

ART. XII. – *Before Tullie House.*

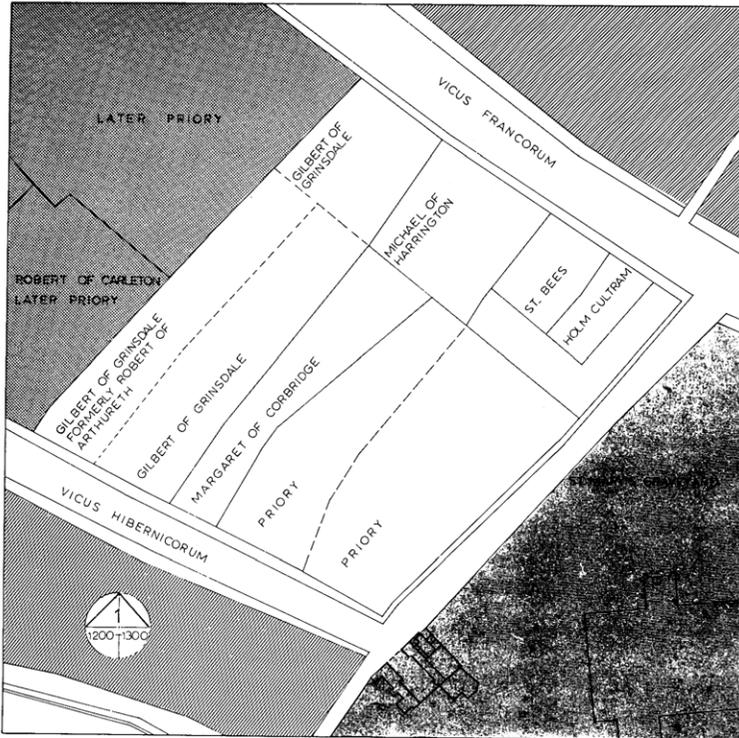
By B. C. JONES, M.A.

A CHANCE discovery of a lease, originally part of a transaction by lease and release, dated 23 April 1689, among nineteenth century records of the Tullie-Cornthwaite family, links Tullie House, Abbey Street, Carlisle with an older house called Whitehall, the history of which can be traced back to the late 13th century.

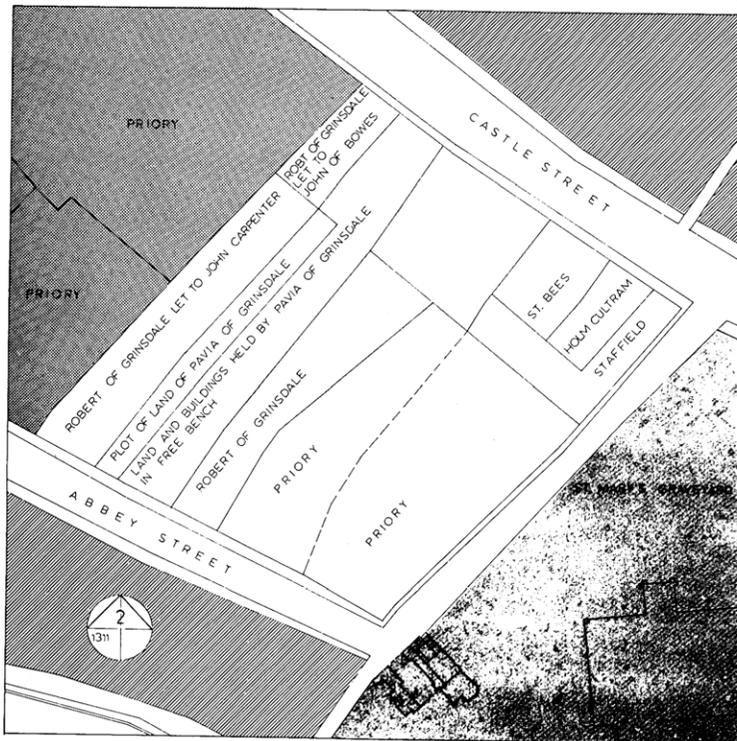
The lease refers to a “capital messuage, tenement and burgage called or known by the name of White Hall in Abbey Gate, in the possession of Thomas Tullie”. In the absence of the release, of which this lease was a part, it is only possible to guess at the purpose of the transaction, but it was probably to secure a settlement of the Carlisle house and lands of Timothy Tullie upon Thomas, his son and heir, in a year in which the rebuilding of the house was completed. The parties to the lease were firstly, Timothy Tullie, rector of Middleton in Teesdale, county Durham, Elizabeth his wife and Thomas Tullie, their son and heir, and secondly, John Rumney of Newcastle upon Tyne, esquire, Robert Roddam of Rombaldkirk, county of York, clerk, and Lancelot Allgood of Newcastle upon Tyne, gentleman.¹

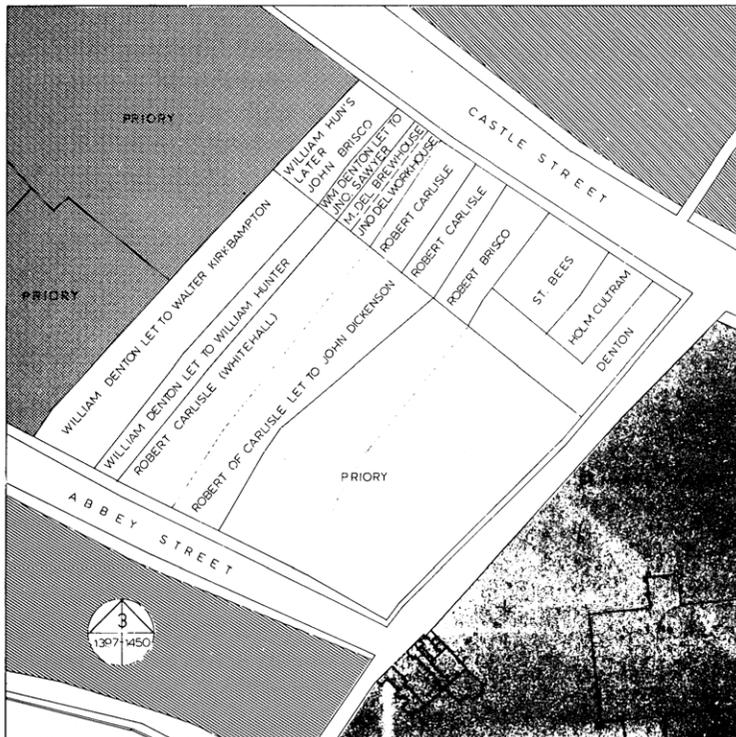
In addition to the house, other properties mentioned in the lease were a burgage in Castle Street and three barns called Dalston, Peate’s and Annetwell barns, all in the city of Carlisle; outside the city were lands and tenements in Willow Holme called Barwise Nook, Head of Holme, Three Roods, Etterby Wath, Wet Acre, Mulcaster’s Close, Longlands, Bell’s Half Acre, Willow Brow and Bell’s Acre, lands and meadow ground called Upper and Under Saucerries, lands called Thorney Flat and two acres of land on Murrel Hill. The Willow Holme lands, the lands in the Saucerries and on Thorney Flat were sold by Thomas Tullie to the City of Carlisle in 1707 and the title deeds acquired by the City on completion of the purchase show how Thomas’ grandfather, George Tullie, when he was diocesan registrar, built up this small estate by several purchases between 1619 and 1625. A covenant in a bargain and sale of four acres of arable land in Willow Holme provides proof of his occupation of Whitehall by the date of the completion of the deed on 19 November 1624; the seller is required to deliver the deeds “at the now dwelling house of him the said George Tullie, commonly called and knowne by the name of Whitehall in Carlisle”.² Additionally, from 1625, some entries in the Bishop’s register record the transaction of diocesan business in an upper room of Whitehall as well as in the official Registry, then within the precinct of the Cathedral.³

George Tullie’s parentage is not known but on his own testimony he was born about 1580.⁴ On 2 November 1600 his name appears for the first time in the Bishop’s register as a notary public attesting the resignation of Edward Dykes as vicar of Dearham; by 1612 he was diocesan registrar.⁵ On 22 April 1613 he married Thomasine, seventh child of the German miner, Emmanuel Heckstetter of Keswick.⁶ He was thirty-three years old and Thomasine only sixteen, but it is evident that the marriage was a happy one as, when he died on 20 September 1627, his widow noted on a flyleaf of a book of precedents which had belonged to him “The 20 of September 1627 was the last day of my dear love, beange the day of the weake I was born and the happy day of my marriage, living

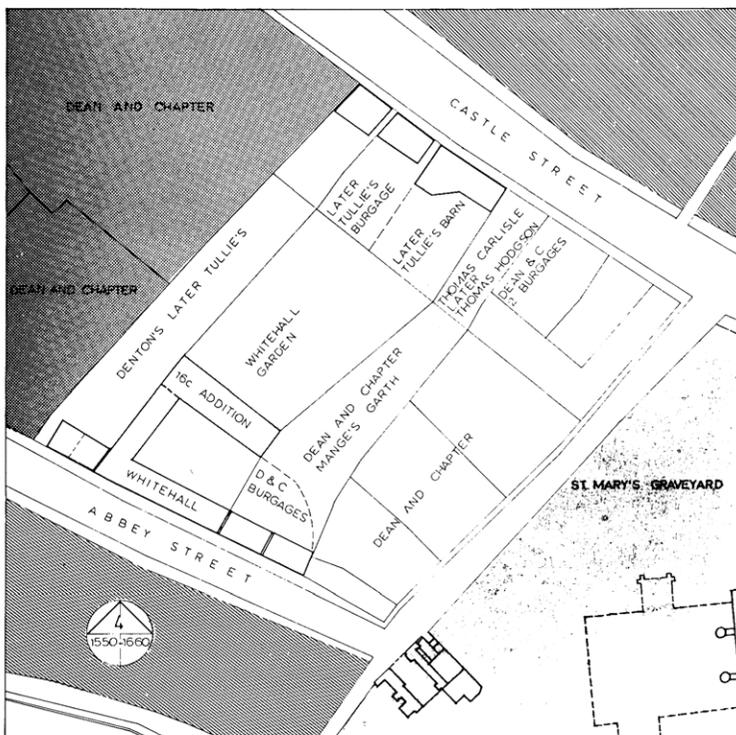


FIGS. 1 and 2. - Tullie House site, probable plot boundaries, 1200-1300 and 1311.





