

From c.1200 d. c.1255
Sir Robert(2) de Kirketon
of Kirketon in Hoylaurd, co.
Lincs. & Long Claxson, co. Leics.
c. 1164 - d.c. 1255

From c.1208 d.c.1243
Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon,
of Screveton, co. Notts. &
Appleby, co. Westmorland.
c. 1166 - d.c. 1243

?
Sir Ralph(1) de Kirketon
of Kirkelona, co. Notts.
Crusader
c. 1168 - d.c. 1255

c.1205 c.1255 c.1275 1285
Sir Alexander de Kirketon
of Sibhorpe, co. Notts.,
& the Manor of Kirketon,
co. Lincs. Died circa 1285.

c.1197 c.1243 1286
Roger(2), Robert(3) & John(1)
de Kirketon of Screveton,
co. Notts. in succession.
& John(1) also of Appleby.

b.c. 1210 d. 1275
Sir William(1) de Kirketon
By 1242 held lands of the
Honour of Richmond.
Died 1275 - with 2 heirs of his body.

c.1224 1285 1303
Sir Ralph(3) de Kirketon
of Sibhorpe in
County (Tenants Ord)
Nottinghamshire

c.1235 1286 1311
Gilbert(2) de Kirketon
of Kirketon Hall, at the
Manor of Kirketon Hall
at Screveton, co. Notts.

c.1252 d.1303 1295 d.1347
Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon of
Kirketon - in
Holland, Lincs. Sir John(3)
de Kirketon of
Kirketon - in
Holland, Lincs.

Detailing the Probable Descendants of Sir Conan

FROM

K I R K E T O N

TO

K I R T O N

AND / OR

K E A R T O N

AND OTHER VARIATIONS
OVER THE COURSE OF
EIGHT & ONE HALF CENTURIES

Jonathan Grenville Kirton, July, 2017

A reconstruction of the probable descent from Sir Conan de Kirketon, Knight.
PLEASE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH CHART VERSION 18.
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What follows is the current state of my "Study" write-up, which is intended to go with Adrian Kerton's PDF Chart Version 18.

A "Kirketon / Kirton / Kerton / Kearton, etc." given name INDEX begins on Page 13.

FORWARD

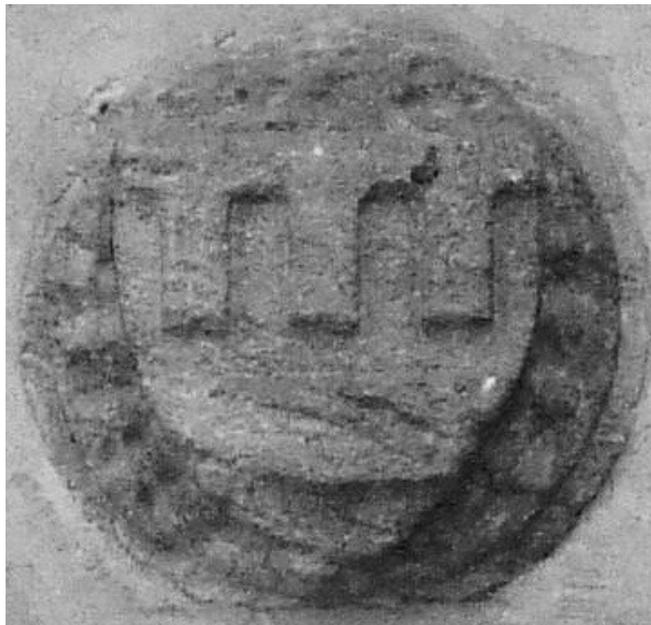
This is the background material to my new reconstruction of the probable pedigree chart from the earliest de Kirketon / Kyrketon / Kirtons, beginning from the adoption of the earliest use of the surname as a simple locator in about 1150 A. D., and which initially covered just the first ten generations of what was probably the most significant of the earliest families which used this locator. As I have explained in what follows, there were at least two other individuals living in Kirketon-in-Hoylaund, in the County of Lincolnshire, who may have been related to this family, or may have been simply living in the same village and adopted the same locator. However, in some 43 years of researching this family I have only ever found three references to one individual who is specifically identified as being: "Robert de Kirketon-in-Lyndesey", referring to the village now known as Kirton-in-Lindsey, so that I believe that the vast majority of de Kirketon / Kirtons originated from the more southerly Lincolnshire location, modern Kirton-in-Holland, and were quite likely all related to each other. Here I should make it clear that there are a good many spelling variations with this name, which are dependent entirely on the whim of the individual scribe recording the original name, and writing it as each interpreted it phonetically. So while 'Kirketon' is actually the most common of the original spellings, it may equally be written as: Kyrketon, Kirketone, Kyrketone, Kirkton, Kirktone, Kyrkton, Keirtone, Kirton, Kyrton, Keyrton, Kerton, Kearton, Kurton, Certaine, Certon, and several other variations. In general, as shown on the chart, it began as Kirketon or Kyrketon, and began to be simplified into Kirton or Kerton or Kyrton as early as 1233. However, even as late as 1529, when John(23) Kirton, the lawyer and MP originally from Southwark, who, after he had remarried and gone to live at Wyer Hall, Edmonton, co. Middlesex, eventually wrote his two wills, it is to be noted that in both documents he used the different spellings:- Kirketon, Kyrketon, Kirton & Kyrton completely indiscriminately, and he was undoubtedly a literate man.

I have had a bit of a breakthrough, I think, in trying to understand how these individuals originated in Lincolnshire, and their relationships and movements, in particular those centred around the Manor of Kirketon Hall near Screveton / Car Colston, and Sibthorpe, co. Notts., and their subsequently movements, while leaving remnants behind in the north, particularly in Swaledale in North Yorkshire, where my lot stayed on at Reeth and Gunnerside, and finally at Oxnop Hall, for over 500 years, from before 1301 up until 1833.

It is a very large Study, detailing what I have found, and how I suspect they all are connected. There are some loose ends, but I feel that the record of sources, in conjunction with the heraldic record, does make a case, allowing for the fact that the rules of heraldry in the 12th. and 13th. centuries were much less defined than they were later to become. This is really delving into a distant period, when surviving records are not easy to find, so, in order to make the story clear & coherent,

I have sometimes made assumptions, based always on some confirming evidence from a contemporary source. In my opinion this is a legitimate technique to use when trying to resolve and understand circumstances which are from such a distant time. Such assumptions will always be so identified in the text.

One major assumption is that Sir Robert(2) de Kirketon, Kt., had assumed a very early coat-of-arms, consisting of "Argent, a fess, Gules", and that his son and heir, Sir Alexander de Kirketon, Kt, bore the same shield differenced by a label of three points (probably Sable) (ref.:- "The British Herald" (1850) Robson, Vol. II; "Ordinary of British Armorial" (1874) Papworth, Vol. II; "The General Armory" (1884) Bernard Burke, p. 570). This writer recognizes that Burke is nowadays treated with suspicion because he did not provide his sources, however, he was "Ulster, King of Arms" and did have full access to the College of Arms archives. Further more we have the still surviving record, carved in stone, from the old gatehouse to the moated stone manor house of the Manor of Kirketon at Kirton-in-Holland, Lincs, built by his son, Sir Alexander de Kirketon, Kt., which shows Sir Alexander's coat-of-arms as having at one time consisted of a fess, with a label of three points, as is here shown:-



(It may be said that the gatehouse was only built some 200 years after the manor house, & long after Sir Alexander had eventually assumed a new coat-of-arms, and indeed long after his death. However it is clear that the builder of the gatehouse was descended from the family, and was eager to reproduce the record of the arms of the previous owners of the house, and so carefully reproduced the coats-of-arms which must have already been displayed in stone in and on the manor house itself.

Sir Alexander did change his coat-of-arms late in life from a simple fess Gules on an Argent field, to the more elaborate three water bougets on a blue field. There may have been a couple of reasons for this; it is clear that such a simple coat-of-arms had soon been duplicated in other parts of the country, & one needs to take into consideration Sir Alexander's long friendship with Baron Sir Robert de Ros of

Belvoir & Helmsley; who first became involved together when Alexander was tasked to be the inquisitor for the IPM of Robert de Ros' father-in-law in 1242. The fact that Alexander de Kirketon was given this task, to be the inquisitor of such an important & valuable estate, suggests that he must have been trained in the law. Later the two men rode together to the Battle of Evesham, & both suffered the results of rebellion, although both recovered their losses very quickly, & very late in both their lives Sir Robert made a very generous grant to Sir Alexander and his heirs of a major part of the rents of his holdings at Melton, co. Lincs.. As mentioned above further evidence can be found in my study, "The Ruin at Kirton", Revision "L", which demonstrates that the entrance gateway to the later named "Orme Hall", bore on its main external left face (when facing the entrance) a coat-of-arms bearing three water bougets, carved in stone, as was reported by Colonel C. T. J. Moore, C.B., F. S. A., of Frampton Hall in 1893, on what was Sir Alexander de Kirketon's "Court at Kirton", on land inherited from his grandfather, Sir Conan de Kirketon's original holding at Kirketon-in-Hoylaund from the Barony of Craon.(ref.: Book of Fees, commonly called the Testa de Nevill, Part 1, page 194), in the year 1212.

There is report of Sir Ralph(3), Sir Alexander's eldest son & heir, as early as July, 1268, named with his father as witnesses to a charter by Sir Robert de Ros, lord of Belver (sic. Belvoir (ref.: "Manuscripts of his Grace the Duke of Rutland", Vol. 4, p. 9)



Photograph of Sir Ralph(3)'s de Kirketon's actual seal with the label (ref. "Knights of Edward I", p. 290; citing Brault, citing Ellis P1632; de Gray Birch,"Catalogue of Seals....in the British Museum" No.11093, A. D. 1274-5, with the motto: "Nul me vera ke pas me conoutra" "All who see me will surely know me". The same Sir Ralph(3) de Kirketon in 1279 was displaying the 3 water bougets with a label of 3

points, and the seal and motto, showing his father was then still alive, until Sir Alexander died six years later in 1285, and late in the year 1285 Brault also shows from "Additions to the Collins Roll", c.1285 that Sir Ralph(3) is now bearing his father's arms WITHOUT the label, confirming that Sir Alexander de Kirketon had indeed now died.

I feel certain that it was Sir Robert de Ros, whose blazon was: "Gules, three water bougets, Argent", who encouraged Sir Alexander to adopt his new blazon:- "Azure, 3 water bougets, Argent", but this is, of course, still to some extent an assumption.

It will also be necessary to go back to the early days of south Lincolnshire, to Kirketon-in-Haylaund, in the Wapentake of Kirketon, an area which had received waves of settlement from across the North Sea, & was long under the Danelaw, so that prior to the Conquest of 1066 it would seem quite likely that some percentage of the inhabitants of this area were of Danish or north German descent, but for certain the vast majority were still from the ancient Brythonic ethnic group which was there first, and which still today constitute the majority amongst the inhabitants of Britain.

After the Conquest the area came under Norman control, and we will review the details of which individuals held this area, and also show how a Norman family named Bozon, which had originally obtained holdings in Norfolk, eventually had descendants who moved northward into Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. This writer suspects that the marriage of ROBERT(2) de KIRKETON, probably descended from an earlier race of settlers, with his wife, MARGERIA BOZON, of direct Norman descent, was of considerable importance for their offspring to be able to acquire crown and state posts, which was probably why the name 'Bozon' was so often retained, or at least mentioned, and so often emphasized in their usage.

See <<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/thoroton-notts/vol1/pp244-252>> & pp326-333. Thoroton/Throsby (ref.: Thoroton's "Hist. of Notts.", Vol. I, republished by Throsby, 1790, pp. 244-252, "Screveton and Kirketon" & pp. 326-333, "Sibthorpe":- Note 3) states :- "In King John's time (i. e. between 1199 and 1216) William de St. Paulo claimed against Yngeram de Screveton the Advowson of the Church of Kirketon (modern St. Wilfred's); and upon that the Abbot of Croxton came and pleaded, that Yngeram had by his Charter, given him (William) the Moiety, and brought the Chirograph made in the King's Court, between Hugh, son of Alan (which Hugh was) Father of the Wife of William de St. Paul, in whose Name the said William de St. Paul made his Demand or Claim, which was that before recited."

Note 4) states:- "There was a Fine, 12 John (1211), levied at Dorchester, between William de Hawkesworth, Compl., and Richard, Abbot of Wellebec, and Ingeram de Screveton, Deforcients (sellers), of the Advowson of the Church of Screveton, whereby one moiety was settled on William, and his Heirs begotten on Cecilia his Wife, and the other Moiety on the Abbot, and his Successors, which the said Ingram (sic Yngeram) gave him, having recovered it in the Court of King Henry the Second, against Hugh, Son of Alan, (which Hugh was Grandfather of the said Cecilia, which Writing he produced, and it was also the same before rehearsed."

Note 5 states:- "William St. Paul, confirmed to his clerk, Mr. Stephen de Radeclive, 20s (shillings) per Annum to be received of Gilbert, the Clerk, who possessed the Church of Kirketon, as well by his Gifts, as also of the Gift of the Abbot of Wellebeck, as a Pension out of that Church, during his Life, for the good of Peace, which was confirmed to the said "S" (there written "Simon") in the Vacancy of the See of York, by W., Archdeacon, of Nottingham, and the Dean of York".

SO, the foregoing proves that the "Church of Kirketon" was so-called at least as early as the reign of King Henry II, i. e. prior to the year 1189 (Henry II's death year).

ALSO:- It is clear that both Thoroton and Throsby assumed that "Gilbert the Clerk, who possessed the Church of Kirketon" at some point in time after the year 1211, had taken his surname "Kirketon" from the church's location, and from "Kirketon Hall", which sat in the field directly across the lane from and facing the church (now St. Wilfrid's), which they acknowledge was the home of the Kirketons of Screveton.

SO:- Either Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, i. e. "Gilbert the Clerk", who was first established at Screveton, courtesy of William St. Paul of the Manor of Sibthorpe, and it is probably thus that Gilbert(1) de Kirketon's very probable eldest brother, Sir Alexander de Kirketon, Knight, of Kirketon-in-Hoyland, co. Lincs., came to meet and marry Dionisio St. Paul, the evident granddaughter of William St. Paul of Sibthorpe.

OR:- It was the initial arrival of Sir Alexander de Kirketon, Knight, of Kirketon-in-Hoyland, co. Lincs., who, in about the year 1223 married as his first wife Dionisia St. Paul, daughter and heir of Ralph de Sancto Paulo (St. Paul), who had been seized of the nearby Manor of Sibthorpe since the time of King Richard I (i. e. prior to the year 1199). At the same time Sir Alexander and at least two of his brothers from Lincolnshire became involved at Kirketona, co. Notts., and was clearly involved with these two other brothers at Rufford Abbet by about the year 1230; which resulted in Gilbert(1) de Kirketon gaining possession of St. Wilfrid's, the Church of Kirketon, and the Manor of Kirketon Hall. See Generation 3, for further details of Sir Alexander de Kirketon and Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketons' subsequent activities in both Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and in co. Westmorland.

IT IS QUITE CLEAR that while Thoroton and Throsby were both well aware of the Kirketons' activities in the relatively small area of Sibthorpe / Screveton / Car Colston, they both seem to have been completely unaware of the brothers' activities in other counties, and even at Rufford Abbey, and Kirketona (modern Kirton) in co. Notts..

A Roger Bozon (Buzon, Bozome, Boum, Bosome, etc.) using a coat of arms: "Argent, three bird bolts, Gules", who was likely a younger son of the Norman family in Norfolk (ref.: "The Visitation of Norfolk, 1568, 1589, & 1613", p. 45) had arrived in Screveton, co. Notts. in the time of Henry III, i. e. probably shortly after 1216, and had acquired there the "Manor of Kirketon" in which Roger Bozon was succeeded by his likely nephew, Sir John Bozon, Knight, as the "main lord of Screveton"

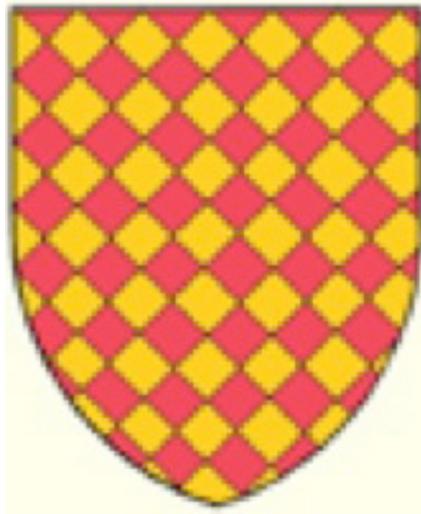
(ref.: "The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire" Robert Thoroton / Throsby (1677, revised 1790) pgs. 246-7). This Sir John is identified as being the son of "Raph Bozon", who was likely Roger's younger brother, about whom there is more to follow.

There is still the question of the origin of the "Kirketon" name in that area between the Notts. parishes of Screveton and Car Colston, but which is located, unusually, some distance away from the centre of either village. Thoroton suggested that Gilbert de Kirketon, who was certainly in the area as early as 1207, took his name from the place, but I believe that I have fairly well proven in the chart that Gilbert(1) had arrived from Lincolnshire already bearing and using his surname.

St. Wilfred's, as it is now known, was perhaps originally built when there had been some earlier houses located close by. Thoroton himself says that there were two manors at the more southerly Kirketon in co. Notts., one belonging to the Bozons, called the Manor of Kirketon, and the other, the Manor of Kirketon Hall, probably initially named by Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, or by one of his sons, which, much later came into the hands of the family which called themselves "Whalley of Kirton", a name which they retained until 1628, by which time they had evidently acquired both of these two manors. Here it is also interesting to mention that the "Bozon" connection in Screveton lasted for a long time, and St. Wilfrid's evidently maintained for many years stained glass windows displaying the above mentioned blazon of the Bozon family with the 'argent' field, and also a variation, evidently from a close relative, with a field of 'ermine' in order to show cadency or difference (See: PRO Item # DD/SR/208/73 c.1289).

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We will now consider events at Kirketon-in-Hoyland (Holland), co. Lincolnshire;-



de Craon blazon: "Lozengy, Gules and Or" (Brian Timms)

After the Conquest, Haylaund / Holland, co. Lincs. came to the Norman de Craons.

Generation 1 - Guy(1)(Wido) de Craon (Creon / Creun / Croen / Croun, etc.) of Freiston (just east of Boston), born c. 1062, married c. 1080 to Isabella Fitz Baldric, b. c. 1068, dau. of Hugh Fitz Baldric of Cottingham, co. Yorks.. Tenant-in-chief in Hoylaund in 1086 & had 2 children (refs.:- <geneajourney.com/craon.html>; and:-

<freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~framland/wido/WIDO.html>):-

Generation 2 - Alan de Craon of Freiston, tenant in chief, b. c. 1096; m. c. 1118 to Muriel de Beauchamp (b. c. 1103) & had a son & a daughter, Emma de Craon, who became the first wife of Roger de Huntingfield, Lord of East Bradenham, co. Norfolk. Evidently as a result of this marriage Alan de Craon and his son, Maurice de Craon granted to William de Huntingfield, son of Roger de Huntingfield, all their lands in that part of Lincolnshire called Holland, during the reign of King Stephen, from 1147 to 1154 (ref.: PRO 3ANC 2/1, MS of the Earl of Ancaster,"Huntingfield Cartulary", 35, (folio 10) tertia). Alan de Craon's son & heir was:-

Generation 3 - Maurice de Craon, b. c. 1132; m. Claricia de Gresle; Maurice had an elder sister, Cecilia de Craon, b. c. 1126; who married, c. 1140, William Fitz Simon de Woodthorpe, son of Simon de Woodthorpe, co. Lincs.. William and Cecilia had a son:-

Generation 4 - Alan de Woodthorpe, b. c. 1150; m. c. 1170, Beatrice de Farforth (b. c. 1156), Alan was alive in 1189; this couple had a son:- (Generation 5, below) as shown on p. 39 below, in what follows, at this time, in A. D. 1212, Sir CONAN de KIRKETON, Kt., also held 1/4 of a knight's service from the Barony of Craon.

Generation 5 - Sir Thomas de Woodthorpe, Knight, b. c. 1185; held 1/2 of a knight's fee in 1212 of OLIVER de VAUX, second husband of PETRONILLA, (nee de CRAON), widow of William de Longchamp (N. B. Petronilla was the daughter of Wythe de Craon, and his wife Isabelle (ref.: "Untitled English Nobility", p. 140, fmg web site, fn 3093); Sir Thomas' wife's name is unknown, but they had a son:-

Generation 6 - Sir William de Woodthorpe, Knight, b. c. 1224; held 1/2 of a knight's fee directly from PETRONILLA de VAUX (nee de Craon). He had three daughters, his coheirs (ref.: "Feet of Fines, Lincoln", folio 45 (73), 47 Henry III (A. D. 1262-3) and "The Ancestor" (1903) Vol. 7, p. 3, fn. 3). These show that all three of the coheir daughters were married before 1263, and that Sir Hugh Bernake was then in possession of lands at Woodthorpe, in right of his wife, so Sir William de Woodthorpe had very likely already died by 1262.

A. D. 1212 - from "Liber feodorum. The book of fees commonly called Testa de Nevill", Part 1 (1920), p. 194:- "Robertus de Curcon(sic Chirchetun=Kirketon?) tenet in Kirketon iijus partem militis de honore de Richemunt(sic)" Prob. translation:- "Robert(2) de Kirketon held in Kirketon 3 parts of a knight's service of the Honour of Richmond".

In addition, in this period we find in Hoylaund, Wapentake of Kirketon, co. Lincs.:-

"Warimus Engayn, qui tenet terram que fuit Reginaldi de Benington tenet iij (terciam) partem unius feodi de honore Richemundie in Kirketon, et WILLELMUS de KIRKETON tenet illam in capite de dicto." ("Warimus [Warin] Engayn, who holds the land which was Reginald de Benington's, holds a 1/3 part of a knight's service of the Honour of Richmond in Kirketon, and WILLIAM(1) de KIRKETON holds it in chief of the said [Warin].")

"Petronilla de Croun (sic) tenet in eodem waintacio unum feodum militis et dimidium de Doningo rege in capite et iij partem unius feodi que Rogerus de Huntingfield de ea tenet in capite, de quibus idem Rogerus tenet terciam partem unius feodi in dominico suo in Frampton et Ricardus Moreward tenet de eodem Rogero unum feodium militis in Wyberton, et Thomas de Huntingfield tenet de eodem Rogero iij(tam) partem feodie unius militis in Bikir, Donington, et Swinesh, et WILLELMUS de KIRKETON tenet de eodem Rogero in capite iij(tam) partem in feodi unius militis in Kirketon et debent scuttagium et relevium." (Petronella de Croun (Craon) holds in the same wapentake (Kirketon) one and one half of a knight's fee, held of the king in chief, and 1/3rd. part of a knight's fee which Roger de Huntingfield holds of her in chief, of which the same Roger holds 1/3rd. part of a knight's fee in his demesne in Frampton (very close by to the village of Kirketon) and Richard Moreward holds of the same Roger one knight's fee in Wyberton, and Thomas de Huntingfield holds of the same Roger 1/4 of a knight's fee in Bikir (sic. Bicker), Donington and Swinesh (sic. Swineshead), and WILLIAM de KIRKETON holds of the same Roger in chief 1/4 of a knight's fee in Kirketon, and they owe scutage [a shield-bearer's service] and relief.)(ref.: Book of Fees, Lincs., P1004, Vol. II, pps. 412-479 (A.D. 1242-3).

