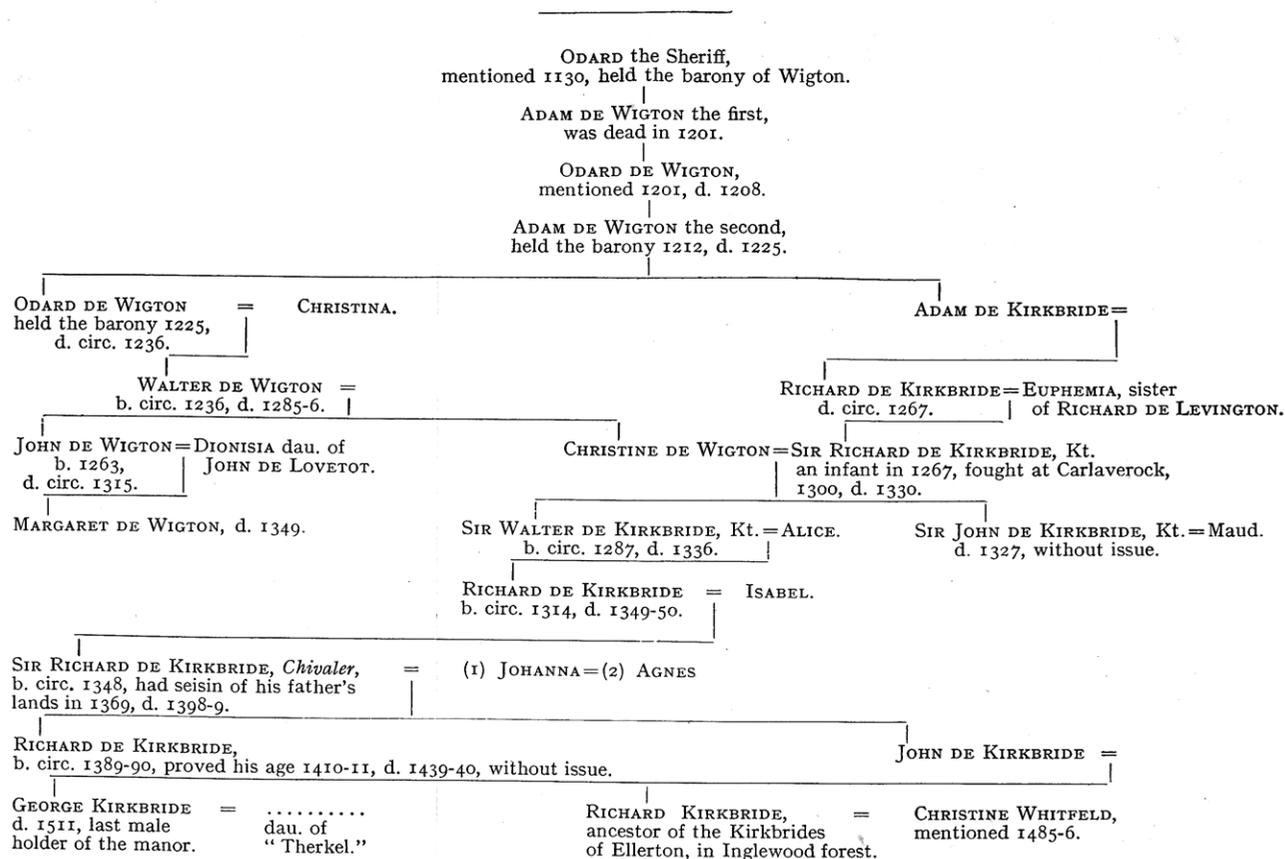


Pedigree of Kirkbride of Kirkbride.



TO FACE PAGE 63.

ART. II.—*The Kirkbrides of Kirkbride*. By T. H. B. GRAHAM.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 24th, 1914.

THE early historians have left such a confused account of the Kirkbrides' origin, that it is necessary to give a short history of the barony of Wigton, which included their manor of Kirkbride.

THE BARONY OF WIGTON.

Henry I. gave to "Odard the Sheriff"* certain land to hold of himself, by rendering annually £1 6s. 4d. of cornage (*Testa de Nevill*, Victoria History Cumb., i., p. 421). There can be no doubt that the said land constituted the barony of Wigton. Odard the Sheriff accounted for certain sums of money in 1130 (*Pipe Rolls*, V. H. C., i., p. 338), and in 1130-1 was witness to one of the Wetheral Charters (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 144).

