

IV.—THE LORDSHIP, THE MANOR AND THE TOWNSHIP OF BEANLEY.

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'To Harup, to Hedgley and Beanley,
He pass'd unto Galloway [*recte* Gallowlaw] Mill;
To Brandon, to Ingram and Reveley,
And Crawley that stands on a hill.'

WHITTELL, '*The Midford Galloway's Ramble*,' written after the 'Fifteen.'

The township of Beanley, in the parish of Eglingham, is bounded by New Bewick, Harehope, and Eglingham on the north, by Eglingham and Titlington on the east, by Titlington, Shawdon and Crawley on the south, and by Hedgley and Brandon on the west. It has an area of 2322·996 acres, including between five and six hundred acres of unenclosed moor, and, before the War, of upwards of three hundred acres of woodlands. It is watered by the river Breamish, and amongst the place-names are the following: Shepherd's law, Mugstone close, Dubhaugh, Holywell-ridges, Temple-lands, Haddington-moor, the Witches' Mother and the Bowsey, Hopetown, and Gallow-law. It has a greatest elevation at the camp on Beanley moor of about 600 feet over sea level. The hamlet of Beanley contains two excellent farmhouses and eighteen cottages. The land tax is 17*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.* per annum; the great tithes are merged, and the vicarial tithes are commuted for a tithe rent-charge of 55*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* per annum. In 1921 the population of the township was...¹.

¹ The Census Returns are 1801, 164; 1811, 117; 1821, 160; 1831, 169; 1841, 176; 1851, 166; 1861, 116; 1871, 108; 1881, 115; 1891, 103; 1901, 79; 1911, 101; 1921,...

On what is, or was, Beanley moor there are some pre-historic earthworks,² which Sir David Smith, writing *circa* 1820, describes as follows :

' Beanley Great Camp : This is upon the moor-grounds of Beanley, and lies towards Egglingham ; it is the largest of the three camps upon this estate, and hence its name. This old work is about 56 paces diameter, within the inner vallum, being circular and having three fosses, the size of which, with their respective aggers, increase with their eccentricity. In the center of the work is the appearance of a well ; and about 60 paces without the outermost ditch are the remains of a slight circumvallation of stone, which will not be noticed without search and circumspection. About a quarter of a mile to the westward of the main work is the remnant of a circular post, or fort, with a stone vallum, as if for an outguard, or watch, this little place of arms being only 12 paces diameter—to the southward and eastward, are other small circular remains, as if for minute men, or videttes ; but some think for cooking places—there is, however, another very likely opinion, which is, that they may have been the foundations of sheelins, for the shelter of the herds, while they summered their flocks.

The western part of this camp is nearly obliterated, on account of the materials being carried away to mend the roads, for great part, if not the whole of the aggers, were originally of stone, and the fronts of the wall are still visible in some places, but it is generally thought they were faced up with sod.

That part of Beanley outgrounds, which is the site of this camp, is called upon the old maps High and Low ' Garrison ' Moor. This tract contains about 123 acres and is bounded nearly as follows : viz., on the west, Beanley Wood, and infield grounds ; on the east, Hareup grounds, and Hayford ; on the north, the river Till to Burnmouth ; and on the south the footpath to Hareup.

Beanley Wood camp. This is the westernmost of the three Beanley camps, and is within the large plantation called Beanley Wood ; the intrenchment is grown over with spruce and Scotch fir : it appears to be on the height of the land, and were it not for the wood, you might see the other two camps from it, within half a mile distant, or thereabouts.

² Cf. the late Mr. George Tate's valuable notes printed in the *Hist. Berwicksh. Nat. Club*, xiii, p. 31-39. MacLauchlan, *Memoir written during a Survey of the Eastern Branch of the Watling Street*, p. 24.

This camp is oval, being about 66 paces long and 50 wide ; it is in the north-west part of the plantation, and an ancient road is plainly to be traced up the hill to it. In the vicinity of this camp, the stones have the appearance of circular ruins, as if they had been the stone floors, and foundations of small rude huts, or sheelins, in more pastoral times, before this part of the moor was planted.

Beanley Center Camp or Stronghold. This has been something more than a field work, from the deep and confused foundations which occupy nearly the whole of the interior of the work. It is situated between the Great Camp and that in Beanley Wood, upon the edge of Raven's Crag, and is somewhat of the figure of 8 ; the largest division, which is nearly circular, being about 26 paces diameter. There is the appearance of a well, just without the work, where the angle made by the double curve of the vallum opens to the westward.

The main camp, nearer to Eggingham grounds, is very plainly seen from hence.'

