

ART. XV.—*Bewley Castle*. By the Rev. JAMES WILSON, M.A., and Sir EDMUND T. BEWLEY, M.A., LL.D.

*Read at Penrith, August 28th, 1902.*

PART I.—THE NAME OF THE BISHOP'S MANOR OF BEWLEY BEFORE 1300. By the Rev. J. WILSON.

ON the west of the river Eden, not far from Appleby, is situated the manor of Bewley, where the Bishops of Carlisle resided from time to time for a period of two centuries or more. The manor house was called "Bellus Locus" as early as 1250.\* In the fifteenth century, Beaulieu, the French equivalent, was in general use; at a later period Bewley Castle was introduced, and is the name best known at the present day. Nothing has been added to the early history of the manor or the manor-house since Sir Daniel Fleming wrote in 1671 that "Buly-castle [was] so called from its being built by or belonging to John Buly [Builly or Buisli], whose daughter Idonea was married to Robert de Veteriponte, first Baron of Westmoreland. It doth now belong to the Bishop of Carlisle, enjoyed by S<sup>r</sup> Chr. Musgrave as a lessee."† This account has been reproduced in the county histories,‡ and has been accepted with more or less diffidence by all the writers who have had occasion to refer to the place. Though Chancellor Ferguson accepted the "Buly" legend, and illustrated in connection with the manor

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\* Bishop Silvester de Everdon executed two deeds at Bellus Locus in 1250 with the following subscription:—"Datum apud Bellum locum in Westmeria die Jovis proximo ante festum sancti Georgij, anno domini millesimo cco quinquagesimo, Pontificatus nostri anno tercio."—*Cotton MS.*, Tiberius C. xii., ff. 326, 326b.

† *A Description of Westmorland in 1671*, p. 27, ed. Sir G. F. Duckett.

‡ *Nicolson and Burn*, i., 456; *Hoagson*, p. 144; *Whellan*, p. 805; Dr. Taylor, *Old Manorial Halls*, pp. 118-122.

house the seal and counter-seal of the John de Builli mentioned in the Fleming narrative, he added that "nothing was at present known of the history of Buley Castle, or how the See of Carlisle acquired it."\* With equal hesitancy Archdeacon Prescott dealt with the story, wisely entering a caveat by way of warning that he had "found no real authority for the statement."† As Robert de Veteriponte had seisin of John de Builly's lands in 1213 in right of his wife Idonea, John's daughter and heir,‡ we have an approximate date for the alleged building and naming of Bewley Castle in compliment to his wife's family. If such a theory happened to become a well-established fact, it would be, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary incidents on record. But the improbability of the story is obvious. It is a pure guess without a shadow of foundation. John de Builly was a well-known Yorkshire baron, and had no property in Westmorland. There is no evidence that the manor of Bewley was ever in the possession of Robert de Veteriponte, not even as lord of the barony of Appleby; for it will be my endeavour to show that it belonged to the church of Carlisle long before Robert's day, and was therefore held in frankalmoin without any secular service whatever.

While Sir Edmund Bewley's book on *The Bewleys of Cumberland* was passing through the press, its distinguished author happened to call my attention to the improbable nature of the current theory. In his opinion, the early history of Bewley called for a critical review, in the hope that some historical evidence might be found to dispel the mystery which surrounded the place. In the course of correspondence, Sir Edmund threw out the suggestion "that it would have been quite natural for a

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\* *These Transactions*, viii., 413-15.

† *Register of Wetherhal*, pp. 62-3.

‡ *Close Roll*, 15 John, m. 5 (i., 136b, Record Commission).

Bishop of Carlisle to give the name of Beaulieu to one of the possessions of his See," as "Beaulieu was a favourite name for monastic and ecclesiastical possessions, and about 1264 the prior of Durham gave the name of Beaulieu to the manor-house of the convent in the parish of Billingham." Seeing that a similar process took place at my own door in the episcopal manor of Dalston, where the manor-house was called Rosa, la Rose, or the Rose from an early period, it occurred to me as not impossible that Bellus Locus, according to a peculiar usage in ecclesiastical nomenclature, which will be explained by Sir Edmund Bewley, might have been gradually applied to the manor as well as the manor-house, and might ultimately lead to the extinction of the original name. I venture to think I shall be able to prove that such a change did take place. My statement is that the original name of the manor was Fithnenin,\* or one of its phonetic variants—a name which it retained in non-ecclesiastical documents till the close of the thirteenth century, when the adopted name of Bellus Locus, Beaulieu, or Bewley, came into general use for the Bishop's residential manor in Westmorland.

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\* Mr. Collingwood, our Editor, writing to me on the etymology of Fithnenin, says:—"Now that you say the last syllable is pretty certain, I suggest as a possible explanation that *Fit-vynnin* means 'cultivated meadow (near water),' from Icelandic *Fit* (fem.), 'meadow (near water),' and from an old form of the passive participle feminine from *vinna*, to 'win or cultivate.' This does not quite give the 'e' in *venin*, but it suits the site fairly well, and gives a name which is in harmony with the farming origin of most place-names hereabouts. This seems much more likely than *nennin*, 'active, doing good work,' which is a poetical word, the *Dictionary* says, though not impossible." Mr. Collingwood also points out such local place-names as Mint's *feet* (Kendal), Colwith *feet*, Fitz (Keswick and Cockermouth), and Fittes in Salkeld (*Reg. Wetherhal*, p. 373) in illustration of the first syllable of the name. Nobody who knows the paleographical difficulties of 'v' and 'n' will impugn the suggestion that the name may be read as *Fithvenin*. The editors of Dugdale (*Monasticon*, vi., 144) have printed "Fithvenni"; Chancellor Ferguson interpreted Todd's *Notitia* (p. 17) in the same form, but Todd got his reading from the first edition of Dugdale, and not from manuscript; the Record Commission, not an infallible authority, has adopted "Fytneyn," "Fytneyn," and "Fiteum" (*Placita de Q. W.*, p. 794; *Cal. Rot. Chart.*, pp. 119, 127). There can be no doubt that the final letters of the word are "in" or "yn," as will be seen from the name-form in Appendix, Nos. iv., v. My record agent in London agrees with me that the form I have followed in this article can be upheld, but Mr. Collingwood is well justified on etymological grounds in suggesting *Fithvenin*.

In order that there may be no mistake in my estimation of the evidence upon which the statement is based, it has been thought advisable to add the documents in an Appendix. In that case few words will be needed to show their relevance. The series of documents must tell its own tale. In the first place, we learn from a glance at the Ordnance map that the geographical situation of Bewley exactly corresponds with the territorial position of Fithnenin, as described in the grant made by Ucthred de Botelton with the consent of Adam his heir to the church of Carlisle—"Fithnenin, scilicet, terram que fuit in calumpnia inter Boolton et Colleby."\* Had we no other evidence, the identity of the place under different names would be difficult to dispute. But the subsequent history of ecclesiastical property on this side of the river Eden will admit of no other alternative. The third part of the vill of Colebi was granted to the canons regular of Carlisle in 1198 by William de Colebi at the annual rent of a pair of spurs or six pence at the market of Carlisle.† This moiety of Colebi, together with Fithnenin, must have been allotted to the Bishop of Carlisle in the first great division of ecclesiastical property between the priory and the bishopric, which took place when Hugh de Beaulieu was Bishop. Though I cannot at present produce the schedules of the first division, there can be little doubt that such was the case, as Colebi and Fithnenin are often found among the Bishop's possessions in subsequent years; and, in fact, they constituted the only real property of value he possessed in Westmorland. Fithnenin, as we learn from Ucthred's charter, was an entire territorial unit, and in this respect was different from Colebi, of which only a portion was alienated to ecclesiastical uses—viz., one carucate and seven bovates, the extent of which was afterwards set out as the third part of the vill.‡

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\* Appendix I.

