

ART. IX.—*Scaleby*. By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

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SCALEBY was held for many generations by the Tilliols. The ancestor of the family was Richard Ridere, who obtained a grant of land from Henry I. That grant certainly included the manor of Scaleby, except part thereof which appears later in possession of another tenant-in-chief, namely the lord of the barony of Gilsland; and it probably included the vill of Houghton with which Scaleby is afterwards associated and comprised in the description "barony of Houghton." Canon James Wilson supposes (*Ancestor*, no. 4, p. 88), that Richard Ridere is identical with "Richard the Knight" of the pipe rolls. The sheriff accounted, in 1130, for various sums of noutgeld, collected from cornage tenants by Richard the Knight; for 13s. 4d. of land, granted by the king's writ to Richard the Knight; for 20s., which the same Richard had paid for the "farm" of his own land; and for five marks of silver, which Richard the knight owed for land which was Etard's, by such service as any other freeman should perform (*Pipe Roll*). Etard's land was the manor of Etterby, near Carlisle, afterwards held *in capite* by the Tilliols. The assumption of the surname Tilliol* by Richard Ridere's descendants suggests that they were of foreign extraction.

The curtain falls for an interval, while kings of Scotland hold sway over the land of Carlisle, and when it is raised Henry II. has recovered possession of that territory and made a new grant, to Peter de Tilliol, of land formerly held by his predecessor, Richard Ridere (*Testa de Nevill*).

* *Tillolium* (le Tilleul) is a locality near le Havre (*Red Book*, Rolls Edition, p. 641).

In 1158, Peter de Tilliol owed the king 50s., for the land of his grandfather (*Pipe Roll*).

Peter possessed a tenement at Rickergate within the city of Carlisle, because a merchant's house is described as situate *in vico Ricardi*, that is to say in the "gate" or street of Richard, adjoining the *baronia** (capital mansion) in the same street, belonging to Peter de Tilliol (*Register of Holm Cultram*, quoted by Canon Wilson, *loc. supra cit.*, p. 89). It will presently appear that Richard Ridere's descendants were in possession of Richardby (Rickerby near the city) held of the Priory of Carlisle by render of one mark, so the last-mentioned locality seems to derive its name from their ancestor. Henry II. further gave to Peter de Tilliol *Holmus Werri*, then in the king's hand, to hold at the rent of 20s. a year (*Placit. Abbrev.*, p. 66). Canon Wilson is of opinion that reference is here made to the pasture known as "Weary Holm," † lying on the south bank of the Eden opposite Etterby, and that it took its name from Werric, an early foreign settler at Carlisle (*loc. supra cit.*, p. 90). The Pipe Roll of 1130 refers to land at Carlisle, formerly belonging to Gueri the Fleming, who is presumably identical with the said Werri, or Werric. Pipe Rolls of later date mention other Flemings, namely Reiner, in 1181, Randulf and Walter, in 1185, and Richard, in 1204. Peter de Tilliol was witness to the foundation charter of Lanercost Priory, about 1169, and died in 1183, when Simon his son (see accompanying Pedigree), owed a fine in respect of his father's land (*Pipe Roll*). Simon confirmed to Lanercost Priory land at Scaleby, given by his father, and made a further benefaction (*Register of Lanercost*, quoted by Canon Wilson *loc. supra cit.*, p. 90).

* Baronia means a "bundle of manors." Here it signifies *caput baroniae*, just as *manerium* sometimes signifies *caput manerii*.

† It is so called in a map contained in *Royal Charters*, edit. Ferguson, p. 284.

The sheriff accounted in 1201 for half a year's issue of Holweri belonging to Simon de Tilli *; and for a fine, paid by Simon de "Tiwil," for land which he held by cornage, in order that he might not cross the sea (*Pipe Roll*). He was dead in 1204, when Geoffrey de Lucy paid 20 marks and a palfrey, for having the marriage of Simon de Tilliol's widow, so that he might marry her with her consent and by counsel of her friends (*ibid.*). To Geoffrey de Lucy was further granted wardship of Peter, son and heir of Simon, and of his land, worth £15 a year and rendering 11s. 11½d. for cornage, by which service Henry I. gave the same land to Richard Ridere, Simon's predecessor (*Testa de Nevill*). At the general inquisition made in 1210-12, the land so held in wardship is described as one vill paying 20s. 11½d. or, according to a better reading, 11s. 11½d., for cornage (*Red Book*, p. 494). Holweri appears to have been retained in the king's hand, because the sheriff continued to account, in 1214, for the "farm" thereof (*Pipe Roll*).