FIGS. 3 and 4. – Tullie House site, probable plot boundaries, 1397-1450 and 1550-1660.



14 yeares and a halfe with him in love continuall without ever squering or falling out . . .".⁷ She was left to bring up a young family of three boys and one daughter; Timothy her eldest son was twelve or thirteen years old, Thomas, seven and Isaac, the youngest boy was still a baby.⁸ Although George Tullie had not been the freeholder of Whitehall, Thomasine continued to live there until her death in 1659.⁹ Isaac Tullie, merchant and later mayor of Carlisle, was brought up in the house. In the account of the siege of Carlisle, attributed to him, he recounts an incident which occurred in May 1645 when officers came to seize coin as well as plate:

Another time, my Mother seeing them come fastly to her house, my brother gave the key of his desk to my sister, bidding her convey the money some whither; but she had scarce opened the desk till the searcher entred the house, where upon she was soe amazed that she left the money with the cover of the desk open. The searchers demanding the key of my mother's desk straightway went to the room where the aforesaid desk was; which when they saw open, and by chance covered with some linnen, one of them laying his hands upon it, said "there's nothing in the(e) I'le warrant, else thou hadst not been open", soe they departed with some small moneys of my mother's.¹⁰

Isaac was still living at home when his son George was baptised on 5 September 1654 and so apparently was Timothy at the baptism of his son Joseph on 9 July 1658.¹¹ Sometime before 1 October 1660 Timothy Tullie bought the freehold of Whitehall from the heirs of Christopher Dalston.¹² The property was subject to an annual free rent of 12d., payable to the lords of the barony of Burgh by Sands, so an outline of its history can be traced through the surviving surveys and rentals of the barony. A survey of Dacre lands in 1589 gives Christopher Dalston as tenant of a free burgage and garden in the city of Carlisle, paying 12d. a year, and later rentals of the barony of 1606, 1675 and 1691 give Christopher Dalston, Timothy Tullie and Thomas Tullie respectively as tenants of the chief rent; the identification with Whitehall is confirmed by the rental for 1691 which reads "Mr Thomas Tully, clerk, for a messuage and tenement in Abbey gate in Carlisle of the yearly Rent payable as supra of 1s. od."¹³

Christopher Dalston of Uldale held Whitehall in the right of his wife, Mabel, who, as our member Mr C. Roy Hudleston has shewn, was the illegitimate daughter of Sir John Lowther of Lowther and Jane Carlisle. At her death in 1575, Jane was the widow of Sir Thomas Dacre of Lanercost by whom she had no issue, but in her will she left her capital mansion house called "Whytehawle" in Abbey Street, Carlisle, and a piece of meadow in Willow Holme to her daughter Mabel, wife of Christopher Dalston, to descend after her death to George their second son. When his father took powers of administration of his grandmother's estate George was still under age but he may not have lived to succeed.¹⁴ Certainly, his father was still in possession of the deeds of the house when copies of some of them were made for John Denton of Cardew about 1600 and, as already noted, he was tenant of the chief rent in 1606.¹⁵

Jane Carlisle was one of four daughters of Robert Carlisle, whose family had owned Whitehall and other properties in the city and its suburbs for more than two hundred years before the Tullies. Her inheritance from her father however was limited to the house and a meadow in Willow Holme. Thomas Carlisle, possibly a stepbrother and the founder of a merchant family in the city, inherited the other burgages, principally in Fisher Street and in the market place, whilst some of the lands in Caldewgate went to

Thomas Carleton of Carleton near Penrith, senior, who had married Jane's sister, Mabel.¹⁶ Nevertheless her personal fortune was considerable; the inventory of her goods and chattels taken after her death and exhibited in the Consistory court of the Bishop of Carlisle at the time of the probate of her will on 24 March 1574/5, gives a total of £394. 2s. 10d., exclusive of debts. She had gold, silver plate and jewels to the value of over £208 and £65. 15s. 4d. worth in linen, silk and woollen apparel. Some of this personal wealth may have come to her after her marriage to Sir Thomas Dacre, who had died in 1565. Under his will she had received the manors of Askerton and Castlesteads for life, but the leases of Appleby and Bondgate tithes and Toppell Syke or Lowick Close, valued in her inventory were gifts from Sir John Lowther and the valuers of Sir John's goods after his death, in their valuation taken on 8 March 1551/2 referred to Jane Carlisle's house as "the White hawle att Carlell furnisht with the best stuff mete for anie Knight and nott put in inventorie", a remark which may explain some of the rich furnishings of the house twenty years later. Jane's inventory of 1575 mentions rooms called the new hall, new buttery and new kitchen, possibly the "Edysycions" noted in the will, and describes furnishings in the great chamber which included a bed tester of yellow and orange satin with satin curtains valued at £7, three long velvet cushions £1. 10s., green hangings £2. 13s. 4d. and a carpet for a cupboard of Arras work £1. 10s. In "my laidyes bed Chambre", Jane's bed with its furniture was valued at £7. 6s. 8d. and the feather bed, bolster, blankets, sheets and a coverlet at £1. 13s. 4d. In the same room was a cypress coffer valued at 13s. 4d., a Flanders coffer 4s., a Flanders chest 13s. 4d. and two andirons, a pair of tongs of Flanders work with a fire shovel, 40s.; a frame for making fringes was valued at £12.¹⁷

Robert Carlisle, Jane's father, is a shadowy figure. Daniel Fleming, in his book of pedigrees, says of Thomas Carleton, Jane's brother-in-law, that he was born in "5 Henry VIII" (1513/14) and in "34 Henry VIII (1542/3) he married Mabel, daughter of Robert Carlisle and one of his co-heirs (Dacre and Dalston marrying the other two). Her mother was a Bewley and her arms, Or, a cross patonce." This seems to identify the father but to muddle the co-heirs, as it is known from Jane's will that in addition to Mabel, she had sisters, Ann, wife of William James of Carlisle and Elizabeth, who had married Robert, third Lord Semple. Thomas Dalston of Uldale married as his second wife, Eleanor Carlisle but it is not clear how she fits into the pedigree. Oulton, Lessonhall and Bowness manor and rectory were added to the Dalston estates by this marriage and Fleming says that she was a daughter of Thomas Carlisle, perhaps a brother of Robert.¹⁸ The names of both Robert and Thomas Carlisle, styled as gentlemen, occur in the Carlisle Town Court books, 1523-1541 and on 6 June 1547 the Dean and Chapter leased to James Stanwix, sacristan, a tenement on the west side of Abbey Street, lately in the holding of Robert Carlisle, dyer, but the name is not an uncommon one in the city at this time.¹⁹ We are on more certain ground with the Robert Carlisle, esquire, who is named in a testimonial for raising money to repair Eden bridge at Carlisle in 1516 and with Robert Carlisle who was mayor of the city 1529-1530 and who probably died about 1541.²⁰

