

ART. XIV.—*Annals of Hayton*. By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.
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THE old parish consisted of four townships or "quarters," namely Hayton, where the church stands; Talkin, lying upon the fellside; Fenton (with Faugh) bounded by the river Cairn; and Little Corby, on the bank of the Eden. Hayton, Talkin, and Fenton were all ancient fees of the barony of Gilsland. But the capital manor of Corby (including Great Corby in Wetheral parish and Little Corby in Hayton parish) was not originally parcel of Gilsland, for it was given by Henry II to Hubert de Valibus, as an adjunct, *de incremento*, of the barony (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 418).

Local tradition asserts that the inhabitants of Talkin were accustomed to bury their dead at Brampton old church on the bank of the Irthing, because they were deterred from going to Hayton, for the purpose, by wolves, which infested the valley of the Gelt; and that the Vicar of Brampton received (as he did in fact) tithe of hay from Talkin, in consideration of the duty thus imposed upon him. The reason given for the custom is incredible. The Rev. Henry Whitehead, late vicar of Brampton, suggested (these *Transactions*, o.s. xiv, p. 216) that Talkin may have once formed part of his own parish, because he found places at Talkin described in old deeds as situate within the vill of Brampton. It should be noted that at the muster of Gilsland tenants, in 1581, the men of Talkin were grouped with those of Brampton parish (these *Transactions*, n.s. viii, p. 59). Talkin Tarn lies within that parish, but there is not any positive evidence that the vill of Talkin was similarly included.

HAYTON TOWNSHIP.

Robert de Vallibus, lord of Gilsland in Henry II's

reign, gave to Carlisle Priory a carucate of his demesne land at Hayton (*Hattone*) and pasture pertaining to the same in common with his men of the vill; and also the church of Hayton (*Hettona*). Henry II, by charter, confirmed Robert's gifts (*Dugdale, Mon.*, vi, p. 144).

Eustace de Vallibus, mesne lord of the manor of Hayton, at the same period, gave to Lanercost Priory a carucate of land in the territory of Hayton, with pasture and other liberties, and the gift was confirmed by his superior lord, the said Robert de Vallibus (*ibid.*, vi, p. 237).

Richard de Heiton, "parson" (probably of Hayton) witnessed a quitclaim early in the thirteenth century (*Wetherhal*, p. 220). During the first half of the same century, all the property of the church of St. Mary, Carlisle, was partitioned between the Bishop and the Priory (*Vict. Hist. Cumb.*, ii, p. 23) and the latter obtained, as part of its share:—five skeps of flour and rye from Hayton in Gilsland, valued at 16s. 8d.; twelve pence from Talkin; and subsequently, in 1249, the church of Hayton and its advowson (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii, p. 363, by *inspeximus*). The living was not immediately appropriated to that house, because John, "parson of Hayton," attested a charter not later than 1271 (*Wetherhal*, p. 299). He may be identical with Master John de Haiton, witness about 1241 (*ibid.*, p. 272).

In 1302, Hayton had been entirely destroyed and burnt by the Scots, and payment of the Papal tenth was remitted (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i, p. 196). The following document is dated September 12th, 1304:—

To the sheriff. Order to cause the master and brethren of St. Nicholas's Hospital, without Carlisle, to have seisin of three acres of land in Hayton, Gilsland, which Stephen Greider, hanged for felony, held. It has been in the king's hand for a year and a day. Stephen held it of the master and brethren, and Alexander de Bassanthwaite, sub-escheator, holds it. William de Mulcaster had the king's year and a day thereof, and ought to answer to the king therefor. (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 32 Edward I, p. 172).

The prior and convent of Carlisle complained, in 1330, that Bishop Ross had debarred them from peaceable enjoyment of their appropriated church of Hayton (Nicolson and Burn, ii, p. 264).