The camps are figured in MacLauchlan's *Survey of the Eastern Branch of Watling Street*, and are fully described in the *Memoir* which accompanies the *Survey*.

An urn found in a cist on rising ground on the outfield of Beanley, near the Crawley boundary, in the month of January, 1824, is preserved in the Alnwick castle museum, and is figured in the *Catalogue* plate xiv, fig. 2. Another urn of the drinking-cup type, being plate xii in the same museum, is stated to have been found *near* Beanley moor, but probably in Bolton. In the same museum there is an 'Inscribed Stone,' from Beanley moor, of the usual type having concentric circles and a duct. It is figured in the *Hist. of the Berwicksh. Nat. Club*, v. plate xi, fig. 2.

The lordship of Beanley was created by Henry I and conferred on Gospatric II, afterwards earl of Dunbar, second son of Gospatric I, sometime official earl of Northumberland. Although the original charter is not extant its terms are recited in a charter of confirmation granted by Stephen *circa* 1135. It granted to Gospatric the land of his uncle Edmund, held of king Henry, and, in

addition, the land of Winnoch (elsewhere called the hunter), to wit, the six manors of Beanley, Brandon, Branton, Harehope, Hedgeley, and Titlington, with all the men and goods which were on the land when king Henry gave the manors to Hamo, and the land of Liulf son of Uchtred, to wit the three Middletons (near Wooler) Roddam, Horsley, the service of Gospatric, Ritton, Stanton, Windygates, Long Witton and Nether Witton.³

Gospatric was to have his proper boundaries, as he should be able to prove them, with all the usual appurtenances. The services reserved to the Crown are not set out in the charter of confirmation but are known from a certificate given in 1235 and included in the great feodary known as *Testa de Nevill*, in which the record runs: 'Comes Patricius tenet in capite de domino Rege Benley, Hiddisley, Edelingham, Lemontun, Bromdun, Bremtun, Wittun, Schepley, Harop, Wittun, Stanton, Horseley, Windegatis et Rittun, per inboru et wtboru inter duo regna.'⁴ Elsewhere, the service by which the fee was held of the Crown is described as

³ Sciatis me reddidisse et concessisse Gospatricio fratri Dolfini terram Edmundi, advunculi sui, quam de rege Henrico tenebat, et terram Winnochi, videlicet, sex maneria, Bremondan, et Benelegam, et Hiddesleie, et Bretonam, et Thitelittonam, et Harop, cum omnibus hominibus et rebus que fuerunt in terra illa die qua rex Henricus dedit illa maneria Hamoni. Et terram Liolfi filii Octredi, videlicet, tres Mideltonas, et Roden, et Horseleiam, et servicium Gospatrichii, et Stantonam, et Wyndegatam, et Wottonam, et Wittonam, et Rittonam, sicut rex Henricus ei illas dedit et concessit per cartas suas. *Percy Chartulary*, p. 333 (117 Surtees Soc. publ.).

⁴ P.R.O. Knights Fees 1/9 m. 1, m. 2. cf *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. xxv, p. 164; also *Testa de Nevill*: Rev. John Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, part iii, vol. 1, p. 223. An early copy of the certificate entered in the *Percy Chartulary* is a little fuller. 'Patricius comes de Dunbarre tenet in capite de domino rege Beneley, Schepley, Edelincham, Bromdon, Brem[ton], Heddesley, Midelton cum Rodum membro suo, Midelton, Thorn Midelton, Nicholai Harop, Lemothton, Wytton, Wotton, Stanton cum Levercheheld membro suo Wyndegates et Horselye. Et reddit domino regi pro tribus Mideltons xxxs. per manus v[ic]comitis, et pro aliis villis idem comes est inborwe et utborwe inter Angliam et Scociam Johannes de Beneley tenet Benley pro xx marcis. *Percy Chartulary*, p. 469. In the entry immediately preceding it is stated that 'dominus' John de Lilleburne held the manor of Beneley from Earl Patric and that 'dominus' William de Lilleburne, knight, had done homage for the same as Warkworth. *Ibid.* p. 468.

inborwe and *utborwe* and as *inborg* and *hutborg* The terms are unusual and have been explained variously. A high authority holds:—

‘the true meaning seems to be that the owner of the fee should act as insurety and outsurety for the peaceful and honest intention of persons passing to and fro between the two countries, who were not to be allowed to travel therein without permission from the holder of Beanlëy to do so.’⁴

If this were so, we may discern in the grant of Beanlëy to Gospatric to be held, not by knights’ service, but really in grand serjeanty, the inception and beginning of the institution of Warden of the Marches, an office which, until the Union of the Crowns, occupied an important part in border history.⁵

It will be observed that some part of the lands comprised in the original grant had previously belonged to Gospatric’s uncle Edmund. He was probably his mother’s brother whose name is unknown. The identity of Edmund has not been ascertained nor has that of Hamo to whom the king had previously granted the lands of Winnoch the hunter.

