

*HARLEY. Or, a bend cotised sable.*

This shield was first borne by Sir Richard de Harlee of Shopshire in the time of Edward II.<sup>6</sup>

*BENTINCK. Azure, a cross moline argent.*

These were the arms of the Bentincks in Holland and were brought from thence by William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, who came from that country in the service of William III.

#### SAINT MARY'S CHAPEL.

On a mound to the north of the old village of Jesmond, and separated from it by the small dene formed by the course of the Moor Crook Letch, stand the ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Mary. - Originally built in the middle of the twelfth century, it no doubt owes its erection to the piety of the Grenvilles, who were at that time lords of Jesmond. The advowson continued to be an appurtenance of the manor, and incumbents of the chapel were presented to it by the manor owners, down to the fourteenth century, when the presentation was claimed by the Crown under circumstances hereinafter mentioned, and in the sixteenth century it was disendowed, disposed of, dismantled, and consigned to secular uses.

The chapel is first mentioned in 1272, when Robert Sautmareis, a cleric, with the aid of three attendants named Robert de Virili, Simon of Ripon and William of Punsland, attacked in the streets of Newcastle a merchant named James Fleming, broke his head and threw him into the Lort Burn, a stream which then flowed under the High Bridge and down the line of Grey Street and Dean Street into the Tyne near the Guildhall. He died from the effects of the assault, and after a two-years' delay, for which the borough was

<sup>6</sup> Nicholas, *A Roll of Edward II.*, p. 83.



*Drawn by Edw.<sup>d</sup> Swinburne Esq.<sup>r</sup>*

*Engraved by F.C. Lewis*

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, JESMOND, 1832.

Reproduced, by permission of Mr. J. G. Hodgson, from a copper plate in Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*.



censured and fined by the judges of assize, Robert de Virili was put in gaol and remained there until four more clerics, Hugh of Berwick, Robert of Seghill, Thomas of Wodeslak, and Bartholomew Russel, by procurement of the same Robert Sautmareis, broke into the prison by night, rescued Robert de Virili and took him away to the chapel at Jesmond, from whence he escaped to sanctuary at Tynemouth.<sup>1</sup>

After the manor became divided in 1333, between Richard Emeldon's three daughters, Agnes, Matilda and Jane, difficulties arose as to the right to present to the living, no agreement having been come to under the statute of advowsons (1285) for regulating the turns of presentation.

In 1351, Richard Emeldon's second daughter Matilda and her then husband, Sir Alexander Hilton presented William of Heighington to the living and he was inducted to it in June of that year, but his title or that of his patrons was immediately disputed, for in the following month of July he gave it up, declaring that he had no right to it.<sup>2</sup> Three years afterwards Thomas of Penrith was inducted on the presentation of William Strother and Robert Orde, husbands of the two daughters of Agnes Graper, who was Richard Emeldon's eldest daughter.<sup>3</sup>

William of Heighington's patrons, however, must still have claimed an opposing right, for, at the Northumberland assizes 1354-1358, Thomas of Penrith brought his action for disturbance under the before-mentioned statute, and joined as defendants all the beneficiaries of Richard Emeldon who were then living, namely Sir Alexander Hilton and his wife Matilda, Sir Alan Clavering and his wife Jane or Jacoba, Sir William Plumpton and his wife

<sup>1</sup> For fuller particulars of this occurrence see *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 88 Surtees Society, Preface p. xxii., and p. 366; and *Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, N.S., vol. viii. p. 226.

<sup>2</sup> Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 82.

<sup>3</sup> Hunter's interleaved copy of Bourne's *Newcastle*, No. 127, at p. 82.

Christiana (whose first husband was Richard Emeldon), William Strother and his wife Matilda and Robert Orde and his wife Alice.<sup>4</sup>

There was a confirmation by the Pope in 1361 of the institution of Thomas of Penrith to the chapel or free church of 'Jemuth,' void by the death of Henry Benfaunt, who was probably the first incumbent who had died after Richard Emeldon's death,<sup>5</sup> and in 1363, Thomas of Penrith, describing himself as a priest of the diocese of Carlisle, petitioned the Pope for the church of 'Wessington' in the diocese of Durham, notwithstanding that he was litigating about the church of St. Mary, 'Jesmicch.'<sup>6</sup>

