

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

CORBY.

The manors of Great Corby and Little Corby were held as of the barony of Gilsland. The fact is so rarely stated that it is apt to be overlooked. Robert de Vallibus (*circ.* 1165) confirmed the mesne manor of Great Corby to a family surnamed de Corby, which had been in possession thereof for many years previously. The history of that manor is contained in these *Transactions*, n.s. xiv, p. 238, but the ancient service due for the same is not revealed until March 20, 1428-9, when it was found by inquisition that Thomas Salkeld held a certain part of the barony of Gilsland, namely Corby, of Thomas de Dacre, by service of one-third part of a knight's fee (*Feudal Aids*, i, p. 245).

In 1597 (a very troublous time) the feudal dependence of Great Corby on the barony of Gilsland was almost forgotten, for it is stated (Bain, *Border Papers*, ii, 446) that Corby, though formerly under command of the land serjeant, had been taken from obedience by its landlord, George Salkeld of Corby Castle.

The same Robert de Vallibus annexed Little Corby, with its mill and fishery, to Fenton, and gave that composite mesne manor to Alexander de Windsor and his heirs to hold by service of one-quarter of a knight's fee (*Lord William Howard's MS.*, printed Hutchinson, *Cumb.*, i, 170). Its history is contained in these *Transactions*, n.s. xxv, p. 317. Alexander de Windsor was lord in service only and not in demesne, for the actual lords of the manor of Little Corby were members of a family surnamed de Corby (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 380) probably, though not necessarily, related to the lords of the manor of Great Corby.

In 1295 the de Windsors were still over-lords of the composite manor, then described as "Fenton," and held it of the lord of Gilsland by the ancient service of one-quarter of a knight's fee (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 23 Ed. I, p. 186).

A CORRECTION.

The pedigree of de Corby (these *Transactions*, n.s. xiv, p. 253) should be amended by inserting the name of Roald de Richmond (son of Roald de Richmond and Isabella de Corby). His wife's

name, according to Lord William Howard's MS., was Isabella, and Thomas de Richmond was their son, as Colonel Chippindall has pointed out (these *Transactions*, N.S. xvi, p. 97). The pedigree of de Richmond as given in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxii, p. 33 is correct.

The expression *rgt. knyth*, i.e. right knight, which occurs in Sir Richard Salkeld's epitaph, formerly in Wetheral Church, should be compared with the epithet *verus miles* upon the tomb of Ranulf, Lord Dacre (these *Transactions*, N.S. xvi, p. 229).

HOWARD OF CORBY.

There are some interesting points connected with the armorial bearings of the Howards. Sir John Howard, knight, created Duke of Norfolk in 1483 and slain with Richard III at Bosworth Field, bore simply *gules*, a bend *argent* between six crosses-crosslet-fitchy *argent* (Vincent, *Discoverie of Errours*, 1622, p. 354). He was attainted after his death and all his honours were forfeited. But by letters patent dated February 1, 1513-14, his son Thomas (Howard) Earl of Surrey, having been restored in blood, was created Duke of Norfolk and received a grant in tail male of an augmentation to his coat of arms, in commemoration of his victory over James IV, king of Scots, at Branxton (Flodden Field) namely, on the bend of the shield of Howard a demi lion *gules*, pierced in the mouth with an arrow and coloured according to the arms of Scotland, as borne by the said King of Scots (*L. and P. Henry VIII*, vol. i, p. 729). The words of the grant are:—

in medio bendae armorum proprii nominis praefati ducis, videlicet scuto de Howard, integram medietatem superioris partis leonis rubei, sagitta ore confossi, depictatque rectis coloribus armorum regni Scotiae (Vincent, p. 355).

When the family pedigree was certified on behalf of Mr. Francis Howard of Corby Castle at the Visitation of 1665, his arms and crest were respectively described as charged with a mullet for difference, being in fact the arms and crest of his grandfather, Lord William Howard of Naworth Castle, who (as the mullet indicates) was third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

UPPERBY, GAMBLESBY AND GLASSONBY: A CORRECTION.

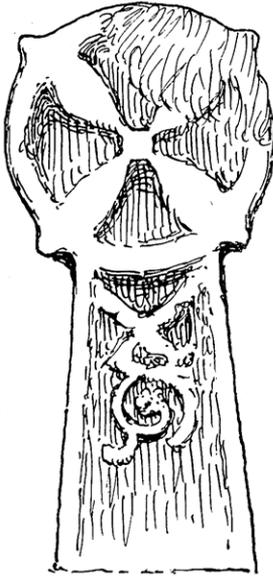
The important record, *Coram Rege Roll*, No. 41, m. 9, cited in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxiv, pp. 39 and 47, is treated by the *Abbreuiatio Placitorum*, p. 66, and by Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. i,

p. 79, as belonging to Easter Term, 11 John, 1210; but it is now definitely assigned by *Curia Regis Rolls*, published by H.M. Stationery Office, vol. i, p. 387, to Hilary Term, 2 John, 1201, which Canon Wilson had already suggested as the true date (*Vict. Hist. Cumb.*, i, 314).

T.H.B.G.

A CROSS AT WREAY FARM, NEAR GREENHILL, WIGTON.

Mr. Harold Duff reports that this cross was turned up by the plough in 1927, two fields to the rear of Greenhill House, almost



CROSS AT WREAY FARM (1/2).-photographs and sketches sent by Mr. Duff.

exactly on the parish boundary between Waverton and Westward. The shaft is 18 inches high, the head 17 inches extreme diameter. Half-way along its length the shaft is 9 inches square in section. On the front is a vine-scroll cut in relief an inch deep; there are traces of decoration on the left side, the right is plain; on the back, just beneath the head, there seem to be traces of ornament like that on the front. The saltire cross on the head stands out 2 to 3 inches from the background. St. Hilda's chapel, less than a mile away, was a hermitage granted in 1215-16 by King John to Holm Cultram (*Register of Holm Cultram*, 217); and this might well be a boundary cross set up at the time. The illustration is from