✓In 1227, the boundary between the lands of Richard de Levington, of Kirkclinton, and Peter de Tilliol, of "Scales," was in dispute. If the sheriff could not arrange the matter, Richard received leave to claim the disputed land by writ of right, and Peter to defend the action by grand assize or battle, as he preferred (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 176).

Peter was appointed, in 1234, associate to assist justices making inquisition concerning the forest of Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 18 Hen. III., p. 576). He died in the autumn of 1246, and his *inquisitio post mortem*, made in the following December, is an instructive document. Robert and Odard de Etterby were members of the jury, which returned a verdict that Peter de

* A clerical error. *Tilleium* (Tilly-sur-Seulles) is the locality from which another Norman family, de Tilli, took its surname (*Red Book*, p. 642).

"Tillolf" * was seised, in his demesne of Scaleby, of 233 acres arable; 20 acres meadow; a mill worth 7 marks; 4 acres arable and one acre meadow, held by David the singer (*cantator*) and Gilbert son of Beatrice; the capital mansion, with houses and grazing, valued at 6s. 8d.; pasture for one *vaccaria*; and the sustenance of work cattle. He had 20 *bondi*, holding 31 oxgangs of arable land in bondage, each worth 4s. a year, and also holding 34 acres arable and three acres and a rood meadow. He had six *cottars*, holding six cottages and 14 acres and a rood arable. He had freeholders, holding houses, with curtilages, in the suburb of Carlisle, and paying yearly farm 64s. 8d. and two pounds of pepper. Amis le Norras † held two oxgangs arable by charter, and paid 12d. a year; John de Hotton (Houghton) held two oxgangs arable in Houghton, and Henry de Cormannoc held the remainder of Houghton by cornage, ward and relief. Adam Paumer held 30 acres; Odard de Etterby held Etterby and paid 16s. a year for everything. Peter de Tillolf held all the aforesaid lands in chief of the king, by cornage-rent of 15s. a year, except one carucate in Scaleby, which was held of Thomas de Multon by knight-service. Peter also held Rickerby, of the prior of Carlisle, for one mark yearly. Geoffrey his son and heir was sixteen years of age in the first week of Lent last and was lying sick at Cambridge ‡ and the jury had not any information concerning his marriage (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 313).

Mary, widow of Peter de Tilliol, gave security that she

* This variant of the surname may be a corruption formed by analogy to Randolf, Rudolf and Bardolf.

† Henry Noreis had formerly given two acres in the vill of "Scales" to Lanercost Priory (*Richard I.'s Confirmation Charter*).

‡ Richard, son of Reginald de Lucy of Coupland, had land at Cambridge, in 1200 (*Pipe Roll*). John Denton supposes (*Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 152) that Geoffrey de Tilliol's mother was a daughter of Geoffrey de Lucy, whose children are enumerated in *Genealogist*, N.S., xv., p. 130.

would not marry again without the king's consent, and received dower of all her late husband's land in Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 31 Hen. III., p. 486). Robert de Dacre paid a fine, in 1247, for having custody of the land and heir of Peter and the heir's marriage (*Rot. Fin.*, edit. Roberts, ii., p. 18), and on December 25th, 1246, the escheator was ordered to allow the executors of Peter's will to have administration of his goods (*ibid.*, p. 4).

Geoffrey de Tilliol paid a fine, in 1256, that he might have respite for three years from making himself a knight (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 40 Hen. III., p. 472). The fact that he held some land at Scaleby, of the lord of Gilsland, by "knight-service" may have been a pretext for the demand.

At this period, there is mention of a certain Robert de Tilliol, who, it is suggested, was member of a younger branch of the family and under-tenant of the Gilsland portion of Scaleby. According to the *Chronica de Melsa* (Rolls edition, i., 307) Robert de Tilliolf had, in 1197-1210, acquired the vill of Westthatfield in Holderness, Yorks. The younger branch seems to have become extinct, because, later on, Westthatfield and the Gilsland portion of Scaleby were held by the elder branch.

Radulf de Tilliol was rector of Kirkcambeck in 1259 (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 198).

In 1261, William, son of Robert, brought an action of novel disseisin against Geoffrey, son of Peter de Tilliol, and Robert de Tilliol, concerning common pasture in Scaleby (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 442). Safe conduct was granted, in 1266, to Robert de Tilliol, coming to the king's court, provided he stood his trial; and also to Geoffrey de Tilliol (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 50 Hen. III., p. 554).

