

4, Manor Park,
Concord,
Washington
Type & Wear. NE37 2BS
England
28 January, 1987. ✓

Dear

I was quite surprised but most grateful to receive your letter acknowledging my expressions of sympathy sent to you after the Space Challenger tragedy. As you may have observed I have made the effort to reply on the 1st anniversary of that very sad day and I keep in mind the welfare of the living and the peace of the dead. The family, staff and pupils of your school will still have very sad memories, especially during the moments of silence commemorating the deaths of the astronauts, but the thoughts of the happy times experienced with Christine MacCauley will not fade.

I live in a village, part of a set of villages, where the main occupations were mining, chemicals and farming. All the mines are now closed, the slag heaps levelled and either built on or landscaped, so now a new small town is emerging. Unemployment is still high and the climate remains the same, cold, raw winters, lovely springs, and pleasant summers with temperatures reaching as far as 70°F+ which we call hot!

The village (main) was originally Wessington as in the Domesday Book but little remains of the original church 'on the hill'. The smithy and the horse trough which were in use in my childhood have now gone though the fabric of the smithy remains. Nearby is The Old Hall, home of George Washington's great great grandfather, the original Washington. Years old this Hall was allowed to fall into disrepair but has been restored by the National Trust and is a minor tourist attraction.

Not too far away is the wondrous sight of Durham Cathedral, standing proud above the river in the University town of Durham. It was begun in pre-Norman times and the tomb of St. Cuthbert lies within its walls. The Northeast (Northumbria and Durham) were the cradles of Christianity. For here lived and worked - Sts. Aidan, Bede, Cuthbert, Godric, Oswald - Bede lived at Jarrow where he wrote his History of the English speaking peoples - he also built a small chapel on the banks of the river Wear at Bishopwearmouth (Sunderland.) The scenery in both counties is quite impressive to us, but newcomers will naturally find it is all on a small scale compared with the vast spaces of America. The island of Lindisfarne is where the monks first made their

headquarters. There are many magnificent castles also, among them Laby, Durham, Alnwick and Bamborough.

I give these outlines of our past because I thought they might be of interest to you or others. Should any of your pupils ever require penpals perhaps my former school would help, or you may prefer to leave it so; or farther information for projects etc. Since my retirement I have continued teaching drama and producing, doing public speaking chiefly in women's clubs, visiting and caring through the Voluntary Bureau and the Church Council. However, on 23 March last year I suffered a very serious heart attack from which I miraculously recovered. I have learnt how to walk again during the long months and now I can do almost everything I enjoyed doing before the attack, though I must not overdo things. So please excuse my use of lined writing paper - my eyes are playing me up sometimes, so I have had recourse to this type of paper.

With best wishes and God's blessings to you all.

Sincerely,

Alice Bramhall (Mrs.)

P.S. I enclose 2 postcards taken from Women's Institute

Calendar. This body is ecumenical and international affiliated to the Associated Country Women of the World just like the Catholic Women's League is, of which I am also a member.

Each year members of the W. I. enter snapshots to be chosen as part of the following year's calendar. I have already used copies of my photographs which were chosen last year.



WASHINGTON OLD HALL

Photo. by Herrington W.I.

POST CARD



This is where your George
Washington's ancestral family
lived as lords of the manor
of Wessington / Wasington.

Printed by Judges Ltd. Hastings



WASHINGTON VILLAGE, MEMORIAL AND SMITH'

POST CARD



The old Smithy (Potters) is
easy to see. The War Memorial
stands on the site of the
original Washington pond
into which women suspected
of being witches were
'dunked'!

PRINTED BY JAGGERS LTD. WALSINGHAM ENGLAND

SPORT AND ENTERTAINMENT

Northumberland is a paradise for everyone who enjoys the open air. There are magnificent walks over hills, moors and dales, including a rugged stretch of the Pennine Way, and in summer you can bathe from miles of smooth sandy beaches. The streams and rivers of Northumberland provide some of the finest salmon and trout fishing in Britain, and there is excellent sport along the coast for sea anglers. With the sea or the moors for a background, you can play golf on superb courses and there are good facilities for other sports and pastimes, including pony-trekking, sailing, gliding, tennis and bowls. Horse-racing, Association and Rugby Football can be enjoyed in Newcastle.

If you're thinking of a motoring holiday, there's no better place than Northumberland, where parking problems are few and you can drive for miles without seeing another car. In fact there are several roads where you are more likely to surprise a pheasant or a hare than to pass another vehicle. Wherever you decide to stop you can always be sure of finding comfortable accommodation, a good meal and a real warm-hearted Northumbrian welcome—Northumbrians have a reputation for being the most hospitable folk in Britain. There's plenty of excellent entertainment, too, especially in the larger towns. National ballet and opera companies visit the region regularly, and there are first-class theatres in Newcastle. Add to this list orchestral concerts, jazz clubs, folk song clubs and a long list of good restaurants and night clubs and you'll see that you need never be at a loss for something to do in the evenings.

WHERE TO STAY

Hotels, inns, guesthouses and farmhouses throughout Northumberland provide a wide choice of accommodation. The 'Official Guide to Northumbria' includes information on accommodation, and is available from the Northumbria Tourist Board, 9 Osborne Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1NT. Telephone (0632)817744.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on holidays in Northumberland may be obtained from the Northumbria Tourist Board, 9 Osborne Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1NT, your local travel agent, or the offices of the British Tourist Authority at Thames Tower, Black's Road, London W6 9EL.

The Northumbria Tourist Board also publish an 'Official Guide to Northumbria'; and leaflets and information on the National Park can be obtained from National Park Officer, Northumberland County Council, Eastburn, South Park, Hexham, Northumberland NE46 1BS. General information on Northumberland may be obtained from J. E. Lodge, County Planning Officer, County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland NE61 2EF.

HOW TO GET THERE

By train. A frequent service of fast trains can whisk you from London (King's Cross Station) to Newcastle in just over three hours. There are good links with other large towns. There is also a frequent diesel service between Newcastle and Carlisle which serves the Roman Wall country.

By road. The A1 highway from London to Edinburgh passes through Northumberland and affords a speedy and comfortable journey by road and the A69 links the County with the Lake District and the west coast. There are also regular express coach services from London and other large towns and cities.

By air. Newcastle airport is less than 60 minutes flying time from London, with several scheduled flights each day. The Airport is six miles from Newcastle—a 15 minutes journey.

By sea. For visitors from Scandinavia regular services are provided to Newcastle (Tyne Commission Quay) by well-known shipping lines.

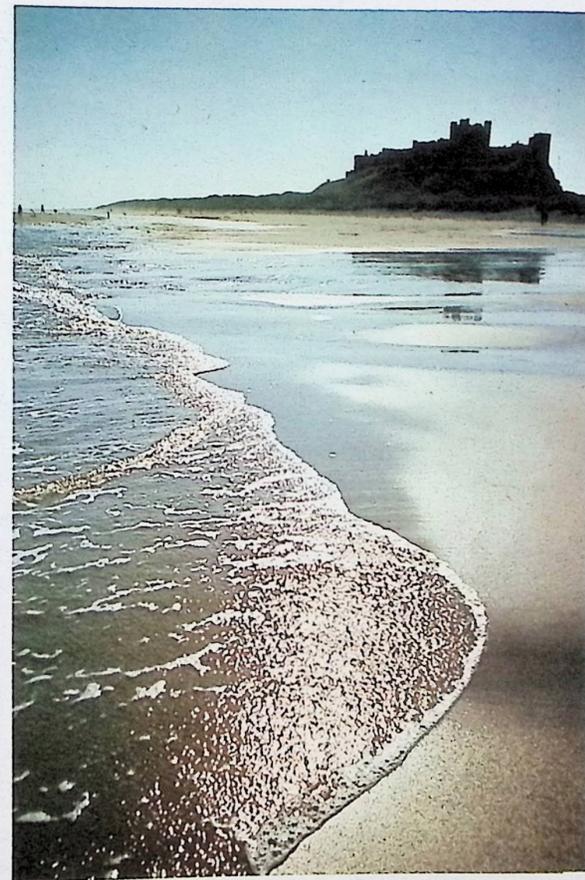
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Northumberland County Council gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the British Tourist Authority in providing colour transparencies from which photographs in this leaflet are reproduced.