BENLEY SUBSIDY ROLL 1296.

					<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Domine Johanne..	..	..	..	..	2	7	0	..	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ade Orad ..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8	..	4	3
Walteri filii Willelmi	..	..	..	..	1	12	5	..	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nicholi de Craulawe	..	..	..	..	1	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	3	7
Waddeui filii Johannis	..	..	..	..	1	4	9	..	2	3
Johannis Colt	..	..	..	..	2	5	10	..	4	2

⁴ The Rev. W. Greenwell in the new *History of Northumberland*, vii, pp. 30, 31.

Camden compares the word *inborwe* with an old English word meaning ingress or entry. *Britannia*, ed. Gibson (1722), vol. II, p. 1093. There is no evidence of the existence of a pele-tower or other post-Conquest stronghold such as it might have been expected that the lord of the fee would have possessed.

⁵ As late as the reign of queen Elizabeth the jury at a Warden Court was charged to inquire whether there had been dealings in arrows, weapons, victuals, iron, leather, horses, etc., without ‘lycense of the Lord Warden in wryteinge.’ Nicolson, *Border Laws*, 1747, ed. p. 128. Cf. Miss R. R. Reid’s article on ‘The Office of Warden of the Marches, etc., its origin and early history,’ *Historical Review* for October, 1917.

Ade filii Willelmi...	...	...	...	...	1	15	7½	...	3	3
Willelmi Wrame ..	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	...	6	0½
Nicholi Colt (?) ...	...	...	...	...	1	10	(8?)	...	3	10½
Ricardi Pedif' ..	...	...	...	...	2	9	11	...	4	11½
Ade filii Galfridi ..	...	...	...	...	0	16	0	...	1	5½
Nicholi Fauton ..	...	...	...	...	0	18	7	...	1	8½

Summa huius ville 23*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Unde domino regi 41*s.* 11*d.* (*sic*)

The extensive estates so granted to Gospatric were enjoyed by his descendants until 1334, when Patric v, earl of Dunbar, renounced his allegiance to Edward III and thereby forfeited his fees in Northumberland.⁶ They were immediately granted by the king, by a charter given at Newcastle, 19th Febr., 1334/5, to Henry Percy, second lord of Alnwick. They comprised the homages and services of John de Lylleburn for tenements which the said John held in the vill of Beanley, services, lands, etc., in Tittington, Middleton and Roddam, Shipley, Edlingham, Lemington, Newtown, Branton, Bewick, Eglingham, West Lilburn, Harehope Hedgeley, Witton Underwood, Horsley, Stanton, Windegates, Ritton, Ilderton, etc., as may be read in greater detail in the charter printed in the *Percy Chartulary*.⁷ The lordship, though none of the lands except in Shipley (and that by recent purchase) still rests in the grantee's descendant, the duke of Northumberland.

As has been stated already, Beanley was held in 1334 by John Lilburn⁸ who ten years later, with the consent of Catherine, his wife, settled the manor of Beanley on his son, William Lilburn and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Heron, rendering yearly to

⁶ The circumstance that the family of Gospatric held large possessions on either side of the border and under both crowns made them, as it were, hereditary keepers of public order. It may be doubted whether they continued to reap great direct benefit from their Northumbrian possessions, for long before 1334 when they were forfeited, most of the manors had been granted out on subinfeudation.

⁷ Homagium et servicium Johannis de Lylleburn de tenementis que idem Johannes tenet in villa de Benley. *Percy Chartulary*, p. 302. Cf. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334—1338, p. 79.

⁸ William de Benley, 28 May, 1320, granted land in Beanley Moor to Sir John Lilburn, knight. Woodman Charters, *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., vol. v, p. 48.

the said John and Catherine a red rose at midsummer. In 1371, Sir William de Lilburn, knight, probably the bridegroom of 1336, died seised of the manor as held of Henry Percy. In 1399, John de Lilburn held the same of the earl of Northumberland paying twelve marks yearly. Henry de Lilburn died seised in 1410, and Thomas Lilburn died seised in 1437 or 1438, leaving his son John Lilburn, then twenty three years of age.⁹ John Lilburn is stated to have conveyed his interest in Beanley to Henry, earl of Northumberland, in 1497 or 1498.

