

## VIII

### JOHN SHARP AT BAMBOROUGH CASTLE 1758-1792

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BAMBOROUGH CASTLE was part of the three estates which Nathaniel Lord Crewe purchased from the bankrupt Forsters, and left, on his death in 1721, to five trustees to administer for educational and charitable purposes.<sup>1</sup> The building was long deserted and ruinous and neither he nor his first trustees cared much about its restoration. In 1758 Dr. John Sharp, Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, Rector of Hartburn, Archdeacon of Northumberland and Prebendary of Durham, succeeded his father as one of Lord Crewe's trustees. At the first meeting he attended he showed his concern for the castle. "Upon my representation of the ruinous condition of the Great Tower of Bamborough Castle, I was desired to inspect the old building thereof, and that, as £15 had been laid out in repairs thereof, it was ordered that the sum be paid and allowed, and I was desired to consider, and represent, what is necessary to be done further about the same."<sup>2</sup> The £15 was no doubt the money which Thomas Sharp, John's father, had spent when "a part of the old tower being ready to fall, in the last year of his life, he got it supported, merely because it had been a sea-mark for ages and consequently, as such, beneficial to the public."<sup>3</sup>

John had a use in mind for the tower which would encourage the trustees to spend money on it. The death of Sir John Dolben, the last of the original trustees, in 1756, meant that fines were due from the copy-holders, and a manorial court was needed to impose them. None had been held for the last ten years. He therefore suggested that a room should be prepared in the tower where such courts could be held. When not needed for legal purposes it could be used as a schoolroom. To this the trustees agreed and appointed Mr. William Rudd to be steward of the court. Mr. Fewster, their tenant at Bamborough Hall, was to pay for the work and have it deducted from his rent. Beyond that they did not visualize much being done as they only ordered £5 a year to be set aside for repairs. A year later they were to find that they had seriously under estimated, for in addition to two payments of £5 John had spent £300 on repairs, and a further £19.13.0 "on building a bridge for passage to the castle". Mr. Fewster had paid a little but the main part of the bill was still outstanding. The trustees ordered that £319.13.0 should be allowed to Dr. Sharp, and Mr. Fewster be reimbursed for what he had laid out, and from then on pay his rent in the usual way. It is a pity that no details are given of the work done, but it must have been considerable, for a new parsonage being built at Shotley at the same time cost only £160.

The next step was to establish a school at the castle. There had been one in the

village for a considerable time, but the master there, Matthew Forster, was old, and John asked for half his salary of £6.13.4 a year to be taken away and given to Mr. Peacock at the castle. A little later Forster's school was discontinued and the whole sum transferred to Mr. Peacock. At the same time the room in which he was to teach was re-floored with flagstones at two and threepence a yard, the whole coming to a little less than £11. The school grew slowly. In 1761 a school mistress was added at a salary of £5 a year, with free coal from the trustees' pits at North Sunderland, and free living quarters which John paid for himself at a cost of £44. In 1768 she was allowed an additional two shillings a head for every girl she taught beyond ten, and the school master allowed two and six a head for every boy beyond the twelve foundationers.

Sharp's next move was to prove the beginning of a highly important development. On 5 July 1760, he got an order from the trustees that all wreckage thrown up in the manor of Bamborough, instead of being left for everybody to steal, should be laid up in a room in the castle until claimed by its owners. Later on, he reported that a good deal of wood and iron from this source, which no one had thought worth the trouble of collecting, had been used in the rebuilding. But this was still proving costly, for in August of the same year the trustees ordered that he should be repaid a further £79.18.10 which he had already spent out of his own pocket. His habit was to get the work he wanted done, and then claim for it afterwards, when perhaps it would be difficult to refuse.

The castle was being brought more and more into use. As there was no parsonage in the village, apartments were fitted up in the tower for John's brother Thomas, now the incumbent of Bamborough. This cost £300 of which the trustees contributed half, and Thomas Sharp the other half.

Five years after the order about wreckage the coastal service was greatly augmented. The winter of 1764-5 had been particularly stormy, and a number of people cast away on the coast had lost their lives by exposure, after reaching the shore. On 28 February 1765, John got his fellow trustees to resolve that "Two men shall be hired to ride along the coast in the night time, during every great storm, to give what assistance they can to ships in distress, and that all shipwrecked persons, who choose it, shall be lodged in the castle, and supplied with everything necessary for the space of seven days, at the expense of the said trustees." Once this service was begun it was expanded to meet other shipping needs. On 1 February 1769, the trustees ordered Dr. Sharp to be repaid the £15.16.7 which he had spent on "Screws and other materials—for raising or drawing up ships, vessels, and other things, which shall happen to be foundered, or stranded, on the Bamborough coast." In October of the same year ship's chains were added for the same sort of purpose. John was also given a grant of £4.5.0 to buy a barrel of gunpowder, so that signals could be fired for ships at sea in foggy weather. Pumps of different kinds, and sizes, were bought to be kept at the castle and lent to vessels which needed them.