† Appendix II.

‡ Appendix III.

If we turn to the history of Fithnenin we meet with the manor on various occasions in possession of the Bishops of Carlisle. Though it was conceded to the church or priory at a date when there was no Bishop—let us say about 1170—yet after the division of the priory property, which took place at various dates (by a rough calculation) between 1220 and 1250, the lands of the church in question were eventually awarded to the bishopric. Nothing can be more certain than this hypothesis. In 1290 King Edward I. conceded to Bishop Ralf de Irton the right of free warren “in all the demesne lands at his manor of Fytenenyn in the county of Westmorland.”\* His successor, Bishop Halton, was summoned in 1292 to declare by what warrant he claimed free warren, gallows, goods of felons, and other feudal privileges “in his manor of Fytenenyn;” but, as the Bishop pleaded the King’s charter mentioned above, his claim to warren was sustained, though his claim to the other privileges was disallowed.† Two years later—that is, in 1294—the same King granted to Bishop Halton “all the liberties which the said Bishop claimed to have in Fitnenin in the county of Westmorland.”‡

But where is the identity of Fithnenin with Bellus Locus? Apart from the fact of the residence of the Bishops at the place with the latter name, we have an important link which makes the evidence complete and incontrovertible. About the time that proceedings were going on in the King’s Courts with respect to the manorial privileges of Fithnenin, we happen to gain the required guidance from a rental of the possessions of the bishopric made by the custodians of the temporalities during the vacancy of the See after the death of Bishop Irton in 1292, in which the Westmorland estates are scheduled under the heads of Bellus Locus and

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\* Appendix IV.

† Appendix V.

‡ Appendix VI.

Colleby.\* As the name of Fithnenin has not been found after 1300, I have not thought it necessary to add more documents to the Appendix, in which the episcopal manor is invariably described as *Bellus Locus* or *Beaulieu*, the title by which the manor-house or Bishop's residence had been previously known. But it may be taken that such was the designation in general use, as far as I have noticed, from the above-named date to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII.

That there might be no mistake about the conclusiveness of my contention, I submitted my notes, as well as the documents on which I relied, to the judgment of Sir Edmund Bewley, whose opinion as an expert on the value of evidence is so deserving of respect that I am emboldened to shelter under his high authority my own weakness in presenting the facts of the case. This is what he says:—"I think you have clearly established the identity of Fithnenin with what was subsequently known as the manor of Beaulieu or Bewley. The Crown grant of 22 Edward I., coupled with the accounts of the revenues of the See of Carlisle during the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Irton, seem to me to put the matter beyond all doubt. The grant referred to shows that Fithnenin was still a portion of the temporalities of the See of Carlisle after the accession of Bishop Halton, but if Fithnenin was not the same as *Bellus Locus* it would necessarily have appeared in the accounts of the receipts and expenses during the vacancy of the See. Fithnenin walks off the scene, and *Bellus Locus* comes on, but it is only a change of dress. The successors of Bishop Halton could not have alienated Fithnenin. I do not think it is necessary to include in the appendix of documents any instrument relating to *Bellus Locus* or *Beaulieu* of later date than 1300."

In the case of Dalston, the ancient name of the manor was retained side by side with *Rosa*, the name of the

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\* Appendix VII.

manor-house, though in the usage of later centuries it is a debatable question whether the manor-house had not eclipsed the name of the manor and transferred the original name to the barony of Dalston of which the manor was a parcel, for the "manerium de Rosa" or the "manerium de Roos" is of constant occurrence in ecclesiastical writings. But there was no ancient parish of Fithnenin embracing the manor like that of Dalston to preserve the name in spite of the prevailing custom. It seems to have been a disputed piece of land claimed alike by the townships of Bolton and Colby. We can well understand the continuance of Fithnenin as the name of the manor in documents which record the dealings of the Bishops with the King and his Courts. The lawyers would have nothing to do with the fanciful names applied by ecclesiastical personages to their possessions. The place was called Fithnenin in the title-deeds of the See, and as a matter of course that would be the name recognised and preserved by the Courts. In purely local transactions, *Bellus Locus* would be adopted as the name more familiar to the Bishop's officers.

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## APPENDIX.

### I.

Henricus, dei gratia, Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitannie et comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis francis et Anglis tocius Anglie, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Kaerleolensis et canonicis ibidem deo seruientibus donacionem quam Rex Henricus avus meus fecit eis de piscaria una et molendino uno faciendo super pontem Hedene ubi voluerint in competenti loco super terram suam. Ita ut exclusa ex alia parte sit super terram meam. Concedo eciam eis et confirmo omnes donaciones que eis rationabiliter facte sunt vel fierent secundum testimonium cartarum donatorum.

Ex dono Regis Scocie unam carrugatam terre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in Hachetwisel, illam, scilicet, quam pater Ailsi habuit et tenuit sicut carta ipsius Regis testatur.

Ex dono Waldevi filij Gospatrich. ecclesiam de Espatric cum carrugata terre et omnibus pertinentiis suis. Et unam mansuram iuxta ecclesiam sancti Cuthberti in Karleolo.

Ex dono eiusdem Waldevi ecclesiam de Crosseby cum carrugata terre et omnibus decimis et omnibus que ad illam ecclesiam pertinent usque ad aquam Alne et capellam sancti Nicholai supra mare, cum terra que circa capellam iacet et decimam Alletuscium.

Ex dono Alani filij Waldevi parvam Crosseby iuxta Scaddebothes sitam cum terris et herbagiis in planis et pascuis et aquis et omnibus predictae Crosseby iure pertinentibus et per easdem diuisas et tenuras per quas Willelmus filius Bald' tenuit.

Ex dono eiusdem Alani ecclesiam de Yreby in terris et decimis et omnibus rebus eidem ecclesie pertinentibus et sextam partem ville de Yreby, scilicet, Langethweit et Scaethweit et alios thweites qui pertinent ad Langethweit et totam tenuram Aldredi filij Gamel in terra et bosco et planis et pascuis.

Ex dono Waldevi filij Alani maiorem Crosseby cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam eis divisit.\*

Ex dono Randulfi de Lindeseia totam terram quam habuit predictus Randulfus in Artureth et totam terram suam de Loretuna cum molendino et cum omnibus pertinentiis eiusdem terre.

Ex dono Gospatrici filij Orm† ecclesiam de Caldebeth cum omnibus sibi adiacentibus et hospitem domum de Caldebeth cum omnibus pertinentiis suis secundum quod carte eiusdem Gospatrici testantur.