He was succeeded by Adam the first of that name, who was probably his son (see Pedigree). In 1201 "Odard son of Adam" (the first) paid 100 shillings for the land which he held by cornage (*Pipe Rolls*, 3 John, p. 389).

In 1208 "Adam (the second) son of Odard" rendered account of 80 marks for having the land which his father had (*Pipe Rolls*, 10 John, p. 403), and in 1212 "Adam (the second) son of Odard" held his land of the King, by the old service of rendering £1 6s. 4d. of cornage (*Testa de Nevill*). Early in the thirteenth century, the same Adam son of Odard, in company with a certain Robert de Kirkbride, was witness to one of the Wetheral charters (*Wetherhal*, p. 116).

* He is called "Odard de Logis" in the *Distributio Cumberlândiae*, where he is said to have been, in the first instance, enfeoffed of the barony of Wigton, including Kirkbride, by Waldeve, son of Earl Gospatrik, lord of Allerdale (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 384).

In 1225, "Odard (the third) son of Adam de Wigton" had seisin of his father's land (*Fine Rolls*, 10 Hen. III., edit. Roberts, p. 134). He died about 1236, for an endorsement of his *Inquisitio p. m.*, which is not dated, states that his son and heir, Walter, was born two months after his death (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, Hen. III., p. 290).

In July, 1238, Walter, bishop of Carlisle, paid 200 marks to the king for the custody of Odard de Wigton's lands and heir, and for his marriage and that of Christina, Odard's widow (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., 264).

On June 16th, 1258, the sheriff had found by inquisition that the said Odard formerly held *in capite* of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle,* the manor of Wigton by cornage, and that Walter, son and heir of Odard, was 21 years old *and more*, and the sheriff was directed to give Walter seisin of the same manor (*Ibid.*, i., 415).

Meanwhile there occurs a curious piece of by-play. On June 30th, 1253, Isabella, widow of Adam de Wigton, claimed and received one-third of the manor of Wigton as dower (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., 362). Who was her husband Adam, and when could he possibly have been entitled to that manor? I take it that he was the infant son of a deceased brother of Odard, and was consequently heir presumptive to the barony of Wigton during the two months which preceded Walter's birth. Nearly three years previously, the same Isabella de la Ford is stated to have been aged 15 and "married to a boy named Adam de Wigton, aged 13 or 14" (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 34 Hen. III., p. 51), but she was already a widow in May, 1251 (*Ibid.*, 35 Hen. III., p. 54), and the incident closes.

The writ for the inquisition concerning Walter de Wigton's lands is dated Feb. 13th, 1285-6. He held the

* It will be observed that a superior lordship had been interposed between the Crown and the barony of Wigton. I shall have occasion to refer to its holders—the earls of Albemarle and of Northumberland, but tracing its devolution would confuse the story.

fee of Wigton, including Kirkbride, of the Countess of Albemarle, and Sir John de Wigton, aged 22 on the feast of St. Nicholas (Dec. 6th) last, was his son and heir (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 14 Ed. I., p. 359), and the writ for the one concerning the said John de Wigton's land is dated Apr. 9th, 1315. The legitimacy of his only daughter Margaret, was disputed by Walter de Kirkbride and others, because a divorce had been pronounced between John and "Denise" his wife, mother of Margaret, on account of an alleged prior contract, but the said Margaret was subsequently found to be his lawful daughter and heiress (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 8 Ed. II., p. 297), and, on August 4th, 1320, Margaret was ordered to have seisin of her late father's land (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 14 Ed. II., p. 31). She married John Gernoun, and, on February 5th, 1331-2, held her manor of Wigton of Anthony de Lucy, her mesne lord (Dugdale, *Mon.*, v., p. 599). On January 5th, 1341-2, she had married a second husband, Sir John de Weston (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 15 Ed. III., p. 222), and died without issue in 1349, when Richard, son of Walter de Kirkbride the younger (*sic*)* of full age, was found to be her heir (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. III., p. 154).

But Richard de Kirkbride did not inherit her manor or barony of Wigton, for, by virtue of a fine levied in 1336-7, it passed, on Margaret de Wigton's death, to the heir of her mesne lord, Anthony de Lucy, namely Thomas de Lucy (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii., p. 236, n.). From the de Lucys it passed to Henry, first earl of Northumberland (Burke, *Extinct Peerages*).

