower, to which the inhabitants might retire, and under which they could drive their cattle, upon a sudden incursion either of the Scots or the Moss Troopers, to both which their situation as borderers made them frequently subject. This tower, like most of the same kind, has machicolations on the outside; added to which, many of them have openings in the ceilings over the lowest story, through which they could throw down stones and scalding water on an enemy who should enter the place to steal their cattle.

The mansion is now converted into a farm house, and is the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

About two miles to the south of this Tower, and ten from Felton Bridge, we arrive at MORPETH, a pleasant well-built town, seated on the northern banks of the river Wansbeck, in a warm and sheltered vale, surrounded with a rich cultivated country, and, though without any considerable degree of trade, wears the appearance of opulence.

The market-place is conveniently situated near the centre of the town, though rather confined, considering the great resort to it. The market-cross is commodious, and was rebuilt in the year 1783, at
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the expence of the corporation; and, as the church is distant about a quarter of a mile from the town, a tower is built near the market-place, containing a good ring of bells.

In the year 1714 an elegant town-house was built here by the Carlisle family, in which their manorial court is held, and also the quarter sessions for the county; the structure is of hewn stone, with a piazza ornamented with rustic work, and the superstructure is decorated with turrets, in a very good taste.

Between the town-hall and the bridge is the County Gaol which is a modern and descent structure; and at the north end of the bridge is a small but neat chapel of modern erection, of white free-stone and hewn work. At the west end of it is a grammar-school; an ancient building, which was founded by King Edward the Sixth, and endowed with the lands of two dissolved chantries in Morpeth, and one at Nether Witton.

The parochial church stands on the south side of the bridge, on a hill called Kirk Hill, in the West Park, and on the west side of the post road. One of the chantries in it above-mentioned was founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin. It has three good aisles, a gallery at the west end, and another between the pillars of the north aisle, a vestry, and one bell. Opposite to the church is the rectory-house, which is a handsome new building.

The baronial castle, which is situated near the church, is in ruins, little remaining, except an old gateway tower, and part of the outward wall, which inclosed the area and interior buildings. It is placed on a lofty eminence, unassisted by art, the northern side being very steep, and washed by the river Wansbeck, and the southern secured by a deep valley. The tower has formerly had angular turrets at the north-east and south-east corners, with a communication by an open galley, which was supported

by projecting corbules. It commands a fine prospect, overlooking the town of Morpeth, and the banks of the Wansbeck, where large tracts of woodland are beautifully disposed. Near this tower, towards the north-east, and on the other side of the valley, is a round mound of earth, on a natural mount, whose height is greatly increased by art, which appears to have been raised by assailants rather than as an outwork to the castle, it being perhaps cast up for an opposing fort and malvoisin, on some blockade. The tower was the work of William Lord Greystock, who lived in the time of Edward III. as appears by the escheats of that reign.

Morpeth is thought to have derived its name from More-path, or the road through the moor. It made no considerable figure under the Saxons and Danes; but under the first Normans it rose in dignity superior to a villa; being then erected into an honour, and stiled the barony of Morpeth, or the barony of Merlay, from its possessors the lords Merlay; one of whom founded the abbey of Newminster, on the north side of the chapel of which he was interred, with his lady, and their son Osbert. The three last lords Merlay were all of them of the name of Roger; the first of whom, by paying to King John in the year 1199, a fine of twenty marks and two good palfreys, acquired for his borough of Morpeth a weekly market and an annual fair. He was interred at Newminster. The second Roger Lord Merlay, contributed greatly to the prosperity of his borough at Morpeth; he confirmed all its privileges: under his patronage and influence an hospital was founded at Catchburn. He was interred at the entrance of the priory church at Newminster. By the charter of the third Roger Lord Merlay, the burgesses of Morpeth, and their successors, were freed from all taxes, subsidies, or contributions, except on the king's account in military expeditions, or for the public defence, or the marriage

riage of the lord's eldest son or daughter, or for his own redemption out of prison. By the same charter the prizes raised by his officers or servants, or those of his successors, on bread, beer, or other things, were assigned to the creditors within the borough to be paid within forty days, and in the meantime the lord was at liberty to make other prizes at his pleasure. Their accustomed common right of pasturage, and other conveniences, were confirmed to them and their successors, and way-leave granted to and from the town, corn-fields and meadows only excepted. He founded a chauntry in the parish church of Stannington, and was interred in the New-minster near the remains of his father.

The borough of Morpeth never sent members to parliament before the first year of Queen Mary's reign, in the year 1553. It is a prescriptive borough, governed by two bailiffs and seven aldermen, annually elected out of the free burgesses, being inhabitants, and paying scot and lot; they are above 200 in number, and by these also the members of parliament are elected. The borough is however under the absolute controul of the Earl of Carlisle.

Morpeth is situated 289 miles from London, and consists, according to the late returns, of 427 houses, and 2951 inhabitants, viz. 1342 males and 1609 females, of whom 689 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture. It has a weekly market on Wednesdays, which is reckoned the largest in England for live cattle, except Smithfield. The town has likewise the privilege of two annual fairs, viz. on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday se'night before Whitsunday, and the Wednesday before July 22.

The abbey of New-minster is situated on the banks of the Wansbeck, half a mile from Morpeth. It was founded by Ralph de Merlay and his lady,

the year 1138, for Cistercian monks, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The founders endowed it with the lordship of Ritton, part of the woods of Witton, and all the vale between Morpeth and Hebre, by the brook of Fulbeck to its fall into Cottingburn and by Cottingburn to its fall into the Wansbeck.

Besides these lands, its estates were greatly increased by various benefactions; so that at the dissolution, when there were about 15 religious in the abbey, the annual revenues were computed at 140*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

The whole structure is now razed to its very foundations, and nothing remains to speak its antiquity, except a small fragment of the portal or gateway leading to it.

About three miles to the east of Morpeth, at the village of Bothal, are the remains of an ancient baronial castle, formerly belonging to the younger branch of the Bertrams, barons of Mitford, but now in the possession of the Duke of Portland. The castle is most delightfully situated on an eminence, near the north bank of the river Wansbeck. Its present remains consist of the great gateway, which was flanked on the north side by two polygonal towers, 53 feet high; and on the south-west angle by a square turret, whose height measured 60 feet. Adjoining to this gate are some outer walls, enclosing an area of an irregular figure, measuring about a quarter of an acre; within which are some scattered fragments of the inner apartments. Over the centre of the gate, on the north side, is an escutcheon of the arms of England, with six others, three on each side, and on the north-east face of the westernmost tower are four more, all supposed to be those of the ancient barons, its former proprietors. The south front of the gate is beautifully mantled with ivy. North-west of this building was another tower, part of whose walls now support a cottage.

Near the old castle is the parochial church; which has

has three handsome aisles, the pulpit is placed against the north pillar entering the chancel. The lights are neat, and part of them adorned with paintings. At the east end of the south aisle is a handsome tomb of alabaster, inclosed with iron rails, erected to the memory of one of the barons of Ogle and Bothal, and his lady.

In a shady solitude, on the banks of the Wansbeck near Bothal, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is 24 feet in length, and 12 in breadth. It was built by the Ogle family, of free-stone; the roof being formed in a curious manner of the same materials; but the remains of this chapel are now scarcely visible for trees, which have taken root in the very foundations.

About one mile to the east of Bothal is Ashington, once a manor of the barony of Bothal; it stands on an eminence well sheltered with tall forest trees, and has a beautiful view of the sea, and also of Seaton Delaval, and Bebside, through the openings of the plantations, the ground sloping regularly to a plantation of oaks situated by the river Wansbeck. Below this is a fine grass area of a mile in length, the river during that space forming a most beautiful canal, and having on the opposite side a bank of oaks.

At the distance of about three miles to the north-east of Ashington is NEWBIGGEN, a small village on the sea side; it has several granaries for holding corn, which is exported from the bay before it, considered as one of the finest in this county, being capacious, with a sandy bottom, and formed by two promontories of free-stone. The village consists chiefly of one irregular street, and is much frequented in the summer season for the convenience of bathing. Fish of different kinds is here very plentiful; besides supplying the home demand, there is almost a daily supply hence to Newcastle market.

About four miles to the south of Newbiggen is

BLYTH, commonly called Blyth Nook, a considerable village, situated at the mouth of the river Blythe, and consisting of 183 houses and 1171 inhabitants. This place derives its origin from the coal trade; having some advantage from its situation, which brought it first to be regarded, and has since preserved it in esteem. We find the name in some of our old maps, but it seems probable that it was very little considered, till about the time of the Restoration. In the space of 50 years from thence the vessels loading there were not sufficiently numerous to attract notice; about ten years after they became at least double, though there was no village at the place, nor any tolerable town near it. In the year 1728 it seems to have doubled again, since 207 vessels were that year entered in the custom-house books, as coming from this place; and since that time it has been improving. It is looked upon as a creek to the port of Newcastle, and has a quay, though at low water the sea is fordable at the opening of the creek on horseback.

Three miles to the south of Blyth, on the sea-coast is **SEATON DELAVAL** the principal seat of Lord Delaval. This magnificent structure is built after a plan by Sir John Vanbrugh. In the north front, which consists of five stories, and is of a beautiful stone, there is a flight of sixteen steps on each side of the uppermost landing. Three superb doric columns give an extraordinary effect, by their bold projections, to their richly-embellished entablatures. Immediately over these are placed handsome vases on pedestals. Here the attic story rises, having a grand pediment, with a triangular tympanum, in which are carved the arms of the family, and various trophies. This front is rendered exceeding beautiful by the breaks and fine proportions of its parts, and by the excellent sculpture with which it is dressed; and the whole is crowned by a balustrade, and proper pedestals, on which urns are placed.

placed: at each end hereof are seen the upper external parts of the grand staircases, rising nearly to the height of the summit of the central pediment, which produces a very graceful effect, being ornamented with a series of round balusters, terminated by pedestals, out of which arise, in form of urns, the tops of chimnies. The perron to the portal has two landing-places, the upper of which is at the height of the basement story, constructed boldly in bossage-work, serving as a basis for the edifice, and giving an appearance of great strength to it. On each side hereof a corridor unites to the house two noble wings, adorned with beautiful arcades, extending along the whole length of the fronts. These, as well as the body of the house, are all covered with lead. Their perfect unity therewith, the graceful projections; niches, and pediments, form a very grand and pleasing court, being terminated by two beautiful pavillions, connected also by a corridor. The disposition and decorations of the apartments within are answerable to the magnificence of the building without. This splendid seat stands in part of the pleasure grounds surrounded by a ha-ha, having a wall of hewn stone, nine feet high, and considerably more than a mile in circumference, which is not seen from the house. Here are several walks disposed with great taste, some of which are shaded as well by lofty old trees as plantations, through which various vistas are cut, some of them being terminated by elegant stone buildings, and others opening delightful prospects to the sea toward the east, greatly heightened by ships which are frequently sailing in sight of the windows: to the south is a fine view over a verdant lawn to another bay of the sea, where frequently 150 sail of colliers may be seen; and enriched by the fine ruin of Timmouth priory, a grand obelisk, and several villages interspersed, forming a very beautiful landscape: to the west is an avenue of
a mile

a mile and a quarter long; and to the north a view of a great part of Northumberland, extending over a space of 60 miles bounded by the lofty mountains of Cheviot. The house is situated within a few yards of the place where Delaval Castle, the antient baronial seat of the family, formerly stood.

About half a mile to the east of Seaton Delaval is Seaton Sluice, an artificial port, formed by Ralph Delaval, an able admiral of the last century, on his own plan, and entirely at his own expence. In the construction of this harbour he found great difficulties, a stone pier that covered it from the north-east wind, was more than once carried away by the sea; and on his overcoming this difficulty, by using timber as well as stone, he found a new inconvenience, his port filling up with mud and sand, though a tolerably rapid stream ran through it. To remove this, he placed a strong sluice with flood-gates on his brook, which being shut by the coming-in of the tide the water behind was collected into a body, and forcing a passage at the ebb, carried all before it, and by these means, twice in 24 hours, scoured the bed of the harbour thoroughly clean. It admits small vessels, yet larger vessels may lie safe and receive their lading in the road, which renders it very commodious.

Returning again to our road, at the distance of five miles from Morpeth, we pass through STANNINGTON, a considerable village, consisting of 269 houses, and 1252 inhabitants. In its church are some elegant paintings on glass, the gift of Sir Matthew White Ridley, in the year 1772, supposed to be 500 years old.

One mile to the south of Stannington, on the right of our road, is Blagdon, the seat of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. and four miles farther we pass, Gosforth Hall, the seat of C. Brandling Esq. five miles beyond which we arrive at

NEWCASTLE,

NEWCASTLE,

A borough and market town, and generally called Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from its situation on the northern bank of that river, which here becomes so deep that ships of a middling burthen may come safely up to the very town, though the large colliery ships are stationed at Shields. It is so secure an haven that vessels are in no danger, either from storms or shallows, after having passed Tinnmouth bar, where a sand bank lies across the mouth of the river not more than seven feet at low water; and there are about it dangerous rocks, called the Black Middens; but the Trinity House of Newcastle have erected two light-houses to direct the ships in the night, and to prevent any danger from the Middens. Near them was built in the year 1672, a fortification called Clifford's Fort, which commands all the vessels that enter the river. It was originally a strong castle; but, being taken by the Scots, during the Civil Wars, it received considerable damage, and only a small part of it now remains. The mouth of the river is defended by Tinnmouth Castle, which is situated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the side next the sea. It is a strong fortress, and well mounted with cannon.

The ancient name of this town is supposed to have been Moncester, or the city of the monks, from the number of religious houses formerly here, and which name it bore till the time of the Norman invasion, when it took the name of Newcastle, from a castle erected here by Robert, eldest son of William I. as a check upon the Scots, the Romans called it Gabro Sentum; and through the town went part of that wall which ran from sea to sea, and which was built by the Romans to defend the Britons (after they had drawn off all their chosen youths to fill their armies) against the incursions of the Picts. At Pandon Gate, one of the turrets of that wall, as it is believed, still remains. It seems
indeed

indeed different both in fashion and masonry from the rest, and to carry with it the marks of great antiquity. This town was begun to be fortified in the reign of Edward I. and completed in that of Edward III; the wall is rather more than two miles in circumference, and was defended by towers, and had seven gates.

In the year 1135 this town was taken by David I. king of Scotland, but was soon afterwards restored to King Stephen; and in 1644 it was taken by storm by the Scottish army; but the commander, Sir John Marley, and part of the garrison still held out for King Charles, having withdrawn to the castle, where they capitulated, whereupon the parliament disfranchised the corporation, and ordered the mayor to be tried by a court-martial; and in the beginning of the late civil wars, this town was again taken and plundered by the Scottish fanatics, who here sold their king, Charles, for the sum of 400,000*l.*

Newcastle, soon after the preaching of the gospel in Britain, was famous for its monasteries, hospitals, alms-houses, and churches; and in the reign of Henry VIII. is said to have exceeded in the strength and magnificence of its works all the cities of England, and most places in Europe. There were six monasteries, viz. St. Bartholomew's, the Franciscans, the *Domus Fratrum Predicatorum*, the St. Austins, the *Domus Fratrum de Penitentia*, and the *Domus Fratrum Carmeli Monte*.

St. Bartholomew's was founded by Henry I. for Benedictine Nuns; it was situated in Newgate Street. A back gate leading to it still retains the name, together with the garden, which is in a square valley, extending to a place called High-friar-chair. Besides other possessions, not now certainly known, they owned the pleasant village of Stellar, on the southern bank of the Tyne, in the bishopric of Durham; and it is believed that they had a very large property in Newcastle, consisting in houses
and

and wastes. A plot of ground adjoining to the moor belonged to them, and is still called the Nun moor. The monastery and chapel in Gateshead is said to have been a cell to these nuns, and paid an annual rent of two shillings. St. Mary's Hospital, in Westgate-street, was also dependent upon them. Their annual revenues at the Suppression, amounted to 36l. 10s.

The monastery of the Franciscans, Grey Friars, or Friars Minors, was founded in the reign of Henry III. by the Carliols, then wealthy merchants in Newcastle. It was situated near the lane called High-friar-chair, opposite to the Picket-tower. At its dissolution in the year 1539, it consisted of a warden, eight friars, and two novices.

The *Domus Fratrum Predicatorum*, or the monastery of the Preaching or Dominican friars, was founded in honour of St. Dominic, by Sir Peter and Sir Nicholas Scot, merchants in Newcastle, on a piece of ground given by three sisters. It appears from its remains to have been a very handsome structure. It consisted of a prior, and twelve brethren, dependent upon Tinnmouth; and their revenues, at the general suppression, was valued at 2l. 19s. 6d. It was granted to the corporation of Newcastle, in consideration of their paying 53l. 7s. 6d. The priory is still preserved from dilapidations by several companies, who have their halls in it.

The monastery of St. Austin was founded by Williant Lord Ross, baron of Wark-upon-Tweed. It was situated in the Manour-chase, formerly called Cowgate. It was a handsome edifice, adorned with cloisters, and had a curious chapel. It was sometimes the residence of the Kings of England in the expeditions against the Scots. After the suppression of religious houses, it was for some time made use of by government for a magazine and a storehouse, and was called, by the townsmen the artillery-yard. King James I. gave it to a Scotchman,
who

who uncovered it, and sold the lead; but it was lost at sea before it reached the market: he also sold some of the stones to Sir Peter Riddel, with which he built the south end of his house. Out of the ruins of this structure has since arose a work-house for the poor; a house of correction; a charity-school for the parish of All-saints, and a dwelling for the master, erected in the year 1723. Part of the garden that belonged to it is now occupied by the surgeon's hall and two of the town hospitals.

The *Domus Fratrum de Penitentia Jesu Christi*, or the monastery of the brethren of the penance of Jesus Christ, was situated near West Gate by White-friar tower. King Henry the Third, at the request of Robert Bruce, gave it a piece of ground called Stablegarth.