Ex dono eiusdem Gospatrici totam terram quam Aculfus de eo tenuit iuxta flemyngeby inter duas valles cum bosco et pastura et omnibus aliis rebus predictae ville pertinentibus.

Ex dono Radulfi Engainne et heredum eius totam Henricheby cum molendino et omnibus predictae ville pertinentibus et omnibus libertatibus secundum quod carta eius testatur.

Ex dono Willelmi Engainne quatuor salinas inter Burth et Drum-bogh et medietatem terre sue de Scadebothes et medietatem redditus Alleccium et infra ciuitatem Kaerleoli mansuram unam quam Reginaldus faber de eo tenuit.

Ex dono Hugonis de Morevilla duas bovatas terre in Mebrunne scilicet triginta et duas acras in agro eiusdem ville et pratum ad capita suarum segetum et communem pasturam animalibus hominum suorum et quasdā domos cumcroftis quas habuerunt in diebus Walleui secundum testimonium carte ipsius Hugonis.

Ex dono Johannis de Morevilla et heredis sui dimidiam carrugatam terre in Crekestoc et quatuor acras apud Tympaurun.

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\* This word is *divisit* in the manuscript, but it is apparently a clerical error for *dimisit*.

† Dugdale has read this word as "Crinan" to the bewilderment of many persons.

*Ex dono Vcthredi et Ade heredis sui, fithnenin, scilicet, terram que fuit in calumpnia inter Boolton et Colleby et communem pasturam et omnia aisiamenta.*

Ex dono Ranulfi filij Walteri unam carrugatam terre in Stainton cum duabus mansionibus quas Ivo filius Forni et Agnes uxor eius et Walterus pater eius in perpetuam elemosinam eis dederunt et totam terram illam quam tenent in Tympaurun de donacione Theobaldi de Dacre et illam terram quam Gilbertus Aculf et heredes sui eis dederunt de sua dominica mensa que pertinet ad Tympaurun et terram que fuit circa Burun Arthuri in Kaerlelol iuxta mansionem Canonicorum.

Ex dono Hugonis de Morevilla terram illam quam Halth le Malchael et Eva uxor eius dederunt illis in elemosinam apud Crachethorp iuxta ripam de Trutebeth, scilicet, quindecim acras et pratium de terra Crakethorp in Elrether super ripas de Hedene et de Trutebeth ubi sunt predicte aque.

Ex dono Umfridi Malchael totam terciam partem ecclesie de Louther sicut carta eius testatur.

Ex dono Ade Aculf terram illam totam quam tenuerunt Canonici in Tympauron de donacione Theobaldi avi sui et illam terram quam pater suus Gilbertus et mater sua Gerild eis dederunt de dominica mensa sua.

Ex dono Roberti de Vauls unam carrugatam terre de dominio suo in Hatton et comunem pasturam et alia aisiamenta sua communiter cum hominibus suis in eadem villa quanta ad unam carrugatam terre pertinuerint.

Ex dono eiusdem Roberti ecclesiam de Hettona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis secundum quod carta eius testatur.

Ex dono Willelmi Decani de Kaerleolo terram illam extra murum quam eis dedit scilicet tres acras et mansuram unam infra murum Kaerleoli.

Ex dono Ade filij Vcthredi duas bovatas terre in Talentyr.

Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicta ecclesia Kaerleolensis et Canonici in ea deo seruientes omnes predictas donaciones et alias, que eis racionabiliter facte sunt vel fierent, habeant et teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre et plenarie et honorifice, in ecclesiis et capellis et decimis et terris, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis et stagnis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis locis et aliis rebus ad eos pertinentibus cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis sicut eis concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi. Testibus, Henrico Rege filio meo, H: Episcopo Dunelm. Johanne Decano Sarum. Galfrido, Nicholao, Rogero, capellanis, Willelmo filio Aldel, dapifero, Ranulfo de Glanvill, Hugone de Creissi, Reginaldo de Luci, Willelmo malo vicino,

Roberto de Stutevill, Willelmo de Stutevill, Thoma Bardulf, Gerardo de Canvilla, apud Notingeham.”\*

## II.

Canonici Regulares Sancte Marie de Carduil [reddunt comptum de] dimidia marca ut scribatur in magno Rotulo quod Willelmus de Colebi recognouit coram Baronibus de Scaccario quod dedit et concessit eis unam Carrucatum terre in Colebi que jacet iuxta terram Ade filii Roberti, et sex Bovatas, duas scilicet Bovatas Ade filii Roberti, et alias duas Bovatas Willelmi filii Elwini, tercias duas Bovatas Alani filii Roberti, septimam Bovatam vctredi, et terciam partem Molendini predicte ville, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime sue et antecessorum et successorum suorum, liberam et quietam ab omni seruitio seculari et exactione. In pratis, in pascuis et aliis aisiamentis, libertatibus et pertinentiis, faciendo seruitium Regis, scilicet, terciam partem diuidie marce: reddendo annuatim ei vel heredibus suis duo calcaria ad Nundinas Carleoli vel sex denarios.†

## III.

[Jurati] dicunt etiam quod villa de Kollebi est escaeta Domini Regis per mortem Willelmi Britoni pro defectu heredis unde canonici de Carduil tenent tertiam partem ex dono predicti Willelmi et uxor ipsius Willelmi tertiam partem in dotem et tertia pars est in manu Regis sed nesciunt quantum valet terra.‡

\* Dugdale's text of this very important charter, taken from the Patent Roll of 22 Richard II. (*Monasticon*, vi., 144), is corrupt in several particulars and wants the testing clauses. The text given above is embodied by *Inspeximus* in an original charter of 6 Edward III., now in the writer's custody. It has an impression of the broad seal in green wax, attached with tags of white and green silk. From the witnesses it will be seen that the date of the confirmation by Henry II. lies between 1170, when young Henry, the King's son, was crowned (*Hoveden*, ii., 4-5), and December 14th, 1175, when John, dean of Salisbury, was consecrated Bishop of Norwich (Stubbs, *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, p. 49, new ed.). As the King was at Nottingham in the first week in August, 1175 (*Benedict Abbas*, i., 94), that is probably the date of the charter here given. The official description of this charter is *Charter Roll*, 6 Edw. iii., pt. i., No. 30, but the enrolment is not so full as the original. The grant of Fithnenin to the church of Carlisle by Ucthred, known elsewhere as Ucthred de Botelton, must have taken place some years before 1175.

† The date of this payment by the canons of Carlisle is 1197 or 1198, and the extract is taken from the Pipe Roll of 9 Richard I. (*Pipe Rolls of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham*, p. 180, ed. J. Hodgson Hinde). This William de Colebi was also a benefactor of the monks of Wetheral, whereon Archdeacon Prescott has written an interesting note (*Register of Wetherhal*, p. 392). Adam, son of Uctred de Botelton, was a witness to William's charter.

‡ The *Coram Rege* Roll, from which the record of this plea is taken, is usually ascribed to 11 John or 1209-10, but more recent study dates it in 2 John or 1200-1201. The Record Commission has espoused the later date (*Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 67a).