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March 1985*

NORTHUMBERLAND

THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

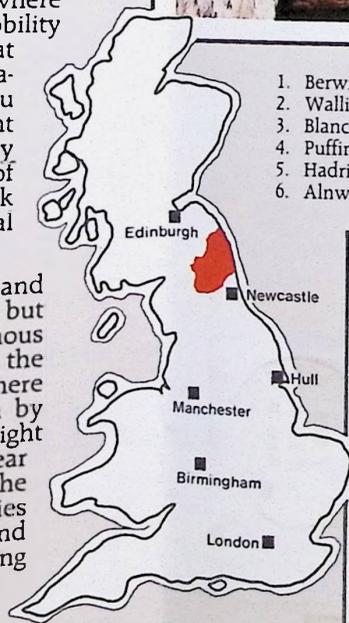


When the Saxons came to Northern England many centuries ago, they carved out a kingdom which stretched southwards from Scotland's Firth of Forth to the banks of the Humber in Yorkshire, England. Northumberland was the major part of this kingdom and today vast tracts of it remain as natural and unspoilt as they were in those far off times. It's a bold, bracing, often rugged county of surprising contrasts.

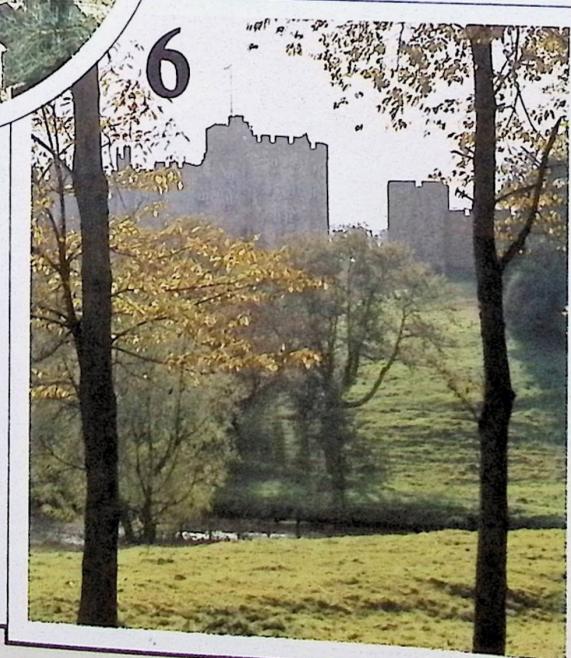
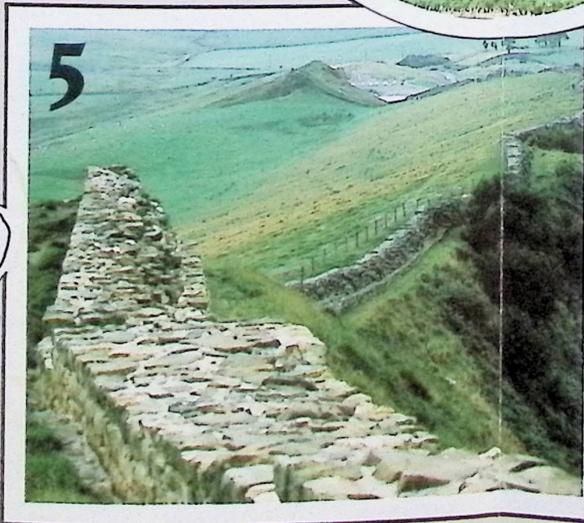
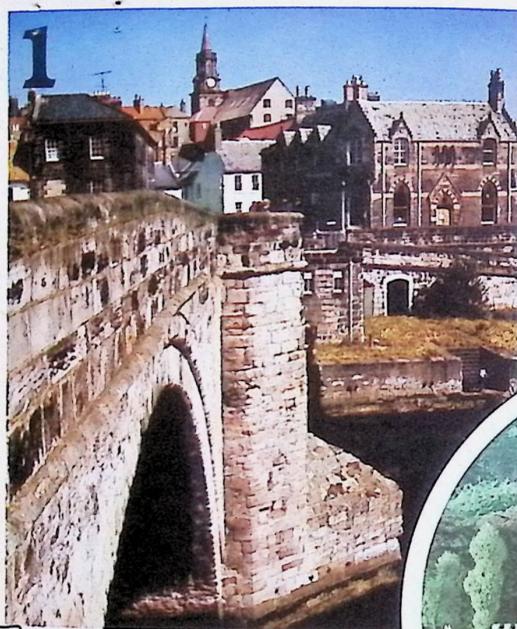
Inland are the romantic valleys of the Cheviot Hills, most of which are within the Northumberland National Park. Northumberland's glorious coast on the other hand is one of Britain's best kept secrets. Here are islands, stupendous castles, tiny fishing villages and miles of golden gleaming sands. Golf and fishing, picnics among the dunes, bird-watching in the Farne Islands, a beach to yourself—small wonder that the whole coastal area between Warkworth on the River Coquet and Berwick upon Tweed has been declared an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Above all Northumberland is a county whose roots are steeped in history. Ancient battles and bloody border feuds were fought here—at Flodden you can stand on the famous battlefield where James IV and the flower of the Scottish nobility were slaughtered by the English in 1513 and at Otterburn, a moorland village with a reputation for top-quality tweeds and woollens, you can learn about the moonlight battle fought there in 1388 between the English Lord Percy and the Scottish champion, the Earl of Douglas. The castle of the Percys at Alnwick is one of the most impressive medieval strongholds in Britain.

Border castles, Pele towers, Saxon churches and monastic ruins abound in Northumberland, but of all the historic sights there is none so famous as the Roman Wall, one of the wonders of the western world. There is nothing like it anywhere else in Europe. Built after a visit to Britain by Emperor Hadrian in A.D. 122, it stretched right across the neck of England from Wallsend, near the mouth of the Tyne, to Bowness, on the Solway Firth. The finest stretch of wall lies within the Northumberland National Park and you can see it at its most spectacular running along the rim of the Whin Sill whose crags overhang the still water of Crag Lough.



1. Berwick upon Tweed
2. Wallington Hall
3. Blanchland
4. Puffins on the Farne Islands
5. Hadrian's Wall
6. Alnwick Castle



NORTHUMBERLAND

A Map and Gazetteer

1 ALLENDALE

An attractive old market town in a moorland setting. The ideal centre for walking and exploring the North Pennines. Pony Trekking, fishing and skiing.

2 ALNMOUTH

A quiet coastal resort with sandy beaches and a golf course.

3 ALNWICK

Historic market town. The Castle, fortress of the Percy family, Dukes of Northumberland, is open to visitors from May to the end of September (except Saturdays).