But there was another want to be met. Poor harvests, and the export of corn from the neighbourhood, had made the price of it very high, so that many people were in great distress. In October 1766, John asked the trustees to give him £30,

so that when wheat went above five shillings a bushel he could buy a quantity to sell to the poor at a price they could afford. A year later this charity was put on a permanent basis. He was allowed a float of £100, and the losses each year were, automatically, to be made up to that sum. The trustees' tenants supplied the corn, and Sharp, at his own expense, provided storage room, and the appliances needed for handling it. As a further help to the poor a cheap shop was started, where candles, butter, pepper, blue, pins, alum, and rice specially imported by the trustees from Carolina, could be bought at cost price. It may have been this trafficking in corn which suggested Sharp's next interest, for on 16 November 1770, he got the trustees to agree that when Mrs. Dorothy Watson paid the £16 she owed them, the money should be spent on a standard set of weights and measures to be kept in the castle and used to test all local appliances.<sup>4</sup> Mrs. Watson was very poor and probably a tenant in debt for her rent. John got her a special grant of £10.10.0 towards this debt, and she received regular payments for an imbecile brother who lived with her.

On 20 August 1772, another of the major services at the castle was begun. The trustees, at John's suggestion, decided that "Whereas the poor in the neighbourhood of Bamborough, being at the distance of near fifty miles from Newcastle Infirmary, and at a still greater distance from the Infirmary at Edinburgh, are, many of them, so necessitous that they can neither pay a surgeon for attendance, or advice, or be at the necessary expense of drugs when sick, it is agreed, and ordered, that drugs etc. be procured from London, or wherever they can be bought cheapest, and that presses be made to contain them. That a surgeon be employed to attend three hours every Saturday morning, in one of the lower rooms in the castle, and be paid half a guinea each time, for which he is to give advice, administer medicines, dress sores of all such poor persons as shall apply for such assistance, on their bringing a certificate of their poverty, properly attested, he shall also perform operations, and do everything that can be done in a regular infirmary, so far only as out-patients are concerned."

The surgeon was to have the help of Mrs. Rafton, at two shillings and sixpence a week, to look after the drugs, make up medicines, keep the books and help generally. John Robson, at one shilling and sixpence a week was to do the rough work. Mrs. Rafton was also in charge of a variety of hot and cold baths, which the finding of a medieval well in the castle had made possible. The trustees had paid half the cost of cleaning it out and piping the water to different parts of the building, Sharp himself had paid the other half. Anyone, including the sick, could have the use of the baths on paying a fee to Mrs. Rafton for her trouble. If they could not afford this the trustees would pay it for them, one shilling a week for cold baths, whether of fresh or sea water, and one and six for a warm bath.

By October the same year the number of people attending the dispensary had grown so great that the surgeon was occupied all day Saturday, and sometimes for a part of Friday and Sunday. For this his salary was raised to fifteen shillings a week, and he was to have his dinner and a bed for two nights if necessary. But with all this new activity the school was not being neglected. On the same day that the dispensary

was set up, Mr. Dial was appointed as second master, to teach writing, arithmetic, mathematics and navigation, with a salary of one shilling and three pence a quarter for every pupil he taught on the charity. Obviously it had now become something more than the ordinary village school, for the first master taught Latin and Greek as well as English.

There was room in the castle now for new developments. In 1772 Thomas Sharp, who had been incumbent of Bamborough, died and the apartments he had occupied became vacant. John succeeded his brother in the living, and devoted the entire income from it to his work at the castle. He was always reluctant to say how much of his own money he spent in this way, but after his death his family estimated that it could have been little less than ten thousand pounds. Thomas Sharp had left a considerable library, which the Crewe Trustees bought for £360. John added this money to a fund which he was building up for future repairs to the tower so that it should never again fall into ruin. He accumulated it in small sums over a considerable period, which he used to buy a number of little properties in and around Bamborough; these, in 1778, he handed over to the trustees who were to spend the rents on specific items of maintenance.<sup>5</sup>