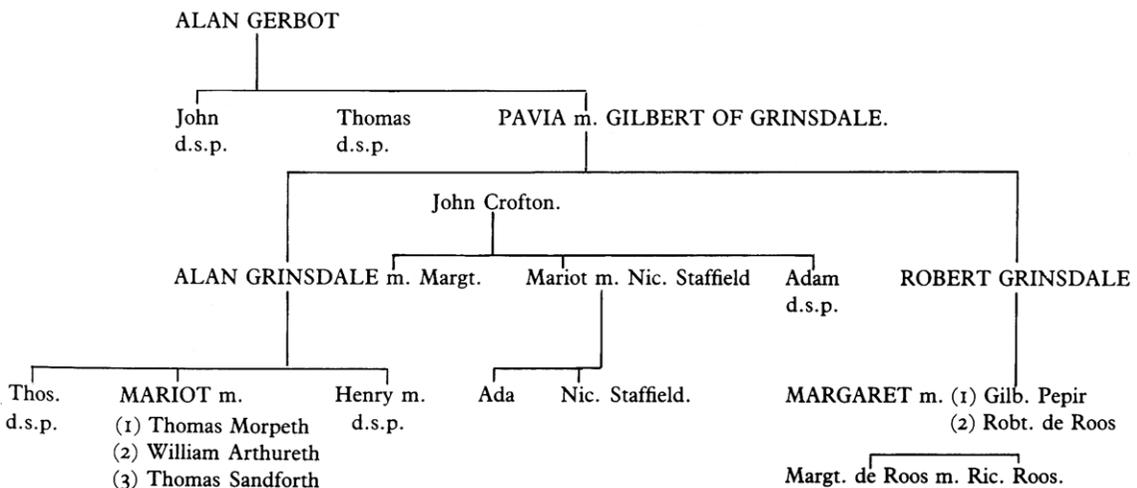
This Robert Carlisle, if he was the father of Jane, was the direct descendant of two earlier Roberts, father and son, who were founders of the family and who were prominent in the affairs of the city between 1378 and 1466. Robert the father was six times mayor of Carlisle, 1400-1424 and six times a member of Parliament for the city, 1378-1419; he

subsequent deed, dated 25 July 1407, William Denton exchanged his half tenement in Castle Street for John of Carlisle's share of the rent in Pavy field.²³

Two further attested copies of quitclaims, dated 29 April 1396 and 14 October 1404, confirm that the inheritance of the Grinsdale family in Carlisle and its suburb (including Whitehall), and in Parton was shared between the de Roos and Denton families and that the descent of Whitehall was the same as Parton until the Carlisle family sold their share in the township to William Denton in 1429. The story was summarized by Daniel Fleming in the 17th century in a short manuscript history of Parton as follows:

. . . John Mansell sold the same to Robt. Mulcaster who gave the same to Robt. de Grinsdale in H.3 time. Robt. Grinsdale had issue, Gilbert Grinsdale who had issue, Alane & Robt. Alane by his wife Margery had issue Thomas & Henry who dyed without issue of their bodies, therefore their Landes at Carliell fell to Sir Willm. de Arthurett Kt. and Mariott their sister, his wife, after the death of Henry Grensdall, her brother, as heir generall; butt Parton fell to Margrett the wife of Gilbt. Pepper in Ed.3 time, another heire of the Grinsdales, who dying without issue, for that she was of halfe blood her pt. fell unto Robt. Grinsdall. Mariot made John Denton of Cardew her heire, and Margrett gave her pt. to Robt. Roose, her second husband, whose nephew & heire, Richard Roose sold the same to John Carliell, Parson of Kirkland, his brothers son Robt. fil. Robti. Carliell sold to William Denton the son and heire of Jo. Denton aforesd., the moyety of Parton, whose posterity in the issue male enjoyeth the same att this day.²⁴

The quitclaim of 1396 was by Robert son of Gilbert Pepir, also called Grinsdale, to Richard son of Sir Thomas de Roos of Kendal releasing his interest in a tenement called "le Whithalle" with appurtenances in Abbey Street, Carlisle, with all lands, tenements, rents and services in the county of Cumberland which de Roos held for life by right of his wife, Margaret. As the deed explains, Margaret was the daughter and heiress of his uncle Robert de Roos. Robert had married Margaret, a Grinsdale heiress and Gilbert Pepir's widow, shortly after his death in 1385. The second quitclaim of 1404 was a general release by Richard de Roos of his wife's inheritance to John of Carlisle, who was acting on behalf of his brother Robert. The two quitclaims were copied on to a single sheet of paper endorsed "A copy of Evidence for Grynsdale land at Carlyell and Parton, *penes* Mr Dalston de Uldale"; also endorsed is a pedigree showing the relationship between the Gerbot, Grinsdale and Crofton families of Carlisle, who all held burgages in Abbey Street and Castle Street and lands and houses in Caldewgate.²⁵ A simplified chart would show these somewhat complicated relationships as follows:



Part of the Gerbot estate was acquired by John Denton by purchase from Mariot, Alan of Grinsdale's heiress, in 1383.²⁶ Whitehall and its lands, together with Parton however, passed from Robert Grinsdale to his daughter, Margaret, whose husbands, Gilbert Pepir and Robert de Roos successively held them, although clearly Robert son of Gilbert Pepir retained an interest in part of the estate which he did not relinquish finally until 1427.²⁷

Two further points are of interest concerning the history of Whitehall at this time. Firstly it is possible that it was temporarily the lodging or "inn" of Robert de Roos' brother, Thomas during the war with Scotland in 1385. On 20 April 1385 the king instructed the keeper of the city and castle of Carlisle and the mayor of the city "to suffer no man of whatsoever estate or condition to enter the inn of Thomas de Roos of Kendale in that city to lodge there without his special licence or against his will or the will of the tenant or keeper thereof (for the time being) or to meddle therein, as the king has granted the said Thomas that no captain or keeper of Karliol, no officer, minister, hired soldier or liege man of the king shall do so."²⁸ Secondly, to the west of Whitehall was a burgage, which on 9 June 1384, Gilbert Pepir and Margaret his wife, granted to William Hunter and Cecilia his wife for their joint lives. It was bounded by properties of Master Richard Risingden on one side and of Robert Sperry on the other. By 1419 it had come into the ownership of William Denton who leased it to John Foxley, writer, (*scriptori*); this time the neighbouring properties were in the occupation of Robert Carlisle and the same Robert Sperry. As both William Hunter and Robert of Carlisle were witnesses to the quitclaim of Whitehall by Robert, son of Gilbert Pepir in 1396, there is at least the possibility that Robert of Carlisle was in occupation of the house at this time, although he did not become the owner of it until after the purchase by his brother in 1405.²⁹ By the same token, Master Richard Risingden was Thomas de Roos' tenant in 1385.

As to Gilbert Pepir, it is not known when he married Margaret Grinsdale, but it was certainly before 1362 when he was a Dacre tenant of Parton, presumably in the right of his wife, who was still young enough to marry again in 1384 or 1385 and to give birth to a daughter by her second husband, Robert de Roos.³⁰ It is not known when her father, Robert of Grinsdale, died but it must have been after 1341, in which year he was mayor of Carlisle.³¹ If Margaret was born between 1340 and 1345, perhaps she was the child of a late second marriage. It does not seem likely that she was the daughter of Robert's only known wife Joan, whose name is recorded in an undated grant of a rood of ground in Parton about 1300, but if she was the child of a second marriage this might explain Daniel Fleming's otherwise unsupported remark that she was of half blood.³² As Gilbert Pepir was the occupant of a large house in Fisher Street, described in a quitclaim of 14 July 1397 as a "tenement with kilns, granges and gardens which Gilbert Pepir formerly held as his dwelling place", Whitehall was probably a tenanted property for the last forty years of the 14th century and became the principal family home of its owners once more with Robert Carlisle's purchase in 1405.³³

Margaret's father, Robert of Grinsdale, was a person of substance and standing in the city. With his elder brother, Alan, he was Member of Parliament for Carlisle nine times between 1295 and 1328 and he served the office of mayor at least three times, 1330-1341.³⁴ After the death of his father, Gilbert of Grinsdale in 1296, his brother Alan and his descendents inherited the Gerbot lands of their mother, Pavia, whilst Robert acquired most of the paternal estates. An undated gift, probably by way of mortgage, made about

1311, by Robert of Grinsdale to Robert of Mulcaster, lists rents amounting to £2. 13s. 4d. from eleven holdings in Carlisle and its suburbs and a further 31s. in fee farm rents from five tenements, mostly in the city. Held in hand were properties in Castle Street and Abbey Street, described as a plot of land with appurtenances in Abbey Street, bounded by a tenement of John Carpenter on one side and the land which his mother, Pavia, held in "free bench" on the other and the free bench land and buildings which stretched from Abbey Street to Castle Street (probably Whitehall and its grounds, Fig. 2).³⁵ The law of free bench required that if a husband held only a town house, the widow had the right to remain in the house along with the children or to claim her thirds.³⁶ In this case Pavia's house in Carlisle referred to in her letters patent of 5 December 1296 may have been Whitehall. The letters patent were issued by her as the widow of Gilbert of Grinsdale and the "principal executrix of his testament". They acknowledged the receipt of money owing to her husband for cloth bought from him by master Thomas de Lucy because the bond upon which the money had been secured had not been found "in her house in Carlisle".³⁷

Deeds in the Denton of Cardew series show that between 1278 and 1285, in the mayoralties of Alexander of Bolton and Michael de Harcla, Gilbert of Grinsdale had begun to acquire property on either side of his house in Abbey Street, then described by the earlier *vicus* name as *vicus hibernensium* or *vicus hibernicorum*. The deeds to his house in this series appear to be represented by:

1. A quitclaim by Nicholas son of John of Crofton to Gilbert of Grinsdale of his interest in an annual rent of 4s. from a house *in vico hibernensium*, lying between the land held by Adam of Corbridge on one side and land which Gilbert had bought from Robert of Arthuret on the other. The witnesses were, Alexander of Bolton, mayor, William son of Ismay, William son of the tanner, Simon of Tebay and Robert the clerk.