The scandal and damage to the chapel created by this quarrel came to the notice of Edward III., who in 1364, 'because he had been told that many lands, rents and possessions belonging to his free chapel at Jesemound had been alienated by divers men who occupied the said chapel before these times, and that many vestments, chalices, jewels and ornaments had been carried away to the damage of the King and of the inheritance of his said chapel and to the diminution of divine culture there,' appointed John Mowbray and others commissioners to inquire into the truth of the matter and to send the inquisition when made into the Chancery.<sup>7</sup>

The struggle for the living continued for many years. In 1379 the Bishop of Durham, by a document dated in London, declared that he could not find any institution of Thomas of Penrith to the chapel but that he could find letters of induction of William of Heighington, and he therefore inhibited Thomas of Penrith from claiming the living. In the next year, however, by a document dated at Auckland, the bishop declared, on the requisition of Thomas of Penrith, that he had now found the letters of his induction and that he had been inducted accordingly.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> *Assize Roll, 32 Ed. III.*, Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*, p. 521.

<sup>5</sup> *Cal. Papal Registers*, vol. i. pp. 323-383.

<sup>6</sup> *Cal. Papal Registers*, vol. i. p. 419.

<sup>7</sup> *Patent Roll, 38 Ed. III.*, part I., m. 27d.

<sup>8</sup> Hunter's interleaved copy of Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 83.

Meanwhile, in 1378, Richard of Rothbury, treasurer of Lichfield, had been presented, for in that year he petitioned for the canonry and prebend of Hereford, notwithstanding that he had the hospital of Kepier in the diocese of Durham and a chapel of St. Mary called Jesemound.<sup>9</sup> A little later, in 1391, there was a licence from the Pope to the well-known pluralist Richard Clifford (afterwards Bishop of London), giving him a dispensation to hold, besides the rectory of Ford in the diocese of Winchester and the free chapel of St. Mary, "Gosmouthe," in the diocese of Durham, and the wardenship of the hospital of St. James by Westminster Abbey, and besides the canonries and prebends of Lincoln, Salisbury, Wells and Glastonbury, one other benefice with cure.<sup>1</sup> It was probably owing to his connection by marriage with Jane Emeldon, who in 1379 married for her third husband Robert Clifford,<sup>2</sup> that Richard Clifford (the most distinguished ecclesiastic who ever held a cure of souls in Jesmond, who in 1417 obtained the papacy for Martin V., and who died in 1421,) picked up the small detail in his clerical income which was derived from the endowment of St. Mary's chapel. The presentation to him, however, had been made, not by Jane Clifford and her husband, but by the king himself under the following circumstances. At the time of her father Richard Emeldon's death Jane was under age and the manor had accordingly been taken into the king's hands. When it was granted out by the Crown in undivided thirds to herself and her

<sup>9</sup> *Cal. Papal Registers*, vol. i. p. 547. See 95 Surtees Society p. 256. Richard of Rothbury had died before 1409. *Durham Account Rolls*, vol. ii. Surtees Society, No. 103, p. 608.

<sup>1</sup> *Cal. Papal Letters*, vol. iv. p. 408. Richard Clifford was keeper of the wardrobe of Queen Isabella 1398-1400, of Lady Blanche the king's daughter in 1401, of Philippa Queen of Denmark in 1405-1406.—Record Office *List of Foreign Accounts*, pp. 106, 107. For biography of Richard Clifford, see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vol. xi. p. 69.

<sup>2</sup> In 1382-3 Robert Clifford and Jane his wife enfeoffed Richard Clifford and others of half of the manor of Bolam.—Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. ii. p. 253.

two sisters, no mention was made of the advowson. As between subject and subject this would not have mattered, for the advowson would have passed by the grant of the manor without express words, but by the statute of *Prærogativa Regis* 17 Ed. 2, c. 15 it had been enacted that when the king granteth a manor without express mention of advowson the king reserveth to himself such advowson albeit that among other persons it hath been observed otherwise. This may explain Edward III.'s claim to the chapel in the commission with regard to its spoliation before set out, and the position is recognised in proceedings which were taken in the Court Christian by Henry Headlam, vicar of Newcastle, against Richard Clifford, concerning the oblations or yearly offerings to the chapel which was in Henry Headlam's parish. The sense of the undated Norman-French document setting out these details is as follows:—