The above account of the de Wigtons, who were not only immediate lords, but near relations of the de Kirkbrides, will assist the perusal of the latter family's history.

* There is mention in 1288 of an older Walter de Kirkbride, in company with John de Wigton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Ed. I., p. 302), but he does not appear to have had any interest in the manor of Kirkbride.

THE MANOR OF KIRKBRIDE.

It is alleged, and it is probably the fact, that Adam de Wigton the second, who lived in King John's reign, gave Kirkbride to his younger son, Adam, to hold of his barony, and that the said Adam de Kirkbride had a son named Richard de Kirkbride (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 211). It is significant that "de Kirkbride" begins to appear as a territorial surname* immediately after the death of Adam de Wigton the second. For instance:—In 1225 there was an assize of novel disseisin, concerning a tenement at Medreford, Carlisle, against Robert de Kirkbride (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Hen. III., p. 70). In 1235 there were proceedings concerning land at Cumwhinton belonging to Richard de Kirkbride (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 19 Hen. III., p. 175), and in 1240, or a little later, Radulph de Kirkbride witnessed a conveyance of land at Cumwhinton (*Wetherhal*, p. 159). In 1241, the sheriff was ordered to distrain Adam de Kirkbride, in order that he should take arms and be made a knight (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 25 Hen. III., p. 352), while in 1266, Adam son of John de Kirkbride was pardoned for causing death by misadventure (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 50 Hen. III., p. 611). Those facts render the traditional account of the de Kirkbrides' origin probable.

Richard de Kirkbride, the first of that name, held one moiety only of Kirkbride, of the manor of Wigton. He married Euphemia, eldest sister of Richard de Levington (Kirklington), and left an infant son Richard.

In the autumn of 1272, Richard, the son, inherited, from his mother's side, one-sixth part of "Levington, Skelton and Kirkandrews," a barony holden of the King *in capite*, subject to the life interest therein of Eustace de Baliol (*these Transactions*, N.S., xii., p. 59). Richard,

* The surname of William de Kirkbride, dean of Carlisle, about 1180-92 (*Wetherhal*, p. 216), is domiciliary rather than territorial.

who was of very tender age, became *eo facto* the King's ward, and all his lands held *in capite* fell into the iron grip of "the King's hand."

Richard de Kirkbride, the father, appears to have died about 1267, for on May 20th, 1275, Walter de Wigton complained that the said Richard and his ancestors had always held their land by knight-service of himself, and nothing of the King, and that immediately after the said Richard's death, *eight years ago and more*, he, as chief lord of the fee, took the wardship of the land and heir of the same Richard. But the escheator had ejected him from that wardship, because land held *in capite* by Eustace de Baliol deceased had fallen by inheritance to the same heir. The King's Council decided that the King could not, *on that occasion*, claim the wardship of the land belonging to Walter's fee or the marriage of the heir, because the inheritance of those lands was not yet united with that of the lands which Eustace held *in capite*, and the escheator was ordered to restore to Walter the wardship of the heir and of the lands whereof he had seisin, but saving the King's rights *at another time* in respect of the said lands held *in capite* and of the marriage which should thenceforth belong to the King (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 3 Ed. I., p. 171).

On October 29th, 1277, Thomas de Normanvill, the escheator, demised to Roger Mynnot all the lands in Cumberland then in the King's hand, by reason of his custody of the son and heir of Richard de Kirkbride, at a yearly rent of £12 16s. 9d. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 5 Ed. I., p. 235). Roger de Mynnot demised the same lands to Walter de Wigton, who allowed Richard de Kirkbride to marry without the King's licence, and he was fined 100 marks—the value of the marriage (*Placita de Quo Warranto, infra cit.*). The date of the marriage seems to be indicated by the transfer, in February 1283-4, of the custody, during minority, of Richard de Kirkbride's land,

extended at £12 16s. od., to a new grantee (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Ed. I., p. 115), but Richard must have come of age very shortly afterwards. The circumstances of the marriage are fully stated in 1291-2, when John, son and heir of Walter de Wigton, made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain remission of the fine of 100 marks (*Placita de Quo Warranto*, 20 Ed. I., p. 115); and one is not surprised to learn later that it was his own daughter, Christina, whom Walter de Wigton had given in marriage to Richard de Kirkbride (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 9 Ed. II., p. 241).