Domus Fratrum Carmeli Monte, or the monastery of White Friars, was founded by King Edward I. in honour of the Virgin Mary, for a prior, seven brethren, and two noviciates; and on the suppression was valued at 9l. 11s. 4d. *per annum*.

The Carmelites, or White Friars, had also another monastery in this town, situated on the Wall-knowl, and founded, either by Laurentius de Acton, or Roger de Thornton; the latter, if not the founder, was certainly a great benefactor to it. From its being dedicated to St. Michael, and situated on an eminence, it was called St. Michael's Mount. It was dissolved by Henry VIII. and its lands vested in the corporatson of Newcastle, in whose possession they still remain.

Newcastle had also four hospitals, viz. that of St. Mary Magdalen, the Virgin Mary, the Holy Trinity, and the *Maison Dieu*, or St. Catherine.

The hospital of St. Mary Magdalen was founded by King Henry I. for a master, brethren, and sisters, to receive leprous persons, but after that distemper had declined, it became an asylum for the poor of
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the town, in the time of pestilence. Fourteen persons within the house were each allowed a room, eight shillings a month, and coals. Fifteen without the house had a different allowance; some eight shillings, some five shillings, and some two shillings and sixpence a month. In the reign of Edward the Third, Laurentius de Acton had the first fruits of it, amounting annually to two hundred marks. John Bland, who was then master, paid him forty marks for his own right. Bland was a very considerable patron to this hospital; he built the consistory, and ornamented the chapel, where he was afterwards buried. It stood on the summit of a hill without Pilgrim-street, and was dissolved by Henry the Eighth, and incorporated with St. Thomas's.

The hospital of the Virgin Mary is supposed to have been founded during the reign of Henry the Second, by a gentleman of the name of Aselack of Kilingworth, who gave, by charter, the ground on which it was built, with other endowments, for the maintenance of two friars, and a chaplain, to serve God and the poor; here also the helpless stranger and indigent traveller found refreshment and repose. The inhabitants of Newcastle made an addition to this hospital, for supporting a master and a chaplain, to say divine service to six bede folk in the almshouse, for lodging poor and wayfaring people, and to give sepulture to such as died there; nine chaldron of coals were likewise distributed among them. It was abolished by Henry the Eighth; but in the ninth year of the reign of James the First, the corporation of Newcastle obtained a charter for it, and converted it into a grammar school. It is situated in Westgate-street.

The hospital of the Holy Trinity was founded by William de Acton, mayor of Newcastle. It stood on the Wall-Knowl, and was surrendered to Henry

the Eighth, but the annual revenues are not mentioned.

The hospital of St. Catherine, or the Maison Dieu, was founded by Roger de Thornton, in the reign of Henry IV. It was situated on the south side of the sand hill; and the chaplain, who presided over it, had the care of nine poor men, and four poor women. In the 34th year of the reign of Henry VI. the corporation obtained from the founder the use of the hall and kitchen, for the purpose of giving wedding entertainments to new married people, and where they received the offering and gifts of their friends.

The town of Newcastle contains four churches or chapels, viz. St. Nicholas, All Saints, St. Andrews and St. John's; besides which there are several meeting-houses, for the different denominations of Christians.

St. Nicholas' church is a vicarage; the impropiator and patron, the bishop of Carlisle, it having been given to the church and canons of St. Mary in that city, by King Henry I. together with the church of Newburn. The other three churches, though they are termed three distinct parishes, are dependent on St. Nicholas, the vicar receiving dues from them also. This church was founded in the year 1091; and in the year 1194, in the reign of King Stephen, Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, assigned to the minister of St. Nicholas' church all the fruits, annual profits, oblations, and observations, belonging to that church, except the great tythes. The situation of this church is very advantagous, being elevated, and almost in the centre of the town. Its length is 80 yards, its breadth 25, and its steeple 64 yards high. From the square tower, or main body of the steeple, there are two bold stone arches, supporting a large and beautiful one, on which rises a lofty spire. The interior of this church has within a few years been fitted up anew, in the manner of
a cathedral,

a cathedral, and is extremely neat. There are a few very handsome monuments placed in it; and it had formerly nine chantries, in honour of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist; St. Catherine, two; St. Peter; and St. Paul; St. Thomas; the Blessed Virgin; St. Margaret; St. Cuthbert; and St. Lyra.

St. Thomas' Chapel is a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas, it is situated at the Bridge end, and is dedicated to St. Thomas-a-Becket. It has nothing striking either in its structure or ornaments. Public duty is performed in it on Sundays, and prayers are read on certain days in the week. Two chantries were founded in this chapel to the honour of St. Ann and the Virgin Mary.

South Gosforth chapel, situated about two miles north from Newcastle, is also a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas; it is spoken of as early as the reign of Henry II. It has lately been rebuilt, and is a very neat structure.

North Gosforth chapel, situated near the above, is in ruins; and little remains, except a few grave stones, in the chapel-yard.

All Saint's church, which is situated at the foot of Pilgrim-street, is of a circular form, and is built of hewn stone. The front, which is towards the south, has a handsome colonnade of five columns of the Ionic order, supporting a fine portico. A lofty spire rises above the front, which contains a clock, and a good ring of bells. The old church stood a little eastward of the present one, which was consecrated in the year 1789, and cost the parish 27,000*l*. Seven chantries were founded in All-Saints church in honour of St. Thomas, St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter, St. John the Baptist, St. Catherine, and St. Lyra.

St. John's church is an old building with a square tower, and stands about the middle of Westgate-street. The interior is neatly fitted up. It had an

organ, as early as the year 1570 ; but that being long since destroyed, a new one has been erected of late years, at the expence of the inhabitants. Three chantries were founded in this church, in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, the Virgin Mary, and the Holy Trinity.

The celebrated Cunningham, the pastoral poet, was buried in this church-yard. On his monument is the following inscription :

Here lie the remains of John Cunningham.

Of his excellence

As a pastoral Poet,

His works will remain a monument
for ages,

After this tribute of esteem

is in the dust forgotten.

He died September 18, 1773, aged 44.

He culled the essence of simplicity,
and arranged it in pastoral verse.

St. Andrews church stands near Newgate, on the west side of the street. From the stile of its architecture, and its situation, where old Monkchester chiefly stood, it claims priority to the rest for antiquity. In 1729, the old bells were taken down, and six new ones put in their place by a contribution among the inhabitants, the corporation giving fifty pounds. At the west end is a handsome gallery, erected in the year 1711, at the expence of the parish. Three chantries were founded in this church, in honour of the Virgin Mary, the Holy Trinity, and St. Thomas.

St. Ann's chapel stands in the suburbs of Sandgate, on the slope of the hill. After the reformation, it was neglected and fell into decay, but was repaired in the year 1682, and has been since rebuilt by the corporation, after an elegant design.

In the same suburbs was anciently another chapel, dedicated to St. Laurence, and said to have
been

been built by one of the Earls of Northumberland. It was dependent upon the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; but in the reign of Edward VI. it was granted, among other things, to the corporation, for a consideration of 144*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The dissenting meeting-houses in this town are numerous, there being in the whole six congregations of Presbyterians, properly so called, united in doctrine, discipline, and communion with the church of Scotland; one of Burgers, and two of Anti-burgers, seceding from that church; a body of Unitarians, a congregation of Independents, another of Calvinist Baptists, two called Kilhamites, two Romish chapels, a respectable body of Quakers, and a small meeting-house for the followers of Mr. Glass.

There are five charity schools in this town, the principal of which is that belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas, which was founded by Mrs. Eleanor Allen, a widow lady of Newcastle, in the year 1705. To support this charity she assigned a farmhold and tenant right, in the parish of Walls, and held under the dean and chapter of Durham, of above the annual value of sixty pounds, for the education of 40 boys and 20 girls of this parish and of the chapelry of St. John. The school was opened in the year 1709. Another lady, widow of the Rev. Mr. Clisholm, vicar of Wooler, at her death gave 500*l.* to this noble and useful charity. By a parochial subscription, begun in the year 1718, the children are annually clothed on the first of May. The boys are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts, and afterwards are put to some trade; each receiving a Bible and a Common Prayer Book, the Whole Duty of Man, Lewis's Exposition of the Church Catechism, and two pounds. The girls are taught reading, sewing, and knitting, and are put out to reputable services or trades; they are presented with the same books, and one pound. The

master's salary is 25*l.* per annum, and one pound for coals; the school-mistress, 10*l.* per annum, and 10 shillings for coals.

The Charity-school belonging to the parish of All Saints is supported by subscription, begun in the year 1709. It is conducted on the same plan as that of St. Nicholas, and receives 41 boys and 17 girls.

The Charity-school belonging to the parish of St. Andrews, was founded by Sir Walter Blacket, for 30 boys, and was first opened in the year 1708; and in 1719, Sir William Blacket, son of the founder, bequeathed a sum for clothing the boys. The master's salary is 20*l.*

In the year 1792, a commodious airy school-house was built, without Newgate, by subscription, for girls, who are taught all the useful branches of female education. A gallery has also been erected for them in the south porch of the church.

The Charity-school belonging to the parish of St. John, was founded in the year 1705, by John Ord, Esq. for 44 boys. He settled upon it a large field without Pilgrim Street Gate, call'd Magdalen Close, and held by lease of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital. Mrs. Margaret Allgood, a widow lady, in the year 1707, gave to this charity 100*l.* The children are clothed annually by subscription. The school-master is allowed 24*l.* per annum; two pounds for teaching them to sing, and sixteen shillings per annum for pens, ink, and paper.

The Charity-school of St. Ann's Chapel is situated at the east end of Sandgate, near the chapel, where is also a house for the master.

Sunday-schools have been opened by the four parishes of this town, in which a great number of children are instructed in reading. Besides these there are several others, which have been instituted by the dissenting congregations.

The Royal Free Grammar-school of Newcastle has

has long ranked among the first places for founding youth in classical learning, and among several other distinguished characters, that have received the first principles of their education at this school, are the learned Bishop Ridley the martyr, Dr. Aken-side, Lord Eldon, and Sir William Scott.

This school was at first situated on the north-east side of St. Nicholas's church, and was originally founded by Thomas Hørsley, mayor of Newcastle, in the year 1525, who bequeathed to it his lands in the town for ever, after his wife's death. Queen Elizabeth however constituting it a royal foundation by charter, it was in consequence removed to the capacious hospital of St. Mary, after it had been stripped of its religious revenues by her royal father Henry VIII. The impropriated or great tithes of the parish of Bolham belong to it, and the mastership of St. Mary's Hospital was usually annexed to it by the corporation, who are the patrons, and who have the power of electing a master and usher, whose offices are held at their pleasure. Among other legacies, which have been bequeathed to this foundation, Lord Crew left a legacy for scholars taught in Newcastle grammar-school to enable them to be sent to any of the universities of England. Dr. Smith also bequeathed the interest of 800*l.* to Emanuel College in Cambridge; half of which is for the maintenance of a scholar either from Durham or Newcastle Grammar-school.

There is a very valuable library in this town, belonging to the church of Nicholas, in a room built for the purpose, by Sir Walter Blackett. Several institutions also for the promotion of learning have been very successfully carried on, besides which it can boast of a medical and philosophical society.

In this town is a well-endowed and extensive Infirmary, a Hospital for lunatics, and one for lying-in-married women, besides many charitable institutions, particularly that for the relief of poor women
lying-

lying-in at their own houses; there is likewise several common hospitals and almshouses for the maintenance of the infirm of various descriptions.

The Keelman's Hospital, however, deserves particular notice, as it was erected, and is entirely maintained by a small subscription from the daily labour of that numerous class of labourers the keelmen or coal-workers, and is probably the only hospital in the kingdom built by the poor for the support of themselves. It is situated on an eminence a little eastward of the Carpenter's Tower, on the Garth-heads, behind Sandgate. It is a square building, and contains about 52 chambers for the accommodation of aged members of both sexes. The room in the south front is large and capacious, for the purpose of general meetings. The expence attending the erection of this hospital was defrayed by each keelman paying one penny a tide.

On the general annual meeting the keelmen walk in procession through the principal streets of the town, in decent plain dresses, attended with music, playing their favourite air of "Weel may the keel row."

The Castle is an ancient building, supposed to have been built in the reign of the Conqueror, under the immediate direction of his son Robert, for the purpose of repelling the incursions of the Scots, and of keeping the inhabitants of the town in a state of subjection. It is situated on an eminence, and formerly commanded the principal entrance from the south, and was encompassed with two walls, of great strength and height. In the exterior wall were four gates, the ground within which measured three acres and one rood. In the castle was a well of considerable depth, and a chapel of handsome Gothic architecture. The government of it was generally committed to the high sheriff of Northumberland; and it was often the temporary residence of kings; and here in the great hall Baliol, king of Scotland,

Scotland, did homage to Edward for the crown of his kingdom. But at the beginning of the sixteenth century, this once almost impregnable fortress had so completely lost its pristine grandeur, that it was let to the incorporated Company of Taylors, at the trifling annual rent of one pound.

The Moot Hall, is a large ancient structure, probably coeval with the castle, and situated on the east side of the castle yard; but it presents nothing to attract particular notice. Its original intention was to assemble the lords and barons of the northern districts, upon any particular emergency in feudal times. It is used at the assizes, which are held annually, as a court of justice, for the county of Northumberland.

Newgate Gaol, which is situated in Newgate-street, is a strong building. The debtor's apartments are light, and well aired, and their situation is rendered more easy and comfortable than in many other places of confinement; and the late Sir Walter Blacket generously charged his estate with the expence of supplying Newgate with coals. There is another prison called the House of Correction in the Manor chace, and principally intended for the temporary confinement of disorderly persons; and a few years ago adjoining the last mentioned prison a Penitentiary House was erected, for imprisoning those sentenced to solitary confinement.

The Exchange and Town-court is situated on the south side of the Sand Hill. Its original foundation was by Roger de Thornton; but it was rebuilt by the corporation in the year 1658, after a noble plan: it cost upwards of 10,000*l.* besides 1,200*l.* the donation of one of the magistrates. The statue of King James II. on horseback, placed in the area before it cost 1,700*l.*: it was of copper, and as large as life; the horse standing on his hind feet, raised upon a pedestal of white marble,
and

and encompassed with iron rails. This statue was taken down in the year 1688.

The hall of the town court is very neatly decorated. The floor is laid with chequered marble, and the ceiling is adorned with various paintings. The benches where the magistrates sit as justices of the peace, and hold their quarter sessions, courts of conscience, &c. are at the west end, and are elevated by a flight of steps. Above the seats are the portraits of Charles II. and James II. and at the other end of the Hall is a handsome painting of his present Majesty, presented to the town by Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart, one of its representatives. In this Hall his Majesty's judges of assize annually decide such causes as fall under the jurisdiction of the town and county of Newcastle, which is distinct from that of Northumberland.

On the north side of the Hall is the Town Chamber, where the mayor transacts the ordinary business of the town: and at the west end of this chamber is a small room where the ancient records of the town are kept.

Formerly the ascent to the Hall was by two flights of steps on the outside of the building, which met at a platform fronting the grand entrance, over which was a steeple built by Charles II. placed in a niche in the tower; but in the year 1794, this building becoming ruinous, from the steeple having shrunk, it underwent a complete alteration, and the whole of the front was entirely cased anew with stone.

From the Exchange the wall of the town runs parallel with the river leaving a spacious piece of ground before it, between the water and the wall, which being well wharfed up, and faced with free-stone, makes the longest and largest quay in England, except that of Yarmouth, being 700 yards
long,

long, and far more spacious than those of London or Bristol, though not equal to either for business.

The Custom House is a large brick building, situated about the centre of the quay, and contains several commodious apartments for transacting public business.

The Trinity House belonging to the Mariners of Newcastle, is a monastic-like building, of a square figure. It has a neat chapel, and chambers for 14 persons, each of whom is allowed eight shillings a month, clothes, and coals. The hall in it, which is large and stately, was anciently called Dalton's Place. It was purchased by this society in the reign of Henry VII. of Ralph Hebburn, paying to him and his heirs for ever a bottle of wine annually, on the eve of St. Peter and St. Paul, if demanded. He was also to be made a member, to be entitled to their privileges, and to have the usual funeral honours at his death. The house stands very convenient for seaman, near the key, at the upper end of a well built street, called the Broad Chare.

The Mansion House, which was built in the year 1691, and cost the corporation 6000*l.* is built of brick, with a court before it. The interior is neat and convenient. It is situated in the street called the Close, and is the usual residence of the mayor during the term he remains in office being one year; he is allowed 600*l.* a year for his table, as also a state coach and handsome barge, in which, attended by the magistrates and a numerous party of gentlemen, he navigates the river Tyne, as far as the jurisdiction of the corporation extends, annually, on Ascension day.

The Assembly-rooms, which were built by subscription in the year 1774, from a plan of the late Mr. W. Newton, cost when completed the sum of 6701*l.* The front is adorned with a colonnade of six Ionic pillars, and two handsome wings. The great room, which is 94 feet long, 36 feet broad, and 38 feet

feet high, is very handsome, and has been generally considered as ranking next to that at Bath. Besides this room, there is a smaller assembly room, a card room, and a subscription coffee room, where the daily prints and periodical publications are taken in for the use of the subscribers.

The Theatre is a modern structure, situated in Moseley Street. It is the property of subscribers, and is let to Mr. Stephen Kemble: the interior is neat, and is well adapted to its purpose. It is open about three months in the winter, and generally in summer at the races and assizes.

The public baths of this town are situated without West-Gate, and were constructed a few years ago by the late Dr. Hall. They consist of medicated vapour baths, tepid, and inclosed cold baths, and a large open bath for swimming. An apparatus has also been made here for applying the gaseous fluids, in cases where their use has been found salutary.

The freemasons have lately erected an elegant and spacious Hall, to hold their lodge in. It is situated near High Friar Chair, and is richly ornamented.