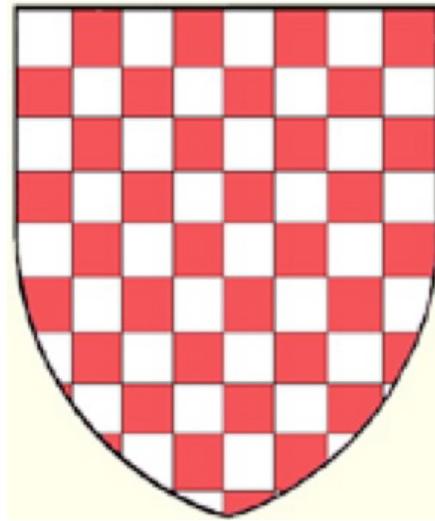
Also: P 1090:- "Feoda Petronille de Crony (sic Craon) : Willelmus de Kyrketon tenet iij partem unius feodi in Kyrketon."

("Of Petronilla de Craon WILLIAM(1) de KYRKETON holds 4 parts of a knight's fee in Kyrketon.")

Generation 7 -

1. Alma / Aline / Alice de Woodthorpe marr. Richard de Marisco / Marsh / Marke.
2. Maud de Woodthorpe, b. c. 1247, married Sir Hugh Bernake, Kt., before 1263.

3. Elizabeth de Woodthorpe, b. c. 1249, marr.:- PETER (BOZON) de KIRKETON before the year 1263; Elizabeth inherited her father's Manor of Aisthorpe, co. Lincs., where she and her husband lived out their lives, having four children, who you will see on the chart, after we have traced PETER(1)'s ancestry (ref.: "A History of the Village of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows" (1927) by C. W. Foster) in what follows. Peter(1) had died before 1300.



The 'de VAUX' blazon, "Checky, Argent and Gules" (Brian Timms)

Another family which seems to have had considerable influence with the de Kirketons was that named variously as:- de Multon / Moulton / Moleton / Muleton:- (ref.: See <<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/n-westmorland-records/vol7/pp1-4>> (page 2 of 3) which provides a full pedigree beginning with Thomas de Multon of Multon, co. Lincs., the judge, whose first wife was Sarah de Flete of Fleet, co. Lincs., and who subsequently remarried to Ada (nee de Moreville), widow of Richard de Lucy. With his first wife Thomas de Multon had a son, Lambert de Multon (Arms: "Argent, three bars Gules") who obtained Egremont Castle, co. Cumberland, in the late 12th. century by his marriage to Amabilis de Lucy, but lost Egremont Castle to his wife's brother, Richard de Lucy in the year 1200. However Richard de Lucy had died before 1215, leaving no heir, and Lambert and his wife had a son, Thomas(I) de Multon who thus obtained Egremont Castle. After Thomas (senior, the judge) remarried Richard de Lucy's widow, this couple had another son, also named Thomas(II) de Multon (Arms: "Argent, three bars Gules, with a label of 5 points, Sable"), who became the "primus" or first lord of Gilsland / Gillesland, co. Westmorland. He married Matilda de Vaux, dau. of Hubert de Vaux, who became the heiress of the Lucy family.

Then see:- "The "Honour of Richmond", by David Morris (2000), Pages 81 & 82:-

(xii) Earl Conan issued charters to Lambert de Multon, one giving him and his heirs the quarter of a knight's fee which Eudo de Kirketun held, as an addition to his knight's fee of Skirbeck [co. Lincoln], all to be held by the service of one knight as the earl's other barons held; and the other giving him the advowsons

As already mentioned above, this Lambert de Multon was the eldest son of Thomas de Multon, of Multon, co. Lincs., the judge, with his first wife; and the Lambert who is recorded as marrying Amabilis de Lucy, sister of Richard de Lucy (ref.: <http://fmg.ac/ProjectsMedLandsENGLISHNOBILITYMEDIEVAL3LO.htm#_Toc389053860> page 60 of 94; and:-

82

HONOUR OF RICHMOND

of the churches of Kirton [co. Lincoln] and 'Algorehundret.'¹
These charters were produced by a later Lambert de Multon in a plea heard in 1241 relating to the advowsons of the churches of Skirbeck and Kirton.²

However both of the above pages from "The Honour of Richmond" seem to be derived from the "Placitorum in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi Asservatorum

Abbreviatio" (1811), page 110, from these details about Lincolnshire (next page):-

Line'.

Lambtus de Muletoni sumi fuit ad ostendend quo waranto tenet advocaci eccliaz de Skirbek & de Kirketon que Dñs Rex dici ptinere ad honorem Richemund qui est escaeta Dñi Regi de Era Britoni Et Lambtus veñ & dici qd Thomi de Muletoni av⁹ su⁹ & Thomi de Muletoni pal⁹ su⁹ tenuerūt pdictas advocaciones tempe Regi Ric⁹ & tempe Regi Jolis quando tre fuerūt comunes & obierūt inde seifiti & ipse Lambtus similit⁹ tenuit eas tempe toto suo ea racone qd pal⁹ & av⁹ ej⁹ obierūt inde seifiti Et ad hoc fuit responsum ex pte Dñi Regi qd pdicti Thomi av⁹ & Thomi pater pdicti Lambti fuerūt ballivi comitū Richemund & ut ballivi comitū pñtañunt ad pdict⁹ ecclias Et Lambtus dici qd pdict⁹ pater & av⁹ ej⁹ fuerūt seifiti de pdict⁹ advoc⁹ ut de feodo & ita pñtaverūt ad eadē & non ut ballivi & de hoc posñ se sup pñiam Post veñ Lambtus & pñert cartā Conañ duñ Britani & conñ Richemund que testatur

qd idē conñ concessit & dedit Lambto de Muletoni quartā ptem militis quā Eudo de Kirketon tenebat in inēment⁹ feude militis sui de Scirobek in feodo & hereditate Quare vult & firmi⁹ pñcipit qd pdict⁹ Lambtus & heredes sui teneant de ipso conñ & heredibz suis pñominat⁹ feod⁹ de Scirebek cū pñiñ suis de Frantum & de Kirketon & de Richentun & pñominat⁹ quartā ptem militis p servic⁹ uni⁹ militis ita bene & in pace & honorifice & libe & quiete, &c. cum omñibz libis consuetud⁹ sicut alii barones sui meli⁹ vel liberi⁹, &c. tenēt in ecclias in campis, &c. Profert eciā cartā aliā ejusdē conñ Conañ que testatur qd concessit & dedit Lambto de Muletoni donacone ecclie de Kirketon & ecclie de Algorchundret, &c. illi & heredibz suis de ipso conñ & heredibz suis, &c. - rot⁹ 22.

Based on what is shown below for the holdings of Sir William(1) de Kirketon from the Honour of Richmond, and his subsequent relationship with the de Multons in Cumberland, this writer very much suspects that the "EUDO de Kirketon" was in fact a scribe's error for Sir William(1) de Kirketon. This writer has been able to find no other reference anywhere else to any individual named "Eudo de Kirketon", while there are dozens of references to Sir William(1) de Kirketon, Knight. Further mentions of the de Multon family will appear in what follows.

**Alphabetical Index of male members (Y-DNA Chromosome) of the
de Kirketon / de Kyrketon / Kirton / Kerton / Kearton family.**

Note:- 2 asterisks, thus " ** " (Stars), in the R.H. margin, indicates that an individual has been omitted from the latest "de Kirketon / Kirton / Kerton / Kearton" Chart.

A

- | | |
|--|---|
| Absalom Kirton, of West Cranmore & Wanstrow,
co. Somerset. | Generation 16-12; 01
"Study", Page 273 |
| Alan(1) de Kirketon / Kyrketon,
of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts. | Generation 4-07; 02
"Study", Page 85 |
| Alan(2) de Kirketon / Kyrketon, Armiger
of Doncaster, West Riding of Yorkshire,
(now South Yorkshire) and
Biddenham Forde, co. Bedfordshire. | Generation 7-02; 01
"Study", Pages 150-2 |
| Alan(3) Kirketon / Kirton / Kyrton, Armiger
of Biddenham, co. Bedfordshire. | Generation 8-01; 01
"Study", Pages 154-7 |
| Alan(4) Kirketon / Kyrketon, Priest, Monk, Chaplain &
Canon - originally of Biddenham Forde, co. Beds.;
Parson of Dean, co. Lincs.;
Benedictine monk of the Abbey of Peterborough;
a Priest from the Cathedral of York;
Archdeacon of Le Neubourgh & of Pleux, France;
Dean of the Chapel of the Duke of Bedford;
a Canon of Windsor. | Generation 9-01; 04
"Study", Pages 164-6 |
| Alexander, Sir Knight, (Bozon) de Kirketon / Kyrketon,
of Kirketon, co Lincs. & of Sibthorpe &
of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts..
High Sheriff of Yorkshire
Custos of Rievaulx Abbey. | Generation 3-01-01
"Study" Pages 49-58
"New Conclusions", |
| Andrew(1) Kearton, of Hipswell and Hornby,
North Riding of Yorkshire. | Generation 18 * * |
| Anthony(2) Kearton, Yeoman & Householder of
Gunnarside, near Reeth,
North Riding of Yorkshire. | Generation 14-01; 01
"Study" Page 235
"New Conclusions", |
| Anthony(3) Kearton, of Gunnarside, near Reeth,
North Riding of Yorkshire. | Generation 16-33-01
"Study", Page 277
"New Conclusions" |

- Anthony(3A) Kearton / Kyrton / Kirton, Captain of Sir Richard Byron's Regiment of Horse. At Marston Moor with Prince Rupert's own 'Regiment of Horse', 1644, North Riding of Yorkshire. Generation 17-07;01
"Study", Page XXX
"New Conclusions",
Pgs. 31, 34 - 39, 44
- Anthony(4) Kearton / Kirton, of Oxnop Hall, Low Oxnop, North Riding of Yorkshire. Generation 18-02;04
"Study", Pages 295-8
"New Conclusions",
Pgs. 40-2, 47-51, 53, 68, 69, 75.
- Anthony(5) Kirton, The Reverend, of Richmond; North Riding of Yorkshire. Subsequently Vicar of Norham, co. Durham. Generation 15-39; 08
"Study", Page XXX
- Anthony(6) Kearton, Yeoman, of Oxnop Hall, and later of Kirkby Stephen, co. Westmorland, & later still returned to Oxnop, where he died & bur. at Muker. Generation 20-02;01
"Study", Page 314
"New Conclusions",
Pgs. 55-61,63-4,69,74
- Anthony(7) Kearton, of Whitaside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. Generation 20 ** **
- Anthony(8) Kearton, of co.Westmorland, England, & then to the USA & the Island of St. Vincent, where he died. Generation 22-03;01
"Study", Page 333
"New Conclusions",
Page XXX

B

- Baldwin / Baldewno de Kirketon / Kyrketon, of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts.. Generation 2-04; 04
Page 39
- Brian / Bryan / Bryon(1) Kerton / Kearton, of Gunnerside & Lodge Green, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorks. Generation 16-xx-xx
"Study" Pgs. -
- Bryan(2) Kearton, of Gunnerside, Muker Parish, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. Generation 17-xx-xx
"Study" Page -
- Bryan(3) Kearton, of Gunnerside, Muker Parish, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. Generation 17-xx-xx
Page 33, 43
- Bryan(4) Kearton, of Gunnerside, Muker Parish, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. Generation 17-xx-xx
Page 33, 43

C

- Charles(1) Minshaw Kirton, of Stepney, Whitechapel, London. Generation 22-04; 09
"Study", Page 336
- Charles(2) Kirton, of Yarm, North Riding of Yorkshire. Generation 22-05;03
"Study" Page 338

Charles(3) Stuart Kirton (I), Master Mariner & Ship owner, of Brighton and Hove, co. Sussex.	Generation 22-05;05 "Study", Page 338
Charles(4) Stuart Kirton (II), of Shoreham, co. Sussex. ----- Christopher(1) Kereton, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. ----- -----	Generation "Study", Page Generation 12-05; 01 "Study", Page 201 "New Concl." Pgs. 17, 18, 21, 23, 30. Generation 12-xx-xx "New Concl." Pg. 20
Christopher(2) Kearton, of Welbury, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13-16; 05 "Study", Page 220 "New Concl." Pages:- 23, 24, 25
Christopher(3) Kereton, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13-17; 03 "Study", Page 220 Generation
Christopher(4) Kearton, of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13-28; 01 "Study", Pages 232-4
Christopher(5) Keirton / Kearton, Yeoman of Welbury, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14-49; 01 "Study", Page 258 "New Conclusions" Pages:- 23, 24 & 25. Generation 14-11; 05 "Study" Page 243
Christopher(6) Kirton / Kyrton, of Warminster, co. Wiltshire & Cheddar & Pilton, co. Somerset.	Generation 14-xx-xx
Christopher(7) Kereton, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14-xx-xx
Christopher(8) Kearton, Gentleman, of Pickhill & Roxby, & Hipswell & Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 1?-xx-xx "Study" Page ? "New Conclusions" Pgs.:- 32, 39, 45. Generation 1?-xx-xx
Christopher(9) Kirton, Yeoman, of Welbury, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 1?-xx-xx
Christopher(9a) Kearton, of Roxby, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 1?-xx-xx
Christopher(10) Kearton, of Gunnerside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 1?-xx-xx
Christopher(10A) Kearton, fellmonger of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 1?-xx-xx
Christopher(11) Kirton, of Sedgefield, N. R. Yorkshire & of St. John's College, Cambridge (where he died).	Generation 1?-xx-xx
Christopher(12) Kirton, of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 1?-xx-xx

Christopher(13) Kearton, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-xx-xx "New Conclusions" Pgs. 31 - 33, 43.
Christopher(13A) Kearton of Dikehead, Gunnerside, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-xx-xx "New Conclusions" Pgs. 32, 41, 42.
Christopher(14) Kearton / Kirton, of Hipswell & Catterick, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-26; 04 "Study" Page 276
Christopher(15) Kearton, of Gunnerside / Muker, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 17-xx-xx "Study" Page ? "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 33 & 43
Christopher(16) Kearton, of Ivelet, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19-xx-xx "New Conclusions":- Page 52
Conan de Kirketon / Kyrketon, Sir Knight, of Kirketon / Kirton in Haylaund / Holland, co. Lincs.	Generation 1-01; 01 "Study", Pages 39-42. "New Conclusions":- Page 29
Cuthbert(1) Kearton, of Richmond and Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 12-05; 02 "Study", Page 220. "New Conclusions":- Page 16
D	
Daniel / Danyell(1) Kirton, armiger, of London.	Generation 13-20; 01 "Study", Pages 225-6.
Daniel(2) Kirton, of Ansford, co. Somerset.	Generation 14-28; 02 "Study", Page 253.
E	
Edmund(1) de Kirketon / Kirton, of Saxton & Saxton Wodhouse, co. Yorks.	Generation 5-02; 02 "Study", Pages 103-4.
Edmund(2) Kyrton / Kirton, Monk, then "Sir Abbot", of Biddenham & Westminster Abbey, London.	Generation 9-01; 05 "Study", Pages 166-71.
Edmund(3) Kirton, of the Manor of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire.	Generation 16-09; 01 "Study", Page 272.
Edmund(4) Kirton, of the Manor of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire.	Generation 17-04; 02 "Study", Page 280.

Edward(1) Kirton, Monk & Canon, of (probably) Westminster Abbey, London.	Generation 9-08; 08 "Study", Pages 103-4.
Edward(2) Kirton, a priest & canon, maybe a monk (?), of Wooton, co. Wiltshire.	Generation 10-04; 02 "Study", Page 185
Edward(3) Kirton, Gentleman, armiger, of London & Almesford / Ansford, co. Somerset.	Generation 12-09; 05 "Study", Pages 206-9.
Edward(4) Kirton, of Ansford, co. Somerset & London.	Generation 13-20; 07 "Study", Page 229
Edward(4a) Kirton, of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire.	Generation 14-06; 07 "Study" Pages 230-240.
Edward(5) Kirton, Esquire, of Almesford/ Ansford, co. Somerset; served Lady Arbella Stuart & aided her escape; imprisoned; Steward to William Seymour, 1st. Marquis of Hertford (later 2nd. Duke of Somerset); major inheritor from Sir James(7) at Castle Carye; M. P.; Recusant; aided the escape of King Charles II in 1651, hid the king in his house at Castle Carye for one night.	Generation 14-23; 01 "Study" Pages 249-252
Edward(6) Kirton, of Gunnerside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. Born 1592-3 ----- ----- -----	Generation 15-33-05 "Study", Page 278 "New Conclusions": Pgs. 30, 32, 40, 41, 42.
Edward(7) Kirton, of Ansford, & later of Castle Carey(sic), co. Som., Born 1601.	Generation 14-28; 01 Page 253
Edward(8) Kirton, of Topsham, co. Devon. Born 1613	Generation 15-29; 04 Page 268
Edward(9) Kerton, of Topsham, co. Devon. Born 1637	Generation 16-14; 01 "Study", Pages 274-5
Edward(11) Kirton, of West Cranmore, co. Somerset. Born 1630.	Generation 15-06; 09 "Study", Page 267
Edward(12) Kirton / Kearton, of Gunnerside, married & moved to Thwaite, near Reeth, "New Conclusions":- North Riding, Yorks.	Generation 14-xx-xx "Study", Page ? "New Conclusions":- Pages 26, 29, 31.
Edward(13) Kerton / Kearton, Yeoman, of Whitaside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19-xx-xx "New Conclusions":- Page 68
Edward(14) Kearton, of Whitaside, Low Whita, Feetham, & Grinton, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19-xx-xx
Edward(15) Kearton, of Low Whita, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. -----	Generation 20-03-01 "Stujdy", Page 322 "New Conclusions":- Page 74

Eudo de Kirketon (probable error for Sir William(1) de Kirketon).
 Generation 3-03; 02
 "Study" Pgs. 11-2 & 65-8

Ezechiel Kirton, of Hadleigh,
 co. Essex.
 Generation 16-01; 05
 "Study" Page 271

F

Francis(1) / Franciscus Kirton, Esquire, Armiger, of
 Farringdon, co. Hants. & Hadleigh, co. Essex, etc.
 Generation 13-01; 03
 "Study" Pages 213-4

Francis(2) Kirton, Esquire, Mr./ Captain, of London, and
 Almesford / Ansford, co. Somerset.
 Generation 13-20;14
 "Study" Page 231

Francis(3) Kirton, of London
 (son of Josias(1) Kirton).
 Generation 14-34; 02
 "Study" Page 257

Francis(4) Kirton, of Hadleigh,
 co. Essex.
 Generation 15-02; 02
 Page 239

Galfrido (see Geoffrey)

Geoffrey(1) / Galfrido / Gaufrido(1) de Kirketon /
 Kyrketon, of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts..
 Generation 3-03; 01
 "Study" Page 64

Geoffrey(2) / Galfrido / Gaufrido(2) de Kirketon / Kerton,
 of Appleby, co. Westmorland
 & of Reeth, Swaledale,
 North Riding of Yorkshire.
 Generation 4-06; 03
 "Study" Page 80-4
 "New Conclusions":-
 Pages 1, 14, 21, 22.

Geoffrey(3) / Galfrido / Giffray / Jeffery(3) Kirton / Kerton /
 Keyrton
 Generation 11-xx-xx

George(1) Kirton, of Burbage, co. Wiltshire,
 subsequent location unknown, possibly London.
 Generation 12-09; 02
 "Study" Page 203

George(2) Kearton, Yeoman of Gunnerside,
 near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.
 Generation 12 * *

George(3) Kearton, Yeoman,
 of Gunnerside,
 near Reeth,
 North Riding of Yorkshire.
 Generation 14-51-03
 "Study" Pages 261-2
 "New Conclusions":-
 Pages 24, 27, 30.

George(4) Kirton, Sir, Priest / monk (?),
 probably (?) of Hadleigh, co. Essex.
 Generation 15-01; 03
 "Study" Page 263

George(5) Kearton/ Kirton,
 of Lodge Green,
 near Reeth,
 North Riding of Yorkshire.
 Generation 16-xx-xx

George(5A) Kearton, of Dikehead,
 Gunnerside, Swaledale, (born c. 1600)
 North Riding of Yorkshire.
 "New Conclusions":-
 Pages 32, 39, 41, 46.

Generation 15-xx-xx
 "New Conclusions":-
 Pgs .15, 16, 32, 41, 42.

- George(5B) Kirton,
of ?
subsequently
"of Gunnerside"
by 1660.
- George(6) Kearton/ Kirton, "Old" George of Oxnop Hall,
Low Oxnop, near Muker near Reeth,
North Riding of Yorkshire.
- George(7) Kearton, of Lodge Green, near Reeth,
North Riding of Yorkshire.
- George(8) Kearton, of Lodge Green, near Reeth,
North Riding of Yorkshire.
- George(9) Kearton, of Satron, & Ivelet, near Reeth,
North Riding of Yorkshire.
- George(10) Kearton, (Junior), of Oxnop Hall, at:-
Low Oxnop, North Riding of Yorkshire, then of
Kearton's Plantation, St. Patrick's Parish,
St. Vincent, West Indies.
- George(11) Kearton, of Gunnerside &
Lodge Green, near Reeth,
North Riding of Yorkshire.
- George(12) Kearton, of Satron & Ivelet,
near Reeth,
North Riding of Yorkshire.
- George(13) Kearton, of Satron & Lodge Green,
near Reeth,
North Riding of Yorkshire.
- George(14) Kearton, of Low Oxnop,
near Reeth, in Swaledale,
North Riding of Yorkshire
& unknown.
- George(15) Henry Kirton,
born & buried at Yarm,
North Riding of Yorkshire.
England
- George(16) Henry Kirton / Kearton (I), of Yarm,
& Preston-upon-Tees, co. Durham,
and the City of London.
Solicitor & Attorney
- Generation 18-01-01
"Study" Pages 291-2
"New Conclusions":-
Pgs. 34, 35, 38, 39,
42, 44, 45, 54.
- Generation 19-14-01
"Study" Pages 302-312
"New Conclusions":-
Pgs. 42, 45, 48, 49, 50,
51, 53-8, 61-9, 73.
- Generation 17-xx-xx
"New Conclusions":-
Pages 39, 45.
- Generation 17-xx-xx
"New Conclusions":-
Pages 39, 45.
- Generation 16-xx-xx
"New Conclusions":-
Pages 31, 33, 43.
- Generation 20-02-05
"Study" Pages 320-2
"New Conclusions":-
Pgs. 55, 56, 61, 62, 63,
64, 72, 73, 75.
- Generation 17-xx-xx
"New Conclusions":-
Pages 33, 43.
- Generation 17-xx-xx
"New Conclusions":-
Pgs. 33, 43, 52.
- Generation 17-xx-xx
"New Conclusions":-
Pages 33, 43.
- Generation 20-01-02
"Study" Page 326
"New Conclusions":-
Pgs. 64, 69, 75.
- Generation 21-02; 01
"Study" Page 326
"New Conclusions":-
Page 71, 75.
- Generation 21-02-02
"Study" Page 326-7
"New Conclusions":-
Pgs. 61, 63, 64, 71-83.

