

ART. VII.—*The Manor of Corby.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 10th, 1913.

EARLY in the reign of Henry I., Ranulf Meschin, who held the Honour of Carlisle, and was consequently lord of the whole district, granted a charter to the monks of Wetheral, who dwelt on the river bank immediately opposite to Corby, giving them a sluice and pool, for a fishery and mill, which pool was situate "in the land of Chorkeby"; and he thereby covenanted to prevent the lord of Chorkeby from disturbing the pool, and all persons, except the monks, from fishing below Munchewat. The charter was attested by Odard and Wescubric, who, as the sequel will show, were local magnates. (For local details see Prescott, *Wetherhal*, pp. 6-8.)

In 1131-2, Henry I. confirmed to the monks the "sluice and pool in the land of Chorkeby," as they existed at the time when Ranulf, then earl of Chester, had the Honour of Carlisle, and in the time of Wescubric (*Ibid.*, p. 25). It is therefore probable that Wescubric was mesne lord of Chorkeby, but had recently died. His lordship had merged in that of the crown, and his land was in the King's hand.

Odard is no doubt identical with Odard de Corkeby, who as early as 1130-1 had been witness to a perambulation of land in the neighbourhood (*Ibid.*, p. 147), and it is possible that he had occupied, under Wescubric, the land from which he took his style, and continued to enjoy it as tenant *in capite* (see Pedigree A).

In 1136 the whole district was ceded to Scotland, but Odard and his family probably continued to hold Corkeby of the Scottish, instead of the English, sovereign. On

resuming possession of Cumberland in 1157, Henry II. gave Gilsland to Hubert de Vallibus, to hold of the King by the service of two knights, and he expressly included in that grant Corkeby, with the fishery and other pertinents, which Wescubric, son of William Steffan, held. He thus interposed a new mesne lord between the crown and the occupant of the included manor, who was probably Osbert, son of Odard de Corkeby. The salmon fishery had, as already noticed, been dealt with by former tenants, and those dealings were no doubt honourably recognised.

The monks had originally only the right of fixing their weir in the Corby bank of the river, but Osbert, son of Odard, who is styled *dominus de Corkeby* (*Ibid.*, p. 301), gave them "the whole share of fishery in the Eden which used to pertain to my vill of Chorkeby," and, that they might quietly enjoy *their own* fishery (i.e. the rights granted by Ranulf Meschin), he further gave them all the bank of the river opposite to that fishery, as far as Munchewat, and two bovates of his demesne land in Chorkeby (*Ibid.*, p. 77). There is no reference to the place being held of the lord of Gilsland, and it is possible that this transaction may have taken place before Hubert de Vallibus became its overlord.

The last mention of Hubert de Vallibus in the Pipe Rolls* occurs in 1164. It may be assumed that he died soon afterwards, for Robert de Vallibus his son appears in 1165. Osbert's manor of Corkeby became vested by descent or new grant in his brother, William, son of Odard, and about the year 1165 Robert de Vallibus confirmed to the monks all the property which Osbert and William, son of Odard, *lords of Corkeby*, and his other free men of Gilsland, had given them in alms (*Wetherhal*, p. 301).

In 1167 William, son of Odard rendered an account of

* Here and subsequently quoted from the *Victoria History of Cumberland*.

"half a mark for Corchebi" (*Pipe Rolls*). About the same period, he with the assent of his wife Osanna, confirmed to the monks the aforesaid two bovates in Chorkeby, mentioned his mother Anna (*Wetherhal*, p. 78), and made a quit-claim to the monks, with the assent of "my lord Robert de Vallibus, my wife Osanna, and my son John" (*Ibid.*, p. 83).

And now there arises a difficult point:—Lord William Howard's MS. account of the lords of the manor of Corby, printed in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, i., p. 170, states that Robert de Vallibus, in Richard I.'s time, granted to a certain Alexander de Winslores (Windsore)

Fenton, which my father gave him, and in addition, Corkeby, with a mill and fishery, to be held of my heirs by the service of one fourth part of a knight's fee.

