

SUMMER STUDY AT DURHAM UNIVERSITY
GEORGIAN AND BAROQUE NORTHUMBRIA AND THE GRAND TOUR:
ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE, COLLECTIONS

COURSE NO	1
COURSE LEADERS	THOMAS FAULKNER, BA, PhD, and ANNE FRENCH, MA
DATES	5TH -12TH SEPTEMBER 2009
COST	£675.00

This year we are offering a completely revised version of this very popular course, which provides a fascinating introduction to 18th century Northumbria and the 'Grand Tour'. It features several new houses, and has a new focus on Baroque architecture and interiors, on portraits and ceramics, and on country house landscapes, including the work of England's most distinguished landscape gardener, the Northumbrian-born 'Capability' Brown. The course gives you the chance to see for yourselves how those who travelled so widely incorporated new ideas on art and architecture into the design and decoration of some of the grand houses of Northumbria. It includes three full-day field trips to a number of these outstanding houses, with their parks and gardens (on some occasions viewing private material not normally accessible), together with explanatory, illustrated lectures by both the Course Leaders and other specialists. Several of the sites visited are privately owned and not normally open to the public, so you will be allowed a unique insight into the hidden gems of the region.

One of the full-day trips will take in two of the great Baroque houses of Northumberland, Seaton Delaval Hall, designed by Vanbrugh, and a privately-owned house which is also home to one of the region's most important 'Grand Tour' families. Shorter visits will include a focus on Durham's Baroque treasures, many of them associated with church patronage, while two other full-day trips will focus on the Georgian period: houses will include Wallington Hall, Cambo, Northumberland, at one time owned by the Blackett family and noted for both its architecture and its gardens, nearby neo-classical Belsay Hall, with its vast garden and adjacent castle, and another (privately-owned) home in Northumberland, built in the neo-classical style by local architect William Newton for a returning Grand Tourist. Also included is Alwick Castle, home to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland and the site of an outstanding, recently-created garden as well as of Northumberland's most Italianate interiors. Of the two shorter visits, one will be to Auckland Palace, home of the Bishops of Durham, and to nearby Raby Castle, in County Durham, while the other half-day visit will focus on a private house in Northumberland with Grand Tour connections which is new to the course for 2008.

Thomas Faulkner is an architectural historian and former Senior Lecturer at the University of Northumbria. He has written and lectured extensively on many aspects of the architecture of north east England.

His collaborator on this course is Anne French, an art historian who trained at Cambridge University and the Courtauld Institute of Art and was curator of the memorable "Art Treasures in the North: Northern Families on the Grand Tour" exhibition at the Laing Art Gallery in Newcastle a few years ago. She is now a freelance art historian and curator.

SUMMER STUDY AT DURHAM UNIVERSITY
THE BORDERS – ROMAN PERIOD TO THE 18TH CENTURY

COURSE NO	2
COURSE LEADERS	BILL PURDUE, BA, MLITT
DATES	5TH -12TH SEPTEMBER 2009
COST	£650.00

The course will cover the history of the Border from the Roman period to the eighteenth century. Hadrian's Wall is popularly supposed to have marked the British edge of the Roman Empire but Roman control extended far further north and, even after the Antonine Wall, which ran from the Forth estuary to the Clyde, was abandoned, there were Roman roads and encampments in what is today Scotland. The strategic purpose of Hadrian's Wall and the impact of the Roman presence will be discussed.

The Saxon kingdom of Northumbria also extended far into Scotland and, long after the Norman Conquest, the border between England and Scotland was not firmly determined. It was Edward I's attempt to bring Scotland under the English crown that saw the beginning of centuries of border warfare. That Northumberland has more castles than any other English county testifies to the perennial fear of Scottish invasion, while the tower houses and fortified farmhouses were the result of the lawless nature of much of the border where endemic 'reiving' prevailed. Major battles such as those of Otterburn, Neville's Cross and Flodden stand out but there were hundreds of petty skirmishes.

The Union of the Crowns put an end to wars between England and Scotland, though in the seventeenth century the Civil War saw Scottish armies take Newcastle twice and even after the Act of Union, the Jacobite Rebellions meant that the border towns of Berwick and Carlisle continued to be garrisoned. Nevertheless, both sides of the border saw progress during the eighteenth century as agricultural improvements, fine farmhouses and imposing mansions transformed a hitherto wild and turbulent frontier.

