

ART. VIII.—*The Parish of Warwick.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM.

Communicated at Carlisle, June 27th, 1912.

AT the top of Warwick bank stands a church dedicated to St. Leonard. Its story extends back to the very roots of local history. In 1131-2 Henry I. confirmed to the abbot and monks of St. Mary of York the cell (*cella*) of St. Constantine, together with the manor of Wetheral, and the chapel (*capella*) of Warthwic, as they held them when Randolph, earl of Chester, had Carlisle (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 14). It was Ranulf Meschin himself who had made the original gift to those Benedictine monks (*Wetherhal*, p. 39). Again Athelwold, consecrated bishop of Carlisle in 1133, confirmed to the abbot of York and to the monks of Wetheral *ecclesia de Wederhale cum capella de Warthewic*, to hold to their own proper use (*Wetherhal*, p. 44), and the same bishop further confirmed to the monks of St. Mary of York the churches which they were known to possess in his diocese, including the cell of Wetheral together with the parish (*parochia*) of Warthwic (*Wetherhal*, p. 45). It is curious to notice the various interests of sovereign, territorial lord, bishop, abbey and priory, and it is manifest that, ever since the days of the first bishop, the chapel of Warwick was not a mere chapel of ease to Wetheral church, although subordinate to it, but a chapel with a separate and distinct parish attached to it.

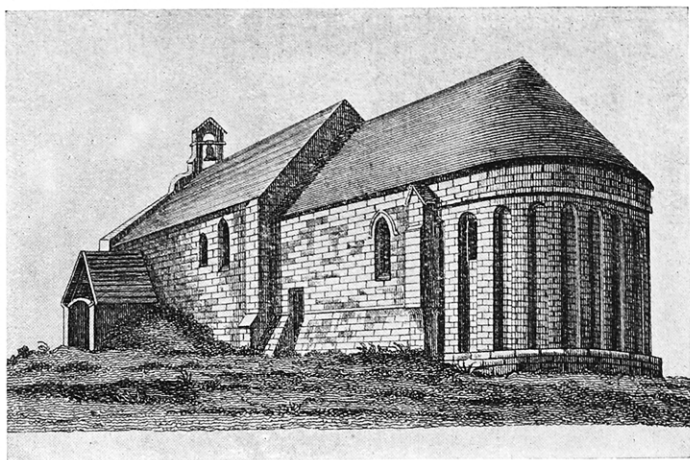
The first chaplain of Warwick whose name has been preserved was William, who attested documents from 1200 to 1231 (*Wetherhal*, pp. 114, 129). He was followed before 1239 by Hugh (*Wetherhal*, p. 291) and Gilbert, *capellanus de Warthwic*, is co-witness with John, *capellanus*

de Wederhal, to a charter dated Pentecost 1241 (*Wetherhal*, p. 279). The *Valor ecclesiasticus*, made in pursuance of the statute which gave the first fruits and tenths to the King, still spoke in 1534-5 of the church of Wetheral with the chapel of Warwick (*Wetherhal*, p. 456).

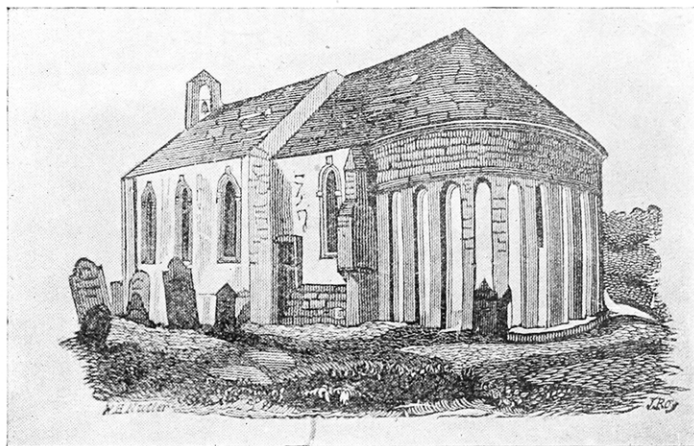
In 1541 Henry VIII. gave to the newly constituted dean and chapter of Carlisle "the late priory or cell of Wetheral, which belonged to the late priory of St. Mary York," reserving to himself the rectory of Wetheral and the tithes thereof (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.*, vol. xvi., p. 418), and in 1547 further gave them the reversion of the rectory of Wetheral and Warwick, with the chapels of St. Anthony and St. Severin annexed thereto, all which said rectory he had by patent in 1539 granted to Ralph Harteley, late prior of Wetheral, for life (*Ibid.*, vol. xxi., part ii., p. 417).

The rectory and tithes of the "parish churches" of Wetheral and Warwick were leased by the dean and chapter to Lord William Howard of Naworth, for the rent of £14 13 4, and he covenanted to pay £6 a year to the curate of each parish (*Wetherhal*, p. 463). His Household Books contain several entries relating to the transaction.

In October, 1618, he paid to Mr. Alleson, curate of Warthwick, for one quarter's stipend, 30s. (p. 98), and in November of the same year to the prebends of Carlisle one half year's rent for the tithes of Wetheral and Warwick, £7 6s. 8d. (p. 99). In August, 1629, he obtained from the dean and prebends a new lease of the tithes, and paid them £100 for the privilege (p. 260). Lord William Howard, as lessee of the rectory, was liable for the repair of the quire, and in October, 1629, paid 6s. 9d. for 13½ feet of glass for the quire at Warwick church (p. 264), and, in March, 1633, 2s. 6d. for mending the church at Warwick, and 12s. 8d. for repairing the quire (p. 320). His carefully kept accounts reveal the names



WARWICK CHURCH, from Pennant, 1772.



WARWICK CHURCH, from Jefferson's *Cartisle*, 1838.

TO FACE P. 88.



WARWICK CHURCH, 1868.



WARWICK CHURCH: 1912.

TO FACE P. 89.

of other curates of the parish. There is a payment of 30s. to James Pawston, vicar of Warwick, for one quarter due January 18th, 1629 (p. 270); and the like sum to John Sewell, clerk, for his quarter wages, for serving the cure of Warwick, due April 18th, 1634 (p. 339). The last named must be the same as "Sir" John Sewell, vicar of Wetheral, at Christmas, 1629 (p. 269). The lease of the rectory and tithes became vested in Lord William's son, Sir Francis Howard, knight, of Corby Castle, and was sequestrated in 1650 for the benefit of the Commonwealth (*Wetherhal*, p. 463).

The connection between Wetheral and Warwick is maintained, for the dean and chapter, as appropriator and patron, continues to present an incumbent to the joint livings.