To the Chancellor of the King shows Henry Hedlom, vicar of Newcastle upon Tyne, that whereas in the time of the grandfather of the now King, William Raygate, then escheator in co. Northumberland, after the death of Richard Emeldon seised into the hand of the said grandfather the manor of Jesmuthe, which is in the parish of the said vicar, by reason that the said manor was held of the said grandfather in chief by homage, one of the heirs of the said Richard then being within age; and after this the said manor of Jesmutht, among other lands and tenements of the said Richard, was divided amongst three sisters, daughters and heirs of the said Richard, as plainly appears by the rolls of the Chancery, making no mention in their said purparty of the advowson of a perpetual chapel which is in the said manor and belonging to the same, and thus the advowson of the said chapel remains still in the hands of the now King: And now by reason of a plea moved in the Court of Christianity concerning the oblations, which are things spiritual, between the said vicar and Sir Richard de Clifford, who has the said chapel of the presentation of the now King for the reason aforesaid, by a suggestion falsely made to you that the said chapel was a free chapel, the King and no other ought to have jurisdiction therein save the Chancellor of England; that where those presented to the said chapel at all times have been instituted and inducted by the ordinaries of the place and under their

jurisdiction, by which suggestion there issued out of the Chancery a prohibition directed to the said Vicar to cease from all pleas in the Court of Christianity touching the said chapel, to the damage of the said vicar and against all right, since the said chapel was not of the right or foundation of the king or his progenitors. May it therefore please you, that having viewed the said records found in your Chancery, to give leave to the said vicar to prosecute his right concerning spiritual things in the Court of Christianity as it may please him.—*Early Chancery Proceedings* lxxviii. 169.

Inasmuch as there had been no actual escheat or forfeiture of the manor to the king, but merely a partition by him amongst heiresses, the contention that the advowson of the chapel remained in the Crown seems to have been rather a straining of the law and may not have been persisted in. The advowson afterwards appears in the inquisitions *post mortem* of the owners of Jesmond manor as belonging to them, but in 1483, Richard III. presented Dr. Roby to the chapel, then vacant by the death of Mr. Lumley.<sup>3</sup> In 1526 it was presented to William Weldon, B.A. (its last occupant), *vice* John Simpson.<sup>4</sup>

The list of known incumbents is as follows:—

Henry Benfaunt	prior to	1351
William of Heighington	in	1351
Thomas of Penrith	in	1354
Richard of Rothbury	in	1378
Richard Clifford	in	1391
— Lumley	prior to	1483
Dr. Roby	in	1483
John Simpson	prior to	1526
William Weldon, B.A.	in	1526

William Weldon was still the incumbent in 1548 when the chapel was dissolved. In a certificate of dissolved chantries given in that year the following entry occurs:—

<sup>3</sup> Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 193, citing *Harl. MS.*, 433, *Randal's MS.*, 246.

<sup>4</sup> Welford's *Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 90.

The Free Chapell of Our Lady of Jesmonde within the sayd Parishe of Seint Androwe. [Blank] Welton, Incumbent, who is not resident there, nor no Devyne service used, being in distance from the parishe church ij. myles and more. Noe laudes, &c. solde, &c. [since 1537]. Plate, none. Goodes, none. <sup>5</sup>

A year afterwards, in 1549, Edward VI., for the sum of £144 13s. 4d. paid by the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, granted to them all that late free chapel of the Blessed Mary of Jesmond, and all that messuage or tenement and other lands and tenements then or late in the tenure of Andrew Hall, situate in the town and fields of Jesmond, to the late free chapel formerly belonging, and also all that yearly rent of 3s. 4d., issuing out of the lands and tenements then or late belonging to Christopher Mitford in Old Heaton, and also all those stone walls, timber and lead to the said free chapel belonging, and all other lands in the towns and fields of Jesmond to the said chapel formerly belonging. The grant also included the free chapel of St. Lawrence and lands in the lordship of Byker. <sup>6</sup>

In the same year the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle conveyed the chapel and the lands belonging to it to John Brandling. <sup>7</sup> He was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Brandling, who was knighted on the field of Musselburgh by the Duke of Somerset. Sir Robert Brandling dismantled the building and the following findings by Commissioners of Concealed Lands throw light upon the subject <sup>8</sup>: —

Wee fynde a farmeholde in Jesmonde towne with the Chappell, withe the arable landes, being in the hands now of Myghell Mylburne, payeing yearly to Sir Robert Brandlinge iij<sup>li</sup> rente, by information of Peter Dalton; before the purches xls.