The accounts of William Riddell, the earl of Northumberland's bailiff for the barony of Beanley—as it is styled—for the year ending 29 September, 1472, have been printed. He received in all 25*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* including free rents from the three Middletons, corn-age rents from the villis of Beanley, Brandon, Branton, Edlingham and Newtown, Hedgeley and Lemington.¹⁰

There is no separate return of the tenants of Beanley who may have presented themselves at the muster held, on Coldmartin heath, in April, 1538, though their names may possibly be included with those of Eglingham and Bewick, of whom there is a long list.¹¹ At another muster taken by the lord warden, 26 March, 1580, on the Moot-law, Beanley made only a poor show for the four men who presented themselves were not 'furnished' and, it was alleged, that sixteen tenants were 'sore burned' in the Two Years War.¹² Seven years later on the 23 July, 1587, eight men out of East Teviotdale raided Beanley and carried off a hundred sheep.¹³ At a muster of light-horsemen, taken on Abberwick-edge, 24 November, 1595, the following six men attended for Beanley, viz., 'William Storye, armed with spear, furnished, mounted on a bay trotting gelding of 15 hands; Henry Rotherforth, petronell, furnished, mounted on a black bay horse of 16 hands; George Shelle un-

⁹ Lambert MS. ¹⁰ *Percy Bailiff Rolls*, p. 81 (134 Surtees Soc. publ.).

¹¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 1st ser., IV, p. 192. ¹² Bain, *Cal. Border Papers*, I, 20. ¹³ *Ibid.* p. 267.

mounted and unfurnished; Thomas Trotter armed with spear, furnished but unmounted; Robert Story and Cuthbert Johnson, both unmounted and unfurnished.¹⁴

SURVEY OF BEANLEY, 1586.¹⁵

'The mannor and barony of Beanley extendeth itself into these towns following: Beanley in demayne. The names of the townes in service: Branton, Brandon, Hedgely, Crawley, Roddam, Haropp, Eglingham, Newton, Lamydon, Shippley, South Middleton, North Middleton, Midlemost Middleton, Lowchyelde (*sic*), Long Horsley, Stanton, Wytton, Windegates, Long Wytton, Rytton.

The Bounder [of Beanley] Begynning att the Swinesyde bridge and from thence south-west directly streight to the Hunt-heugh Letch and so up the said lech to the march-stone; and from the march-stone west overthwarte the moore unto the Fallow-law, and from thence west by the north syde of the wayne way to the Hangman Oke, from the Hangman Oake directly north by a faire street-way to the stone cawsey, from the stone cawsey down the water fall to the Lyme Kilne foard, from the said foard, as the burn runneth, north to Broomish Water to a foarde called Street-foard leading between Bowlton and Woller(?) and by the mencon of an old dike to a cross called Percy Cross, from the said cross north-east, as the mencon of that old dike goeth, to the Stand Knowle and from thence north-east downe the burne called Burndome burne to the stone cawsey in the said burne; from the said cawsey down the burn to the Read-dyke, from thence as the arrable land of New Bewick and Beanley are divided on both sydes the water called Tyll south-east to the Hay-foard, and from thence southeast as Bassett burne runneth to Bassett-yate, and from thence directly east downe the dyke to the south syde of Rotchēster Powell, from thence as the meers goeth betweene Eglingham and Beanley to Swyneside Bridge where it begann.

In an old booke of fees it appeareth that Gospatrick, Earle of Dunbare, held of the Kings Ma^{tie} in capite Beanley, Shipley, Hedgely, Haroppe, Brampton, Brandon, Edlingham cum Newtown, a member thereof, Lamedon, Wytton, Stanton, Horsley, Rytton, Windegates and three townes called Midletons, by the service of Inborough and Outborough between the realms of England and Scotland, and now the said barony and the services thereunto belonging is in his Lordships hands

¹⁴ *Ibid.* II, p. 76.

¹⁵ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

Freeholders.¹⁶

BEANLEY—Sometime the possessions of John de Beanley renteth yearly to his lordship at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September onely ijs.