4 AMBLE

The harbour of this small seaport town at the mouth of the River Coquet provides sheltered facilities for sailing. A good centre from which to tour the Northumbrian coast.

5 BAMBURGH

Seaside village resort dominated by the magnificent castle from which the Saxon kings ruled Northumbria. Grace Darling the lifeboat heroine is buried in Bamburgh churchyard and a museum in the village is dedicated to her.

The castle is open to the public.

6 BELLINGHAM

A good centre for Kielder and the Border Forest Park.

7 BERWICK UPON TWEED

This ancient Border town, with its three bridges set astride the Tweed estuary, has an atmosphere all of its own. It is a memorable experience to view the rich variety of the historic buildings from the walks around the famous Edwardian and Elizabethan fortifications which encircle the town. The walls and bastions are striking relics of the town's dramatic past and are one of the best preserved medieval fortifications of this type in Europe. A busy market town with good shopping facilities and a popular touring centre and holiday resort in the summer months.

8 BLANCHLAND

In its moorland setting, the picturesque beauty of this unspoilt village of mellowed stone still bears witness to its historical links with the abbey that once stood at its centre. Nearby the Derwent Reservoir provides an excellent spot for picnics, sailing and fishing.

9 BLYTH

A busy seaport town with its own popular beaches and holiday facilities including sailing.

10 BRINKBURN PRIORY

Founded in 1135 and delightfully situated in a loop of the River Coquet. In the care of the Department of the Environment, the priory is open to the public.

11 BROCOLITIA

A Roman fort with an excavated 3rd century Mithraic Temple.

12 CALLALY CASTLE

A fine Classical house built between 1676 and 1835 as an extension to a 14th century tower. The house and gardens are open to the public.

13 CARVORAN

Adjacent to the site of the Roman fort is the Carvoran Roman Army Museum. The interpretative displays provide many vivid reconstructions of Roman life on Hadrian's Wall.

14 CAWFIELDS

One of the best examples of a milecastle on Hadrian's Wall. A car park and picnic area available nearby.

15 CHESTERS (Cilurnum)

A large 2nd century Roman fort. Visible remains include defences, barrack blocks, stables, headquarters, the Commandant's house and baths and the regimental bathhouse.

16 CHILLINGHAM

A charming village with an interesting 14th century church. Chillingham Park contains the famous and unique herd of Chillingham Wild White Cattle and is open to the public.

17 CORBRIDGE

Historic Tynedale village lying south of Hadrian's Wall. Here you can see a fine Vicar's Pele Tower, a 17th century bridge spanning the River Tyne, and the excavated site of the Roman town of Corstopitum.

18 CRAGSIDE

Famed lavishly furnished Victorian mansion, masterpiece of Richard Norman Shaw. The house is romantically set in a richly wooded country park famous for its rhododendrons. Now a National Trust property both the house and grounds are open to visitors.

19 CRASTER

Interesting fishing village with a reputation for the most delicious kippers in the country.

20 DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE

Striking ruins of a 14th century stronghold built upon a ledge of rock which juts into the sea. In the care of the Department of the Environment, the castle is open to the public.

21 ELSDON

A moorland village set around a large green. Its Pele Tower is one of the most perfect in the country. The sinister Winter's Gibbet stands nearby on aptly-named Gallows Hill. To the north-east of the village, the earthworks of an exceptionally good example of a Norman motte and bailey.

22 FORD

A Perfect late 19th century planned village with its picturesque smithy and the unique Lady Waterford Hall containing paintings by Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford. The hall is open to visitors.

23. HALTWHISTLE

A riverside town conveniently situated for Hadrian's Wall and the North Pennines.

24 HEATHERSLAW MILL

A splendid example of a 19th century water driven cornmill, with the added attraction of the Granary cafe, the mill is open to the public.

25 HEXHAM

This busy unspoilt market town with its interesting and narrow streets, is famous for its historic Priory. The town's other historic buildings include the 13th century Moot Hall and the 14th century Manor Office which is now the Middlemarch Centre for Border History with its exhibition explaining the history of the Borders and 17th century Northumberland. A good centre for visiting Hadrian's Wall. The recently opened Queen's Hall provides a varied range of excellent entertainment.

26 HOLY ISLAND

A tiny, isolated island cut off from the mainland at high tide but otherwise accessible by a causeway. This was the place, whose ancient name was Lindisfarne, from which St. Aidan brought Christianity to the pagan Saxons of seventh century Northumbria. The Norman Priory with its famous Rainbow Arch and Celtic crosses. Lindisfarne Castle, a small Elizabethan fortress converted to a perfect residence by the great Edwardian architect Sir Edward Lutyens in 1902; now owned by the National Trust and open to the public. The island is a favourite haunt of naturalists and wild-fowlers.

27 HOUSESTEADS

Remains of the Roman fort of Vercovicium set beside one of the best stretches of Hadrian's Wall.

28 HUNDAY

The outstanding National Tractor and Farm Museum showing the evolution of farm machinery from 1880 to 1950, over 2,000 displays including 150 tractors and engines.

29 KIELDER

Kielder Water, Western Europe's largest reservoir, is set in the Border Forest Park—Europe's largest man-made forest. Kielder Castle, once the shooting lodge of the Duke of Northumberland, is now an excellent interpretative centre for the Border Forest Park. Many good walks and trails start from here, including a forest drive.

30 MORPETH

An attractive market town in the Wansbeck Valley. The clock tower still sounds the night curfew.

31 NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA

Seaside holiday centre with many leisure facilities, excellent for caravan holidays. Nearby is the award-winning WANSBECK RIVERSIDE PARK with its nature trail, lido, angling and sailing.

32 NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

The regional capital and one of Britain's most important cities with its fine shopping, commercial and entertainments centre.

33. NORHAM CASTLE

A 12th century border stronghold in the care of the Department of the Environment and open to the public.

34 OTTERBURN

The stirring Ballad of Chevy Chase tells of the moonlight battle fought here in 1388 between the Scots under Douglas and the English under Hotspur (Henry Percy). A good centre for a motoring holiday.

35 PRESTON TOWER

Fine example of a pele tower with its seven feet thick walls and tunnel vaulted rooms. Open to the public.

36 ROTHBURY

An unspoilt Northumbrian village in the beautiful Coquet valley. A good centre for touring the Simonside and Cheviot Hills. Excellent walking countryside and good salmon and trout fishing.

37 SEASHOUSES

From this colourful fishing harbour set among the sand dunes it is possible to visit the remote and rocky FARNE ISLANDS—home of seals and seabirds.

38 SEATON DELAVAL HALL

Sir John Vanbrugh's magnificent masterpiece, a stately 18th century mansion situated near the coast at Seaton Sluice. In the summer months the garden is open to visitors.

39 TOWER KNOWE

Northumbrian Water Information Centre with excellent models, displays and exhibitions about the Kielder Water Scheme.

40 VINDOLANDA (Chesterholm)

A Roman fort whose exposed remains, dating mainly from the 4th century, include gateways, towers and headquarters buildings. Also nearby, a splendid civilian settlement with its excavated inn, bathhouse and dwellings. The site museum contains a wealth of artifacts and information.

41 WALLINGTON HALL

A fine 17th century mansion with beautiful interiors, doll's house collection. Pre-Raphaelite wall paintings and fantastic gardens and parkland, complete with China Pond.