George(17) Kearton, of Ivelet ,..... near Reeth, in Swaledale North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19-xx-xx “New Conclusions”:- Pages 43, 52.
George(18) Kearton, of Hipswell and Hornby, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18-xx-xx -----
George(19) Kearton, of Hipswell and Downholme, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18-xx-xx -----
George(20) Kearton, (illegitimate) of co. Westmorland, & then of “Kearton’s”, Island of St. Vincent. Died: London, interred Bath, co. Som.	Generation 22-03; 02 “Study” Page 333 “New Conclusions”:- Pgs. 63, 64.
George(21) Henry Kirton / Kearton (II), (born 1795) of The Kearton Lead Mill & Shot Mfg. Co., London, England.	Generation 22-04; 04 “Study” Page 335 “New Conclusions”:- Pgs. 62-4, 80, 82, 83.
George(22) Kearton, of Ivelet, near Reeth, in Swaledale, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20-xx-xx “New Conclusions”:- Page 52.
George(23) Kearton, of Ivelet, near Reeth, in Swaledale, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20-xx-xx “New Conclusions”:- Page 52.
George(24) Kearton, of Ivelet, near Reeth, in Swaledale, North Riding of Yorkshire and London.	Generation 20-xx-xx “New Conclusions”:- Page 52.
George(25) Henry Kearton (III), of London, England	Generation 22-xx-xx “New Conclusions”:- Page 83.
Giffray(3) Keyrton (see Geoffrey)	
Gilbert(1) de Kirkleton / Kyrketon, Sir Knight, of Screveton, co. Notts., & of Appleby, co. Westmorland. Twice interim High Sheriff of co. Westmorland.	Generation 2-02; 02 “Study” Pages 44-6 “New Conclusions”:- Pages 1, 14.
Gilbert(2) de Kirketon, Under-sheriff, of Appleby, co. Westmorland, & Screveton, co. Notts.	Generation 4-06; 01 “Study” Page 79 “New Conclusions”:- Page 1.
Gilbert(3) de Kirketon / Kirton, Sir Knight , of Kirketon-in-Holland, co. Lincs.	Generation 5-09; 01 “Study” Pages 108-9
H	
Henry(1) Keyrton, 1539 Muster Roll of Reeth, and the (Swaledale) Villages, Swaledale North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 11-xx-xx ----- “New Conclusions”:- Pages 17, 18, 23.

Henry(2) Keirton / Kearnton, of Welbury, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 12-xx-xx -----
Henry(3) Kyrton, of Cheddar, Pilton, Frome & Corsely, co. Somerset.	Generation 13-28; 02 "Study" Pages 234-5
Henry(4) Kirton, of Farrington, co. Hants. & / or Hadleigh, co. Essex.	Generation 14-04; 01 "Study" Page 236
Henry(5) Kirton, of Pilton & Cheddar, co. Somerset, & Topsham, co. Devon.	Generation 14-45-03 "Study" Page 258
Henry(6) / Henricus Kerton, of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14-xx-xx
Henry(7) / Henrie Kirton / Kerton, of Topsham, co. Devon. (Born 1604)	Generation 15-29; 01 "Study" Page 268
Henry(8) Kearnton, of Hipswell, and Hudswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20-04; 03 "Study" Page 323
Henry(9) Kearnton, of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18-xx-xx
Henry(10) Brown Kirton / Kearnton, of Whitechapel, London, & then Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania)	Generation 22-04-10 "Study" Page 336
Hugh / Hugo(1) de Kirketon, of Sibthorpe, co. Notts..	Generation 4-01; 06 "Study" Page 74
Hugh / Hugo(2) de Kirketon, of Screveton, co. Notts.	Generation 4-05; 01 "Study" Page 78

J

James / Jacob / Jacobus(1) Kyrton / Kearnton, of Grinton Parish in 1538, and later of Welbury, (died there c. 1550) North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 11-xx-xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 19, 20, 21.
James(2) Kearnton, of Welbury, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 12-xx-xx "New Conclusions":- Page 20.
James(3) Kereton, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire, but by 1562 he was living in the City of York.	Generation 13-16; 02 "Study" Page 219 "New Conclusions":- Page 23.
James(4) Kerton / Kearnton, of Richmond, and Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13-17; 02 "Study" Page 220
James(5) Kerton, of Welbury, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13 -xx-xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Page 20

James(6) Kirton (the Elder), armiger, attorney, London, Wells & West Camel, co. Somerset.	Generation 13-19; 01 "Study" Pages 221-4
James(7) Kirton (the Younger), Sir Knight, armiger Solicitor of the Temple, of Almesford, co Som..... and of London, Knighted 1618.	Generation 13-20; 05 "Study" Pages 227-9 -----
James(8) Kirton, Gentleman, born in co.Somerset, prob. at West Camel, later of Pilton, co. Som.	Generation 14-16; 02 "Study" Page 244
James(9) Kirton, born at Castle Carye, co. Somerset; Captain of the Royalist Colonel Edward Bisse's Regt. of Foot; died at Ansford.	Generation 14-28; 05 "Study" Pages 254-5 -----
James(10) Kearton, of Gunnerside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire; but by 1597 he was resident in Norrish / Norwich, co. Norfolk.	Generation 14-51-01 "Study" Page 261 "New Conclusions":- Pages 27, 30.
James(11) Kirton, of Castle Carye, co. Somerset.	Generation 15-08; 03 "Study" Page 267
James(12) Kearton, of Dikehead, Gunnerside & Oxnop, (born between 1615-20) Moved to: Fremington, Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generat. 18-02; 01 "Study" Pages 293-4 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 32, 41, 45, 46, 52.
James(13) Kearton, of Dikehead, Gunnerside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. -----	Generation 19-12-04 "Study" Page 301 "New Conclusions":- Pages 45, 52.
James(14) Kearton, Yeoman, of Fremington, Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-xx-xx "New Conclusions":- Pages ?
James(15) Kirton / Kerton, of Cheddar, co. Somerset.	Generation 19-01; 04 "Study" Page 299
James(16) Kirton / Kerton, of Cheddar, co. Somerset.	Generation 19-06; 06 "Study" Page 299
James(17) Kearton, of Thwaite, in Swaledale, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19-09; 02) "Study" Page 300 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 33, 43, 52.
James(18) Kirton, of Yarm, co. Durham. (May not be one of our immediate family?)	Generat. 21-02; xx "Study" Page 327 "New Conclus.":- Pg. 71
James(19) Kearton, of Whitaside, near Reeth, NRY.	Generation 20-xx-xx
James(20) Kearton, of Thwaite, in Swaledale, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 22- 02; 03 "Study" Page 332 "New Conclusions":- Page 33.

James(21) Kirton, of Calne, co. Wiltshire.	Generation 20 * *
James(22) Kirton, of Chippenham, co. Wiltshire.	Generation 20 * *
January Kyrton, of Hungerford, co. Berks.	Generation TBA *
Jeffery(3) / Giffray(3) Keyrton (see Geoffrey(3))	
Johele / Joel(1) de Kirketon, of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts.	Generation 3-04; 01 "Study" Page 58
John(1) de Kirketon / Kyrketon, armiger, of Screveton, co. Notts. & Appleby co. Westmorland.	Generation 3-07; 03 "Study" Page 68
John(2) (Bozon) de Kirketon, of Aisthorpe, co. Lincolnshire, & Saxton / Saxton Wodhouse, West Riding Yorkshire.	Generation 4-02; 03 "Study" Page 76
John(3) de Kirketon, Sir Knight / Knight Banneret / Baron, of Kirketon-in-Holland, etc., co. Lincolnshire.	Generation 5-09; 04 "Study" Pages 111-126
[John(4)] de Kirketon / Kirton / Kerton of Reeth, in Swaledale, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 5-07; 01 "Study" Page 106
John(5) de Kirketon / Kyrketon, of the Manor of Sibthorpe, co. Notts..	Generation 6-01; 01 "Study" Pages 127-8
John(6) de Kirketon, of Screveton, co. Notts. & subsequently of the Manor of Johnby / Jonby, co. Cumberland.	Generation 6-04; 03 "Study" Pages 133-135
John(7) de Kirketon, of Kirketon-in-Holland, co. Lincs., & prob. later of co. Devon.	Generation 6-05; 03 "Study" Page 138
John(8) Kirton / Kyrton, of Biddenham, co. Beds.; & of Dunster, co. Somerset & Exeter, co. Devon.	Generation 9-01; 01 "Study" Pages 158-160
John(9) Kirton / Kyrton, of Biddenham, co. Beds., & of Exeter, co. Devon & of Calais, France.	Generation 9-01; 03 "Study" Pages 162-3
John(10) Kyrton / Kirton, of Exeter, co. Devon, & Calais, France.	Generation 10-03; 01 "Study" Pages 182-3
John(11) Kirton / Kyrton, of Wooton, (likely Wooton Rivers), co. Wiltshire.	Generation 10-04; 01 "Study" Pages 184-5
John(12) through (21) - spare	* *

[John(22)] Kereton / Keyrton / Kearton, of Reeth, in Swaledale, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 11-03; 01 "Study" Pages 194-201 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 16, 17, 18, 21.
John(23) Kirton, of Southwark, co. Surrey & later, subsequently, of Edmonton, co. Middlese	Generation 11-01; 01 "Study" Pages 188-193
John(24) Kirton, of Burbich / Burbage, co. Wiltshire.	Generation 11-04; 01 "Study" Page 195
John(25) Kirton, of Edmonton, co. Middlesex.	Generation 12-01; 07 "Study" Page 201
John(26) Kereton / Keyrton, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13-16; 01 "Study" Page 219 "New Conclusions":- Pages 21, 23, 24.
John(27) Kearton / Keretonne, of Richmond, & of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13-17; 01 "Study" Page 220
John(28) Kirton, of London. (The Angel of Englishmen).	Generation 13-06; 02 "Study" Page 218
John(29) Kirton, of London & Almesford, & later probably of West Cranmore, co. Som..	Generation 13-20; 04 "Study" Page 226
John(30) Kearton, of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14-11; 01 "Study" Page 243
John(31) / Johannis Kerton, of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13 * *
John(32) Keirton / Kirton / Kearton, of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	----- Generation 13 * *
John(32A) Kearton of Satron, born 1575, then steward at Burton Constable, then to a rental at Low Oxnop.	----- Generation 14-49-03 "Study" Pages 259-260 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 25-6, 29, 35, 41, 48.
John(33) Kirton, of Rodney Stoke & West Camel, co. Somerset, & London.	Generation 14-16; 01 "Study" Page 244
John(34) Kirton, of West Cranmore, co. Somerset.	Generation 14-25; 01 "Study" Page 253
John(35) Kearton, of Lodge Green, North Riding of Yorkshire. -----	Generation 16-33-03 "Study" Page 277 "New Conclusions":- Pages 30, 31, 32, 39.
John(36) Kirton, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	----- Generation 15-xx-xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 25, 29, 31.
John(36a) Kearton / Kearton, of Roxby, North Riding of Yorkshire.	----- Generation 14 * * ----- -----

John(37) Kearton / Kirton, The Reverend, of Hipswell & Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14-52; 03 "Study" Page 262 -----
John(38) Kirton, of Welbury, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14 * * ----- -----
John(39) Kirton, of Welbury, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14 * * -----
John(40) Kearton, of Gunnerside, near Reeth, North Riding	Generation 18-02-02 "Study" Page 294 "New Conclusions":- Pages 30, 40, 41, 46.
John(41) Kirton, of Lodge Green, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-xx-xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 32, 39.
John(42) Kearton, of Satron, Gunnerside, & Lodge Green, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-31; 01 "Study" Pages 276-7 "New Conclusions":- Pages 29, 31, 33.
John(42a) Kerton / Kearton, of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 15-36a; 01 "Study", Page - -----
John(43) Kirton, The Reverend, of Hipswell, Aycliffe, Easeby, Catterick, North Riding Yorkshire.	Generation 15-38; 07 "Study", Page - ----- -----
John(44) Kirton, of Hadleigh, co. Essex.	Generation 16-01; 06 "Study" Page 271
John(45) Kirton, of Hadleigh, co. Essex.	Generation 16-01; 08 "Study" Page 271
John(46) Kearton / Kirton, of Lodge Green, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 17-xx-xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 39, 45.
John(47) Kirton, of Lodge Green, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 17-xx-xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 39, 45.
John(48) Kirton of Gunnerside & Lodge Green, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-xx-xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 31, 33, 43.

John(48a) Kearton, of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-29a; 05 "Study" Page 276 -----
John(49) Kirton, of Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham.	Generation 16-21; 03 "Study" Page 275
John(50) Kirton, of Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham. -----	Generation 16-21; 05 "Study" Page 275 "New Conclusions":- "Study", Page 69
John(51) Kearton, of Thwaite, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-32; 02 "Study" Page 277 "New Conclusions":- Pages 29, 31, 33.
John(52) Kirton, of Reeth, Swaledale, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 17-xx; xx "Study" Page - "New Conclusions":- Page 47.
John(53) Kearton, of Muker, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20-02-06 "Study", Page "New Conclusions":- Pages 56, 73.
John(54) Kearton, of Muker, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19-xx; xx "Study" Page "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 55, 56, 73, 74.
John(55) Kerton, of Whitaside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20-03; 06 "Study" Page 323 "New Conclusions":- Page 74.
John(56) Kearton, of Gunnerside & Lodge Green, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 17-xx; xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 33, 42, 43.
John(57) Kirton, of Lodge Green, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 17-xx; xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 33, 43.
John(58) Kearton, of Gunnerside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 17-xx; xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Page 33.
John(59) Kearton, of Hipswell & Hornby, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20-04; 02 "Study" Page 323 -----

John(59a) Kirton / Kerton, of Cheddar, co. Somerset.	Generation 19-01; 05 "Study" Page 299
John(60) Kearton, of Thwaite, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19-09; 01 "Study" Page 300 "New Conclusions":- Pages 33, 43, 52.
John(61) Kirton, of Fremington, Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18 * * -----
John(62) Kirton, of Fremington, Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18 * * -----
John(63) Kearton, Captain, North Regiment of St. Vincent Militia; of Kearton's Plantation, St. Vincent. Speaker, St. Vincent Legislative Assembly.	Generation 20-01; 01 "Study" Pages 324-6 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 55, 62 - 64, 69, 75.
John(64) Kearton, Whitaside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20 * * -----
John(65) Kearton, Whitaside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20 * * -----
John(66) Kearton, of Ivelet, near Reeth, North Riding of Yotkshire.	Generation 18 * * ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 43, 52.
John(67) Kearton, of Hipswell & Hornby, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18 * * -----
John(68) Kearton, of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18 * * -----
John(69) Kearton, of Thwaite, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 22-02; 02 "Study" Page 332 "New Conclusions":- Pages 33, 43.
John(70) Kirton / Kearton, Born & bap. at Yarm, co. Durham; Raised in London in uncle's family; Lawyer & Magistrate on Island of St. Vincent.	Generation 22-05; 02 "Study" Page 337 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 76, 81, 82, 83.
John(71) Kearton, of Grinton, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation ?? * * -----
John(72) Kearton, of Gunnerside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation ?? * * -----
John(73) Kearton, of Barrouallie, St. Patrick's Parish, Island of St. Vincent . -----	Generation 23-02; 01 "Study" Page 341
[Jordan(1)] de Kirketon, of Alnwick, co. Northumbe. & [maybe] Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 4-03; 01 "Study" Pages 59, 77-8
Jordan(2) de Kirketon / Kirton / Kerton, of Bockenfield, co. Northumberland.	Generation 6-03; 01 "Study" Page 130

Joseph(1) Kirton, of Almesford / Ansford, co. Somerset. . & later(?) of Burton Constable, ERY.	Generation 13-20; 12 "Study" Page 230
Joseph(2) Kerton, of Cheddar, & then Blagdon, co. Somerset.	Generation 19-06; 08 "Study" Page 300
Joseph(3) Kearton, of Whitaside, Grinton Parish, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18 * *
Joseph(4) Kearton, of Ivelet, Muker Parish, ----- near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	----- Generation 18-xx-xx "New Conclusions":- Pages 43, 52.
Joseph(5) Kearton, of Hipswell, and Hornby, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19 * *
Joseph(6) Kirton / Kerton, of Blagdon, co. Somerset. -----	----- "New Conclusions":- (check) Generation 22-01; 03 "Study" Page 332
Joshua / "Jo"(1) Kirton, Mr., armiger, of Hadleigh, co. Essex; Book Dealer & Seller of the City of London.	----- Generation 16-01; 04 "Study" Pages 270-1
Joshua(2) Kirton, of Hadleigh, co. Essex, & London.	----- Generation 17-01; 02 "Study" Page 279
Josias(1) Kirton, of Almesford / Ansford, co. Somerset.	Generation 13-20; 11 "Study" Page 230
Josias(2) Kirton, (son of Josias(1)), London.	Generation 14-38; 05 "Study", Page 257
L	
Liellus de Kirketon/ Kirkton, of Bockenfield, co. Northumberland.	Generation 6-03; 03 "Study" Page 130
M	
Maurice(1) Kirton, of Pilton and West Camel, co. Somerset.	Generation 14-16; 05 "Study" Page 245
N	
Nicholas(1) de Kirketon, of Sibthorpe, co. Notts. and Kirketon, co. Lincs..	Generation 4-01; 03 "Study" Page 73
Nicholas(2) de Kirketon, of Kirketon-in-Holland, co. Lincs. (eldest son of Sir John).	Generation 6-05; 02 "Study" Page 137
Nicholas(3) de Kerton = wife Avice of York, Yorkshire - Administration Anno 1398. ..	Generation 7 * * -----

Nicholas(4) - (10) - spares

Nicholas(11) Kirton, of Sedgefield, North Riding of Yorks.,
then of Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham.

Generation 15-37: 02
"Study" Page —

O

Ordinellus de Kirketon / Kirkton, of Bockenfield,
co. Northumberland.

Generation 6-03; 02
"Study" Page 130

Osbert de Kirketon, of Kirketona / Kirton,
co. Nottinghamshire.

Generation 4-01; 02
"Study" Pages 51 & 72

P

Peter(1) (Bozon) de Kirketon / Kyrketon, Armiger
of Kirketon-in-Holand & Aisthorpe, co. Lincs..

Generation 3-01; 02
"Study" Page 58

Peter(2) / Petrus de Kirketon, of Aisthorpe,
co. Lincolnshire.

Generation 4-02; 03
"Study" Page 77

Peter(3) de Kirketon / Kirton, of Saxton &
Saxton Wodhouse, co. Yorkshire.

Generation 5-02; 01
"Study" Page 103

[Peter(4)] de Kirketon

Generation 5-03; 01
"Study" Page 104

Philip(1) Kirton, Gentleman,
probably of London.

Generation 13-18; 01
"Study" Page 221

Philip(2) Kirton, Lawyer of the Middle Temple,
of London.

Generation 15-03; 01
"Study" Page 266

Posthumous Kirton, of West Camel, co. Somerset, &
of London. Professional soldier; served in the
Low Countries. Then Colonel of a Regiment of the
Marquess of Newcastle's Foot, the "White Coats".
Killed in action at the Battle of Marston Moor, 1644.

Generation 14-16; 07
"Study" Pages 246-8

R

Ralph(1) de Kirketon / Kyrketon, Sir Knight,
of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts.. 2-4.

Generation 2-03; 03
"Study" Pages 46-8

Ralph(2) de Kirketon / Kyrketon, Sir Knight,
of Kirketon, co. Lincs.,
& Alwick, co. Northumberland.

Generation 3-01; 03
"Study" Page 59

Ralph(3) de Kirketon, Sir Knight, of Sibthorpe,
& Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts..

Generation 4-01; 01
"Study" Pages 69-72

Ralph(4) (Bozon / Boson) de Kirketon & / "de Aisthorpe"
Rector of Aisthorpe, co. Lincs..

Generation 4-02; 01
"Study" Pages 58 & 75

[Ralph(5)] de Kirketon, of Alnwick, Northumberland, & possibly also of Calveton, co. Yorks.	Generation 5-04; 01 "Study" Pages 59 & 104
Ralph(10) Kearton, Yeoman, Recusant, of Gunnerside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 15-30; 01 "Study" Page 269-270 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 27, 30, 31, 32.
Ralph(11) Kearton, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14-49; 02 "Study" Page 259 "New Conclusions":- Page 25.
Ralph(12) Kearton, of Dikehead, Gunnerside & Low Oxnop, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 17-12; 01 "Study" Pages 288-291 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 32, 40, 41, 42.
Ralph(13) Kearton, of Low Oxnop & Fremington, Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18-02; 03 "Study" Pages 294-5 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 40, 41, 45, 46, 47.
Ralph(14) Kearton / Kirton, of Gunnerside & Fremington, Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19-12; 06 "Study" Page 301 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 74.
Ralph(15) Kearton, of Fremington, Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19-13; 01 "Study" Page 301 "New Conclusions":- Pages 47, 48, 53.
Ralph(16) Kearton, of Gunnerside & Lodge Green, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire	Generation 17-xx; xx "Study" Page — — "New Conclusions":- Pages 33, 43, 68.
Ralph(17) Kearton, of Fremington, Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20-01; 01 "Study" Page 314 "New Conclusions":- Page 51.
Ralph(18) Kearton, of Whitaside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18 * * -----
Ralph(19) Kearton, Yeoman, of Ivelet, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18-xx; xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 43, 52.
Ralph(20) Kearton, of Ivelet, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 19-xx; xx "New Conclusions":- Page 52.