SOUTH MYDLETON AND MIDLEMOST MIDLETON—Thomas Grey, knight, sometime Henry Ilderton's, holds by homage, fealty and suit of court of Beanley and renteth by year xxs. and a bankett yearly to the lord And if he make no bankett then paying he yearly for free-rent xliiij. *vid.*, and for the cornage for South Middleton and Midlemost Middleton iiij. In all xlviii. 6*d.*

NORTH MIDLETON—Thomas Rotherford gent., formerly Henry Ilderton, holds by homage, fealty and suit of court, and renteth by year xs. and a bankett to the lord for free rent xxiij. iiij*d.* and for cornage iij. In all xxiii. ii*d.*

	<i>Freeholders in 1586.</i>	<i>Former owners</i>	<i>Tenure, etc.</i>
Beanley	Earl of Northumberland	John de Beanley	
South Mydleton and Midlemost Middleton	Thomas Grey, knight	Henry Ilderton	homage, fealty and suit of court of Beanley and a 'bankett' yearly to the lord, and free-rent and cornage
North Middleton	Thomas Rotherforde	Henry Ilderton	homage, fealty and suit of court, a 'bankquett' yearly to the lord, and free-rent and cornage.
Edlingham and Newtown	John Swinburne esq.	John son of Waldeve; afterward Roger Hastings	the like service, one sparrow hawk, free-rent and cornage
Lamedon alias Lamockdon	George Beidnall son and heir of Robert Beidnall	son of Waldeve	the like service and cornage
Brampton	Cuthbert Collingwood, knight	John son of Waldeve; after William Hearon; and late John Palmer	the like service

¹⁶ The following extracts are abridged.

	<i>Freeholders in 1586.</i>	<i>Former owners</i>	<i>Tenure, etc.</i>
Brandon	Robert Delivall of Seaton Delaval esq. and Robert Mitford esq.	John son of Wal- deve; and late William Hearon	the like service and cornage
Hedgeley	Thomas Colling- wood of Little Ryle	John son of Wal- deve; after Wil- liam Hearon; then Mr. Carr of Foard, and late John Pal- mer of Clark- enwell nigh- London	cornage etc.
Crawley par- cell Hedg- ley	John Hearon son and heir of Tho- mas Hearon	John son of Wal- deve; after Wil- liam Hearon kt., and late Carr	a free rent
Shipley	The Queen moiety		as of her manor and castle of Dunstan- brough, a free-rent and cornage
	Cuthbert Colling- wood, knight moiety	John Cartington; the late Roger Rat- tiff	the like service and free-rent
Wytton and Windgates	The Lord Lum- ley	Roger Merley; the then Lord Dacre; after Jno. Thornton and late Roger Thornton	the like service and free-rent
Horsley	Lord William Howard, half the town	Roger Merley; after Lord Da- cre; late John Thornton	the like service and free-rent
	John Horsley, the other half the town	Roger Merley	the like service and free-rent
Stanton	Richard Fenwick of Stanton	Roger Merley	the like service and free-rent
Longe Wotton	Richard Fenwick of Stanton and Robert Ray- mes of Short- flatte	John son of Wal- deve	the like service and free-rent

	<i>Freeholders in 1586.</i>	<i>Former owners</i>	<i>Tenure, etc.</i>
Leverchylde	Thomas Lilbourne half the town	Roger Merley	a free-rent
	Cuthbert Colling- wood of Shipley gent. the other half the town	Roger Merley	a free-rent
Rodham	Robert Roddham of Little Houghton	Henry Ilderton	the like service and free-rent
Haroppe	The heir of Henry Montjoy	The House of St. Lazarus holding in frank-al- moign	by Grant from King Henry viii and a free-rent
Rytton	The Queen	The Monastery of Newminster	a free-rent

In 1586 there were in the township of Beanley 24 tenant farmers, viz.: Thomas Johnson jun., William Johnson, William Robinson, Arthur Johnson, Thomas Roose, John Johnson, John Hyndmers, Thomas Johnson sen., Michael Royston, Gilbert Roose, George Hyndmers, John Newton, Robert Archer, Edward Todd, William Hyndmers, Thomas Harrygate, John Lylbourne, Gawen Ogle, Henry Reaveley, John Shell, Henry Storey, Gilbert Huntley, Thomas Heymers, John Chrisp, each of whom held a messuage with a garden, and one husbandland containing, by estimation, in arable land, meadow and pasture 30 acres, with common of pasture.

There were also four who each held a cottage and garden, and certain lands in the common fields. One held a cottage and garden only. The pynder or common servant of the town held a dwellinghouse. The greave of the town held a parcel of arable land called Hedgeley haugh.

With this survey, another survey made in 1612¹⁷ may be compared.

The Survey of the Barony, Mannor and Lordship of Beanley made in the year 1612, &c., by William Mattheve, surveyor, &c., and confirmed by the

¹⁷ The Duke of Northumberland MSS.

oathes of the tenants and homage etc. at the Court of Survey holden 19 Sept., 1622, by Robert Delavale and Geo. Whitehead esq^{rs}, John Melton, William Orde and William Stockdale, gents., as commissioners, &c.