During the week we shall visit stretches of the Roman Wall and its forts, fortified houses and castles, the border towns of Carlisle and Berwick and examples of the great houses built in the eighteenth century.

Bill (A.W.) Purdue is an historian whose books include many on aspects of North East history. They include "Merchants and Gentry in North-East England 1650-1830: The Carrs and the Ellisons" (1999) and "The Ship That Came Home: The Story of a North-East Dynasty" (2004). He is co-author with Norman McCord of "British History 1815-1914" (2007). He recently retired as Reader in British History at the Open University. He is working on a history of Newcastle.

SUMMER STUDY AT DURHAM UNIVERSITY
FOOTSTEPS IN TIME: THE HERITAGE OF THE RAILWAY (2009)

COURSE NO	3
COURSE LEADERS	DAVID BUTLER
DATES	5 TH – 12 TH SEPTEMBER 2009
COST	£610.00

County Durham was the cradle of railways, but it is also a county with a wide variety of landscapes – from the bleak and wind-swept moors of the Pennines to the fertile valleys of rivers running to the North Sea. The course looks at the development of railways in the county by walking the routes of a number of lines, each of which illustrates a different theme. These lines have now been converted into footpaths which provide good, and sometimes, spectacular, walking. We also hope to reveal the county to walkers who may not know the area, and, in the lectures, to explore some of the aspects of the county's economic history and developments.

The full day walks will cover the Stanhope & Tyne Railway, the Wear Valley Railway and the Bowes and Tanfield Railways, and there will also be two half-day walks in the Durham City area, and two museum visits. The full day walks on the course range from 7 miles to 10 miles and participants should be aware that the walks will be undertaken whatever the weather, and include rugged terrain. Participants should be fit, used to walking those distances, and bring with them appropriate water and wind-proof clothing, boots and rucksack.

David Butler comes from the south of England but has lived in Durham for thirty years. He is a professional archivist, recently retired from working for the County Council, and a local historian by interest. He has led guided walks in the north-east of England for 25 years for Durham County Council and Durham University, and also leads private tours and day visits. He is particularly interested in the development of Durham city and has written a number of articles on subjects associated with this interest. He also leads summer evening city walks on the same theme (and also The Durham City Ghost Walk!) His other interest is in the Victorian censuses.

SUMMER STUDY 2009

Footsteps in Time: The Heritage of the Railway

PLEASE READ THESE NOTES CAREFULLY FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY

The following notes cover generally applicable points about safety; further details about each walk will be given on the first evening and if you have any doubts about your ability to undertake a walk the tutor will be happy to discuss the problems. It will be your responsibility as an individual to decide whether you wish to undertake a particular walk. The walks should present no problems to anyone who is reasonably fit, is in good health and is used to walking regularly around 8-10 miles in a day.

General

In most cases the walks are linear and there will be no opportunity to shorten the walk or meet the coach at any location other than the planned terminal point. During the walk all members of the party should stay between the leader and the back-marker.

Ground Conditions

All the walks will follow frequently used public rights of way (footpaths, bridleways, byways or adopted roads), but vegetation (including nettles) may have intruded onto the paths in places. Underfoot the surfaces will vary considerably: grass may vary in height (long grass can be very wet if there has been rain) and may be slippery in both wet and dry conditions; stony and gravelled paths can have uneven surfaces; stone pitching can be uneven and may be slippery if there has been rain; sand can be tiring to walk through. All the paths can be uneven in places and may have tree roots and stones protruding. If there has been rain, paths may be muddy and grass tracks may be boggy. Stone and wooden stiles and wooden footbridges may have slippery surfaces if there has been rain.

Clothing/Weather

The weather in the north-east of England can be cold and wet, even in the summer, and adequate waterproof and windproof clothing is essential and should be carried at all times. On the other hand, it may be sunny, in which case sunhats and/or appropriate factor sunblock may be necessary. You should also take with you sufficient liquid to avoid any risk of dehydration. You should wear boots with good ankle support, which have soles with a deep tread.

Hazards

Normally the coach will drop and pick-up at a coach park but on occasion it may be necessary to stop at the roadside. In this case you should be aware of traffic on the road.

When walking on a bridleway or byway you should be prepared for cyclists or horse riders who may be using the same route.