Robart Kerton / Kirton, Holborn, London.	Generation 14-06; 10 "Study" Page 243
Robert(1) (no surname, father of Conan) of - unknown.	Generation 00-xx; xx "Study" Page ---
Robert(2) de Kirketon / Kyrketon, Sir Knight, of Kirketon in Hoylaund, co. Lincs., & co. Leics.	Generation 2-01; 01 "Study" Pages 42-3
Robert(3) de Kirketon / Kyrketon, of Screveton, co. Nottinghamshire.	Generation 3-02; 02 "Study" Page 60-1
Robert(4) de Kirketon, of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts.	Generation 3-03; 03 "Study" Page 68
Robert(5) de Kirketon, Sir Knight , (Revised 8 Sep.'13 and Kirketon in Hoyland (Holland), co. Lincs..	Generation 4-08; 02 "Study" Pages 91-101
Robert(6) de Kirketon, of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts..	Generation 4-7; 01 "Study" Page 85
Robert(7) de Kirketon, of Screveton, co. Notts..	Generation 5-05; 01 "Study" Page 105
Robert(8) to (15) (spare) -----	* *
Robert(16) Kyrketon / Kirkton, Burgess / Memb. Parlia. Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire	Generation 9-02; 01 "Study" Page 175
Robert(17) Kirton, of Burbage,co. Wilts., then of Wells, co. Somerset.	Generation 12-09; 04 "Study" Page 205
Robert(18) Kearton, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13-16; 03 "Study" Page 219 "New Conclusions": Pages 23, 24, 25.
Robert(19) Kearton, of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14-11; 02 "Study" Page 243
Robert(20) Kirton, of Castle Carye, co. Somerset.	Generation 14-28; 03 "Study" Page 253
Robert(21) Kirton, of Welbury, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14 * *
Robert(22) Kirton of Castle Carye, co. Somerset.	----- Generation 15-08; 01 "Study" Page 267
Robert(23) Kearton / Kirton, of Easeby, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-30; 02 "Study" Page 276
Roger(1) de Kirketon / Kyrketon, Sir Knight, Kirketon, co. Lincs., & Alnwick, co. Northumberland.	Generation 3-01; 04 "Study" Page 59
Roger(2) de Kirketon / Kyrketon, of Screveton, co. Nottinghamshire.	Generation 3-02; 01 "Study" Page 60
Roger(3) de Kirketon, of Doncaster, South Riding Yorkshire.	Generation 6-04; 02 "Study" Page 132-3

Roger(4) Kirton, of Topsham, co. Devonshire.	Generation 15-29; 02 "Study" Page 268
Roger(5) Kearton, of Dikehead, Gunnarside, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-xx; xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 32, 41, 42.
S	
Samuel(1) Kirton, of Almesford / Ansford, co. Somerset, and London.	Generation 13-20; 02 "Study" Page 226
Seymour(1)/Seymer Kirton/ Kyrton, Rev., West Camel, co. Somerset, & later of Uplowman, co. Devon	Generation 14-16; 04 "Study" Pages 244-5
Seymour(2) Kirton, Rev., of Uplowman, and later of Calverleigh, co. Devon.	Generation 15-04; 02 "Study" Page 266
Seymour(3)/ Semer Kirton, of Wells, co. Somerset, eldest son of Mr. Richard Kirton, Esq., of West Cranmore, co. Somerset.	Generation 15-06; 01 "Study" Page 266 -----
Seward / Saul de Kirketon, of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Nottinghamshire.	Generation 4-09; 01 "Study" Page 101
Simon(1) de Kirketon, Sir Knight, of Sibthorpe, co. Nottinghamshire.	Generation 5-01; 01 "Study" Pages 101-3
Simon(2) to (9) (spares)	* *
Simon(10) / Symon Kereton / Keyrton, 1535 & 1539 Muster Rolls of Reeth & the (Swaledale) Villages, Grinton Parish, North Riding of Yorkshire.	----- Generation 11-xx; xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 17, 18, 22, 23.
Simon(11) Kerton, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13-16; 04 "Study" Pages 219-220 "New Conclusions":- Page 24.
Simon(12) Kearton, of Gunnarside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14-51; 01 "Study" Page 261 "New Conclusions":- Page 27.
Stephen(1) Kirton / Kyrton, of Biddenham, co. Beds. & & Wooton, co. Wiltshire.	Generation 9-01; 06 "Study" Pages 171-3
Stephen(2) Kirton, of Southwark (born in Hampshire) armiger, & of London; conditionally acquired whole of the Manor of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire, shortly before his death.	Generation 12-01; 03 "Study" Pages 199-200 ----- -----

Stephen(3) Kirton, of London, co. Middlesex.	Generation 13-20; 08 "Study" Page 229
Stephen(4) / Stevyne Kyrton / Kirton, of London, bapt. 1562, first born son of Thomas(11).	Generation 14-06; 01 "Study" Page 237
Stephen(5) Kirton, of the Manor of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire.	Generation 14-06; 08 "Study" Pages 241-2
Stephen(5a) Kirton, -----"-----"-----	Gen. 15-02; 03, p.265
T	
Theodore(1) Kirton, of West Camel, co. Somerset; Captain of Foot in the royalist Army of 1640, Colonel of the Duke of York's Regt. of Foot. Then Gloucestershire & departed overseas.	Generation 14-16; 06 "Study" Pages 245-8 ----- -----
Thomas(1) de Kirketon, of Kirketon-in-Holland & later of Sutterton-in-Holland, co. Lincs., & poss. son;	Generation 4-08; 01 "Study" Pages 86-90
Thomas(1a) de Kirketon, of Sutterton-in-Holland, co. Lincolnshire. (if he existed?)	Generation 5-08; 01 "Study" Pages 106-7
Thomas(2) de Kirketon, of the Manor of Kirketon Hall, Screveton, co. Notts. & Biddenham, co. Beds.	Generation 6-04; 01 "Study" Pages 131-2
Thomas(3) Kyrton / Kirton, of Biddenham, co. Beds., & of London.	Generation 9-01; 09 "Study" Pages 174-5
Thomas(4) Kirton, of the Manors of Cutheridge / Cutteridge, & Warminster, co. Wiltshire, and of South Petherton, & Cheddar, etc., co. Som.	Generation 11-05; 01 "Study" Pages 196-7 -----
Thomas(5) to (9) (spares)	* *
Thomas(10) Keirton / Kearton, of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 12 * * -----
Thomas(11) Kirton, of London, & the Manor of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire.	Generation 13-06; 01 "Study" Pages 215-7
Thomas(12) Keirton / Kirton / Kearton, of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13 * * -----
Thomas(13) Kirton, Yeoman, of Hadleigh, co. Essex.	Generation 14-04; 02 "Study" Page 236
Thomas(13a) Kyrton / Kirton, of London, & maybe Thorpe Mandeville ?	Generation 14-06; 05 "Study" Page 238
Thomas(14) Kirton, of Castle Carye, co. Somerset.	Generation 14-28; 06 "Study" Page 255
Thomas(15) Kirton, of Castle Carye, co. Somerset.	Generation 14-35; 02 -----
Thomas(15a) Kyrton, of Pilton and Cheddar, co. Somerset.	Generation 14-45; 02 "Study" Page 258
Thomas(15b) Kirton, of Nether Heyford, co. Northants.	Generation 15-35-01 "Study" Page 263
Thomas(16) Kirton, of Welbury, then Snailsworth Farm, North Riding of Yorks.	Generation 15 * * -----

Thomas(17) Kirton, Gent., Yeoman, of Hadleigh, co. Essex.	Generation 15-01; 01 "Study" Page 263
Thomas(18) Kirton, Esq., of the Manor of Thorpe Mandeville & London.	Generation 15-02; 01 "Study" Pages 264-5
Thomas(19) Kirton, of Hadleigh, co. Essex.	Generation 16-01; 07 "Study" Page 271
Thomas(20) Kirton, of Thorpe Mandeville, later prob. Barking, co. Essex.	Generation 16-09; 02 "Study" Page 273
Thomas(20a) Kirton / Kerton, of Cheddar, co. Somerset.	Generation 16-13; 01 "Study" Page 273
Thomas(21) Kirton / Kearton, of Hipswell, later moved to Catterick, North Riding of Yorkshire....	Generation 20-05; 05 "Study" Page 323
Thomas(22) Kirton, of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northampton.	Generation 17-04; 03 "Study" Page 281
Thomas(22a) Kirton, of Bristol, co. Gloucs. & Wanstrow, co. Somerset.	Generation 17-05; 01 "Study" Page 282
Thomas(23) Kearton / Kirton, of Oxnop Hall, surgeon, physician & apothecary of Yarm, North Riding of Yorkshire. & Preston-upon-Tees, co. Durham.	Generation 20-02; 04 "Study" Pages 314-320 "New Conclusions":- Pgs. 55, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 69-73, 81.

Thomas(24) Kearton, of Low Oxnop and Muker, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 21-01; 06 "Study" Page 326 "New Conclusions":- Page 75.
Thomas(25) Kirton, of Yarm, (on the south side of the River Tees), North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 21-02; 04 "Study" Page 327 "New Conclusions":- Page 71.
Thomas(26) Kirton, Captain, Master Mariner, of Yarm, North Riding of Yorkshire, then Hove & Brighton & Shoreham, co. Sussex.	Generation 21-02; 06 "Study" Pages 328-331 "New Conclusions": Pgs. 63-4, 71, 76, 81-2.
Thomas(27) Kearton, of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18 * *
Thomas(28) Kearton, of Downholme, North Riding of Yorkshire.	----- Generation 18 * *
Thomas(29) (spare)	----- * *
Thomas(30) Kearton, born on St. Vincent, then of Barrouallie, St. Patrick's Parish, St. Vincent, West Indies.	Generation 22-03; 06 "Study" Page 334 "New Conclusions":- Pages 63, 64.
Thomas(31) Joshua Kirton, of Hyde Vale & Blackheath, London.	Generation 22-04; 06 "Study" Page 335

Thomas(32) Kirton, of Yarm, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 22-05; 04 "Study" Page 338
Thomas(33) Brown Kirton, Master Mariner, of Hove, Steyning, Shoreham & Lewes, co. Sussex.	Generation 22-05; 07 "Study" Page 338 "New Conclusions":- Pages 81, 83.
Thomas(34) Saunders Kirton, Steyning & Shoreham, co. Sus. & London & Sidcup, Bromley, co. Kent.	Generation 22-xx-xx -----
Trestrem / Tristram Kirton/ Kerton, of Topsham, co. Devon, & London.	Generation 15-29; 06 "Study" Page 268

V

Valentine(1) Kirton, of Cheddar, co. Somerset.	Generation 17-06; 01 "Study" Page 282
Virgill Kirton, of Almesford / Ansford, co. Somerset.	Generation 13-20; 13 "Study" Page 231

W

Walter(1) - spare -----	* * -----
Walter(2) de Kirketon, of the Manor of Kirketon Hall, Screveton, co. Notts. & Biddenham, co. Beds.	Generation 7-01; 01 "Study" Pages 139-141
Walter(3) Kyrton / Kirton, of Southwark, Surrey, then of Biddenham, Bedfordshire.	Generation 10-02; 01 "Study" Pages 180-1
William(1) de Kirketon, Sir Knight, of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts., then acquired lands in Lincs. of the Honour of Richmond, co. Yorkshire & moved north up to co. Cumberland. (See "Eudo de K.)	Generation 3-03; 02 "Study" Pages 65-68 -----
William(2) de Kirketon, of Sibthorpe, co. Nottinghamshire.	Generation 4-01; 04 "Study" Page 73
William(3) de Kirketon, Priest, Vicar of Appleby, co. Westmorland & monk in co. Northumberland.	Generation 4-06; 02 "Study" Page 80
William(4) Kirton, of Biddenham, co. Bedfordshire, & subsequently of Southwark, co. Surrey.	Generation 9-01; 02 "Study" Pages 160-1
William(5) Kirton / Kyrton, armiger, of co. Somerset, & subsequently of Southwark, co. Surrey.	Generation 10-01; 01 "Study" Pages 176-9
William(6) Kinton(sic)/ Kirton, of Winchester, co. Hampshire (see under Walter(3) Kirton).	Generation 11-02; 01 "Study" Page 195

William(7)	Kereton / Keyrton 1539 Muster Roll of "Reeth & the Swaledale Villages, North Riding of yorkhire.	Generation 11-xx-xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pgs .17, 18, 19, 21.
William(8)	Kirton, of Southwark, co. Surrey, & of cos. Leics, & Essex & Farringdon,co. Hamp.	Generation 12-01; 01 "Study" Pages 198-9
William(9)	Kirton, who acquired lands at Reading, co. Berks.. (see note under Walter(3))	Generation 12-08; 01 "Study" Page 201
William(10)	Kirton, Lawyer of the Inner Temple, Probably of co. Wiltshire & of London.	Generation 12-09; 03 "Study" Page 204
William(11)	Kirton / Kyrton, of Almesford & London, & of Castle Carye, co. Somerset.	Generation 13-20; 06 "Study" Page 229
William(12) / Willmus	Kearnton, of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 13 * * -----
William(13)	Keyrton, Yeoman, of Welbury, North Riding of Yorkshire, & later of Nether Heyford, co. Northants.	Generation 13-xx; xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Page 20.
William(14)	Kirton, of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire.	Generation 14-06; 06 "Study" Pages 238-9
[William(15)]	Kirton, (possibly an armiger) & a lawyer, probably of London.	Generation 14-15; 01 "Study" Page 244
William(16)	Kirton, of Almesford & Castle Carye, co. Somerset.	Generation 14-34; 06 "Study" Page 257
William(17)	Kearnton, of Roxby & Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14-52; 01 "Study" Page 262
William(18)	Kearnton / Kerton, of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14 * * -----
William(19)	Kirton, of Welbury, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 14 * * -----
William(19a)	Kerton / Kearnton, of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 15 * * -----
William(20)	Kirton, born at:- Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northants.	Generation 15-02; 02 "Study" Pages 264-5
William(21)	Kirton, born & baptized at Evercreech, buried at West Cranmore, co. Somerset.	Generation 15-06; 03 "Study" Page 267
William(22)	Kirton, Baptized at West Cranmore, co. Somerset.	Generation 15-06; 10 "Study" Page 267
William(22a)	Kirton, of Cheddar, co. Somerset.	Generation 15-26; 01 "Study" Page 268
William(23)	Kirton, born at Hadleigh, co. Essex.	Generation 16-01; 01 "Study" Page 270
William(24)	Kirton, Esq., of Hadleigh, co. Essex, and of the City of London.	Generation 17-01; 01 "Study" Page 279

William(25) Kearton, of Gunnerside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 17-xx-xx ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 39, 45
William(26) Kirton, of Lodge Green, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16 * * ----- "New Conclusions":- Pages 31, 33, 43.
William(27) Kearton / Kirton, of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 16-26; 01 "Study" Page 276 -----
William(28) Kearton, of Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20-25; 03 "Study" Page 323
William(29) Kirton, of Fremington, Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 17 * * -----
William(30) Kearton, of Oxnop Hall, Low Oxnop, nera Muker, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20-02; 03 "Study" Page 314 "New Conclusions":- Pages 55, 69.
William(31) Kearton, of Hipswell & Downholme, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 20-04; 04 "Study" Page 323
William(32) Kerton, of Cheddar, co. Somerset.	Generation 19-06; 07 "Study" Page 299
William(33) Kearton, of Oxnop / Muker, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18-14; 03 -----
William(34) Kearton, of Downholme, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18 * * -----
William(35) Kearton, of Downholme, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 18 * * -----
William(36) Kearton, of Thwaite, in Swaledale, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Generation 22-02; 04 "Study" Page 332 "New Conclusions":- Page 34.
William(37) Kearton, Bapt. at Muker 1743 -----	Generation 21-01; 03 "Study" Page 326
William(38) Lindow Kearton, (illegitimate) of the Kearton Plantation, St. Vincent.	Generation 22-03; 05 "Study" Page 334

[Note:- 2 asterisks: " * * " (Stars) in the R.H. margin indicates that the individual has been omitted from Adrian Kerton's new Chart for purposes of clarity only]

 GENERATION 1
 (Chart colour line:- grey)

 1-01; 01. Sir CONAN de KIRKETON, Knight - The main individual who particularly seems to have been the first to adopt the locater 'de Kirketon' in Kirketon-in-Haylaund, co. Lincs. as his surname, was a "CONAN, son of ROBERT", who was a Justice of the local Assizes, because his name frequently appears in the period 1183 up until about 1220, and from about the year 1185 he is consistently being called 'CONAN de KIRKETON' (ref.: "The earliest Lincolnshire Assize Rolls: A.D. 1202 - 1209", Vol. 22 (1926), pgs. 21, 88, 188; and PRO #3ANC 2/1, MS of the Earl of Ancaster, f.10 vo, 42/3; f.15vo, 65/3; f.27, 115/2 & 118; f. 28, 118, 119 & 121). For example, in 1202:- Assize Roll No. 478, p. 21, # 139: "Cunanus de Kirketon (Kirton in Holland) - Summoniti ad eligendum 12 milites ad faciendum magnam assisam inter"
 (Conan de Kirketon & 3 others: "Send a reminder to the 12 eligible knights to facilitate the noble defense amongst")
 p. 88, #509: "... (three others) et Conanus de Kirketon [Kirton in Holland] 4 milites inde non uenerunt uel se essoniauerunt - et ideo attachientur."
 p. 188, # 1074: "Pro eod 4 m. per plegum Conani de Kirketon."
 By the year 1203 he is being specifically identified as "Sir Conan de Kirketon, a knight of the Grand assize":-

1203 - Curia Regis Roll 26, Easter Term, 4 John [pages 214-5]
 Lincolnshire.

"Linc'. - Jurata ad convincendum xij. per xxiiij. inter Henricum de Fleg et Abraham de Rie ponitur in respectum usque in xv. dies post festum sancti Michaelis pro defectu, quia CONANUS de KIRKETON' essoniavit se per Gillebertum Gillebertus de Renigwrth' essoniavit se Robertus de Fenne per Hugonem Robertus de Duniton' per Guram. Idem dies datus est recognitoribus qui venerunt. Hugo de Trikingham et Huygo de Bussey et Willelmus Luvet atachientur. Et vicecomes apponat loco Alexandri de Quappelad', qui obiit, alium et loco Hugonis de Bradeho alium et loco Simonis de Eboraco, qui amoti sunt. Et Radulfus filius Stephani unus convincendorum essoniatur per Suift Gerardus de Bicre per Conanum Alexander Neucomen per Gillebertum Rogerus Ruffus per Willelmum [B]enedictus de Wiberton' per Ricardum Alanus Ruffus per Hugonem Gaufridus de Beniton' per Robertum. Idem dies datus est aliis in banco. Adam de Tid Robertus Suetblod' Walterus de Flet Haldein Johannes de Rie Hugo de Badeho(1) Jacob de la Rode Milo de Wainfled Wido de Wainflet Hugo filius Ricardi Hugo Salvein Haraldus venerunt, Ricardus Bacun.(2)"

Translation:- "The jury for convicting, 12 out of 24, between Henry de Fleg & Abraham de Rie is postponed to 15 days after the feast of Michaelmas for default, because **Conan de Kirketon** excused himself by Gilbert, Gilbert de Renigwrth excused himself, Robert de Fenne by Hugh, Robert de Duniton by Guram. The same day is given for recognitors [i. e. those empannelled], who have come. Hugh de Trikingham and Hugh de Bussey and William Luvet are attached. And the sheriff pledges another in the place of Alexander de Quappelad, who has died, and another in the place of Hugh de Bradeho and in the place of Simon of York, who are removed. And Ralph son of Stephen, one of those for convicting, is excused by Suift, Gerard de Bicre by **Conan**, Alexander Neucomen by Gilbert, Roger Ruffus by William, Benedict de Wiberton by Richard, Alan Ruffus by Hugh, Geoffrey de Beniton by Robert. The same day is given for others in the bench. Adam de Tid, Robert Suetbold, Walter de Flet, Haldein, John de Rie, Hugh de Badeho, James de la Rode, Miles de Wainfled, Guy de Wainflet, Hugh son of Richard, Hugh Salvein, Harold, Richard Bacun have come." (In the index Conan is identified as: "Conan de Kirketon, Knight".) This is a case known as a "Grand Assize", when a jury of 12 knights was chosen by 4 knights (sometimes this was initially a selection of 24 knights, subsequently reduced to 12).

1207- **Curia Regis Roll 45, Michaelmas Term, 9 John**

[page 109], Lincolnshire.

"Linc'. - Dies datus est Roberto de Bicre petenti et Picot filio Erneui tenenti ad audiendum electionem xij. per quatuor milites de iij. acris terrs in Duvedic' in octabis sancti Yllarii, quia unus electorum, scilicet Hugo de Wichestoft, non venit etc. Atachietur. Idem dies datus est Alano per Johannem et CONANO de KIRKETON' per Gaufridum et Walramo de Rocheford', qui venit."

Translation:- "A day is given in the case of Robert de Bicre, demandant, and Picot son of Erneus, defendant (tenant), to be heard before 12 knights, chosen by the 4 knights, concerning 4 acres of land in Duvedic', in the octave of Hillary, since one of the chosen, namely Hugh de Wichestoft, has not come & c. He is attached. The same day is given for Alan by John and **Conan de Kirketon'** by Geoffrey, and Walram de Rocheford, who comes."

So, again, this is a case of a "Grand Assize", for which a jury of 12 knights was to be chosen by 4 knights, and herein Conan de Kirketon, is unambiguously identified as one of the four knights, as he is once again so identified in the index.

A. D. 1212 - from "Liber feodorum. The book of fees commonly called Testa de Nevill", Part 1 (1920), p. 194:- "Conanus de Kirket' tenet in Kirketon quartam partem jus militis de barunia de Crun" Translation:- "Conan de Kirketon held in Kirketon 1/4 of a knight's service of the Barony of Craon".

There is a mystery connected with Conan's death, which must have only occurred sometime before 1248, by which time he must have been a very old man indeed:- "The Calendar of Close Rolls", 32 Henry III, Vol. VI, p. 29, relates that in 1248, under the heading "De ponendo per ballium" (Released on bail) "a John de Herregut (a not uncommon name in the Low Countries) who had been a captive and detained in the King's Prison at Lincoln for the deaths of Conan de Kirketon, Ermegarde de Kirketon, Matilda (Maud) de Kirketon and Avicie (Avicia) de Kirketon, from whence he is released(?). Holding a writ [directed] to the Sheriff of Lincoln that he should be put on bail. By witness &c.". Possibly these deaths, which may have been accidental, could have occurred even several years before 1248. It seems likely that Ermegarde was Conan's wife, and that the other two were their daughters. If the man was released on bail, perhaps the charges were eventually dropped, but the writer has been unable to find any further mention of the case.

Note below: There are other names too, who MAY have been brothers or cousins of Conan's, or who may have simply lived in the same village, and also adopted the same locator as their surname:-

A WALTER de KIRKETON (as below), who must have been born circa 1150.

A WACE / WASCE de KIRKETON, son of WALTER de KIRKETON, with a wife:-

AGNES de KIRKETON, in 1202, & a son, JOCE de KIRKETON, all in or near the village of Kirketon in Haylaund / Hoyland / Holland, co. Lincolnshire.

A Sir WARIN de KIRKETON, a priest, who was the Rector of the parish church of Long Bennington, co. Lincs. in 1218 (Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 45) & was a Chaplain in 1229 and by 1230 was a Canon. He had probably died by January, 1237 (ref.: "Ecclesia Anglicanae, 1066-1300", Vol. 3, Paragraph 449, footnote 3).

A WILLIAM de KIRKETON in Lincolnshire in 1200 (ref.; PRO 3ANC 2/1) who may be the same man, a merchant, named as a witness in 1202 at Werfton ('Waterford'), co. Northumberland, from the Feet of Fines (ref.: "Hist. of Northumberland", vol. 9, p. 245) (but who CANNOT be Sir William(1) de Kirketon, Knight, (on the Chart), who was not born until about 1210).

Given that Sir Conan was involved in the administration of justice, it seems very likely indeed that two of his sons would possibly have been trained as lawyers, and that three of his sons would have also, like their father, been knighted.