There Robert de Vallibus seems to create a new interest in the manor of Corkeby, intermediate between his own lordship and that of William son of Odard. The grant, however, may have concerned a portion only of the manor, because Alexander de Windsore, who was a co-witness with William, son of Odard to the foundation charter of Lanercost Priory, afterwards gave to the same Priory the tithe of the multure of his mill of *Little Corkeby* (*Register of Lanercost*, cited in *Wetherhal*, MS., i., 5, 16, ii., 18). There is not any ground for Lord William Howard's inference that Osanna, wife of William, son of Odard, was daughter and heiress of Alexander de Windsore (*Wetherhal*, pp. 77, 86). The last mention of William, son of Odard, is in 1194 (*Pipe Rolls*), and he must have died soon afterwards.

The lordship of Warwick passed to his said eldest son John (*Wetherhal*, p. 129, date 1195-1201), the lordship of Corkeby to his second son Robert. Early in the thirteenth century, *dominus* Robert, son of William de Corkeby, was *vicecomes* (*Wetherhal*, p. 223). He is not so styled in the

Pipe Rolls, although his name there occurs in 1212, when he rendered an account of 30 marks for a "transgression" and Chancellor Prescott suggests that he was *custos* only. At the same period he was seneschal of Gilsland (*Wetherhal*, p. 224) and is called "Knight" in a charter of the supposed date 1225-30 (*Ibid.*, p. 103). Sir Robert de Corkeby married Alicia de Lascelles (*Ibid.*, p. 118) and his sole heiress Isabella married Roald, son of Alan de Richmond. Sir Robert de Corkeby was dead in 1252, when Roald and Isabella de Richmond confirmed to the priory of Lanercost certain rights in the wood and pasture between Torcrossoc and Cumquenecach, originally granted to that priory by her father, Robert, son of William (*Register of Lanercost, MS.*, vii., 8, and xii., 22, cited in *Wetherhal*).

Roald de Richmond had two sons, Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) and Richard, and he predeceased Isabella, who married secondly Alan de Lascelles, styled "Knight" (*Wetherhal*, p. 153). In 1265 Alan de Lascelles and Isabella his wife paid a fine of half a mark (*Rotuli finium*, ii., p. 420). Alan de Lascelles also predeceased Isabella, because, in 1283-4, Isabella, relict of Alan de Lascelles, and (it is important to note the term) *domina* de Corkeby, conceded to her relation, John, son of Robert, all her demesne land in the vill of Warwick, and *estover* in her wood of Corkeby (*Lord William Howard's MS.*, *supra cit.*).

A similar concession appears to have been confirmed, in 1300-1, to a John de Warthwick, by her *grandson*, Thomas de Richmond (*Ibid.*), who is not mentioned elsewhere.

Sir Robert de Corkeby had a brother named Alan. He expressly called him "my brother" in his charter of 1223-9 (*Wetherhal*, p. 102). Chancellor Prescott is inclined to identify him with Alan de Langthwaite, evidently a person of local importance, who, for the health of the souls of himself, his *predecessors* and suc-

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cessors, gave, in 1230-1, to the monks of Wetheral, his body, and free common in his wood of Langewayte (*Ibid.*, p. 126). Longthwaite survives as a place-name at Little Corby, and it is clear that he enjoyed an interest in that portion of the manor.

So far the history of Corby is simple. During the period 1195-1252, the lordship had been enjoyed by Robert, son of William, and his daughter Isabella. But, meanwhile, there was a collateral branch of the de Corkebys, who also claimed manorial rights within the same manor, because, about the year 1235, William, son of Roger (*sic*), and Osanna his wife of Corkeby, confirmed to the monks of Wetheral the right to take dead wood throughout the whole "of our wood of Corkeby, and other benefits which *our antecessors, lords of Corkeby*, have given the said monks in their charters" (*Wetherhal*, p. 380).

Now this implies either that the manorial rights of Corby were, like those of Warwick (*Ibid.*, p. 122, date 1230-1), divided between two lords, or, what is more probable, that the younger branch of the de Corkebys held a manor which had been carved out of, and was dependent upon, the principal lordship. Such may have been the origin of the manor of Little Corby, comprising Langthwaite and the Brigg-end.

About 1234, the names of William son of Roger de Corkeby and Robert his son (*Ibid.*, p. 205), and about 1240, William son of Roger de Corkeby and William his son (*Ibid.*, p. 287) occur as witnesses, and, at the last-named period he is styled "Dominus William, son of Roger, Knight* of Corkeby" (*Ibid.*, p. 265), while, in a deed bearing the express date 1247, he is called "Dominus William, son of Roger." (*Ibid.*, p. 246). It is therefore evident that Sir William was a manorial lord, and became the principal male representative of the de Corkebys,

* *Militis*, perhaps a clerical error for *milite*, (cf. *Wetherhal* p. 297). But not, Roger was also a knight.

though his exact relationship to the contemporary Sir Robert, lord of Corkeby, is not apparent.