The Description. The barony and lordship of Beanley is situate in Cooke-dale Ward and was the inheritance of Gospatrick, Earle of Dunbarre, who had great possessions in England, and in the time of King Edward the first all his lands came to the said King's handes, and soe remayned in the princes handes till the tyme of King Edward the third, who gave the same to the Lord Percy and to his heyres for ever.

Item a part of it lieth at Thruston between the landes of the Barony of Alnewicke, as Beanley, Ecklingham, Shipley, Hedgley, and others betweene Alnewick Parke, and the townes of Fawdon, Reveley and other the Tenne Townes of Cookedale, parcell of the said barony of Alnewick. The said barony of Beanley was at that time all in service, and nothing in demayne save only the scite of the mannor and a small demaynes. S^r John Lilburne, knight, held of the said mannor the whole towne of Beanley except the scite of the mannor and demayne landes, in socage for viii*li*. p. annum which the Earle of Northumberland did purchase, and soe now holdeth it and the said demaynes and towne, part in demaynes and the residue in service, as in this Survey hereafter appeareth.

Royalties and Liberties. The lord of this manor hath there from tyme to tyme had and used to have and keep a Court Baron, from three weeks to three weeks, and Court Leete twice in the yeare, together with all liberties, royalties, and privileges belonging to the same leete, as felons' goods, the goods of fugitives and outlaws, the goods of felons of themselves, and deodands, goods wayved and estrayed, bloud and frayes, and the correction of the breakers of the assize of bread and ale, free-warren, with free fishing, fowleing, huntinge, and hawkinge, throughout the whole barony and all other royalties and privileges happening and accrewing within the barony and lordship aforesaid.

Milne. There is one water corne milne within the said barony lately erected and demised by lease from his lordship unto Richard Dunne of Beanley; under the yearly rent of xx*s*., whereat the tennants ought to grinde their corne and are to pay one peck tolle for the grinding of every boull of corne.

Common. There is also one common within this barony belonging to Beanley whereon every tenant of the townshipp of Beanley (with the help and eatedge of their feilds when the corne and hay is of) may keepe sixe

beaste and twenty sheepe for a tenement, and noe more, which comon is called Beanley east moore and doth lie open to the commons of Eglingham and Titlington, and is boundred as followeth, viz., from Eglingham Comon beginning at a place called the foote of Eglingham Dyke going directly on to Swyneside brigge, and from thence to Hunter-heugh letche, and from Titlington Common beginning at the said Hunter-heugh letche, and so goeth along to the marche-stone and from thence overthwart the moore unto the Gallowlawe, and from thence west by the north side of the wayne way to the Hangman Oke.

The Bounder of Beanley. Beginning at the Swinesyde bridge and from thence south-west directly streight to the Hunter-heugh letch and soe up said letch to the marche-stone, and from the marche-stone west overthwart the moore unto the Gallow-law, and from thence west by the north side of the wayne-way unto the Hangman Oke, from the Hangman Oke directly north by a faire street-way to the stone cawsey down the water fall to the Lyme Kilne foard, from the said foard, as the burn runneth north to Bromyshe water to a foorde called Streete foord leading betweene Boulton and Woller, and by the mencon of an ould dike to a crosse called Percy Crosse, from the said crosse north-east as the mencon of the said ould dike goeth to the Stand-knowl, and from thence north-east downe the burne called Randye (?) burne to the stone cawsey in the said burne, from the said cawsey downe the burne to the Reade dike, from thence as the arable lands of Newe Bewycke and Beanley are divided on both sides the water called Tyll, south-east to the Haye-foorde, and from thence south-easte as Bassett-burne runneth to Bassett-gate, and from thence directly east downe the dike to the south side of Rotchester Poole, from thence as the meeres goeth betweene Eglingham and Beaneley to Swyneside bridge whence it beganne.

When the Survey of 1612 was made the township of Beanley was divided into four quarters, each of which contained six farms, viz.: James Lawson's quarter, Walter Jackson's quarter, the Demesne quarter and the Water quarter. Mr. Matthew Forster held the whole of the Demesne quarter. James Lawson, Walter Jackson, Nicholas Dunn, Andrew Dunn, and Henry Rudderford, each held two farms, while eight tenants held each one farm.

The total area of the township was computed to be 2134a. 2r. of which the common, or moor, comprised 686a. 1r. 33p., while of the remainder the sites of the houses and garths comprised 6a. 2r. 18p.; arable land, 396a. 3r. 39p.; meadow, 62a. 2r. 25p.; base ground 18a. 3r. 24p.; pasture, 954a. 2r. 31p.