Bishop Welton, at his Visitation of Carlisle Priory in 1355, made enquiry by what right the prior and convent had appropriated the church of Hayton, with its chapels at Cumrew and Cumwhitton; why a vicar of Hayton had not been instituted; and why the prior demanded a pension of two shillings from Hayton church* (*ibid.*, p. 302). A "dimission" of the same year records the fact that those three churches were held *in proprios usus* by the priory, which never presented a vicar for institution to Hayton, but only a stipendiary chaplain to serve it (*V.H.C.*, ii, p. 136).

At the death of Humphrey, Lord Dacre of Gilsland, in 1485, Hayton had been devastated and the name of its mesne lord is not mentioned (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 1 Henry VII, p. 69). The original inquisition contains the following description, which does not occur in the printed calendar:

There are at Hayton eight messuages, with land adjacent called "husbandland," worth annually 18d., at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas; and five cottages, each with a piece of land, worth annually 6d., at the same feasts; the site of a water corn-mill, which used to render 2 skeps of oatmeal, now nothing, because it lies waste; and divers tenements, which used to be demised to various tenants at will, for 53s. 4d. *per annum*, now and for a long time past waste and uncultivated and of no annual value, because of the destruction of the Scots.

Thomas Denton's MS. states that the Dentons of Nether Denton were the mesne lords of Hayton, and exchanged it with Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gilsland, chief lord of the fee, in Henry VII's reign (Lysons, *Cumberland*, p. 111). They made a similar exchange, in 1508, of Nether Denton (John Denton, *Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 140). It is alleged that the Dacres wrung out all the freeholders of

* A pension of two shillings was due from Hoton (*Valor*, 1292).

Irthington and Brampton, save Corby (*ibid.*, p. 138). Lord Lonsdale possesses the only known copy of Thomas Denton's MS. (these *Transactions*, o.s. xiii, p. 222).

There was a grant, in 1541, to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle of all the possessions of the late Priory of St. Mary, Carlisle, in Hayton, Talkin, Great Fenton, Little Fenton and Corby; the rectory and church of Hayton; and all the lands of the said priory in Hayton (*L. and P. Henry VIII*, vol. xvi, p. 418).

Events affecting Hayton, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, are noticed in these *Transactions*, n.s. viii, p. 55. A list of the manorial mills, belonging to Lord William Howard in 1611, specifies Hayton, Netherton, Fenton and Brigend Corby (*Household Books*, Surtees Society, vol. lxxviii, p. 415). The following unpublished document, signed by Lord William Howard, supplies the names of customary freeholders of the barony who refused to waive their ancient claim to tenant right:—

To Humphrey Knight, bailiff of Hayton in Gilsland. These are to command you, upon the sight hereof, to give warning and to will and require such of my tenants as are underwritten to come to me at Naward Castle, between this and the twelfth day, and to make sure their several submissions in writing, for the tenements they hold of me in Gilsland, as Christopher Bell and others have done, according to a decree in Chancery, formerly made in a suit there depending, wherein myself was plaintiff and the said Christopher Bell and others were defendants, and to acknowledge their said several submissions, in the court to be next holden at Brampton, the 13th of January next ensuing, and, in the meantime, to certify me their several answers. Hereof I require you not to fail, as you will answer the contrary. Dated at Naward Castle the 23rd of December, 1613 (signed) William Howard.

John Gill, William Brown, George Thompson, Richard Jackson, Robert Dixon, Thomas Railton, John Knight, Thomas Moises, John Moises, John Hudlesse and John Dixon (both of Edmond Castle), Matthew Elye, James Railton, John Hall, Matthew Moises, Anthony Railton, Stephen Peares (de Farlam) Robert Earle and John Dixon (both of Cumwhitton).

Endorsed. No. 102, Gilsland. The warrant to Humphrey

Knight, to warn the tenants, that stand out and moved the last term in the Chancery, to submit and acknowledge the same at the next court, 23rd. December, 1613.

Some of the tenants at Hayton and Edmond Castle had already submitted to Lord William Howard (*these Transactions*, N.S. viii, p. 17).