The outbreak of war with France and America greatly alarmed the north-east coast, where invasion was feared. In July 1779, the Crewe Trustees voted fifty pounds to a fund for watching and defending the coast; "A very considerable amount having been subscribed and given for that very laudable and necessary purpose." Dr. Sharp was also ordered to buy twenty pounds worth of firearms, to be kept in the castle for its defence.<sup>6</sup> But he also provided a heavier armament than a few muskets. In 1704 a Dutch forty gun ship had been wrecked on the coast, and two divers, William and Richard Evans, father and son, hoping to make a little money had brought up a brass six pounder which they melted down and sold, and an iron nine pounder which, as they could find no use for it, they left lying on the beach at Lindisfarne until it disappeared again in the sand. A particularly high tide uncovered it, and the lessee of the island presented it to Sharp. This was supplemented by four more nine pounders, two twenty pounders, a long thirty-two pounder, and a six-inch gun which were all mounted on the outer walls to give protection to ships escaping from the privateers which were thick upon the coast. The castle itself was defended by four swivels, two wall pieces and a small brass mortar which were placed on the east turret.<sup>7</sup>

With the prospect of invasion growing stronger the castle was designated an alarm post. Flags of 32 ft. by 18 ft. and a large broad pennant were provided for making signals which in clear weather could relay a message for fifty miles to the south in fifteen or sixteen minutes, and twenty miles to the north in half the time.<sup>8</sup> Two tar barrels were kept on the north turret to be lit in the case of an alarm by the watchman, who went up every hour and entered his observations in a log book. One or two armed men patrolled the coast from ten p.m. to sunrise, making contact with similar groups from north and south. A room with everything necessary for ten soldiers was kept ready in case it should be needed. Sharp must have paid for all this unless there was some help from the defence fund.

Somewhere about 1780 he wrote out a full list of all that was being done in the Great Tower.<sup>9</sup> The two schools now had sixty boys and sixty girls the children of parents with less than sixty pounds a year. An infirmary was attached to the dispensary where every kind of patient, except those suffering from putrid fevers, were admitted free. It was equipped with a fine set of surgical instruments, and every kind of medicine including one for the bite of a mad dog. There was also a laboratory where different kinds of spa water could be made, drowned persons revived with a special apparatus, and electrical shocks of different power given, in addition to all the usual furnishing of an apothecary's shop. Inoculations for small pox were given free at the castle and people could have them at home for a small fee. There was a woman midwife whose services were free and a man midwife who charged two shillings and sixpence for each case.

The distribution of corn had greatly increased. There were now two granaries in the castle, and two large ones in the village. On two days a week a flag was hoisted to indicate that any poor person, within a radius of forty miles from the castle, might buy wheat at four shillings and sixpence a bushel, peas and beans at three shillings, barley at two and sixpence and oats at two shillings whatever the market price. There were two windmills for grinding the corn, a hand mill, and another for splitting peas and beans. A weighing machine was provided which would take anything up to three tons, and a large triangle for weighing hay, which was sold cheaply in times of scarcity particularly to dragoons on the march.

There was a slaughter-house which supplied meat both to the poor and to sailors, which was fitted with a large boiler for cooking it and making broth. If needed the meat could be dried on a long beam in the kitchen. A fat ox was killed every year between Martinmas and Christmas and distributed to the poor in proportion to the size of their families. The court room had its own kitchen which provided both court and rent dinners. There was a heavy mangle for the use of the neighbourhood, no doubt of the kind still to be seen occasionally sixty years ago, consisting of a large box full of stones which was pulled backwards and forwards over rollers. There were few wants in and about Bamborough for which Dr. Sharp had not provided.

In the castle itself he had built a strong room for the deeds belonging to the trust and had fireproofed fifteen out of its twenty-five rooms with a special plaster, though its composition of lime, sand, and chopped hay does not sound particularly safe. Over all reigned a great clock on the South Turret, made very strong to resist the weather, and regulated by a sundial on the observation platform. All this gave him great pride but he details with special pleasure a lightning conductor "with thirty-two iron points and one gold one for the protection of the castle and town of Bamborough."

The library for the benefit of "the clergy and gentry in the neighbourhood" was greatly augmented when John Sharp died on 28 April 1792, and left his own fine collection valued at £808.16.9 to the trustees. The nucleus of this had been inherited from his grandfather the Archbishop of York, and both John and his father had increased it considerably. He also left the sum of £895.11.9 to be invested in land,

or other securities, and the resulting income devoted to repairs of the tower.