2. An earlier quitclaim, but not certainly part of this title, endorsed "A.D. 1233, 16 Henry 3." by which Henry of Tournai "in the open court of the citizens of Carlisle" relinquished his right to the house in which his father had lived *in vico hibernensium* to Adam of Aspatria, whilst reserving a rent of 3s. year to Adam son of Roger of Carlisle.³⁸

The land acquired on either side of this property derived its title from:

1. A gift by Robert of Arthuret to Gilbert of Grinsdale of land with appurtenances *in vico hibernicorum*, bounded by Gilbert's land on one side and the land which had once belonged to Robert of Carleton on the other, rendering a pair of white gloves or a penny at Carlisle fair and a rent of 4s. a year to the Prioress of Lambley as well as "husegabul" to the king. The witnesses were Alexander of Bolton, mayor, Richard de Mora and John the skinner, bailiffs, Peter the apothecary, William son of Ivo, Matthew the clerk, Simon of Tebay, Peter the tanner and Robert the clerk. At the Reformation, Lambley Priory had only one house in Carlisle and so it may be possible to link this gift by Robert of Arthuret to an undated deed in the series which can be assigned to the decade 1174-1184, by which Syerith, widow of Henry Bradfoot, granted the Priory a rent of 12d. a year during her lifetime and 5s. a year after her death from a house in Carlisle which had formerly belonged to Arnold Rufus, next to her husband's house. The deed is witnessed by John, Prior of Lanercost, Adam the Official, Wido the merchant and the whole chapter of Carlisle (*toto capitulo de Karleol*). A seventeenth century hand has endorsed "Rickergate" where Henry Bradfoot held property later given to Holm Cultram Abbey, but the endorsement can hardly be correct.³⁹

2. A quitclaim by Margaret, widow of Adam of Corbridge to Gilbert of Grinsdale of her right

to land *in vico hibernicorum*, lying between the land of the Prior and Convent of Carlisle and Gilbert's own land, extending from the highway (*via regia*), to the land of Michael of Haverington, namely the land which she held in dower and which she had recovered from Gilbert before the Justices *de Banco* rendering *husgabulum* to the king. The witnesses were Michael de Harcla, Keeper of the city of Carlisle, Michael of Haverington, John de Capella, Gilbert son of William, bailiffs, John Despenser, Henry le Furber, Richard de Capella, John of Crofton and William le Gul (Fig. 1).⁴⁰

The reference to the land of the Prior of Carlisle fixes the location of Margaret of Corbridge's land and the land of Michael of Haverington which abutted on to it, for at their incorporation in 1541 the Dean and Chapter succeeded to the Priory's burgages in Carlisle. From Chapter records and in particular from the Parliamentary survey of Chapter Estates in 1649/50 and subsequent leases it is possible to establish that on the eastern boundary of Whitehall at the time stood two Dean and Chapter burgages which were later to form part of Tullie House garden, the old Whitehall boundary being confined to the present garden west of the main gates. The records show that in 1649/50, Marmaduke Mandgeee held a tenement with a little house adjoining, consisting of a hall, parlour and buttery, all lofted over, with a little outhouse and two gardens on the backside, abutting on Mrs Tullie's house on the north-west and Thomas Clerke's house on the south-east. In 1669 Mr Tullie paid 3s. 4d. in rent for this house and 6s. for the garth. The Tullies held both house and garth from 1669 to 1686. From 1686-1691 they were in the tenancy of George Braithwaite and then in 1691, for a short time in the hands of Thomas Tullie. In this year the house and garth were joined with the neighbouring house and let at a combined rent of 12s. 4d. to William Addison and Frances his wife, who continued as tenants of both properties until Mrs Addison's death in 1745.⁴¹ In her will, dated 20 April 1730, proved at Carlisle, 27 May 1745, she gave to her daughter, Jane, wife of Richard Matthews of Carlisle, gunsmith, "her burgage leasehouse in Abbey Street, late Mr Tullies", with its backyard and little garden, reserving to her son, Robert the privilege of the great gates, the well and a space in the backyard for a dunghill, to be used with the neighbouring house in which she lived and which she had left to him.⁴² Both properties were relinquished almost immediately after her death and were let by the Chapter to Jerome Tullie. From this time on they were held with Tullie House and when the freehold of Tullie House was sold by Tullie Cornthwaite to Thomas Salkeld on 18/19 April 1817 they were included as leasehold burgages, held under the Dean and Chapter, bounded by the freehold garden on the west and north and the burgages of James Moor on the east, together with a little garden in Abbey Gate. The whole was described in the terms of a subsequent lease to George Dixon, dated 23 November 1843, as a parcel of ground, fronting on Abbey Street, now a garden, measuring in length 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds and in breadth, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds, bounded by the lands of George Dixon on the west and north and the burgage of James Moor on the east. The rent was 12s. 4d. including a free or quit rent of 6s. for Mange's garth (Fig. 4).⁴³

On the western boundary of Whitehall in 1649/50 was another Dean and Chapter burgage, described in the Parliamentary Survey as being in the tenancy of Christopher Foster and Jane his wife. It abutted upon Mr Timothy Tullies house on the east and John Peate's house on the west but from the Carlisle freeholders lists of 1645 and 1660 it is possible to identify Timothy Tullie's house with the Denton burgage which apparently the Tullies bought some time between 1645 and 1649. For properties on the

north side of Abbey Street, running up the street from west to east, the list from 1645 gives freeholders as, John Peate, Dean and Chapter, the heirs of John Denton, the heirs of Christopher Dalston, knt., the heirs of Christopher Aglionby, gent. and the Dean and Chapter. In 1660 the list runs John Peate, Dean and Chapter, Timothy Tullie, clerk, Timothy Tullie, clerk, Dean and Chapter, the heirs of Edward Moor and Dean and Chapter.⁴⁴ This leaves the site of the Dean and Chapter burgages, later part of Tullie House garden as the most likely candidate for the priory land which was one of the boundaries of the land which Gilbert of Grinsdale recovered from Margaret, widow of Adam of Corbridge.

As to the land of Michael of Haverington, it is clear that it formed the northern boundary of Margaret of Corbridge's land and extended to Castle Street where Gilbert of Grinsdale had other properties. In an undated deed, in the mayoralty of Alexander of Bolton, c. 1280, Isaac of Ireby granted to Gilbert of Grinsdale land *in vico Francorum* which had once belonged to William the chaplain, son of Ingilberd of Carlisle, between land once Henry the saddler's on one side and the land of Walter the saddler on the other. One end abutted on the highway, (*se extendit versus Regiam Stratam*), and the other on land of Gilbert of Grinsdale. *Husegabulum* was reserved to the king as for a free burgage and forinsec service to the lords of the fee. Gilbert's obligation to the grantor was to render a pair of white gloves annually. In addition to the mayor the other witnesses named were, Henry son of Ivo and Peter the spicer, bailiffs, Thomas of Tebay, Peter of Penrith, Thomas Spot, John the skinner, John Despenser, William the tailor, Thomas the Tailor, Simon of Tebay, Alan Lamb, Adam of St. Nicholas and Robert the clerk.⁴⁵ The Lanercost cartulary records another grant dated 14 April 1287, by Gilbert of Grinsdale to the Prior of Lanercost of an annual rent of 2s. from what appears to have been a neighbouring house and land which had its eastern boundary on the land of Michael of Haverington and was said to be *in via Francorum*. The grant was made instead of the rent of 2s. which the Prior used to receive from the house and land once William the chaplain's. The witnesses were, Alan of Pennington, mayor, Ralph of Herington, Michael of Haverington, William the tailor, John Despenser, Geoffrey his brother, Henry the burnisher (eruginator), William of Cosseby, clerk, and Peter of Penrith (Fig. 1).⁴⁶

The paternal estate of Gilbert of Grinsdale remained undivided until the end of the 14th century when, between 1396 and 1407, Robert son of Gilbert Pepir, also called Grinsdale, and Richard de Roos and Margaret his wife, engaged in a series of transactions which resulted in the tripartite division between Robert Carlisle, William Denton and Robert Brisco. By the quitclaim of 29 April 1396, referred to above, Robert son of Gilbert Pepir relinquished his right in Whitehall in favour of Richard de Roos.⁴⁷ Then in the Hilary term 1396/7, by a Final Concord between Robert Brisco and Robert of Grinsdale, Robert of Grinsdale acknowledged Robert Brisco's right to five messuages, 60 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow and 24s. in rents in Carlisle and Parton. Of these, three of the five messuages and the 24s. in rents were held by Robert Brisco by Robert of Grinsdale's gift but were retained by him for his lifetime. The remaining two messuages in Carlisle with some tofts, land and a meadow in Carlisle and Parton were held, the messuages by William Hunter and Cecilia his wife for life and the other properties in Carlisle and Parton by Amand Monceaux for a term of two years; the messuages were to revert to Robert Brisco after the death of William Hunter and his wife and the tofts

lands and meadow at the end of the two year term.⁴⁸ Undoubtedly one of these two messuages of William Hunter was the messuage in Abbey Street next to Whitehall which, as we have seen, was granted to him by Gilbert Pepir in 1384.⁴⁹ On 16 June 1397, Robert of Grinsdale relinquished his life interest in his lands, rents and services in the city of Carlisle and the county of Cumberland to William Denton in return for the payment of a red rose for two years and thereafter the sum of eight marks, (£5. 6s. 8d.) annually.⁵⁰