## IV.

Et Archiep̄is et c̄ salm̄. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta n̄ra confirmasse ven̄abili p̄ri Raðo Karlioleñ Ep̄o, qđ ip̄e et successores sui Ep̄i Karlioleñ imp̄petuū h̄eant libam warena-  
nam in oibz dñicis t̄ris suis apud Mañia sua de Dalstoñ et  
Lynstok̄ in Coñ Cumb. et in oibz dñicis t̄ris suis apud  
Mañiū suū de Fytenenyn in Coñ Westm̄t. et in oibz dñicis  
t̄ris suis apud Mañiū suū de Horncast̄r in Coñ Lin̄c. Dum  
tamen t̄re ille nō sint infra metas foreste n̄re. Ita qđ nullus  
intret t̄ras illas ad fugand̄ in eis ūl ad aliquid capieud̄, quod  
ad warena-  
nam p̄tineat sine licēcia et voluntate ip̄ius Ep̄i ūl  
successor̄ suor̄ sup forisf̄curam n̄ram decem libraz. Quare  
volum̄ et firmiū p̄cipim̄ p̄ nob̄ et heredibz n̄ris, qđ p̄d̄cus Ep̄us  
& successores sui imp̄petuū h̄eant libam warena-  
nam in oibz  
dñicis t̄ris suis p̄d̄cis. Dum tamen et c̄ sicut p̄i c̄m est.  
Hiis testibz ven̄abilibz p̄ribz. J. Wyntoñ R. Bath̄ ū et  
Welleñ Cancellario n̄ro et A. Dunolmeñ Ep̄is. Wilto de  
Valen̄c auunclo n̄ro. Edmundo Coñ Cornubie Cons̄ n̄ro.  
Gilbto de Clare Coñ Glouc̄ et Hertford̄. Henrico de Lacy  
Coñ Lin̄c. Ottone de Grandisono. Roðto de Tibotot et  
aliis.

Dať apud Westm̄. xx. die Iuñ.\*

## V.

Episcopus Karliolensis summonitus fuit ad respondendum domino Regi quo warranto clamat habere liberam warena-  
nam in omnibus  
dominicis terris suis in manerio suo de Fytenenyn, weyf, infangene-  
thef, utfangenethef, furcas, catalla fugitivorum et dampnatorum et  
aliorum felonum hominum suorum et esse quietus de communibus  
finibus et amerciamētis comitatus et sectis comitatum et wapen-  
tachiārum pro se et hominibus suis de manerio predicto. Et quod  
homines sui de manerio predicto non ponantur coram Justiciariis  
domini Regis in assisis juratis et recognicionibus in comitatu pre-  
dicto et habere amerciamēta sua et hominum suorum in quibus  
cunque curiis Regis fuerint amerciatī. Et quod ipse et homines  
sui de manerio predicto quieti sint de eschāpio latronum . . . .  
pro diss' . . . . adjudicatis, theolonio, passagio, pontagio,

\* *Charter Roll*, 18 Edw. i., No. 39.

lestagio, stallagio, conductu thesauri domini Regis et reparacione poncium, domorum, murorum, fossatorum, calcetorum, vivariorum, stagnorum, clausura pareorum et operacionibus castellorum. Et quod nullus Vicecomes, Constabularius vel alius Ballivus domini Regis ingrediatur feoda sua de manerio predicto ad summonenda attachiamenta et districciones faciendas. Et quo waranto clamat habere emendas assise panis et cervisie fracte in manerio predicto que ad coronam et dignitatem domini Regis pertinent sine licencia et voluntate ipsius domini Regis et progenitorum suorum Regum Anglie etc.

Et Episcopus per attornatum suum venit. Et clamat warennam sicut in brevi continetur per cartam domini Regis nunc datam anno regni suo decimo octavo per quam concessit et confirmavit Radulfo Karliolensi Episcopo predecessori istius Episcopi quod ipse et successores sui imperpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis apud manerium suum de Hornecastre in comitatu Lincolnensi dum tamen terre ille non sint infra metas foreste domini Regis etc. Clamat eciam habere weyf, catalla fugitivorum et dampnatorum et aliorum felonum hominum suorum et omnes alias libertates sicut in brevi continetur preterquam infangenthef, utfangenethef, furcas, et emendas assise panis et cervisie fracte per cartam domini Henrici Regis patris domini Regis nunc datam anno regni sui quinquagesimo quinto per quam confirmavit aliam cartam suam datam anno regni sui quintodecimo per quam priorem cartam concessit cuidam Waltero quondam Episcopo Karliolensi et successoribus suis imperpetuum omnes predictas libertates simul cum aliis etc. Et tali waranto clamat ipse omnes predictas libertates etc. alias libertates ad presens non clamat etc.

Et Willelmus Inge qui sequitur pro domino Regi petit quod inquiretur qualiter predictus Episcopus usus est predictis libertatibus etc.

Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod nec predictus Episcopus nec predecessores sui unquam usi fuerunt predictis libertatibus quas predictus Episcopus modo clamat nisi warennam tam quousque jam duobus annis elapsis quod predecessoribus suis detulit Vicecomes hic quoddam breve quod ipse permetteret predictum Episcopum habere libertates suas juxta tenorem confirmationis predicti Henrici Regis patris etc. Et quia in eadem confirmatione compertum est quod dominus Henricus Rex confirmavit predecessori predicti Episcopi predictas libertates suas adjunxit ista verba, sicut libertatibus illis rationabiliter usus fuerit, et per veredictum predictae jurate convictum est quod nec predictus Episcopus nec predecessores sui predicti predictis libertatibus rationabiliter usi sunt. Constitutum est quod predictae libertates capiantur in

manum domini Regis ad voluntatem ipsius domini Regis etc. Et Episcopus in misericordia pro falso clamio etc.\*

## VI.

¶ Iohe Eþo Karþ.—& Archieþis ⁊ c̄ salm. Sciatis qđ cum nos in Curia nra coram dilcis ⁊ fid nris Hugone de Cressingh<sup>a</sup>m ⁊ sociis suis Justiç nris vltio itiniantibz in Coñ Combert. p̄ consideracõm eiusdem Curie recupauim<sup>o</sup> vsus venhabile prem Joþem Eþm Karþi, quatuor Mesuagia, qual vigiti ⁊ duas acras þre, vnũ molendinũ ⁊ sexagita ⁊ quindecĩ solidatas ⁊ vnã denaratam reddit<sup>o</sup> cum ptiñ in suburbio Karþi ⁊ Dalstoñ vt ius nrm. Nos p̄ salute anime nre ⁊ anime clare memorie Alianore quondam Regine Angt consortis nre ⁊ animarum antecessoz ⁊ heredũ nroz, dedimus ⁊ cõcessim<sup>o</sup> ⁊ hac carta nra confirmavim<sup>o</sup> p̄ nob ⁊ heredibz nris eidem Eþo ⁊ ecclie sue be Marie Karþi omia p̄dicta Mesuagia, þrã, Molendinũ ⁊ redditũ cum omibz ptiñ suis. Tenenda ⁊ henda eidem Eþo ⁊ successoribz suis Eþis Karþi ⁊ ecclie sue p̄dçe vt de ptiñ Manerii sui de Dalstoñ cũ omibus libtatibz ad idem manũm spectantibz. Concessim<sup>o</sup> eciam ⁊ reddidim<sup>o</sup>, p̄ nob ⁊ heredibz nris, p̄fato Eþo omnes libtates quas idem Eþus clamavit hre in Fitnenin in Coñ Westm̄land p̄ cartas p̄genitoz nroz quondã Regũ Angt ⁊ quas vsus eundẽ Eþm in Curia nra coram p̄fatis Justiciañ nris in Itinle suo in eodẽ Coñ Westm̄l p̄ considacõm eiusdem Curie similil<sup>o</sup> recupauim<sup>o</sup>. Ita qđ idem Eþs ⁊ successores sui eþi dci loci libtates illas heant, ⁊ eis vtantur ⁊ gaudeant imppetuũ. Qare volum<sup>o</sup> ⁊ firmit<sup>o</sup> p̄cipim<sup>o</sup> p̄ nob ⁊ hedibz nris qđ p̄dçus Eþus ⁊ successores sui Eþi loci p̄dçi heant ⁊ teneant p̄dça mesuagia, þram, molendinũ ⁊ redditum cũ omibz ptiñ suis vt de p̄tinenciis manerii p̄dçi cum omnibz libtatibz ad idem manũm spectantibz in libam ⁊ puram elemosinam et qđ omes libtates predictas quas vsus p̄dçm