Wee fynde, by the information of Cuthbert Bewicke, there was over the chappell of Jesmonde thre foother of Leade caryed by Sir Robert Brandlinge owne waynes; John Haddocke, Christoper Peirson, Robert Hall, William Dalton, being witnesses to the same.

<sup>5</sup> 22 Surtees Society, *App.* 7, p. lxxxii.

<sup>6</sup> *Pat. Roll, 3 Ed. VI.*, part III., m. 1.

<sup>7</sup> Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 82.

<sup>8</sup> *Exchequer Special Commissions*, No. 2952, 4 *Eliz.* (1562).



CHANCEL OF ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, JESMOND.

From a photograph by Mr. C. C. Hodges.



On the death of Sir Robert Brandling's nephew and heir, William Brandling, in 1575, the jurors found that, besides the 'nun lands' in Jesmond hereinafter mentioned, William Brandling died seised of one chapel in Jesmounte, one close there containing by estimation five acres, one tenement, forty acres of arable land, three acres of meadow and sixty acres of pasture in Jesmounte aforesaid, and that his son Robert Brandling was a minor, and dower was assigned to Anne the deceased's wife together with a licence to marry for a fine of £26 13s. 4d.<sup>9</sup> 'Mr. Brandling's chapel lands' are mentioned in a document of 1631,<sup>1</sup> and, as appears from the same document, the Brandlings made exchanges with the Hodshons before they sold their Jesmond holding to the Andersons and others. In Bourne's time the chapel belonged to Robert Andrew,<sup>2</sup> the purchaser from Sir James Clavering of the Hodshon surface lands. As before narrated the Andrew property passed to Robert Warwick, who in 1815 sold the land on which the chapel stands to Mr. James Losh. The latter's representatives sold it to Messrs. Anderson, who sold it to Mr. William George Armstrong (afterwards the first Lord Armstrong), and in 1883 the plot of ground on which the chapel stands, containing about one-acre, with access to it by a subway from the shrubbery of the Banqueting Hall was comprised in Lord Armstrong's gift to Newcastle of Jesmond dene for a public park.<sup>3</sup>

Bourne mentions that there was in Jesmond a hospital as well as a chapel, and that the hospital was at the time he wrote used as a dwelling-house and the chapel as a stable.<sup>4</sup> The site of the supposed hospital is shewn on the government ordnance plan a little to the west of the chapel, but no mention can be found of it prior to Bourne's account and it can only have been a small appendage to the chapel. Brand states that in his time (1789) there remained

<sup>9</sup> *Court of Wards, Misc. Books*, vol. celxxxvii. folio 96.

<sup>1</sup> *Watson Papers*, Mining Institute.

<sup>2</sup> Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 81.

<sup>3</sup> *Proceedings of the Newcastle Corporation for 1883*, p. 246.

<sup>4</sup> Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 81.

one of the little windows of the hospital in the west gable of a public-house, called the Nag's Head, and that the chapel had had a north aisle, which was then a stable.<sup>5</sup>

The ruins of the chapel, when cleared of the surrounding buildings by Mr. Losh, presented the picturesque appearance shewn in the sketch made by Mr. Edward Swinburne for the Rev. John Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, which is reproduced for this paper.<sup>6</sup> Robert White in his notes to the poem called *The Tynemouth Nun*, written in 1829, says:—

'It was told me by the gardener, an intelligent man, that in digging about the ruins he found several skulls, that he placed them together in the earth and planted on the spot a yew tree that now grows amongst other shrubs and flowers in the interior of the chapel, at the breach in the wall on the side towards the Heaton Dene.'<sup>7</sup>

In one of Brand's plates of coins is engraved a medal found on pulling down an old wall supposed to have belonged to Jesmond chapel. On one side are profiles of Christ and the Virgin, on the other the emblems of the Eucharist, with the letters LA. SI. IL. S. S. S. AC. and at the bottom the word *Roma*.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., has kindly prepared the accompanying plan and elevations of the chapel, and has furnished the following architectural description of the building:—

The fragment which remains of St. Mary's Chapel, Jesmond, is particularly interesting, and chiefly so because it affords an example of the earliest Norman work existing in Newcastle. The portions of the church now standing comprise the chancel, the eastern end of the nave, and, on the north side of the chancel, a chapel or sacristy which contained an altar. The church, though small, exhibits various mediæval alterations and additions.