Robert de Tilliol was exempted for life, in 1270, from being made sheriff against his will (*ibid.*, 54 Hen. III., p. 426).

A charter, dated June 29th, 1271, is witnessed by Geoffrey de Tilliol and Robert de Tilliol, seneschal of Gilsland (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 307).

On February 5th, 1278, Geoffrey obtained respite until Michaelmas of becoming a knight (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 6 Ed. I., p. 440).

In a plea of assize, 1278, the jury found that Geoffrey held the manor of Scaleby and the barony of Houghton of the king by cornage (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 37).

There was a complaint, in 1278-9, that Geoffrey had amerced some freemen in his lord's court, without their peers and contrary to the statute, and, in the same year, Robert de Etterby, who was probably his under-tenant at Etterby, was chosen a conservator of Eden by consent of the county (*ibid.*, ii., p. 39).

Geoffrey de Tilliol, styled "knight," was one of the jurors at the *inquisitio post mortem*, in 1281-2, of Baldwin de Wake, lord of Liddel, of whom he held the manor of Solport, by cornage (*ibid.*, p. 63). Geoffrey was lessee of land at Torpenhow in 1292 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 151).

By means of a fine, levied in 1293, between Geoffrey de Tilliol, plaintiff, and John, bishop of Carlisle, deforciant, concerning the advowson of Scaleby, Geoffrey, in consideration of the payment to himself of 25 marks of silver, quitclaimed the advowson to the bishop and priory of Carlisle, for ever; and there is a memorandum that the bishop's predecessors were seised of the advowson, long before the Statute of Mortmain, and that Walter, formerly bishop (1223-46) collated and instituted Richard le Hardres, clerk, to the living (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 460).

Henry I. founded the see of Carlisle at the period when he gave Scaleby to Richard Ridere, and it is possible that Richard conveyed the appendant advowson to the bishop as an endowment of the see.

On April 7th, 1295, there was an order to take into the

king's hand the lands late of Geoffrey de Tilliol, deceased tenant-in-chief (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 23 Ed. I., p. 351), and a writ was issued for an inquisition, at which it was proved that Geoffrey had the capital messuage of Scaleby; 100 acres arable; 10 acres meadow; 47s. rent of tenants at will; and one pound of cummin and fourpence, rent of a free tenant; all held of the king in chief, by cornage of half a mark and suit at the county court. Also two parts of the vill of Scaleby, with a water mill, held of the lord of Gilsland, by homage and suit at the court of Irthington. Also the manor of Rickerby, held of the prior of Carlisle, by homage and suit at the court of Bocherigate (*de vico Bocharði*) in the suburb of Carlisle, and one mark yearly. Robert his son (perhaps by a second marriage,*) aged 30 and more, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. I., p. 147).

The escheator was ordered, on May 18th following, to deliver seisin of the land to Robert (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 23 Ed. I., p. 353). Thomas de Multon, lord of Gilsland, died about the same time as Geoffrey, and Robert de Tilliol was his under-tenant of £10 of land at Scaleby. Robert held the same by homage and suit of court only (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. I., p. 186). That is a larger estate in the Gilsland portion of Scaleby than the one carucate mentioned in 1246, and there seems to have been meanwhile an unrecorded devolution of that mesne lordship.

The sheriff reported, in 1296, that Robert de Tilliol had the king's writ for seisin of the hamlet of Houghton, of which William de Moravia was under-tenant, at the rent of £4 a year (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 172).

In 1297, under the heading "Holderness" Robert Tiliolf paid the ninth of his personal property (*Yorks. Archæol. Society's Publications*, vol. xvi., p. 131).

* Geoffrey must have been 65 years of age. There is not any direct evidence that there were two successive Geoffreys, as the compiler of the old pedigree believed (Denton, *Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 152).

A certain John de Tilliol was one of the coroners for Cumberland in 1301 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 309). In 1307, Master John de Blencow, acolite, was collated and instituted by the bishop to the church of Scaleby, vacant by the death of Master Henry de Skipperton, late rector ; reserving the annual pension of 20s. due of old to the bishop at Michaelmas (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i., 285).

Robert de Tilliol obtained licence, in 1307, to crenellate his dwelling-house at Scaleby (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1 Ed. II., p. 8) and received a grant, in the same year, of free warren in all his demesne lands there (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, p. 107). In 1315, the bishop collated and instituted Stephen called Marshal (*Marescallus*) subdeacon, to the church of Scaleby, vacant by the death of Master John de Blencow, late rector, reserving the said pension (*Halton Register*, ii., p. 109).