He was probably the Richard de Kirkbride who held Randolph-Levington of Baldwin de Wake, lord of Liddel, in 1281 (*Inq. p. m.*, 10 Ed. I., p. 258), although he is not therein described as an infant, because later (in October, 1300) Sir Richard de Kirkbride certainly held the fee of (Randolph) Levington of John de Wake (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 28 Ed. I., p. 448). On December 4th, 1295, Richard de Kirkbride and Master Adam de Levington, clerk, were appointed to assess and collect in Cumberland the eleventh and seventh on moveables, except on such as were excepted from the last tenth and recently graciously granted in aid of the then present war (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 24 Ed. I. p. 170).

The *Liber Quotidianus*, 1300, published by the Society of Antiquaries, contains the *item* (p. 261), "wages of ten footmen of *dominus* Richard de Kirkbride."

"He of Kirkbride" greatly distinguished himself at Carlaverock in 1300 and bore on a white shield a green cross engrailed (Nicolas, *Siege of Carlaverock*, p. 76). Such are the arms of Kirkbride emblazoned upon the Denton grave-slab at Ainstable. But the Cotton MS., *Caligula*, A, xviii., compiled 1308-14 and containing the names of Cumberland knights of the same period, states (perhaps erroneously), that Sir Richard de Kirkbride bore Argent, a *saltire* engrailed vert (*Edit. Nicolas p. 85*).

On March 19th, 1306-7, Richard de Kirkbride was commissioned to array 200 footmen in Allerdale and to proceed to Scotland, where Robert de Brus was hiding in the moors (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 35 Ed. I., p. 509), and, on October 26th, 1309, he was with others ordered to defend the Marches near Carlisle (*Rot. Scot.*, p. 77). On February 3rd, 1315-16, Richard de Kirkbride, *Knight*, was commanded to compel delivery, by Andrew de Harcla, of the Castle of Carlisle to John de Castre, the newly appointed constable (*Ibid.*, p. 153), and on April 18th, 1325, he was appointed to keep the truce with the Scots in Cumberland (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 18 Ed. II., p. 116). On December 24th, 1330, Richard de Kirkbride had lately presented a petition showing that the late King was indebted to him for wages when in his service on the Marches (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 4 Ed. III., p. 90), and on December 25th the petition was amended, by substituting the names of his executors, so he was dead (*Ibid.*, p. 101). The writ for his *inquisitio post mortem* is dated December 29th, 4 Ed. III. (1330). At the time of his death, he was seised of one-third of the manor of Kirklevington (including a park) held in chief, and of a capital messuage and land at Kirkbride, held of the lord of Wigton, and his son Walter, aged 40 years and more, was his heir (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 5. Ed. III., p. 243).

And now I will go back a few years, in order to give the biography of Sir Richard de Kirkbride's two sons, Walter and John, who were both knights.

On August 20th, 1315, Walter de Kirkbride was described as "son of the late Christina, sister of John de Wigton" (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 9 Ed. II., p. 241), and on June 24th, 1316, "Walter de Kirkbride, son of Richard de Kirkbride, knight," acknowledged a debt to be levied on his lands in Cumberland (*Ibid.*, p. 347). He was knight of the shire that same year. On April 16th, 1318, he is styled "Walter de Kirkbride, knight" (*Ibid.*, 11 Ed.

II., p. 605). On May 23rd of the same year, he acquired in fee simple, from Walter de Twynham, three messuages, a mill and three carucates at Kirkandrews, one-third of the manor of Skelton and shares of the advowsons of Skelton and Kirklevington (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 11 Ed. II., p. 146). That fact explains why Walter de Kirkbride subsequently joined with his father in making presentations to the livings of Skelton and Kirklevington. On October 18th, 1320, there was a commission of oyer and terminer against Walter, son of Richard de Kirkbride the younger (*sic*),* for an offence (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 14 Ed. II., p. 542).