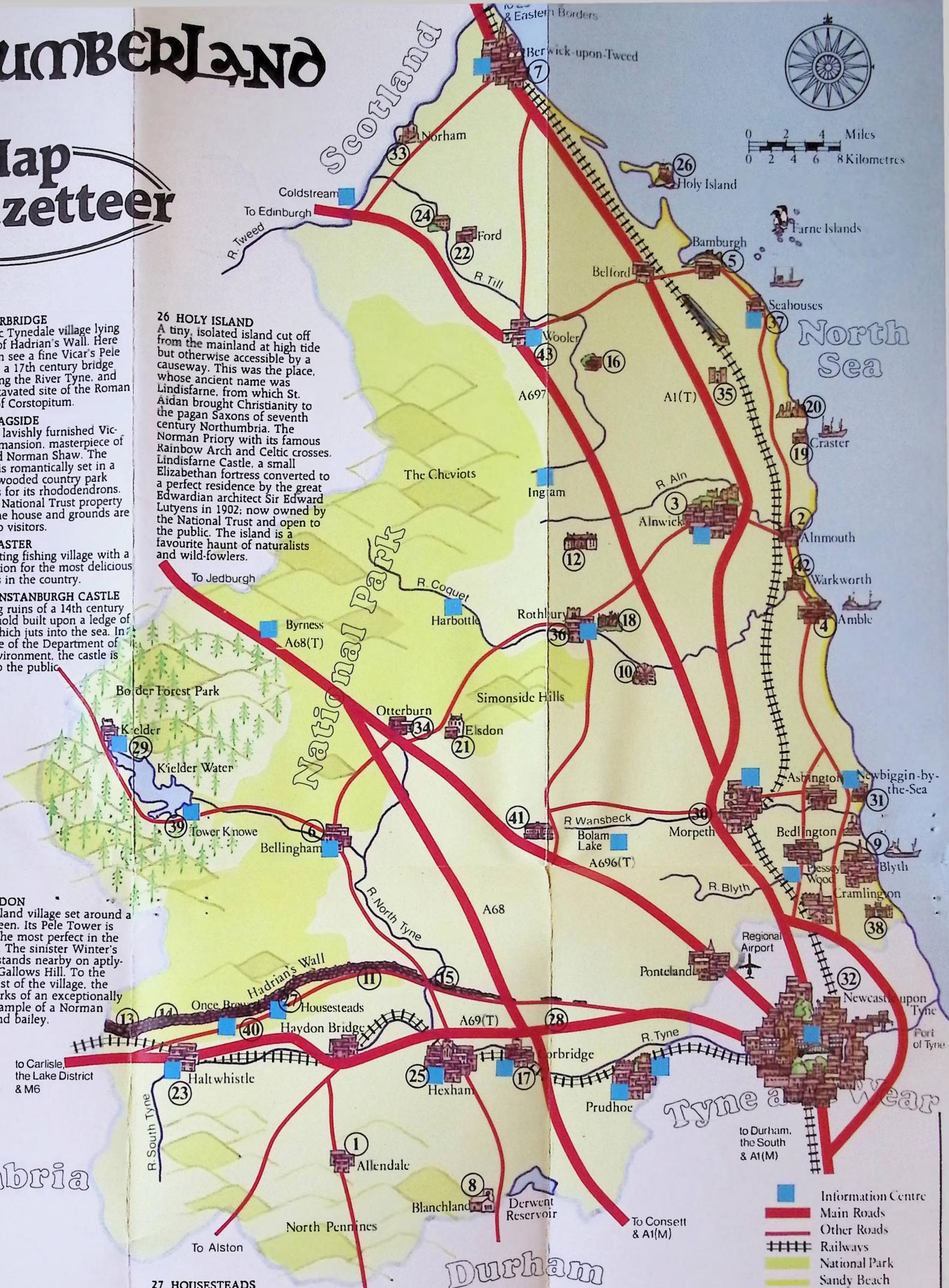
The largest National Trust estate in England, the house and grounds are open to the public.

42 WARKWORTH

Close to the coast and enclosed by a winding loop of the River Coquet. Warkworth Castle the massive stronghold of the powerful Percy family, overlooks the picturesque village and is open to the public. The Norman church of St. Andrew, a rare fortified medieval bridge and the unusual 14th century hermitage.

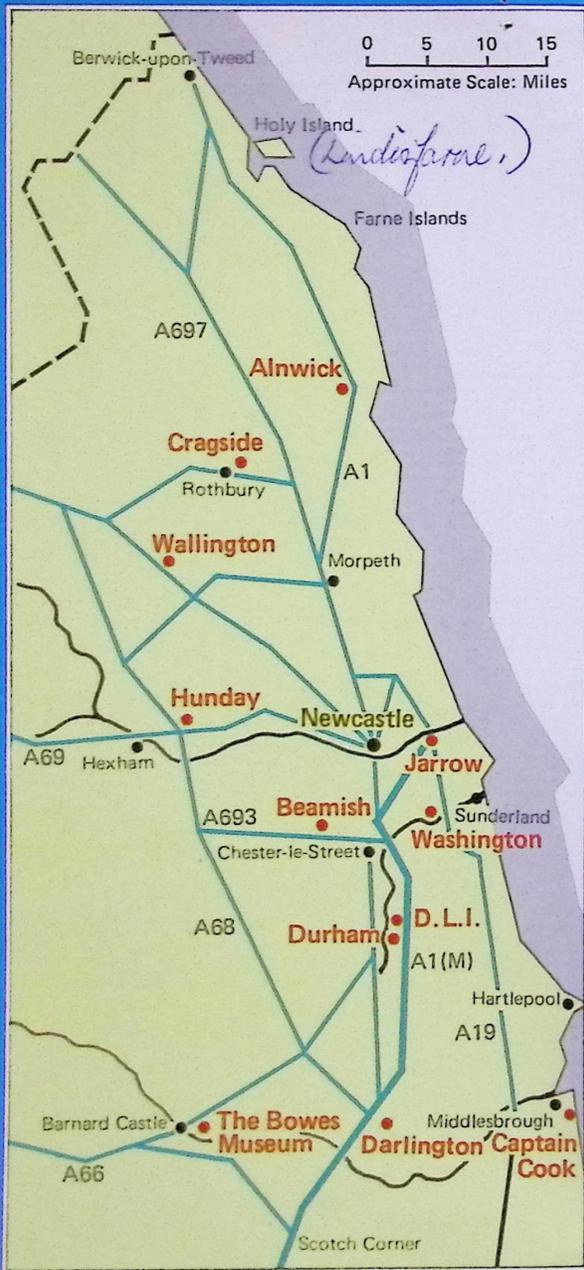
43 WOOLER

Situated by massive Cheviot, a good centre for walking enthusiasts. Nearby is the famous site of the Battle of Flodden.



Cumbria

Durham



Washington

WATERFOWL PARK

This Wildfowl Trust Park covers 100 acres. In the 30 acre Collection Area 1,200 birds of 120 different kinds are on show. Many birds are free to wander among the visitors. We sell corn for you to feed them.

The wild refuge contains woods and large ponds, with comfortable hides for watching the wild birds.

A shop, tea room, rain shelters, children's play area and picnic

facilities are provided. Car parking is free. Good facilities for disabled and partially sighted visitors.

Situated one mile off A19 and 4 miles from A1(M). Follow road signs for District 15. Open every day (except 24/25th December). 9.30 am.

Washington Waterfowl Park. District 15, Washington. Tyne & Wear. Tel: 091 4165454.



Hunday

NATIONAL TRACTOR AND FARM MUSEUM

Opened by Her Majesty The Queen Mother in 1979.