When our Society visited Warwick church in 1898, the late Mr. C. J. Ferguson called attention to some striking features in its construction—the nave, choir, and eastern apse, already complete in the twelfth century, the great breadth of the nave, $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet, unusual in a country church of primitive type, and the "magnificent" western arch of old Norman workmanship, in addition to the usual chancel arch—and he suggested that it was originally intended to erect an edifice with tower, aisles, and flanking arcades. That scheme was never carried out, and later on, in order to render the church defensible, the walls of the nave were rebuilt and surmounted by a parapet, the exterior plinth was "battered" or sloped, like that of a pele, and a few narrow windows inserted (these *Transactions*, o.s. xv., p. 327).

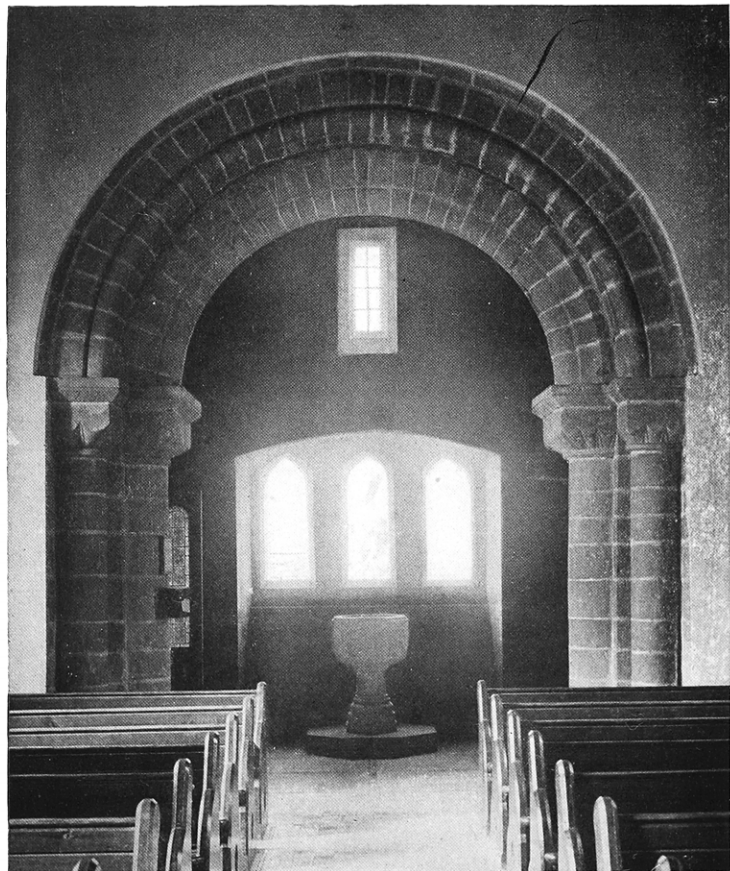
Whatever may have been the original intention, the building is always described in early records as a chapel (*capella*). The buttress on the south side of the chancel bears the *rebus* of William Thornton, sometime prior of Wetheral, and afterwards, in 1530, abbot of St. Mary's, York, namely a thorn tree growing upon a tun.

Bishop Nicolson wrote in 1703 :—

The quire here, as in many other places, is shamefully abused by the children that are taught in it. Their present master is Robert Allanson, a poor cripple removed hither from Rocliff, who has no settled salary, only 12d. per quarter and his diet, and would be thankful for the *commendam* of the clerk's place, which, he says, would bring him an addition of about six shillings *per annum*. Here are no rails, nor anything like a decent altar-piece. There seem to have been a great many windows in the east end, which is built in a semi-circle, but they are all now walled up; and over the arch on the inside there's a vacant space, wherein pigeons breed and thence dung the whole quire under them. The churchwardens ought to have directions to see this filled up to the roof. The body of the church is ill seated. There has been formerly a square tower at the west end, but, at present, they have only a pitiful lodgement for a single little bell. The register here begins at the entrance of Mr. Thomas Nicols, curate, A.D. 1684. Here are no monuments of any kind, either in the church or churchyard (*Miscellany Accounts*, p. 51).

The existing chancel arch was erected some forty years ago, in place of a much lower one, and I have heard the suggestion made that the Norman arch has been removed from the chancel and rebuilt in its position at the west end. But it has certainly not been removed during any recent restoration of the church, because Pennant, who visited Warwick during his tour of 1772, says—"the church once extended above one and twenty feet further west; there being still at that end a good *rounded arch*, now filled up." The building has undergone much alteration since he wrote, and his excellent illustration of the exterior shows the "few narrow windows" by which it was then lighted.

The parish of Warwick comprises two townships, namely Warwick, which gave a surname to its local lords the de Warwicks, and Aglionby, which is said to have derived its name from a certain Walter Agullon, who lived in Henry I.'s time, and whose descendants possessed land there and were styled de Aglionby. It



WESTERN ARCH, 1912.

Phot. by Mr. John Graham.



BUTTRESS WITH PRIOR THORNTON'S REBUS.

TO FACE P. 90.

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WARWICK CHURCH.

is evident from what follows that Warwick and Aglionby were parcel of the barony of Melmerby, held by the descendants of Odard the sheriff, original grantee from Henry I. of the barony of Wigton (*Testa de Nevill*, V.H. i., p. 421).

A lineal descendant of the said Odard the sheriff, namely Odard de Wigton, died in 1238 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. i., p. 263), and some twenty years later, the inquisition relating to his lands was put in evidence at some legal proceedings. The document certified that Odard de Wigton held of the King *in capite* the manor of Melmerby, with its pertinents, namely Stainton, Blackhale, and *Warwick*, by cornage, and Walter, his son, was heir (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 415). Again in 1278-9 the said Walter de Wigton held the manors of Melmerby, Blackhale, and Stainton, with the barony of Melmerby of the King by cornage (*Ibid.*, ii., p. 37). And lastly another lineal descendant of Odard the sheriff, namely John de Wigton, died in 1315 seised of Melmerby, Blackhale, and Stainton, all held of the King (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 8 Edw. II., p. 297), and a further inquisition made in the following year, under a writ of *certiorari de feodis*, shows that John de Wigton's land comprised:—

Warthwyk and Aglounbi: the hamlets, except 100^s land held by John de Warthwyk by homage and 13^s 4^d cornage, and 100^s land held by Sir Thomas de Richmount by homage and 1½^d cornage (*Ibid.*, p. 299).

The dower of the said John de Wigton's widow included the cornage rent of three half-pence from tenements in Warwick and Aglionby of the yearly value of 100s., which Thomas de Richmond held (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 9 Edw. II., p. 399).