Soon after they obtained the books the trustees printed a list of them, and took the opportunity of recording in the preface their gratitude for all that John Sharp had done at Bamborough.<sup>10</sup> "With little assistance from the trust in comparison with the large sums which, from the year 1758 to his death, he constantly expended from his own purse, he restored the great tower from a state of ruin, and converted it into a comfortable and convenient mansion for himself and his successors—By establishing his residence there, he was able to direct a large part of Crewe's unappropriated revenue to the foundation, and improvement, of his charities there, and that they might continue to flourish, and his successors find no inconvenience in attending to their trust, he left them all his furniture in the Great Tower." The trustees "can but acknowledge that whatever improvements can be conceived, that whatever extension of the Establishment may be devised, they will derive their principal, and original, merit from Dr John Sharp, whose liberal philanthropy, and indefatigable zeal and activity, laid the foundation of this noble system of beneficence."

There are two portraits of him, one is in Zoffany's great picture of the Sharp family now at Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, and another in the Manchester City Art Gallery. There is a doubt whether this last really is of John, for it corresponds much more closely to that of James, John's ironmonger brother, in Zoffany's picture.

After John's death there was need to supply the oversight and hospitality which he had provided at the castle. Andrew Boulton, the new incumbent of Bamborough was put in charge, and a house steward and housekeeper appointed. But more was needed, so, two years after John's death, the trustees decided to take turns in residing at the castle, choosing their times of residence in the order of seniority. As Lord Crewe had not wished his trustees to be out of pocket they allowed themselves five guineas, afterwards increased to seven, for every journey between Durham and Bamborough, and ten shillings a day for living expenses while there. All the charities were maintained, and a boarding school for twelve poor girls, afterwards increased to thirty, was added in which reading and writing, knitting and spinning were taught, with cooking and waiting at table when a trustee was in residence.

Mr. Boulton left the castle when a house was built for him in the village, and Mr. Maugham, the schoolmaster, was put in charge, with directions to give full attention to bookkeeping even if it meant less time for teaching. Keeping the accounts straight was to be a worry to the trustees for many years to come. But still, when, in 1828, the Committee of Enquiry Concerning Charities examined the Crewe Trust they had nothing but praise for the way in which it was conducted. By this time the work at the castle was known, and admired, all over the British Isles, and a large number of enthusiastic visitors came from all parts to see for themselves.

But the trustees became progressively more self-indulgent. Some charities were allowed to lapse and others were not well managed. The distribution of corn ceased in 1847 and the cheap-shop closed in 1861. The boys' school was transferred to the village. Shipwrecked sailors were put up in neighbouring public houses. Only the girls' boarding school, the dispensary, and the library remained within the castle

precincts. The tower itself was entirely occupied by the trustees for their residences. It was a situation to provoke comment, and the newspapers, the *Chronicle* in Newcastle and the *Daily News* in London particularly, became sharply critical. Not all their charges were justified, but they were severe enough to cause the Charity Commissioners to send one of their inspectors, Mr. James Offley Martin, to make an enquiry. This was held in the Crewe Arms at Bamborough on the 14th and 15th of May, 1863.<sup>11</sup> Archdeacon Thorp and the Rev. W. Darnell who had served the trust so long were not now in office, Thorp dying in 1862 at the age of 79, and Darnell who was 86 had resigned. All the affairs of the trust were gone into, but we are only concerned here with what was happening at the castle.

Three trustees, Archdeacon Bland, Mark Pattison the Rector of Lincoln College, and the Rev. John Dixon Clark were present as well as the officials of the trust. Mr. Clark presented the case for the trustees. Residence, he said, which the critics so much objected to, had grown out of the need to supervise the charities. One or other of them was usually at the castle during the summer months, and Mr. Clark who, as Vicar of Belford lived quite near, took care of things in the winter. According to the resolution of 1794, each received ten shillings a day entertainment allowance when in residence, and twelve guineas a year to cover all travelling expenses. Servants' wages they paid themselves, but they had the use of the farm horses if they wanted them as well as farm produce. The rent dinners, which John Sharp had started, were held in April and October, and cost about eight shillings a head including drinks, which were usually beer, wine, and whisky. Here Mr. Martin interposed that he hardly thought "Gladstone Claret", whatever that was, would go down at a rent dinner. He was given to making similar pleasant comments throughout the enquiry. As well as these functions Mr. Clark explained that it was the duty of the trustees to entertain "the gentry at large, and some of the principal farmers". During these summer visits the trustees brought with them their families and friends, for whom nineteen beds were made up. There was a carriage they could use, which cost sixteen pounds a year for its upkeep. At one time they had a dogcart, but the horse fell down, and the vehicle came to pieces, so what remained was sold for five pounds.