In 1283-4, a moiety of Langthwaite was confirmed by Isabella de Richmond to William de Corkeby, perhaps the above-named son of Sir William de Corkeby (John Denton, *Accompt*, p. 162), and she may have granted that confirmation in virtue of her superior and overriding lordship of the manor of Corkeby. I now revert to the history of that superior lordship.

In 1290-1 there were certain proceedings by Walter de Roxbury, and Isabella his wife, in whose right he was lord of Corkeby (*Lord Wm. Howard's MS.*), and that would seem to imply that Isabella had married a third husband. She was succeeded at Corkeby by her heir Thomas, son of Roald de Richmond, who is first mentioned in "Kirkby's quest," a return of knights' fees made in 1284-5 (*Ibid.*).

He was at the siege of Carlaverock in 1300, and his arms are described in the contemporary poem as *gules, a chief and two gemels or* (*Translation by Nicolas*, p. 71). On August 14th, 1303, there was a grant to Thomas de Richmond and his heirs of free warren in all their demesne lands in Corkeby and Torcrossock, Cumberland (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 31 Ed. I., p. 36).

In 1314-15 the King granted to Thomas de Richmond the castle and honour of Cockermouth for life, at the rent of 100 marks a year (*Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio*, i., p. 209).

In 1315-16, Sir Thomas de Richmond, Knight, lord of Corkeby, gave ten librates of land in that manor to Thomas Laton for the term of his own life (*Ld. Wm. Howard's MS.*). His wife's name was Joan, and he died about 1319, leaving a son Roald the younger, as appears by the following document:—

Deed of Roald de Richmond, son and heir of Sir Thomas de Richmond, granting land, which Joan de Richmond, mother of

Roald, holds in dower of Roald's inheritance, enrolled in the chancery of York (*Calendar of Close Rolls*, 13 Edward II., p. 213).

And, in the same year, the said Roald de Richmond owed a debt of 100 marks, to be levied on his land in Cumberland (*Ibid.*, p. 214). He is called "Roald de Richmond, Knight," in 1321 (*Ibid.*, 14 Ed. II., p. 382).

In 1321 Roald the younger released his manor of Corkeby to Andrew de Harcla, earl of Carlisle (*Lord Wm. Howard's MS.*). But he had an uncle, "Richard, son of Roald de Richmond," who, in 1307, acknowledged a debt of £10 to be levied on his land in Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 35 Ed. I., p. 528), and, although he had previously, in 1312, released to his brother Sir Thomas all the rights which he possessed in Corkeby, yet he concurred in the sale of the manor to Andrew de Harcla (*Lord Wm. Howard's MS.*).

The connection of the de Richmonds with Corkeby was a short one, but still shorter was that of Andrew de Harcla, for he was attainted of high treason and executed in 1323.

One of those who assisted in the capture of Andrew de Harcla was Richard, eldest son of John de Salkeld of *Salkeld Parva*, otherwise Old Salkeld, Cumberland (see Pedigree B), and he was rewarded by Edward II. with the grant of the escheated vill of *Magna Corkeby* or Great Corby (*Chronicle of Lanercost*, p. 251). He represented Cumberland in the Parliament of 1328 (*Victoria History*, ii., p. 320). On October 14th, 1335, Edward III. confirmed to him the manor of Corkeby, to hold of the King by service of half a knight's fee, and by the services due to the other chief lords of that fee, before it passed into the hands of Edward II., saving to the King knights' fees and advowsons of churches (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 9 Ed. III., p. 171).

By Indenture, dated August 5th, 1342, Richard de Salkeld, lord of Corkeby, granted to the monks of

Wetheral further rights of fishing in the Eden as far as Munkwath in the direction of le Brigend (*Wetherhal*, p. 381).

He had a son named Hugh, mentioned as early as 1359, in connection with the mill and its appurtenances, in Fenton and Little Corkeby (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii., p. 240, No. 275), and it should be noted in passing that in 1367 Robert, son of Robert de Corkeby, a representative of the older local family, had an interest in Langthwaite, Corkeby, and le Briggend (*Ibid.*, No. 280), and in 1362-4 a certain Alan de Langthwaite died seised of an interest in Corkeby manor (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 37 Ed. III., p. 261), but they were inferior interests. In 1367-69, occurs the record "Richard Salkeld, for Hugh de Salkeld his son, Corkeby manor, Cumberland" (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 42 Ed. III., p. 291). On May 11th, 1369, Hugh was pardoned for having acquired from his father the manor of Corkeby for life (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 43 Ed. III., p. 243), and in 1378-9 he died seised of the same manor (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 2 Rich. II., p. 13).