On July 20th, 1319, licence was granted to Walter de Kirkbride, to enfeoff John de Kirkbride of three messuages, three carucates, one quarter of a mill and of a fishery in the Eden at Kirkandrews, held *in capite*, to hold to him and his heirs (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 13 Ed. II., p. 384). That was a portion of the land which Walter de Kirkbride had acquired in the previous year, and John de Kirkbride was his brother. On December 12th, 1322, John de Kirkbride and Maud his wife were pardoned for acquiring without licence, for their lives, certain other lands (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Ed. II., p. 228), and on March 11th, 1323-4, John de Kirkbride, knight, acknowledged a debt to be levied on his land in Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Ed. II., p. 163). On December 25th, 1325, Walter de Kirkbride was appointed commissioner of array in Cumberland (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 19 Ed. II., p. 217). John de Kirkbride died before June 14th, 1327, seised of land at Kirkandrews held *in capite*, and of Randolph-Levington held of Thomas le Wake, lord of Liddel, and his heir was his brother Walter aged 40 (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 1 Ed. III., p. 7), notwithstanding the fact that their father, Sir Richard, was still alive. On February 19th, 1327-8, there was an order to assign dower to Matilda, widow of

* An older Richard de Kirkbride is mentioned in 1288 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Ed. I., p. 302), but he plays no part in this story.

John de Kirkbride, as she had taken oath not to marry without licence, and the King, on November 8th last, had taken homage of Walter de Kirkbride, brother and heir of the said John, for land *which his father held in chief* and the escheator was ordered to give him seisin, saving Matilda's dower (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 2 Ed. III., p. 254). She is called elsewhere Lady Maulda, widow of Sir John de Kirkbride, *Knight* (*Ibid.*, p. 363). On January 18th, 1333-4, the escheator was ordered to remove the King's hand from two parts of one-third of Skelton belonging to Walter, son of Richard de Kirkbride (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 7 Ed. III., p. 169), and on May 28th, 1335, Robert Parvyng was pardoned for acquiring in fee, from Walter, the same item of property, except the advowson (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 9 Ed. III., p. 106). On October 9th, 1335, Walter was pardoned for all trespasses of vert and venison in the King's forests (*Ibid.*, p. 172). He died, before July 1st, 1336, seized of one-third of the manor of Kirklevington and two parts of the hamlet of Kirkandrews pertaining to the same, all held *in capite*, and of a moiety of Kirkbride held of Margaret de Wigton, and his son, Richard, aged 22, was his heir (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 10 Ed. III., p. 24), and on September 4th, 1336, there was an order to the escheator to deliver to Richard, son and heir of Walter de Kirkbride, tenant in chief, the lands late of his said father, he having done fealty and the King having respited his homage until the quinzaine of Michaelmas next, saving to Alice, late the wife of Walter, her dower (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 10 Ed. III., p. 492).

On October 3rd, 1336, there was a grant to William Lengleis, King's yeoman, of what pertained to the King of the marriage of Alice, widow of Walter de Kirkbride, the fine if she should make one, or the forfeiture if she should marry without licence (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Ed. III., p. 322).

It appears from another source that Alice, wife of

Walter de Kirkbride, was the daughter of Sir William de Burdon and their daughter Joan married John de Denton, lord of Ainstable (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 318).

On October 5th, 1342, licence was granted to Richard, son of Walter de Kirkbride, to settle *certain portions* of Levington and Kirkandrews upon himself in tail male, with successive remainders to his daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, and to his brother John* in tail male respectively, and remainder to his own right heirs (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Ed. III., p. 572). He died in 1349-50, seised of Kirklevington, two parts of Kirkbride, Unthank hamlet in Skelton and the lawn (*landa*) of Braithwaite in Inglewood forest hereafter mentioned, and his son, Richard, aged one year, was his heir (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. III., p. 153), and on December 27th, 1351, William del Wode, the King's serjeant-at-arms, had custody of the lands late of Richard de Kirkbride, *tenant in capite*, during the minority of the heir (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 25 Ed. III., p. 197). In 1353 pardon was granted to Thomas Skelton for acquiring in fee from Richard, son of Richard de Kirkbride (presumably the infant), 32 acres of land at Skelton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 27 Ed. III., p. 407).

On May 14th, 1369, Richard, son and heir of Richard de Kirkbride, *tenant in capite*, was ordered to have seisin of his father's land, as he had proved his age (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 43 Ed. III., p. 12), and on February 6th, 1374-5, he was further ordered to have seisin of one-third part of Braithwaite close in Inglewood forest, taken into the King's hand upon the death of Isabel, wife of Robert Parvyng, who held it in dower of the heritage of Richard, the son, in chief (*Ibid.*, 49 Ed. III., p. 120). On May 7th, 1380, there was an *inspeximus* and confirmation in favour of Richard de Kirkbride, kinsman and heir of Robert

* John de Kirkbride was pardoned May 14th, 1346 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 20 Ed. III., p. 88).