The museum, housed in a typical Northumbrian stone-built farmstead close by Hadrian's Wall, depicts Britain's rich agricultural heritage and stages Europe's most comprehensive collection of agricultural machinery centred around the fascinating history of the internal combustion engine on the farm - the whole family will enjoy a visit to see the farmhouse kitchen, the collection of old washing machines as used by your grandmother, the cow byre and dairy, the blacksmith's shop, the

impressive eighteenth century water powered corn mill and of course the farm animals. A ride on the narrow gauge railway gives a panoramic view of the Tyne Valley.

Delicious home-made refreshments are available from the attractive tea-room during the summer months. Summer: Everyday 10 - 6 pm (last entry 5 pm) Winter: Sun to Fri 10 - 5 pm (last entry 4 pm) closed Sat. Newton, Stocksfield, Northumberland, NE43 7TW. Tel: 0661 842553. 14 miles West of Newcastle, signposted on A68, A69.



Alnwick Castle

This magnificent border fortress dates back to the 11th century. The Percy family who had accompanied William the Conqueror in 1066 came into ownership in 1309.

On view are the principal apartments, Armoury, Guard Chamber, Library, State Coach, Dungeon and Museum.

Pictures by Titian, Canaletto, Van Dyck together with fine furniture and Meissen China. The landscape to the North was laid out

by Capability Brown.

Open 5th May - 4th October 1985 daily except Saturdays 1-5pm.

Admission: Adults - £1.50 Children under 16 - 70p Special rates for organised parties. (No admission after 4.30.) Free parking outside castle. Enquiries to: The Supervisor, Estates Office, Alnwick Castle. Tel: Alnwick 602722 or 602207.



Captain Cook

BIRTHPLACE MUSEUM

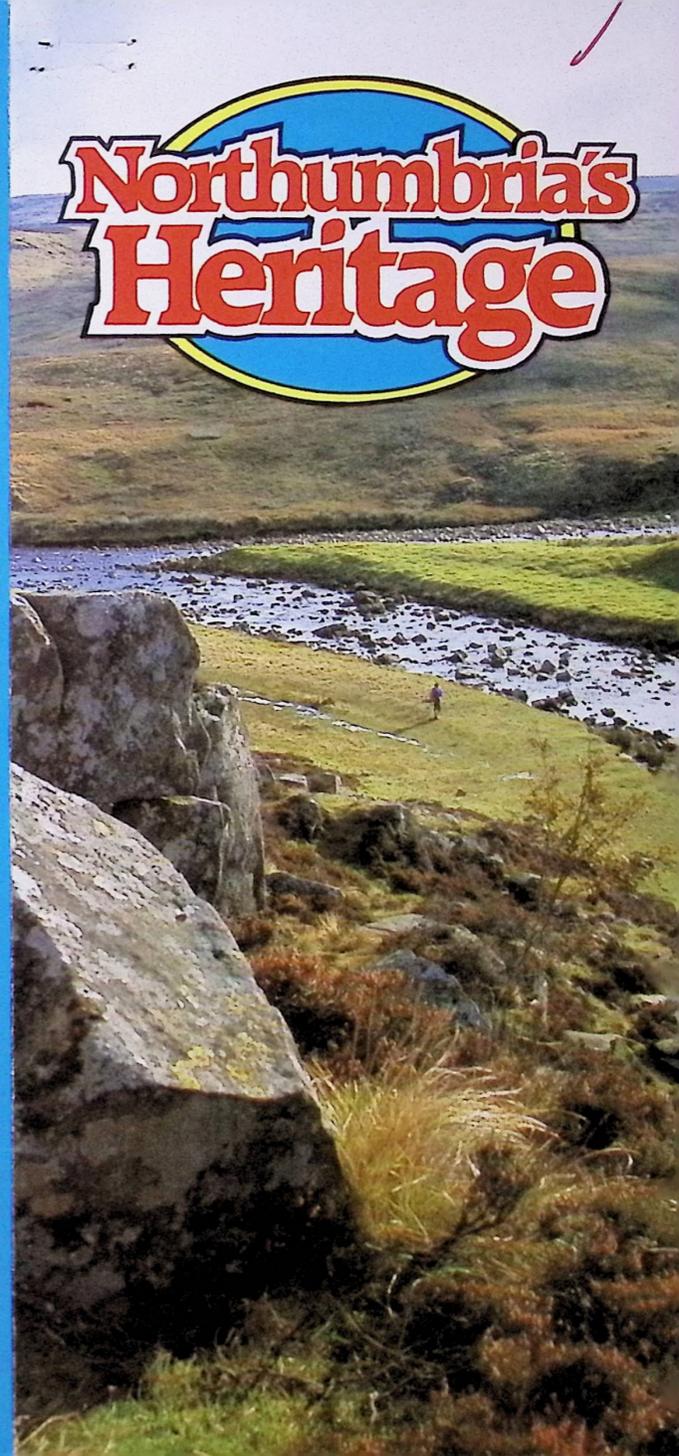
Embark on a voyage of discovery through time and across the seven seas in the tracks of England's most famous explorer. Trace James Cook's life from his boyhood days in Marton to his three historic voyages

The Museum, the starting point of the Captain Cook Heritage Trail, is situated in the beautiful surroundings of Stewart Park, Middlesbrough, close to the site where James Cook was born in 1728.

This new Museum has already won a number of major awards and welcomes thousands of visitors each year from all over the world.

Open: Mon - Sun. Summer 10 am - 5.30 pm and Winter 9 am - 4 pm. Cafeteria, museum shop, conservatory and facilities for the disabled. Accessible by car (A174), train and bus. Captain Cook Birthplace Museum, Stewart Park, Marton, Middlesbrough. Tel: 0642 311211.

Northumbria's Heritage



25% OFF Admission Price
 rounded up to nearest penny) at any of the properties on this leaflet, for one adult when accompanied by one person paying full adult admission (not valid for child or OAP).
 Valid until 31st March 1986. 1 111209

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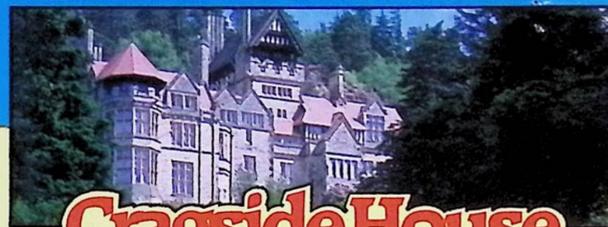


Beamish

NORTH OF ENGLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM

There's something here to interest the whole family! Ride on a 1920's Gateshead electric tramcar, visit the old station and see steam locomotives, go down a "drift" mine to see how coal was worked, smell the home baked bread in one of the pitmen's cottages, see the animals at Home Farm - a vivid picture of North Eastern life more than half a century ago.

Pleasant Tea Room and well-stocked souvenir shop.
 Summer: Open Easter to mid-September, every day 10-6.
 Winter: Every day, except Mondays, 10-5. (Last entry always 1 hour before closing.)
 Allow yourselves 3-4 hours.
 Signposted from Chester-le-Street (A1[M]) and Castleside (A68).
 Tel: Stanley (0207) 231811.



Cragside House AND COUNTRY PARK

A magnificent Victorian mansion and Country Park (900 acres) created by the 1st Lord Armstrong: inventor, engineer, industrialist and armament king.

Armstrong added to the naturally occurring streams, gorge and waterfalls, the planting of several million trees, rhododendrons and the creation of lakes. These provided power for electricity to the house, the first in the world to be lit in this way.