<sup>5</sup> Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 198.

<sup>6</sup> See Mackenzie's *Newcastle*, p. 149; Sykes's *Local Records*, vol. i. p. 49; Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. ii. *Appendix*.

<sup>7</sup> *Newcastle Typographical Society's Tracts*, vol. viii. p. 30. The yew tree has been cut down but its stump remains.

Of the Norman church, which originally occupied the site and was erected during the first half of the twelfth century, there still exist the responds or shafts of the chancel arch and several voussoirs of the arch which was rebuilt as mentioned below. There are also several courses of Norman masonry, with a slightly chamfered base course, on the south side of the chancel and the north side of the nave. The responds are semi-circular, with moulded bases on a square plinth, and on the north side is a cushion capital with chamfered abacus. The capital of the south respond has some rudely carved scroll work. The chancel arch was of three orders: the inner a hollow between two rolls, the middle with chevron ornament, and the outer with a roll moulding on the angle. It is difficult to ascertain the size of the Norman church, as trenches recently excavated have failed to reveal any indication of the foundation or the extent of either chancel or nave.

How long the Norman church sufficed for the needs of the people is unknown, but it is evident that considerable alterations were effected early in the fourteenth century. At this period the church was heightened, and the opening of the chancel arch increased in height by being rebuilt, with the addition of four courses of masonry inserted over the Norman capitals. The small window at the west end of the chancel was then inserted; it has a shallow moulding on the angle and is rebated for a shutter. Other alterations, about the same time or soon afterwards, included the insertion in the Norman ashlar (the square stones of which can be easily observed to the extent of the eastern buttress) of the double-light trefoil-headed window (which has widely-splayed internal jambs with shouldered corbels below a flat lintel) and of the piscina adjoining with a trefoil head within a pointed arch.

As indicated by the present remains, the next alteration was the extension to the eastward of the chancel, which was effected about the middle of the fourteenth century. The east window then inserted was a large one filled with tracery, and that at the east end of the south chancel wall, also part of the same extension, was of two lights. Both these windows have double-hollow chamfered jambs to the exterior. Between the windows and, in the south wall, is another piscina with moulded jambs, cusped head, and a projecting basin carved with leaf ornament. Owing either to defective work or to the spreading of the chancel arch the south-east angle of the nave was rebuilt at the time the chancel was extended, the masonry being similar thereto. The splayed plinth

course of the east gable continues on the north side under the wall of the chapel or sacristy, and clearly indicates the latter to be of later date.

The walls of the north chapel or sacristy, which measures 21 feet 8 inches by 18 feet 6 inches, remain to the roof level. It was erected *circa* 1350-70, is lighted by windows on three sides, and is entered by two external doors, one on the north wall and one on the west wall. On the east side is a double-light window, the jambs of which are widely splayed on the inside, and near to it is a small trefoil-headed piscina indicating the position of an altar. The window sill is level with and at the same height as this piscina. The north wall is pierced by a two-light square-headed window with ogee openings filled with cinquefoil cusping; near to the window is a door with a flat-pointed arched head in two stones and a segmental rere arch. The door on the west side is pointed, but the window is a small square-headed one, rebated for a shutter, and placed high in the wall. Communication with the chancel was by an arched opening at the west end of the north side of the chancel, where a widely-splayed jamb has been oversailed to carry an arch which springs from a Norman cushion capital re-used without its abacus. A view of the altar was obtained through a square-headed opening shewn on the plan, which has a moulded jamb rebated on the north side for a shutter. This last addition to the church has generally been termed a chapel, but it does not agree in arrangement with the usual chapel or transept, the position of the windows and the fact of there being two external doors rather suggest a sacristy, or a place of abode for a priest, or it was possibly intended to accommodate the priest and serve the hospital which is said to have been situated to the north-west of the church.