Now the Cumberland Visitation pedigree, 1615, states that Hugh died without issue, and that John, his younger brother, was heir; while, on the other hand, Flower's "Yorkshire" Visitation pedigree, 1564, states that Hugh was the younger of the two brothers, that he married the heiress of the Rosgills, and left issue. It is certain that the manor of Corkeby devolved upon the descendants of John.

John Salkeld had, by Isabel his wife, a son Richard Salkeld the younger, knight of the shire for Cumberland in 1382. He married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Skelton of Branthwaite, and died in 1388-9, seised of Corkeby manor (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 12 Rich. II., p. 109). His wife survived him, and, in 1439-40, fifty years later, Corkeby manor was "extended" or valued upon the death of "Katherine who was the wife of Richard Salkeld

deceased" (*Ibid.*, 18 Hen. VI., p. 200). Again, in 1449-50, the manor, as it had existed in her hands, was more fully valued, and among the items specified were a messuage called "Langthwaite," three messuages called "Riddings" at Corkeby, and four messuages and two cottages at Little Corkeby (*Ibid.*, 28 Hen. VI., p. 240).

According to Flower's pedigree, Richard and Katherine had a son, Thomas Salkeld the elder, who married a daughter of Heron of Chipchace, and his son was Thomas Salkeld the younger, who married Joan, daughter of William Stapleton, and their son was named Richard. That pedigree is confirmed by a record of 1446-7 concerning land in Cumberland *Richardi Salkeld filii Thomæ, filii Thomæ, filii Richardi Salkeld defuncti, ac consanguinei et heredis ejusdem Richardi, probatæ ætatis* (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 25 Hen. VI., p. 234). Descent is there traced from an ancestor who lived in the reign of Richard II. Although that record would seem to imply that Thomas, father of Richard, was dead, nevertheless four years later, 1450-1, an inquiry was held concerning Thomas Salkeld's land at Corkeby, including the said three messuages called "Riddings," which were one-tenth part of the manor of Corkeby, and the said four messuages and two cottages at Little Corkeby (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 29 Hen. VI., p. 246); and in 1451-2 the land of Thomas Salkeld at Corby and Little Corby were seized (*Sheriffs' Seizures*, 30 Hen. VI.).

Richard Salkeld, son of Thomas the younger, was a man of note, and lived in troublous times. He was sheriff in 1457 and subsequent years, represented Cumberland in the Parliaments of 1467 and 1472, and was created a knight in 1487.

On July 1st, 1467, a warrant was issued by Edward IV., directing the grant of certain land to Richard Salkeld, esquire, in consideration of his eminent services in putting down the rebellion of James, late earl of Wiltshire, and rescuing the City of Carlisle from the Scotch and English

rebels (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv., p. 278), and on June 13th, 1468, there was a grant

To Richard Salkeld, esquire, lately made a prisoner by the Scots in defence of the West March, and retaken, and late Sheriff of Cumberland from Michaelmas 1465 to Michaelmas following, of the King's special favour, for his losses and ransom from the Scots and in his office, in reward by his own hands, £170 (*Ibid.*, p. 279).

On September 10th, 1470, the name of Richard Salkeld, late of Corkeby esquire, and late constable of the King's castle of Carlisle, was included in the general pardon for all offences committed before September 7th (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 10 Ed. IV., p. 214); and the like pardon was again granted on July 22nd following, because, in the interval, Henry VI. had enjoyed a brief restoration to the throne (*Ibid.*, 11 Ed. IV., p. 277). On April 18th, 1485, King James III. of Scotland issued letters patent to Richard Salkeld, granting him safe conduct and special protection to Loughmaben stone, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, for two years, to treat for peace (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iv., p. 310). And on November 16th, 1493, Henry VII. appointed Sir Richard Salkeld, Knight, a special commissioner to settle questions relating to fishery in the Esk, and the boundaries of the Debatable land and of the monastery of Canobie (*Ibid.*, p. 324).