After hearing the general situation regarding the trustees Mr. Martin went on to the schools. There were thirty-one boarders in the girls' section, each costing £21.4.0 a year inclusive of food, books, and education, as well as clothes. The mistress, aged about thirty-five and formerly in a gentleman's family, was paid £63 a year. The girls were taught reading, spelling, grammar, dictation and tables; in addition to needle-work, knitting, darning, shirt-making, cooking and bread-making. At one time there had been a spinning mill for them, but that was now discontinued. In the boys' school educational standards had fallen off since Sharp's day. All that was taught now was arithmetic, writing and singing. Attendance was low in the summer. The master, who had trained for eight months at Durham, had a salary of £31.4.0 a year and a partially free house.

Passing on to the coastal service, that too was greatly reduced since much of the responsibility had passed to the official coastguards. The fog gun was still fired every

quarter of an hour when the islands could not be seen from the castle. There was a rescue apparatus for bringing people ashore in a cradle, but the witness did not remember anybody being saved by it in the last ten years. They had a lifeboat at one time, but that was now at North Sunderland in charge of the Lifeboat Association and only went out when the weather was too rough for the coble at the castle to go. An old man, Thomas Todd, still patrolled the coast but had to get help if he found anybody in distress. The new lighthouse had greatly diminished the number of wrecks. A chest of clothes was still kept for castaways who needed them. The heavy guns were still on the ramparts though the government had taken them away at one time for fear they should fall into the hands of the radicals, they had, however, brought them back again.

Dr. Broadbent, who said that he was both a surgeon and a doctor of medicine, was examined about the care of the sick. Patients were now only taken from the parish and were attended to on Tuesday and Friday mornings. He thought that it would be better to see them in a room in the village, as the climb up to the castle was very trying for some of them. Scrofula, arising from bad food and bad air, was very frequent among the fishermen who often had to work all night, and there was a great deal of sickness among the school boarders. There was no longer an infirmary and the cases at the dispensary averaged about nine hundred a year. Most of them, he thought, would not mind paying a small fee. His own salary was £175 a year and the trustees paid £25 a year towards an assistant. He had a free house and was allowed to take private patients. The midwife, who had been trained in a London hospital and been forty-three years in practice, had £20 a year and could charge two and six a case, but she was old and was called on less and less.

The Rev. W. Darnell the incumbent of Bamborough, who acted as librarian, said that he had about six thousand books in his care. It was a "library for the educated classes" and was open for two hours on a Saturday morning but borrowers were not encouraged and its use was mainly restricted to the trustees. A catalogue had been made by Mr. Stevenson,<sup>12</sup> of which two hundred and fifty copies had been printed at a cost of between five hundred and six hundred pounds.<sup>13</sup>

The pensions and small charities reported were considerable. Five people, all old servants of the trust, had sums ranging from ten to forty pounds a year. About thirty people in Bamborough and North Sunderland received free beef and coals from time to time. Old milk was given to the poor. The mangle and the three wash-houses in the village were greatly appreciated. The standard weights and measures were taken round by the agent as required. It was the custom for the trustee in residence to give small sums to people in distress, particularly in the herring season, when large numbers followed the boats from Scotland and "distant parts". Mark Pattison, the Rector of Lincoln College, who had been in residence the previous year, reported that the herrings had come late and been hard to find with consequent great suffering to the women and children and he had ordered them to be relieved. Other expenditure had included the provision of coffins for poor people in the village, and the repair of roads in the neighbourhood which cost the trustees above one hundred pounds a year.



It was obvious from the enquiry that some of John Sharp's charities were obsolete and others not as well administered as they should have been. Mr. Martin's report, which appeared in June 1863, dealt drastically with the situation. The coastal service, which he thought had always been overrated, should be given up. A subscription of seventy pounds a year to the Lifeboat Association would do as much at far less cost. The trustees' travelling expenses were far greater than the cost of a railway ticket from Durham to Belford, he seems to have taken no account of their other journeys. Their attendances at official meetings of the trust averaged out, over ten years, at two and a half for each meeting though three was the quorum they themselves had agreed upon. Their residence in the castle was no more than self-indulgence, and quite unjustifiable. It should be ended and the castle let to summer visitors. The library, which had spent so much on the catalogue yet served no useful purpose, should be sold and the proceeds added to the general fund to make up for what it had cost. The many small charities were positively harmful leading only to pauperism. John Sharp had, in his opinion, originated a thoroughly bad system. The general management of the trust he thought to be "neither judicious nor economical". Certainly an income of £9446.19.9 a year did not justify the trustees getting into debt as they had done. Martin recommended that the Charity Commissioners or Parliament itself should intervene and if necessary appoint a receiver.<sup>14</sup>