GENERATION 2
(Chart colour line:- dark green)

The sons of Sir Conan de Kirketon, Knight, and his wife:-
Generation 2- #01; 01.



"Argent, a fesse, Gules"

Generation

2-#01; 01. Sir ROBERT(2) de KIRKETON, Knight, son of CONAN. Between the years 1220 - 1230, he seems to have assumed the coat-of-arms: "Argent, a fesse Gules" (ref.:- "The British Herald" (1850) Robson, Vol. II; "Ordinary of British Armorials" (1874) Papworth, Vol. II; "The General Armory" (1884) B. Burke, p. 570) [N.B. "At an early period cadency was marked by adding a single small charge to the blazon of a shield, OR by changing some secondary device or figure upon any accessory of a Shield of Arms, ..." (Charles Boutell (1899)), which would explain the coats-of-arms assumed by Sir Robert's younger brother, Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, knighted in c. 1240. (This will no doubt be controversial, but see below).

Robert(2) de Kirketon, born circa 1160 (ref.: P.R.O. No. C2/1, f.8, 23 (15 Sep., 1194) a witness; f.28vo, 122; f.29, 126; f.29vo, 128; f.31, 136).

A. D. 1212 - from "Liber feodorum. The book of fees commonly called Testa de Nevill", Part 1 (1920), p. 194:- "Robertus de Curcon (sic Chirchetun = Kirketon) tenet in Kirketon iijus partem militis de honore de Richemunt (sic)".

Translation:- "Robert(2) de Kirketon held in Kirketon three parts of a knight's service of the Honour of Richmond".

That Sir Robert(2) de Kirketon held land at Kirketon-in-Holland of the Honour of Richmond is very likely indeed, as well as having probably inherited from his father his father's A. D. 1212 holding from the Barony of Craon (which MAY have been incorporated into the Craon holding at Kirketon which had passed to the Huntingfields (?). See under Generation 2 that there exists solid evidence that his eldest son, Sir Alexander (Bozon) de Kirketon is positively identified as holding a property at Kirketon-in-Holland, see this writer's Study entitled "The Ruin at Kirketon" at Revision "L".

What this also means is that Sir Alexander de Kirketon's property, which later became known as "Orme Hall", did not, between the years 1212 and about 1275, yet form part of the "Manor of Kirketon", also held from the Honour of Richmond, which by 1275 had come into the possession of Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon.

A. D. 1217 - Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry III, Vol.1, p. 79, 5 May, 1217, safe conduct). By the year 1217 he had been knighted (milites)(ref.: CPR, 1Hen III, Vol. 1, p. 79) and was in the service of William de Huntingfield of Frampton, co. Lincs. (very close to Kirketon) & Huntingfield, co. Suffolk (b.c. 1165), son of Roger de Huntingfield (Lord of East Bradenham, co. Norfolk, and his probable second wife; Warden of the Cinque Ports; Sheriff of Norfolk & Suffolk 1210-12; & in 1215 one of the Magna Carta Sureties).

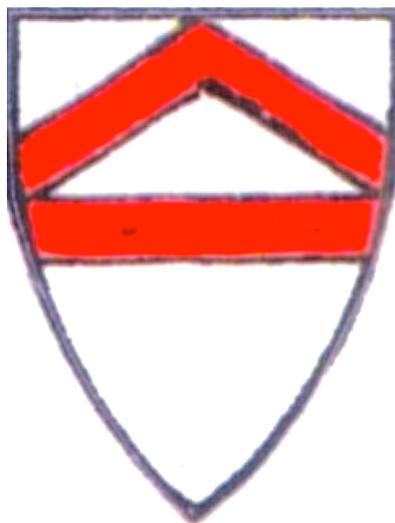
Sir Robert(2) married circa 1204, MARGERIA BOZON, third and youngest daughter of ALANUS BOZON, son of RADUS (Radulphus / Raph / Ralph) BOZON & his wife, LORETA (nee de ROPELEY) (who had originally come probably from Norfolk, and was very likely a younger brother, or even a son or a nephew of the ROGER BOZON who had acquired the Manor of Kirketon at Screveton, co. Notts. circa 1220, and was likely the same "Raph Bozon" who was the father of Sir John Bozon of Screveton, as mentioned above.)

Radus Bozon and his wife had purchased lands at Claxton (later re-named Long Clawson), co. Leics. (ref.: Plea Rolls of the County of Leicestershire, folio 16, Trinitatis, IV Henry III (c. 1220) & "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica" (1834), p. 147).

It is evident that these lands eventually reverted to the Bozon family at Screveton (ref.: "Lincolnshire Pedigrees" (1902) Maddison, p.167 "Bozon of Barrowby", also referring to Thoroton) and showing that as late as 1524 Sir John Bozon of Screveton's descendants still held properties in 'Long Clawton' (sic Long Clawson), co. Leics., which tends to confirm that these Bozons of Screveton were indeed descendants of Radus / Raph / Ralph Bozon).

Which probably also helps to explain how both Sir Robert(2) and his brother Gilbert(1) de Kirketon came to be in the Screveton / Sibthorpe, co Notts. area in the early thirteenth century.

 Generation 2-#02; 02.



"Argent, a fesse and a chevron in chief, Gules"

2- #02; 02. SIR GILBERT(1) de KIRKETON, Knight. Born: circa 1182; Knighted: circa 1240. The future "Domino Gilbert de Kirketon" appears at the so-called "Manor of Kirketon Hall, at Screveton", co. Notts., in 1207, in the person of "Gilbert the clerk", who is shown as "in the possession" of the parish church, evidently St. Wilfrid's (ref.: Thoroton / Throsby, 1790 ed., p. 245). Some have interpreted this to mean that he was a priest, but it is quite clear in this context, and from his future activities, and several sons, that he was in fact a lawyer. This is confirmed in "Extracts from The Pipe Rolls for the Counties of Nottinghamshire and Derby from the earliest times to the end of the reign of King Edward I " (1307) [See pgs. 165-6, Pipe No. 142, r. 12, 25 Edward I]. At the top of page 166 it is explained that "... a counsellor or LAWYER of the period would be described as a CLERK".

On 1 February, 1228 Gilbert de Kirketon was sent up to Appleby, co. Westmorland, "With regard to the lands and the inheritance of Robert de Veteri Ponte. The king made Hugo de Burgh custodian of the lands and castles which Robert de Veteri Ponte himself had inherited many years ago; and appoints him to be constable of Maverstang (modern Mallerstang, now in co. Cumbria) and Maverstang Castle (Mallerstang Castle, now called Pendragon Castle), to such extent as he is able, and request that William de Blockele and GILBERTO de KIRKETON do kindly undertake these tasks, without any delay, to deliver them to H. de Burgh, in whom we trust. Stated at the Court of Westminster on the first day of February, 1228. For the same purpose it is proposed that the Constables of the following castles:- Peverelthorp (near Nottingham), Appleby, Bruham (modern Brougham) & Burgh, which always belonged to Robert (de Burgh) himself, freely to be the same William and GILBERT. Who are also appointed constables of Boues (modern Bowes in co.

Durham); as it concerns the Castle of Boues (Bowes Castle), because previously Robert (de Veteri Ponte) was its Custodian, and now the king freely appoints

William and GILBERT to be its custodians, for as long as it shall please the king" (ref.: "Calendar of Patent Rolls", 12 Henry III, 1225-1232", pgs. 176 & 177; and: "Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III" (1902), p. 17). Here it needs explanation that Robert de Veteri Ponte had been appointed by King John as the Hereditary High Sheriff of the County of Westmorland, but he had recently died leaving an underage son and heir, John de Veteri Ponte, who, once he came of age, would inherit the post of High Sheriff. Gilbert(1) quickly arrived in Appleby, and by 1229 had been appointed as 'interim' High Sheriff of the county, likely with his third and youngest son, John(1) de Kirketon, who had evidently accompanied his father up to Appleby, likely serving as Gilbert(1)'s under-sheriff (ref.: co. Westmorland Shrievalty List). Several sources mention the above blazon:- a College of Arms MS Vincent 152, with Dethic additions, & a MS Gu L2 295, 4 & an Additional MS 45131 & Wriothsley's Fesses & Bars & in Prince Arthur's Book, c.1509; also "A Complete Body of Heraldry" Joseph Edmonson (1780); "The British Herald" (1830) Thomas Robson; and "The General Armory" by Burke, all identified as that of "Kirketon / Kirton of Westmorland", which was subsequently used by the successive inhabitants of the Manor of Kirketon Hall at Screveton, co. Notts., & by the Kirtons of Biddenham, co. Bedford., & of Reeth, in Swaledale, N.R. Yorks., who had come down from Westmorland, and in Southwark, Middlesex, and eventually London and Northamptonshire, & spreading to the west. It is evident that when Gilbert(1) de Kirketon moved up to Appleby, his two elder sons, Roger(2) and Robert(3) remained at the Manor of Kirketon Hall at Screveton, co. Notts. (ref.: Thoroton/Throsby, 1790 ed., p. 248). Thoroton has Roger(2) de Kirketon as the father of Robert(3), with a second son, Hugo(2), and with Robert(3) as the father of John(1), who he shows to have been in possession of the Manor of Kirketon Hall between the years 56 Henry III and 14 Edward I, i.e. between 1272 - 1286. However this timing seems to be quite impossible in the elapsed period between 1228 and 1271, so the writer believes that Roger(2), Robert(3) and John(1) were in fact all brothers, the successive sons of Gilbert(1). This theory is supported by a New Oblation in the Notts. and Derby Pipe Rolls, Pipe No. 115 (p. 149), which shows in 55 Henry III (1271) a John(1) de Kirketon.

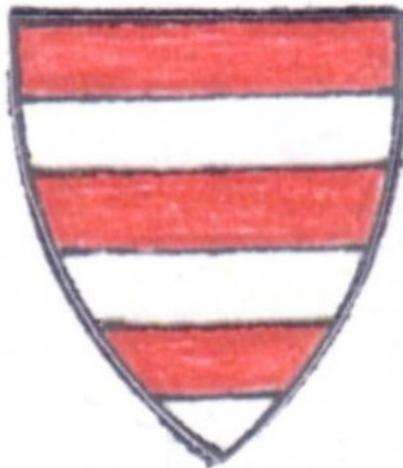
It is clear that Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, Knight, began his second term as interim High Sheriff of co. Westmorland beginning at Michaelmas, 1241 (ref.: "Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society, Vol. 12 (1912) pgs. 315/6, Art. XXVI by Rev. F. W. Ragg, MA, FRHS), but that by circa 1243 Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, Kt. had left this post, and is very likely indeed to be the Gilbert de Kirketon who is reported as being attested as the Steward of St. Mary's Abbey at York on 11 May, 1246 (ref.: "Yorkshire Arch. & Hist. Society, Record Series, Vol. CLXIII, p. 889, quoting:- "St. Mary A1, f. 213r"). It would appear that by now he was likely to have been a widower, with his eldest son, Roger(2), long established in residence at Kirketon Hall in Screveton, co. Notts.. He had been up in Appleby for some 18 years, but was evidently still sufficiently active to become steward to the Abbey. Possibly he took holy orders and became a monk, and lived out his days at the Abbey.

Subsequently Roger(2)'s son Hugo(2) having predeceased his father, Roger(2) was succeeded at the Manor by his brother, Robert(3), who, also died s. p. in circa 1270,

and was succeeded by his younger brother, John(1), who in turn held the Manor until circa 1288, when John(1) died and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Robert(7).

It is quite evident that while Thoroton had found quite good records about the Manor of Kirketon Hall itself, he was evidently completely unaware of the activities of the members of the de Kirketon family up in Westmorland, which, as is shown in the chart, were still ongoing, even after John(1) had died down in Screveton. (See: <<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64715&strquery=Kirketon%20swaledale>> for additional references to Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon).

 Generation 2- #02; 03 The probable third son of Sir Conan de Kirketon & his wife:-



Sir Ranulph

[? - There is no contemporary evidence that he bore these arms. ?]

2-#02; 03. SIR RANULF / RANN / RALPH (1) de KIRKETON / KYRKETON, Knight.

Sir Ranulf and his wife:- RAYNE (ref.: ".. Domino Ranulfo de Kyrketona, Galfrido (filius) eius .." "Rufford Charters", Vol.2, p. 303 Charter No. 607 & " .. of the heirs of Randulfo and Rayne de Kirton .." (ibid, p. 291, Charter 577).

Born:- circa 1163, probably at Kirketon-in-Haylaund, co. Lincs..

Possible Coat-of-arms (?):- "Barry of six, Gules and Argent"

(source: Illustration is of the blazon of his second son and only heir, Sir William(1) de Kirketon, Knight, which shows this same blazon. It is very likely that, as younger sons, Sir Ralph(1) & his likely brother, Baldwin de Kirketon, had migrated as young men up to northern Nottinghamshire to the area then known, from the Domesday Book, as Schidrintune / Schitrintone / Schidrinctune / SchidRICTune, which has been interpreted by the English Place Name Society as meaning:- 'estate on a sewer or dung stream' ('skitter pool', for example, meant 'cess pool'); which may well help to explain how the arrival of the migrants resulted in the renaming of the area, to get rid of its unattractive description, and replace it with the name of its new tenants. It is quite clear from Dr. Holdsworth's transcriptions that the place first began to be called

"Kyrketona" prior to 1186, which, by 1196 had become "Kirketon", and had finally settled into being called "Kirton" quite consistently after 1233.

It seems very likely that Sir Ralph's recorded wife, Rayne, was his second wife, as it seems that there must have been a spread of close to twenty-five years between the birth of Sir Ralph(1) de Kirketon's 1st. son, Galfride / Galfrido / Gaufrido / Geoffrey(1), who was an adult by 1202, and the birth of his second son, the future Sir William(1), who we know for certain died in 1275, and had therefore likely been born circa 1210, so that Rayne was the mother of just his last two sons, William(1) & Robert(4). It is very likely indeed that this Sir Ralph(1) is one and the same man as the recorded CRUSADER: RALPH de KYRKETON, who served in the army of King Richard I, 'Coeur de Lion' of England (reigned 1189 - 1199) during the Third Crusade, between the years 1187-1192 (ref.: "The Crusaders...." by Thomas Keightley, Vol. II, (1834), page 275; and:- "The Jerusalem Delivered of Torquato Tasso" J. H. Wiffen (1868), p. 59 through p. 61), showing:-

"A List of Such of The English Nobility and Gentry as Went on the Crusades". Since Sir Ralph's eldest son, Galfrido / Geoffrey(1) is first identified as a witness in 1202, when he must have been of age, he must have been born no later than 1186, shortly before his father left for the Holy Land, by which time Sir Ralph(1) must have already been living in north Notts.. It is probable that Sir Ralph had returned from the Holy Land by 1197, when we find in the Notts. and Derby Pipe Rolls, Pipe No. 42, a New Oblation, 8 Richard I (1197): "RANN de KIRKETON" (ref.: "Extracts from the Pipe Rolls of the Counties of Notts. & Derby", p. 54).

After Sir Ralph(1)'s return he then probably married Rayne, and had two more sons, as mentioned above.. There are many references to Sir Ralph in the "Rufford Charters", evidently AFTER he had returned, usually as a witness, as follows:- "Rufford Charters", Volumes 1 - 4 (1972 - 1981) Thoroton Society Record Series: Vols. XXIX, XXX, XXXII & XXXIV. by C. J. Holdsworth. Volume 2, Charter Nos.:- 575(c. 1190 - c. 1226) p. 291; "Ranulfo de Kirketon', Galfrido filio eius", "Baldewno de Kirketo' "

577(c. 1226 - c. 1250) p. 291; "the homage & service of the heirs of Randulf and Raine (de) Kirton"

599(late 12th. cent....) p. 300; "with his sons William(1) & Robert(4)" **

605(c. 1226 - c. 1247) p. 302; "Randulfo de Kyrketon', Johele de Kyrketon' "

607(c. 1200 - c. 1221) p. 303; "Domino Ranulfo de Kyrketon, with his first born son, Geoffrey(1).

611(c. 1190 - c. 1236) p. 304; with his first born son Geoffrey(1).

615(c. 1250 - c. 1300) p. 306; with his probable nephew(?), Joel de Kirketon.

617(1203 - 1221) p. 307; closely dated when Sir Ralph(1) & son, Geoffrey(1) were active.

646(1226 - 1245) p. 318; "Rannulfo de Kyrketon' "

649(1235 - 1250) p. 320; "Ranulfo de Kyrketon' "

Volume 3, Charter Nos.:-

829(late 12th. cent.) p. 442; Ranulfo de Kirketon

831(late 12th. cent.) p. 443; Rand' de Kirketon'

836(c. 1190 - c. 1222) p. 445; Ranulfo de Kirket' '

839(c. 1200 - c. 1220) p. 447; Ranulfo de Kirket' '
 918(c. 1200 - c. 1205) p. 493; Ranulfo de Kirket' '
 938(early - mid 13th.) p. 503; Ranulfo de Kirket' '
 971(c. 1200 - c. 1203) p. 524; Rannulfo de Kirket" et Gaufrido filio eius (Geoffrey(1))
 972(c. 1200 - c. 1203) p. 525; Ranulfo de Kyrket' '
 994(c. 1200 - c. 1203) p. 548; Ranulfo de Kirket' '
 996(c.1210 - c. 1250) p. 549; Ranulfo de Kirketon'
 997(c. 1210 - c. 1250) p. 550; Ranulfo de Kyrketon'
 999(c. 1210 - c. 1260) p. 550; Ranulfo de Kirketon'

We can see that Sir Ralph was a popular witness, probably living fairly close by to the abbey.

(** The writer is suspicious of the date estimate "late 12th. century" on Charter No. 599. Sir William for certain died in 1275, if he was born circa 1210, he would not have been of age to be a witness probably until at least 1231.)

Reviewing all the date estimates above makes it likely that the future Sir Ralph(1) de Kirketon, Knight, had arrived in Kirtona / Kirton initially before 1185, and after the Crusade had returned there, and died there by circa 1247.

It seems probable that Sir Ralph(1) and his brother Baldwin held no land by service, and were simply tenants of rented land.

 Generation 2- #01; 04. BALDWIN / BALDEWNO de KIRKETON / KYRKETON, Conan de Kirketon's probable fourth son, probably migrated up to north Nottinghamshire, on the edge of Sherwood forest, to the place then known as 'Schidrintune', which soon became known as "Kirketona", and is now known as Kirton, Notts., where he probably became a tenant farmer with his brother, the future Sir Ralph(1) de Kirketon, Knight, probably by 1185.

He was certainly still alive between the years 1190 - 1226, when he was a witness to a charter with his probable brother, Sir Ralph(1), and his probable nephew, Geoffrey(1) (reference:- "Rufford Charters", Holdsworth (1974), Vol. 2, p. 291, Charter No. 575).

Baldwin may have been the father of Joel de Kirketon, who has frequent mentions after 1225, and who is shown as living in the same 'villa' or village as his likely uncle, Sir Ralph(1) de Kirketon, between circa 1236 and circa 1258 (sic. 1250?) (ibid. p. 259, Charter No. 497), in which both are reported as witnesses.

However there is no specific identification of their relationship, and there are no further mentions of Baldwin.

GENERATION 3 :- (colour line:- pink)

Generation 3- #01; 01:- The children of SIR ROBERT(2) de KIRKETON, Knight, & his wife, MARGERIA (nee BOZON):-



Top: Sir ALEXANDER (BOZON) de KIRKETON / KYRKETON, Knight, His coats-of-arms from his year of birth until his father's year of death, compared to the surviving stone coat-of-arms, circa 1475, retrieved from the entrance archway of Sir Alexander's circa 1275 "Court at Kirketon", probably inherited from his father, i. e. the original, fortified, stone-built manor house which stood south-west of the Willington Road between modern Kirton-in-Holland and the village of Kirton End, co. Lincs., which was subsequently, eventually renamed as 'Orme Hall', & was later completely dismantled in 1818.



Sir Alexander
1255-1279



**Sir Alexander
1279 - 1285**

The coat-of-arms as displayed on one of the corbels of the outer archway of the Orme Hall drive entrance archway.

Generation 3- #01; 01 - SIR ALEXANDER (BOZON) de KIRKETON, Knight. - [Here it should be explained and made clear that NEVER during his lifetime, in contemporary records, was the "Bozon" included as part of his stated name; the ONLY time that '(Bozon)' was mentioned was long after his death, during the attempts to settle the final distribution of the inheritance of the Manor of Sibethorpe, co. Notts. (ref.: CPR, Edward III, Vol. VII, p. 327 in the year 1347 (section begins on p.324) & CPR, Edward III, Vol. VIII, beginning on p.53 in the year 1348)]

Born: circa 1205 [this being based on our reference to him (following), which occurs in the year 1245-6 in the IPM of Robert St. George (ref.: "Abstracts of the Inquisitions Post Mortem", Vol. II, 1242 - 1321, (1914), p. 97), in which Sir Ralph(3) de Kirketon, son of Sir Alexander, was a juror, certainly indicating that Sir Ralph(3) was by then an adult, and already of age].

Alexander de Kirketon had most probably married his first wife by circa 1223,

DIONISIA de ST. PAUL, daughter & heir of Ralph de Sancto Paulo (St. Paul), who had been seized of the Manor of Sibthorpe, co. Notts. in the time of King Richard I (1189-99), and that from him the right had descended to Dionisia, his daughter & heir, who married Alexander de Kirketon in Hoyland, Knight (Calendar of Patent Rolls, 22 Edward III, pt. 1, Vol. VIII, p. 53). It can hardly be just coincidence that Alexander met and married a woman who lived just two miles away from his uncle, later Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, Knight, at nearby Screveton, co. Notts., however it is apparent from some of the following records that it is extremely likely that he was initially trained as a lawyer, and spent a considerable amount of time in the area of Rufford Abbey in the north of Co. Notts., close to the area which by circa 1190 was being called "Kyrketona / Kirketon", which would eventually evolve into modern Kirton, co. Notts.. He makes his first appearance as a witness, c. 1226, in Charter No. 611(p. 304). Here he is frequently identified as a "clerico", or 'clerk' in English, and it is here important to identify again, as already mentioned above for Sir Gilbert, that, at that time in the counties of Notts. and Derby, the term 'clerico', or clerk, described a councillor or lawyer, and indeed both he and often his eldest son, Ralph(3) (the future Sir Ralph), signed their names as witnesses to a great many of the charters mentioned in "Rufford Charters" by Dr. C. J. Holdsworth, Vols. 1-4 (1972 - 1981), for example in Vol. 2, Charters No. 466 (1230); 547; 558; 576; 588; 590; 592 and 598. In Charter No. 556, (p. 283), we see a reference to an "Osbert de Kirketon / Kirton" (c. 1225 - c. 1250), son of "Alexander of (sic. de) Kirton" being in possession of some land at Kirton, "below the Short Wood". Osbert was probably Alexander's second son, and since he would have received no inheritance at Sibthorpe, perhaps Alexander had arranged for him to obtain land at Kirton, co. Notts., nearby to his de Kirketon cousins. There is absolutely no other surviving record of Osbert, but it is to be noted that before the year 1250, in Charter No. 608 (p. 303), Sir Alexander himself made a grant, for the sake of God and the salvation of his soul, to god and St. Mary and the monks of Rufford of a certain meadow in Kirton, containing five perches in length up to 'Fulbec', no doubt a stream. Perhaps this was the land formerly held by his son, Osbert, who had perhaps died by 1250?