It is an example of the complexity of the feudal system, and of the mode in which the great baronies stretched out their tentacles and derived support from distant manors.

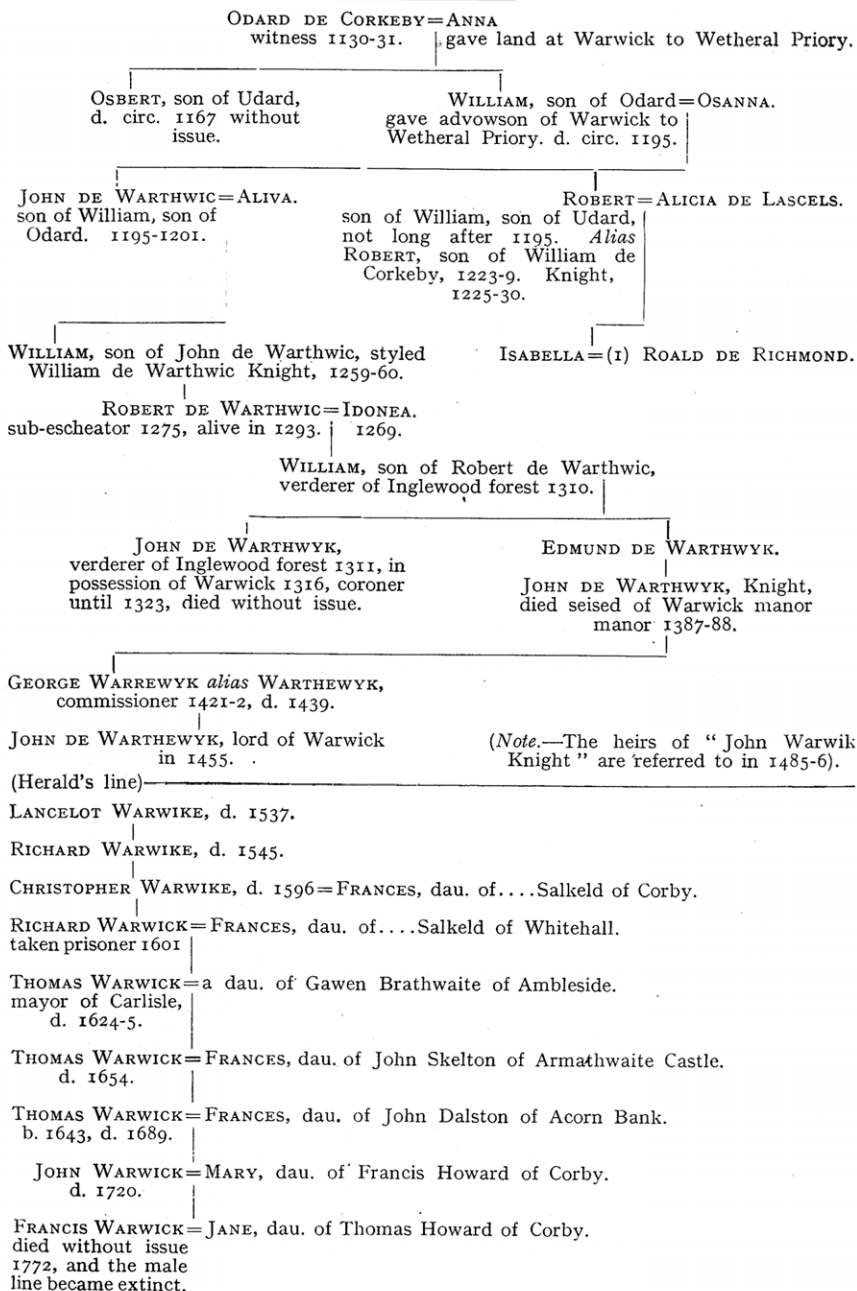
The descendants of Odard the sheriff, lords for the time being of the baronies of Wigton and Melmerby, were therefore overlords of all the land comprised in Warwick parish, and I will proceed to describe the petty manor held under them by the families of de Warthwic and de Richmond. The accompanying pedigrees of de Warthwic and de Aglionby, and the references to the *Registrum de Wetherhal*, will assist a perusal of that difficult document. Without the aid of Chancellor Prescott's careful notes and conjectural dates I could not have attempted to steer a course through the earlier stages of the history.

THE MANOR OF WARWICK.

The first under lord of Warwick was Odard, styled "de Corkeby" when he witnessed a charter of the probable date 1130-31 (*Wetherhal*, p. 143), and so he was actually at Corby soon after the period when Ranulf Meschin relinquished his "honour of Carlisle" to Henry I. But before that period, 1120-22, Rånulf had given a valuable sluice and pool for salmon fishery to Wetheral Priory, in the presence of Wescubrich* and Odard (*Wetherhal*, p. 6), and it is not unreasonable to assume that the latter witness was Odard de Corkeby, and that he was Wescubrich's under tenant at that vill. I will give reasons for the assumption. In 1157-8 Henry II. gave to Hubert de Vallibus the barony of Gilsland, and threw in as a makeweight (*de incremento*) the overlordship of Corby, with its fishery and other appurtenances, formerly held by Wescubrich, son of William Steffan (*Wetherhal*, p. 418). Corby thus became appurtenant to the barony of Gilsland. Wescubrich had long since died (*Wetherhal*, p. 25), and so doubtless had his supposed fellow-witness Odard de Corkeby, but it appears from the Register of

* Skitby in Kirklington is called in 1272 West Cudbryhteby (these *Transactions*, N.S. xii., p. 62), and may indicate the home of this or another Wescubrich.

Pedigree of de Warthwic.



Wetheral that the latter's heirs remained in undisturbed possession of Corby and held it until 1164 of Hubert de Vallibus, and afterwards of Robert de Vallibus, his son (*Wetherhal*, p. 83). That however does not explain how Odard de Corkeby became under lord also of Warwick, a manor belonging in early times to the over lord of Wigton and Melmerby.

Odard de Corkeby's wife, Anne, gave a bovate of land in Warthwic to Wetheral Priory (*Wetherhal*, p. 80), and Chancellor Prescott suggests that it was through her that he derived his title to Warwick.

But who was Odard de Corkeby? The pedigree of the de Warthwic family, submitted to Sir William Dugdale at the herald's Visitation in 1665 (Foster, *Cumberland and Westmorland Pedigrees*, p. 139) identifies Odard de Corkeby with Odard, lord of the barony of Wigton, and much confusion has thereby resulted. It is incredible that the great over lord of Wigton would style himself of Corby, a petty manor which was never comprised in his barony. Again Odard de Corkeby is not identical with Odard son of Hildred de Carlisle to whom Henry I. gave Gamblesby and Glassonby (*Testa de Nevill* V.H. i., p. 422), and whose descendants are noted in *Wetherhal*, p. 147.