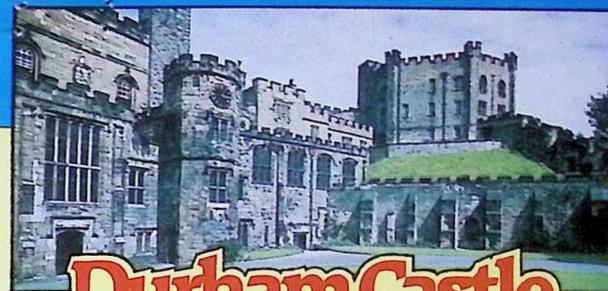
Six miles of roadway, 40 miles of paths, many picnic spots and superb views. The house has some thirty rooms on view which have

something of interest for everyone. Café and Visitor Centre open daily in season.

Open: *Country Park*: Daily 1st April - 30th September 10.30-6. Daily October 10.30-5. November - March weekends only 10.30-4.
House: 1st April - 30th September daily except Mondays but open Bank Holiday Mondays 2-6pm. (Oct. Wed., Sat. and Sun. 2-5). Last admission half hour before closing time.

Cragside is at Rothbury, 15 miles NW of Morpeth and 13 miles SW of Alnwick. Entrance on the B6341. Tel: Rothbury 20333.

NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTY



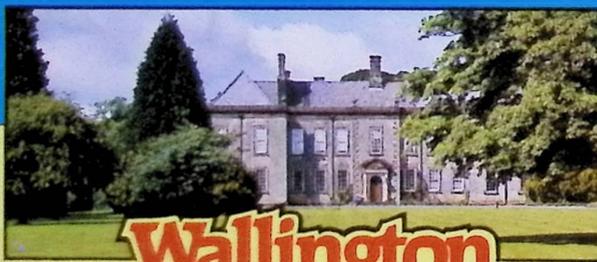
Durham Castle

In mediaeval times, the Prince Bishops of Durham were temporal as well as spiritual lords, and they ruled and defended the North of England with viceregal powers. The Bishops' seat was Durham Castle which was founded by William the Conqueror in 1072. The Castle commands the narrow neck of the loop formed by the River Wear, which almost surrounds the steep wooded peninsula on which both the Castle and Cathedral stand.

Since 1837 the Castle has been

occupied by University College, the foundation College of the University of Durham. The Great Hall was built in 1284. The extensive kitchens date from 1499. The most beautiful feature of the Castle is the tiny Norman Chapel, the piers of which provide interesting examples of Norman sculpture.

Open for guided tours Monday to Saturday during July, August and September 10-12 noon, 2-4.30 pm. Sunday 2-5 pm. At other times Mon, Wed and Sat 2-4 pm.



Wallington

HOUSE, GARDEN AND GROUNDS

The hall was built in 1688 but greatly altered in the 1740's. The grounds include the most unusual Walled Garden.

Wallington Hall has exceptional plasterwork, fine porcelain, needlework, pictures, and furniture as well as a fascinating collection of dolls' houses, displayed in rooms ranging from the early Georgian saloon to the late Victorian nursery and kitchen. The central hall by Dobson is decorated by Wm. Bell Scott, Ruskin and others.

Clock Tower restaurant is open daily for coffee, lunches and teas during the season.

Open: Grounds and Walled Garden all the year. House: 1 April-30 September daily except Tuesday 2-6pm. (October, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 2-5 pm). Last admission half hour before closing time.
 Wallington is 1 mile south of Cambo on the B6342 and 1 1/2 miles from the A696, 6 miles west north west of Belsay.
 Tel: Scots' Gap 283.

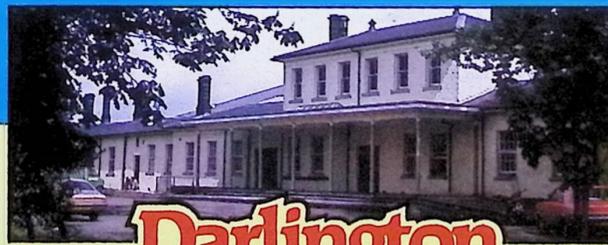


Bowes Museum

The Bowes Museum is a collection of metropolitan quality in lovely countryside. Founded by John Bowes, son of the 10th Earl of Strathmore, and his French wife, Josephine, in 1869, the Museum is still very much their creation. The building is a French chateau in a 20 acre landscaped garden. The displays of paintings, furniture, ceramics, textiles and musical instruments reflect the opulent

lifestyle of the founders.

Open daily except round Christmas 10-5.30, Sundays 2-5 (May to September, closes earlier other months).
 Barnard Castle is 4 miles off the A66: local bus services; trains to Darlington.
 Enquiries: The Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, DL12 8NP, Tel: 0833 37139.



Darlington

RAILWAY MUSEUM

One of Britain's few preserved stations dating from the first years of Victoria's reign. North Road Station is a splendid building constructed by the world famous Stockton & Darlington Railway in 1842, and now housing a collection of steam locomotives, rolling stock and railwayana. See the S. & D.R.'s first steam engine, "Locomotion", built by Stephenson in 1825 and "Derwent", a mineral engine built in Darlington in 1845.

The museum can be reached by train from Darlington's main line

station. This service will also take you to Shildon where you can visit the Timothy Hackworth Museum and see more of the history of this famous line.
 Situated 3/4 mile north of Darlington town centre to the west of A167.

Open Monday to Saturday 10-4pm
 Sundays 2-4pm.

Free parking for cars and coaches. Facilities for the disabled. Souvenirs and light refreshments. Tel: Darlington (0325) 460532.



Bede's Jarrow

Thirteen hundred years ago Jarrow was a great Saxon Monastery, home of the Venerable Bede. Today, extensive remains of both this and a Norman Monastery survive. The Church of St. Paul contains the only Saxon window with Saxon stained glass in the world.

At the nearby Jarrow Hall's Bede Monastery Museum, the story of the Northumbrian Saxon monastic life is told through fine displays, model, the excavated

finds and an audio-visual presentation. Also a series of temporary exhibitions on a variety of themes.

Exhibition gallery. Coffee Bar. Herb Garden. Signposted from the Tyne Tunnel.
 Open Sunday 2.30 - 5.30, other days 10 - 5.30. (11 - 4.30 in Winter)
 Hall (Tel: 4892106) closed Mondays, except Bank Holidays.
 Church (Tel: 4897052) closed during services.

NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTY

Where To Find Northumbria's Heritage

THE MUSEUMS

Throughout Northumbria's museums, both large and small, are thousands of fascinating exhibits from our industrial heritage. The museums below are merely those which have industrial collections but there are many more fascinating displays than can be listed. Railway museums are described in a separate publication.

a. Hartlepool: Gray Art Gallery & Museum

Monthly exhibitions of art and local history to complement the permanent displays which include the Permanent Art Collection, oriental antiquities, local history, archaeology and natural history.