You will be walking through working farmland, consequently animals (sheep, cattle, horses) may be present in some of the fields you will be crossing, and agricultural activities involving machinery may be encountered.

On some walks there will be short but unavoidable stretches on metalled roads and there will also be roads to cross; in these circumstances all members of the party should be aware of traffic hazards.

At the start of each walk the tutor will endeavour to advise on safety concerns which might arise on that walk, but members of the group are advised that that they have a

legal responsibility to take reasonable precautions to ensure their own safety and not to endanger others.

SUMMER STUDY 2009

Footsteps in Time: The Heritage of the Railway

Course Information

County Durham was the cradle of railways, but even before the Stockton & Darlington Railway of 1825, the county had a network of wagonways carrying coal to the rivers and the coast. From the early nineteenth century there were also had a number of gravity or powered rope-hauled lines. In the nineteenth century the county came to be criss-crossed by freight and passenger lines, almost all of which have now closed. The policy of Durham County Council in the 1970s of acquiring the track beds of many of these closed lines means that the county now has an incomparable series of walking routes. The purpose of this course is to look at the railway heritage of County Durham, but also to explore the glorious scenery and landscapes of Northumbria.

The course consists of three full-day walks, two half-day walks, two lectures and two museum visits; with two journeys on preserved railways. There will also be a free half-day.

The two railway journeys will be dependant on the service available on the day of the visit.

Full-day Walks

The three full-day walks, ranging in length from 8 to 10 miles (12 to 16 kilometres), cover the Stanhope & Tyne Railway, the Bowes and Tanfield Railways, and the Wear Valley Railway. These walks, while including the railways themselves, will also take you onto linking footpaths through the Durham countryside.

The Stanhope & Tyne Railway walk will take you from the bleakly located hamlet of Waskerley and follows the almost level abandoned track-bed of the railway for four miles. At Parkhead you begin the descent to Weardale, and halfway down the Weatherhill Incline you leave the railway to follow the 'Velvet Path' into the valley of the Stanhope Burn to the small market town of Stanhope. You will be walking part of the route of one of the highest standard-gauge lines in England, and will be crossing the moors high above Weardale, with spectacular Pennine views (weather permitting!).

The Bowes and Tanfield Railways walk will begin near Beamish, and you will walk along the route of the North Eastern Railway's Consett Branch and then through woodland to walk beside the Beamish Burn. You walk through farmland with views of the Angel of the North, and then join the route of Bowes Railway, a rope-hauled line, to its junction with the Tanfield Railway, a preserved railway. There will be a trip on the railway and an opportunity to see Causey Arch, the earliest surviving railway bridge in the world.

The Wear Valley Railway walk will take you between Stanhope and Wolsingham, with a trip on the Weardale Railway, a preserved railway. You will walk on the southern side of the dale passing evidence of extensive industrial activity in past centuries.

Half-day Walks

The two half-day walks cover Durham City and an area outside the city centred on the village of Shincliffe.

The Durham City walk will look at the railways which served the city (which at one time had three stations), and also introduce you to the medieval town, and look at its development from the cathedral and castle on the rock to the town of the twenty-first century.

The Shincliffe walk will start and end at Trevelyan College, and you will look at the evidence for the early development of railways in the Durham City area, while the deserted Houghall colliery village reveals something of the industrial past of the county.

Visits

The course will include visits to Darlington Railway Museum (in one of the oldest passenger stations in the world) and to the award-winning Locomotion (the National Railway Museum at Shildon).

Lectures

The two lectures for the course will explore aspects of the region's history and development, some of which will be seen 'on the ground' during the walks: (1) the geology of County Durham and raw materials for economic development; (2) the economic and industrial development of Durham, concentrating, of course, on the county's railways.

Tutor

David Butler comes from the south of England but has lived in Durham for thirty years. He is a professional archivist, recently retired from working for the County Council, and a local historian by interest. He has led guided walks in the north-east of England for twenty years for Durham County Council and Durham University, and also leads private tours and day visits. He is particularly interested in the nineteenth century development of Durham city and has written a number of articles on subjects associated with this interest. He also leads summer evening city walks on the same theme. His other interest is in the Victorian censuses.