There were eighteen houses and also two others which were waste.

Amongst the place or field names were:—

South field: Croft-flatt, Croft-butts, Appletree Lawe, Croft-hill butts, Adams Meere, Wheat-flatt, Sickle-flatt, Steele-yate, Margies Meadow, Crooked-riggs, Greenlay Way, Temple Lands.

North field: Butts, Ellers, Overthwarts, Eller Dene Butts, Boomlaw Shete, Boom Law Leses, Clayfoord, the Stonie-carr-flatt, Stony-carr, the Harelawe, the Dede-gote, the Base ground (in Breamish haugh and Ellers).

The Garrison moor and Burmouths.

James Lawson's Quarter containing six farms: 487a. 1r.

	The scite of the houses and garths	Arable land	Meadow	Base ground	Pasture	Common	Summes	Farms
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	
James Lawson	0 1 24	35 2 16	4 0 0	4 3 8	60 2 0	57 0 33	162 2 0	2
Thomas Storie	0 0 36	16 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 24	30 1 0	28 2 16	79 2 0	1
Thomas Bartram	0 0 32	18 1 12	2 0 0	2 1 24	30 1 0	28 2 16	81 3 0	1
Thomas Moore	0 0 24	15 3 27	2 0 0	2 1 24	30 1 0	28 2 16	79 1 0	1
George Shiell	0 1 0	20 2 22	2 0 0	2 1 24	30 1 0	28 2 16	84 0 24	1
Summe	1 0 36	106 2 6	12 0 0	14 1 24	181 2 7	171 2 18	487 1 0	6

Walter Jackson's Quarter containing six farms . . . 492a. 3r. 26p.

	Site of the houses and garth	Arable land	Meadowe	Base ground	Pasture	Common	Summe	Farms
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	
Walter Jackson	0 2 0	32 3 23	2 2 30	0 0 0	69 1 13	57 0 33	162 2 27	2
Robert Robinson	0 1 0	17 1 27	1 1 15	0 0 0	34 2 26	28 2 16	82 1 5	1
Gawen Johnson	0 0 24	17 3 38	1 1 15	0 0 0	34 2 26	28 2 16	82 3 0	1
Bowes Story	0 0 24	16 2 29	1 1 15	0 0 0	34 2 26	28 2 16	81 1 32	1
John Ogle	0 1 0	18 3 12	1 1 15	0 0 0	34 2 26	28 2 16	83 2 39	1
	1 1 16	103 3 11	8 0 10	0 0 0	208 0 0	171 2 18	492 3 26	6

The Demesne Quarter containing six farms: 535a. 2r. 13p.

	Site of houses and garth	Arable land	Meadowe	Base ground	Pasture	Common	Summe	Farms
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	
Mr. Mathew Forster	1 0 32	45 2 24	12 2 14	0 0 0	304 2 4	171 2 18	535 2 13	6

The Water Quarter containing six farms: 608a. 3r. 1p.

	Site of houses and garth	Arable land	Meadowe	Base ground	Pasture	Common	Summe	Farm
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	
Nicholas Dunne	1 0 18	52 0 14	14 1 5	0 0 0	86 3 20	57 0 33	210 1 39	2
Andrew Dunne	1 1 0	52 0 16	10 2 0	0 0 0	86 3 20	57 0 33	207 0 29	2
Hen. Rudderford	0 1 36	36 3 8	5 0 36	4 2 0	86 3 20	57 0 33	191 0 13	2
	2 3 14	140 3 38	30 0 0	4 2 0	260 2 20	171 2 18	608 3 0	6

In 1663 the earl of Northumberland was rated for Beanley at 58*l.* per annum. and Mr. John Story for the tithes at 20*l.* per annum.¹⁸

At the Northumberland October Sessions in 1701 the house of Timothy Punshon¹⁹ at Beanley was licensed for the worship of those who accepted the doctrine, but dissented from the rites and form of government, of the church of England ; but in or before 1710, Mr. Punshon had removed to Glanton.²⁰ He may be regarded as the founder of the Presbyterian church known as Branton Meeting.