At the foot of the street called the Side, is the Scale Cross, so called from the town scales having been formerly kept here, for the purpose of weighing all butter which was brought into the town. It is a stone building supported by six pillars, and surmounted by the figures of two lions couchant. It is now used as a market for butter, eggs, milk, &c.

The White Cross is situated in Newgate Street, and is a low building with a small spire. This is also a market for milk, and one of the places where public proclamations are made.

The present bridge, which consists of nine noble elliptic arches, and cost 30,000*l.* was erected about the year 1775; the old bridge having been carried away by a flood, by which 22 houses were thrown

thrown down, and six lives lost. It was originally built of wood; but having been destroyed by fire in the year 1248, was rebuilt of stone, and consisted of twelve arches, three of which on the north side were closed up and converted into cellars. This was again rebuilt about the year 1450, and was crowded with wooden buildings; but near the middle was a tower with an iron gate, used as a town-prison; a strong building likewise crossed the bridge, which was used as a magazine; and on the south front was a statue of King Charles II. The water which destroyed this bridge, on November 11, 1771, was upwards of twelve feet above high water mark in spring tides. On destroying the ruined piers of the old bridge to erect the present, by observations made, and medals found, part of it is supposed to have existed from the time of the Romans. The present bridge in the year 1800 was widened, and is 300 feet long, and now 24 feet broad.

The houses in Newcastle are variously built, some of them being very handsome, and of stone, others of brick, and a great many of timber. The upper or north part of the town, inhabited by the politer sort of people, is much pleasanter than that part next the river, and has three level, well-built, and spacious streets. Great improvements has also been made by opening new streets, and paving the principal ones in the same manner as in London.

There are several societies or companies in Newcastle, which, as well as the Trinity-House, have the privilege of making the sons and apprentices of the members freemen of the town, who thus obtain the right of voting for its representatives in Parliament, for without being a freeman, no freeholder has a vote; neither can he vote for the county of Northumberland.

This town has long been noted for its glass works, particularly in the finer sort; and the duty on this article alone is computed to produce an annual re-

venue to government of 200,000*l.* It has also a considerable manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, several soap works, and a grind stone manufactory. In the coal trade it is the first port in the world, and has sometimes exported to foreign parts and coast-wise upwards of 600,000 chaldrons in a year; and many vessels of great perfection and strength for this trade, are built here. A considerable manufacture of hardware and wrought iron, after the manner of Sheffield, has also been established, and that of earthenware is greatly increased, several of the potteries having upwards of 100 persons constantly employed. A capital manufactory for white lead, milled lead &c. has also been lately established. It has four banks, viz. the Newcastle Bank, Exchange Bank, Tyne Bank, and Bank of Newcastle.

As a corporation, and a county distinct from Northumberland, this town enjoys many valuable privileges. Its first charter was granted by Henry II. and confirmed by King John, on their paying him 100 marks; and he confirmed and enlarged their privileges a second time for the sum of 100*l.* per annum.

King Henry III. granted them the privilege of a mayor and four bailiffs, besides many other valuable gifts, some of which they still enjoy. He also gave them a field near the town, for which they were to pay 40*s.* a year into the Exchequer, and Jews were prohibited from residing in the town. Castle-field was made over to them at the same time with the privilege of pasturage, and coals, and stones, both for fuel and repairing their houses. In the reign of Edward I. they received a writ of summons to send burgesses to parliament; and it is remarkable, that it was the first town mentioned in the parliament roll. Edward III. granted them the privilege of making bye-laws for the good of the corporation, and exempted them from the jurisdiction of the high admiral. Richard II. confirmed and enlarged all its former privileges, and granted them
mayor

mayor the liberty of having a sword carried before him, the highest mark of power that can be conferred on a subordinate magistrate. The town was made a county of itself by Henry IV. and the sheriffs were to have the return of all writs, besides many other privileges. Its last charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, by which the civil government was vested in a mayor, who is the chief magistrate; a sheriff, a recorder, a town-clerk, ten aldermen, and a common council, composed of 24 burgesses. For the administration of justice, there are the following courts, viz. the Mayor's Court, Sheriff's Court, Court of Conscience, Admiralty Court, Court of Common Council, Ward-Moot; Pie Powder (or Pied Poudre) Court, and three Courts of guild annually. The principal Court is the Mayor's, which is held every Monday, at the west end of the Guild Hall, over the Exchange.

It is observed that this town has the greatest public revenues, in its own right as a corporation, of any town in England, it being computed at no less than 8,000*l.* a year. In the year 1774, the receipts of the corporation were 20,360*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* and their disbursements about 19,445*l.* The jurisdiction of the town extends to the centre of the bridge over the Tyne, which leads to Gateshead.*

Newcastle sends two members to parliament. The number of voters are about 2500, and the returning officer the sheriff.

The markets are on Tuesday and Saturday; and its fairs on the 12th of August, which continues nine days; 29th of October, nine days; and the 22nd of November; races are likewise held annually about the end of June, which continue six days.

This town is situated 274 miles from London, and consists, according to the late returns, of 3,290

* This place is considered a suburb to Newcastle; but as it is situated in the county of Durham we must refer our readers to our Topographical Description of that county.

houses, and 28,366 inhabitants, viz. 12,369 males, and 15,997 females, of whom 5,705 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture; but the trade and population of this town is daily increasing, for the annual amount of the revenue of customs, which Mr. Brand, in his History of Newcastle, states at 41,000*l.* is now considerably upwards of 70,000*l.*

The race-course, which was formed by the corporation in the year 1756, is situated on the Town Moor, about a mile from the town by the north road. It is two miles in circumference, and is kept in very good order. In one part of it there is a hill, which affords spectators an excellent view of the course; near this hill is an elegant stand, built of stone; and during the races there are generally several others of wood erected.

There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, the principal of which is Heaton House, the seat of M. Ridley, Esq. son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. This elegant mansion, which is situated about one mile to the east of Newcastle, is ornamented with plantations in very good taste, and was originally built of brick only, by the grandfather of the late Sir Matthew.—It was intended rather for convenience than pleasure, it being in the centre of several collieries that belong to this family. The father of the late baronet, from designs furnished by Mr. Newton, an architect of Newcastle, gave the building its present agreeable aspect, by new facing it with stone, and adding the towers at each end, with several useful offices. The kitchen-garden and pleasure-grounds contain about 40 acres. Of this house (which was anciently held of the barony of Gaugy) the following account appears in the notes to Mr. Bourne's History of Newcastle:—"It has been handed down by tradition to the present day that this was a place of retreat for King John when he came into
this

this country; and there are still to be seen the ruins of an ancient building, which bears the name of King John's Palace. On the north side of this old building are the remains of a fortification, which it is natural to conjecture was built for the safety and security of this house; and consequently the house must have been of some great distinction.— Robert de Gaugy was a great man in the reign of King John, and had special trust reposed in him by his sovereign; and, it is not improbable, when the king came to these parts, he lodged in this house.”— The present building was erected in the year 1713, and is so situated, that, on the west, it overlooks the Town-moor, Fenham, and part of the lands of the priory of Tinmouth: on the east it faces the Shields road: on the north it has a most agreeable prospect of the Ouse Burn, of its woods and banks, and of the villages situated on it: on the south it faces the river Tyne.

About one mile and a half to the east of Heaton Hall is Carville House, formerly called Cousin's House, where the Roman Wall terminated in a station, the ruins of which station are yet very visible. “This no doubt is the *wall's end*, though the village, which at present bears that name, is half a mile or more off. Mr. Camden takes it for granted that this is the *Vindebala* of the *Notitia*, and *Vindimora* of the *Itinerary*, supposing these two to be one and the same place, though they are certainly different. But the ancient name of this station was *Segedunum*, the first of the stations *per lineam valli*, where the fourth cohort of the *Largi* was quartered. The ramparts and ditch may be distinctly traced. There are evident remains of two turrets at the west and east entrance, and a third at the south-west corner. The west entrance has been close to the wall, and the east opposite to it. The fort has been 140 yards or six chains square, and contained about three half acres. The site of the station of the town

is called *Well lawes*, quasi *Wall lawes*, and two distinct tumuli remain near the Bee-houses, and in the south-west corner of the Wall Close is a heap of ruins, as of building or temples. In a wall at Cousin's house are six inscriptions, with part of an altar and pedestal. Between the station at the end of the wall of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, are three castella visible, the next is lost in the town. *Wall's-End* is a well-built village, with a school, and two gentleman's seats. Mr. Pennant mentions a broken inscription lately found here. (*Gough's Camden.*)

At the distance of three miles to the east of Walls End is NORTH SHIELDS, so called from its northern situation upon the river Tyne, and being a shield or shelter for the shipping. In the time of King Edward the First it was so small that it consisted only of six cottages, inhabited by fishermen: it is, however, now an extensive and populous town; wide and airy streets being built in every direction; and terminating at the west end by an assemblage of buildings, under the general name of Milburn Place, north-eastward of which are two handsome squares, called Dockwray Square and Toll Square, and new streets are rapidly advancing. The parish church, which has been lately rebuilt, stands about half a mile north from the river, and is a neat edifice, with a fine peal of bells in a square tower. North Shields likewise contains five dissenting meeting-houses, and two Methodist chapels.

The theatre is a good building, and is at present conducted by Mr. Stephen Kemble.

The harbour is large and commodious, being about two miles in length, and in which about 2000 ships can ride at anchor.

With the daily increasing population of the town, the trade also keeps pace, and may vie even with that of Newcastle, upwards of 400 vessels loading annually at this port. It has also a well-supplied market on Wednesday, and is situated 279 miles
from

from London, and consists, according to the late population act, of 894 houses, and 7,280 inhabitants, viz. 2,972 males and 4,308 females, of whom 1,843 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

A little below the village is a garrison called Clifford's Fort, which in the year 1644 was taken by the Scots in the reign of King Charles the First.—It had in it five pieces of ordinance, arms, powder, and some prisoners; and nine Scotchmen were killed on this occasion. It is a strong and handsome stone building, well mounted with cannon; and forms a powerful defence against any hostile attempt to destroy the shipping in the harbour. In this fort is the low light, which, corresponding with another on the top of the bank, serves as a guide to ships entering the harbour.

Not far distant from this fort stands the pleasant marine villa of Tynemouth, famous for its monastery, founded by Oswald, king of Northumberland, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was plundered by the Danish rovers in three several descents and expeditions. The first was at the end of the eighth century, the second in the reign of King Ethelred, under Hingvar and Hubba; and the third in the reign of King Athelstan. The defenceless monks on the descent of Hingvar and Hubba, fled with terror to their church for safety; but they were fatally mistaken, the brutal Danes set fire to the structure, reducing the whole, together with the trembling religious, to ashes. This crime, however, did not long remain unpunished, their sovereign, King Ethelred, and his father-in-law, Offa, king of Mercia, roused at the atrocious deed, united their forces, drove them in confusion to their ships, and a storm arising soon after, they were driven on the rocks, and almost every soul of them perished.

This sacred fabric lay in ruins till the reign of Edward

Edward the Confessor, when Tonstan, Earl of Northumberland, from a motive of ambition rather than of piety, rebuilt and endowed it for black canons, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Oswin, the remains of the latter having been discovered under the ruins.

This religious house preserved its independency from the time of King Oswald till the descent of William the Norman, when it was degraded to a cell, being first made subject to Benedict Biscop's foundation at Girwy; after which to Bishop Carilepho's at Durham; and lastly to St. Alban's in Hertfordshire. This was done by three governors or earls of Northumberland, Walteof, Albecie, and Robert Mowbray. Walteof pretended it was an unfit place for devotion, by its being situated on a frightful precipice, and a noisy tumultuous shore; but in reality it was to erect a fortress within its precincts, by the order of his sovereign, who was wholly regardless of religion. Robert Mowbray's motive was of a meaner kind, being no other than a grudge he bore to the Bishop of Durham, and a desire of mortifying him by that arbitrary act; but he afterwards took sanctuary at that very altar which he thus dishonoured, for treason; by which all his past honours were buried in oblivion, and all his future hopes destroyed, and 280 fiefs, left him by his uncle the bishop of Constance, forfeited.

From undoubted records it appears that the Priory of Tynemouth possessed the royalties of no fewer than 27 villas in the county of Northumberland alone, besides several others in the counties of Durham and York. Henry the Eighth, however, stripped it of all its valuable possessions in the year 1539; when Robert Blakeney, prior, with fifteen monks and three novices, surrendered the monastery of Tynemouth. Henry however conferred pensions upon the expelled religious. Its annual revenues, separated from St. Alban's, were valued at

at its suppression, at 396l. 10s. 5d. The site of the priory and most of the lands were granted in the fifth of Edward the Sixth to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; but by his attainder, in the succeeding reign, they reverted to the crown, in which they remained in the tenth of Queen Elizabeth.

On its being converted to a fortress, it was called Tynemouth Castle; indeed from its lofty situation, built on rocks of a great height, and almost perpendicular to the sea, it seems by nature to be formed for a place of strength, and accordingly we find at an early period that it was fortified against the occasional depredations of pirates, and of the still more formidable invasions of the Danes and Scots. During the Civil Wars this place was again converted into a fortress, and was besieged and taken by the Scots in the year 1644. Thirty-eight pieces of ordinance, and great store of arms, ammunition, and provisions, fell into their hands. The garrison were allowed to march out with their baggage, and obliged to submit to all the injunctions of the Parliament, who ordered 5,000l. to repair it, and the works at Newcastle, the town walls, bridge, and garrison; and Colonel Henry Lilburn being made governor of it, afterwards declared, with the lieutenant-colonel, and most of the garrison, for the King; on the news of which at Newcastle, Sir Arthur Haslerigg immediately marched against them from that town, of which he was governor, and storming the castle, put all those found in arms to the sword. Lilburn being slain, his head was cut off, and fixed on a pole.

The priory is built with reddish stone, and seems to be the work of different periods; many of the arches being circular, and some of them pointed. The whole appears to have been highly finished and very magnificent. The chief remains are those of the church, at the east end of which is a small but
extremely

extremely elegant chapel, or oratory. The church once served as a parish church; but being much decayed, and the parishioners in the Civil Wars being debarred the liberty of free resort to it, another was begun in the year 1659, which was afterwards finished and consecrated by Bishop Cousins, in 1668. Many families continue to bury in the old cemetery, although there is a burial-place at the new church.

The manor of Tynemouth at this time belongs to the Duke of Northumberland; but the scite of the monastery is the property of the crown, and was held under a lease by Colonel Henry Villars, formerly governor of Tynemouth, who obtained permission to erect a light-house, and to receive one shilling for every English, and sixpence for every foreign ship anchoring in the harbour of Shields; which it is said produces annually about eighty pounds. Many buildings have been pulled down by Mr. Villars for the purpose of erecting barracks, a light-house, his own house near it, and other edifices.

The light-house, for the direction of ships on the coast, is situated on the north-east side of the castle. It is a lofty building, has an oil-light, and is considered one of the best light-houses on the coast. Close by the light-house is a battery of heavy ordinance, with mortars for shells, for the defence of the shipping.

In the year 1783 government resumed the possession of Tynemouth Castle, making it a depot for arms and stores; when a fine park of artillery and a quantity of ammunition was lodged in a new building, erected in the castle-yard for the purpose; in doing this, however, the magnificent entrance, which had been for ages the chief ornament of the castle, was entirely destroyed; and afterwards rebuilt in a contemptible style of architecture, over which barracks are fitted up for the soldiers.

The village of TYNEMOUTH consists of one very wide

wide and airy street, and some smaller ones, and contains several good houses, most of which are let in the summer to those who resort here for pleasure or sea-bathing. The number of houses, according to the late returns, was 829, and of inhabitants 3,856, viz. 1,386 males, and 2,470 females, of whom 462 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

The Tyne at this place is not above seven feet deep at low water, and though the channel is good from hence to Newcastle, a sand lies across the mouth of it, stiled the Bar, with dangerous rocks about it, called Black Middins; but to prevent ships running on them by night there are light-houses set up and maintained by the Trinity-house at Newcastle. It has several salt-works; but its greatest article of trade is coals, of which upwards of 770,000 chaldrons are sent to London only, besides other places.

At a small distance to the northward of Tyne-mouth is Cullercoats, remarkable for having a very commodious little port of artificial construction.—It is dry at low water-mark, and only serves for coals and salt belonging to the works of particular persons, at whose expence it was constructed.

Journey from Cornhill to Morpeth; through Wooler.

Cornhill is a township and chapelry to the parish of Norham in Northumberland, being that detached part of the county of Durham, between Northumberland and Scotland, one mile from Coldstream, and 333 from London. It stands at a small distance from the river Tweed, over which it has a large bridge of six arches. It formerly had a castle, which, owing to its situation, was often taken and pillaged by the Scots. In the neighbourhood are some medicinal springs.

A quarter of a mile south-east of Cornhill is an encampment, the most remarkable of any north of the Roman Wall, for extent, variety of military works,

works and covered ways: it is amazingly large and spacious, and contains numerous curvatures, defended by ranges of terraced hills, and a morass at several angles and sides of the hills; many of them exploratory and sepulchral, of the usual conic figures; the hollows remaining, and filled with water, from which the earth was taken for raising them. They were the funeral repositories of the great chieftains of the Romans. The remains of the common soldiers are frequently dug up on the ridge of a hill, called Bleak Lands, they being buried without care or distinction.

About two miles to the south-west of Cornhill, on the banks of the Tweed is Wark Castle, which was once the barony of the ancient family of Ros, barons of Holmesley in Yorkshire. This castle was situated at the west end of a small village, on a high mount of difficult access, circular and seemingly raised by art, of earth and stone. Part of the foundations are still remaining, and a fragment of the building which at a distance has the appearance of a column; some courses of the outer wall on the north side, which are of ashler work, are still entire; under it is a beautiful terrace walk called the Maiden Walk, delightfully shaded with trees.