Suggested Reading List

- K. Hoole *Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain: vol. 4, The North East* (David & Charles, 1986)
- P.J. Holmes *Stockton and Darlington Railway, 1825 - 1975* (First Avenue Publishing Co., c.1975)
- Colin E. Mountford *The Private Railways of County Durham* (Industrial Railway Society, 2004)
- H.M. Roberts *Durham* (Batsford/English Heritage, 1994)
- Colin E. Mountford *The Bowes Railway* (Industrial Railway Society, 1976)
- N. McCord *North East England: The Region's Development, 1760-1960* (Batsford Academic, 1979)

Maps

- Ordnance Survey Explorer/Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) – no. OL31, North Pennines
- Ordnance Survey Explorer (1:25,000) – no. 305, Bishop Auckland
- Ordnance Survey Explorer (1:25,000) – no. 307, Consett & Derwent Reservoir
- Ordnance Survey Explorer (1:25,000) – no. 308, Durham and Sunderland

FOOTSTEPS IN TIME: THE HERITAGE OF THE RAILWAY (2006)

Sunday (am): (1) Lecture on the geology and raw materials for economic development

 (2) Lecture on the industrial and railway development of Durham

Sunday (pm) Half-day Shincliffe walk

Monday Full-day walk on Stanhope & Tyne Railway

 Coach will need to pick-up from College at 9.00 a.m., and drop the group at Waskerley. It should be at Stanhope, by 3.00 p.m. for the return journey.

Tuesday (am) Visit to Darlington Railway Museum

Tuesday (pm) Visit to Locomotion at Shildon

Wednesday Full-day walk on Bowes and Tanfield Railways

 Coach will need to pick-up from College at 9.00 a.m., and drop the group at Beamish. It should be at Andrew's House station, by 3.00 p.m. for the return journey.

 Booking should be made on 2.10 train from Andrews House

Thursday (am) Half-day Durham City railways walk

Thursday (pm) *Free afternoon*

Friday Full-day walk on Wear Valley Railway

 Coach will need to pick-up from College at 9.00 a.m., and drop the group at Stanhope or Wolsingham (depending on the railway timetable). It should be at Stanhope or Wolsingham, by 3.00 p.m. for the return journey.

SUMMER STUDY AT DURHAM UNIVERSITY
NORTHUMBRIA – THE SACRED LANDSCAPE

COURSE NO	4
COURSE LEADERS	FRAN DOEL, MA AND DR GEOFF DOEL
DATES	12TH -19TH SEPTEMBER 2009
COST	£650.00

The ancient Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria – now essentially the counties of Northumberland and Durham, with a bit of North Yorkshire - has an eastern coastline of windswept white beaches, low cliffs, offshore islands and rocky outcrops, castles and ancient, beautifully situated religious sites. In the north dramatic northern hill ranges form a barrier to Scotland; while in the west forty miles of Pennines crossed by mountain roads separate their rich farmlands from the western counties. Prior to the coming of the Romans, this was the land of the Brigantes, whose tutelary goddess Brigantia protected the fertility of her land and people. The Roman occupation and establishment of Hadrian's Wall brought a diversity of gods and goddesses, both Roman and from the homelands of the auxiliary troops, evidences for the worship of which survives in excavated temples and artefacts in the museums of the Wall Forts; the cult of the emperor and the 'soldiers' religion', Mithraism are well represented.

In the early Christian period Lindisfarne became the great centre of Irish Christianity and permitted scholars and ascetics to flourish. The Anglo-Saxon settlers whose kings claimed descent from the god Woden had initially but briefly introduced Germanic paganism into the area; once converted it was they who elected to be spiritually ruled by Rome at the Synod of Whitby. This 'Golden Age of Northumbria' was shattered by Viking marauders, but the Norman Conquest ushered in a wealth of spectacular religious architecture and a diversity of monastic life, including the re-founding of Lindisfarne and Whitby and the development of the Carthusian Mount Grace Priory with its hermit like monks. Visible remains of hermit and anchorite cells can be seen at Warkworth, Chester-le- Street and Finchale. The Northumbrian region was protected by the creation of the Prince Bishops of Durham who ruled like kings and in their name. They lived in castles, had their own coinage, army and parliament.

The course includes several full-day or half-day visits:

Bishop Auckland (castle of the Prince Bishops) and Escomb (one of the most complete Anglo-Saxon churches in England).

Whitby (scene of the Synod of Whitby of 664 which committed the English church to the Roman instead of the Celtic rite) and Mount Grace Priory (in which the Carthusians, a contemplative order, lived as hermits within their community).