About the year 1702, John Chrisp held Gallowlaw water corn mill and two tenements. John Story gent, held seven tenements. Ralph Forster, late Aquila Forster, held six, (another) John Story held three, Thomas Story held two, while James Nixon, Matthew Johnson, Thomas Selby, and Margaret and Thomas Story (together) each held one, making twenty-four tenements in all. In

¹⁸ Book of Rates, Rev. John Hodgson's *Hist. Northd.*, part III, vol. i, p. 264. The rectorial tithes of Beanley were purchased from lord Grey of Wark in 1651 by Fergus Story, the earl of Northumberland's bailiff of, and one of his tenants in Beanley. He was succeeded by his son the John Story named in the Book of Rates of 1663, whose descendant, another John Story of Harehope and Learchild, dying in 1790, left with other issue two daughters, ultimately his co-heirs, Phillis, wife of Thomas Buston of High Buston, and Mary, wife of Thomas Richmond of Durham. Mrs. Richmond's share was purchased by Mr. Buston who thus became entitled to the whole of the rectorial tithes. After the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act, 6 and 7 Will. iv, c. 71, the vicarial tithes of Beanley were commuted for a tithe rent-charge of 55*l.* 15*s.* payable to the vicar of Eglington ; and the rectorial tithes were commuted for a tithe rent-charge of 125*l.* 18*s.* payable to Roger Buston of High Buston. From the representatives of the latter the tithe rent-charge was purchased by the duke of Northumberland, who in, or about, the year 1877, merged the same in the land.

¹⁹ Timothy Punshon belonged to the lesser gentry of Northumberland holding land at Killingworth and descended from the ancient family of Killingworth. He married Margaret, daughter and ultimately co-heir of Nathaniel Salkeld of Huln abbey and owner of some part of the tithes of Alnwick. In this way he obtained the right or privilege of burial in the chancel of Alnwick church where there is still a grave-cover inscribed 'TIMOTHEO PUNSHON KILLINGWORTHENSI V[IRO] D[ILECTO] M[ERITO] AM[ATO] P[ATRI] VIRO PIENTISSIMO MARGARETA CONJUX E GENTE SALKELDIANA GEMENS P[OSUIT] VIXIT ANN 49 ; OBIIT IM[PERANTE] GEORG[IO] PIO F[IDELI] III.

²⁰ Sessions Records, *Cf. Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., vol. xv, p. 154.

addition Thomas Story held a 'coatland' called Hearon's Croft. John Story gent., held 'an improvement' and Mr. John Story, bailiff, held Hedgleyhaugh as parcel of his fee. The survey notes that the tenants 'have niether coales nor limestones within their grounds: there farms are very small, not worth above 6^u apiece for want of lyme.'

In 1703 the following free rents were collected by the bailiff as payable to the lordship, or barony as it was then styled, of Beanley:

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The town of Beanley	2	0	0
South Midleton and Midlemost Midleton	2	8	6
North Midleton	1	4	3
Newtowne and Edlingham; . . . a sparrow hawk and	4	0	
Lameden <i>alias</i> Lamockton	2	0	
Brampton.. .. .	2	0	
Brandon	8	8	
Hedgely	2	0	
	<hr/>		
	4	13	5

In negotiations that took place in 1769, previous to the division of the then extensive common of Beanley upon which the tenants of Crawley, Titlington, and Eglingham possessed, or claimed to possess, rights of inter-common of pasture, the duke of Northumberland's claim was based on the ownership of twenty-four (ancient) farms and a mill in Beanley. These negotiations were abortive, at least for a time, and it was not until 13 October, 1780, that the articles of agreement were signed for making the desired division. The commissioners appointed to carry the agreement into execution made their award on the 25 August, 1781. After making provision for roads, etc., they gave to the duke of Northumberland 577a. 3r. 23p. for his consent to the division and in respect to his freehold farms in Beanley; to Sir Francis Blake

76a. 3r. 23p. in respect of his lands in Crawley, and to William Hargrave 357a. or. 10p. in respect of his lands in Shawdon. Subsequently there were some small exchanges.

In the first half of the nineteenth century all the farms and all the other holdings, except perhaps a cottage or two, became concentrated in the family of Story, very ancient tenants in the manor. By the tradition of the countryside their fore-elders had, under the tenures, fought at the battle of Flodden. Be this as it may, a tenant of the name is to be found in 1612.²¹ One or other member of the family had acquired lands in Harehope, Learchild, and Abberwick, all in the immediate neighbourhood, also Woody Shield in Tindale as well as the rectorial tithes of Beanley. The last male representative of the family, Ralph Story, died in 1859, but the tenancy was worthily carried on for another generation by two nephews until the death of the survivor, Ralph Moffat, afterwards Story, in 1919. The door of their house never rested, and their hospitality was a household word.

The estate of Beanley was put up for sale by auction on 22 September, 1920, and was purchased by Colonel Ralph H. Carr-Ellison of Hedgeley.

²¹ See pedigree of Story of Beanley and Learchild, new *Hist. Northd.* vii, p. 185.