TALKIN TOWNSHIP.

In 1195-1200, Alan, son of William de Ravenswic (Renwick) gave to Wetheral Priory two bovates of land in Talcan (Talkin), which William Rufus (not the king) formerly held, together with all easements of the same vill, in the presence of Gilbert de Talkin and William, his son; and, about 1225, Adam, son of Alan de Cumrew, confirmed the same gift (*Wetherhal*, pp. 227-8).

Adam and Alan, other sons of Gilbert de Talkin, gave land at Talkin to Lanercost Priory (*Register of Lanercost*, quoted Nicolson and Burn, ii, p. 497).

William de Kirkton, "lord of Cumrew," living in 1271, granted to Lanercost Priory the rent of twelve pence from land in the vill of Talkin (*ibid.*, cited *Wetherhal*, p. 307).

In 1356, the king confirmed pardon, granted by the warden of the march of Carlisle, to John, son of Hugh "atte wode," of Talkin in Gilsland, an adherent of the Scots (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 30 Edward III, p. 362).

John Wilkinson, "grayfson" (*i.e.* son of the reeve or bailiff) was pardoned, in 1394, for stealing three horses, value 30s., of Thomas Wilkinman, at Talkin (*ibid.*, 17 Richard II, p. 366).

At the death of Humphrey, Lord Dacre of Gilsland, in 1485, the heirs of Thomas de la More were found to be freehold tenants of the manor of Talkin (*Cal. inq. p. m.* 1 Henry VII, p. 69).

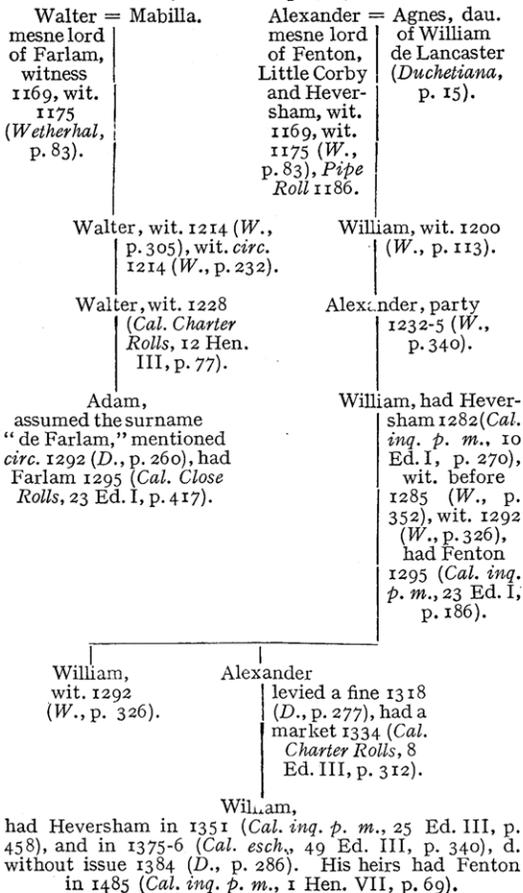
The inquisition of 31 Elizabeth gives the following description:—

Manor of Talkin. There is within the said manor a great tarn called Talkin Tarn. The boulder of the said manor beginneth at the Seggeholve, where the forest wall and the Gelt meet, so

down Gelt unto a place where Gelt and Hellbeck meet, so up Hellbeck thence to a place called Fellmire, from Fellmire to a place called "Wide-open dykes of Kow-honey fell," from thence to the burn Klesket, so down Klesket unto Klesket run in the forest of Brierthwaite, so up the forest wall unto a place called Brownside, where Geltsdale and Brierthwaite meet, from the said forest wall of Geltsdale unto a place called "the Force," in the head of the How Gill of Talkin, unto a place called the Seggeholme, where this said bounder first began (Hutchinson, *Cumberland*, i, p. 149).

PEDIGREE OF DE WINDSOR.

(See note at p. 320).



FENTON AND LITTLE CORBY TOWNSHIPS.