That he was an individual entirely distinct from those other two Odards is almost conclusively proved by the said charter of 1130-31 (*Wetherhal*, p. 143). It is a remarkable document referring to two groups of witnesses. In the first group there occur side by side the names of Odard the sheriff and Odard son of Hildred, and in the second group those of Odard de Corkeby and Walter Agullun, who, I suggest, were lords of the petty manors of Warwick and Aglionby.

Odard de Corkeby was not one of the King's tenants *in capite*, but held Corby probably of Wescubrich, and Warwick probably of Odard the sheriff, lord of Wigton and Melmerby.

He was succeeded by his elder son Osbert, son of Udard (*Wetherhal*, p. 77), who was certainly in possession of Corby, for he speaks of "my vill of Chorkeby," and, as nothing more is heard of him, it is believed that he died about the year 1167 (*Wetherhal*, p. 78) without issue, and that all his lands devolved upon his younger brother William, son of Odard.

The said William claimed, as against Wetheral Priory, the right of presentation to Warwick, for there is a very interesting charter (*Wetherhal*, p. 90) by which "with the assent of John my heir and Osanna my wife and of my other children, and for the health of the soul of Odard my father" he quitclaimed to the monks of Wetheral for ever whatever right he had claimed of presenting *capellanum de Warthewic*. And it was thereby stipulated that the said chaplain should constantly reside in the same vill, for the purpose of celebrating the divine offices of God and St. Leonard.

William, son of Odard, probably died about the year 1195 (*Wetherhal*, 130 note).

In tracing the subsequent title to the land it is important to remark that William had by his wife Osanna two sons—John de Warthwic, son of William, son of Odard (*Wetherhal*, p. 129, date 1195-1201), and Robert, son of William, son of Udard (*Wetherhal*, p. 82) *alias* Robert, son of William de Corkeby (*Wetherhal*, p. 118, date 1223-29), who succeeded to Corby. The latter is styled Knight in 1225-30 (*Wetherhal*, p. 103), and had by his wife Alicia de Lascels (*Wetherhal*, p. 118) a daughter Isabella, whose first husband was Roald de Richmond (*Wetherhal*, p. 108). Corby thus passed to the de Richmond family and drops out of my story.

The manorial rights of Warwick appear to have been divided between the said brothers, John and Robert, because in 1230-1 *two* lords of Warwick are parties to a composition with the abbot and convent of St. Mary

of York and the monks of Wetheral, concerning the rights of common, enjoyed by the men of Warwick, in the marsh, which bounded that township, namely Robert, son of William, and William, son of John (his nephew), *domini de Warthwic* (*Wetherhal*, p. 122). Such division of the lordship between the families of de Warthwic and de Richmond is clearly alluded to in 1316 (*supra*), but I am here concerned only with the de Warthwic share of the manor.

The said John de Warthwic gave a message "in my land of Warthwic" to Wetheral Priory, with the assent of "my wife Aliva" (*Wetherhal*, p. 129, date 1195-1201), and was succeeded by William, son of John de Warthwic, witness to one of the Wetheral charters (*Wetherhal*, p. 115). The same William de Warthwic attested a charter as early as 1223-9 (*Wetherhal*, p. 185), and was one of the jury at the inquisition held on the death of Peter de Tiliol in 31 Hen. III., 1246 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 313). He is styled William de Warthwic, Knight, in 1259-60 (*Wetherhal*, p. 136), and, about that date, acted as co-witness with his son Robert (*Wetherhal*, p. 152).

The said Robert de Warthwic was juror at an inquisition *ad quod damnum* held in 1268 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 492), and he and Idonea his wife are mentioned in the *Rotuli Finium* of the following year, 53 Hen. III. (p. 495). His name occurs as a witness to a charter with the definite date June 29th, 1271 (*Wetherhal*, p. 307). He was sub-escheator for Cumberland in 1275 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.* ii., p. 12). In August, 1277, he had been lately appointed justice to deliver Carlisle gaol (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 5 Edw. I., p. 400), and in 1278-9 Robert de Wardewyk was sent to Alston by the justices itinerant to hear and determine crown pleas of the mine (*Cal. Doc. Scot.* ii., pp. 35, 40). Robert de Warthwic attested many of the Wetheral charters between 1259 and 1292, and in March, 1293, was imprisoned at Carlisle for alleged

trespasses committed while he was sub-escheator in Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 21 Edw. I., p. 278).

The next in succession was William, son of Robert de Warthwic, who was witness in company with his father to a charter certainly later than 1257 (*Wetherhal*, p. 141). He was probably the William de Warthewyk who, with his wife Marjory, arraigned an assize of novel disseisin against the abbot of Shap in 1286 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.* ii., p. 83). William de Warthwic and his father were witnesses to charters about the year 1290 (*Wetherhal*, pp. 201-2). In May, 1310, the sheriff of Cumberland was directed to cause a new verderer for Inglewood forest to be elected, in place of William de Warthwyk incapacitated by infirmity (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 3 Edw. II., p. 212).

William had a brother Thomas (these *Transactions*, n.s. vii., p. 22) and a son John.

There is mention in 1298 of Agnes, late wife of John de Warrewyk (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 26 Edw. I., p. 217), and in 1306-7 John de Warthewyk was despatched by Edward I. with a body of archers to join an expedition in search of Robert de Brus (*Cal. Doc. Scot.* ii., p. 511). He was verderer of Inglewood forest in 1311 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 4 Edw. II., p. 305), but was removed from that post for insufficiency in 1316 (*Ibid.*, 9 Edw. II., p. 263). He was then in possession of Warthwyk, and his superior lord, John de Wigton, had recently died (*supra*). On May 23rd, 1323, the election of a new coroner for Cumberland was ordered in place of John de Warewyk incapacitated by illness and age (*Ibid.*, 16 Edw. II., p. 654). In the same year the manor of Warthewyk was settled on John de Warthewyk senior with remainder to John, son of Edmund (these *Transactions*, n.s. vii., p. 234).

The pedigree explains that John de Warthwic the elder died without issue and was succeeded by his nephew (*nepos*) John, son of Edmund de Warthwic. John de

Warthwic, *junior*, was witness to a charter dated August 5th, 1342 (*Wetherhal*, p. 384). In 1366 Edward III. appointed John de Warthewyk to conduct an inquiry concerning Wetheral Priory (*Wetherhal*, p. 466).