A Denton rental of the former Grinsdale lands, *c.* 1408/9, includes rents for properties in the city as follows: 3s. for the Moothall, 3s. for the three burgages of Redness (later the Gild Hall) Toty and Grayson, 5s. for Staffield's burgage (probably near St. Mary's graveyard in Castle Street) and fee farm rents of 6s. from John Sawyer, 5s and 6s. from two tenements of William Hunter (presumably the two tenements in which Robert Brisco had a reversionary interest in 1397) and finally 10s. from Walter of Banton (Kirkbampton), who paid an additional fee farm rent of 4s. from a tenement in Pluckholme, outside the walls.⁵¹ From the deed of 1405 by which the Carlisle family acquired Whitehall, it is known that the tenement of John Sawyer was in Castle Street, next to the half tenement of Mariota, widow of John del Brewhouse and was perhaps identical to the tenement for which master John of Bowes paid 6s. in 1311.⁵² Walter of Kirkbampton's tenement and the two tenements of William Hunter are not so easily located unless they are the same as the tenements described in a settlement and two leases of a later date. In the deed of settlement dated 15 December 1419, William Denton and Elizabeth his wife transferred to William, their eldest son, their interest in an annual rent of 13s. 4d. from a tenement in Abbey Street, Carlisle, formerly in the occupation of Nicholas del Backhouse, bounded by the tenements of Robert of Carlisle and Robert Sperry.⁵³ This was surely the same tenement which on 25 November 1419, William Denton had leased to John Foxley for 10s. a year. The boundaries on Abbey Street were the same but the lease adds that the tenement abutted on the highway and on the garden of John Brisco; presumably the garden lay behind a tenement which had its frontage on Castle Street⁵⁴ A second lease of 24 May 1461, required a rent of 3s. 4d. from a tenement of Abbey Street in which Richard Davey used to live, lying between a tenement of Robert of Carlisle and a tenement of Joan Wakeman.⁵⁵ On the presumption that Robert of Carlisle's tenement was Whitehall and that after the death of William Hunter, William Denton had bought the Brisco reversionary interest in his tenement in Abbey Street for which he had paid a rent of 5s. subsequently letting it at a reduced rent of 3s. 4d., the combined rents of this property and Foxley's tenement next door add up to the rent of 13s. 4d. of the settlement of 1419. Hunter's fee farm rent of 6s. may therefore have derived from the Brisco tenement on Castle Street, Hunter's Abbey Street tenement in this case may have been built on that plot of ground which was described in the deed of 1311 as being bounded by Pavia's free bench land on one side and the tenement of John Carpenter on the other. Like Walter of Kirkbampton and John Foxley of a later date John Carpenter paid a fee farm rent of 10s. (Figs. 2-3).

In the absence of a good series of title deeds it is not possible to be certain about the subsequent history of Whitehall's frontage in Castle Street, but there is a striking resemblance between Robert of Carlisle's holding in 1405 and Timothy Tullie's when he made a gift of the property to his son in 1689, despite the possibility of alienations and breaks in ownership in the interval. The 1689 deed refers to a burgage on Castle

Street formerly in the occupation of John or Thomas Peate and three barns called Dalston barn, Peate's barn and Annetwell barn.⁵⁶ In 1707 Thomas Tullie sold Dalston barn to the City of Carlisle and the burgage to William Forster. In 1884, in pursuit of Carlisle Corporation's claim to a right of escheat in the house of the Misses Heward, which was at the eastern end of the present terrace of three houses on the northern boundary of Tullie House garden, the City Surveyor was able to plot the locations of both Tullie's burgage and the Corporation's barn. The written evidence in the lawsuit against the Crown, together with the chance survival of abstracts of title of neighbouring properties are the main sources from which the outline of the story to modern times can be traced. In 1707, William Forster's burgage was bounded by the burgage of Robert Nixon on the one side and Thomas Tullie's barn on the other. The burgage had been acquired by Thomasine Tullie, Thomas Tullie's grandmother, from Edward Dalton in 1635. Another abstract of title describes Robert Nixon's burgage in 1703 as a freehold burgage, adjoining the burgage of Thomas Tullie on the east and a burgage of Charles Smithson, gentleman, on the west, Castle Street on the north and the garden and orchard of Thomas Tullie on the south. From the same abstract we learn that by 1742 Tullie's burgage had passed from William Forster to John Grierson and it can with confidence be located on the Corporation's plan of 1884 as the tenement which is labelled, "Elizabeth Grier, formerly wife of Wm. Foster." Smithson was tenant of the Dean and Chapter whose ownership of this burgage can be traced back to sometime before 1549 when Richard Heviside was tenant (Fig. 4). The abstract of title continues the story of Nixon's burgage to 1768 when it was sold to William Henderson of Carlisle, joiner. The Henderson family remained owners until after 1810 and gave their name to the lane marked as Henderson's lane on Anderson's large scale map of the city of 1841.⁵⁷

Moving up Castle Street beyond the site of Tullie's barn towards Paternoster Row as far as the end of the present terrace, there was a burgage which throughout the 18th century had belonged to Thomas Hodgson of Carlisle, shoemaker, and his descendants (Fig. 4). Until redeemed in 1796 the property was subject to a crown rent of 1s. 6d., derived perhaps from a rent originally payable to a monastic house or chantry before the Reformation and not subsequently sold.⁵⁸ Next door was another Dean and Chapter burgage, originally two burgages, which from about 1660 paid a combined rent of 13s. made up of two rents of 7s. and 6s. On the 10 November 1548 the burgage paying the 7s. rent was leased by the Dean and Chapter to John Stock, tailor. It was bounded by a Dean and Chapter burgage, then in the holding of William Tallentire the younger and a tenement belonging to Thomas Carlisle. Tallentire's burgage paid an annual rent of 6s. Stock's or Stoke's burgage seems to have been the tenement of John Stoke for which at the Dissolution the Priory of Carlisle paid an annual rent of 2s. to the Priory of St Bees.⁵⁹ This rent was granted to St Bees between 1250 and 1253 by Ralph of Levington from land in the tenancy of Henry the tailor of Carlisle.⁶⁰ It provides further evidence of development along the line of Castle Street by the middle of the 13th century. In fact this development may have occurred a generation earlier as Henry's son William, about 1200, granted to the Abbey of Holm Cultram land at Carlisle near the Castle on which he had built two houses each of two storeys. In another version of the same grant the houses are said to be close to the cemetery of St Mary's towards the Castle and were granted to Holm Cultram for the benefit of the soul of Sir Adam the grantor's brother. A later lease, probably about 1280-1290, by John of Bolton, a tenant of the Abbey, to

Henry of Culgaith, clerk, adds that one of the houses was *in vico Francorum* and was where Adam of Dernington formerly lived. One boundary was on the highway and the other on the house where Astin Oley once lived.⁶¹ This suggests a location somewhere near the junction of Castle Street and Paternoster Row. The boundaries, although imprecise, would still leave room on this corner for the Denton burgage called Stafffield burgage in the rental of 1408/9 and described as being next to the graveyard of St Mary's in the partition of the estate of Adam of Crofton between William of Arthuret and Mary, his wife, and Adam of Stafffield, his co-heirs on 1 July 1352 (Figs. 2 and 3).⁶²

None of this evidence is in conflict with the conclusions reached about the continuing use of the old Roman Street which ran through Tullie House garden by Robert Hogg in his report on his excavations at Tullie House⁶³ or by me in my first essay on the topography of medieval Carlisle,⁶⁴ except to place the development along the line of Castle Street to the early 13th century and the formation of the present street pattern to the decade 1270-1280. Clearly housing development had taken place in the *vicus hibernicorum* by the end of the 12th century if Syreth Bradfoot's grant to Lambley Priory is to be placed in this vicinity and certainly by the time of Henry of Tournai in 1233. Some realignment of properties may have taken place as the new road pattern began to emerge but the surviving medieval documentation is generally too late in date to be of much help here.⁶⁵

A final question remains to be answered. Where did Whitehall stand within its boundaries? A courtyarded building with a large garden behind it, which must be on the later Tullie House site, is shown on the 16th century map of Carlisle (Fig. 5). The frontage along Abbey Street is occupied by two buildings, drawn in a stylised manner and not intended to do more than represent two houses along the street front similar to all the other houses in the street and on the same alignment. Behind these buildings and presumably part of the same property, an L shaped building, standing where the modern museum building and Tullie House now are, is drawn to show some of the features of this part of the house as if they actually existed. The northern wing has a central doorway flanked by a large window on the east and a smaller one on the west, towards the street. The doorway to the eastern wing is in the corner and looks like a gateway to the grounds, with a room above. On the southern gable of this wing is a large gothic style window below which appear to be small openings as if to indicate a storeroom on the ground floor. The Dean and Chapter burgages on the south side, towards Paternoster Row and Mange's Garth behind, as well as the garden and its boundaries, are shown in such a way as to give confidence in the map and in the accuracy of the details depicted where space and the scale allow. Presumably the medieval development was first of all on the street frontage like all the other buildings and the L shaped building was the added portion, containing the new hall kitchen and buttery, mentioned in the inventory. Unfortunately the information in the medieval title deeds is not precise enough to be conclusive and the location of the 13th or 14th century brooch and the four silver pennies of Edward II found at the laying of the foundation stones was not accurately reported by R. S. Ferguson at the time of the building of the new museum.⁶⁶

Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge the help of our member Mr John Robinson, B.Arch., R.I.B.A.