\* *Placita de Quo Waranto*, p. 794, Record Commission. This plea should be compared with other pleas of the same date about the Cumberland property of the Bishop of Carlisle (*Ibid.*, pp. 112-3, 124-5).

Epm̄ in Curia n̄ra coram p̄fatis Justiciariis n̄ris in itin̄e suo in Com̄ p̄d̄co Westm̄t̄ recupauim̄<sup>o</sup>, h̄eant t̄ eis gaudeant t̄ vtantur imp̄petuū sicut p̄d̄c̄m est. Hiis testibz ven̄abilibz p̄ribz. A. Dunelm̄. J. Wyntoñ t̄ W. Bathoñ t̄ Wel̄t Ep̄s. Wilto de Valencia auunculo n̄ro, Henř de Lacy Comite Liuč, Walto de Bello Campo Senescallo Hospicii n̄ri, Guibo de Thornetoñ. Joh̄e de Metingham, Robo de Hertford, Ričo de Bosco t̄ aliis. Dař p̄ manū B̄ apud Westm̄, q̄nto die Decembř.\*

## VII.

Epat<sup>o</sup> Karlioř.—Computus eořdem Exc̄c̄ de exitibz Epat̄us Karli sede vacante p̄ mortem Rađi de Irretoñ quondam eiusdem loci Ep̄i a die Ven̄is p̄x<sup>a</sup> post festum s̄ci Mathie Ap̄li, anno B̄. B̄. E. xx<sup>o</sup> usqz xviii diem Junii p̄x seq̄n̄ anteq̄ lib̄ tempalia Epat̄us pred̄ci Johi de Halgtoñ nūc eiusdem loci Ep̄o per b̄re B̄ patens.

Dalstoñ.—Idem ř com̄m de vj li. xvij s. ob. q̄. de redd̄ ass̄io Baronie de Dalstoñ de řio Pasche. Et de Lx s. p xl acř řre locat̄e seminand̄ cum auena p̄ idem tempus. Et de lvj s. iij đ. de xj skep̄ j wyndel farine auene de exitu Molendioř de Dalstoñ t̄ Nouo Molendio p̄ idem tempus sicut q̄t̄ in R<sup>o</sup> de p̄tičlis quem lib̄ in Tho. Et de xvij s. de iij skep̄ iij est̄r Brasei de exitu p̄d̄coř Molendioř p̄ idem tempus. Et de xv s. de fir<sup>a</sup> molendinarioř existenciū in d̄cis Molendinis p̄ idem tempus. Et de xiiij s. de fir<sup>a</sup> Molend̄i de Cumbdale p̄ idem tempus. Et de Cv s. de Recognicōe tenenciū ibidem tempe seisie B̄. Et de xxvij s. iij đ. de finibz t̄ plit̄e t̄ p̄quis Cuř ibidem p̄ idem tempus.

S<sup>a</sup> xxj li. xj. s. vij. đ. ob. q̄.—Sm<sup>a</sup> Recepte xxj li. xj s. vij đ. ob. q̄.

Lynstok̄e.—Idem ř 9poř de viij s. xj đ. de redditu ass̄io ibidem p̄ idem tempus. Et de xiiij s. vj đ. de redd̄

\* *Charter Roll*, 22 Edw. i., pt. ii., No. 35.

assio tenenč Wilfi de Karliō t Isab Relicte Stephi de Gartoñ in Crosseby iux<sup>a</sup> Lynstokę. Et de xv s. de piscar aque de Edene p idem tempus. Et de xxxj s. de xxj acř Ľre de đnicę poš ad fir<sup>m</sup> p idem tempus sicut 9t<sup>r</sup> in R<sup>o</sup> de ptičlis. Et de xxv s. v đ. de vč. skepř j strakę farine auene de exitu Molendi de Broumskayt venditę p idem tempus. Et de xvj s. viij đ. de iiij skepř ij estř Braš de exitu eiusdem Molendi venditę p idem tempus. Et de vj s. viij đ. de recogñ tenenč ibidem p idem tempus. Et de xij s. iiij đ. de pñtis t pquis Cuř ibidem p idem tempus.

S<sup>a</sup> vj li. xš. vj đ.—Sm<sup>a</sup> Recepte vj li. x š. vj đ.

Eskpatrike t Ukmaneby.—Idem ř compoč de xliiij s. de redditu assio de Eskpat'kę t Uncmaneby p idem temp<sup>o</sup>. Et de xij s. iiij đ de xx acř Ľre de đnič poš ad fir<sup>m</sup> sicut 9t<sup>r</sup> in R<sup>o</sup> de ptičlis. Et de vj đ. de Ouis de redd ibidem p idem tempus. Et de vj s. viij đ. de recogñ tenenciū ibidem p idem tempus. Et de xvj đ. de pñtis t pquis Cuř ibidem p idem tempus.

S<sup>a</sup> lxx s. x đ.—Sm<sup>a</sup>. Recepte lxx s. x đ.

Penreth.—Idem ř 9poč de xvij s. de redd assio de Penreth p idem tempus. Et de xij s. ij đ. de đnicis affirñ ibidem p idem tempus, sicut 9t<sup>r</sup> in R<sup>o</sup> de ptičlis. Et de Cvj s. viij đ de Lana de dec<sup>a</sup> ibidem vendiř p idem temp<sup>o</sup> sič 9t<sup>r</sup> ibidem. Et de xlj s. iij đ. de  $\frac{xx}{iiij}$ . xix. agñ. de decima ibidem venditę sicut 9t<sup>r</sup> ibidem. Et de v s. de Recogñ tenenciū ibidem p idem tempus.

S<sup>a</sup> ix li. iij s. j đ.—Sm<sup>a</sup> Recepte ix li. iij s. j đ.