He married Jane, sole heiress of Roland Vaux of Triermain. Flower's Visitation pedigree bears a note that he died at Carlisle, February 17th, in 15 Hen. VII., 1499-1500,* and was carried from Carlisle to Wetheral church, "where he lieth 'worshiply' buried with his wife Dame Jane." Their effigies are still in the church, and the back of the pillow, on which the heads rest, displays the arms of Salkeld of Corby, *vert, fretty argent*. Bishop Nicolson has preserved the rhymes, which were formerly

* The date is elsewhere given as 16 Hen. VII., 1500-1 (*Lord William Howard's MS.*).

carved "over the arch betwixt the quire and y^e north isle, in old characters almost obliterated" (*Miscellany Accounts*, p. 49). The Lansdowne MSS. furnish a more correct version of those rhymes, copied in Elizabeth's reign, and printed in the *Victoria History of Cumberland*, vol. ii., p. 218:—

Here lyes Sir Richard Salkeld rgt (*sic*) Knyth,
 Who sometyme in this land was mekill of myth.
 The Captain and Kep of Carlisle was he
 And also the lord of Korbe,
 And now lyes under this stayne,
 And his lady and wiff dayme Jayne.
 In ye year of our Lord God a Thousand
 And Five Hundreth, as I understand,
 The aighteen of Feweryere,
 That gentill Knyth was berit here.
 I pray you all that this doys see
 Pra for ther saulys for charite,
 For as yay yr so mon we be.

Sir Richard was the last male representative of the old Salkelds of Corby and had six daughters. By indenture, dated March 12th 1504-5, the manor of Corby was partitioned in equal moieties between the two eldest daughters of Sir Richard Salkeld, namely "Domina" Katherine Duckett, the wife of Thomas Salkeld of Rosgill, and Margaret, widow of Thomas Blenkinsop of Helbeck. The said Margaret Blenkinsop was succeeded by her son, grandson and great-grandson, named respectively Thomas, and her great-great-grandson Henry, who sold the Blenkinsop moiety of the manor (*Lord William Howard's MS.*).

The said Thomas and Katherine Salkeld had a son and heir, Thomas the younger, probably the sheriff of 1543. There is an *inquisitio post mortem* of "Thomas Salkeld of Cumberland" in 16 Eliz., 1573-4. He married a daughter of Curwen and had a son Richard, who married a daughter of Duckett. The *inquisitio post mortem* of

"Richard Salkeld of Cumberland" is dated 17 Eliz., 1574-5, so he only enjoyed his moiety of Corby for one year, and at his death the male line of the Salkelds of Corby became extinct for the second time.

But his only daughter, Barbara, married her cousin George Salkeld, son of Richard Salkeld of Thrimby, and had five children, the eldest of whom was Thomas Salkeld. Here Flower's Visitation pedigree of 1564 terminates. In 1577 the sheriff of Cumberland was George Salkeld of Corbridge, perhaps a clerical error for Corby (*V. H.*, ii., p. 316). George Salkeld was appointed a commissioner to survey the castles of the West Marches in 1580-1, and was one of those who mustered Eskdale Ward in the same year (Bain, *Border Papers*, i., pp. 35, 37). In 1592, all the barony of Gilsland was under the government of a steward, except "the little lordship of Corby," which was under the government of George Salkeld, esquire (*Ibid.*, p. 392). He was a Justice of the Peace for Cumberland in 1596 (*Ibid.*, ii., p. 135). The *inquisitio post mortem* of George Salkeld "of Westmorland" is dated 40 Eliz., 1597-8. It was probably his son, Thomas Salkeld, who was acting as Deputy Warden of the Marches at the time of Kinmont Willie's arrest, and was sheriff of Cumberland in 1598.

On July 31st, 1600, Lord Scrope wrote to Cecil:—

Upon Monday last, certain of the Grahams, with a Scotsman, came to one Thomas Salkeld esquire his house, being within three miles of Carlisle, in the daytime, and took and carried away the gentleman his eldest son of the age of six years, and carried him into Scotland. He is sheriff of Westmorland, under the earl of Cumberland, whose kinsman had apprehended one Wattie a brother to Jock of the Peartree, the chief taker of the boy, and both Grahams. This Wattie was to be tried at the last assizes at Appleby, being accused of stealing a horse in that country. The child's friends taking it heavily, and fearing the boy should receive harm with hard usage, I was forced to get the lad from them, as I have done, on promise that Wattie shall be delivered (Bain, *Border Papers*, ii., p. 672).