That Alexander, and his son Ralph, from Sibthorpe ARE the same two men in Kirketona / Kirton, is confirmed by the fact that both served as witnesses on a Charter No. 759 (pgs. 409 - 410) with that Roberto de Sancto Georgio between the years 1222 - 1234, for whom father and son would subsequently both serve as jurors at Robert's IPM several years later in 1245-6, as already mentioned above. The writer believes that Sir Alexander de Kirketon, Knight, had at least five sons, Sir Ralph(3), Osbert, Nicholas(1), William(2), and Hugo / Hugh(1), probably all with his first wife; he likely had no children with his second wife.

In the end we know that Sir Ralph(3), the first son and heir died, s. p., sometime after 1303, by which time it appears that his younger full brothers, Osbert, Nicholas(1) and William(2) had all already died, so that Sir Ralph(3) was finally succeeded by his brother, Hugo / Hugh(1), who thus inherited the Manor of Sibthorpe (ref.: CPR, 21 Edward III, Vol. VII, p. 327 & 22 Edward III, Vol. VIII, p.53), Hugo / Hugh(1) clearly inheriting in precedence over his sister, Isabel.

Sir Alexander had long held the manor of Sibthorpe, co. Notts., acquired by his first

marriage, but he had undoubtedly been born and spent his youth at Kirketon-in-Holland, co. Lincs., and probably by the early 1240s had no doubt inherited his grandfather's and father's holdings at Kirketon, as we have already seen above, Sir Alexander's grandfather had held 1/4 of a knight's service at Kirketon-in-Hoylaund from the Barony of Craon / Crun in the year 1212, and his father, Sir Robert(2) had also held 3/4 of a knight's service at Kirketon-in-Hoylaund and in Frampton, from the Honour of Richmond, so Sir Alexander had evidently moved back to Kirketon after his first wife's death, and his remarriage, to occupy his "court" there.

We know that his first wife, Dionisia, had died at some point in time, certainly prior to the year 1277, and that Sir Alexander had soon after re-married.

As early as 1240-1 the King had sued Lambert de Multon / Muleton (d. 1246-7), son of Sir Thomas de Mutton (the judge), for the advowson of the churches of Skirbeck & Kirketon, claimed as an escheat of the Honour of Richmond.

Lambert produced a grant of the manors in fee by Conan, Duke of Brittany & Earl of Richmond, so that the King withdrew his suit (ref.: "Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls", P.R.O., p. 489).

Later, on 12 Nov., 1274 there was a "Writ to Richard, Bishop of Lincoln, in the matter of the prior of St. John of Jerusalem against Thomas(I) Multon of Egremont, son of Lambert de Moltone (sic Multon) for 3/4 of the presentation to the church of Kirketon in Holland." (ref.: "Red Book of the Exchequer", Part I, p. cxxi, #203).

On 27 April, 1275 Sir Alexander de Kirketon, at that time sheriff of Yorkshire, was appointed by the king "during pleasure", to the custody of the hospital of St. Leonard "fallen into debt". On the same day Kirketon was also appointed to the the custody of Newburgh Priory, also in debt (Coxwold, North Yorkshire)(ref.: "The Cartulary of St. Leonard's Hospital, York", Yorkshire Arch. & Hist. Society, Record Series, Vol. CLXIII, p. 937).

It is evident that by about 1275 it was Sir Alexander de Kirketon himself who held this 3/4 of the advowson of the church of Kirketon-in-Holland, as shown by his deed (ref.: "The Cartulary of Buckland Priory", Somerset Record Society, Vol. XXV, Weaver (1909), page 116)) written in about that year, by which he granted it to the Prior of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in exchange for being granted his chapel, "situated at my court of Kyrketon" (ibid.).

As we shall see later, at this same time his first cousin, Sir William(1) de Kirketon, Kt., had also obtained possession of several properties in Hoylaund, including 1/3rd. of a knight's service in Kirketon, which he held in chief of Warin Engayn. He also held of Sir Roger de Huntingfield 1/4 of a knight's service (ref.: "Book of Fees, Lincolnshire", P1004, Vol. II, pps. 412 - 479); and in addition held 4 parts of a knight's service in Kirketon from Petronilla de Craon (ref.: "Book of Fees, Lincolnshire", P1090, Vol. II). Most of which were also part of the Duke of Brittany's "Honour of Richmond", the capital of which was based at Richmond, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which was one of the largest lordships created by William the Conqueror, who granted it to his cousin, Alan the Red, brother of the Duke of Brittany. It comprised some 440 manors throughout England (ref.: "Richmondshire" Wikipedia, pgs. 1 & 2).

As shown above, Sir Alexander, as his father's eldest son and heir, had inherited his father's coat-of-arms:- "Argent, a fesse Gules" after his father's death in c. 1230.

Soon after 1242 Alexander de Kirketon was appointed as the inquisitor of the Inquisition Post Mortem of the wealthy William d' Albyniaco / Albini / Aubenay, Lord of Belvoir, co. Leics., who had died prior to 12 Dec., 1242 (CPR, 27 Henry III, p. 351), but whose daughter and heiress, Lady Isabella / Isabel, who was a ward of the king after her father's death, but who was evidently already the wife of Robert de Ros, eldest son and heir of Sir William de Ros of Helmsley, co. Yorks. (ref.: "Abstracts of the Inquisitions Post Mortem", Vol. II, 1242 - 1321 (1914) p. 106).

To hold such an appointment, to settle and resolve what was without doubt a very valuable estate, must indicate that Alexander was indeed already probably a lawyer (See also "Untitled English Nobility", page 120, fmg website, "Robert de Ros, died 17 May, 1285, buried at Kirkham" and see footnotes 2659 & 2660).

His first wife, Dionisia, having died, Sir Alexander remarried a wife recorded variously as HUGELINA / HUELINA (ref.: "Calendar of the Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews", P.R.O. (1929), Vol. 3, p. 95) "... Alexander de Kirketon' and Hugelina his wife, ...".

In 1248 we see: "Sir Alexander de Kirketon, "Persona de Kirketon in Holland tipe (sic) Martin de Littlebureadam." (Sir Martin de Littlebury, Chief Justice of England, (died 1274))(Smith MSS, Soc. of Genealogists, Vol. 36, p. 47). (In the late 1240s Martin served as an occasional Assize Judge (Wikipedia)).

Sometime prior to May, 1261 it is apparent that Robert de Ros, who had by now acquired Belvoir Castle in right of his wife, and had already begun to convert it into a stone fortress, and in the company of his friend, Sir Alexander de Kirketon, Knight, attended, and Robert probably entered into, a jousting tournament at Pontefract Castle, West Yorkshire, in direct violation of an order by King Henry III. This resulted in a declaration (ref.: "Calendar of Close Rolls", 45 Henry III, 1261, p. 477):-

"The king has pardoned Robert de Ros of Belvoir, and Alexander de Kirketon, his knight, in that they violated the king's injunction against jousting tournaments, and he has now remitted the indignation that he had conceived against them at that time. And the Sheriff of Lincoln is ordered that if he has already begun to seize the lands of the said Robert and Alexander into the king's hand, following his previous order, that he should now restore them without delay, without prejudice or injury to those men for the aforesaid occasion. Attested by the king at St. Paul's, London, 17 May, (1261)" [By 1261 it seems that Robert, who by then was aged about 26, was the only one likely to have been jousting, and that Sir Alexander, who by then must have been aged in his early 50s, was likely to have been merely a spectator].

On 11 June, 1264 Sir Alexander de Kirketon, Kt., and another, were appointed joint Wardens of the Boston, co. Lincs., Fair, "so that they answer to the issues of the Exchequer, with mandate to all merchants and others, coming there, to be intendant upon Sir Alexander and his co-warden" (ref.: CPR, Henry III, Vol. V, page 322). So it is certain he was indeed now residing nearby, no doubt at "his Court at Kirketon", i. e. the fortified manor house of the Manor of Kirketon in Holland. Here it should be noted that the Port of Boston, with its access through the Wash to the North Sea, as a part of the Hanseatic League, was an extremely important export outlet for English wool to customers on the Continent.

However during that same summer Sir Robert de Ros, now knighted, & having also

inherited Helmsley from his father, joined the barons' rebellion against the king, and took an active part in the Battle of Lewes.

In the following August of 1265 Sir Alexander, perhaps rashly, accompanied his friend Sir Robert de Ros, Knight, to the Battle of Evesham, where Prince Edward defeated and killed Simon de Montfort, thus defeating the rebels, so that while Sir Alexander was away from Sibthorpe at Michaelmas, 29 Sept., 1265, his lands there were seized in the king's name (ref.: "Knights of Edward I", Charles Moor (1929)). However these lands were very soon returned to him in October of the same year, as a result of an inquisition (ref.: "Calendar of Inquisitions, Misc. I - 1219-1307," p. 851, Hundred of Newarke, Nottingham, Tuesday after the feast of St. Denis, 49 Henry III. 13 October, 1265: "The lands & c. of Sir Alexander de Kirketon in Scribbe (sic. Sibthorpe) were seized by Sir Roger de Waus because he was in the company of Sir Robert de Ros. Sir Roger received no rents and restored seisin eight days before the Exaltation of the Cross"), so Sir Alexander had evidently been quickly forgiven, as had Sir Robert de Ros also.

In July, 1268 we see a "Charter of Robert de Ros, lord of Belver (sic. Belvoir), Testibus (witnessed by) Domino Alexandro de Kirketon; domino Radulfo, filius est" (Sir Alexander de Kirketon and his son, Sir Ralph de Kirketon) (ref.: "Manuscripts of of His Grace the Duke of Rutland", Vol. 4, p. 9).

In about 1272 Sir Alexander de Kirketon made a deed concerning the Knights of the Order of St. John of the Hospital of Jerusalem. Previously, between the years 1235 -1246, three quarters of the advowson of the church of Kirketon-in-Holland had been granted by the crown to one Thierry (Terricus) de Nuesa, who was Grand Prior of England to the Order of St. John of the Hospital of Jerusalem (a military order more commonly known as "the Knights Hospitaller", or simply as "the Hospitallers"), while the remaining one quarter of the advowson of the church had remained in the hands of a member of the de Kirketon family of Kirketon-in-Holland, most probably with that individual who at the time held the Manor of Kirketon there; at that time this most likely would have been Sir William(1) de Kirketon, Knight, Sir Alexander's first cousin. The deed of Sir Alexander de Kyrketon, Knight, reads as follows:- "Know that whereas R. de Vere, humble prior of the house of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England, (N.B. Roger de Vere was Grand Prior of the Knights of the Order from 1272 - 1275, ref.: MS. Cott. Nero E. vi, f. 467b, Hugo, p. 216) with the unanimous consent of the bretheren, willing to exercise no small humility in me, granted by their grace my chapel situated at my court of Kyrketon, wherein I might cause divine service to be celebrated for ever (in qua divina meo (sic) perpetuo facerem celebrare); and I wishing to provide for the indemnification of the mother church with regard to emergencies arising by reason of the said chapel, bind myself, by this instrument, to keep her indemnified from all subtraction and diminution" (ref.: "Cartulary of Buckland Priory in the County of Somerset", F. W. Weaver (1909), Somerset Record Society, Vol. XXV, No.199, p. 116). (Many years later, in 1360, we will see the remaining 1/4 of this advowson, which until then had remained with members of the de Kirketon family, finally also being passed to the Hospitallers).

Probably it was at about this time, between 1268 and 1274, that it became apparent that Sir Alexander's very simple coat-of-arms, "Argent, a fess, Gules" had already

been duplicated by other armigers around the country, so the heralds may have suggested that he find an alternate. It would seem likely that the new blazon chosen was a direct simulation of that of Robert de Ros, with a simple change of the field from Gules to Azure, with the acquiescence and encouragement of his very old friend Robert de Ros of Belvoir, who bore the same device, but on a field of Gules.



Sir Alexander (Bozon) de Kirketon's final :- "Azure, three water-bougets, Argent". It is thus very likely indeed that it was Sir Alexander de Kirketon who began the building of his moated and walled "Court at Kirketon" stone manor house in about the year 1255, where he probably lived out his days, leaving his eldest son, Sir Ralph(3), to retain the Sibthorpe, co. Notts. property. It is quite certain that by 1275, while Sir Alexander was still alive, his son Sir Ralph(3) de Kirketon was then using a coat-of-arms: "Azure, three water bougets, Argent, with a label of three points", the finish of the label is not recorded, but was probably "Gules" (?), the typical difference of a first born son and heir, and that he was also sealed with this coat-of-arms in both 1275 and 1279 (ref.: Ellis P1632; Birch 11093; "Additions to the Collins Roll, c.1285" and Brault "The Rolls of Arms of Edward I").



Sir Ralph(3) de Kirketon's seal, circa 1275, while Sir Alexander was still living, clearly showing the label of three points (Courtesy: British Museum).

This fully explains the coats-of-arms as described by Colonel Moore (See the writer's study:- "The Ruin at Kirton ... ") the two most important of which were those on either side of the entranceway arch, externally, on the corbels, i. e. on the projections of stone jutting out from the wall on either side of the archway, which guarded the beginning of the drive up to the main walled manor house.

That on the sinister (i. e. on the left hand side of the entrance archway when facing it) which Moore assumed was that of the male inhabitant of the building, being:- "Three water-bougets". Which he had initially assumed belonged to a "Ros", but clearly must have been the arms of Sir Alexander himself, no doubt duplicating arms which were already displayed on the main manor house itself.

While the coat on the dexter side (i. e. on the on the right hand side of the entrance, when one was facing it), must have been that of his 2nd. wife, which consisted of:-

A quartered shield displaying:-

In the 1st. & 4th. quarters:- "A bend over a chief ",

& in the 2nd. & 3rd. quarters:- "Checky, a fesse ermine",

which Moore identified as likely being the quartered coat-of-arms of the wife of the above male inhabitant, who he had identified as being a member of the Cromwell cum Tateshale / Tattershall family (which this writer believes is likely incorrect).

10 Oct., 1273. Alexander de Kirketon of co. Lincs., was one of several individuals who made a pledge to ensure that a debt owed by a Richard de la Vache to Isabella d' Albinaco / Aubenay, Countess of Arundel, was paid in full (Cal. of Close Rolls, Edward I, Vol. I, p. 56).

On 18 Oct., 1274 Sir Alexander was appointed as High Sheriff of the County of Yorkshire, and Constable of York Castle; in those days before Lord Lieutenants, the king's main representative in the county (Calendar of Fine Rolls, Vol. I, 2 Edward I, (1274) p. 31). During that year his presence is mentioned in the Wapentake of Bludford (Yorks. North Riding), and the Wapentake of Pykering (Yorks. East Riding) (Smith MSS, Soc. of Genealogists, London, Vol. 36, p. 45).

27 Apr., 1275. He was appointed during pleasure to the custody of the Hospital of St. Leonard, York, which had fallen into debt, & also of Newborough Priory, co. Northumberland (ref.: Cal. of Patent Rolls, Ed. I, Vol. I, p. 85) and received several other commissions in this area at that time:-

"On 27 April 1275 Alexander de Kirketon, at that time sheriff of Yorkshire, was appointed by the king, 'during pleasure', to the custody of the hospital of St Leonard 'fallen into debt'".

On the same day Alexander de Kirketon was also appointed to the custody of Newburgh Priory, also in debt.

On 20 November 1276 Thomas de Normanville, king's steward, was appointed to the custody of the master and brethren of the hospital, again because of debt (Cal. of Patent Rolls 1272-1281, pp. 85, 171)(ref.: "The Cartulary of St Leonard's Hospital, York", Rawlinson Volume, (2015), edited by David X. Carpenter, The Yorkshire Archaeological

Society, Record Series, Volume CLXIII for the years 2014-2015, published by The Boydell Press, page 937, under the heading: 'The Masters of the Hospital', 'Thomas of Geddington (1263/1265 to 1275/1276). It states:- "It was during Thomas of Geddington's rule that the hospital's indebtedness is first mentioned.)

On 13 July, 1276 Appointed to the custody during pleasure of the Abbey of Rievaulx to apply the issues to the payment of its debts (Cal. of Pat. Rolls, Ed. I, Vol. I, p. 152).

In 1277 Sir Alexander de Kirketon, Knight, and Roger de Beton were sent to Scotland by King Edward I, instructed to carry a letter to Alexander, King of Scots, for which purpose they arrived on the Sunday in the Octave of the Holy Trinity; which letter the king received from them at Roxburgh on the Monday following (ref.: Smith MSS, Soc. of Gen., London, Vol. 36, p. 5).

25 Oct., 1278. His term as High Sheriff of York expired, but by 5 Jan., 1279 he had been given a new commission of oyer and terminer with two others regarding "the clippers of coin" (i.e. those who debased the coinage) in the counties of Yorks., Northumberland, Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Notts., Derby, Lincs., Northamptonshire, Rutland, Warwick, & Leicestershire; a very wide ranging commission indeed (ref.: Cal. of Patent Rolls, Ed. I, Vol. I, p. 338).

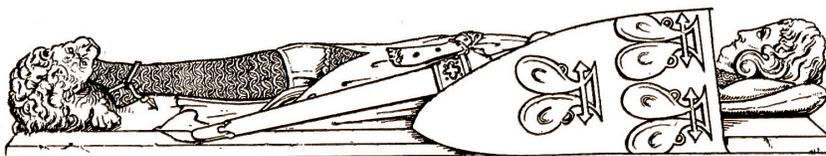
Even though no longer High Sheriff he evidently continued to be a Commissioner of Justice especially in the counties of Yorkshire and Northumberland until mid-1283, just two years before his death.

On 28 Jan., 1284 he was one of the justices appointed for the custody of the Jews, and one of the receivers of the goods of condemned Jews (Cal. of Close Rolls, Edward I, Vol. 2, p. 356).

His friend, Lord Robert de Ros, 1st. Baron of Helmsley & Belvoir, died on 17 May, 1285; just shortly before he died he wrote a will by which Sir Alexander de Kirketon & his heirs were enfeoffed on 4 June, 1285 with most of Lord Robert's rents from his holdings at Melton, co. Lincs. (ref.: Cal. of Inq Post Mortem, Vol. II, pgs. 343-4).

In c. 1285 there is a record of the Kirketon-in-Hoylaund holdings of Sir Alexander, as recorded in "The History & Antiquities of Croyland Abbey, in the county of Lincoln" (1783), section No. IXXXIII, p. 57, taken from the Abbey's Register, Folios: 8a & b, 9a, 57 & 58, abbreviated as follows:- "Alexr. de Kirketon t' i car' fre & i bov' & di bov' de eod' hon' & tenentes com' Richmd t' in fokag' xv car' & vi bov' & di."

However, later that same year Sir Alexander himself also died, probably in London, and was interred at Gray Friars' Church, London, with a memorial stone between the choir and the alter, which was still intact in 1598 when John Stow wrote his "Survey of London" (see p. 120).



MONUMENTAL EFFIGY OF ROBERT ROOS, BROUGHT TO THE TEMPLE CHURCH FROM YORK, 1682.

From Richardson.

Above: The effigy of Sir Alexander's friend, Lord Robert de Ros / Roos, 1st. Baron de Ros of Helmsley and Belvoir; reproduced from "Some Feudal Coats of Arms" by Joseph Foster (1901), Crecy Books, (1984), p. 210. Note that on p. 211, Foster has the coat-of-arms of Lord Robert de Ros incorrectly described, which should read as:- "Gules, three water bougets, Argent".

The above drawing shows the contemporary detail of the water bougets perfectly.

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 Generation 3- #01; 02.. PETER(1) (BOZON) de KIRKETON

From 1275, until his death before 1300

Arms:- As far as is known he never became an armiger.

Born circa 1210, almost certainly a second son of Sir Robert(2) de Kirketon, Knight. Prior to 1262 / 3 he married ELIZABETH de WOODTHORPE, born circa 1247; youngest daughter & co-heir of her father, Sir WILLIAM de WOODTHORPE, Knight (Blazon:- Quarterly Ermine and chequy, Or and Gules); ELIZABETH was thus a great-great-granddaughter of ALAIN de CRAON of co. Lincs., and inherited, as her share of her father's estates, the MANOR of AISTHORPE, co. Lincs., held by 1/ 2 of a knight's fee (less 1/ 60th. part), which she brought to her marriage.

In June, 1272 it was PETER(1) who presented a priest to be rector of Aisthorpe, and again in 1285 (ref.: "History of Aisthorpe", Foster (1927), Chap. V, p. 43).

He and his wife had three sons and a daughter, but he had died before 1300, when Elizabeth was reported as a widow (ref.: "The Visitation of Lincs., 1562-4; "Notes & Queries", 6th. Series, Vol. VIII, (4 Aug., 1883), p. 99, etc.). In 1300 Elizabeth herself presented a new rector. In 1303 she was again reported holding the manor in an inquest of knight's fees (ref.: "Inquest of Assessments Relating to Feudal Aids, Vol. III, London (1904) p. 131). She again presented a new vicar in 1310; and was still alive in 1327 - 8, known as the "Lady of Aisthorpe", & was still paying to the subsidy of 1/ 20th. granted to the king, but she had evidently died by 1333, in which year the subsidy was paid by her heir, Ralph(4) (Bozon) de Kirketon (ibid, pgs. 43 & 44).

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 Generation 3- #01; 03. Sir RALPH(2) de KIRKETON, Knight.

Third son of Sir Robert(2), he was probably born in Leicestershire in circa 1215, and probably from about 1263, after Baron JOHN de VESEY / VESCI inherited ALNWICK CASTLE from his father, Sir Ralph(2) became a knight in Baron John's household at Alnwick until at least 1280, and possibly until Baron John's death in 1288 / 9 (ref.: "Knights of Edward I", C. Moor, p. 290; and "The Close Rolls of the Reign of Edward I", Vol. 2, p.19).

He may also be the same Ralph who in 1283 was granted 1/4 of the Manor of Finedon, co. Northamptonshire, which he held by 1/4 of a knight's fee; however he had probably died by circa 1307, when he demised the Manor to William Bernak(e) (who died in 1339) in settlement on his probable daughter, Alice de Kirketon, who was in possession of the Manor of Finedon, with her husband, by 1321.

It is likely that he also had a son, possibly named "JORDON(1) de KIRKETON" born before he had moved down to co. Northants., because it is most likely that Jordon was the father of RALPH(5) de KIRKETON, who married AGNES HERON of Bockenfield, which lies very close by to Alnwick.

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 Generation 3- #01; 04. Sir ROGER(1) de KIRKETON, Fourth son of Sir Robert(2), he was probably also born in Leicestershire in circa 1226. Like his elder brother, Sir Ralph(2), he was also a knight in the household of Baron John de Vesey / Vesci of Alnwick Castle, co. Northumberland (ref.: "Knights of Edward I", ibid, & the "Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward I, Vol. 1, p. 383).

Died after 1307 (Cal. of I. P. M. Edward III, p. 331).