Parvyng, of letters patent dated 7th October, 16 Ed. III., (1342), granting in fee simple to Robert Parvyng "the lawn of Braithwaite" in Inglewood forest, rendering 8 marks yearly, with licence to assart 50 acres of the same (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Rich. II., p. 482).

On July 28th, 1382, Henry de Percy, earl of Northumberland, complained that Richard Kirkbride and others broke into his park at Cockermouth, hunted therein and carried away deer, hares, rabbits, pheasants and partridges (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 6 Rich. II., p. 196). On July 10th, 1389, pardon was granted to "Richard de Kirkbride, knight, son and heir of Richard, son of Walter, who did fealty for all his said father's lands May 14th, 43 Ed. III." (1369), for the attempted alienation by his father of certain land at Skelton, with licence to Richard the son to hold the same in fee (*Ibid.*, 13 Rich. II., p. 89).

In 1398-9, Maulda, wife of Henry de Percy, earl of Northumberland, died, and the superior lordship in her hands included half the manor of Kirkbride held, as of the manor of Wigton, by Richard Kirkbride (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 22 Richard II., p. 243). Richard Kirkbride appears to have died about the same time, for in 1398-9 an inquisition was held concerning the lands of Richard Kirkbride, *chivaler*, and Johanna his wife, including half the manor of Kirkbride, one-third part of the *dominium* of Kirklevington, six messuages and 100 acres of land at Kirkandrews, and the purpresture called "Braithwaite," and his son and heir was Richard, aged 9 years (*Ibid.*, p. 230).

By letters patent, dated April 23rd, 1399, wardship of the lands of Richard de Kirkbride, son and heir of Richard de Kirkbride, *chivaler*, tenant *in capite*, during minority, together with the marriage, was granted to the "King's knight," Richard Redman (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 22 Rich. II., p. 560). In the following year (1399-1400), there was a further inquisition concerning the lands of Richard

de Kirkbride, *chivaler*. His widow's name was then stated to be Agnes, but his son and heir, as before, was Richard aged 9 years (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 1 Hen. IV., p. 266). It may be inferred that the heir was a son of the former marriage. On August 19th, 1401, there was a new grant of the wardship to the said Richard Redman (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 2 Hen. IV., p. 545), and at a third inquisition, held in 1410-11, concerning his father's lands, the same heir proved his age (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 12 Hen. IV., p. 331). In 1427, he was in the habit of paying £5 6s. 8d. *per annum* for the farm of "the lawn of Braithwaite, with the covert of Midelscogh" (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 5 Hen. VI., p. 411), and, in 1434, he took the oath not to maintain peace-breakers (*Ibid.*, 12 Hen. VI., p. 383). He died in 1439-40, seised of land at Kirkandrews and of the lawn of Braithwaite (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 18 Hen. VI., p. 200).

He left no issue, but it appears from the genealogy of the family, printed in Foster's *Cumberland and Westmorland Pedigrees*, that he had a brother, John de Kirkbride. John left issue two sons, George, who married a Threlkeld, and Richard, who married a Whitfeld. In 1466, "Richard Kirkbride of Wigton, esquire," was sued for a trespass (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 6 Ed. IV., p. 502), and in 1485-6 "Christine Whitfeld, now wife of Richard Kirkbride," held for life some land at Cumrew and Albyfield, of Humphrey Lord Dacre (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 1 Hen. VII., p. 70). George, the elder son, died January 24th, 1511, seised of a moiety of Kirkbride, and on March 16th, 1511-12, a commission was issued to the bishop of Carlisle, the abbot of Holm Cultram and another to hold an inquisition concerning the possessions and heir of George Kirkbride deceased (*Letters and Papers*, 3 Hen. VIII., p. 336). It was found that he had settled his said moiety of Kirkbride upon his three daughters and their respective husbands (*Inq. p. m.*, 3 Hen. VIII., file 117).

Dr. Haswell has shown (these *Transactions*, N.S., x., p. 211), how John Dalston of Dalston, who married George Kirkbride's eldest daughter Elizabeth, eventually acquired the other shares of the said moiety, and how his son Thomas, on July 11th, 1543, purchased from the Crown (*Letters and Papers*, 35 Hen. VIII., vol. xviii., p. 537), the other moiety which is not the subject of this paper, and so became lord of the entire manor of Kirkbride.