On the west side of the castle are the outworks, now called the Kemp; that is the camp of the militia designed to kemp or flight an enemy; kemp being a word often used by the borderers, when they threatened to beat an assailant—they will kemp him; that is, drub him heartily.

This castle was taken by the Scots after the battle of the Standard, and Henry II. strengthened the fortifications. In the year 1215 it was burned by King John. In 1318 it was taken by the Scots, and again burned in 1385. Soon after it was recovered by the English, but again taken by the Scots, and in 1460 it was demolished.

Near a mile west of Wark is the village of Carham, pleasantly

pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed, and surrounded with several plantations of young forest trees; at the west end of this village was formerly an abbey of black canons, subordinate to the priory of Kirkham, in Yorkshire.

On the south side of the village is a small hamlet, situated on a hill called Shidlaw, a contraction of Shield Law. It was formerly a guard-hill, and exploratory camp, and from it is an extensive and beautiful prospect into Scotland.

Two miles southward from Cornhill, and on the right of our road, is the village of BRANKSTON, near which is a large upright pillar of whin-stone, measuring six feet, seven inches in diameter towards the base; and was erected as a memorial of the great victory obtained over King James the Fourth of Scotland, by the Earl of Surry, on Friday the 9th of September 1513, and in the fifth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth. This battle is called the battle of Brankston, from the chief scene of action being near that village; it is also called the battle of Flodden, from the Scotch entrenchments being on Flodden-hill, from whence they were artfully drawn to an engagement, by the Earl of Surry's cutting off their retreat. Amongst the slain was their sovereign, with his natural son, Alexander, archbishop of St. Andrews; two other Scotch prelates, four abbots, twelve earls, seventeen lords, a great number of knights and gentlemen, and about eight thousand, or as some say twelve thousand common men. King James fell near Brankston, where he was the next day found by Lord Dacres. On the summit of Flodden Hill is a natural rock, called the King's chair, from whence he had a good view of his own and the English army, and for that reason used frequently to sit there.

About two miles to the north-east of Flodden-field, and on the left of our road, is the pleasant village of ETALL, anciently one of the manors of the

barony of Wooler, but at present the seat of W. F. Ker, Esq. whose residence is at the east end of the village, which forms an avenue from the west front of the house to the ruins of the old castle on the banks of the Till. These ruins have a very pleasing appearance, there being part of two large towers still remaining.

One mile to the east of Etall is another village called FORD, situated on an eminence on the east side of the river Till. It consists of one irregular street, on the north side of which stands the castle, the seat of Lord Delaval; from the battlements of this castle is a variety of fine views, particularly one of the winding course of the river below, the bridge over it, and the improvements made on its banks, the neighbouring plain, the inclosures, tillage, and plantations on several little eminences; the whole terminated by several ranges of the neighbouring hills and mountains, on the tops of which are various ancient karns and intrenchments.

At Broom-ridge, in the same parish, and a mile south from the village, are the lines and intrenchments of that brave monarch, King Athelstan, who obtained a complete victory over the confederate forces of Constantine, king of Scotland, Eugenius, king of Cumberland, and Anlaf the Dane, in the year 928. In this battle King Athelstan lost his two near kinsmen Elwin and Ethelstan, both remarkable for their valour. Constantine escaped into Scotland, and Anlaf to Dublin.

Returning to our road, at the distance of seven miles from Cornhill, we pass through MILLFIELD, a small village, where the Saxon kings of Bernicia, after the death of King Edwin, sometimes resided. On the south side of it is a spacious plain, long since overgrown with broom, and rendered famous by the defeat of a large party of the Scots before the battle of Brankston, by Sir William Bulmer, of Bramspeth castle. Five or six hundred of the

Scots, who had concealed themselves among the broom, were killed, and four hundred were taken prisoners.

Five miles and a half beyond Millfield, we pass through WOOLER, a market town, situated about 300 miles from London, near the river Till, in an ill-cultivated country and under the influence of those vast mountains called the Cheviot hills, which renders it subject to impetuous rains. The town contains several streets, and is much resorted to in summer by invalids for the benefit of goats' milk and whey. The church stands on an eminence, and is a modern building, the ancient one having been on the opposite side of the river. Its market is on Thursday, and its fairs on the 4th of May, and 17th of October. The market-place is in the centre of the town; which consists, according to the late returns, of 285 houses, and 1679 inhabitants, viz. 801 males and 878 females, of whom 318 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

On a round hill near the town are the ruins of an old tower, near which was formerly an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

About two miles to the north of Wooler is Helton or Horton Castle, which was formerly in the possession of a branch of the family of Grey of Chillingham, barons of Wark, Sir John Grey of Horton, during the reign of Henry V. whom he accompanied to France, took by storm the castle of Tankerville, in Normandy; for which service King Henry created him Earl of Tankerville, and knight of the garter. The two families afterwards became united, and upon the death of Ralph, late Lord Grey, the castle devolved to Henry Grey, Esq. It has nothing of the appearance of an ancient castle, except its being built with stone, in a somewhat antique form. It was formerly a strong building, nearly square. On the west side of it was a court, called the Lyon's

court; and on the north side was a vault in which an hundred horse might be contained. King James IV. of Scotland invested it with his army previous to the battle of Flodden-field, but failed in his attempt to take it. In digging for stones, some years ago, two wells were discovered by the workmen, in which were found four pewter plates, with part of the arms of the Greys engraved upon them.

At the distance of about three miles to the south-east of Horton Castle is Chillingham Castle, a seat of Lord Tankerville. It is a large old building of a quadrangular form, is in good repair, and well furnished. Here is a marble chimney piece in the hall, with a hollow in the middle, wherein it is said a toad was found alive at the sawing of the stone. The castle stands in a large park, where there is great plenty of deer, and a kind of wild cattle, which are all white except their ears and the tips of their horns, which are brown, and their mouths, which are black; they are extremely fierce, and will scarcely suffer any thing to approach them, except in hard winters, when they are subdued by hunger, and then they will suffer the keeper of the park to feed them; as soon, however, as they can procure their own food, they become furious and wild as before; so that when any of them are to be killed, the keeper is obliged to shoot them; the flesh is excellent beef.

The church, which stands within the park, on the north side of the castle, is dedicated to St. Peter. At the north-east end of the chancel is a beautiful raised tomb of alabaster, in memory of one of the Greys and his lady, with their effigies recumbent, and in a praying posture: the whole is curiously ornamented with sculptures of the holy family in niches; above it, on blue marble, is his coat of arms, with the following motto, "De bon vauloir, server le roy."

A little to the east of Chillingham Park, on the summit

summit of a rocky eminence, is a double entrenchment, called Ros-castle; and at the bottom of Hebburn-wood, at the distance of a mile south from Chillingham, is another of the same form.

At **NEW TOWN**, a village about one mile southwest from Chillingham is a stone cross, called by the common people the Hurle-stone; and one mile from Newtown, is a village called West Lilburn, the seat of the ancient family of the Lilburns; it stands on a rising ground on the east side of the road, and on the north side of a small stream. At the west end of the village are the ruins of an old tower and chapel; and at the east end is Lilburn Tower, the seat of Henry Collingwood, Esq.

About three miles from hence, on a rising ground, to the right of the road, is **ILDERTON**, a small village, formerly one of the manors of the barony of Wark, but at present in the possession of S. Ilderton, Esq. On the south side of this village, on a place called Rosedonedge, is a large square intrenchment, near which, on the east side of the rivulet of Bramish, upon Berwick-hill, is another, but of a semi-circular form, with a double foss and vallum; to the west of it is a steep precipice, from the top of which, on a clear day, may be seen a very beautiful and extensive prospect: a hollow way leads to it from the south; twelve feet and a half broad, edged on one side with large rag-stones, placed edgeways in the earth.

On the left hand of the road, at the distance of about seven miles from Wooler, on Hedgiey Moor, is a stone pillar fixed on a pedestal, called Percy's Cross, from its having been erected to the memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who was slain in a battle with Lord Montacule, in the year 1463, before the battle of Hexham-field.

A little beyond Percy's Cross we pass the rivulet of Bremish, over which there is a good stone bridge; near which, on the right of our road, is Branton, a

a small village, supposed by Dr. Gale to be the Roman station Bremenium, which later writers have fixed at Rochester in Reedsdale.

About three miles beyond Percy's Cross we pass through the village of Glanton, to the right of which is Glanton hill, on the top of which is Glanton Pyke, an exploratory mount, of a conic form, on which was once a beacon to alarm the country by fire, in times of public danger. The prospect from the Pyke is very extensive, in a clear day, the hill called Dun's lane in Scotland, may be seen from it.

At Bolton, a village situated about one mile to the left of our road, on the river Aln, an hospital was founded, some time before the year 1225, by Robert de Ros, baron of Wark, for a master and three chaplains, thirteen leprous men, and other lay-brethren. It was dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr, and subordinate to the abbey of Ryeval, and the priory of Kirkham, in Yorkshire. The master, chaplains, and brethren of the hospital were enjoined to keep a good table, dress neatly, and provide themselves with all necessaries and conveniences out of their annual revenues, (which were ample), and apply the remainder to the relief of the poor and helpless strangers.

On an eminence two miles from Bolton is Lemington, the seat of Nicholas Fenwick, Esq. It is a handsome modern structure of white free-stone, and from the west front is an agreeable prospect of the vale of Whittingham, and from the east of a noble plantation on the brow of a hill.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about two miles, we pass through the village of WHITTINGHAM, a little to the west of which is Eslington, the seat of Sir T. Liddell, Bart. It is a handsome structure, built in the modern taste, and situated on the north side of the Aln, which forms before it a canal of considerable length.

One mile to the south of Eslington is Calleley,
formerly

formerly the seat of William de Calleley, in whose family it continued many years. The house is on the south side of a stream of the same name, in a low situation, adjoining to an old tower : the stream takes its course between two slopes, one of which to the north is the garden, and on the other to the south-east, is an octagon grove, called the Star ; between which and the house is a paddock of deer. At a small distance to the south-east, is a high conic hill, called Castle Hill, on which is a circular entrenchment, with vestiges of buildings ; and an extensive prospect from it of the vales of Coquet, Whittingham, and Glendale.

A mile west from Calleley is a small village, called Little Ryle ; which belonged formerly to a younger branch of the family of the Collingwoods. Lady Charleton, one of the family, founded and endowed it with small alms-houses for four ancient poor widows belonging to the parish of Roebury. The manor-house is an old tower, standing on an eminence, from whence there is a good view of Bittlesdon, which stands about two miles to the west. It is pleasantly situated on the summit of a gradual slope, and commanding a fine prospect of the pleasant vale of Coquet, terminated by a semicircular ridge of hills, in the centre of which stands Simonside hill, overlooking the rest.

Three miles from Bittlesden, on the banks of the Coquet, is Clenell, the seat and manor of the ancient family of Clenells ; a mile below which, on the south side of the Coquet, is Harbottle Castle, which was anciently held by the Humfranvils, barons of Prudhow, by the service of keeping Reedsdale free from thieves and wolves. The castle, which is much decayed, stands on an eminence, overlooking the river Coquet. In the reign of Edward I. it was so strong, that the Scots in their march through Reedsdale to Hexham, in the year 1296, besieged it in vain for the space of two days. It was also a considerable

siderable castle in the time of Henry VIII. who in the year 1515, made choice of this as a proper place for the retirement of his sister Margaret, queen-dowager of Scotland, after her marriage with Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus.

A mile below Harbottle Castle, on the banks of the Coquet, is Halystone, a small village, where Paulinus is said to have baptised many thousand Saxons, on their conversion to Christianity. Here was a priory of six or eight Benedictine nuns, founded by — Humfranvil, of Harbottle Castle; who gave them the village impropriation, and advowson of Halystone. They had likewise the impropriation and advowson of Allenton, near Harbottle Castle, where they had an hospital, with many other grants and privileges, all which were confirmed to them by Henry III. though at the time of the dissolution their annual revenues were valued at no more than 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Returning again to our road, at the distance of eight miles beyond Whittingham, after crossing Rimside Moor, we pass through the village of Long Framlington; one mile beyond which, on the right of our road, is Brinkburn Priory, founded by William de Bertram, baron of Mitford, in the reign of Henry the First, and dedicated to St. Peter. He placed in it black canons of the order of St. Austin, from the monastery of St. Mary de Insula. It is situated under a hill, on the extreme point of a peninsula, on the northern bank of the river Coquet; bordered on the other side with a semicircular ridge of shaggy rocks, covered with ivy, and a variety of plants and shrubs, which add greatly to this agreeable solitude. Great part of this venerable pile, together with the church, built in the cathedral form, were several years ago demolished, and the stones used in building a dwelling-house; but the large square tower of the church, several noble pillars

tars and arches, some of the side walls and the dormitory are still standing.

At Windgate, a village about two miles to the south of the last-mentioned place, was discovered, a few years ago, on the estates of Walter Trevelyan and Thomas Witham, Esqs. a mineral spring, called Wingate Spa, which has performed many remarkable cures in scrophulous, external inflammations, stomach complaints, debility, hæmorrhages, &c. From a chemical analysis of this water it is found to be the strongest chalybeate spring yet known in Europe, as an English pint of it contains six grains of iron, fourteen grains of allum, and nine of an ocher earth. At this spa there is an elegant and commodious bath, &c.

On regaining our road, at the distance of ten miles from Framlington, we arrive at Morpeth, which has been already described in a former part of this volume.

*Journey from Mindrum Inn to Wooler; through
Kirk Newton.*

MINDRUM INN is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, on the borders of Scotland; on leaving which, we proceed in a south-easterly direction, and at the distance of two miles, we pass through the village of Killham, and three miles beyond is the village of Kirk Newton, near which is Yeoverin, a mean village, which the learned antiquary Dr. Gale imagined to be the Roman station Glanoventa, no Roman antiquities of any kind, however, have hitherto been discovered to favour such an opinion; which is founded on its situation by the Glen, from which the vale of Glendale derives its name. It was a royal manor of the Saxon kings, called by Bede, Ad Gebrin, at which they usually resided, till they removed to Melmin or Milfield. It was also the residence of King Edwin, and his Queen Ethelburga, for thirty days after their conversion to the Christian religion, by Paulinus, who attended

attended them in this retreat. Edwin was afterwards slain by Penda and Cedwall, two tributary princes; upon which his queen fled for refuge by sea to her brother Eabald, king of Kent, who took her under his protection, and created Paulinus bishop of Rochester.

In the year 1415, on St. Mary Magdalen's Day, the Scots were defeated at this village, after a long engagement, by Sir Humphrey Humfravil, Captain of Roxbrough Castle, the Earl of Westmorland being at that time lord warden of the marches. The Scotch in this engagement had above sixty of their men slain, and 160 taken prisoners. On the south side of this village, midway between the hill and our road, is an unwrought column of whinstone, erected in memory of this battle, of an immense magnitude, measuring in height fourteen feet four inches, at the base of the diameter as many, and towards the middle eleven feet seven inches.

Near this pillar is Yeoverin-hill, commonly called Yeoverin-bell, a lofty mountain, one of the north-west Cheviots, of an oblong square, arising to a cone; it is ascended from Yeoverin by a winding path round its sides to the south-east, which is the only means of climbing to the top, which is 2000 perpendicular feet, taken from the plain of Yeoverin.—The summit of the mountain is almost level, encircled with a wall on the edge of the steep, built without mortar, of large flat stones, of about eight yards thick, containing at least four fothers of stone to a yard, which must have been brought hither by human hands, as the mountain produces none, being composed of a kind of gravel. At the eastern end is a raised area, three paces wide, extending about 30 yards in ascent towards the crown of the hill, which is surrounded by another wall of stone in an exact circle, 180 paces in circumference, with a ditch within. In this area is a keirne of stones, arising ten paces; its center is hollow like a bason, and the

the soil, for a great depth, is a kind of calx, every where retaining the strong impression of fire. The view from this mountain is very extensive, and affords a prospect of near 20 miles northward into Scotland, and as many southward into the county of Northumberland. On the northern side of this mountain are the remains of an extensive grove of oaks, and on many parts of the sides of the hill are the fragments of circular buildings, whose foundations are remaining. The works on this mount are of remote antiquity, imputed to the Druids as a sacred mount used in fire worship.

About two miles to the north-east of the last-mentioned place, on the north side of the rivulet of Glen, is Copeland Castle, or North Copeland, formerly the seat of the ancient family of the Wallaces.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about five miles from Kirk Newton, after passing through the village of Akeld, we arrive at Wooler, which has already been described in a former journey.

*Journey from Lumsden to Morpeth; through
Elsdon.*

LUMSDEN is a small village, situated on the new road to Edinburgh, at the western extremity of the county; on leaving it, we proceed in an easterly direction, and at the distance of about seven miles pass the village of Rochester, the Roman station *Bremenium*, seated on the brow of a steep rocky hill, near the head of the river Reed by Watling Street, the first *Iter* of Antoninus, reputed the strongest garrison of any the Romans had in the North, being the capital of the *Ottodine*, and *stipendiary*. The tribunes *Cæpio Charitenus*, and *Lucius Cœlius Optatus*, were both commanders in it; the latter having under him a body of Spanish auxiliaries, the first cohort of the *Vaudali*, from *Hispania citerior*.

Many coins of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* have been

been dug up here, and likewise a Roman altar, with the following inscription: D. M. CIV. L. FLINGEN. MI. LEG. VLV. F.

Another ancient altar was found among the rubbish of an ancient castle, on which is the following inscription:

D. R. S.
 DVPL. N. EXPLOR.
 BREMEN. ARAM.
 INSTIIVERVNT
 N. EIVIS C. CAEP.
 CHARITING. TRIB.
 V. S. L. M.

This inscription, Mr. Horseley observes, should be read thus: Deæ Romæ sacrum duplares numeri exploratorum Bremenii aram instituerunt numini ejus Caio Caepione Charitino tribuno votum, solverunt libentes merito. Mr. Horsely observes, on his rendering the D. R. S. Deæ Romæ sacrum, that there needs no proof to convince those who are acquainted with medals and other Roman antiquities, that the Romans made a goddess of Rome, and erected altars and temples to her. Camden justly conjectures, from the mention of the word Bremenium upon this altar, that that station which has been so industriously and so long sought for was situated at Riechester, and that Antoninus began his first journey in Britain from this place, as from its utmost limit.