Finchale (site of the cell of Godric the hermit) ; Chester-le-Street (church of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert which houses a small stone cell of an anchorite); Monkwearmouth and Jarrow churches (part of a circa 7th century double monastery established by Benedict Biscop) and Bede's World.

Lindisfarne (site of St. Aidan's Irish 7th century monastery) and Warkworth (dramatic 14th century castle).

Hexham (the Anglo-Saxon abbey crypt is the finest in England); Hadrian's Wall (Mithraeum at Procolitia and Vindolanda (Fort, Civilian Settlement, Museum & Reconstruction of Temple).

Fran Doel, MA and Dr Geoff Doel have led Summer Schools for several universities over the past 30 years including Durham, Kent, Exeter, East Anglia and Birkbeck College. Fran has an MA in Medieval Studies & Geoff a literary PhD. They have published 11 books and are currently working on "Folklore of Northumbria" for The Histoy Press. They have led over 30 Northumbrian study holidays.

SUMMER STUDY AT DURHAM UNIVERSITY
TOWN AND COUNTRY IN GEORGIAN NORTHUMBRIA: ART, ARCHITECTURE
AND LANDSCAPE

COURSE NO	5
COURSE LEADERS	THOMAS FAULKNER, BA, PhD, and ANNE FRENCH, MA
DATES	12 TH – 19 TH SEPTEMBER 2009
COST	£675.00

This entirely new course creates a picture of Georgian culture and society in North-East England by examining developments in both town and country. These developments contrasted markedly, even though the region's aristocracy and gentry were - unusually - closely involved in trade and industry, thereby creating links between town and country that impacted considerably on the North-East's architectural heritage.

By means of full and half-day guided visits and illustrated lectures (by the Course Leaders and other specialists) we will look at the differences, both architectural and in terms of lifestyle, between local towns and cities such as Durham, Morpeth and Newcastle, and rural Northumbria. The latter has a wealth of country houses, historic villages and churches, while in terms of urbanism, the market town of Morpeth has some of the best Georgian houses in Northumberland. Furthermore, Newcastle is perhaps the finest Georgian city in Britain outside Bath and Edinburgh and here we will focus on the 'Grainger/Dobson' development of classical Newcastle, as well as paying a (private) visit to the city's Laing Art Gallery to view topographical watercolours and prints.

We will also examine patterns of leisure in the Georgian period - as exemplified by the role played by Newcastle's still-existing Assembly Rooms, Theatre Royal and Literary and Philosophical Society - and the consumption of culture (libraries, and interiors with collections of paintings, furniture, porcelain, etc.). Town planning and landscaping will also be included and while it was the aristocracy, gentry and merchant classes who built the major country houses and were also behind many important urban projects, we will not neglect vernacular architecture and the less privileged lives of those who, for example, occupied the region's farms or its estate villages.

Meanwhile, the villa, a new and important Georgian building type, can be seen as a half-way stage between town and country, and we will visit one or more of the many such houses on the outskirts of Newcastle, built by members of the merchant class to retire from the pressures of city life.

Country house visits include several to privately-owned examples not normally open to the public, some with interesting churches and estate villages. We will also view Wallington, one of the finest Georgian houses in the country, with its spectacular interiors with rococo plasterwork, library, porcelain collection, paintings, 'museum room', and landscaped estate. Other sites visited include Belsay Hall, a highly important Greek revival (neo-classical) house designed by its owner-architect Sir Charles Monck after his honeymoon in Greece, and Longhirst Hall, by local architect John Dobson, whose long career successfully spanned both town and country.

The rural picture is further explored in visits to Blanchland village, a fine example of a planned settlement, built out of the ruins of a medieval abbey, Kirkharle, birthplace of 'Capability' Brown, and Gibside, a unique mid-Georgian landscape created by coal-owner George Bowes.

Thomas Faulkner is an architectural historian and former Senior Lecturer at the University of Northumbria. He has written and lectured extensively on many aspects of the architecture of North-East England.

His collaborator on this course is Anne French, an art historian who trained at Cambridge University and the Courtauld Institute of Art and was curator of the memorable "Art Treasures in the North: Northern Families on the Grand Tour" exhibition at the Laing Art Gallery in Newcastle a few years ago. She is now a freelance art historian and curator.