

in general, bore the ascendancy. The Bishop in the early centuries of the see, merged in the peer, who held his palatine franchise for the express purpose of protecting his portion of the north of England from Scottish invasion. The castle occupied by the early Saxon Bishops of Durham was destroyed in 1069, and rebuilt in 1074 by William the Conqueror. Upon the ground floor is the Chapel, in a state of great perfectness, with its genuine Norman pavement, and piers and arches. The keep or citadel built by William the Conqueror still remains, and occupies the summit of an artificial mound. Sir William Wallace is said to have been imprisoned in the dungeon of this keep. The noble castle retains much of its original military aspect and is a residence of the Bishop as well as the Ecclesiastical University.

On the north side of Elvet Bridge is an old building formerly used as a house of correction. This building is said to be haunted by the restless spirit of an old piper, who, was brought down the river by a flood, and on being rescued from the water became an inmate of the house of correction, where he died a few years afterwards; the credulous often hear his bagpipes at midnight.

Elvet Bridge was built by the excellent Bishop Pudsey, about 1170. It was repaired in the time of Bishop Fox, who granted an indulgence to all who should contribute towards defraying the expense.

In the year 1807 three silver pennies of the Durham mint were found with a very considerable number of similar coins of different mintage, by the