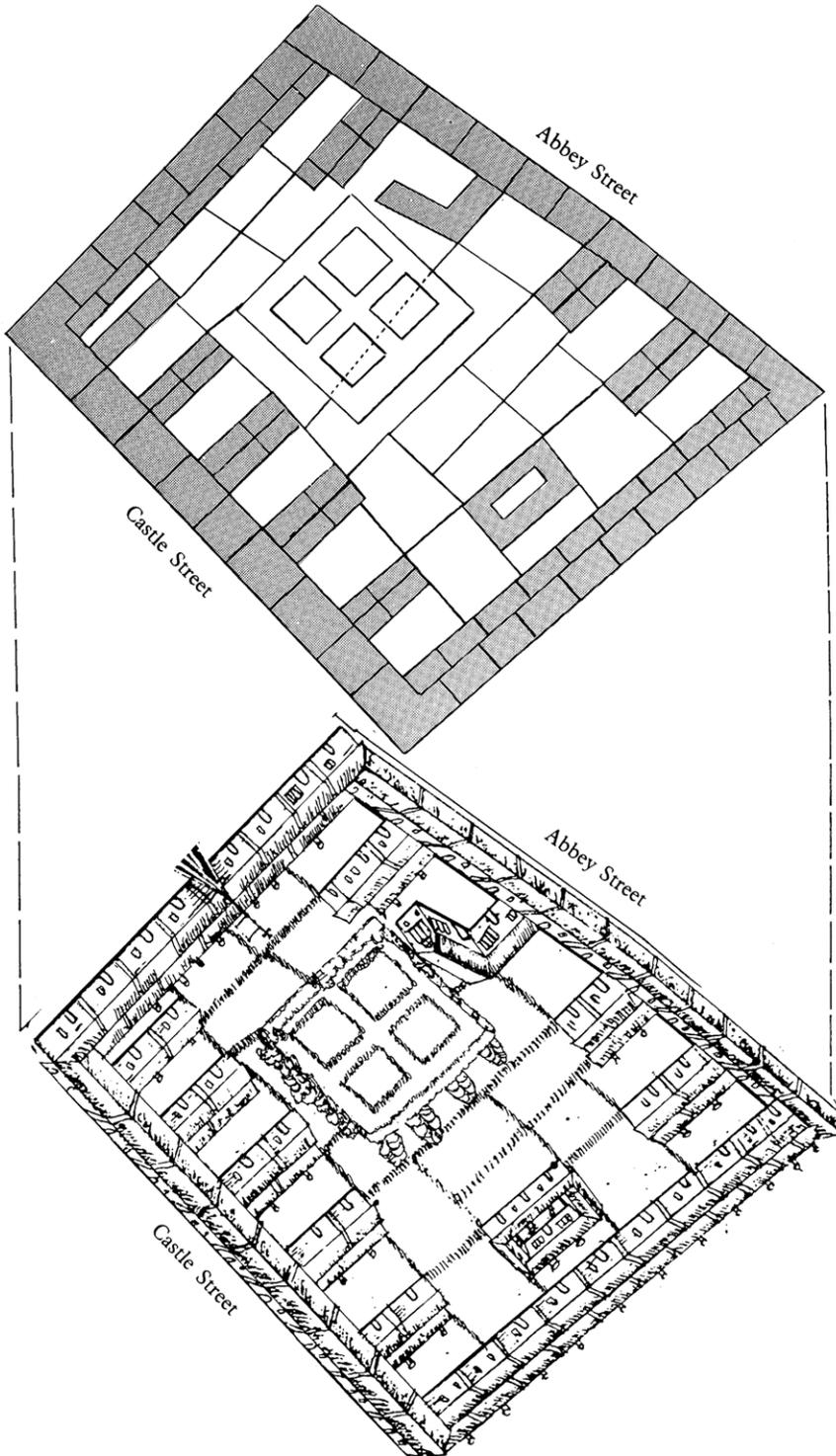


FIG. 5. - Tullie House site as shewn on the 16th century map of Carlisle from an original drawing in the British Library and re-drawn in ground plan.

who drew the diagrams from my rough tracings and our members Mr Mike McCarthy, B.A., F.S.A. and Mr Denis Perriam who read the article in draft and who offered helpful criticisms and suggestions. Any mistakes are my own.

I also wish to thank the British Library for permission to reproduce part of the 16th century map of Carlisle from Cotton MSS Aug. Vol. i, 13.

Notes and References

- ¹ Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle (hereafter, C.R.O.). D/MBS. Unlisted papers. The date on the original downspouts of Tullie House is 1689.
- ² C.R.O. Carlisle City Records. Ca5/2/1/. In 1624 Mr Tullie sent an "antique stone" to Lord William Howard. George Ormsby, *Selections from the Household Books of Lord William Howard* (Surtees Society, 1878), 220.
- ³ C.R.O. DRC 1/3, 225 and 267.
- ⁴ James Wilson, *Rose Castle*, 225. A Thomas Tullie occurs among the tenants of Anthony Curwen at Isel, 1564-1569. He was dead by October 1569. C.R.O. D/Law. 1/222. A will was proved at Carlisle. C.R.O.P. 1569. Thomas Tullie. A George Tullie of Carlisle, weaver, occurs in Carlisle Town Court Records, 1587-1594. Also a John Tullye, weaver, 1581/2. C.R.O. Ca 3/1/109-120. and Ca 3/1/102.
- ⁵ C.R.O. DRC 1/3, 214 and 239.
- ⁶ Henry Brierley, *Registers of Crosthwaite*, vol. 2, 201 (C.W. Parish Register Series XVII. 1930).
- ⁷ C.R.O. DRC 3/61. Thomasine was baptised 13 February 1596/7. Brierley *op cit.* P.R.S. xvi, 1929.
- ⁸ S. Jefferson, *Siege of Carlisle* (1840), 14. If the author was Isaac Tullie then on his own testimony he was a boy of "not 18 years of age" at the time.
- ⁹ See note 10 and 12 below. Thomasina Tullie of Abbey Gate was buried at St Mary's, Carlisle, 24 February 1658/9. C.R.O. PR. 47/1.
- ¹⁰ Jefferson, *op cit.*, 13-14.
- ¹¹ C.R.O. PR. 47/1.
- ¹² C.R.O. Ca 3/3/1 and 11. Carlisle Freeholders lists for 1636/7 and 1660.
- ¹³ C.R.O. D/HG. 19, 22, 27. and D/Lons./L. Barony of Burgh by Sands rental 1691. The *Inquisition post mortem* of Helewise, widow of Richard Vernon and co-heir of Sir Hugh de Morville 54 Henry III. 1269/70 refers to a burgage in Carlisle.
- ¹⁴ C. Roy Hudleston, "The Dalstons of Acornbank", CW2, lviii, 140-1. Also C.R.O. P.1575. Will of Jane Dacre. 1574/5.
- ¹⁵ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1. D41.
- ¹⁶ For Thomas Carlisle see C.R.O. Ca 5/2/1. Sale of Barwise lands in Willow Holme by Thomas Carleton the younger to John Hewitt in which there is a warranty against Thomas Carleton his father and Thomas Carlisle his uncle, 20 September 1574.
- ¹⁷ C.R.O. P. 1575. Inventory of Jane Dacre and Appendix p. 142. For the will of Sir John Lowther see Surtees Society, vol. 26, 73-5. For the valuation of his goods, see C.R.O. D/Lons./L. 5/2. Lowther deed box 2/5.
- ¹⁸ Francis Haswell, "The Family of Dalston", CW2, x, 213, 214. C. R. Hudleston, *op cit.*, 141, n. 152 and C.R.O. D/Lons/L. Fleming MSS. Liber A. p. 119.
- ¹⁹ C.R.O. Ca 3/1/26-42. Dean and Chapter Register 3 fol. 36v.
- ²⁰ C.R.O. Ca 2/380, C.R.O. List of mayors of Carlisle in Calendar of the Records of the City of Carlisle before 1835. Public Record Office. (P.R.O.) E372/386. 1541. 33 Hen. VIII. where there is a reference to the receipt of 5s. by the Crown of Robert Carlisle' land in Willow Holme. I wish to thank Dr Henry Summerson for this information, taken from his transcripts made for the Carlisle Archaeological Unit.
- ²¹ C.R.O. List of Mayors. *loc cit.* For Members of Parliament, see *Victoria County History: Cumberland*, Vol. 2, 325. For Commissions of the Peace, see *Calendars of Patent Rolls*, passim. C.R.O. Ca 2/19 and Ca 4/138. Robert Carlisle I was also steward for the Bishop of Carlisle 1421-1422. C.R.O. D/MH. (TL. 542/6).
- ²² C.R.O. DRC. 2/64.
- ²³ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 D.41 and Additional Denton deeds, 25 July 1407.
- ²⁴ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 D.40 and Fleming MSS. *Pars Secunda* C.
- ²⁵ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 C.47.