At Elisha, a small village, about three miles to the south-east, are the foundations of some large buildings; two miles beyond which is the village of OTTERBURN, so called from its situation on the brook Otter, and remarkable for the desperate battle fought here on the 5th of August, in the year 1388, and twelfth of the reign of Richard the Second, between the English and Scots by moonlight; the former commanded by the Earl of Northumberland, and

and his "two sons, Henry and Ralph Percy; and the latter by the Earl of Douglas, who being desirous of atchieving glory by encountering Henry Lord Percy, in single combat, who was reputed the bravest man in England, and for his martial prowess surnamed Hotspur, was overmatched in strength, though not outdone in valour, and slain. Intimidated by the fall of their chieftain, the Scots were on the point of yielding the victory, when a large body of forces arriving under the command of the Earl of Dunbar, the English were forced to give way, and at length, after a glorious struggle, to surrender; and Henry Percy was taken prisoner. On this battle was founded the old ballad of "Chevy Chase."

The village of Otterburn is situated on the south side of the Cheviot Hills; the entrenchments are still visible, and a number of tumuli scattered over the adjacent ground, mark to future ages the slaughter made there.

Two miles beyond Otterburn, we pass through ELSDON, a village of great antiquity, supposed to have been a Roman town in the time of M. Aurelius Antoninus. Two Roman altars, with inscriptions, were found here in a hill, called the Mote Hill; one of them inscribed to the titular deity, Motunus. This hill is trenched round ten yards deep, to the north of which is a breast work for its defence. Jaw bones of beasts, a large stag's head, and a small urn, with ashes of burnt bones in it, were dug up by the late Mr. Warburton, and some imperfect Roman altars observed by him about the hill. It has been both sepulchral and exploratory.

On a green hillock, on a moor called the Todd Law, a little to the north of this village, are three large stones in a triangular order, twelve feet distance from each other, and each as many feet in diameter, said to have been sepulchral monuments of the Danes. The village of Elsdon has a fair on the

26th of August; and had formerly a market, but which has lately been discontinued.

At the distance of five miles beyond Elsdon, on the right of our road, is a large plantation and park, called Roadley Park, well furnished with deer and game. In it, on a rocky eminence, is an artificial tower, near which is Roadley, a small but well-built pleasant village.

One mile to the east of the last-mentioned place, in our road, is LONG WHITTON, an irregular village, situated on an eminence, at the east end of which is the seat of the Rev. Walter Trevelyan; a neat structure, well-sheltered to the north by tall forest trees; on each side the house is a plantation and shrubbery; and before it, to the south, is a grass lawn, from which is a most beautiful and extensive prospect.

About one mile to the north-east of Long Whitton, is NETHER WHITTON, the seat and manor of the ancient family of the Thorntons, but now in the possession of W. Trevelyan, Esq. The old castle is now in ruins. The present seat is a genteel modern structure of white free-stone, with a flat roof. Before the south front is a grass lawn, and between that and the river Fout is a paddock of deer. At the south-west corner is the parochial chapel; and on the east is a declivity covered with a fine plantation of trees: the banks on both sides of the rivulet are likewise beautifully shaded with trees.

To the east of Nether Whitton, on the same side of the rivulet, and situated on the brow of a hill, is Stanton, formerly the seat of the younger branch of the family of the Fenwicks, of Fenwick Tower.

Returning to our road, at the distance of six miles from Long Whitton, we pass through the village of Mitford, to the south-east of which are the ruins of a castle, probably built soon after the Conquest, though neither the exact time when, or the name of the builder, has reached us. At the Conquest Mit-
fore

ford is said to have been the lordship of Sir John Mitford, whose only daughter and heiress, named Sebil, was given in marriage, by the Conqueror, to a knight named Sir Richard Bertram, by whom she had two sons, William and Roger.

William succeeded to the manor of Mitford and its appurtenances, which was erected into a barony by King Henry the First, but was afterwards forfeited by Roger Bertram in the time of Henry III. It was afterwards given by Edward the First to Andemar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; in the reign of Edward the Third it belonged to the Earl of Athol in right of his wife, and by an inquisition taken at his death, it appears the castle still continued in ruins.

The castle and manor of Mitford were, according to Leland, in the possession of Lord Burgh, in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and afterwards devolving to William Lord Burgh, he, in the fourth year of the reign of Queen Mary, granted to Cuthbert Mitford, and to his son Robert, for ever, all his lands at Mitford, reserving to himself only the site of the castle and the royalties, which castle and royalties were in the possession of the crown in the reign of James the First, who granted them to James Murray, Earl of Annan; and on their again reverting to the crown, in the reign of Charles the Second, they were granted by that king to Robert Mitford, Esq. whose descendant is the present proprietor.

The castle stands in a park not far from the river Wansbeck, and is elevated on a mount, seemingly artificial, very little of it is now remaining; it never having been repaired since its destruction by the Scots in the time of Edward the Second. Not far from it is the manor-house, and also the church, which was granted by King Edward the First to the priory of Lanercost in Cumberland. In the chancel is a large mural monument to the memory of one of

the Bertrams, decorated with his arms, and having the following inscription :

“ Here lyeth interred within this molde, a generous and virtuous Wight, whose dewe deserte cannot be told, from slender skil unto his right. He was descended from a race of Worshipful Antiquitie, Loved he was in his Life-space, of high eke of low degree. Rest Bartram in this House of Clay reuf’ley unto the latter day.”

Underneath are his effigies cut in relief on the stone cover of his tomb, his hands lifted up as in the action of prayer ; and on the edge of it are the following lines in capital letters :

“ Bartram to us so dutiful a Son
if more were fit it should for
thee be done, who deceased
the 7th of October Anno Domini
1622.”

On leaving Mitford, we proceed in an easterly direction, and after crossing the Font river, at the distance of three miles, arrive at Morpeth.

*Journey from Baggrave to the Green Head Inn ;
through Corbridge.*

At the distance of eleven miles to the south-east of Baggrave, is Tone Pitt Inn ; to the right of which is Tone, the seat of William Hodgson, Esq. and at a short distance to the left, is Carey Coats, the seat of D. Shaftoe, Esq. and four miles beyond, in our road, is the small village of Collet, six miles beyond which is CORBRIDGE, an ancient borough, formerly called Curia Ottodinorum, or the Court of the Northumbrians. It is situated on the north bank of
the

the Tyne, crossed by a bridge of seven arches.— This manor was anciently granted by the crown to Robert Clavinger, Baron of Warkworth, with the privileges of sending two members to parliament, having an annual fair, and a weekly market; all which have been long disused. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Andrew; on the south side of it is an old tower, formerly used as the town gaol, near which was the market cross.

In March 1735, a large piece of Roman plate was found in an inclosure on the south side of this town, by the river Tyne. It was discovered in a boggy place by a little girl belonging to a smith, who was at play with more children. The raised work and figures upon it induced the children to carry it home to the smith, who perceiving it to be a thing of value took care of it, and carried it to Newcastle, where he sold it to a goldsmith of that town; but the Duke of Somerset hearing of it, he, as lord of the manor, claimed it as his property. It weighs 148 ounces, and measures 20 inches long, and 15 broad; it is hollowed about an inch deep, with a flat brim, an inch and a quarter broad, neatly flowered with a vine, grapes, &c. Under the middle of it was a low frame; about seven inches long, four broad, and one and a half deep. The ingenious Roger Gale, Esq. of Newcastle has given a particular account of this curious piece of antiquity.

Two famous altars, with Greek inscriptions, were likewise found in Colbridge church-yard; one in honour of the Tyrian Hercules, dedicated to Diadora the Priestess; it is large, and hollow at the top as usual for incense. The other is in honour of the Syrian goddess, Astarte, and is thus read by the learned Stukely: "*Marcus Escrast, the son of Acheram, dedicates this altar to Astarte.*" He supposes these names to be Syrian, Arabic, or Punic. Marcus the Prenomen, to be adoptive to Romanize; and that he is the priest who set up the altar. That of

Hercules was published by Mr. Horsley, who esteemed it one of the greatest curiosities of the kind in Britain.

Corbridge is a large, populous, and well-built village, and consists, according to the late returns, of 215 houses, and 1032 inhabitants, viz 501 males, and 531 females, of whom 195 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

About three miles to the south-east of Corbridge is the village of Bywell, the ancient barony of Hugh de Baliol; but at present in the possession of Mrs. Fenwick. The seat is at the west end of the village; it is a genteel structure, and built of white free stone.

At a small distance on the banks of the Tyne, are the ruins of the old baronial castle, and on the southern margin of the stream those of the old domestic chapel.

In the year 1760, one Robinson, a mason, fishing in the Tyne near this place, after a shower of rain, found a small silver cup, as it was rolling down the stream. It was of Roman fabric, and round the brim the following inscription "*Desidera vivas.*"

Returning to our road, at the distance of about seven miles, after passing through the small village of Uthank, we arrive at the Green Head Inn, situated at the southern extremity of the county, on the borders of Durham.

Journey from Newcastle to Harwood Head, through Ponteland.

On leaving Newcastle, we proceed in a north-westerly direction, and at the distance of one mile we pass on our left Fenham Hall, the manor of which, with the manor and lands of Threpwood, near Haydon Bridge, belonged to the priory of the knights hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem. Fenham was afterwards in the possession of the ancient family of the Riddels, and is now the manor and
 seat

seat of W. Ord, Esq. The house is a large, modern, handsome structure, the east front of which commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect.

Four miles beyond Newcastle, is PONTELAND, which from its name, was thought by Camden to be the Roman town, Pons Ælii, since fixed by a late antiquary at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It stands in a low situation, on the banks of the rivulet of Pont; and has a free-school. At this town a peace was concluded between Henry III. and the king of Scotland in the year 1244.

At the distance of about four miles from Ponteland, on the right of our road, is Belsay, the seat and manor of the ancient family of the Middletons. The village is situated on the slope of a hill; adjoining to the family seat is an old tower, and among a clump of trees to the south east is a domestic chapel.

About one mile to the north-west of Belsay, near the Roman Causeway, is Harnham or Hernham, that is the military way; Harn or Hern, being a contraction of the Roman Hermen, from Hermes, Mercurius the God of travellers, and Custos Manium, highways; and of the Saxon Hereman, or Hareman, a military road. It stands on an eminence, and has been a place of great strength and security, being defended by a range of perpendicular rocks of stone on one side, and a morass on the other; the entrance is by a narrow declivity on the north.

One mile to the east of Harnham, is Cap-Heaton, the seat and manor of the ancient family of the Swinburns, and at present possessed by Sir John Swinburn, Bart. It is a handsome structure, built about the year 1668. Before the front is a grass lawn, and a large inclosed park, with small clumps of forest trees; through which is a view of the precipice and village of Harnham.

In making a cast for a hedge, in a lane near this
seat,

seat, some years ago, several Roman Sacra and coins were found by the labourers, who secreted all the coins and sold them: the Sacra or sacrificing vessels, being of silver, they likewise sold them, after breaking the bottoms out of some, and the handles and ornaments off others: among those which were preserved are the following.

A symphalum, weighing 20 ounces.

The bottoms of three others: one weighing a little more than a pound, the other half a pound.

The handles of three more, with beautiful figures in relief and gilt. Upon one is the bust of a Roman emperor; two smaller figures on each side, one a shepherd holding a crook in his left hand, and two or three sheep lying by his side; the other, the resemblance of a poor man, looking towards the emperor in a supplicatory attitude, his body bending, and resting with both hands upon a staff, with something like a load on his back; below, on the middle of the handle, is a winged Mercury, in a sitting posture, with a caduceus in his right hand, his left resting on a bench or seat, grasping something like a ball, with a cock under him in the attitude of crowing. At the bottom are two other deities, standing; one Diana, in a loose robe, holding a spear in her right hand, her left resting on her hip; a dog looking up in her face. The other a Silenus, naked to the feet, holding a bunch of grapes in his right hand, and a nympheæa, or water-lily in his left, with a canthera, or flaggon by him, swelling with the grape at the brim.

On another handle are the figures of three animals slain for sacrifice; one a lion, another a stag, and a third a wild boar.

On the third handle is the figure of a priestess, before an altar, sacrificing, holding incense in her right hand, and a Thyrsis in her left; above her is the head of a bearded emperor, and at the bottom two other smaller figures.

Part of a handle, on which is the figure of Mars in armour; and below, a Flamen before the altar of a temple in a grove sacrificing; gilt and in relief.

A figure of Hercules and Antæus wrestling, finely executed; the lion's skin and ciub lying by them on the left hand.

A Neptune, naked to the waist, in a reclining posture, holding his trident in his right hand, and an anchor in his left.

The lane in which these antiquities were found is about a mile from the Roman Causeway. They seem by the workmanship to be as ancient as the time of Agricola, who made the grand roads in Britain.

About two miles to the east of Belsay Castle, and on the right of our road, is the village of Ogle, near which on an eminence was a stately castle, of which they are now scarcely any remains.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about 19 miles, after passing through the small villages of Bogg, Corridge, and Camboe, we arrive at Harwood Head.

*Journey from Hexham to Bellingham, through
Chollerton.*

HEXHAM is a market town, situated on an eminence, near a rivulet, called Hexbold, which sometimes overflows suddenly. It is a town of great antiquity: the most learned antiquaries believing it to be Roman, and give it the name of Axclodunum or Uxclodunum; importing the same thing as the Celtic, or ancient British word Ucheledunum, or high situation. Mr Horseley is, however, of opinion that it is the Roman Epiacum, or Ebchester of Camden; and that Brough on the Solway-sands in Cumberland was their Axclodunum, and the station of their Cohors prima Hispanorum.

This town is not incorporated, but governed by a
bailiff

bailiff and the jury of the manor. It had a monastery once, founded in the year 1112, with liberties so large as procured it the name of a shire; and by an act of Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. it was of itself made a county-palatine. It was also the see of a bishop in the year 674, but the diocese was so harrassed and ruined by the Danes, that no man would accept the bishopric, so that in the year 883 it was united to Lindisfarne.

The church was raised by workmen brought from Italy, and is said to have exceeded in beauty and elegance every other in the land, no part of which, however, now remains. The present church bears innumerable marks of magnificence, and contains many ancient tombs, and is attributed to its first prior. The architecture is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. This church possessed the privilege called sanctuary, till taken away by Henry VIII. but the stool of peace is still preserved here. Whoever took possession of it was sure of remission, and its privilege extended a mile from the church, in four directions, the extent of which was marked by a cross, and heavy penalties were levied, with the utmost severities of the church, with excommunication, on whoever should dare to violate the sanctuary. In the choir was a beautiful oratory, now converted into a pew. On the screen at the entrance of the choir, are some strange monastic paintings, called the Dance of Death. The interior ornaments of the church are highly finished in the Gothic taste; the pillars clustered, but heavy. In the vault are several Roman altars, &c. that have been used in the walls and ceilings; which supports the idea of a Roman station having occupied this spot.

At the west end of the church are the remains of the Priory. It was a spacious quadrangular building with an adjoining cloister. The refectory is now perfect, and serves as a room for public entertainment;

ment; it is spacious, with a roof of oak work. The remains of the cloisters shew them to have been elegant, richly embellished with pierced work of fruit and foliage. This monastery contained a prior and regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, who at the time of the dissolution amounted to 14, and had a revenue of 122l. 11s. 1d. per annum.

In the year 1296 the town and priory were burnt by the Scots, and in the reign of Edward III. 1346, it was pillaged by David, king of Scots, who entered the borders by Liddel Castle, with 40,000 men.

There are two ancient towers in Hexham, one of which is used as a court or sessions-house, and was anciently an exploratory tower, and belonged to the bishops and priors of Hexham: the other which is situated on the top of the hill towards the Tyne, is of remarkable architecture, being square containing very small apertures to admit the light, and having a course of corbels, projecting a long way from the top, which seem to have supported a hanging gallery, and bespeak the tower not to be at present near its original height. The founder of these places are not known.

Among the remains of ancient structures is a gateway of Saxon architecture, leading to the priory; indeed every part of the town displays ruined castles, Roman altars, inscriptions, monuments of battles, &c.

The streets are in general narrow and ill built; the market place however, which is a large square, is well built and paved: it stands in the center of the town. On the south side is a market-house, on piazzas or stone pilasters, erected for the use of the town by the late Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. In the middle is a large fountain, with a reservoir under it of free-stone, erected at the charge of the inhabitants of that part of the town. Two markets are held here weekly, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and two

two annual fairs, on the 5th of August, and 8th of November. A little to the eastward of the market-place is a grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1598.

This town, in the year 1571, was annexed to the county of Cumberland; but only in civil matters: for its ecclesiastical jurisdiction is not the same with the rest of the county, it being still a peculiar belonging to the archbishop of York; and the vulgar still call the neighbouring county Hexamshire.

Hexham is situated 285 miles from London, and consists of 487 houses, and 3,427 inhabitants; viz. 1,500 males and 1,927 females, of whom 515 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

The neighbourhood of this town is particularly pleasant, the cultivated vale spreading itself on every side, painted with all the happy assemblage of woods, meadows, and corn lands, through which flows the river Tyne (the northern and southern streams having united, forming upon the valley various broad canals, by the winding of its course). At the conflux of these rivers lies the beautiful retirement of Nether Warden, defended from the north-west by lofty eminences, and facing the valley towards the east, hallowed to the churchmen, as being the retirement of St. John of Beverley, a bishop of Hexham, in so distant an age as 685. A little farther, and opposite to Hexham, on an eminence, stands the church of St. John Lee, beneath whose scite the banks for near a mile are laid out in agreeable walks, formed in a happy taste, appertaining to the mansion of the Jurin family, a modern building seated at the foot of the descent, and fronting towards Hexham, having a rich lawn of meads between it and the river; from thence the vale extends itself in breadth, and is terminated with a view of the town of Corbridge. The hills which arise gradually from the plain on every hand are
well

well cultivated, and own the seats of many distinguished families.