On February 10th, 1624, Thomas Salkeld sold his moiety of Corby to Lord William Howard of Naworth, who had already purchased the other moiety from the said Henry Blenkinsop, on November 22nd, 1605 (*Lord William Howard's MS.*). The Salkelds had therefore been lords of the manor for three centuries, and their successors, the Howards, have been so for the like period.

Lord William Howard gave the manor of Corby to his second son, Sir Francis Howard, Knight (see Pedigree C), who, at his own cost, raised and maintained a regiment of horse in support of the royal cause. He married first Anne, daughter of John Preston of Furness, and had a son, Colonel Thomas Howard, who commanded his father's regiment, and died unmarried, being killed at the battle of Atherton Moor in 1643. Sir Francis Howard married secondly Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Widdrington, Knight, of Widdrington Castle, Northumberland, and died April 11th, 1659. He was succeeded at Corby by his eldest son of the second marriage, namely Francis, who was 29 years of age at the date of the Herald's Visitation in 1665. His arms and crest are then described as charged with a mullet for difference. The armorial bearings of Howard of Corby are :—*Gules*, on a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchée *argent*, an escutcheon *or*, charged with a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory counter flory, *gules*. Crest : On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion statant-guardant, tail extended, *or*; ducally crowned *argent*, gorged with a label of 3 points *argent*. Motto: *Sola virtus invicta*.

Francis Howard married first Anne, daughter of Sir William Gerard, Bart., of Bryn, and had by her issue a son, who died in infancy, and three daughters, one of whom, Mary, was the wife of Richard Warwick of Warwick Hall. Edmund Sandford writes :—

The now brave monsieur Francis Howard, a great housekeeper and horse courser, and in all jovial gallantries expert, and beloved of all men, and lord of Corby castle, his mansion house, and has many towns adjacent, and estate of £2000 per annum, and his mother, sister to the late lord Widdrington, and his wife daughter to one of the famous families of Gerard in Lancashire.

He married secondly Mary, daughter of Richard Towneley of Towneley, by whom he had a son and two daughters.

Francis Howard was a captain in the army and governor of Carlisle. He left no male issue to succeed him, and, at his death in 1702, devised the manor of Corby to his younger brother William.

William Howard of Corby married Jane daughter of John Dalston of Acornbank, and died in 1708, leaving a son—

Thomas Howard of Corby, who married first, Barbara, daughter of John Viscount Lonsdale, and had by her three sons, who all died in infancy, and three daughters, one of whom, Jane, was wife of Francis Warwick of Warwick Hall. Thomas Howard married secondly, Barbara, sister of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, and died in 1740.

Their son Philip Howard, born in 1730, succeeded to Corby, and married Anne, daughter of Henry Witham, of Cliffe, Yorkshire. Philip Howard lived until 1810, but he gave Corby, in his lifetime, to his son Henry Howard, born July 2nd, 1757, grandfather of the present lord of the manor.

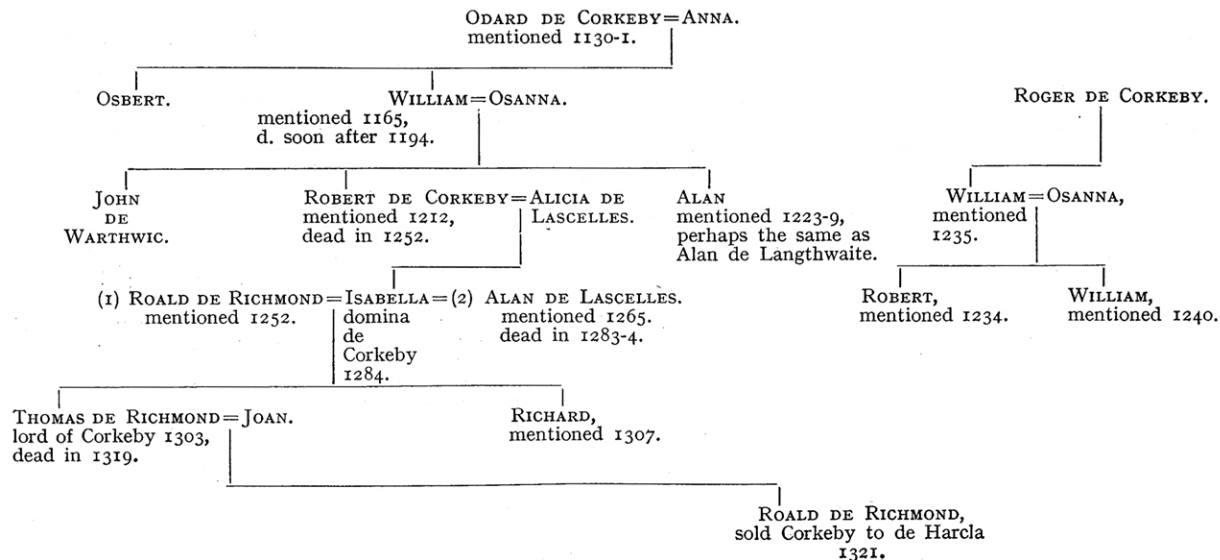
For a particular account of the manor and its composition, see Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, i., pp. 163, 169.