- ²⁶ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 D.34a.
- ²⁷ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1. Additional Denton deeds 17 August 1427.
- ²⁸ P.R.O. *Calendar of Close Rolls 1381-1385*, 542.
- ²⁹ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1. Additional Denton deeds, 9 June 1384 and D. 49.
- ³⁰ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 C.36.
- ³¹ C.R.O. List of Mayors, *loc cit*.
- ³² C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1. Additional Denton deeds. Grant by Adam Gelt to Robert of Grinsdale and Joan his wife.
- ³³ H. Summerson, *Calendar of Dacre deeds*, Class 1. No. 130. Castle Howard Archives.
- ³⁴ *V.C.H.*, 2, 325 and C.R.O. List of Mayors, *loc cit*.
- ³⁵ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1. Additional Denton deeds. c. 1311.
- ³⁶ Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, Vol. 2, 418-19 (Cambridge, 1923).
- ³⁷ C.R.O. National Register of Archives. *Typescript Calendar of the Lucy Cartulary No. 160*, 135.
- ³⁸ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1. Additional Denton deeds and C6.
- ³⁹ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1. Additional Denton deeds and C5. Grainger and Collingwood, *Register and Records of Holm Cultram*, 12; Hodgson, *Northumberland* (part 2, Vol. iii), 92.
- ⁴⁰ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 C10.
- ⁴¹ Dean and Chapter Archives. In particular, EM 3/1 E2/3. C.R.O. D/Cha. Register of Leases, 1679-1848.
- ⁴² C.R.O. P.1745. Frances Addison.
- ⁴³ C.R.O. D/MBS. Tullie Cornthwaite. Dean and Chapter. EF. 3/1.
- ⁴⁴ Dean and Chapter. EM 3/1. Ca 3/3/10, 11.
- ⁴⁵ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 C16.
- ⁴⁶ C.R.O. DZ.1. Lanercost Cartulary 10/19.
- ⁴⁷ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 C47.
- ⁴⁸ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 C48.
- ⁴⁹ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1. Additional Denton deeds.
- ⁵⁰ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 D39.
- ⁵¹ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. Rental of Grinsdale and Gerbot lands. This rental is currently kept with the Burgh by Sands Barony records, presumably because of the inclusion of Parton, but strictly it should form part of the series of records absorbed on the sale of the Denton of Cardew estate to the ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale.
- ⁵² See notes 23 (D41) and 35 (Additional Denton deeds).
- ⁵³ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. C52.
- ⁵⁴ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 D49.
- ⁵⁵ C.R.O. D/Lons/L. 5/1 D63.
- ⁵⁶ See note 1 above.
- ⁵⁷ C.R.O. Ca. C. 8/68. Ca. Misc. unlisted papers. Abstract of old deeds relating to the title of property in Castle Street (to be produced by Messrs Hough, Solicitors, Carlisle Dean and Chapter Register 3. fols. 27, 29. Dean and Chapter records E2/1-2. E2/3. C.R.O. D/Cha. Register of Chapter leases, 1679-1848, C.R.O. DB 3. and CQRP 1/23, 37.
- ⁵⁸ C.R.O. D/MBS. Misc. deeds, New Brewery. The abstract begins with a mortgage by Thomas Hodgson of Carlisle, shoemaker, 7 and 8 March 1728/9 and ends in 1801 with the sale to Paul Nixon, the monumental sculptor, who probably built the present terrace shortly after 1829. See CQRP 1/Land tax assessment 1829.
- ⁵⁹ Dean and Chapter records E2/1-2 and E2/5, Chapter Registers 2 fol. 29v. and 3 fol. 44. P.R.O.E.315/376. Valuation of the Priory of Carlisle, 10 January 1539/40.
- ⁶⁰ James Wilson (ed.), *The Register of the Priory of St Bees* (Surtees Society 126), 411.
- ⁶¹ Francis Grainger and W. G. Collingwood (eds.), *The Register and Records of Holm Cultram*, 12, 13, 15, 16. If this identification is correct, Astin Oley's house should have had its frontage on Paternoster Row. The deeds of the Boardroom Public House which begin in 1651 show that the boundary of the houses next door on Castle Street, originally one house, ran behind the Dean and Chapter burgages and abutted upon the boundary of Thomas Hodgson's house. On the ground of the Boardroom P.H. stood one burgage with its frontage on Castle Street. By 1651 this had been divided into two. The owner of the part on Paternoster Row shared the use of a well in William Young's Yard, which extended behind the Chapter burgages.
- ⁶² C.R.O. D/Lons.L. 5/1. Additional Denton deeds.
- ⁶³ CW2, lxiv, 14.

⁶⁴ CW2, lxxvi, 77-96.

⁶⁵ In the first distribution of properties made between the Bishop and the Prior of Carlisle c. 1220-1223, reference is made to rents, later belonging to the hospital, before the gate of the Priory of Carlisle, assigned to the Prior, of 7s. from William of Stanes and of 2s. 6d. from Robert Lowder. (C.R.O. Mounsey Heysham documents on temporary loan, TL. 542/6). If the gate to the Priory stood then where Prior Slee's gateway stands now, it presupposes the need for Paternoster Row and Abbey Street as access roads. The existence of the gateway might also have stimulated building development along the line of Abbey Street. A further hint of this may perhaps be seen in the presence of William of Stanes among the witnesses of Henry of Tournai's quitclaim of 1233 (see p. 133 above, C.R.O. D/Lons/L. C6.). The property in *vico hibernensium*, was said to have been the house in which his father lived. It owed a chief rent to Adam son of Roger of 3s. and house gavel to the king. Among the other witnesses were, John of Crofton and Adam son of Roger, both property owners in the street.

⁶⁶ R. S. Ferguson, "Timber Platform at Carlisle", CW1 xii 359-60. Also found were, three gold coins, 1369, 1379, a half guinea, 1695 and a half guinea, 1725.

Appendix

Inventory of Lady Jane Dacre 1574/5

An Inventory of all the goodes and Cattells lait appertening to laidy Jaine Dacre of the Cytye of Carlisle deceased apprised by Rychard Boyk, Thomas Vicars, Peter Hewet and John Blayklok.

1574

Gold, sylver plait
and Jewells.

In primis, in Coyned gold and sylver, xxvj ^l and for rentes of Laysonby viij ^l , Plumton iiij ^l xvj ^s viij ^d and Bongaite xxx ^s	xl ^l	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Item a great Chyne of Gold weighin xxi unses and iij quarters	lxv ^l	v ^s	
Item a flaggon gold chyne weighin x unses and iij quarters	xxxij ^l	v ^s	
Item a belyment of gold enameled with black and whyt contening ij unses and thre quarters	vij ^l	xv ^s	
Item two gold ringes and a sygnet of gold with a rose j unse	iiij ^l		
Item two flaggon braisletes of gold 3 unses and a half [dimidi]	x ^l	x ^s	
Item a pansy of enameled gold with a rubye and v pearles		xl ^s	
Item a sylver basing and an ewer weing lxj unses	xx ^l	v ^s	
Item a sylver salt duple gylt with a cover x unses and a half	iiij ^l		
Item a standing goblet duple gylt, x unses	iiij ^l		
Item a sylver pott with a cover duple gylt, xv unses	iiij ^l	xv ^s	
Item a stone pott with bandes and cover of sylver	v ^l		

Item a whyt sylver cupp with a cover xj unses and iij quarters		xlvijs	
Item xvij sylver spones xxj unses and a half	v ^l	vij ^s	vj ^d
Item a gold whystle a paire of fyne musk braceletes	iiij ^l		
Item a fyne pomander ball wrought in gold wyre		v ^s	
<i>Summa</i>	ccvii ^l		xiiij ^d

Lynning apparell

Item x fyne gorgettes of nett woork and lawne, two gowne lynninges two pair of sleeves, a fyne gorgett and courses unmayd	v ^l	x ^s	
Item a quyssyon clothe, thre single kyrshiffes iij neight rayles, iij neight quoffes, iij plaine gorgettes and iiij lossinges, iij pair of lyning sleeves, vj pair of ruffes, iiij smockes, one duple kyrshiff	iiij ^l		
Item foure dyaper taible clothes, iiij dyaper towells, xiiij dyaper napkyns	vj ^l	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item viij plaine napkinges iij lynyng table clothes		xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item a pair of fyne lyn shetes of iij bredes, a pair of twoo bredes and dimidi [a half], thre pair duple shetes, a pair of fyne syngle shetes, a pair of course shetes, a daily table cloth, a cubburd cloth, iiij pyllow coveringes	vi ^l	x ^s	

Sylk and Woollen apparell

In primis a velvett gowne	x ^l		
Item a satton gowne	viiij ^l		
Item one fyne clothe gowne	iiij ^l		
Item one oother cloth gowne		l ^s	
Item a mockadaw gowne		xxx ^s	
Item a freisse gowne		x ^s	
Item a vellett kyrrtle with a gorgett of branched damask woork		l ^s	
Item a plaine vellet kyrrtle with fringes		xxx ^s	
Item one old vellet kyrrtle		xvj ^s	
Item one oother vellet kyrrtle of imbroded woork		xxx ^s	
Item ij pettycotes		xl ^s	
Item iij hattes		xxiiij ^s	
Item iij Franche hoodes		xlvijs	viiij ^d
Item a ryding hood, a saifgard and a cloke	iiij ^l		
Item an oother cloke and the saiffgard		xls ^s	
Item a saiff Kyrrtle of mockadaw		ij ^s	
<i>Summa pagine</i>	lxxv ^l	xv ^s	iiij ^d