In 1387-8 John de Warthewyk, knight, died seised of Warthewyk manor, Cumberland (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 11 Rich. II., p. 97). From the inclusion of his name in the calendar, it would seem that he had meanwhile become a tenant *in capite*. It should be mentioned that in 1418-19 Warthewike manor in Westmoreland (*sic*) is described as belonging to Rad'us baron de Graystok (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 6 Hen. V., p. 37). The record possibly marks some phase in the devolution of the overlordship of the Cumberland manor, which was then, or shortly afterwards, in possession of George Warrewyk.

In 1421-2 a commission was issued to George Warrewyk, esquire, in the county of Cumberland (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 9 Hen. V., part ii., p. 424), and he was commissioner of array for the county in 1430 (*Ibid.*, 8 Hen. VI., part ii., p. 71). His name appears in the list of Cumberland gentry dated 1434 (*Ibid.*, 12 Hen. VI., part ii., p. 383). He evidently incurred forfeiture of his land, for, in November, 1439, certain persons had without licence acquired in fee from George Warthewyk esquire, and entered the manor of Warthewyk, Cumberland, held of the King in chief (*Ibid.*, 18 Hen. VI., part i., p. 342). It is expressly stated that at his death, earlier in the same year, he held no land in Cumberland (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 17 Hen. VI., p. 186).

But on Jan. 26th, 1455, the boundaries of Moorhouse, within the lordship of Warthewyk, are set out as they existed in the time of John de Warthewyk, then lord of Warthewyk (*Wetherhal*, p. 375), and in 1485-6 the *heirs* of John Warwik, knight, were freeholders of a tenement called Barnardhow, in the manor of Hayton, belonging to Humphrey Lord Dacre (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 1 Hen. VII., p. 69).

John Warwik, knight, was therefore dead, and it is remarkable that the same document loosely describes a whole group of freehold tenants as heirs of ancestors therein named. The accession of Henry VII. marks the cessation of the Wars of the Roses. For at least a generation past the tenure of land had been precarious.

At this point Sir William Dugdale drew across the pedigree a black line, to indicate that, at his Visitation, sufficient evidence was not adduced to show that those who followed were descendants of John de Warthewyk. There is no other reason for doubting that they were such.

The heir of John de Warthewyk, or of John Warwik, Knight, is assumed in the family pedigree to have been Lancelot Warwike, who died in 1537, and whose son and heir Richard then obtained livery of the land (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.*, vol. xii., part ii., p. 354), but the latter's name is omitted from the list of Cumberland gentry dated two years later (*Ibid.*, vol. xiv., part i., p. 320).

The said Richard was succeeded by his son and heir Christopher Warwike, who obtained livery of his land in 1545 (*Ibid.*, vol. xx., part ii., p. 448).

Christopher Warwike married Frances, daughter of Salkeld of Corby, and the *inquisitio post mortem* of his land is dated 38 Eliz., 1595-6.

He was followed by his son Richard Warwick, who had been in command of the muster of Eskdale Ward in 1580 (Bain's *Border Papers* i., p. 37), and attended a Court Leet of the City of Carlisle in 1597 (*Municipal Records*, p. 272).

And then an incident occurred near Warwick which points to a deadly feud. On January 9th, 1599, Mr. Oswald Dykes, vicar of Wensley, Yorks., wrote to Sir Robert Cotton :—

My sudden departure from you was for this cause. I was one with Mr. Aglionby, that had taken up the poole (contest) between widow Kirkbride and my cousin Warwick, that had slain her husband. I feared some rough dealing by the Kirkbrides at that time, which made me haste away with speed, since which time Mr. Aglionby and his brother are both slain in that quarrel. He was run through with a spear one evening, as he returned home from Corby, and died on Christmas day (*Cotton MSS. Julius ciii.*, f. 162).

The victim was Mr. Edward Aglionby, "an honest gentleman esquire, often mayor of Carlisle, and ever ready to serve the queen." It was alleged that John and Thomas, sons of Ambrose Carleton, and a Graham, committed the murder on the Sunday before Christmas. John Carleton was arrested, but the others fled into Scotland (*Bain's Border Papers* ii., p. 634).

The writer of the letter refers to his cousin Warwick. Of the six co-heiresses of Sir Richard Salkeld of Corby, who died in 1503, Christiana married William Dykes of Cumberland, and Anne was "wife to Warwyke," whose Christian name is not stated (*Flower's Yorks. Pedigrees*, p. 271).

The laird of Warwick was taken prisoner by the Armstrongs "at the slaughter and hership (plundering) of Little and Great Corby, Warwick-brigend, and Warwick town," in 1601, and "paid great ransom to his overthrow for ever" (*Bain's Border Papers* ii., p. 761).

Richard Warwick had by his first wife, Frances, daughter of Salkeld of Whitehall, a son Thomas, mayor of Carlisle. The said Thomas, according to the Warwick pedigree, married a daughter of Gawen Brathwaite of Ambleside, and, according to the Brathwaite pedigree, Dorothy, sister of Gawen. Again Helen, wife of Thomas Warwick, was a recusant residing in Cumberland (*S.P. Dom. Eliz.*, 1597, p. 354). It is difficult to reconcile these statements. Thomas Warwick was one of the county gentlemen who in 1600 presented a petition

concerning the Grahams to the Privy Council (Bain's *B.P.* ii., p. 690). In 1601 the curate of Wetheral gave information to the bishop regarding the movements of an alleged seminary priest, and incidentally referred to Thomas Warwick's house at Hereby near Carlisle (*S.P. Dom. Eliz.*, 1601, p. 538). In April, 1611, Lord William Howard paid rent for Warwick Mills to Mr. Thomas Warwick (*H.B.*, p. 57). whose *inquisitio post mortem* is dated 22 James I., 1624-5. He had probably been in possession since the "overthrow" of his father, who is stated by the pedigree to have married a second time and to have been still alive about 1634.