Bell<sup>o</sup> Loc<sup>o</sup> [Colleby cancelled in MS.].—Et de x s. de redd assio de Colleby ibidem p idem tempus. Et de xlij s. de đnič poš ad fir<sup>m</sup> ibidem p idem tempus sicut 9t<sup>r</sup> ibidem. Et de iiij s. iij đ. de Ľcia pte Molendi ibidem p idem tempus. Et de v s. de Recogñ tenenciū ibidem p idem temp<sup>o</sup>. Et de ij s. vj đ. de pñtis t pquis Cuř ibidem p idem tempus.

S<sup>a</sup> lxiij s. ix đ.—Sm<sup>a</sup> Recepte lxiij s. ix đ.

Sm<sup>a</sup> tocius Recepte Ep̄atus p̄d̄ci xliij li. xiiij s. ix d. ob q̄d̄r.

Mise.—Idem comput̄ in vadiis vni<sup>o</sup> foresta<sup>r</sup> t̄ vni<sup>o</sup> p̄ca<sup>r</sup> t̄ vni<sup>o</sup> s̄uient̄e custodientis Maneriū de Dalsto<sup>n</sup> p̄ xv sept̄s iij dies quo<sup>z</sup> quifit capit p̄ diem j d.—xviiij s. Et in Repacōe Molendio<sup>z</sup> ibidem p̄ idem tempus iij s. vj d. Et in vadiis vni<sup>o</sup> hōis custodient̄e Maneriū de Lynstok̄e p̄ idem tempus ij s. Et in repacōe Molend̄i eiusdem p̄ idem tempus ix d. Et in stip̄n̄ vni<sup>o</sup> hōis custodient̄e Maneriū de Eskpatrik̄e p̄ idem tempus ij s. Et in stip̄n̄ vni<sup>o</sup> c̄fici colligent̄e dec<sup>a</sup>m Lane t̄ aḡn̄ in pochia de Penreth p̄ iij sept̄s, ij s. xi d. o. sicut 9<sup>t</sup> ibidem. Et in iij vlnis Caneuaci p̄ lana inuoluend̄ empt̄e x d. Et in stip̄n̄ vni<sup>o</sup> s̄uient̄ custod̄ Ma<sup>n</sup>iū de Penreth p̄ idem tempus, ij s. Et in vadiis vni<sup>o</sup> custod̄ Ma<sup>n</sup>iū de Bello Loco p̄ idem tempus, x s.

Sm<sup>a</sup> Misaz̄ xl s. xj d.—Et de<sup>b</sup> xlj li. xiiij s. x d. q̄.

S<sup>a</sup> xl s. xj d.—Et r̄ intra.\*

PART II.—HOW BEWLEY CASTLE ACQUIRED ITS NAME.  
By Sir EDMUND T. BEWLEY.

Mr. Wilson having clearly demonstrated that the lands on which Bewley Castle stood were originally

\* *Ministers' Accounts*, Bundle 1144, No. 13. The accounts of the custodian of the temporalities after the death of Bishop Kirkeby in 1352 may be summarised here. They are headed:—“Particule compoti Ricardi de Hoton custodis temporalium Episcopatus Karliolensis in Com. Cumb. Westm'l et Northumbr. per mortem bone memorie Johannis de Kirkeby nuper Episcopi loci precedentis vacantis et in manu Regis existentis a xxij die Novembris anno regni Regis predicti xxvjo, quo die predictus Episcopus obiit, usque xxijm diem Februarij tunc prox. seq. anno regni eiusdem Regis xxvijo, quo die ipse dominus Rex per breve suum sub magno sigillo precepit prefato Ricardo quod fratri Johanni de Hornecastle clerico Karliolensi temporalia predicta in manu Regis et in custodia

eiusdem Ricardi existencia liberaret, per <sup>xx</sup>iiiij . xi dies.” The sources of revenue in “Cumberland” are then enumerated under the heads of “Manerium de Dalston,” “Manerium de Lynstok,” “Alta Crosseby,” “Askpatrik,” and “Penreth,” with the particulars from each place. The schedule under “Westmorland” may be given in full:—“Bellus Locus. De redditibus et firmis ibidem non respondet eo quod nullus terminus solucionis inde per idem tempus accidebat. De firma molendini ibidem non respondet eo quod omnimodo decasus ante mortem predicti Episcopi. Et de iiij. pro herbagio parci ibidem per tempus predictum. Et de xij. de placitis et perquisitis unius curie tente ibidem infra tempus predictum. Summa, vs.” The *computus* ends with “Northumberland.”—*Ministers' Accounts*, Bundle 1144, No. 14.

known as Fithnenin (or, perhaps, Fithvenin), it is now proposed to discuss the reasons that led to the disuse of the old name, and the adoption of the name of Bellus Locus, Beaulieu, or Bewley. The latter name—whether in its Latin, French, or English form—has almost invariably some monastic or ecclesiastical association, and the connection appears to have arisen originally from circumstances that were almost accidental.

To seek the origin of Beaulieu as a place-name we must travel a thousand miles from the valley of the Eden, and go back in time more than a thousand years.

In A.D. 855, when Aquitaine had still its own king and scarcely acknowledged the suzerainty of Charles the Bald, Rodulfe, Archbishop of Bourges, a son of the Comte de Turenne, founded an abbey in an obscure village of Limousin called Vellinus. The site of the new religious house was in his own domains, in a smiling valley, watered by the Dordogne; and from the beauty of its situation he gave it the name of Bellus Locus—"a fair place"—from which, after various intermediate forms, was ultimately derived the modern Beaulieu (*Cartulaire de l'abbaye de Beaulieu (en Limousin) par Maximin Deloche, p. xiii.*).

The abbey, which was placed under the Benedictine rule, was magnificently endowed by its founder as well as by the Counts of Turenne and neighbouring proprietors, and it received also various benefits and immunities from the sovereigns of Aquitaine. Numerous villages, châteaux, churches, chapels, and oratories came also through the largess of the faithful to increase the patrimony of the community. A number of secondary houses submitting to its rule were administered by monks delegated by the abbot, and ultimately took the name of priories. In the latter half of the tenth century the abbey had attained a very remarkable degree of prosperity, and its possessions extended over Le Bas Limousin (now the department of Corrèze), of which it held almost one-third, and the north

of Quercy (now the department of Lot). It is not surprising, therefore, that Sanctus Petrus de Bello Loco, or St. Pierre de Beaulieu (as the abbey was called), acquired a reputation and influence that extended far and wide.

From the ninth to the twelfth century many other religious houses were founded to which names connected with the nature of the sites were given—for example, Bonus Locus (*Bonlieu*), Clarus Locus (*Clairlieu*), Bellus Mons (*Belmont* and *Beaumont*), Clarus Mons (*Clermont*), Bellus Campus (*Beauchamp*), Bellus Pratus (*Beauprê*), Bella Vallis (*Beauval*), Bona Vallis (*Bonnevalle*), Clara Vallis (*Clairvaux*), Vallis Clausa (*Vaucluse*), Bonus Fons (*Bonnefontaine*), Clarus Fons (*Clairefontaine*), &c. (See *Gallia Christiana*, and *Table Chronologique des diplômes concernant l'histoire de la France, par MM. de Brequigny et Mouchet*, passim).

But though some of these names may be found connected with two or more monastic foundations, Bellus Locus obtained a vogue of quite an exceptional character.