Possibly the early lords of Jesmond may have brought to the chapel sacred relics from the Holy Land, for from some such cause it undoubtedly became the resort of pilgrims.<sup>8</sup> In 1472 William Ecopp, rector of Heselton in Yorkshire, provided by his will for

<sup>8</sup> 'Pilgrim-Street-Gate; so called because of pilgrims lodging in that street, and went out of that gate to the shrine of the Virgin Mary at Gesmond; to which place, with great confluence and devotion, people came from all parts of this land, in the time of superstition.'—Gray's *Chorographia*, Longstaffe's ed. p. 7.

pilgrims to proceed immediately after his death to various holy places and to offer at each of them the sum of fourpence. Amongst those enumerated in the list we find the Blessed Mary of Jesmownt, as well as St. Paul's in London, St. Thomas's in Canterbury, the Blessed Mary of Walsingham, and other far-famed shrines.<sup>1</sup>



SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL OF ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.

There is some ground for Mr. Boyle's supposition that, at some time after the division of the manor into thirds, each lord of the

<sup>1</sup> *Test. Ebor.*, 45 Surtees Society, p. 201.

manor maintained a separate chantry in the chapel.<sup>2</sup> After the death, in 1422, of Christiana Middleton, the owner of Jane Emeldon's third, the jury returned amongst her possessions 'a chantry of St. Mary in the chapel of Jesmouth, of which the third part of the advowson belonged to the third part of the manor.'<sup>3</sup>

It is to be hoped that the corporation of Newcastle, who are the trustees of this interesting ruin, will soon take more efficient measures for its preservation than those which now exist. At the present time strong roots of ivy are penetrating the crevices of its walls and hastening their decay. The ivy should be cleared away and the tops of the walls cemented, as was done at the ruin in Heaton Park. St. Mary's Chapel is a hundred years older than that so-called 'King John's Palace' and a few years older than the keep of the castle of Newcastle. Weary pilgrims have travelled long distances to lay their offerings on its altar. Many generations of men have knelt and prayed within its narrow walls. This silent witness of all the changes we have chronicled is still worth preserving. Pass by the secluded heap of crumbling stones, turn with a just admiration to the lofty bell-tower and the exquisite internal fittings with which modern wealth and piety have adorned the church in Jesmond, but do not forget the poet's words:—

We may build more splendid habitations,  
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures;  
But we cannot  
Buy with gold the old associations!

Near the chapel is St. Mary's Well. The following account of it, by Bourne, has been often quoted<sup>4</sup>:—

'St. Mary's Well in this village, which is said to have had as many steps down to it as there are articles in the Creed, was lately inclosed by Mr. Coulson for a bathing place; which was no sooner done than the

<sup>2</sup> *Vestiges of Old Newcastle and Gateshead*, p. 294.

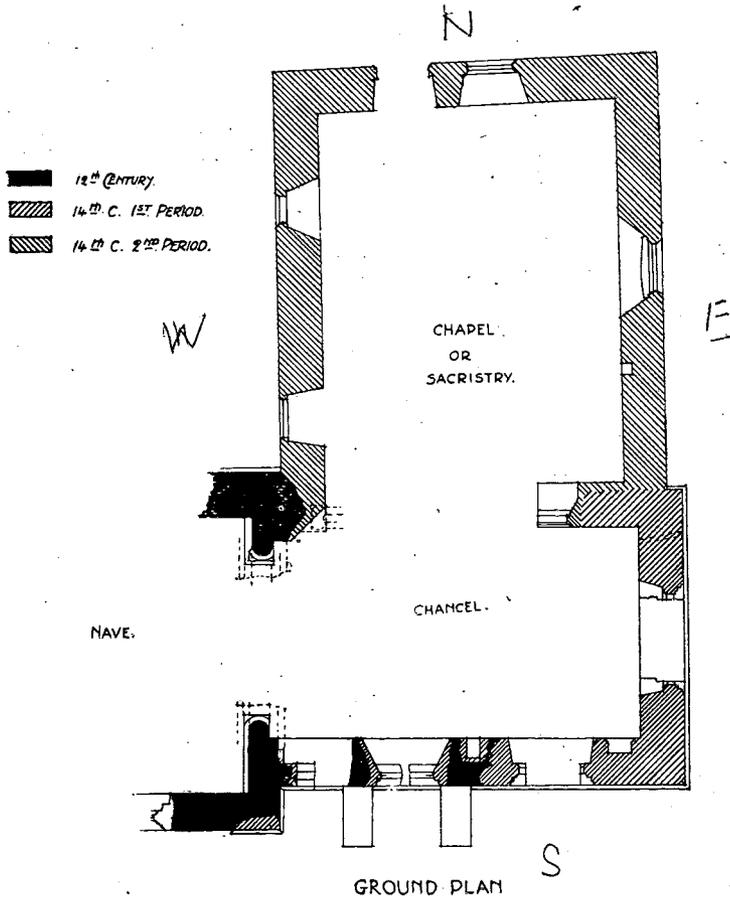
<sup>3</sup> *Inq. p.m.*, 9 Henry V., No. 54.

Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 82.

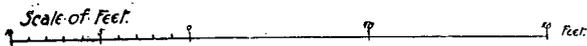
water left it. This occasioned strange whispers in the village and the adjacent places. The well was always esteemed of more sanctity than common wells, and therefore the failing of the water could be looked upon as nothing less than a just revenge for so great a prophanation. But alas! the miracle's at an end for the water returned a while ago in as great abundance as ever.'

There are three springs of water in the dene to the south of the chapel. One lies between Jesmond Manor House and Jesmond Grove and is usually called St. Mary's Well. Another lies behind the entrance lodge to Jesmond Grove. It is open to the public and there is also a right of access to it from the houses in Jesmond Dene Terrace through a tunnel under Jesmond Dene Road. These two are situate on the south side of the dene, but there is a third spring (the basin of which is now walled up) on the north side of the dene, immediately below the walls of the chapel. This last was probably the original St. Mary's Well.

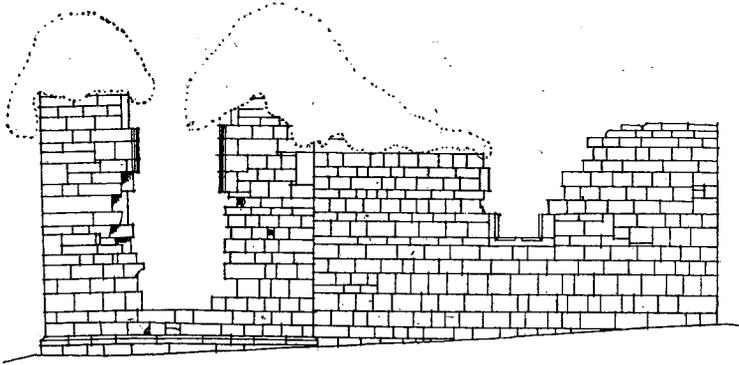
ST. MARY'S CHAPEL - JESMOND.



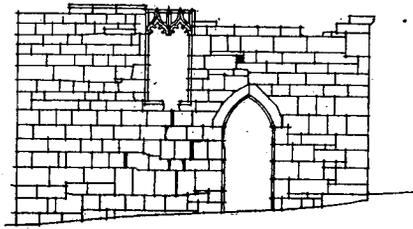
W. H. Knowles.  
 May 1904.



ST MARYS CHAPEL · JESMOND.



EAST ELEVATION.



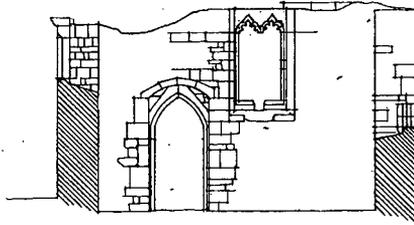
NORTH ELEVATION.

Scale of Feet.

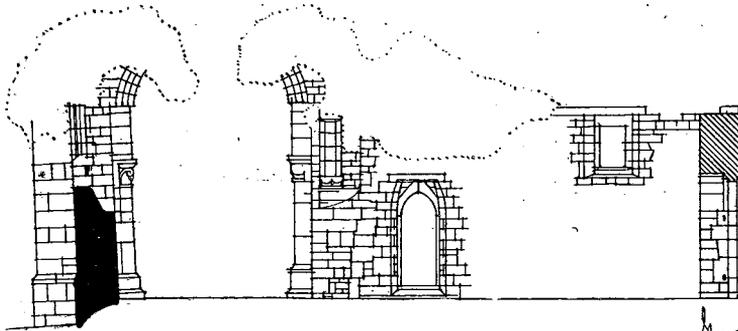


*W. H. Knowles,  
May 1904.*

ST. MARY'S  
CHAPEL  
JESMOND.