Thomas Warwick left a son, Thomas the second, probably the "laird of Warwick" referred to in Lord William Howard's accounts of 1628 (*H. B.*, p. 247). He married Frances, daughter of John Skelton of Armathwaite Castle, and died in 1654. His son, Thomas the third, was 22 years of age in 1665, the date of the Visitation, when his armorial bearings are described as Azure, three lions rampant argent. Crest, a dexter arm embowed in armour, the hand gauntletted holding a battle axe. On May 13th, 1681, Thomas Warwick of Warwick Hall, esquire, was admitted a brother of the Glovers' Guild of Carlisle (*Municipal Records*, p. 233). He married Frances, daughter of John Dalston of Acorn Bank, and was succeeded by his son John, who married Mary, daughter of Francis Howard of Corby. Their son, Francis Warwick, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Howard of Corby. Like his father-in-law, he was a sympathiser with the House of Stuart. The young Pretender's Household Book contains the note—"When the Prince was at Brampton, he went one day to Squire Warwick's house and dined there." That must have been on November 13th, 1745, when seven "regiments" of Highlanders mustered at Warwick Bridge and marched up to Warwick Moor *en route* for Carlisle. The squire

was not at home that day, but Mrs. Warwick welcomed the Prince in the "oak parlour" of the old hall (Mounsey, *Carlisle in 1745*, p. 45).

Francis Warwick died without issue in 1772, and the male line of the Warwicks of Warwick Hall became extinct. Some twenty years later the manor of Warwick was described as containing 36 customary tenements, which paid £12 2s. customary rent, and there were also free rents amounting to 3s. 1d. The tenants performed annual "boon days," but they were not heavy. The tenements passed by deed, surrender, and admittance, or by deed licensed by the lord. They paid, upon the death of the lord or change of tenant, a fine certain of 20 pence, namely 20 times the annual lord's rent, and were subject to a heriot upon the death of each tenant (Hutchinson, *Cumberland i.*, 153).

From time immemorial there has been a bridge over the Eden at Warwick. Certain land is described as situate *in holmo juxta pontem de Warthwic* (*Wetherhal*, p. 131, date 1259-60), and in 1362 a testator made a bequest of 20s. to the fabric of Eden bridge at Warwick (*Testamenta Karleolensia*, p. 70). The edition of Camden's *Britannia*, published in 1607, states (p. 640) that at Warwick a very strong bridge of stone was constructed at the expense of the Salkelds and Richmonds. In Lord William Howard's day it is described as a fair arched bridge (*H. B.*, p. 488). The existing structure was built during the years 1833-5, as an inscription upon its parapet records, but a few yards above it, the solid foundations of the earlier bridge, which it superseded, are visible beneath the water. That earlier bridge of four spans (instead of three as at present) is shown in the view contained in Hutchinson's history, as well as the Hall, Church, and adjacent dwellings, but the view is wanting in perspective. Hutchinson states, in his list of plates *ad finem*, that Mr. Warwick's house had been erected since the first volume was printed

(1794), and Jefferson adds that Mr. Thomas Parker, who died in 1828, greatly improved the estate and beautified the mansion. Progress westward from the bridge was formerly barred by the commanding hill called "Warwick bank" (now pierced by a deep cutting), and the highway turned abruptly northward and then swept in a curve through a "slack" in the bank to its junction with the village street that leads to Moorhouse. When standing on the bridge, the attention of the passer by is attracted to a great water-worn rock in the bed of the river below. The late Mr. F. H. M. Parker has referred (these *Transactions*, N.S., v., p. 41) to the local belief that the rock was, in very early times, the meeting-place of the great forests of Inglewood, Nichol, and Geltsdale, and that some of the magnificent trees in the grounds of Warwick Hall are relics of the primæval woodland. The same rock marks the spot where the boundary of Warwick parish leaves the mid-channel of the Eden and ascends the Sawbeck. The Sawbeck used to carry off the storm water from the above-mentioned marsh, which divided Warwick from Wetheral, but is now represented by the tiny sike trickling into the Eden immediately opposite the great rock. The parish boundary is described as following the Sawbeck up to a cross called "Wederhal Gyrthcrosse" (whose site Chancellor Prescott has identified) through Holme Mire, and the gutter formerly known as "Carsike," until it reached Scotby beck *alias* Pow Maughan beck (*Wetherhal*, p. 371), and then pursued the course of that stream to its junction with the "dead water," or old channel of the Eden in Warwick Holme (N. and B. ii., 326).

There was formerly a ford across the Eden just below Warwick bridge. "Warthewyk wath" is mentioned in the Register of Wetheral (*Wetherhal*, p. 375), and "the ford beneath Warwick bridge" in the Orders of the Watches, 1552 (*Leges Marchiarum*, p. 149). The village

on the opposite side of the Eden is called Warwick Bridge, but it is not in Warwick parish, and its old name was "the Brig-end in the town of Corby" (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 38 Edw. III., A.D. 1364, p. 38). It is grouped with Corby Minor in the Orders of the Watches. The heathery land, which intervenes between Moorhouse and the township of Aglionby, marks the former site of Warwick Moor.

THE MANOR OF AGLIONBY.

The village lies on the north side of the main road to Carlisle, and its township contains only 559 acres. From what has been already stated, Aglionby appears to have been a manor carved out of, and held under, the lordship of Warwick, which in Edward II.'s reign embraced the villis of Warwick and Aglionby, and was enjoyed in shares of equal value by John de Warthwic and Sir Thomas de Richmond, as parcel of the seigniorship of Sir John de Wigton, the King's tenant in chief. The de Warthwics and de Richmonds were therefore the immediate lords of its actual occupants the de Aglionbys. There is not any tradition of a manorial residence at the village in recent times, nor is Aglionby distinctly described as a separate manor in the old records, but it was such in fact. John Denton is the first to give a pedigree of the de Aglionbys (*Accompt*, p. 104), and it is generally consistent with the records. Nicolson and Burn follow him (vol. ii., p. 327), but insert a John Aglionby as father of the William who married a Blennerhasset. That insertion is, I think, an error, for there are several obvious errors in their pedigree. Hutchinson adds (vol. i., p. 195) that John Aglionby, who lived in Edward IV.'s reign, had a wife named Johanna. I particularly notice those points in view of what I shall presently say about a certain monument at Ainstable.

The fact that Walter Agullun is co-witness with Odard de Corkeby to the above-mentioned charter of 1130-31

Pedigree of de Aglionby.

WALTER AGULLUN,
witness : 1130-1.

WERRI DE AGYLLUNBY,
witness soon after 1195.

LAURENTIUS, filius Agyllun, witness soon after 1195.

ELIAS, son of Werricus,
witness about 1200, styled Elyas
de Agillunebi, 1223-29.

LAURENTIUS AGLUNBY, gave land at Aglionby to
Wetheral Priory, 1223-29.

ALAN, son of Eliseus de Aglunby,
witness, 1223-29.

JOHN DE AGELLUNEBI, party 1230-31,
witness, 1223-1240. SUANE DE AGULLUNEY,
co-witness with John
1239.

WILLIAM DE AGULLUNBY,
witness about 1260.

EVERARD DE AGELUNBY,
1250.

ADAM DE AGILLUNEBI,
witness about 1271.