It was specially favoured by the Benedictines, and afterwards by the Cistercians, when they were established as an offshoot of the Benedictine Order in the twelfth century; but in course of time it was adopted by other religious orders.

In 1007 Fulk Nerra, Count of Anjou, on his return from a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, founded a monastery near Loches in Touraine which was named Bellus Locus, and placed under the Benedictine rule (Mabillon, *Annales Ordinis S. Benedicti*, tome iv., p. 195). Sometime between 1026 and 1048 the Benedictine monastery at Waslogium in Argonne, about seven leagues from Verdun, which was a very ancient foundation, assumed the name of Bellus Locus (*Gallia Christiana*, second edition, tome xiii., 1264); and about 1140 the priory of Bellus Locus (Beaulieu) of the Benedictine Order was founded in Bedfordshire as a cell to the monastery of St. Alban's (Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii., p. 274).

In 1141 an abbey called Bellus Locus was founded by the Cistercians in the diocese of Rodez, in what is now the department of Aveyron (*Gallia Christiana*, second edition, tome i., 267); in 1166 the monastery of Bellus Locus of the Cistercian Order was established near Langres, in the diocese of Macon, and department of Haute Marne (*Gallia Christiana*, second edition, tome iv., 845); and in 1204 the abbey of Bellus Locus Regis (Beaulieu) was founded by King John in the New Forest in Hampshire, and was placed under the rule of the Cistercians (Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. v., p. 680).

In the beginning of the twelfth century Eustace, Lord of Fiennes, built the abbey of Bellus Locus near Ambletusa, in the diocese of Boulogne, for the Augustinian Order (*Gallia Christiana*, second edition, tome x., 1614); and Augustinian monasteries bearing the name of Bellus Locus were established in 1124 at Le Mans, and about 1170 at Dinan in Brittany, in the diocese of St. Malo (*Gallia Christiana*, second edition, tome xiv., 512, 1031).

There was also an Augustinian monastery called Bellus Locus in the diocese of Troyes, which about 1140 accepted the Præmonstratensian rule (*Gallia Christiana*, second edition, tome xii., 614).

In 1200 a priory of regular canons called Bellus Locus was founded in the diocese of Rouen by John de Preaux (*Gallia Christiana*, second edition, tome xi., 57); in 1224 the nunnery of St. Maria de Bello Loco near Douai, in the diocese of Arras, was placed under the rule of St. Augustine (*Gallia Christiana*, second edition, tome iii., 448); and about the year 1250 the nunnery of Bellus Locus of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in the diocese of Cahors, was constituted an abbey (*Gallia Christiana*, second edition, tome i., 194).

Various religious foundations bearing the name of Bellus Locus or Beaulieu existed also in Flanders and Hainault (*Table Chronologique des Chartes et Diplômes imprimés concernant l'Histoire de la Belgique*, tome ii., pp. 469, 662;

tome iii., pp. 374, 500, 609, 629; and tome vi., pp. 570, 571).

There was a priory of Beaulieu in the diocese of Lincoln in 1349 (*Calendar of Papal Registers* (Papal Letters), vol. iii., p. 326), and another priory of the same name in the county of Inverness in 1411 (*Calendar of Papal Registers* (Petitions), vol. i., pp. 596-7).

There are the remains of a monastic building—probably one of the Templars' houses—at a place called Bewley, in the parish of Kilmolash and county of Waterford (Charles Smith's *State of the County and City of Waterford*, p. 75; Archdale's *Monasticon Hibern.*, p. 685); and the parishes of Bewley, in the county of Kilkenny, and of Beaulieu, in the county of Louth, no doubt owe their names to some monastic houses that have long since disappeared.

The above must not be taken as an attempt to give a complete enumeration of the several monastic foundations that bore the name of Bellus Locus or Beaulieu, but enough has been stated to show how widespread was the use of the name. In many cases the designation was appropriate to the site, but in other cases it was either used figuratively, or was adopted from the distinction or sanctity it had acquired from its association with great religious houses and influential monastic orders.

At times the name of Bellus Locus or Beaulieu was given to monastic or ecclesiastical possessions other than the sites of religious houses. In some cases it was attached to a manor or manor-house belonging to a religious foundation. Beaulieu in Worcestershire, within which the town now known as Bewdley stands, was at one time a manor belonging to the Benedictine priory of St. Mary's, Worcester (*Calendar of Close Rolls*, Edward III., 1337-9, p. 194).

About the year 1264 Hugh de Derlington, prior of the Benedictine convent of Durham, erected a manor-house on the lands of the convent in the parish of Billingham and county of Durham, and gave it the name of Beaulieu

(*Historiæ Dunelmensis Scriptores Tres: Robert de Graystones*, Surtees Society's Publications, vol. ix., p. 46, and App., p. ccxcvi.). The name was extended to the lands attached to the manor-house, which thereafter were known as the manor of Bellus Locus or Beaulieu (*Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis*, Surtees Society's Publications, vol. lviii., pp. 44, 315; *Registrum Palatine Dunelmense*, vol. iv., pp. 16, 30, 38, 61).

Can there be any doubt, then, as to the monastic or ecclesiastical origin of the name Bellus Locus or Beaulieu as given to the manor-house on the lands of Fithnenin, and afterwards to the lands themselves? The Benedictine monastery of Waslogium in Argonne relinquished the name it had borne for five centuries or thereabouts, and adopted that of Bellus Locus; and we have already seen that Bellus Locus or Beaulieu was regarded as a suitable name for a manor or manor-house belonging to a religious foundation.

If the manor-house in question was built before 1218, the prior and canons of the Augustinian convent of St. Mary's, Carlisle, no doubt gave it the name of Bellus Locus or Beaulieu, as being one specially honoured by the Augustinians in the twelfth century.\*

But there are circumstances that suggest that Bewley Castle was built during the episcopate of Hugh, the third Bishop of Carlisle. He was abbot of the monastery of Bellus Locus Regis (Beaulieu) in the New Forest at the time of his elevation to the See of Carlisle (*Annals of Waverley* [Rolls Ed.], p. 291; *Arundel MS.*, No. 17,