As a result of the report the Attorney General instituted a suit in Chancery in which the trustees strongly defended themselves.<sup>15</sup> They had a great deal of local support, Mr. Grey, "the largest and oldest land agent in the county" insisting that the trust was admirably managed and could not be bettered. In 1875, ten years after the suit was begun, a new scheme was issued. The trustees' residences could still go on but they must pay a proper rent. If they did not wish to do so the castle should be let to summer visitors, and at various times the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of St. Pauls, and some of the local gentry occupied it. The Girls' School was to be closed as soon as possible, but in fact it lingered on until 1893. Later on, when money had accumulated, the castle should become a scrofula hospital, but this idea was never implemented. The library was to remain at Bamborough, but a modern section was to be started at Newcastle and Durham. This is now concentrated at Durham and shared with the university.

Under this scheme the trust struggled on, until the agricultural depression of the early nineties forced them once more into debt. From this they were saved by Lord Armstrong, who, in 1892, bought the castle with its adjacent lands, and its contents, with the exception of the pictures, plate, and the library for £60,000. He retained with some reluctance the fog gun, which local fishermen said was essential, on condition that the trustees paid for its upkeep. This, almost the last of John Sharp's charities was maintained until 1909, when Trinity House decided that it no longer served any purpose. The dispensary was transferred to the village, and received its last grant from the trustees in 1958. In the same year the library of rare and ancient books was moved to Durham and placed in the care of the university on indefinite loan.

John Sharp's noble charities outlived their usefulness, but the castle which he saved

from ruin still looks down from its rocky eminence, and is a permanent memorial to the great philanthropist who loved it so well.

### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> For a general account of the trust see *The Charities of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, and Dr John Sharp, 1721–1976*. C. J. Stranks, Cathedral Lecture, 1976. Published by the Dean and Chapter Office, Durham.

<sup>2</sup> John Sharp kept a series of memorandum books, one of these numbered 81, now in the Dean and Chapter Office, Durham, contains his own copy of entries in the official order book of the Crewe Trust. He particularly marked those resolutions he had put forward himself. The passage quoted is dated 25 July 1758. All other items of Bamborough business mentioned here are from the same book unless otherwise described.

<sup>3</sup> *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1793. Letter from John Sharp to Jo. Ramsay. Thomas Sharp died in 1758.

<sup>4</sup> The weights and measures, a very fine brass set, are now in the keeping of the Dean and Chapter at Durham.

<sup>5</sup> The amounts collected are detailed in *Fund Book 82*. Dean and Chapter Office.

<sup>6</sup> *Order Book*. Dean and Chapter Office.

<sup>7</sup> *An Account of the Uses to which the Old Roman Tower in Bamborough Castle is at present Appropriated*. (No date but c. 1780) *Fund Book 82*.

<sup>8</sup> *An Account of the Signals made use of at Bamborough Castle—and a full description of the*

*stores provided for wrecked seamen, and for salvaging their ships*. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. LXI, p. 890.

<sup>9</sup> *An Account of the Uses etc. Fund Book 82*.

<sup>10</sup> *A Catalogue of the Library at Bamborough Castle, in the County of Northumberland*, Durham, 1795? This is a list of titles only.

<sup>11</sup> Reported in the Newcastle and Durham Newspapers of the following days, though they said that not much interest had been taken in the proceedings.

<sup>12</sup> Stevenson, Joseph, 1806–95. Sub-Commissioner of public records 1834. Dean and Chapter Librarian, Durham, 1841. Incumbent of Leighton Buzzard, 1849. Suggested the Rolls Series 1856 in which he edited some volumes. Became a Roman Catholic in 1863 and a Jesuit in 1885. Author of various historical works.

<sup>13</sup> *Catalogue of the Library at Bamborough Castle, in the County of Northumberland*, 2 Vols. London, 1859. This is a fully descriptive catalogue.

<sup>14</sup> *The Charities of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and Dr John Sharp. Report to the Charity Commissioners*. Dean and Chapter Office.

<sup>15</sup> *The Joint and Several Answer to the Information of the Above Named Informer*. Northumberland Record Office, 452/C5/36.