Near Hexham, on the plains called the Levels, a remarkable and bloody battle was fought, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the year 1461, wherein the former were defeated, chiefly by the extraordinary bravery and conduct of John Nevill, Lord Montacute, who was for that reason created Duke of Northumberland. This defeat, which followed in the train of many other calamities, rendered the cause of Queen Margaret entirely desperate, as the cruelties practised upon all her adherents rendered it very dangerous to befriend her. After some months concealment, the king (Henry VI.) was taken prisoner; and the unfortunate queen, with her son, retired to Flanders.

On leaving Hexham we proceed northerly, and, at the distance of four miles, pass the Roman, or, as it is generally called, the Picts Wall, which crosses the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, from an arm of the Irish Sea called Solway Frith, on the west, to the German Ocean on the east, extending above 80 miles in length. This wall or fence was begun by the Emperor Adrian, and built in the manner of a mural hedge, with large stakes driven deep into the ground, and wreathed together with wattles: it was faced with earth and turf, and defended on the north by a deep ditch. In the year 123, it was repaired by the Emperor Severus; and strengthened with several stone fortresses and turrets, sufficiently near each other to communicate an alarm one to another.

The Romans being called from Britain, for the defence of Gaul, the North Britons broke in upon this barrier, and in repeated inroads, put all they met with to the sword. Upon this the South Britons applied to Rome for assistance, and a legion was sent over to them; which drove the enemy back into their own country; but as the Romans at this time

had full employment for their troops, it became necessary for them to enable the South Britons to defend themselves for the future; they therefore assisted them to build a wall of stone, eight feet broad, and twelve feet high, of equal extent with the mural hedge, and nearly upon the same ground.— This wall was completed under the direction of Ælius, the Roman general, about the year 430; and the tracks of it, with the foundations of the towers, or little castles, now called Castle Steeds, placed at the distance of a mile one from another, and the little fortified towns on the inside, called Chesters, are still visible.

At the distance of about a mile from the Picts Wall, we pass through the village of CHOLLERTON, remarkable for a victory obtained by Oswald, king of Northumberland, over the British usurper, Cedwall, who had slain his apostate brother, Anfred, king of Bernicia, in a pitched battle. In commemoration of this victory a cross was erected at this place by Oswald, and which still bears his name. The field of battle, which is situated to the east of the village, has been since called Haledon, near which is a neat modern structure of white free-stone, called Halington Hall, the seat of C. Soulsby, Esq. a mile and a half east from which is a hill with a square entrenchment, called the Mote Law, which implies the hill for observing the motions of an enemy, and giving an alarm by fire on any imminent danger.

About half a mile beyond Chollerton, on the right of our road, is Swinburn Castle; which, in the reign of Edward the First, was in the possession of Peter de Gunnerton, who held it of the barony of Bywell, by the service of two knight's fees, of the old feoffment. It is now the seat and lordship of R. Riddell, Esq. whose ancestor, T. Riddell, Esq. erected, out of the ruins of the old castle, the present elegant structure. It is pleasantly situated on
the

the southern banks of a rivulet, and sheltered to the east and west by some tall trees.

Half a mile westward from Swinburn Park, is Houghton Castle, formerly belonging to the Swinburns, situated on the western banks of the North Tyne, agreeably shaded with trees. It was formerly a remarkably large strong building, the entrance to which was by a flight of steps; but it is now much decayed, and almost entirely unroofed.

Two miles beyond Swinburn, on the left, is Nunwick, the seat of G. Allgood, Esq. The house, which is situated on a rising plain, is a modern structure of white free-stone and hewn work. The offices are to the north, a grove to the west, a grass lawn to the south, and a terraced gravel walk to the east, commanding a variety of prospects.

A little to the north of Nunwick, on the opposite bank of the river, is Chipchace Castle, anciently the seat of Peter de Insula. In the reign of James I. it was in the possession of Colonel George Heron, who built, adjoining to the old castle, a very handsome structure, which was greatly improved by the late John Reed, Esq. who added much to its beauty, by sashing the whole building, making gardens, plantations, and enclosures, and rebuilding the chapel. It is at present in the possession of -- Reed, Esq. and is delightfully situated on the declivity of a hill, to the east of the river of North Tyne; from it is a beautiful prospect of Nunwick, and Simonburn Castle, diversified with the view of woods, moors, and rocks, and of the meanders of the Tyne; which opposite to the house forms a large deep canal, overhung on one side by a woody bank, and on the other by a shady projecting cliff.

About two miles to the south-west of Chipchace is Simonburn, a village situated on a rising ground, by the side of a pleasant brook, from which, and the dedication of the church to St. Simon, it takes its name. It is remarkable for being the largest parish

in the diocese, extending northward from Chollerford Bridge, to Liddesdale in Scotland, an extent of 32 miles. In the year 1762, in digging a grave in a pew under one of the windows of the church here, a very remarkable skull was turned up with the spade; on the back part of it was the figure of a large scollop-shell; and at one of the auditories, of a torcular shell like a screw.

About half a mile north-west from the village, is Swinburn Castle, formerly belonging to the Heron's of Chipchace, but sold with its manor and demesnes by Sir Charles Heron, Bart. to Robert Algood, Esq. in whose family it remains. It is situated on an eminence shaded by tall fir and beech trees; a small stream, called Castleburn, gliding under it between two hanging woods. This castle was demolished by the country people, from a persuasion they had entertained of there being a considerable quantity of hidden treasure under it; but, to their great mortification, they found, after they had pulled it down, that their labour had been in vain. Part of the west end was rebuilt in the year 1766, with two small turrets at the angles. It is a pleasing object in many prospects, and may be seen at a considerable distance.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about nine miles from Chollerton, after passing through the villages of Baryford and Wark, we arrive at BELLINGHAM, a small market-town, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, 300 miles from London. The church is small, but ancient, dedicated to St. Cuthbert; the roof of the body of it is arched with stone, of rib work, without any timber in it, in the pavement are several grave stones, sculptured with swords, but without inscriptions on them.

Bellingham has two weekly markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and an annual fair on the 15th of September; and consists, according to the late returns, of only 70 houses, and 337 inhabitants; viz.

160 males, and 177 females, of whom 186 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

On the 25th of August 1780, twenty-five houses were destroyed by fire in this small town.

One mile from Bellingham, on the western banks of the North Tyne, is Hazeley Side, the seat of the ancient family of the Charletons, and at present in the possession of William Charlton, Esq. The house is a modern structure of hewn work and white free-stone. It is situated on the top of a gentle declivity, under a hanging bank of wood; an avenue extending from it through shady inclosures to the river Tyne, from which is a varied prospect to the north, of woods, rocks, and moors.

About four miles north-east from Hazeley Side, on the eastern bank of the river Reed, is Risingham, remarkable for being the Roman station *Habitaneum*, by their famous road called Watling Street. Brass coins and medals of Roman mintage, of the Antonines, have frequently been turned out of the the ground here by the moles; and in the year 1701, a medal was found, with the emperor's name on the obverse, somewhat effaced, but the words *Aug. Pius.* very legible, on the reverse is a wolf without any inscription.

This station is not mentioned by Antonine in his Itinerary, yet it must certainly have been a Roman garrison in the time of Aurelius Antoninus, from the inscriptions on altars found here, mentioning his name.

Camden tells us that the inhabitants of Risingham had a tradition that their town was a long time protected by a deity called Mogan, against a certain Soldan or Pagan prince. That such an opinion once prevailed appears evident from inscriptions upon two stone altars found here, one of which was erected to Mogan and the deity of the emperor by one *Secundinus*, a beneficiary of the consul.

Journey from Newcastle to Glenwhelt, the Military Road.

On leaving Newcastle we proceed in a westerly direction, and at the distance of three miles, pass on our right, Denton Hall, the seat of G. Montagu, Esq. about one mile to the south of which is a fragment of wall, supposed to be a piece of Severus'; it is about twelve yards long, and is nine feet thick, one mile beyond which, we pass through the Roman station Condercum, on the south of which is that part of it called Chapel Hill, which has been dug up for the sake of the stones.

Three miles beyond Chapel Hill, is the village of Heddon-on-the-Wall, where, in the year 1752, many curious Roman coins and medals were found among the ruins of the wall; they had been deposited in wooden boxes, which were almost destroyed, but several of the coins were as fresh as when first struck, and are said to have been a most valuable collection.

About one mile to the south of Heddon-on-the-Wall, is Newburn, an ancient borough, situated on the banks of the Tyne, formerly belonging to Robert de Claving, Baron of Warkworth, but now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland. It is a small village and inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the coal works.

One of the favourite lords of King William I. named Copsi, was slain as he was entering the church of this village, by Osulph, his competitor for the government of Northumberland, who was soon after run through the body with a spear, by a thief, whom he was endeavouring to seize.

At this village, Lord Conway, at the head of one thousand two hundred horse, and two thousand foot, opposed the passage of the Scots over the river Tyne, under General Lesley, in the reign of King Charles the First, in the year 1640.

About two miles to the west of Newburn, is Close House, the seat of Col. Bewick; and about one

mile farther is the village of WYLAM, which belonged formerly to the Priory of Tynemouth, at the west end of which is WYLAM Hall, the seat of C. Blacket, Esq. One mile and a half to the north of which is the Roman station Vindobala, or Rouchester, through which Severus' Wall appears to have passed. Marks of the platform of the station appear, and the situation of its ramparts and other buildings may still be traced out. Some years ago a sculpture of Hercules, in rag stone, was dug up here by some labourers; and in the beginning of the year 1766, two men being employed in digging up the foundation of a fence near this station, found a large quantity of Roman coins, in a small urn, which they disposed of to different persons; near 500 silver and 16 gold coins, were however recovered by the lord of the manor; they consisted of almost a complete series of those of the higher empire; and among them several Othos, most of which were in fine preservation. In the same year a coffin hewn out of a rock was discovered in digging near the same place, about twelve feet long, four broad, and two deep; it had several decayed bones, teeth, and vertebræ in it, supposed by their shape and size to be the remains of some animal, sacrificed to Hercules.

At the foot of this station is Rouchester-tower, formerly the seat and manor of Robert de Rouchester, but now in the possession of —— Archdeacon, Esq.

About two miles to the north-west of Rouchester, is Stamfordham, a pleasant well-built village, situated on the bank of the river Pont. The Church consists of three aisles, and a gallery at the west end; and in the north wall of the chancel, in a niche, is the effigy in stone of a Knight Templar, in the habit of his order, supposed to have been one of the Fenwicks, of Fenwick Tower. Here is a good free-school, founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Widdrington, in the year 1663.

A mile

A mile east from Stamfordham, on the south side of the Pont, is Cheesburn Grange, the manor of which formerly belonged to the priory of Hexham. It was the seat and estate of Gawen Swinburn, Esq. but has been since in the possession of the Riddels.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about four miles, we pass through Harlow Hill, a small village, situated on an eminence; about two miles beyond which is Wall Houses; and one mile farther we pass Sir E. Blckett's, who has converted a small farm-house into a little castle; and proceeding on by Halton Shields, we come to the Roman station, Hunnum, now called Halton Chesters, situated on the summit of a hill. Few traces of this station are now left; but several remains of antiquity have been dug up at this place, among which was a centinial stone, with the following inscription, within a circle garland, with the crest of the imperial eagle at each end.

LEG. II. AVG

F

Many stags horns, lying by heaps of muscle shells, were discovered at the same time; also some small copper coins of Constantine, and his two sons, of the two usurpers Magnentius and Decentius. A silver coin of Nero was found at or near this station; and many urns, both of fine and coarse pottery, have also been dug up.

About two miles to the south of this station, is Ayden or Hoydon Castle, originally the seat of Emma d' Ayden, a rich heiress. The castle stands on the western declivity of a steep precipice. It has been a large and strong building, but the greater part is now in ruins. It is encompassed with a high stone wall, pierced with narrow holes.

A short distance from Halton Chesters is Portgate, where two roads cross each other; one the Roman Watling Street, the other the line of the wall,

wall, which being formed after the other, a gateway was left in it as a thoroughfare, from whence it derived the name of Portgate.

About three miles beyond Portgate, in a field, a few yards on the left of our road, is the most perfect part of the Roman wall on the whole road. About twelve years ago it was 224 yards long; but the proprietor, Henry Tulip, Esq. having taken the greatest part down to erect a farm-house, it is now reduced to thirteen yards long, and seven feet high.

At the distance of one mile beyond the last-mentioned place, we cross the North Tyne, over a stone bridge of four arches, called Chollerford Bridge; one mile beyond which, is Walwick, or the village on the Wall; a little below which, on the right of our road, is the Roman station Cilurnum, now called Walwick Chesters; the ruins are still visible, covering a spacious area of nearly eight acres, with a beautiful slope to the south. A consular medallion of Hadrian, of the old mixed brass, was found near this station by some labourers in making the military road. It is four inches in circumference; his bust in bold relief on the obverse; the legend round it, Hadriano Aug. Cæsari; and within a laureated border, or civic garland:

S. P. Q. R.
OPTIMO PRINCIPI,
S. C.

It was struck on the first of January, a day sacred to Janus, observed with great solemnity, as presaging the felicity of the new year. The consuls entering on their office on that day, their coins were then minted, with S. C. in area, that is, ob cives servatos.

The Romans crossed the Tyne at this station by a stone bridge; some of the stones of which may be seen when the river is low.

A little

A little farther down the Tyne is Walwick Grange, the seat of the Etherringtons. It is a modern built structure, adjoining to an ancient tower, situated upon a rock on the banks of the North Tyne.

In a field south-west of the Grange, by the road to Netherwarden, is part of a stone cross, or upright pillar, on a square pedestal; upon one side of which was sculptured in relief the figure of a sword sheathed.

Returning to our road, at the distance of near three miles, we pass, on the left, Carrowburgh, the Roman station Procolitia, garrisoned by the first cohort of the Batavi, as attested by an altar found near it inscribed thus :

FORTVNÆ
COH. I. BATAVOR
CVI PRAEEST
MELACCINIVS.
MARCELLVS PRAE

A farm-house now stands here upon the works of Hadrian and Agricola; the station joins the house, and its ramparts yet remain. About two miles beyond this station is the platform of a castle, and part of the wall, six courses high, and about four feet long; and about 300 yards farther is the foundation of another building adjoining the wall.

About three miles beyond Carrowburgh, we pass through the village of Kennel, near which, on the right of our road, is Busy Gap, so called from the frequency of the Picts and Scots breaking through and surprising the Romans and Britons. It is a break in the mountain, over which the wall ran, and which is now filled up by a common field gate.

At the distance of about one mile beyond Kennel, on the right of our road, is the Roman station Borcovicus, now called Housestead. This station (the ramparts of which may be plainly traced) appears to have been the largest in the whole course
of

of the wall, covering about fifteen acres. About two miles to the south-east of Housetead, on the left of our road, is Vindolana, now Little Chesters. This station is of the usual form, nearly square, containing about an acre and a half, and the wall round it, composed of stone and earth. On the south is a deep ditch, or hollow; and on the east a pleasing rivulet, called Bardon-burn. The Via Vicinalis from Caer-vorran to Walwick Chesters, runs along the north side of it. Several Roman antiquities have been dug up here; and some years since a Roman hypocaustum, or sudatory, was also discovered, and of which the late Mr. Warburton has given the following account: "Some years ago, on the west side of this place, about fifty yards from the walls, there was discovered, under a heap of rubbish, a square room, strongly vaulted, and paved with large square stones, set in lime; and under this a lower room, whose roof was supported by rows of square pillars of about half a yard high: the upper room had two niches like chimnies on each side of every corner or square, which in all made the number sixteen; the pavement of this room, as also its roof, were tinged black with smoke. The stones used, in vaulting the upper room have been marked as our joiners do the deals for chambers; those I saw were numbered thus, x. xi. xiii."

Returning to our road, at the distance of about seven miles, we arrive at Glenwhelt, a little to the north of which is Magna, now Carvoran; this appears to have been a small station, and is rather out of the line of the wall. Its situation is in a valley, and near it is another breach made in the wall by the Scots, through which the Tippal runs; from hence the wall is continued for a quarter of a mile, nearly in a straight line, to Thirlwall-castle, formerly the seat of the ancient family of the Thirlwalls, and afterwards in the possession of the Earl of Carlisle. The castle stands on the western bank of the
brook

brook Tippal, whose stream flows under it in a winding current, guarded by a vallum or wall of a prodigious thickness; which, with the brook and a rocky slope, renders it on that side inaccessible. In the year 1759, on removing some rubbish a little within the entrance, the flooring of a room was discovered, consisting of three courses of flags, one above another, a stratum of sand lying between each. The walls now remaining are in some parts three yards, and in others two yards and three-quarters thick. The west, for the sake of the stones, is entirely demolished. It has been large and vaulted underneath, as most of the old castles were.

About a mile south-east of Thirlwall is Blenkinsapp Castle, situated on an eminence on the southern bank of the Tippal. The west and north-west sides of it are defended by a very high wall, and a deep foss; underneath which is a vault, which runs 33 feet in length, north and south, and eighteen feet and a half in breadth; on the north side of this are two smaller vaults. It has formerly been a very strong building, but the facing of the western wall has been long since destroyed.

Journey from Prudhoe to Glenchelt; through Hexham and Haltwhistle.

PRUDHOE is a considerable village, situated about eight miles westward from Newcastle, and is remarkable for having in its neighbourhood the remains of an ancient magnificent castle, situated on a hill, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect. Part of it is supposed to have been built by the Romans, as it was of great repute not only during the Heptarchy, but also at the Conquest. It was the baronial castle of the ancient family of the Umfranvilles, and was afterwards for many ages one of the castles of the Percies, in whose posterity it still continues. Most of the walls have greatly suffered by time; the great tower in the middle is
however

however still standing, and at one end is a smaller tower, built of large stones, with high windows in the manner of the ancients. Camden is of opinion that this place is the Protolitia or P. osolitia of the Romans, which was the first station of the first cohort of the Batavi.