JOHN DE AGILLOUNBY,
pardoned 1329, juror 1341-2.

ADAM DE AGELONBY=JULIANA.
executor 1362.

THOMAS, son of Adam, executor 1362.

WILLIAM AGLYONBY=MARIA, dau. of Alan Blennerhasset.
of Tarraby, 1396-7.

THOMAS AGLIONBY=KATHERINE, dau. of .. Skelton of Armathwaite.
sworn 1434.

JOHN AGLIONBY=
said to have been living 14 Ed. IV., 1474-5.

THOMAS AGLIONBY=
of Carlisle, pardoned 1470.

(Note.—The heirs of a certain William Aglionby are
referred to in 1485-6.)

EDWARD AGLIONBY=
represented Carlisle in
Parliament 1529, gover-
nor of Carlisle Citadel
1542, Sheriff 1544-5.

(Here the Visitation pedigree commenced.)

JOHN AGLIONBY=a dau. of Richard Salkeld of Corby.
of Carlisle, com-
missioner 1566, an-
cestor of the
Aglionbys of Nun-
nery.

EDWARD AGLIONBY=ELIZABETH, dau. of Cuthbert Musgrave of Crookdake.
represented Carlisle in
Parliament 1592-3, d.
Dec. 25th, 1599.

EDWARD,
an infant when John Denton wrote.

(*Wetherhal*, p. 143) raises the presumption that he was a person of local importance, and progenitor of the family which is later styled de Agyllunby. He is followed by Laurentius filius Agyllun, who, in company with Werri de Agyllunby, is witness to a charter of a date not long after 1195 (*Wetherhal*, p. 82). It is not likely that either of them were sons, though they may perhaps have been grandsons of the first-named Walter.

Elias, son of Werricus, is witness to a charter of about the year 1200 (*Wetherhal*, p. 114), and must be identical with Elyas de Agillunebi, witness to a charter of the date 1223-29 (*Wetherhal*, p. 133).

Alan, son of Eliseus de Aglunby, is co-witness with his father to a charter of the same date as the last (*Wetherhal*, p. 184). Alan was followed by his son William.

William de Agullunby witnessed a charter of about the year 1260 (*Wetherhal*, p. 160), and made a quitclaim which was attested by Robert de Warthwic and William his son (*Wetherhal*, p. 169), and thus the period when he lived is ascertained.

I will interrupt the narrative for a moment in order to note that there occur names of collaterals, some of whom had an interest in the land. For instance, there was Laurentius Aglunby, who in 1223-29 gave four acres of land in the territory of Aglionby to Wetheral Priory (*Wetherhal*, p. 184). Whether he was the same person as Laurentius *filius* Agyllun of 1195 is not absolutely certain, but he was contemporary with Eliseus and Alan, for they witnessed the gift. Again, there was John de Agellunebi, who in 1230-1 was party to a composition concerning the marsh dividing Warwick from Wetheral (*Wetherhal*, p. 128) and attested many of the Wetheral charters between 1223 and 1240. Again, there was Suane de Agullunby, who about 1239 was co-witness with John to two charters (*Wetherhal*, pp. 135 and 163). And lastly there was Everard de Agelunby, mentioned in 1250 (*Cal. Doc. Scot. i.*, p. 331).

Now I return to the main stem. Adam (son of William) witnessed a charter about the year 1271 (*Wetherhal*, p. 133), and was one of the jury at an inquisition held in May of 33 Edw. I., 1304-5 (these *Transactions*, N.S. v., p. 55). He had a son named John. On March 28th, 1329, pardon was granted to John de Agillounby, who aided the King in the late rebellion (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Edw. III., p. 475), and the same John de Aglionby was juror at an *inquisitio post mortem* held in January, 1341-2 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.* iii., p. 250). He was succeeded by another Adam.

Adam de Agelonby and Thomas his son were appointed joint executors of the will of Thomas Barton, rector of Kirklington, proved in 1362, which contains a bequest to Juliana, wife of Adam de Agillonby, doubtless the executor (*Test. Karl.*, p. 54). In 1366 Adam de Aglionby, in company with John de Warthewyk, conducted the aforesaid inquiry concerning Wetheral Priory (*Wetherhal*, p. 466), so he was still connected with the locality. Next year the sheriff of Cumberland was ordered to deliver a writ to Adam de Aglionby (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 41 Edw. III., p. 403), who represented Carlisle in Parliament in 1360-1 and 1368 (*V. H.* ii., p. 325).

It is quite impossible that his said son Thomas could have been mayor of Carlisle at the date mentioned by John Denton, and the insertion here by Nicolson and Burn of John Aglionby, son of Thomas, is probably an error, for John Denton's original account gives his son's name as William. William married Maria, daughter of Alan Blennerhasset (in 1391, according to Hutchinson), and William Aglionby represented Carlisle in Parliament in 1385 and 1387-88 (*V. H.* ii., p. 325).

In 1396-7 William Aglyonby complained that certain malefactors had assaulted and threatened him at Stanwix, and "he durst not go to his house of Triby" (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 20 Rich. II., part iii., p. 159). The record is

interesting, because it bears out the assertion that the Aglionbys were anciently connected with Tarraby in Stanwix parish, and throws light on the obscure history of Drawdykes Castle.

William and Maria Aglionby had a son Thomas, who married Katherine, daughter of Skelton of Armathwaite, Nicolson and Burn say in 3 Henry V., 1415-16, and the date is material.

On May 1st, 1434, Thomas Aglionby was one of the Cumberland gentry who took the oath not to maintain peace breakers. So, too, was a certain William Aglionby perhaps a collateral (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Hen. VI., part ii., p. 383).

Thomas and Katherine Aglionby had a son John; and I now come to an interesting problem.

At Ainstable church are two fine recumbent effigies, described and illustrated by the late Canon Bower (these *Transactions*, o.s. xv., p. 417). They are alleged to represent "John Aglionby and Katherine Denton his wife," and to have been removed to Ainstable by the Aglionby family from St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, when that church was rebuilt in 1778. The effigy of the man lies upon the pavement at the north side of the altar, and upon its breast are emblazoned three martlets in chief. The heraldic colouring of that device, when *gules*, denotes Denton of Ainstable (Lyson's, p. lxxii.), but when *sable*, Aglionby. There are no incised lines to indicate the proper colouring, and, were no extrinsic evidence forthcoming, I should have said without hesitation that this effigy represented a Denton of Ainstable. On the south side of the altar lies a similar effigy of a woman, and *beneath* her, on the same block of stone, runs the inscription: *Orate pro anima Katarine Denton que obiit a . . ni MCCC . . XVIII.*

By an error D's are substituted for closed C's in Canon Bower's description, but the date is, as he said, 1428.