The king owed Anthony de Lucy a sum of money, in 1320, for having kept the peel of Scaleby from November 28th, 1317 until November 29th, 1318 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 13 Ed. II., p. 409).

Robert de Tilliol, at his death in 1321, had Westthatfield, in Holderness, Yorks., settled upon himself and Matilda his wife for their joint lives, with remainder to his own heirs ; also Scaleby manor, including one-sixth part of the hamlet of Houghton, and tenements called "le Fourhowis" and "le Heyberys" ; all held of the king in chief, by service of 11s. 10½d. cornage, which cornage gave wardship and marriage ; also 24 acres in demesne, 8 acres meadow and 40 acres, bovates of land wasted by the Scots ; all held of the lord of Gilsland by service of one-tenth of a knight's fee and suit at the court of Irthington ; also the capital messuage of Rickerby, 80 acres arable, 10 acres meadow, 175 acres arable, formerly occupied by tenants, and a fishery in Eden ; all held of the prior of Carlisle, by service of homage and

suit of court, and rendering 13s. 4d. yearly ; also three burgages in Carlisle, four tofts outside Richard's gate in the suburb, wasted, and one croft, held of the king in chief as of the fee or manor of Scaleby, by service of the above-mentioned cornage of Scaleby. Peter his son, aged 22 at the previous Martinmas, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 14 Ed. II., p. 166). He was survived by his widow Matilda, daughter and co-heiress of Roger and Isabella de Lascelles, of Ellerton, Yorks. (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 16 Ed. II., p. 662).

In 1328, Peter de Tilliol and Isabel * his wife brought an action concerning the manor of Rickerby (*Record Office Lists and Indexes*, no. xxxii., p. 77). Matilda, daughter of Peter de Tilliol, knight, was wife of Hugh de Lowther, the younger, in 1338 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Ed. III., p. 113).

Stephen Marshal resigned the living of Scaleby in 1342, and Master William Carleton was collated in his place. In the same year, Robert de Howes was collated, but shortly afterwards exchanged the living with Roger de Crumwell (Nicolson and Burn). Peter de Tilliol's mother, Matilda, died on August 10th, 1343, seised of Westhatfield, held for life, of the inheritance of Peter, son and heir of her second husband, Robert de Tilliol ; and Swine, held for life, of the inheritance of Robert, son and heir of her first husband, William de Hilton (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 17 Ed. III., p. 292).

Peter's under-tenant at Etterby was Robert Parvyng who held one-third of a messuage and four acres there, by service of 20d. yearly and suit at the court of Scaleby, every three weeks (*ibid.*, p. 304).

In 1345, Peter and others were commissioned to make a visitation of the king's hospital of St. Nicholas, Carlisle, reported to be greatly decayed by misrule, and to reform

* Isabel Tilliol is named in 1348, in connection with Lytham, Lancashire (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 33 Ed. III., p. 287).

the state of the hospital (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 19 Ed. III., p. 575).

Peter de Tilliol died October 30th, 1349, seised of Westthatfield, Houghton manor, two messuages and two gardens at Carlisle, Rickerby manor, and half the hamlet of Newbiggin in Croglin ; and Robert his son, of full age, was his heir (*Cal. esch.*, 23 Ed. III., p. 150).

Walter Swetehop, rector of Scaleby, died in 1356, and Henry Martin, chaplain, was collated to the rectory (Nicolson and Burn). Henry Martin, by nuncupative will proved June 23rd, 1362, desired that his body should be buried in the choir of the church of All Saints, Scaleby (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 47), and John de Grandon was collated rector (Nicolson and Burn).

One-eighth part of the vill of Scaleby was held in capite by Margaret de Dacre, lady of Gilsland, in 1362-3 (*Cal. esch.*, 36 Ed. III., p. 249).