About five miles beyond Prudhoe, we pass through the village of Riding, three miles beyond which is Dilston, a village situated on the south side of the Tyne, where a little brook runs into it from Hexham, and is said to be a contraction from Divelston, i. e. a small brook. Here was the ancient seat of the Ratcliffs, which followed the fate of the other estates on the attainder of the Earl of Derwentwater, in the year 1745.

Two miles and a half beyond Dilston we pass through the town of Hexham; five miles beyond which is Haydon Bridge, near which was Langley Castle, another seat of the Derwentwaters, built on an eminence, in the form of the letter H, having four towers, one at the extreme of each wing. The walls are seven feet thick, and the north-east tower 66 feet in height. Several of the rooms, which are vaulted, remain entire, and various ancient monuments have been dug up here.

At the distance of three miles beyond Haydon Bridge, is the village of Crowhall, to the left of which, across the Tyne, is Ridley Hall, the seat of — Lowe, Esq. about three miles beyond which is Uthank Hall, the seat of W. Tweddle, Esq. and a little farther is BELTINGHAM, a large village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tyne. It was probably once a market town, being generally placed as such in the maps of this county; but at present it has neither market or fair.

About two miles to the south-east of Beltingham is a lead refining mill, called the Cupola, about two miles to the south-west of which is Whitfield Hall, the seat of the ancient family of the Whitfields, but

now in the possession of the Ords. The house stands at a small distance from a village of the same name, on a rising ground, by the streams of West Allen, the eastern boundary between this manor and that of Hexhamshire. Before the east front is a hanging bank of wood, called Monk, and from a limestone rock, about a mile to the south, there is a water-fall, by a precipice of a prodigious height nearly perpendicular.

Returning to our road, at the distance of six miles from Crowhall, after passing through the villages of Henshaw and Milkridge, we arrive at HALTWHISTLE, a market town, situated on an eminence by the side of the South Tyne. It is well built, and has a manufactory for baize.

The church-yard on the south side of the town commands a fine prospect over the vale, which is bounded by Bellester Castle, and the adjoining hills, on one hand, and Haydon-bridge on the other. Neither the town or church contains any thing remarkable. It has a market on Thursday, though not a good one; and fairs on the 14th of May and the 22nd of November. It is situated 315 miles from London, and contains according to the late returns 104 houses, and 453 inhabitants, viz. 216 males, and 237 females; of whom 200 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

A little to the east of this town is an eminence called Castle Banks, of an oval figure, in the centre of which is a fine spring: on the east and west sides are four distinct gradations arising one above another; but to whom this work is to be attributed is uncertain. The prospect from this ruined castle is very pleasing, the river is soon lost under hanging woods, between which the meadows and corn-fields form a spacious area.

At the distance of one mile beyond Haltwhistle we arrive at the village of Glenwhelt.

Journey

*Journey from Whitley Castle to Haltwhistle;
through Knaresdale.*

Whitley Castle is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and was formerly the Roman station Alione. It stands on an irregular slope, by a rivulet of the same name; the famous Roman military road called the Maiden-way, coming to it from Caervorran. A detachment from the twentieth legion called Valens Victrix, repaired it, as is evident from a centurial stone, inscribed,

VENILATIO LEGIONIS VICESIMÆ
V. V. REFECIT

It is also evident from two inscriptions on altars, inscribed to the emperor Caracalla, that the third cohort of the Nervii was stationed here.

Alione is thought to have been garrisoned by the Romans till their whole army left the island. The ruins are large, and the ramparts and ditches still very conspicuous.

At the distance of about four miles from Whitley is the village of Knaresdale, about one mile to the north-west of which is Lamley, where there was formerly a priory of Benedictine nuns dedicated to St. Patrick; but the founder is not known. There were six nuns in the priory at the suppression, when their annual revenues were valued at five pounds, fifteen shillings and eight-pence. The spot on which the convent stood was some years ago washed away by an inundation of the river Tyne.

About three miles beyond Knaresdale, the river Tyne is crossed by a stone bridge, consisting of one bold arch, founded by a rock at each end, called Fetherstone bridge; and about half a mile above it is Fetherstone Castle, the seat of the ancient families of the Fetherstonehaughs. The castle is vaulted underneath, and has two exploratory turrets, one on the north-west, and the other on the south-east.

It stands in a low situation, in a fertile vale or haugh, on the east bank of the Tyne.

At the distance of two miles and a half from Fetherstone bridge, and nine and three quarters from Whitley, we arrive at Haltwhistle.

*Journey from Green Gate to Alnwick ; through
Hexham and Rothbury.*

Green Gate is situated about four miles to the east of Whitley, at the southern part of the county; on leaving which we proceed north-easterly, and, at the distance of five miles and a half pass through the village of Catten, a little to the north-west of which, upon the moor is a hillock of stones, whereon some years ago stood an upright piece of timber or pole called Catten-beacon; to which was affixed a vessel with fire in it, to alarm the county on any public danger. At a small distance to the south of this place is ALLENDALE, a town situated on an eminence on the banks of the East Allen. It is inhabited chiefly by miners, and consists according to the late returns of 178 houses, and 1003 inhabitants, viz. 493 males, and 510 females, of whom 86 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

At Bride's Hill near this town, is a Free School, founded by Mr. Christopher Wilkinson, of Chapel-house, who endowed it with 250*l.* besides which it had several other endowments.

By a gradual ascent from this town, a road leads southward over a moor to the village of Allen Heads, inhabited also by miners. The late Sir William Blacket, Bart. erected a chapel here for the conveniency of the miners, and appointed a minister to officiate in it, on whom he settled a salary of thirty pounds per annum. Sir William also gave ten pounds per annum to a schoolmaster for teaching the miners' children to read and write.

About half a mile from this village is the mountains,

tains, called Shorngate, over which the Scots made a road by paring the moss, and rolling in stones in their precipitate retreat homewards from Stanhope-park. The boundary-line, called the Scotch Dike, extends from this place northwards by Catten-beacon, and crosses the Roman wall at Busy Gap.

At the distance of about four miles to the east of Allen Heads, is the village of Blanchland; near which, on the banks of the Derwent, an abbey was founded by Walter de Bolbeck, in the year 1175, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for twelve Præmonstratensian canons, but with liberty to increase that number on obtaining the consent of the bishop of Durham. It had 14 canons at the suppression, when its annual revenues were valued at 44l. 9s. 1d.

Returning to our road, at the distance of eight miles and a half from Catten, we pass through the town of Hexham; a little to the north east of which, on the right of our road, is Beaufront, the seat of John Errington, Esq. the situation of which is universally admired; being placed on the declivity of an eminence, shaded by a wood, from whence there is a most delightful prospect of the beautiful vale beneath.

At the distance of four miles beyond Hexham, we cross the Picts Wall, and continuing our journey, have on our right hand a fine view of Holyden, that is the Holy Den or Vale, famous for the victory obtained by Oswald, king of Northumberland, over the British usurper Cedwall, who had slain his apostate brother, Anfred king of Bernicia, in a pitched battle. Oswald, to revenge his brother's death, and save his country from destruction, boldly marched at the head of a few brave troops to oppose the tyrant. He chose a convenient camp, which he fortified, and relying on the justness of his cause, and the protection of heaven, he erected a cross before it. The enemy, trusting to their superior numbers,

bers, advanced in full confidence of victory, and Cedwall, transported with the thought of having ample vengeance on the humble Oswald, in person attacked his entrenchments ; but his triumph was of short duration, for an arrow from the enemy struck him dead on the spot. Terrified at his fall, his men in confusion began to retire ; when Oswald, seizing the fortunate moment, rushed upon them with his brave followers, and put them entirely to the rout. The field of battle has been since called Hefen felth, that is Heaven's field. The convent of Hexham afterwards erected a church on the top of a hill by the road side, and dedicated it to St. Oswald, to commemorate the blessings of that victory. It is still standing, and is an appendage to the church of St. John Lee. Near the church was found some years since a large silver coin of St. Oswald ; his head is represented on one side, sceptered, and the cross on the other.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of about five miles from the Picts Wall, and on the right of our road, is Bavington Hall, the seat of the ancient family of the Shaftoes, now in the possession of Sir G. Shaftoe, Bart. To the south-west of the house on an eminence is an artificial ruin, and to the south is a large and beautiful piece of water by the side of a bank planted with forest trees.

About six miles from Bavington Hall, we pass through the village of Kirk Harle, at which place is a seat of Sir William Loraine, Bart. and at Little Harle, about one mile farther, is the seat of the Right Hon. Lord C. Aynsley ; and about one mile beyond on the left of our road is Wallington, anciently one of the manors of the barony of Balbeck, but at present the seat of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. The house is a large handsome modern structure, of white free-stone and hewn work. To the east of the house is a large garden, in which is a pinery, shrubberies, pieces of water, plantations, and other ornaments.

Four miles from Wallington, on the right of the road, is Botham, a small irregular village, situated on a rising ground, in which is a small but neat church. In this village is a square piece of ground, encompassed with a double trench, and a raised post-way leading to it. It was originally designed as a keep or fort for the security of the town; which, tradition says, was anciently so large that it consisted of 200 slated houses.

The Roman causeway, a branch of the Hermanstreet, is very fair on Botham Moor; it is nine feet broad, and raised near a foot above the common level of the ground. On the north-east side of the same moor, is a rock trenched round, with the foundations of buildings still visible.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about 15 miles, after passing through the villages of Camboe and Coldrife, we arrive at ROTHBURY, a small market town, situated in a low, but romantic situation. The Coquet passes through part of the town, and is crossed by a neat stone bridge of three arches. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is built in the form of a cross; the front is remarkable for its curious sculptures, and the pavement within the communion-rails is of chequer work, formed of white free-stone and blue marble. Against a pillar by the south door is the effigy in relievo of a man dressed in armour, with a pistol in one hand, and a powder-flask at his belt. Near it is a funeral monument to the memory of George Fletcher, Esq. who left 6*l.* per annum, to the free-school of Rothbury; and on the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, in memory of the Rev. Mr. John Thomlinson, some time rector of the parish, and who at his death left 20*l.* a year to the free-school, and 100*l.* for building the school-house. The town consists of three irregular streets. It has a market on Fridays, and has fairs on the Friday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, October 2, and All Saints, November 1. It

is situated 304 miles from London, and consists of 131 houses, and 668 inhabitants, viz. 329 males and 339 females; of whom 99 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

On a hill, a little to the west of this town, is a circular entrenchment, with a double foss and rampier, called Old Rothbury. It is thought to have been thrown up by the ancient Britons, and was long used as a place of refuge in public danger, before the union of the two kingdoms; and a nightly watch was established there.

At the distance of about 12 miles beyond Rothbury, after crossing Rimside Moor, we arrive at the town of Alwick, a description of which has been given in a former part of this volume.

REMARKS

ON THE SEA COAST OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE sea coasts of this county are in general very high land, bordered with sands and rocks. The mouth of the Tyne, the principal harbour in the county, is dangerous, on account of a bar that stretches across to the mouth of the river, and a very considerable ledge of rock, stretching off from Tinemouth Castle, situated on a pretty high hill, on the north side of the harbour's mouth. The water is only seven feet deep upon the bar at low-water; but the tide rising fourteen feet perpendicular, there is water sufficient for large ships to pass the bar at high-water. Ships that make the harbour at low-water, generally come to an anchor in the road, about a mile to the eastward of the bar, in order to wait till there is water sufficient for entering the harbour. There are two light-houses erected for directing ships to sail over the bar in the night. The one is called the low light, from being erected on a low spot of ground on the northern bank of the river; the other, which is about half a mile distant on the same side of the river, is called the high light, from its standing on higher ground than the former. Ships in the road sail safely over the bar by keeping these two lights in view.

The ledge of rocks already mentioned before Tinemouth-castle renders the north side of the harbour very dangerous. The outermost rock, called the Sparrow-hawk, is near half a mile from the shore. A light-house is erected on the edge of the precipice at Tinemouth-castle, to prevent ships in the night from running on these rocks.

From the mouth of the Tyne to Seaton Sluice, which is about six miles, the shore is bordered with rocks, but they are too near the land to be dangerous,

ous, except at the southern point of Seaton Sluice, where they extend to a considerable distance.

About three miles to the northward of Seaton Sluice is Blyth-harbour. Between these two ports the coast is bordered with sand hills, and a flat sand extends half a mile from the beach. From the northern point of the harbour a very dangerous ledge of rocks extends above a mile from the shore; the tops of the rocks are dry at low-water. Three beacons, on which lights are kept burning in the night, are erected at the mouth of the harbour; one at the extremity of the ledge of rocks above-mentioned, and the two others on the margin of the flat sand on the south side of the harbour. The entrance of the harbour is narrow, and there is not above seven feet at low-water; the tide rises ten feet. At Blyth-key there is about five feet at low-water. The road is about a mile and a half south-east from the beacon erected on the rocks. Ships come to an anchor there in five fathom water; the bottom is an oozy sand. There are two beacons erected on the sand-hills to direct vessels to sail from the road into the harbour.

About a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the beacon is a ledge of rocks, called Seaton Scars: and about half a mile to the north-east of the Scars is another ledge, called the Sow and Pigs. These rocks appear at low-water, though there are five fathoms water close to the ledge.

About three miles north-east of the Sow and Pigs, and about half a mile to the south-east of the little river Camoes, is another cluster of rocks, called Camoes-ridge. The tops of the rocks are dry at low-water; but as this part of the coast is scarcely frequented unless by small vessels, which enter the mouth of the Camoes, the danger is much less than it would otherwise be.

The coast has nothing remarkable from hence to Sunderland-point, except the mouths of the rivers
Wensbeck,

Wensbeck, Coquet, and Alne, which are entered by small vessels, there not being water sufficient for ships of burthen.

At Sunderland-point there is a considerable ledge of rocks extending near half a mile from the shore; part of these rocks are dry at low-water.

About a mile north-west from Sunderland Point is a large ledge of rocks, called the Scarn. These rocks are about a quarter of a mile from the low-water mark, extend near half a mile in length, and are dry at low-water.

At the distance of about a mile and a half north-east from this ledge are the Farn Islands; on the north-east point of the largest of which is a lighthouse; and about the same distance, and nearly in the same direction, are several rocky islands, called the Staples or Scarre-head. Ships may pass between these two islands, but there lies in the middle of the channel a cluster of dangerous rocks, called Oakscar.

Between the Farn Islands and the Scarres is a road for ships, called Scate-road, which is sheltered from all winds between the south-east and north-west; while the Farn Islands and the Staples break off the northerly winds. There is from five to eight fathoms water in this road.

There is a good bay, where ships may safely ride in westerly winds, between Bambrough Castle and Holy Island. In this bay the water is from three to seven fathoms deep, and the bottom a fine sand.

Holy Island, except the eastern side, is surrounded with rocks and sands. Between the south side and the main land is a very good harbour, where coasting vessels may ride safe in all winds.

About half a mile from the shore of the south-east point of the island is a crag, called the Plough; on the north side of which is a cluster of rocks. And a mile and a quarter farther to the eastward is
a rocky

a rocky precipice, called Gould-stone, close to which there is five fathoms water.

Seven miles to the northward of Holy Island is the mouth of the Tweed, on the north side of which the town of Berwick is situated. The harbour, or mouth of the Tweed, has from six to twelve feet at low-water; and as the tide rises about twelve feet, there is water sufficient for vessels of considerable burden to pass in and out of the harbour. The sand extends a considerable distance from the high-water mark on the north side of the harbour; but to prevent any danger three beacons are erected at the low-water mark of this sand; so that ships may pass in and out with great safety. The road is about half a mile to the south-east of the bar, where ships come to anchor in five fathom water; the bottom a fine sand.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

THE soil of this county varies in different parts. A strong fertile clayey loam occupies the level tract of the country along the coast. It is well adapted to the culture of wheat, pulse, clover, and grazing.

A sandy, gravelling, and dry loam, or what is termed here, turnip soil, is found on the banks of the Tyne, from Newburn to Haltwhistle, on the Coquet, about and above Rothbury, on the Alne, from its mouth to Alnwick, and down Tweedside; but the greatest quantity of this kind of soil is found in the vales of Breamish, Till, and Beaumont. The hills surrounding the Cheviot mountains are mostly a dry channelly, sharp-pointed, gravelly loam.

A large portion of this county is occupied by moist loams, on a wet, cold, clay bottom. This soil being unsafe for sheep, and unfit for turnips, is principally employed in growing grain, rearing young cattle, and feeding ewes and lambs. It prevails
most

most in the middle and south-east parts of the county.

In most of the mountainous districts, and in many places through the lower parts of the county, a black peat earth is the prevailing soil.

At many places in Glendale Ward is found (at various depths, sometimes within four inches of the surface) a stratum of hard scoria-like substance, which appears to be inimical to vegetation; for whenever the roots of vegetables get down to it, they turn sickly; thorns in particular seldom exist above two or three years after their roots penetrate this substance. It is probably a species of lava, which has run down from the adjoining mountains of Cheviot, when in a volcanic state; those parts where it lies at a considerable depth is generally the most fertile soils.

A few years since the ploughing, and various other purposes, for which draughts are wanted upon a farm, were performed here by horses, oxen being only used by a few individuals; but since the great advance in the price of horses, oxen are become more general, especially for the purposes of ploughing and carting about home. They are harnessed both with yokes and collars; where four are used, a boy is allowed to drive; when two, the man that holds the plough drives with cords. They only plough half a day at a time; each ploughman having four oxen, a pair of which he uses in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon. In winter their food is straw, with a few turnips, and in the summer grass.