Maritime Museum, Northgate

A compact museum illustrating Hartlepool's maritime heritage, including fishing, ship-building, marine engineering, fisherman's cottage and the original gas lit lighthouse lantern.

b. Stockton: Preston Hall Museum

Social history depicted through use of an open air period street and reconstructed period rooms. Galleries showing pewter: toys: costume: sewing machines and carriage transport. Also a fine collection of weapons and George de La Tour's 'The Diceplayers'. Large park with zoo, play and picnic areas, cafe and riverside walks.

c. Darlington: Darlington Museum (Tubwell Row)

Natural and social history of Darlington and district. Rocks and fossils of north east England. Historic angling tackle display and observation beehive (bees approx. May to Sept.).

d. Stanley: North of England Open Air Museum, Beamish

Railway area with station. Farm with livestock and exhibitions, colliery with 'drift' mine, furnished pit cottages and working replica of 'Locomotion' No. 1, tram and loco rides. Tea room, Victorian pub.

e. Sunderland: Museum & Art Gallery (Borough Road)

Regional natural history and geology, and Wearside archaeology and history. Major displays of Sunderland pottery, glass and maritime history. 19th and 20th C. works and temporary exhibitions are shown in the Art Gallery. Coffee Shop.

Ryhope Engines Museum

Beam engines preserved in a Victorian water pumping station of 1868. Museum of water supply. Bookshop. Free parking.

f. South Shields: Central Museum and Art Gallery

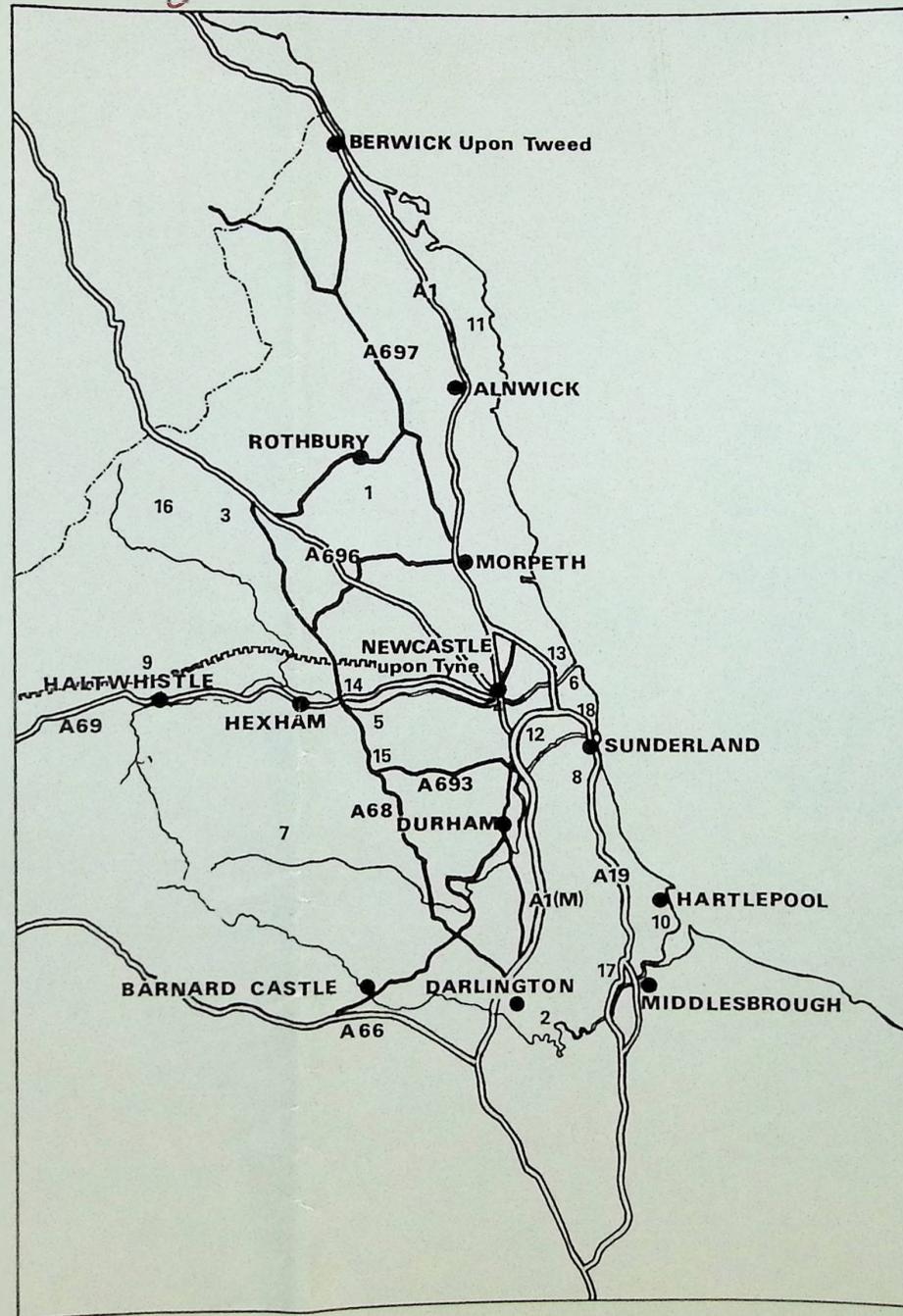
The displays cover the history, natural history and maritime history of South Shields. The art gallery houses frequently changing exhibitions.

g. Newcastle: Museum of Science & Engineering (West Blandford Street)

Just a few minutes walk from the Central Station this museum is the new home of one of the largest collections of engineering heritage in the country. The motive Power Gallery, contains over 100 models and full size examples of windmills, watermills, steam, internal combustion and hot air engines, from a few grams to several tons in weight. Many items are demonstrated or are push button operated.

h. Newton: Hunday National Tractor and Farm Museum (Nr. Stocksfield)

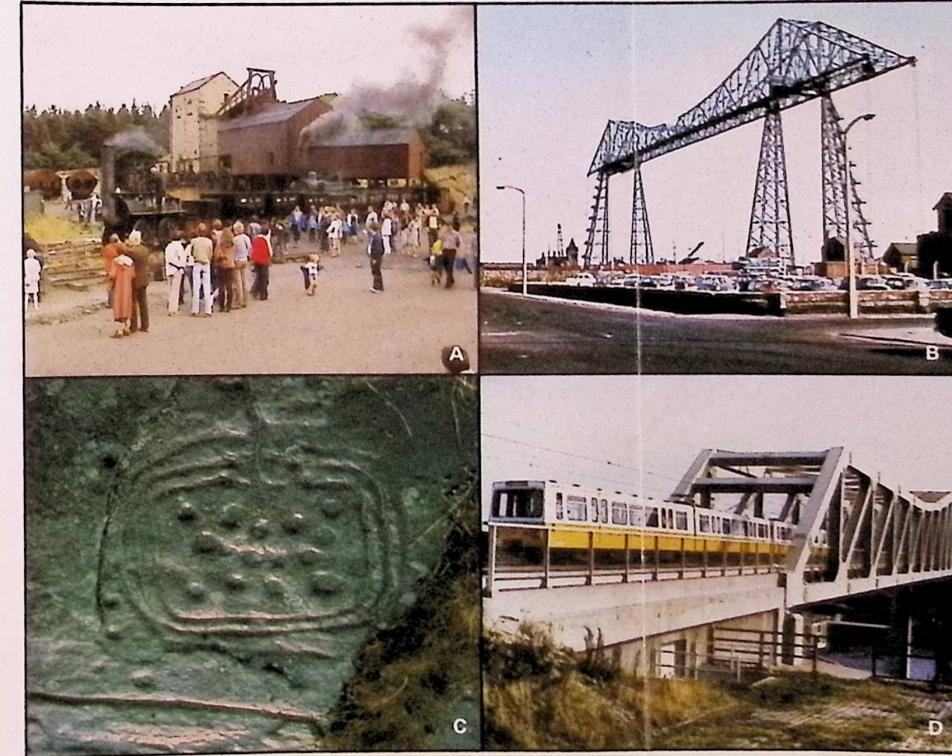
A unique agricultural and farm museum. Exhibits include eighty tractors, stationary engines, and over 4,000 different items. Narrow Gauge Railway. Museum of the Year 1981.



