

Manor History File

Manor Name	BYWELL
Alias	Biguell
Honour/Lordship	Moiety in Barony of Baliol and moiety in Barony of Bolbec
Ownership	<p>The earliest notice of Bywell occurs in Simeon's History of the Church of Durham and indicates that in Anglian times there were probably two great estates each possibly having its own church, these later constituted the parishes of Bywell St Peter and Bywell St Andrew. It was in this place in 803 that Ecgberht was consecrated twelfth Bishop of Lindisfarne. After the Norman Conquest the two great estates became two baronies taking the names of their great Lords Bolbec and Baliol.</p> <p>Guy de Baliol founded the English baronial house and received a mediety of the Manor of Bywell from William II around 1093, this formed only part of the Barony of Baliol. He was succeeded by his nephew Bernard de Baliol who had a close relationship with David, King of Scotland and built Barnard Castle in the twelfth century. In 1233, his descendant, John de Baliol, lord of Bywell and Barnard, married Devorgill sole heir of Alan, Lord of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, who was also in succession to the Crown of Scotland. He founded Balliol College, Oxford, which was unfinished at his death but devotedly completed by his wife Devorgill.</p> <p>Their youngest son John de Baliol eventually came into possession of the Baliol inheritance in 1278, this included the Barony of Bywell. (The Barony of Baliol is also often referred to as the Barony of Bywell.) He inherited his mother's estates in 1290 which included heirship to the throne of Scotland and was eventually crowned King of Scotland at Scone on 30th November 1292, a reign which ended in 1296. During a dispute with Edward I, John de Baliol's English estates, including the Manor of Bywell, were seized by the Crown in stages between 1293 and 1295. They were subsequently granted to John of Brittany, Earl of Richmond in 1299. In 1331 John of Brittany granted the Manor of Bywell to his niece, Mary de St Pol, Countess of Pembroke to hold for the term of her life. The Barony of Bywell was granted to Ralph de Nevill upon the death of the Countess of Pembroke, she died in</p>

1376 when Sir John de Nevill obtained confirmation of the grant.

In 1464 Henry VI, escaping from the battlefield of Hexham, found temporary shelter in Bywell Castle as his helmet, crown and sword and the trappings of his horse were found there when it was surrendered by John Nevill, Lord Montagu. The barony of Bywell remained in the Nevill family until 1569. Charles Nevill, 6th Earl of Westmorland, supported Mary Queen of Scots which ended with his estates being forfeited to the Crown in 1569.

The Manor of Bywell which in 1616 had been demised to trustees for the benefit of Charles, Prince of Wales, was granted to Sir Allan Apsley and Stephen Alcock in 1629. The following year it was conveyed to Sir John Fenwick of Wallington. In 1802 William Fenwick gave his estates to his wife in his will. She, for a second husband, married the Rev. Septimus Hodson of Thrapston. The estate was sold by Mr and Mrs Hodson in 1820 to Mr T.W. Beaumont.

The moiety of Bywell belonging to the Barony of Bolbec is within the parish of Bywell St Andrew. The Barony of Bolbec was created in the 11th century and from that time has contained part of the vill of Bywell known as Bywell St Andrew. Owing to the union of the baronies of Bolbec and Bywell in the same Lord the history of the several moieties of the vill of Bywell cannot be clearly traced. In 1410 the Styford moiety of the barony of Bulbec, which included part of Bywell, was granted to Ralph de Nevill first earl of Westmorland. William Lawson of Cramlington was seised of lands in Bywell in 1480. The Lawson family continued to hold lands in Bywell until the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1608 John Lawson is listed as a freeholder who owed suit and service within the baronies. The Nevill family remained lords of the manor until their lands were forfeit to the Crown in 1569. The barony of Bolbec remained with the Crown until 1628 when it was sold to Edward Ditchfield and others who in turn conveyed it to John Heath of Gray's Inn esq., and Roger Fenwick, gentleman. John Heath eventually conveyed the barony to Sir George Baker of Crook, knight in 1661. In 1800 the barony and remaining manorial rights were sold to the

	<p>Silvertop family of Minsteracres who were termed Lord of the Manor and Barony of Bolbec.</p> <p>By 1921 Viscount Allendale P. C. is listed as lord of the manor and sole landowner of Bywell and Bywell Village, Hodgson does not cover the sale between the Silvertop and Beaumont families pertaining to Bywell St Andrew and the barony of Bolbec. However, it is assumed this took place in the early 1800s as T.W Beaumont started to build Bywell bridge in 1836.</p>
Courts	
Sources	<p>Kelly, E.R, (1921), Kelly's Directory of Northumberland, pp.94-96.</p> <p>Northumberland County History, (1904), Vol. VI, pp.14-97 & 214-231.</p>
Records Held By Northumberland Archives	<p>NRO 00672/Box C53 - rental, 1637. [Manor of Bywell].</p> <p>NRO 00672/Box C53 – surveys and rental, 1600; rental, 1632; survey, 1650. [Barony of Bolbec].</p>
Time period covered by records	1414-1650
Records Held Elsewhere	<p>The National Archives - SC 12/13/61 – rental, 1414-1415; SC 12/13/62 – rental, 1524-1525; SC 2/195/112- estreats, 1610-1629; SC 2/195/112 – presentment, 1635; SC 12/13/61 – rental, 1415; SC 12/13/62 – rental, 1524-1525. [Manor of Bywell].</p> <p>E164/38 – survey, 1570; LR 2/223 – survey, 1608. [Barony of Bolbec].</p>



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