Evidently held 29 acres in Kirketon-in-Holland & Pinchbeck, co. Lincs.. (Not to be confused with the much later "Sir Roger de Meres of Kirketon", who often called himself simply 'Sir Roger de Kirketon').

He married ALICE de THENG (ref.: Ancestry.com - bruesch693), and had one daughter (Generation 4), AGATHA de KIRKETON / KIRTON / KYRTON (ref.: Genealogics Family ID F00239642, source S00012 (Burke) "daughter & heir of Sir Roger de Kyrton of Laedbrook or Lardbrook, co. Lancashire" (Smith MSS, Soc. of Gen., London, Vol. 36, p. 99).

According to Genealogics she married circa 1305 to Sir Richard Molyneux, Knight, Lord of the Manor of Sephton / Sefton, co. Lancashire (b. circa 1272, d. 1363), son and heir of Sir William Molyneux, Knight (d. 1289).

Sir Richard Molyneux was a ward of John, Duke of Lancaster (King of Castile and Leon) (ref.: Smith MSS, ibid Vol. 36, p. 9).

Bore 6 sons and 3 daughters, and died 1361.

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 The children of Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, Knight, & his wife (name unknown):-

Generation 3- #02; 01.



c. 1197 - c. 1243

Generation 3- #02; 01. ROGER(2) de KIRKETON, Eldest son and first heir of Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, Knight, of Screveton, co. Notts., and of Appleby, co. Westmorland.

Born circa 1197, most probably at Screveton.

It is evident that when his father, Gilbert(1), was sent up to Westmorland in 1228, that Roger(2) and his brother, Robert(3) remained behind at Screveton.

Following Sir Gilbert(1)'s death in circa 1243, Roger(2) inherited the Manor of Kirketon Hall property, on which the building of Kirketon Hall itself had probably already begun.

He and his wife had a son, HUGO(2) de KIRKETON, who most likely predeceased his father, so that when Roger(2) died circa 1255, the Manor passed to his brother, ROBERT(3) de KIRKETON, Gilbert(1)'s 2nd son (ref.: Thoroton / Throsby, 1790 ed., pages. 248-9).

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Generation 3- #02; 02.



c. 1255 -- c. 1270

Generation 3- #02; 02. ROBERT(3) de KIRKETON,
Second son of Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, Knight, of Screveton, co. Notts.; born at
Screveton likely circa 1200.

Shown by Thoroton / Throsby in the 1790 edition, pages. 248-9 as being the son of
Roger(2), but this simply does not work out, and the writer is convinced that he was
Roger(2)'s younger brother, who inherited the Manor of Kirketon Hall property after
his elder brother's death in circa 1255.

He either had no children, or they had predeceased him, because when he died circa
1270 the Manor was inherited by his younger brother, John(1) de Kirketon.

Generation 3- #02; 03.



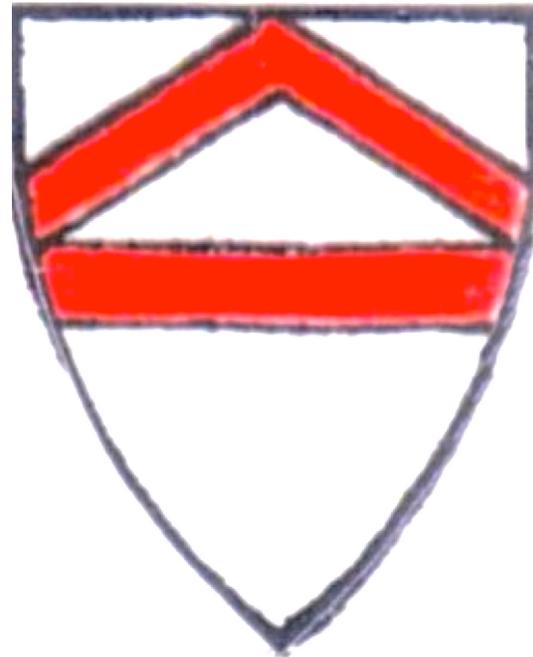
c. 1210 - c. 1228

Generation 3-#02; 03 - JOHN(1) de KIRKETON - born probably at Screveton circa 1210, third and youngest son of Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon.

He initially PROBABLY began using the above coat of arms differenced for a third son. (This being based on the surviving, damaged and faint seal in the British Museum of his youngest great-grandson, John(6) de Kirketon (ref.: British Museum E. 40.A.9309), which he probably used until he moved up to Appleby, co. Westmorland with his father in February, 1228, soon after which he evidently, in the anticipation that he would be unlikely ever to inherit his father's coat-of-arms, assumed a new coat-of-arms of his own, as illustrated on the next page 63.



John (1)
c.1228 - 1271



John (1)

Left, above, the new 'differenced' arms evidently assumed by John(1) during the lifetimes of his elder brothers.

Right, the arms of John(1) following the deaths of his father & both of his elder brothers, 1271 - 1286.

Generation 3- #02; 03 JOHN(1) de KIRKETON, an Under-sheriff of co. Westmorland from circa 1229 - 1243. 3rd. son of Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, born c. 1210. He undoubtedly accompanied his father up to Appleby, co. Westmorland in 1228-9. From a manuscript prepared in Westmorland in 1938 by a very experienced, local heraldic artist, it is very likely that this artist had discovered a local record of the coat of arms which had likely been assumed by John(1) de Kirketon soon after his arrival in Westmorland, namely: "Or, on a bordure Sable, four annulets of the field" (ref.: "Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquities & Archaeological Society Journal", Extra Series, Vol. XXX, (1975), p. 178; and Cumbria Record Office Shrievalty List).

It very likely indeed that John(1) initially began serving his father as under-sheriff by 1229, when his father became the interim High Sheriff, and that subsequently, when John de Veteri Ponte became of age, and assumed his hereditary position as High Sheriff in 1241, John (1) continued on as under-sheriff. However, John de Veteri Ponte died only two years later in 1243, so that Sir Gilbert(1) de Kirketon, who

had recently been knighted, once again became interim High Sheriff, probably for a period of less than two years; still with his son, John(1) de Kirketon as his under-sheriff. John(1) had almost undoubtedly married in Westmorland, and had several children, but in 1271, following the deaths of his eldest brother, Roger(3) de Kirketon, and that of his eldest brother's son, Hugo(2), and that of his 2nd. brother, Robert(3), John(1) evidently returned to Screveton to inherit the Manor of Kirketon Hall, which is supported by the New Oblation which he made that year, by John(1) de Kirketon in co. Notts. (Pipe Rolls of Notts. & Derby, Pipe No. 115, pages. 148-9).

It is apparent that his younger children remained on in Westmorland and nearby Yorkshire. John(1) died in the year 1286, so that eventually his eldest son and heir, Gilbert(2) de Kirketon, inherited the Kirketon Hall, Screveton property, whilst still continuing to undertake some duties in co. Westmorland.

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Generation 3- #03; 01. GEOFFREY / GALFRIDO / GAUFRIDO (1) de KIRKETON. Eldest son and heir of Sir Ralph(1) de Kirketon, Kt., of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts.. Born before 1181, probably at Kirketona soon after his father settled at that location, his mother likely being Sir Ralph's first wife (whose name is unrecorded, and who had likely died before 1200).

Geoffrey(1) was for certain 'of age' by 1202, when he is first recorded appearing as a witness to a Rufford Charter, No. 573 (Vol. 2, p. 290), one of the very few which identifies a specific year, and he was subsequently a witness to several more charters, Nos. 574, 575, 579, 589, 590, 595, 598, 600 & 617 between about 1202 & circa 1240. He married & he & his wife, ALBREDA de TUXFORD, had two sons, but both he, and his two sons, predeceased his father, the tough old crusader, Sir Ralph(1), so that Geoffrey(1)'s younger brother, the future Sir William(1) de Kirketon, Knight, became Sir Ralph(1)'s eldest surviving son, and his eventual heir.

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 Generation 3-#03; 02 The sons of Sir Raplh(1) with his second wife Rayne:-



c.1250 - 1285
 Sir William (1)

Coat-of-arms: While there is no surviving contemporary record confirming that Sir William(1) was an armiger, although he may well have been; certainly his sons were armigers, bearing “Barry of Six, Gules and Argent”, and eventually one of his grandsons, Baron / Sir John(3) de Kirketon, Knight Banneret, by c. 1344 has been confirmed as having inherited these arms; see what follows.

Generation 3-#03; 02. SIR WILLIAM(1) de KIRKETON, Knight. (Probably misnamed as “EUDO” on at least one occasion, as mentioned above.)

He was born probably at Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts., circa 1210, his father, Sir Ralph(1)'s likely second son, by his father's probable new, young wife, RAYNE. (ref.: "Rufford Charters", *ibid*, Vol. 2, Charter No. 577, p. 291). He probably grew up there, but by 24 July, 1236 he is reported in co. Leicestershire (ref.: "Cal. of Close Rolls", Henry III, Vol. 3, p. 369), and by then he was probably already married to his first wife, HAWISIA (ref.: Cal. Close Rolls, *ibid*, Vol. 3, p. 565), with whom he probably had two sons, Thomas(1) and Sir Robert(5), but HAWISIA had died by 1254.

As early as 1242 he had begun acquiring land in Hoyland / Holland, in the Wapentake of Kirketon, co. Lincs., in the area from which his father had originally

migrated quite a few years earlier. These lands included at least 3 parts of a knight's service of the "Honour of Richmond" (North Riding of Yorkshire), and 4 parts of a knight's service in Bikir, Donington and Swineshead, co. Lincs., the same as Roger de Huntingfield, held of Petronilla de Craon (ref.: "Book of Fees" P1004, II, 414 - 479). He also held some land in the Wapentake of Avelund (ibid, P 1026 - 1027), and specifically also in Kirketon (which was evidently the actual site of the Manor of Kirketon there), he also held of Petronilla de Craon for 4 parts of a knight's service (ibid, P 1090), & 1-1/2 bovates of land in Brunne, co. Lincs.. Note that some of these holdings are shown in "The Complete Peerage", Cockayne (1929), Vol. 7, p. 338, which identifies that William(1)'s 'successor' in these properties was his son, Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon, Knight. As will be seen in what follows, in c. 1303, very shortly before Sir Robert(5)'s evidently quite early death, Sir Robert(5) had made a deed (British Library No. C-13348-51, which is illustrated) by which charter he gave his Manor of Kirketon, consisting of 1/7th. and 1/4 of a knight's fees, to a relative, in whom he surely had full trust, partly perhaps in the hope of avoiding the escheator putting his young son, John(3) into wardship. By this time, Sir William(1)'s father, old Sir Ralph(1), must have died.

During 1256 Sir William(1) somehow disposed of some land at Messingham for one pound of cumin yearly, and a 'sore' sparrow hawk ("Final Concords of Lincs." (1929), pages. 144 - 161, No. 69, Case 131, File 41), and later that same year he was up in co. Cumberland, with his new wife, CHRISTIANA (nee de KIRKEBY), a sister of John Kirkeby, the Bishop of Ely, where he had acquired the MANOR of CUMREW, on which was situated the remains of Dunwalloght Castle (ref.: "Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland(sic) Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Vol. XIX (1919), p. 105) which he held of Henry fitz Randolph of Ravensworth, Yorks., son of Ranulf / Randolph fitz Henry of Ravensworth, their superior lord being THOMAS(II), son of Thomas(I) de Multon / Moulton, THOMAS(II) being the husband of MATILDA (nee de VAUX), daughter of HUBERT de VAUX, and a relation of PETRONILLA de VAUX (nee de CRAON). At this time Sir William also rented land on TALKIN TARN, a nearby lake or large pond, and had a mill pond on the nearby River Gelt [now in modern times still known as GELT MILL], which he and Christiana held by the licence and pleasure of the Prior and Canons of the Lanercost Priory, near Brampton, co. Cumberland (ref.: The "Lanercost Cartulary", Todd (1997) and Cumbria Record Office MS DZ/1, pgs. 258-9, item 213, pgs. 265-6, item 219, etc.). [N.B. That these two references are of documents to which Sir William(1) was a witness, drawn up for Matilda, the widow of Thomas de Multon(I) of Gilsland, which was still showing her late husband's coat-of-arms. This MS is not dated, but has been estimated as mid-11th. century. The writer suspects that this dating should be after 1270-1, after Sir Thomas (primus of Gilsland)'s death.

The "Rufford Charters" show that Sir William(1) sometimes visited Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts. in the period between 1250 and 1275, because his name appears as a witness several times on some of these Charters, specifically Nos. 581, 582, 583, 585, 599, 606 and 652 [but it must be noted that some of the charter dating estimates have to be off; for example No. 599 has to be later than '1190-1200', because William(1) was then not yet born, and No. 652 must be dated to 1275, or

earlier, because Sir William(1) died in that year.].

By 8 August, 1257 Sir William was away from Cumberland, traveling to Wales with Robert, Earl of Norfolk, with a large contingent, on the king's service (ref.: CPR, Henry III, Vol. 4, p. 596), but just five days later he was given simple protection because he is "in the service of the king's brother, William de Valencia, in the parts of the north as long as he be there" (CPR, Henry III, Vol. IV, p. 575)[perhaps these two entries have been transposed?]. By 1260 he seems to be back in co. Lincolnshire, appointed as an itinerant justice, being addressed as "Domino Willelmus de Kirketon" (CCR, 44 Henry III (1260), p. 74). By 1261 he was back in co. Northumberland, again as a witness (ref.: "History of Northumberland", Vol. 9, p. 245), but in 1262 he was back in London, on the Feast of St. Lucy (CCR, Vol.II, p. 119). In 1266 the Court gave a mandate to Thomas de Muleton of Frampton, co. Lincs., in place of Sir William, to be responsible for the defence of Holland, co. Lincolnshire, since Sir William then "was engaged in the king's affairs" (CPR, Henry III, Vol. 5, p. 665). On 16 March, 1271, it was stated "Exemption of William de Kirketon, engaged in the business of the king's brother, William de Valencia" (CPR, Henry III, Vol. 6, p. 523). 26 July, 1272: William appointed by the king as auditor for the walling of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (CPR, Henry III, Vol. 6, p. 667).

It is certain that during the year 1275 Sir William(1) died (ref.: "Northumbrian Pleas from the Banco Rolls" (ed. A. H. Thompson) 1-5 Edward I (1272 - 1277), p. 68) Plea by Christiana, wife of William de Kirketon / p. 71: Plea by Christiana, 'widow' of William de Kirketon in 1275: Christiana, widow, sued to obtain lands at West Hartford, near Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire (ref.: "History of Northumberland, Vol. 9) [which must have resulted from William's holdings 'of the Honour of Richmond']. Finally, in 6 Edward I (1278) an Inquisition Post Mortem seems to have been held of William de Kirketon "of Westmorland(?)", the first husband of Christiana; a John de Edenhale was stated to be his heir (ref.: Vernona Smith's MSS, Vol. 36, p. 6 at the Soc. of Genealogists in London), however the writer has so far been unable to locate the original of this IPM. It would appear that, from the above mentions in "The Complete Peerage", that Sir William had in fact transferred some of his properties in Lincolnshire, particularly the Manor of Kirketon at Kirketon-in-Holland, directly to his son, Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon, Kt., BEFORE Sir William(1)'s death, because Sir Robert(5) was certainly in possession of the said Manor before his own death just a few years later, in late 1303.

As already mentioned, his widow, Christiana, claimed dower near Richmond (N. R. Yorks.)(ref.: "Northumbrian Pleas", Surtees Society, Vol. CLVII, pgs. 71-2), but by 1276 she had re-married to David de Torthoraid / Thorthogand (ref.: Smith MSS, ibid, Vol. 32, p. 6 & CPR, Edward III, Vol. 3, pgs. 341-2) who also died by 1296, in which year she re-claimed dower from the estates of both of her husbands' lands in both Cumberland and Westmorland (ref.: CCR, Edward I, Vol. 3, p. 492). However by 1301 she herself had also died (CFR, Edward I, Vol. 1, p. 444). The writer suspects that the fact that she made no claim for dower in co. Lincs. from the Honour of Richmond, tends to confirm that Sir William(1)'s holdings, particularly the Manor of Kirketon, co. Lincs., had already been passed to his son before Sir William's death, maybe thus making certain that the Manor of Kirketon would remain in the

hands of members of the Kirketon family, perhaps deliberately bypassing THOMAS(1) de KIRKETON [about whom we have more to discuss] to some extent, who seems to have been late having his son, Thomas(1a), and perhaps seemed unlikely to have any, in favour of Sir Robert(5), who, by 1272 was already married, and if he did not already have children, he was clearly the far more likely to soon have some.

Generation 3-#03; 03. ROBERT (4) de KIRKETON.
3rd. son of Sir Ralph(1) de Kirketon of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts. Born circa 1211. He appears by name in just three of the "Rufford Charters". In Vol. 2, p. 300, Charter No. 599, he is shown specifically as the son of Ranulfo, and the younger brother of Willelmo de Kyrketon. [This charter is dated as 'late 12th. century', but the writer suspects that it should be dated to circa 1230.] He is next shown in Charter No. 602, again with his father, Galfrodo de Kirketona, and now coming after an IVELLO de KIRKETON [who is nowhere else mentioned or identified], the dating, however, is probably more accurate, being 1226 - 1247. Robert(4) does appear once again, in Charter No. 637 (Vol. 2, p. 315) where he, or his heirs or assigns [so presumably he has already died?], are to receive 4d. rent from a toft and croft in Kirton, which he had evidently been renting. This last is more realistically dated to the mid-late 12th. century; most likely circa 1250.

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Generation 3-#04: 01. JOHELE / JOEL (1) de KIRKETON.
"Rufford Charters" do not make any relationship clear for Joel de Kirketon, but he was a frequent witness between about 1220 and 1250, so it is likely that he belongs in this generation, and it is quite likely that he was a son of BALDEWNO / BALDWIN de KIRKETON [He is shown on the chart, with a dotted descent line, to illustrate this uncertainty]. Probably died circa 1250.

GENERATION 4:- colour line:- orange)

The children of Sir Alexander (Bozon) de Kirketon & his 1st. wife, Dionisia (nee de St. Paul):-

Generation 4-#01; 01. Sir RALPH(3) de KIRKETON, Knight:-



As already illustrated above, photograph of Sir Ralph(3) de Kirketon's surviving seal in the British Museum, Catalogue No. 11093, Reference DL 27/300. In green wax, "Shield of arms: three water=bougets & a label of three pieces (sic: points)". Motto: "All who see me will surely know me". Condition: "Near perfect". The document to which the seal is attached reads as follows:- "Edmund son of H[enry] King of England. For ourselves and our heirs we have given, granted and by our charter confirmed to the lord Ralph de Kirketon' for his homage and service a moiety of our vill of Borton' in Northumberland towards the east, which vill the lady Alis' Bertramy held in dower, and which fell to us by the death of Ales', to hold the moiety of the vill, as with homages, services [etc] to the lord Ralph for life, rendering annually to us, our heirs or assigns 1 pair of gilt spurs at the feast of St Michael. Warranty, acquittance and defence. The moiety is to revert to us, our heirs and assigns after the death of Ralph. In witness of which we and the lord Ralph have

alternately put our seals to this chirograph charter. Witnesses: The lord Robert de Ufford', William Le Latimer, Richard Fokeram, Geoffrey de Langel', knights, Vincent de Pet[ra?]cast', Hugh de Vyenna, Thomas de Bray and others. Given at London' on 16 August in the third year of the reign of King Edward [I] our brother". [This 1274-5 document by Edmund Crouchback (so called as a variation of "Crossed back", because he had gone with his elder brother on the 9th Crusade and was thus entitled to wear the Crusader's cross), Earl of Leicester, Steward of England, younger son of King Henry III, and his wife Eleanor of Provence, so that he could grant it to Ralph(3) de Kirketon. It probably means that this eastern part of the 'town' had been held in dower by Alice Bertram (nee d'Umfreville), widow of Baron William Bertram II. (An Alice Bertram gave the king 20 marks in 1254-5 so that she would not be compelled to marry) and that she had subsequently died, so that it passed back to the hands of Earl Edmund.



c. 1224 - 1285

(The label should probably be Gules)

Generation 4-#01; 01. Sir RALPH (3) de KIRKETON, Knight. (b. c. 1224, d. c.1303)

1285 -- c. 1303

Generation 4-#01;01 Sir Ralph(3) de KIRKETON, Knight (continued):-
Eldest, first-born son and heir of Sir Alexander (Bozon) de Kirketon, Knight, & his 1st. wife, Dionisia (nee de St. Paul). Born circa 1224, probably at Sibthorpe, co. Notts.. An adult juror by 1245-6, when he was a witness to the IPM of Roberto de Sancto Georgio (ref.:- "Abstracts of the IPM", Vol. 2, p. 97, No. 36) and in July, 1268, by now having been knighted, he appears with his father, as a witness to a charter by Robert de Ros, Lord of Belvoir: "Testibus Domino Alexandro de Kirketon; domino Radulfo, filio eius". (ref.: "Manuscripts of his Grace the Duke of Rutland", Vol. 4, p. 9). Between 1245 and 1268 he was a frequent witness to charters written in connection with Rufford Abbey.

Arms:- Ralph(3) de Kirketon, is shown in 1274/5 and 1278 bearing "Three bougets and a label" (Woodcock, et al., "Dictionary of British Arms, Medieval Ordinary", Vol. 2, p. 212, citing de Gray Birch, "Catalogue of Seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum", No. 11093. and National Archives P. R. O. Kew, card index of Seals Ref. No. DL 27/300). National Archives, P. R. O. No. DL 27/300, dated 1274/5. Why Edmund Plantagenet, who was then the Earl of Leicester, and who had returned from the 9th Crusade some 2 years earlier, where he had been with his brother Edward, was gifting this likely 190 acres of prime agricultural land to Sir Ralph(3) for what seems a very modest return, is no where explained.

Subsequently, following the death of his father, Sir Alexander (Bozon) de Kirketon, Knight, in about 1285, he is shown with "Three Water Bougets" without any label. See:- Portington's Roll PT 1153 & Thomas Jenyn's Ordinary, Book TJ 932 (assembled c. 1450) / College of Arms MS Add. 40851 / "Sir William de Neve's Book" (assembled c. 1500) and "The Dictionary of British Arms Medieval Ordinary", Vol. 2, and "The Dictionary of Heraldry", Joseph Foster, p. 122; the latter also stating that the coat-of-arms also appears on a "Roll of Edward III", i. e. between 1327 – 1377. Reference to him is also found at Kyrketona / Kirton, co. Notts., see Rufford Charters Nos.: 547, 558, 576, 586, 588, 592, 593, 594, 595, 608, 614, 615, 616 & 636 (ref.: "Rufford Charters" by Dr. C. J. Holdsworth, Vols. 1-4 (1972 – 1981), especially Vols. 2 & 3). In particular Charter No. 616, on p. 306: "Grant in free alms by Ranulf son of Alexander de Kirketon, for the sake of God and for the salvation of his soul and the souls of his ancestors, to God and St. Mary and the monks of Rufford in all rights in the wood called

"Kother", the land on which the wood stands, and everything else which belongs to him and his heirs from it,"... This particular charter also carries a seal of oval green wax with pointed ends, (1" x 1.5"):- "+ SIGILL..... : R : : KIRK", which should probably read as:- "+ SIGILLUM : RANULFI : DE : KIRKETON".