Discover

NORTHUMBRIA

England's fastest growing holiday region



5000 YEARS OF
**INDUSTRIAL
HERITAGE**

5000 Years of Industry

INTRODUCTION

Northumbria is a region of contrasts, with bustling industrial and commercial areas which have grown up along the major rivers, surrounded by vast areas of outstanding natural beauty. Industry has changed the landscape, often in ways which surprise the visitor. Even Kielder Forest is industrial, being the largest man-made forest in Europe producing raw material for many industries. In addition, it provides a recreational amenity for naturalist, walker and picnicker or simply a place to get away from it all.

The noise and smoke of Dickensian factories may have been replaced by modern industry, the spoil heaps have been turned into pleasant grassed slopes and many of the signs of industry have been swept away. Yet the fascinating evidence of 5,000 years of industrial activity is still there to be discovered and enjoyed by the whole family. For example the once-thriving harbour of Seaton Sluice which served Thomas Delaval's extensive glassworks and coal mines until about a century ago, is now a haven for small boats and provides interesting walks, a picnic site and a beach all within a few minutes of each other.

This brief guide illustrates a small selection of easily accessible sites which can be visited as part of a day's outing. In many cases there are other amenities nearby.

THE BEGINNING

5,000 years ago, during the Stone Age, whinstone axes were being made in the North East for trade throughout Britain. The growth of craft techniques expanded during the Bronze Age, as shown by the discovery at Hurbuck, Co. Durham and the Kaimes, Bamburgh, of stone moulds for the casting of axe-heads and swords.

A thousand years before the Romans came, the craftsmen and artists of Celtic tribes produced a wealth of objects for domestic use and trade.

The first 'Age of the Engineer' was established by the Romans. Although they introduced concrete, efficient piped water and sewerage systems, and central heating (essential for the British climate!), they were renowned for adapting existing techniques and organising manufacturing or engineering on a large scale. In the North East, the building of roads and bridges — the arteries of Empire — together with the chain of forts and the Wall to protect the northernmost limit of Roman influence, involved opening local quarries, brick and tile works, lime kilns and the organisation of food supply and grain milling on an industrial scale. Around the forts, native Britons settled and carried on craft industries like those at South Shields involving manufacture of jewellery, carved bone or small bronze fittings.

After the withdrawal of the Romans large-scale industry collapsed leaving local craftsmen to serve the community. With the conversion to Christianity which began in the North during the seventh century, a more settled existence and central organisation resulted in the re-establishment of industry. Craftsmen were imported to replace lost skills, such as building in stone, or to establish new industries like glassmaking in the monastic centre of Jarrow.

By the middle of the fourteenth century the 'traditional' industries of the North East were well established.

Coal was being mined from shallow pits and 'Coals from Newcastle' were first recorded in the thirteenth century. By 1600 250,000 tons were being exported to London and this had doubled in 1700. The introduction of Newcomens pumping engine in 1712 allowed deep pits to be worked, providing coal to replace rapidly diminishing stocks of wood used as fuel in industry. Another key factor in the rise of the coal trade was the establishment of wagonways to transport coal to the sites of industry and to the colliers for shipment.

Iron had been made in small quantities since medieval times in places such as Bywell and Corbridge and was worked up into products such as nails, chains, cutlery or machinery parts in many centres provided with adequate water power such as Shotley Bridge, Winstan and Bedlington. Iron (and later steel) making on a massive scale began in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century to supply the rapidly growing

engineering and shipbuilding industries but almost all traces have now vanished.

The Chemical Industry had its origins in the salt-boiling pans at the mouths of most rivers. By 1725 places like South Shields had over 200 salt pans said to produce over 26,000 tons of salt annually involving the consumption of a quarter of a million tons of coal.

Lime burning for agriculture gave rise to many small kilns dotted over the landscape close to outcrops of limestone rock and thin coal seams. Near the sea, industrial production gave rise to large kilns such as those at Beadnell or Seahouses (now used by fishermen to store their equipment) or at Fulwell, Sunderland, which was connected to the harbour by a wagonway.

The salt and lime trades also provided raw materials for the alkali (soda), soap and glassworks. In the eighteenth century Tyneside had probably the largest chemical trade in the kingdom and was famed for the quality of its glass.

Fifty years ago, the heavy chemical industry was concentrated on Teesside leaving soap, paint and paper trades on Tyneside. The glass industry now supplies the specialised needs of industry apart from a famous heat-resisting glass made in Sunderland. The clay and pottery trade, at one time so intimately connected with the coal trade, has contracted to a handful of brickworks, and interesting tile and industrial clayworks such as those at Corbridge or Bardon Mill.

The establishment of a large scale fishing industry may go back as far as 1265 when landings of cod and ling from as far afield as the Shetlands and Iceland were recorded at North Shields.

Building of wooden ships for fishing or merchant trades expanded to support the coal trade during the eighteenth century. By the middle of the nineteenth century the building of iron steam ships became a major industry on the Tyne, Wear and Tees. A century ago, a quarter of the world's ships were built in the North East.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

About 200 years ago industry entered that period of feverish expansion known as the Industrial Revolution.

The rapid growth was fuelled by coal and driven by steam in those areas, like the North East, where water power was limited. Much of the population moved from the country into new industrial areas located where the availability of raw materials or easy transport dictated. This led to pressure on the agricultural system and the need to house and provide water and sewage disposal for the industrial workforce.

During the nineteenth century North East engineers and industrialists led the world in many fields. The railway and civil engineers George and Robert Stephenson, and Lord Armstrong the armaments king, were typical of the enterprise and energy of the period. In 1863 the output of the six top industries amounted to over £17,000,000 at a time when the average wage was little more than a £1. North East built goods were sent all over the world on North East built ships and railways which burnt North East coal.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century a new generation of engineers emerged to develop new industries. Life today would be unthinkable without Joseph Swan's electric light bulb or Sir Charles Parsons steam turbine, for example.

Some old industries died, like nail making, domestic pottery and more recently the steel industry. Others moved, like the heavy chemical industry which followed the supplies of cheap salt from Cleveland.

New industries rose up, such as electrical engineering (a century ago) or plastics and fine chemicals in recent years.

Many of the regions industrial monuments remain in regular use. Today far more traffic passes over Robert Stephenson's High Level Bridge than he could have imagined when he completed it in 1849. Apart from those items which still earn their keep, preservation of other monuments has often been a matter of chance. However, in recent years, many individuals and organisations have actively sought to preserve the regions rich industrial heritage. Many sites are now safe, others wait to be re-discovered. On site or preserved in museums, there is much to see and enjoy of Northumbria's 5,000 years of industry.

1. Cragside House, Rothbury
2. Tees Cottage Pumping Station, Darlington, 1904
3. Otterburn Tweed Mill
4. The Tyne Bridges
5. Winstan Nail Forge
6. Roman Fort, South Shields
7. Killhope Wheel
8. Ryhope Pumping Station, Sunderland 1869
9. Roman Wall

Front Cover:

- A) Winding Engine, Beamish Open Air Museum
- B) Middlesbrough Transporter Bridge 1911
- C) Prehistoric rock carvings, Dodd Law
- D) Tyne and Wear Metro — the tram on the new cross-Tyne bridge