It is evident that Hubert de Vallibus and his son Robert, lords paramount of Corby, divided that manor into two fees, ranking *pari passu*, namely, *Great Corby*, in Wetheral parish, held by William, son of Odard de Corby, who was witness to Lanercost foundation charter, had a wife named Osanna and a son named Robert de Corby, and died about 1195 (*these Transactions*, N.S. xiv, p. 239); and *Little Corby*, in Hayton parish, held by Alexander de Windsor; because a charter, cited by Lord William Howard in his MS. list of the lords of Corby (Hutchinson, *Cumberland*, i, p. 170) states that Robert de Vallibus, lord of Gilsland, granted to Alexander de Windsor *Fenton*, "which my father gave him," and, *de incremento*, *Corby* (shown by the sequel to be Little Corby) together with a mill and fishery, to be held of the grantor's heirs for service of one-quarter of a knight's fee.

The said Alexander de Windsor, mesne lord of Fenton and Little Corby, was witness to the foundation charter of Lanercost Priory, in 1169, and gave to the same priory tithe of the multure of his mill at Little Corby (*Register of Lanercost*, cited *Wetherhal*, p. 79). The de Windsors do not appear to have resided at Little Corby, which was probably in the hands of their feoffees. The actual occupants of the little manor may have been the predecessors and successors of *dominus* William, son of Roger de Corby, and Osanna his wife, who, about the year 1235, gave to Wetheral Priory privileges "in our wood of Corby" (*Wetherhal*, p. 380).

Alexander de Windsor's descendants (see pedigree) continued to hold Fenton of the barony of Gilsland in much later times. The Register of Wetheral Priory mentions William de Windsor, witness to a charter concerning Great Corby, about 1200 (*Wetherhal*, p. 114); Alexander, party to a compact concerning Morland, in 1232-5 (*ibid.*, p. 340); and another William, who, in

company with his son William, attested a charter, dated 1292, concerning Great Strickland (*ibid.* p. 327). Those names are links connecting Alexander de Windsor, mesne lord of Fenton in 1169, with William de Windsor, mesne lord of the same manor in 1295.

It is probable that Alexander de Windsor's descendants continued to hold Little Corby *annexed* to Fenton, because, in 1295, William de Windsor held £10 of land at "Fenton" of Thomas de Multon, lord of Gilsland, by service of one-quarter of a knight's fee (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Edward I, p. 186), that is to say the service originally due for Fenton and Little Corby together. The Warwicks of Warwick were William de Windsor's feoffees of both manors, as appears by the following family transactions:—

In 1304, a moiety of the manor of *Little Corby* was settled upon Robert de Warwick for life, remainder to his son, William, for life, remainder to Simon de Quynhou (Whinnow) and Isabella, his wife, in fee tail, and ultimate remainder to John de Warwick and his heirs, to be held of the chief lords of the fee; and a moiety of the manor of *Fenton* and a messuage and carucate of land at Castle-carrock were settled upon William de Warwick for life, remainder to Simon and Isabella de Quynhou in fee tail, and ultimate remainder to John de Warwick and his heirs, to be held of the chief lords of the fee.

And in 1305, the other moiety of the manor of *Fenton* and 20 acres at Hayton were limited to John de Tilliol* and Margaret, his wife, in fee tail, rendering yearly to John de Warwick and his heirs a rose at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and doing, for John de Warwick, service to the chief lords of the fee, with ultimate remainder to John de Warwick and his heirs, to hold of the same chief lords (*Feet of Fines, Cumberland*, file 7, nos. 55, 57 and 60).

* John de Tilliol was coroner in 1301 (these *Transactions*, n.s. xxi, p. 146).

In each case John de Warwick, to whom the land was to revert, upon failure of the trusts, appears to have been the settlor.