Now Bishop Nicolson, when describing St. Cuthbert's church in 1703, says (Miscellany Accounts, p. 101) that in the north aisle, over against the middle window in which were the Aglionbys' arms in glass, lay a man in armour with his wife by his side, and *over* her the inscription which I have just quoted.

Again the bishop says:—

On the west end of the tower (without) is a new coat of arms, clap'd under an old helmet and crest, thus subscribed, *Arma Johannis Aglionby Armiger*.

The same helmet, carved in red stone, and surmounted by a wreath and huge crest (a demi-eagle displayed) is now affixed to the north wall of the sanctuary of Ainstable church, while below it is the fragment of a white slab, almost hidden by a hot water pipe and inscribed, so far as I am able to decipher it, *Arma Johannis Agli*. Beside it is a smaller white stone bearing a shield with three martlets in chief, possibly the very coat of arms which was clap'd under the old helmet at Carlisle, though the bishop does record the existence in 1703 at Ainstable church of a coat of arms, three "black-birds" on a chief with two fesse or cross bars underneath in freestone, which seemed to be the same as those borne by Denton of Cardew (p. 111).

The Visitation record of 1665 does not assign any crest to Aglionby of Carlisle, but that family has assumed the demi-eagle displayed, "eagle" being a play upon the surname.

That the recumbent effigy represents an Aglionby has no doubt been suggested by the equivocal martlets upon its breast, and that it represents a John Aglionby has been further suggested by the inscription placed below the old helmet and crest. But if the dates which have been added by John Denton's commentators to his pedigree are correct (and I do not say that they are so),

the John Aglionby of the pedigree must have been a boy of about 12 years of age when his supposed wife Katherine Denton died. Nicolson and Burn assign the very late date, 14 Edw. IV., 1474-5, to the John Denton of the pedigree.

He had a son Thomas, probably the Thomas Aglionby of Carlisle, gentleman, who was pardoned for all offences committed by him before September 7th, 1470 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Edw. IV., p. 214).

The same Thomas Aglionby is said to have been father of the distinguished Edward Aglionby presently mentioned, but, in the interval of time which separates them, there is room for an intervening generation.

And here I will note, by the way, that in 1485-6 freehold lands at "Torreby" were held by the *heirs* of a certain William Aglionby (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 1 Hen. VII., p. 69). The name however does not then occur in the main pedigree, though there was a William Aglionby living at Tarraby in 1397—Richard II.'s reign. Is it possible that, at this inquisition concerning the lands of Humphrey Lord Dacre, held at the close of the Wars of the Roses, the freehold tenants traced descent from ancestors living before those wars began? I am inclined to think so, because, on the very same occasion, the de Warthwics claimed descent from *John Warwick Knight*, and the only person so styled died in 1387—Richard II.'s reign. The names of the existing heirs are not stated, and there is consequently an unaccountable *hiatus* in both pedigrees at that particular period.

But to resume—Edward Aglionby, stated to be the son of Thomas, was a person of note in Henry VIII.'s reign. He represented the City of Carlisle in the Parliament of 1529 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.*, vol. iv., part iii., p. 2691). In 1534 he was appointed constable of Penrith Castle (*Ibid.*, vol. vii., p. 560). In 1536 he, and a Thomas Aglionby, acted as grand captains of horse with the

army in Ireland (*Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 373). In 1537 he was one of the officers for the West Marches with a fee of £10 (*Ibid.*, vol. xii., part ii., p. 107). In 1538 he was on the commission of the peace for the county (*Ibid.*, vol. xiii., part i., p. 245). The spelling of his surname was a stumbling block even to Cumbrians, for it takes such forms as Eglyamby and Agloby. In no instance, so far as I have observed, is he mentioned in connection with the *manor* of Aglionby, but, on the contrary, is called in 1540 "Edward Aglamby of Carlisle" (*Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 14). In 1542 he was appointed governor and captain-general of the newly-built citadel of Carlisle (*Ibid.*, vol. xvii., p. 485). He is styled "Sir" Edward Eglyanby in the commission of the peace for the same year (*Ibid.*, p. 213), and in 1544-5 he was sheriff of Cumberland (*Ibid.*, vol. xx., part i., p. 259). Nicolson and Burn state (vol. ii., p. 327), but I do not know on what authority, that his arms were Barry of four, *sable* and *argent*, on a chief of the last 3 sheldrakes of the first.

I will observe parenthetically that the list of burgesses, representing the City of Carlisle during the ensuing period, contains the names of several Aglionbys, but their relationship to one another does not appear. For instance, there is Hugh in 1545, Edward in 1547, Edward *junior* in 1552-3, and John Aglionby in 1553 (V. H. ii., p. 325).

The last named John is alleged to have been the son of Edward the sheriff. He was commissioned to make inquiry concerning the ports of Cumberland, and made his report to the Privy Council in 1566 (*S.P. Dom. Add. Eliz.*, 1566, p. 6).

When, a century later, the Aglionbys of Carlisle submitted their pedigree to Sir William Dugdale, they neglected to trace their descent from Edward the sheriff. The herald allowed them as armorial bearings, *Argent*, 2 bars *sable*, in chief 3 martlets of the second, but added "no prooffe made of these armes." There is nevertheless

a presumption that the John Aglionby of Carlisle, who stands at the head of the Visitation pedigree, and who married a daughter of Richard Salkeld of Corby, was identical with John son of the sheriff, because, when his lineal descendant, Christopher Aglionby, last male representative of this distinguished county family, died in 1785, he still continued to hold the *manor* of Aglionby (Hutchinson i., p. 153). It then consisted of 26 tenements, namely 17 customary, which paid an annual rent of £7 6 9, and were subject to arbitrary fines and heriots, and 9 freehold, which paid small free rents amounting to one shilling only (N. and B., vol. ii., p. 327).

As early as 1397 William Aglionby was resident, not at Aglionby, but at Tarraby in Stanwix parish, and that, or Carlisle, seems to have become the head-quarters of the family.

Little is known concerning the immediate predecessor and successor of Edward Aglionby the sheriff. At that interesting period the genealogy becomes somewhat vague, and it was not presented in such a form as to obtain the approval of the herald in 1665. The then head of the family submitted and certified a pedigree, which commences only with John Aglionby, who married a Salkeld of Corby (Foster, *Cumberland and Westmorland Pedigrees*, p. 1). There can however be no doubt as to the great antiquity of the family of Aglionby, and their long-continued connection with the local township of the same name.