Horses are always yoked double, and driven with cords by the ploughman, and in general plough one acre a day; but in the season of sowing land, one and a half, and even two acres, are frequently ploughed on fine light soils.

The ridges are of various forms and sizes. On the deep-soiled lands, that were used as arable some

centuries back, the ridges are mostly very high, broad, and crooked; upon such lands, however, as have been recently brought into cultivation, they are straight, nearly flat, and in general about twelve or fifteen feet broad; on dry lands they are quite flat, and alternately gathered and split.

Fallows are generally ploughed before winter, to meliorate by the frost. In the middle of April, or beginning of May, those that are intended for turnips or potatoes are harrowed and ploughed across; and the same operations repeated two or three times, or until it is sufficiently fine for sowing.—The lime is laid on generally before the last ploughing: some farmers, however, lay the lime upon the stubble the autumn before; but the method most preferred is laying on the lime, when the land is in the most pulverized state. Fallows for wheat generally receive four ploughings through the summer, but are seldom harrowed, it being thought an advantage to the wheat to have the land cloddy.

The general custom for barley is to plough once; the best cultivators, however, seldom sow this grain without giving the land three ploughings; especially when it is to be sowed with clover and grass seeds.

Every other species of grain is generally sown after one ploughing.

With respect to the rotation of crops, the most prevailing system is fallow, wheat, oats, fallow, &c. repeated for two, three, or four fallowings; but upon the strong lands along the sea coast, instead of oats after wheat, they generally substitute peas or beans, or beans and peas mixed: when laid down to grass it is sown with grass seeds, and continues in grass seven or more years.

The usual rotation on the dry soil is, after ploughing out from grass, oats, turnips; barley or wheat sown up with clover and ray grass, and continued in grass from four to seven or more years.

In some parts of this county the system of taking
three

three white crops betwixt fallow and fallow is still to be found ; but the best cultivators use the following rotations, according to soil, situation, and circumstances. On strong clayey soils oats, fallow ; wheat, clover ; wheat, fallow. On the strong loams, oats, turnips ; barley, clover ; wheat, beans ; oats. On the dry soils, oats, turnips ; barley, clover, or pease drilled ; wheat, oats ; and oats ; turnips, barley or wheat ; and clover or grass seeds, for two, three, or more years, depastured with sheep. This rotation, which has been introduced of late years, has become very general, not only upon turnip soils, but upon the strong lands ; substituting clean fallows instead of turnips.

The greatest quantity of wheat raised in this county is after summer fallows ; it is generally sown in October. Of late years a great quantity has been grown after turnips : this is sown all through the winter, and as late in the spring as the beginning of March ; it is likewise grown after clover, beans, peas, tares, potatoes, and sometimes after early oats.

From two to two bushels and a half per acre, broad-cast, is the quantity usually sown, according to the times of sowing, nature, and condition of the land, &c. The quantity reaped is from twenty to thirty bushels per acre ; and in some cases as high as forty.

The seed is generally pickled, by steeping in chamber ley, and powdered with quick lime ; the smut is seldom or never seen where this practice is followed.

The varieties of wheat grown here are very numerous ; the principal are, Zealand, golden ear, white Kent, little wheat, or velvet ear, woolly eared, &c. but of late years red wheat has been much used, especially upon new or crude soils, with great success.

Rye was formerly the principal grain cultivated upon all the dry, sandy, and light soils ; but

but since the introduction of turnips and artificial grasses, it is seldom grown, except upon very sandy soils; it is sown after turnips or clover, all through the winter, two bushels and a half per acre, and the produce from twenty to thirty.

The quantity of barley sown is from two bushels to two bushels and a half per acre; the produce from 30 to 50. The common barley is most generally cultivated, being early productive, and better liked by the maltsters. It is generally sown after turnips, from the middle of April to the latter end of May.

Oats are universally grown throughout every part of the county; they are sown after every species of grain, as well as grass or clover lea. The crops are most productive upon fresh land. Old worn-out tillage, and strong clay land being improper for the culture of this grain. The varieties usually cultivated are, the Poland-oat, the Dutch, Freezeland, or Holland-oat, the Peebles-oat, the common oat, and the Angus-oat. In point of earliness, they succeed each other, as classed above; the Angus-oat being at least three or four weeks later than the Poland and Dutch.

The quantity sown in general is seven or eight bushels per acre of the Poland, and six of the Dutch oats: these quantities are necessary, as they do not tiller much; but for the other kinds four or five bushels are generally sufficient. The produce of common oats is from 20 to 40 bushels per acre; of the Poland and Dutch from 40 to 60: there are however some instances of 70 or 80 bushels per acre; but these are generally attended with some favourable circumstances.

Beans have from time immemorial been a prevailing crop upon all the strong lands in the county, especially along the coast to the southward; they generally succeed wheat; are sown broad-cast, two bushels and a half per acre, and never hoed. A great objection to the culture of beans here is their
lateness,

lateness of ripening; and the produce is uncertain; twenty bushels are, however, a fair average crop.

Pease were formerly a more general crop than at present; they are mostly grown upon such lands as have been worn out by running too long in tillage. The early and late grey pea are the only kinds cultivated here, the latter is generally sown in March and the former in April; three bushels is the quantity generally sown per acre, broad-cast; and the quantity reaped depends very much on the seasons; a good crop is reckoned at 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

Spring tares are principally grown for culling, as green food for horses, to supply the vacancy between the first and second cutting of red clover, which is used for the same purpose and intention. Winter tares have been introduced of late years, and seem to answer well, both kinds are grown upon the fallow lands, intended for wheat or late turnips. The winter tares are sown in September, and the other in March.

Turnips have not been grown in this county as food for supporting cattle and sheep much above 60 years. For this purpose they were first grown in the northern parts of the county, and it is but of late years that they have been introduced on part of Tyne side. At their first introduction they were sown broad-cast, and hoed by gardeners, and other men at extravagant wages. The late Mr. Ilderton, however, about 40 years since first reduced the price of hoeing, by teaching boys, girls, and women to perform the work equally as well, if not better than men. His method was simple and ingenious; by a light plough, without a mould board he divided the field into small squares of equal magnitude, and directed the boys and girls to leave a certain number of plants in each square. In a short time they became accurate, regular, and expert hoers; and in a few years all the turnips of the

country were hoed by women and boys, at half the expence and better than by men.

In the vale of Till and by Tyne-side near Hexham the harvest frequently begins the first week in August, but upon the cold backward soils and situations, oats will be often uncut the latter end of October or beginning of November; but the most general harvest is in September. Most of the corn is cut with sickles, by women; seven of whom, with a man to bind after them, generally reap an acre per day. Oats and barley are sometimes mown by a few individuals.—Wheat is set up in stooks of 12 sheaves each; oats and barley are set up in single sheaves, and when dry, bound tight at the bottom, and taken home, or set up in stooks of ten sheaves each. The stooks are mostly round; but some of the best farmers set up their barley and wheat in long narrow stooks, which keeps the corn much better and

Stooks.—The best draught horses used in this county are brought from Clydesdale, in Scotland, they are in general from 15½ to 16 hands high; strong, hardy, remarkable good and true pullers, a restive horse being rarely found among them.

Those bred in the county are of various sorts, descended from stallions of different kinds, from the full blood racer, to the strong, heavy rough-legged black. From the full blood stallions and country mares are bred excellent hunters, road, and carriage horses; and from the other kinds of stallions are bred the draught horses, which in general are middle sized active animals, well adapted to the husbandry of the country.

The different kinds of cattle bred in this county are the short-horned, the Devonshire; the long-horned, the Galloway polls, and the wild cattle.

The short horned kind have been long established over the whole county; the other kinds are found only in the hands of a few individuals, who have introduced

introduced them with a laudable view of comparing their merits with the established breed of the country.

The Devonshire breed have been introduced but of late years by Walter Trevillyan, Esq. of Nether Witton.

Those who have tried the long horns have generally given them up in favour of the short horns, which have been very much improved of late years, by the exertions and attention of enterprising breeders.

The Galloway Polls have only been tried by a few farmers; on the Cheviot Hills they have answered very well.

The wild cattle are only found in Chillingham Park, belonging to the Earl of Tankerville, and of which we have already given some account in our description of that place. They are probably the only remains of the true and genuine breed of that species of cattle. From the nature of their pasture, and the frequent agitation they are put into, by the curiosity of strangers, it is scarcely to be expected that they should get very fat; yet the six-year old oxen are generally very good beef. From whence it may be supposed, that in proper situations, they would feed well.

There are three distinct breeds of sheep in this county; the Cheviot sheep; the heath sheep; and the long woolled sheep.

The Cheviot sheep are hornless, the faces and legs in general white. The best breeds have a fine open countenance, with lively prominent eyes; body long; fore quarters wanting depth in the breast, and breadth both there and on the chine; fine clean small boned legs, and thin pelts; the weight of the carcass, when fat, from 12 to 18lbs. the fleeces from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each; the wool is not all fine, there being in a fleece of 3lb. weight, only 2lb.

2lb. of fine wool. They are a very hardy and valuable mountain-sheep, where the pasture is mostly green sward, or contains a large portion of that kind of herbage. They are bred only upon the hilly districts in the north-west parts of the county, and do not extend much farther than Reedwater.

Amongst the sheep-farmers of these hills the mode of management is to divide their flock into different parcels, viz, lambs, hogs, gimmers, ewes, and wethers, and each parcel kept on such pasture as is thought to be most proper for them. Every parcel is attended by a shepherd, who is bound to return the number of sheep delivered to him, either alive, or in his account of dead sheep, which are in general sold at different prices, according to their goodness.

The heath sheep have large spiral horns, black faces and legs, a fierce wild-looking eye, and short firm carcasses (weighing from 12 to 16lb. per quarter) covered with long, open, coarse shagged wool. The fleeces weigh from three to four pound each. They are an exceedingly active and hardy race, and seem the best adapted of all others to high, exposed, heathy districts.

The lower districts of this county were formerly occupied by a variety of long-woolled sheep, which were called Muggs, probably from their faces being covered with a muff of wool, close to their eyes; these being a slow feeding tribe, have given way to the Dishley breed, which were first introduced into this county in the year 1766, by Messrs. Culley, of Fenton; and by their superior merit have so far made their way against every prejudice and opposition, that it is probable, in a few years that there will be a difficulty in finding a flock that is not more or less related to the Dishley blood.

The improved breed of long-woolled sheep are distinguished from other long-woolled kinds by their
fine

fine lively eyes, clean heads, straight broad flat backs, round barrel-like bodies, very fine small bones, and thin pelts. The weight of the carcase in general is, ewes three or four years old, from 18 to 26lb. per quarter; wethers, two years old, from 20 to 30lb. per quarter: the wool upon an average $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. a fleece; the length from 6 to 14 inches.

The singular property of making fat at an early age, perhaps more than any thing else, gives these sheep a superiority over every other breed in this island.

MINES, &c.

The principal mines of this county are lead and coal, which have been worked ever since the time of the Romans. They were even the objects of the commerce of the Britons before their arrival; for the tribute was paid to the Roman emperors, in several of the more useful metals, particularly lead, of which several pigs have been found in different parts with the emperors' names upon them; and Pliny assures us, that the mines were so rich, that by an imperial edict, a certain quantity only was to be worked: the veins, in the language of the mine-men, appearing at the very day, whilst the mines of lead in their province of Spain were few and poor.

The principal lead works in this county are at Allen-Head, Coal Clugh Shilden, and Fallowfield.

The mines at Allen Head have been worked for time immemorial. The method the miners use to work them is by sinking a shaft till they come to a vein, they then make cross cuts, and with eager pursuit follow the several branches, or strings, as they term them.

Coal Clugh Mine is three miles to the south-west from Allen Head, near the source of the rivulet of west Allen; by a clugh or boggy hollow, as the name imports, black and hideous to look upon.

It

It is above 100 fathoms deep, and a subterraneous waggon-way, of a mile in length, leads to its ostium.

At Fallow field, the lead mine was also exceedingly rich for many years, till it was drowned; its internal wealth is always spoken of by the miners with rapture. It was opened some years back, and a fire engine erected.

The lead ore of Northumberland yields a moderate share of silver, is soft, ductile, and fuses kindly in the fire. The ingenious Dr. Woodward says that there was lead ore found in this country, and brought to Newcastle to be worked, which yielded 20 or 30 ounces of silver per-ton; which was by far the richest he knew in England. The celebrated Mr. Boyle likewise informs us that he has known it observed that lead ore, which is poor in its own metal, affords more silver than others; and assures us that he had some lead ore, which on trial yielded three parts in four of good lead, and yet in the cuppel scarce yielded an atom of silver.

The coal-works in this county are numerous, particularly in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

It appears that coals have been wrought at a very early period, for the author of the *Britannia Romana* tells us, that there was a colliery not far from Condercum, now Benwell, supposed to have been worked by the Romans.

During the reigns of the successors of William the Conqueror, however, history affords us more certain information.

Henry the Third granted to the freemen of Newcastle, liberty to dig coal in its vicinity in the year 1239, and about seven years afterwards it first obtained the name of sea coal.

During the reign of King John the coal trade made rapid progress; but it is remarkable that though coal had for some time been found to be the most valuable

valuable species of fuel, it was prohibited at London, in the year 1306, by royal proclamation.— Those tradesmen, who had occasion for strong fires, had substituted coals instead of wood and charcoal. The parliament however pronounced it a public nuisance; and finding their prohibition disregarded, they requested the king to issue a commission of oyer and terminer, with strict orders to punish delinquents, by fine, and the demolition of their furnaces and kilns. Succeeding parliaments, however, evinced a different opinion of this valuable article of commerce, for a few years afterwards, it was not only used by manufactures, but for every domestic purpose, and since that time the coal trade has rapidly increased till it has acquired its present importance; some idea of the amazing extent of which may be formed from the following account of the number of chaldrons of coals exported from the river Tyne, in the years 1802, 3, 4, and 5.

	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Over-sea</i>	<i>Plantations</i>
In the year 1802	49,448	41,157	2844
1803	505,137	42,808	1516
1804	579,929	48,737	3852
1805	552,827	47,213	2360

This account does not include the quantity exported from the harbours immediately adjoining Newcastle, viz. Sunderland, which alone exports, annually, about 300,000 chaldrons. Blyth and Hartley likewise export a considerable quantity; besides which there is a great quantity consumed in the town and neighbourhood.

The number of people employed in the coal mines are prodigiously numerous; but if we include all those that actually derive their support from this trade in its several branches, the number would appear incredible; for the total number of those who were supported from the works in the neighbourhood of the rivers Tyne and Wear alone, in the year 1792, amounted to 64,724 persons.

The

The mines are of various depths: East Kenton Pit is by far the most easy of access, from its being the only one which can be entered by a tunnel or railway; and so little is the difficulty, that it has been visited by many ladies; the danger is likewise more in apprehension than reality, indeed there is scarcely any, if ordinary prudence be observed. It is usual to recompence the waggon boy, and any of the men to whom any trouble is given, with a few shillings. As to the time of visiting the pit, it is proper to be there soon in the morning, that you may see it before they shift, that is, when a fresh set of men come to work, usually at twelve o'clock. The whole may be viewed in four or five hours.

In the grounds at Benwell, about a quarter of a mile north of the river Tyne, a coal-mine took fire some years ago, by means of a workman's candle being negligently placed, and continued burning during the space of 30 years, though at first so trifling, that half-a-crown was refused to a man who offered for that small sum to extinguish it. It afterwards acquired such force and strength from the kindied sulphurs and bitumens, that it raged with fury, in various directions and depths; sometimes taking its course east and west, and at last to the north, into the grounds of Fenham, nearly a mile from its first appearance, committing great ravages in its way, only conspicuous by its flames and columns of smoke in the night. The eruptions at Fenham were in near twenty places. Flowers of sulphur, mixed with sal ammoniac, were found concreted on pieces of alum-stone, slate, and the neighbouring furze, of which an account was given to the Royal Society, by Dr. Hodgson, who could discover neither common salt or nitre in the soils or springs about it; the coal water being all vitrioline, and tinged red with galls, and other neighbouring fountains being destitute of mineral salts.

Some of the salt, ejected by this bituminous volcano,

cano, was upwards of six inches broad; and was, by Dr. Hodgson, proved by an experiment to be sal ammoniac. It differed greatly in colour, some of it being grey, and some snow-white, freed from the black factor of the coal, by the intense heat of the fire.

The mines round Newcastle were ordered to be fired, the nineteenth of King Charles the First, in the year 1643, by the Marquis of Newcastle, general of the king's forces, then in the town, besieged by the Scots, whose general, Lesley, preserved them by surprising the boats and vessels.

They had likewise a narrow escape from being fired by the Scots, after their defection from the parliament, in the year 1648, under their leader Monroe, who, on the news of a party of his countrymen rising against him under the conduct of the Marquis of Argyle, spirited up by their ministers, ordered his troops homewards, the nearest way over the Tweed, in such haste, that they had almost left their plunder behind them.

TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

According to the Returns under the Act of Parliament, in 1801.

<i>Wards, Townships, &c.</i>	<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>By how many families occupied.</i>	<i>Uninhabited Houses.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Ditto in trade or manufacture.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
Ward of Balmbrough, . . .	1683	1897	112	3961	4369	2540	1139	8330
Ward of Castle,	7107	9443	291	19495	21834	3227	9193	41327
Ward of Coquetdale, . . .	3161	3755	177	8141	8981	3862	1927	17122
Ward of Glendale,	1985	2111	100	4905	5186	3307	862	10091
Ward of Morpeth,	2156	2664	204	5429	5993	2576	1866	11422
Ward of Tindale,	6334	7087	481	16050	17206	7502	4067	33256
Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	3164	6345	131	12369	15997	72	5705	28366
Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed,	930	1791	35	5009	2178	104	974	7187
Total	6518	3593	1534	73357	83744	23190	25738	157101

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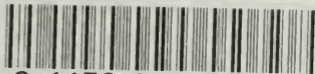


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