

THE TWO KINGDOMS WAY

475 Miles. Lindisfarne to Lichfield, via Lastingham, in the footsteps of St Chad.

A pilgrimage route through the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia, connecting people and places, past and present.

Anticipating St Chad's 1350 anniversary.

LOCATION	HISTORY/INTEREST
LINDISFARNE	www.lindisfarne.org
BAMBURGH	Site of St Aidan's death 651
TYNEMOUTH	Former shrines of St Oswin and St Henry. 651 Oswin killed in power struggle with cousin Oswiu Oswin had worked closely with Aidan
JARROW	Venerable Bede's church (dedicated 685) and monastery; Jarrow Hall and Bede Museum of the early Christian community; Oldest stained glass. Famous centre of learning
MONKWEARMOUTH	Early Saxon, 7th century monastery
CHESTER-LE-STREET	Former resting place of St Cuthbert; Anchorite Cell. Site of Roman Fort. Saxon building was originally a cathedral, with a huge diocese (Edinburgh - Teesside)
NEWTON HALL/DURHAM/FINCHALE PRIORY	Grave of St Godric (died 1170); Priory ruins.
DURHAM	St Cuthbert

HARTLEPOOL	Hartlepool Abbey founded by Aidan c.640. Current site of St Hilda's Church C12th.
WHITBY	Hilda's monastery. Synod of Whitby 664AD
LASTINGHAM	Chad was Abbot
YORK	Chad was 2nd Abbot
BEVERLEY	"England's grandest church" (1220 -1400) John of Beverley's (640 – 721) grave and shrine.
HUMBER BRIDGE	
BARTON-UPON-HUMBER	<p>Wulfhere also donated land sufficient for fifty families at a place in Lindsey, referred to by Bede as <i>Ad Barwae</i>. This is probably Barrow upon Humber: where an Anglo-Saxon monastery of a later date has been excavated. This was easily reached by river from the Midlands and close to an easy crossing of the River Humber, allowing rapid communication along surviving Roman roads with Lastingham. Chad remained Abbot of Lastingham throughout his life, as well as heading the communities at both Lichfield and Barrow.</p> <p>Birthplace of Chad Varah (priest) 1911, who was named after local Church, and went on to found the Samaritans</p>
HIBALDSTOW	7th century abbey "Holy place of St Hybald", who was a follower of Chad (who was active in the area in 669) (Also nearby site of deserted medieval village of Gainsthorpe)

<p>GAINSBOROUGH</p>	<p>One of the capital cities of Mercia in the Anglo-Saxon period that preceded Danish rule. Place name 1st appears in Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of 1013. "The capital that never was". Named as the capital of England and Denmark for 5 weeks in 1013. Association with King Cnut. First Baptist Meeting Place (1606) based on adult baptism and rejection of formal liturgy John Smyth (former Anglican priest) Gainsborough Old Hall. 1460 -1480</p>
<p>LITTLEBOROUGH</p>	<p>Site of the Roman town of Segelocum or Agelocum.</p>
<p><i>Marston</i></p>	<p><i>Roman way station, just before roman road crossed the Trent.</i></p>
<p>SOUTHWELL</p>	<p>Early Minster with former baptismal pool, now buried under the floor of Southwell Minster. Saxon Angel carving. Minster is founded on the site of a Roman villa stop the Minster also had the relics of an obscure saint from the Saxon era, St Edburga of Repton, who died around 700</p>
<p>BREEDON on-the-HILL</p>	<p>8th/9th century Saxon sculptures and possible saint's grave. The Breedon Angel, a robed figure giving a blessing, dates from around 800. As the carvings demonstrate there was an important Christian centre here. The patron saint of the church is St Hardulph, who may have been hermit and lived at the caves at Ingleby, or may</p>

	even have been an early Saxon king.
INGLEBY	Hermit caves, a monolithic church carved out of a Riverside cave. Possibly inhabited by St Hardulph (6th/7th century).
REPTON	Former shrine of St Wystan (a murdered prince). Intact Saxon crypt chapel. Important place of pilgrimage. Chad's and Mercia's 1st ecclesiastical centre and burial place of Mercian kings. For a short time, Repton was the centre of Christianity in the Midlands, until Lichfield was chosen as the bishop's seat in 669.
BURTON-ON-TRENT	Home of St Werburgh
LICHFIELD	