The history of Corby extends over a period of eight hundred years, and is at times interlaced with that of adjoining manors. Its lords from time to time granted little estates to their relations and dependents, to be holden of the manor, as appears from the charters cited in Lord William Howard's MS., and from the documents

referred to by Mr. Parker, in his paper on the " Feet of Fines " (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii., p. 215), but those dealings with the land do not materially affect the main thread of the story. My frequent references to Chancellor Prescott's *Registrum de Wetherhal* indicate the great assistance which I have derived from that work.

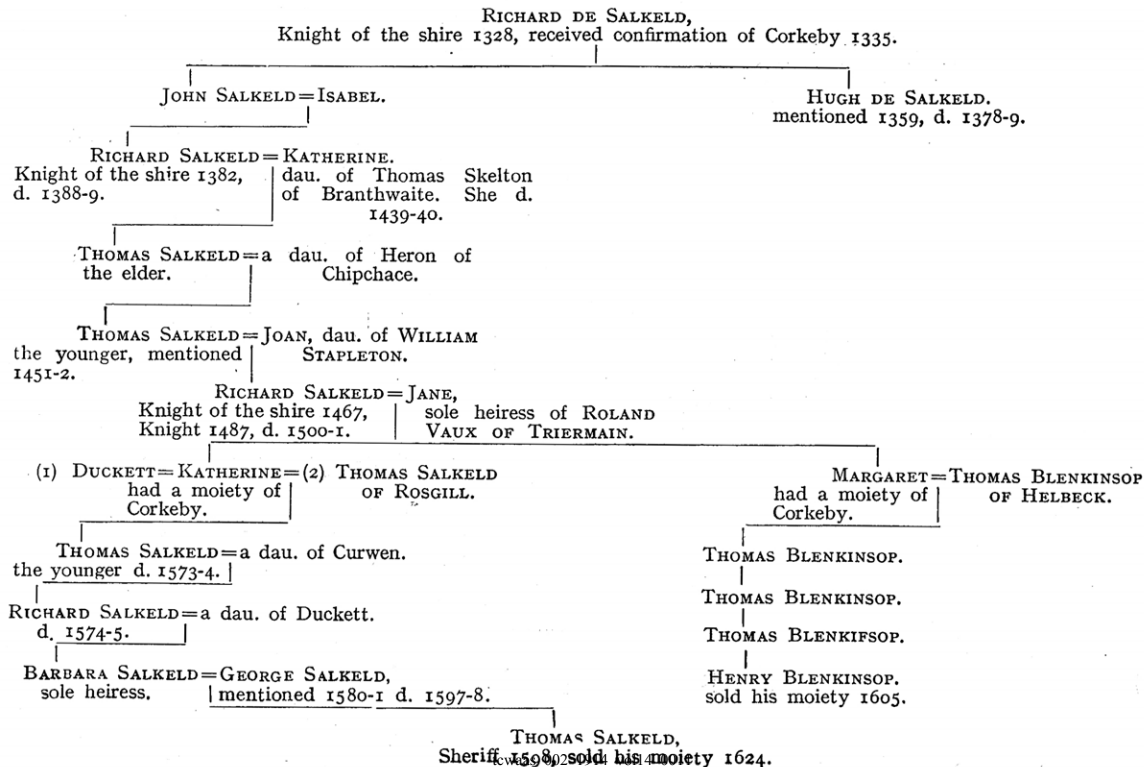
Pedigree of de Corkeby.

(A)



Pedigree of Salkeld of Corkeby.

(B)



Pedigree of Howard of Corby.

(c)