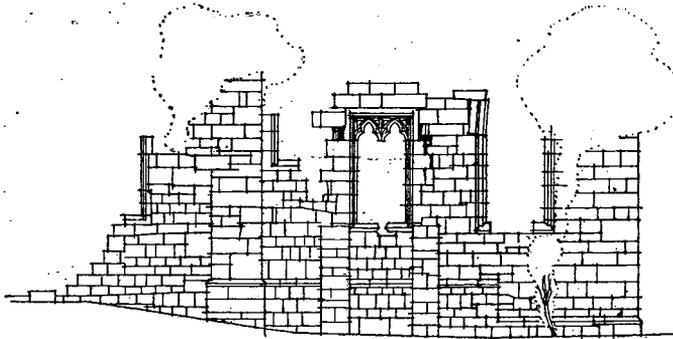
NORTH END OF CHAPEL



CHANCEL ARCH AND CHAPEL LOOKING WEST

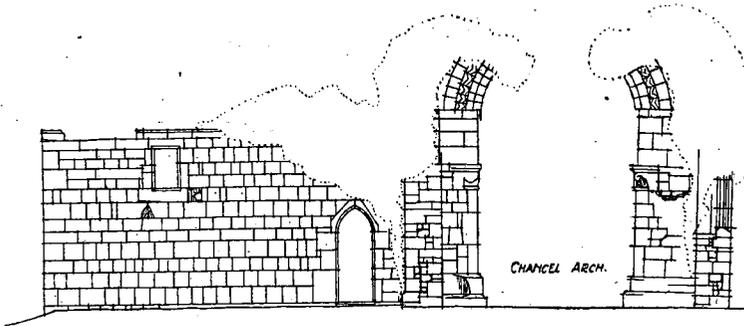
*Inside*

Scale of Feet. 1 foot



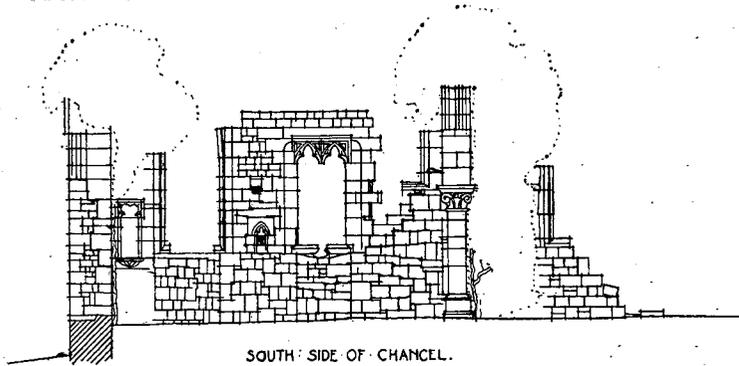
SOUTH ELEVATION.

*W. H. Knowles.  
May 1904*



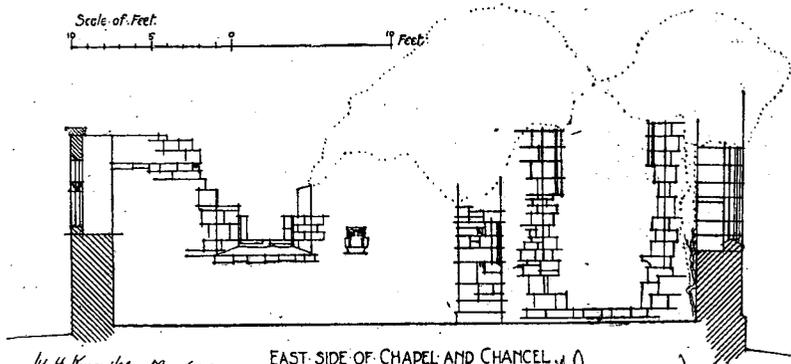
ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.  
JESMOND.

WEST ELEVATION.



SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.

Scale of Feet.  
0 5 10 Feet.



W. H. Knowlton, May 1904

EAST SIDE OF CHAPEL AND CHANCEL.

*(Initials)*