Housshold stuff in the Inner Chamber

Item a Fetherbedd ij bolsters, ij pillowes	xxxiijs	iiij ^d
Item a pair of read blankettes	iijs	
Item a Cannoby	xlvijs	viijs ^d
Item a stand bedsted	xxvijs	viijs ^d
Item a gret trunck	v ^s	
Item a Cubburd	ij ^s	vjs ^d
Item an old twylt		xij ^d
Great chamber: Item grene hanginges about the lytle Chamber	xx ^s	
Item a blew bedd, testor	xx ^s	
Item a table and two trystles	x ^s	
Item a Flaundres Coffor	iijs ^s	
Item a square table and a Cubburd	xiijs ^s	iiij ^d
Item a Flaundres chyst	xiijs ^s	iiij ^d
Item a grene clothe for the tronck	vjs ^s	viijs ^d
Item ij grene Chaires and a grene stule	xv ^s	
Item ij carpettes for long taybles	xl ^s	
Item ij bedd Coveringes		iijs ^l
Item a Carpett for a Cubburd of arras woork	xxx ^s	
Item a Square table Cloth of brode grene	xiijs ^s	iiij ^d
Item a Cubburd Cloth of brode grene	vjs ^s	viijs ^d
Item iij long quyssyons of velvett	xxx ^s	
Item ij short quyssyons	iijs ^s	
Item greine hanginges aboott the Great Chamber	liijs ^s	iiij ^d
Item a bedd tester of yallow and orange satton with Courteins for the same		vij ^l

In the Clossett

Item x flower pottes and a Chamber pott	vjs ^s	
Item a plait Candlestyck	ij ^s	
Item a Frame for mayking of Frynges		xij ^d
Item a Chyst	ij ^s	
Item a bourd and two formes		xvjs ^d
Item a buffett stull		vjs ^d

In the New hall

Item a Round taible	v ^s	
Item iij Chaires	vjs ^s	
Item a long Fourme and a long Fottstule		xvjs ^d
Item a Carpett for the wyndow	iijs ^s	
<i>Summa pagine</i>	xxxj ^l	viijs ^s

Item Six buffett stules		v ^s	
Item ij Andyrons and a pair of Tonges of Flaundres woorke with a Fyere shule for the same		xl ^s	
Item painted hanngynges about the hall		xvj ^s	
Item six Cussyons of grene and Read		ij ^s	
Item vj Round table Coveringes		v ^s	
Item a pair of lytle Andyrons			xx ^d

In my laidyes bed Chambre

Item a Cubburd			xx ^d
Item all my laydys bedd with the furniture as yt standyth	viiij ^l	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Item a Fatherbed, a bolster, a pair of blankettes, a pair of shetes, and a Coverlett		xxxiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item a Sypres Coffe		xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item a tronk		iiij ^s	
Item a Chair of Waundes and a scones			xij ^d

In the maydes Chambre

Item a staund bedd, a mattres, a pair of Fustyen blankettes, a bolster, a Quylt, a Clockbagg, an old tronk, an old Flaundres, Chist and ij lytle Coffers		xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
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In the new buttry

Item a boord, a cheist and two shelffes		vj ^s	
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In the old Inner Chambre

Item a great Cheist			viiij ^s
Item a staund bedd, two Fetherbeddes, one bolstre, one pyllow, three duple Coverlettes, two bedd Coveringes of tapestrye, a pair of Fustyon blankettes, a Chambre pott	iiij ^l	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Item a styllytory		ij ^s	vj ^d
	<i>Summa pagine</i>	xix ^l	vj ^s
			ij ^d

In the old utter Chambre

Item a Staund bedd			xx ^d
Item a Flaundres Counter		x ^s	
Item a Fether bedd, a bolster, a pair of Shetes, a woollen blankett, a coverlett and a Covering of Tapestrye			xx ^s

Item a syde Saddle with Covering and trappings for the same	iiij ^l	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Item a Tronck Saddle		vj ^s	viiij ^d

In the old Kytching

Item a lead for brewing and iiij Fattes	xxxiiij ^s		iiij ^d
Item two old Cawdrons	xv ^s		
Item a great pann and two lytle ones	iiij ^s		iiij ^d
Item thre brasse pottes and a posnett	xxxiiij ^s		iiij ^d
Item one oother brasse pott	xvj ^s		
Item a chauffer	vj ^s		
Item a brasse pann	x ^s		
Item a Frying pann			viiij ^d
Item a latten ladle			iiij ^d
Item a baisting pann			iiij ^d
Item a Flessh hooke			ij ^d
Item a mortar and a pestle	xiiij ^s		iiij ^d
Item vij Candlestykes	viiij ^s		
Item a Charcole pann	ij ^s		
Item two pair of tonges			xvj ^d
Item three Crukes	ij ^s		viiij ^d

In the new Kytching

Item two long bourdes and iiij trestles and twoo long Formes		vj ^s	viiij ^d
Item an almyere and a Cubbard	xiiij ^s		iiij ^d
Item an almyere and a Cubbard	xiiij ^s		iiij ^d
Item iiij spyttes, a pair of Rax	v ^s		iiij ^d
Item a Flessh stool			ij ^d
Item two Knopps for water			viiij ^d
Item two drypping pannes		v ^s	
	<i>Summa pagine</i>	xiiiiij ^l	j ^s
			x ^d

In the drye Larder

Item a great ark		v ^s	
Item two Chystes		v ^s	
Item two baskettes			xij ^d
Item a shelff and a great bowle			xij ^d

In the old buttrye

Item xj fyrkyns		vij ^s	iiij ^d
Item one hogeshed			xij ^d
Item a cheist		iiij ^s	
Item two Cubburds		iiij ^s	
Item two stone Cupps			viiij ^d
Item two pewtre saltes			xij ^d

Pewter vessell

Item v great plattres		x ^s	
Item xij gylly dysshes		viiij ^s	
Item xij sawcers		v ^s	
Item xviiij tryncher plaites		vij ^s	
Item v peace of old pewtr dysshes		v ^s	x ^d
Item v potengres		iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item a possett bowle			vj ^d
Item three Chambre pottes		iiij ^s	
Item a whole garnissh of new vessell		xxvj ^s	viiij ^d
Item the lease of Bondgait halff tythe in applebye		x ^l	
Item the lease of Toppell Syke other ways Called lowyck Close		iiij ^l	
Item two bed stokes		v ^s	
Item in bygg and Rye to the valew of		xxiiiij ^s	
Item a long peace of Cloth of tyssew and sundry borders of vestmentes being wrought gold		l ^s	
Item Certeine worsted Crules for Cussyons and Frenge for stules		xxx ^s	
Item a book			xij ^d
Item a byble in Englishsh		xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
	<i>Summa pagine</i>	xxv ^l	viiij ^d
Item xxj yeardes of harden		v ^s	iiij ^d
Item a paire of Read satton sleves		iiij ^s	
Item a pair of playing tables		iiij ^s	

Cattle

Item Fortye hogges at xvj ^d the peace		liij ^s	iiij ^d
Item iiij ^{xx} and xj old shepe at ij ^s the peace		ix ^l	ij ^s
Item a Gray nagg		liij ^s	iiij ^d
Item a dand nagg		xxxvj ^s	viiij ^d
Item a bay nagg		xxx ^s	
Item one oother gray nagg		xl ^s	
Item all the wood and tymbre about the howse and elsewhere		x ^l	
Item one gentle woman saddle at York byestymacion		ij ^s	
Awinge by Roland Skelton soon for a Fyne		xx ^{s}	
	<i>Summa pagine</i>	xxx ^l	viiij ^s viii ^d

Summa totalis CCC iiij^{xx} xiiij^l ij^s x^d [£394. 2s. 10d.]

J.B.

T.V.

Peter hewet

*entry deleted

Debts owing to my laidy dacre

by Thomas Carleton the younger	x ^l		
by Launcelot Carleton	iiij ^l	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
by Sir Symon Musgrave	iiij ^l		
by my laidye Scroope	x ^l		
by leonard Aglyonby	vij ^s		
by Henry Patterson	xlvi ^s		
	<i>Summa</i>	xxx ^l	iiij ^s iiij ^d
	<i>Summa totalis huius Inventarij</i>	iiij ^c xxiiij ^l vij ^s jj ^d	[£424. 7s. 2d.]

Debtes which my laydy dacre has owing

To my laidy Scroop for wood	vij ^l		
To Henrye Tyrrell	x ^l	x ^s	
To Thomas Barwes	xxv ^s		
To Thomas Carlill	iiij ^l		
To the gardyner of Lannercost	xx ^s		
To John Ray	v ^s	iiij ^d	
	<i>Summa</i>	xxiiij ^l	iiij ^d