On the morrow of All Souls, 1324, Robert de Slegill and Elena, his wife, in consideration of 20 shillings of silver, conveyed one-quarter of *Little Corby* mill to Henry de Malton and Margaret, his wife, and the heirs of Henry, to hold of the chief lords of the fee; and at Martinmas, 1325, Robert de Ormsheved (Ormside) and Agnes, his wife, in consideration of £20 sterling, quitclaimed a messuage and four bovates at *Great Fenton* to John de Cokeden and his heirs for ever (*ibid.*, file 8, nos. 23 and 24).

At Michaelmas, 1358, Thomas de Malton and Isabella, his wife, in consideration of 20 marks of silver, conveyed their mill at *Fenton and Little Corby* (*sic*) to Hugh, son of Richard de Salkeld, and his heirs for ever, to hold of the chief lords of the fee (*ibid.*, file 11, no. 64). The purchaser was son of Richard de Salkeld, mesne lord of *Great Corby* (these *Transactions*, n.s. xiv, p. 245).

It was found by inquisition, held in 1428-9, that Thomas Cokeden and William Stapleton held jointly *Fenton* in Gilsland, of Thomas de Dacre, by service of one-quarter of a knight's fee (*Cal. Feudal Aids*, i, p. 245).

In 1449-50, the Salkelds of Great Corby had acquired land at Langthwaite and Little Corby (*Cal. Esch.*, 27-29 Henry VI, pp. 240 and 246).

Humphrey, Lord Dacre's, immediate tenants at *Fenton*, in 1485, were the heirs of William Windsor, knight (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 1 Henry VII, p. 69). Descent is there traced from an ancestor living in Richard II's reign. The reason for adopting that course is stated in these *Transactions*, n.s. xiii, p. 110.

Roger Moses and Richard Hall, of *Fenton*, Gilsland, were witnesses in proceedings affecting Thomas, Lord Dacre, in 1525 (*L. and P. Henry VIII*, vol. iv, part i, p. 822).

Little Corby was severed from Hayton parish in 1845, and included in the modern ecclesiastical district of Holme Eden.

NOTE ON THE DE WINDSOR PEDIGREE.

The origin of the de Windsors of Cumberland is obscure. John Denton alleges that Alexander de Windsor, Walter de Windsor and William de la Kersuniere (all witnesses to Lanercost foundation charter) were sons of Uctred (son of Haldan) lord of Caterlen at the moment when Henry II regained possession of Cumberland (see *Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, pp. 137 and 161). William de la Kersuniere certainly had a writ of *mort d' ancestor* respecting Caterlen in 1201 (*Pipe Roll*) and William de la Kersuniere, at an earlier period, attested charters in company with Alexander and Walter de Windsor, but there is nothing to imply that he was their brother. On the other hand, our late member, Sir George Duckett, in his *Duchetiana*, has gone far to prove that the said Alexander and Walter de Windsor were descended from the well known family of the same name settled in the south of England. The Farlam branch has already been noticed (these *Transactions*, n.s. xix, p. 92). Adam, son of Walter de Windsor, and grandson of another Walter de Windsor, styled himself "de Farlam" (*Register of Lanercost*, cited *Duchetiana*, p. 114) but it is significant that, in 1295, he held one moiety only of the fee (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 23 Edward I, p. 419). One would infer from that circumstance that the manor of Farlam had of old been carved into two portions, and that the other moiety was Little Farlam, held, about 1220, by Solomon, son of David, and Richard, son of Bernard, who both styled themselves "de Farlam" (these *Transactions*, n.s. xix., p. 92). They were not necessarily blood relations of the local de Windsors. It has even been suggested that they were of Jewish extraction, for the chief lord of Gilsland, Robert de Vallibus, had then lately been heavily in debt to the Jews (these *Transactions*, n.s. xxii., p. 30). The Fenton branch, on the contrary, never parted with their ancient surname, de Windsor.

The pedigree is based upon evidence supplied by the Calendars of State Papers and records cited by Prescott (*Wetherhal*) and Duckett (*Duchetiana*) but the conclusions of the last-named author have not been invariably adopted.