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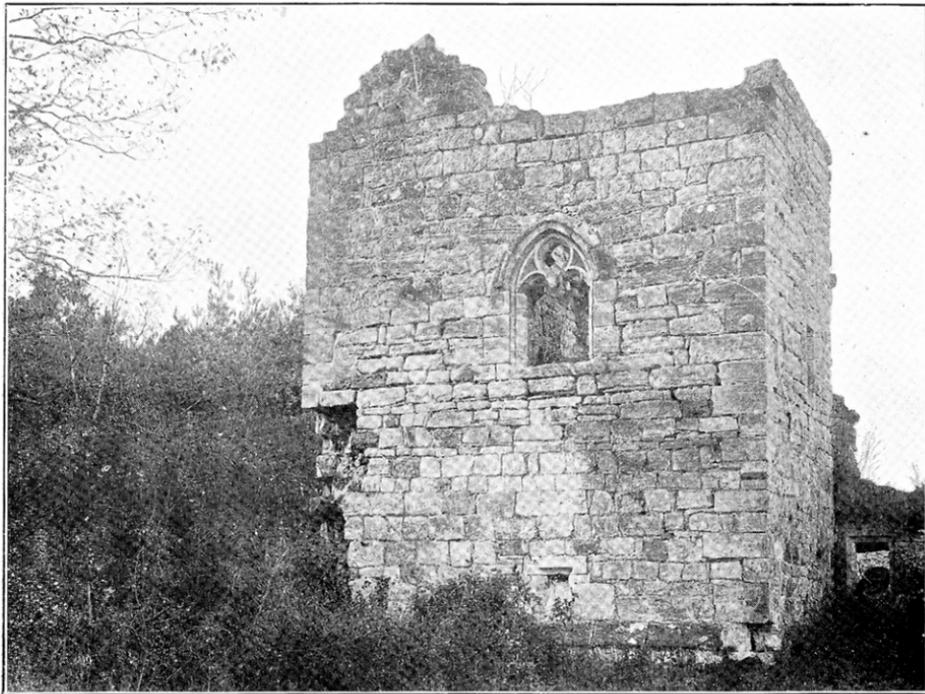
\* In the Close Rolls of Henry III. (*Rot. Lit. Claus. in Turri Londin. Asser.*, vol. i., p. 375) a *Roger de Belloc* is named in a document, apparently of the year 1217, addressed to the sheriffs of Northumberland, Westmorland, and Cumberland. If this was a Roger de Bello Loco he may possibly have occupied a somewhat similar position in respect to the possessions of the priory of St. Mary's, Carlisle, as that afterwards held by several members of the de Beaulieu family with regard to the northern manors of the Bishops of Carlisle; and the surname in that case would suggest that there was then either a manor or manor-house belonging to the convent to which the name of Bellus Locus had already become attached.



*Photo. by E. McDonald, Penrith.*

BEWLEY CASTLE.  
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TO FACE P. 260.



*Photo. by E. McDonald, Penrith.*

BEWLEY CASTLE,

TO FACE P. 261.

f. 53). He was consecrated on 24th January, 1218, and died at the abbey of Laferte in Burgundy in the year 1223, when returning from Rome. Dr. Michael Waistell Taylor, in his *Old Manorial Halls of Westmorland and Cumberland*—basing his opinion solely on architectural grounds—has been led by the character of one of the windows in the portion of Bewley Castle still standing, which shows traces of the first pointed style passing into the decorated era, to estimate the date of the structure as from 1230 to 1240. But in such matters dates cannot be fixed with absolute precision, and the building may have been either wholly or partially erected a few years earlier, in Bishop Hugh's time. The division of the possessions of the priory of St. Mary's, Carlisle, between the prior and convent on the one part and the Bishop of Carlisle on the other was begun and mainly carried out during his episcopate. That would naturally be the time when, amongst the lands allotted to the bishopric, a site would be chosen for the erection of a residence for the Bishops of Carlisle. May we not, then, reasonably conclude that *Bellus Locus* or *Beaulieu* became the name of the first residence of the bishops, because it was hallowed by its connection with the Cistercian and Augustinian Orders, and was specially endeared to Bishop Hugh from former associations?

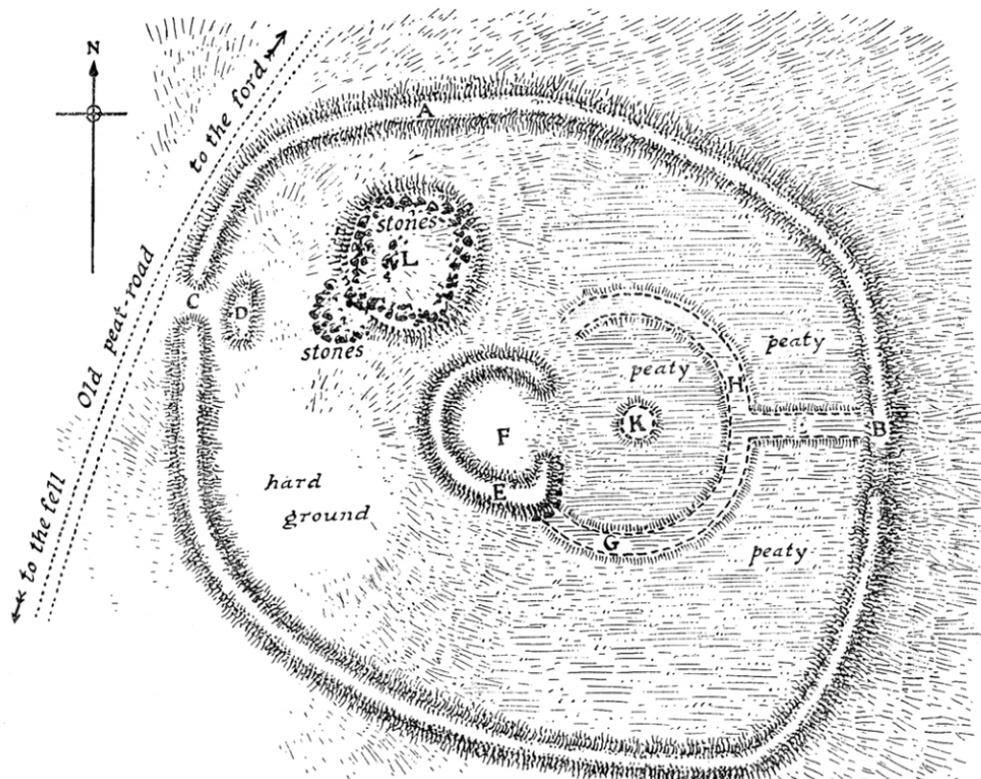
A few words should be said, perhaps, as to the change of *Beaulieu* to *Bewley*. The conversion of the first syllable "beau" into "bew" was not unnatural. The Latin "bene" became "bien" in French; and though "bellus" eventually settled down into "beau," the form "biau" was well known in provincial dialects. (See, for example, the language of Jacqueline and Lucas in Molière's *Le Médecin malgré lui*.) In several documents of the fourteenth century relating to Hainault, "Beaulieu" is rendered as "Biauliu;" and from the *Feodarium Palatine Dunelmense* it appears that a family deriving its name from the manor of *Beaulieu* in the parish of *Billingham* and county of

Durham, already referred to, was sometimes called "de Bielieu."

For some time the pronunciation of the second syllable seems to have been retained, and the forms Beulieu, Bewelewe, Beuleywe, Beulewe, Bewleugh, Beaulyeu, and others of a similar character appear. In the Ecclesiastical Survey of Henry VIII. (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol v., p. 273), the lands attached to Bewley Castle appear amongst the temporalities of the See of Carlisle as "manerium de Bewlyeu;" but in recent times, even where in the United Kingdom the form Beaulieu has been retained, the pronunciation is always Bewley.

A mistaken notion as to the derivation of the name of Bewley Castle (for which, as pointed out by Mr. Wilson, Sir Daniel Fleming seems responsible) has led several writers to spell the name Bully or Buley; but it is hoped that Mr. Wilson's paper, with the present supplement to it, will be of some assistance in preventing the repetition of such errors in the future.





**TOWTOP KIRK: BAMPTON.**

*W. G. C. mens. & del. 1902.*

0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

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