There is a memorandum that, on Monday before Palm Sunday, 1367, Sir Robert de Tilliolf, knight, made a conveyance to grantees of his land at Ireby (except the site of the manor house within the water ditches), the park of Torpenhow and his tenements at Newbiggin (Croglin) and in the suburb of Carlisle, in the street called Ricardgate; on condition that the grantees should re-enfeoff his wife Felicia of Ireby for her life, with remainder to his son and heir Peter in fee ; and should re-enfeoff his son Geoffrey of the park of Torpenhow ; and his son Roger of the tenements at Newbiggin and Carlisle. The grantees received seisin the same day, immediately before one o'clock, at a tenement near the said manor house, by verbal command of Sir Robert, receiving one penny by way of seisin ; and, on the following Tuesday, received acknowledgment of most of the tenants of Ireby. Sir Robert died on the following night, between cockcrow and dawn, and the grantees subsequently carried out the re-enfeoffments (*Catalogue of*

Ancient Deeds, vol. iii., p. 544). Sir Robert died seised of the manor of Houghton, two parts of the manor of Scaleby, the hamlet of Etterby, the tenements at Carlisle, a suit of court at Irthington, and the manor of Rickerby (*Cal. esch.*, 41 Ed. III., p. 282). His son and heir, Peter, was an infant. By his will dated at Ireby, Monday, April 5th, 1367, he gave his body to be buried in the church of the friars preachers of Carlisle and appointed his wife Felicia executrix (*Test. Karl.*, p. 82). Alice de Perrers was granted wardship of all his lands held in chief and the heir's marriage (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 41 Ed. III., pp. 396, 397) and Felicia received as dower the water mill of Scaleby, worth £4, and the park of Scaleby, being part of the land in the king's hand by reason of the non-age of the heir (*Cal. Close Rolls*, of the same year, p. 354). She died in 1369 (*Cal. esch.*, 43 Ed. III., p. 299).

Peter, eldest son and heir of Robert, had come of age on October 14th, 1377, and it was ordered that he should have seisin of his father's land, held in chief (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1 Rich. II., p. 19). Peter was Knight of the Shire in 1378 and his arms are described in *Jenyns' Roll* as—*gules*, a lion rampant *argent* and a baston *azure* (Foster, *Some Feudal Coats*).

In 1380, Elias, rector of Scaleby, exchanged his living with Robert Cayllis, who was collated to the same (Nicolson and Burn).

Sir Peter de Tilliol married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Laton. She was alive on December 2nd, 1389 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 13 Rich. II., p. 163, Surtees, *Durham*, I., 215).

On February 12th, 1400, John de Grisdale, parson of Scaleby, had exchanged his benefice with Alan de Kirkbride, with the approval of the Keeper of Spirituality, the see of Carlisle being then vacant (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1 Hen. IV., pp. 196 and 240).

Sir Peter died January 2nd, 1434-5. It was found by

inquisition that he had Hayton manor in Aspatria ; Scaleby Castle and Houghton manor ; Ricardby, held as of the manor of Linstock ; and four messuages at Carlisle. His son and heir, Robert, was an idiot (*Cal. esch.*, 13 Hen. VI., p. 159). Robert died in the following November, and his sisters, Isabel and Margaret, succeeded as co-heiresses to the manor of Scaleby and its appurtenances (*ibid.*, 14 Hen. VI., p. 164). John Denton, the historian, alleges (*Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 154) that Sir Peter acquired Hayton by his marriage with a daughter of Robert de Mulcaster. An examination of the pedigree given in Surtees' *Durham* makes it incredible that Sir Peter's children, born late in his life, were issue of his marriage with Elizabeth de Laton.

The description of the portion of the manor held of the barony of Gilsland is perplexing. In 1485, a moiety of Scaleby was held by the heirs of Sir Peter de Tilliol, free tenants of Humphrey de Dacre, lord of Gilsland (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 1 Hen. VII., p. 69). One gathers that the chief manor of Scaleby had, from time out of mind, been divided into moieties—one held by the elder branch of the Tilliols ; the other held by the lord of Gilsland, but granted, as a mesne manor, to the younger branch, one of whom, Robert, was of sufficient *status* to be excused service as sheriff, but the mesne manor appears to have been subsequently inherited by the elder branch which held the other moiety *in capite*.

The church tower is a pele, measuring 18 feet square externally, and its walls are four feet thick. A low narrow door, at the west end of the nave, gives access to the lowest storey of the tower, which is lighted by very narrow loop-holes, more than seven feet above the ground. There are no steps leading from the ground level to the second storey, which has loopholes and a small aperture towards the nave. The third storey was formerly the bell chamber, but the two bells are now

hung in the fourth storey, added in 1828. The tenor bell inscribed *Ave Maria gracia plena, dns. tecum*, may be of 14th or 15th century workmanship. The treble, of rude design and without inscription, is perhaps of older date (these *Transactions*, O.S. vii., p. 231).

PEDIGREE OF TILLIOL.