Sir Ralph(3) had married circa 1242 to ALICE RUSTEYN, from co. Norfolk, but they appear to have had no children, or at least none were still living when Sir Ralph(3) died in about 1303, leaving no heirs of his body, so that he was succeeded at the Manor of Sibthorpe by his youngest brother HUGO / HUGH (1) (Bozon) de Kirketon, as reported eventually, many years later in the Calendar of Patent Rolls, 21 Edw. III, Vol. 7, p. 327; and 22 Edward III, Vol. 8, p. 53; "Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls, p. 55; & Thoroton / Throsby, 2nd, 1790 Edition, pgs. 261, 262 & 328; and in "Notes & Queries", (1861), p. 435. Dame Alice retained dower rights at Sibthorpe, and evidently only at Sibthorpe, recorded as the 'Lady of the Manor of Sibthorpe" (ref.: CPR, Edward III, Vol. 7, pgs. 327 & 328). When Isabel de Kirketon, Sir Ralph(3)'s sister was married to Sir William de Staunton, Knight, of Scarthorpe and Silkeby, co. Notts., son of Sir Geoffrey de Staunton, Kt., of Staunton, in about 1285, Sir Ralph(3) gave her his holdings at Kilvington and Wilbeseston, co. Notts. (ref.: "A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry ..", B. Burke, Part II, p. 1425). Sir William de Staunton died in 1326, having had two children with Isabel, and already having a grandson, who became his heir, ("History of the Commoners", J. Burke, Vol. 1, p. 527).

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Generation 4-#01; 02. OSBERT de KIRKETON

We have but one reference to Osbert de Kirketon, son of Alexander; probably, from the timing, his second son, born: c. 1226, died: c. 1251. in "Rufford Charters", ibid, Vol. 2, p. 283, No. 556:- "... a grant of land in Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts., lying between Osbert (son of Alexander de Kirton)'s lands below the short wood ..". Dating is estimated at "first half of the 13th. century", which should be about right. The fact that there is no further reference to Osbert, and that later both Sir Alexander and Sir Ralph donated land at Kirketona / Kirton to the Abbey of Rufford, makes the writer suspect that Sir Alexander had perhaps given his younger son, who would have likely had no inheritance at Sibthorpe, some land at Kirketona / Kirton, and if Osbert had then died, that Sir Alexander and Sir Ralph, who probably had no need of the land, some 18 miles from their home, then donated it to the Abbey for the benefit of their souls.

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 Generation 4-#01; 03. NICHOLAS(1) de KIRKETON.

Probable third son of Sir Alexander (ref.: "Calendar of the Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews", J. M. Rigg & H. Jenkinson (1929), p. 141:- " Abraham son of Jacob of Lincoln, acknowledges by his starr that has received from Nicholas, son of Alexander de Kirketon', six and a half ..." and "Jewish Charters".

Also in "Starrs and Jewish Charters: Preserved in the British Museum" (1930): "in 1276, in co. Notts., Abraham, son of Jacob of Lincoln, quitclaimed to Nicholas, son of Alexander de Kirketon," (Calendar, Vol. III, p. 141).

It is evident that he most likely predeceased his elder brother, Sir Ralph(3).

Born: c.1228, died after 1276, but before 1303.

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 Generation 4-#01; 04. WILLIAM(2) de KIRKETON .

Likely the 4th son of Sir Alexander de Kirketon, Knight. Born probably at Sibthorpe, co. Notts., circa 1230.

He may be the William de Kirkton mentioned in "Early Yorkshire Families", Cambridge Library Collection, Edited by Charles Travis clay & Diana Greenway (1973), page 64, with regard to Mumby:-

"In 1284-5 Robert de Wycliffe held a knight's fee at Mumby of William de Kirkton who held of the earl of Richmond. And in 1300 Roger de Edenham & Joan his wife." Possibly William had obtained it by marriage (note that the heir of William(1) de Kirketon at his I. P. M. in 1275 had been a "John de Edenhale (sic)").

William(2) de Kirketon evidently predeceased Sir Ralph(3), his eldest brother, before circa 1303.

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 Generation 4-#01; 05. Isabel de Kirketon, wife of Sir William de Staunton, Knight, of Scarthorpe and Silkeby, co. Nottinghamshire.
 =====

Generation 4-#01; 06.



Hugh (1)

Generation 4-#01; 06. HUGH(1) / HUGO (Bozon) de KIRKETON
Probably the youngest son of Sir Alexander de Kirketon, Knight with his first wife, .
Born circa 1276, Hugh married a daughter of Simon de Almington, co. Staffordshire
(ref.: Smith MSS, ibid, Vol. 36, p. 63), with whom he had one son, Sir Simon de
Kirketon, Knight. Hugh(1) inherited the Manor of Sibthorpe from Sir Ralph(3) de
Kirketon, who was his eldest brother, circa 1303. (ref.: "Calendar of Patent Rolls",
Edward III, Vol. 7, p. 327; and Vol. 8, p. 53. See also: "Pedigrees from the Plea
Rolls", p. 55, & Thoroton / Throsby, pages. 261, 262, 328. Also "Notes &
Queries" (1861), p. 435).

The children of Peter(1) (Bozon) de Kirketon & his wife Elizabeth

(nee de Woodthorpe):-

Generation 4-#02; 01. RALPH(4) (Bozon / Boson) de KIRKETON, sometimes also known as "RALPH de AISTHORPE".

He seems to have often retained and used "Bozon" as his surname, but not exclusively. Almost certainly the eldest son of Peter(1) (Bozon) de Kirketon and his wife Elizabeth (nee de Woodthorpe). Born: circa 1269, died: 25 Sep., 1341.

Foster states that he was the Rector of Aisthorpe between 1300 & 1303. Our first contemporary record of him occurs in 1309, in P. R. O. Item No. C 241/68/13, in which he is identified as "Ralph de Asthorpe (sic) [Lincs.], the son of Peter de Kirton [Kirketon] [Lincs.];" in which he owes a debt of £11. He appears again in the 1332 Lincolnshire Lay Subsidy Rolls in "Aisthorpe in Lyndsey", (Village L-68), identified as 'RALPH de KIRKETON' (ref.: Mari E. nic Bryan (K. M. O'Brien)).

He is also mentioned in 1333, stating: "Ralph de Kirketon with lands in Asthorpe (sic) and Calthorpe (Smith MSS, Soc. of Genealogists., London, Vol. 36. p. 46), and it is clear from later references (below) that he held the manor of Asthorp (sic) in his demesne in chief, as of fee by knight's service of the heir of Adam de Well, a minor in the king's ward.

Ralph wrote a will dated Oct., 1340 (ref.: "Early Lincoln Wills", Pridie Non, folio 23) under the name "RALPH BOZOUN de ASTHORP (sic)", evidently illegally naming his illegitimate son, THOMAS de AISTHORPE as both his heir and his executor. He died 25 Sept., 1341(Foster). The Calendar of I. P. M., Vol. 2, p. 181, No. 13a, shows: "Rad'us de Kirketon de Asthorp maner' " (sic); however a further entry on p. 189, No. 3, shows: "Rad'us Bozon et Petrus Kirketon - Aithorp maner' (sic), co. Lincs.", which would seem to link the holding of the Manor of Aisthorpe between Ralph and his younger brother, Peter(2). Subsequently it seems that Probate was granted at Lincoln to the deceased's son, Thomas, who was also the will's executor. From 1353 see Cal. of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Vol. 10, p.72, No. 690.

However further information occurs in P. R. O. Item No. C 135/121/8, re. "Ralph de Kirketon of Asthorp (sic), co. Lincs., showing a new I. P. M., Series I, 27 Edward III (1354). He was married to a JOAN de HOLYWELL, whose death Foster dates to 1345, with whom he seems to have had no children (see: CFR, Vol. 6, p. 156, 20 Oct., 1349: "The like to .. the escheator in the county of Lincoln, touching the lands late of Joan, late the wife of Ralph de Kirketon of Asthorp (sic)"). After Ralph's death, the son, THOMAS attempted to claim title to Aisthorpe. His attempt could only have been futile in law because of his illegitimacy (ref.: CFR, Vol. 6, pages 370 & 382, both dated in 1353), and the case eventually came before the king's court in 1355, but was rejected, although the case dragged on until 1370 (ibid, Foster). In the end the manor passed into the hands of Peter(2) de Kirketon, from whom it passed to his nephew, Edmund(1) as his heir, and then to his nephew's daughter, Olive / Olivia de Kirketon, who also inherited from her father his lands in Yorkshire.

 Generation 4-#02; 03. JOHN(2) (BOZON) de KIRKETON / KIRTON.

Born circa 1270, probable second son of Peter(1) and Elizabeth (nee de Woodthorpe), he was probably born at Aisthorpe, but sometime prior to 1327 he acquired from his sister, Margaret de Kirketon (See Item 4-#02; 02 following) the Manor of Saxton-in-Elmet, in the Wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which included 102 acres of arable land, of which 20 acres were located at Towntondale (ref.: "History of Sherburn and Cawood" by William Wheeler (London: 1882) pgs. 51 & 141).

This situation had come about as follows:- In 1086 Saxton was held by Ilbert de Lacy. Alice de Lacy, the widow of Edmund de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, had seized Saxton during the Barons' War of 1264-67, and appears to have subsequently retained possession (FN: Peitevin)(for full details see:- "Yorkshire Arch. & Hist. Society, Record Series, Vol. CLXIII, p. 462). In about 1302-3 Lady Alice gave her Manor of Saxton to her maid-servant, Margaret de Kirketon, sister of John(2) (Bozon) de Kirketon.

In 1316 Sir Roger (de North Hall) de Leeds, Margaret's husband, was lord of Saxton (ref.: KI, p. 246), but at some date prior to 1325 the couple gave the manor to her brother, John(2).

In 1327 Sir Roger and Margret, his wife, fined with John(2) de Kirketon for a messuage, 7 tofts, 4 bv, 129 acres of land, 8-1/2 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, 120 acres of woods, and 15 shillings rent in Saxton, and Saxton-Woodhouse, to be held of John(2) de Kirketon (Yorks. Fines, 1327-1347, p. 5)(ref.: Yorks. Arch & Hist. Society, Record Series, Vol. CLXIII, p. 462).

John(2) himself had moved north into Yorkshire, and before 1327 had also leased additional lands at Saxton and Saxton Woodhouse, N. R. Yorks. (ref.: Yorkshire A. S. R. S. , Vol. 42, p. 5, Feet of Fines for Yorkshire, item 23; "Westminster, Quindene (15th.) of St. John the Baptist, 9 Jan., 1327 & York, Octave (8th.) of Martinmas, 18 Nov., 1327). However in that same year of 1327 John(2) granted the Manor and its additional lands back to his sister and her husband Sir Roger (de North Hall) de Leeds, knight, for their lives, to hold of John(2) and his heirs for the annual rent of a rose (ref.: Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. 42, Feet of Fine for Yorkshire, 1327-47(1910) p. 5, No. 23).

He and his wife had two sons, who will be discussed later. He probably died soon after 1327, his holdings passing to his eldest son and heir, Peter(3) de Kirketon / Kirton.

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 Generation 4-#02; 02. MARGARET de KIRKETON, born c. 1269, died after 1356. She was a servant of Lady Alice de Lacy (widow of Edmund de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln). "I, Alice de Laci, have given to Margaret de Kirkton, my mayd servant, my manor of Saxton and five score and two acres of arable land in Saxton, whereof twenty acres lie in a place called Towton-dale, and two placeas of pasture lying at Maydencastell, and the mill of Lede. Witnesses, Sir William Vavasour, Richard Tyas, John Reygate, Gilbert Singleton" (ref.: William Wheeler, History of Sherburn and Cawood (London: 1882) pp. 51, 141). Dodsworth made a copy of this deed which is

in the Bodleian; "Alice de Lacy grants the manor of Saxton-in-Elmet, Yorkshire to Margaret de Kirketon" (ref.: Joseph Hunter, "Three Catalogues: Describing the Contents of the Red Book of the Exchequer", (London: 1838) p. 116). At some time before 1325 Margaret gave these lands to her brother John(2).

Margaret married, probably as his second wife, at some time prior to December, 1325, Sir Roger (de North Hall) de Leeds, knight.

In 1327 her brother John(2) (Bozon) de Kirketon / Kirton granted the Manor of Saxton-in-Elmet, including 102 acres of arable land, of which 20 acres were located at Towntondale, in Yorkshire back to Margaret and her new husband, Sir Roger (de North Hall) de Leeds, knight, for their lives, to hold of John(2) and his heirs for the annual rent of a rose (ref.: Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. 42, Feet of Fine for Yorkshire, 1327-47(1910) p. 5, No. 23).

However Sir Roger (de North Hall) de Leeds died only about one year later (circa 1328), so that the Manor of Saxton-in-Elmet and its other lands returned to Margaret for her lifetime, and then must have returned to her brother John(2) (Bozon) de Kirketon / Kirton. Sir Roger de Leeds left 4 sons and one daughter but it is unclear if any of the children were Margaret's. She lived to a great age, dying in late 1356 (ref.: Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. 52, Feet of Fines for Yorkshire, 1347-77 (1915) p. 59, No. 51). In the feodary of 1428 it was said that the heir of Margaret de Leeds (nee Kirketon) held 1/4 of a knight's fee in Saxton, which Margaret had held before (ref.: Feudal Aids, VI, 280, 604)(ibid. p. 462).

 Generation 4-#02; 03. PETER(2) / PETRUS de KIRKETON, a priest.

Born circa 1271, probably at Aisthorpe, the third and last son of Peter(1) de Kirketon, & his wife, Elizabeth (nee de Woodthorpe), and evidently continued to reside there, taking over from his elder brother, Ralph(4) as Rector of Aisthorpe in 1303 to 1309 (ref.: Foster, ibid).

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 The probable children of Sir Ralph(2) de Kirketon, Kt. & his wife (name unknown):-

Generation 4-#03; 01. [Probable name:- JORDAN(1)] de KIRKETON.

His given name is unrecorded, but given the common practice of naming first-born sons after their grandfathers, & knowing for certain that in this case his first-born grandson WAS named Jordan, the case is fairly positive. We had Sir Ralph(2) de Kirketon, Knight, at Alnwick Castle, co. Northumberland until at least 1280, and possibly later. We then have what is very likely to have been his first-born grandson, [RALPH(5)] who is married to AGNES HERON, daughter of Sir WILLIAM HERON, Knight, who lived very close to Alnwick Castle, & who, before his death gave to Agnes his Manor of Bockenfield, also very close to Alnwick, before 1379. The writer suspects that [JORDAN(1)] and his likely son, [RALPH(5)], had both died before 1379. There is also the record of a Jordan de Kirketon / Kirton in 1298 / 1301 at Reeth, in Swaledale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, & it is very tempting to suspect that they are one and the same man. (ref.: "Yorkshire Lay Subsidies, 30 Edward I", Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Vol. XXI, p. 35) whose wife was

named Petronella. It seems clear that this family did not long remain in Swaledale, but quickly moved further east and south, where their children settled, as recorded.

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Generation 4-#03; 02 ALICE de KIRKETON.
Married John de Thorpe
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The child of Sir Roger(1) de Kirketon, Knight:-
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Generation 4-#04; 01 AGATHA de KIRKETON
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Son of Roger(2) de Kirketon & his wife (name unknown):-
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Generation 4-#05; 01. HUGH(2) / HUGO de KIRKETON



Died before c. 1255

Generation 4-#05; 01. HUGH(2) / HUGO de KIRKETON.

Only son of Roger(2) de Kirketon, of Kirketon / Kirton Hall, Manor of Kirketon Hall, Screveton, co. Notts.. He evidently died, s. p., during his father's lifetime, i. e. before circa 1255, or otherwise he would have inherited the Manor on his father's death, which evidently did not happen (ref.: "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire", Thoroton / Throsby, 1790 Edition, Vol. I, p. 248).

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The sons of JOHN(1) de KIRKETON and his wife (name unknown):-
 Generation 4-#06; 01.



c. 1235 -- 1286

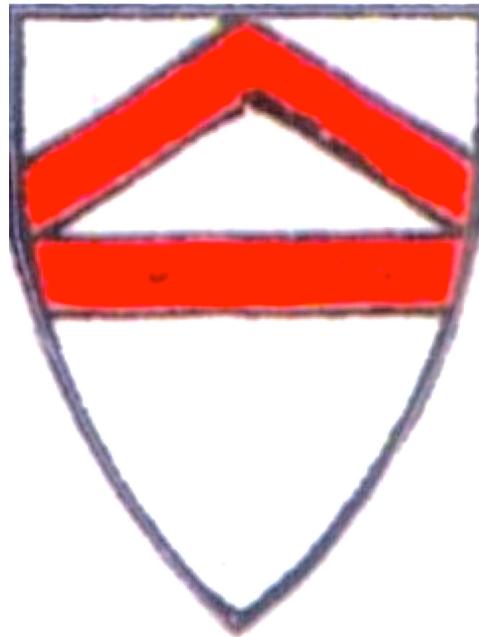


1286 -- 1311

Generation 4-#06; 01. GILBERT(2) de KIRKETON. Born circa 1235, most likely in co. Westmorland, eldest son & heir of his father, John(1) de Kirketon. Under-sheriff of co. Westmorland, circa 1257 - circa 1298. He evidently followed his father, initially becoming under-sheriff to Robert de Veteri Ponte (Vipont) in 1257 (ref.: "History of Cumberland & Westmorland", Vol. I, Nicholson & Burns, p. 33). He is not named in the Thoroton / Throsby Screveton summary, (Vol. I, p. 248), but very conveniently fills the gap which they leave between the years 1286 to 1311. The writer believes that following the death of his father in 1286, he was still active as an under-sheriff in co. Westmorland, and did not return to Screveton until after he had finished serving Robert de Clifford, in whose service he remained until at least 1298 (ref.: "Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward I, Vol. I, p. 453). Subsequently he returned to live at the Manor of Kirketon Hall, Screveton, co. Notts., until his death in 1311, aged about 76. Robert(7) de Kirketon was his son & heir (ibid, Vol. 1, p. 248).

 Generation 4-#06; 02. WILLIAM(3) de KIRKETON, Priest & probably later a monk. Based on recorded dates he was likely the second son of John(1) de Kirketon of Westmorland, and subsequently of Kirketon / Kirton Hall, Screveton, co. Notts.. William was undoubtedly born in Westmorland, circa 1242, and by 1265 is recorded as the Vicar of the St. Lawrence Parish Church, one of the two parishes at Appleby, co. Westmorland. He may be the same William who was serving in Northumberland in 1282 (although that William is identified as a 'monk' (ref.: "History of Northumberland", Vol. 14, p. 143), and possibly the same man again, a priest to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Godromgate, York, circa 1286, on the collation of the archbishop (ref.: "The Register of John le Romeyn, Lord Archbishop of York, 1286 - 1296", by the Catholic Church, Province of York, Newark, p. 124).

Generation 4-#06; 03. GEOFFREY(2) / GALFRIDO / GAUFRIDO de KIRKETON / KIRTON / KERTON:-



Arms as quoted by the Smith MSS for "Kirton of Reeth", however they would need to be differenced in some way?

Probably as shown below:-



Probably differenced by the addition of a charge of a single mullet (star), as above, as was later used by his great-nephew, John(6) de Kirketon (c. 1320).

Generation 4-#06; 03. GEOFFREY(2) / GALFRIDO / GAUFRIDO / JEFFERY de KIRKETON / KIRTON / KERTON of Appleby, co. Westmorland & later probably of Reeth in Swaledale, Richmondshire, North Riding of Yorkshire. Born circa 1245. Reported to have come "from Westmorland, and to have settled in or near to REETH, in SWALEDALE, west of Richmond, in the North Riding of Yorkshire" (Smith MSS, Society of Genealogists, London, Vol. 36, p. 43). The Smith MSS identifies Galfrido as an armiger, stating that he was using the coat-of-arms: "Argent, a fess and a chevron in chief, Gules", but if this is correct it must have been differenced in some way, in order to demonstrate cadency from the blazons of his elder brothers, probably by the addition of a charge of a mullet (five-pointed star), as shown above. Unfortunately the writer has so far been unable to trace the source of Vernona Smith's note on this subject, but the experiences of checking her MSS on many occasions does give a lot of faith in her veracity.

Did this man indeed come down from Westmorland to Swaledale, and give his name to the hamlet high on the north side of the Dale, some three miles west of Reeth, which initially began to be called "KIRTON", and is still today known as "KEARTON" ? This writer suspects that it is very likely indeed, and that he was the first of the Kirtons & Keartons in Swaledale, however this is not 100% provable.

Let us look at the evidence:-

He probably arrived from Appleby, co. Westmorland, as a copyhold tenant of the lord of Healaugh Manor, Sir Gilbert(5) de Gant, Knight, by about the year 1265. Sir Gilbert(5) de Gant had been born c. 1250 and was the great-great-grandson of the Walter de Gant who had founded

the Bridlington Priory in c. 1114 (See my "New Conclusions" report). His father, Sir Gilbert(4) de Gant, born c. 1205, was the first to be specifically named as the Lord of Healaugh Manor, and was also Constable of Scarborough Castle; he and his wife Julienne (b. c. 1220) married c. 1242, and had two children, Gilbert(V) and a daughter, Nichola. Gilbert(4) died 5 Jan., 1274 at Folkingham, Bourne, Lincolnshire, and was interred at Bridlington Priory, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Sir Gilbert(5) married Lora / Laura / Lorette de Bailiol, but they had no surviving children. He inherited Healaugh Manor, near Reeth, in Swaledale after his father's death in 1274 (ref.: "Complete Peerage (1893), Vol. V, page 89, note 'c'; and page 3 of 5 of:-

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He was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1295, but died s. p. on 17 March, 1297/8 (note that at this time using the Gregorian Calendar the year 1297 ended on 30 March, 1297). Subsequently his 1298 Inquest Post Mortem (ref.: "Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem site Escaetarum", Vol. I, (1806), page 147, item # 38) lists amongst his Swaledale holdings:- "Kirton Vaccaria" (cattle farm); Gommerset Vaccaria (modern Gunnerside); Helawe Villa (modern Healaugh); and Fremington Villa. His sole heir was his sister Nichola, who later married. So by 1297/8 the hamlet high on the north side of Swaledale some three miles west of Reeth, now still known today as "Kearton", was already being identified with our family's name.

Then we get another piece of information, one of which specifically refers to Geoffrey(2) / Galfrido / Jeffery de Kirketon / Kerton:-

"Galfrido(2) Kerton, near Reeth, paid 1/15th (2 shillings & nine pence) in 1298 & 1301 (ref.: "Yorkshire Lay Subsidies", 30 Edward I, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Vol. XXI, pgs. 8 & 35). Perhaps the death of his landlord in 1297 now compelled Geoffrey(2) / Galfrido to take over paying the lay subsidy himself in 1298 and 1301 ?

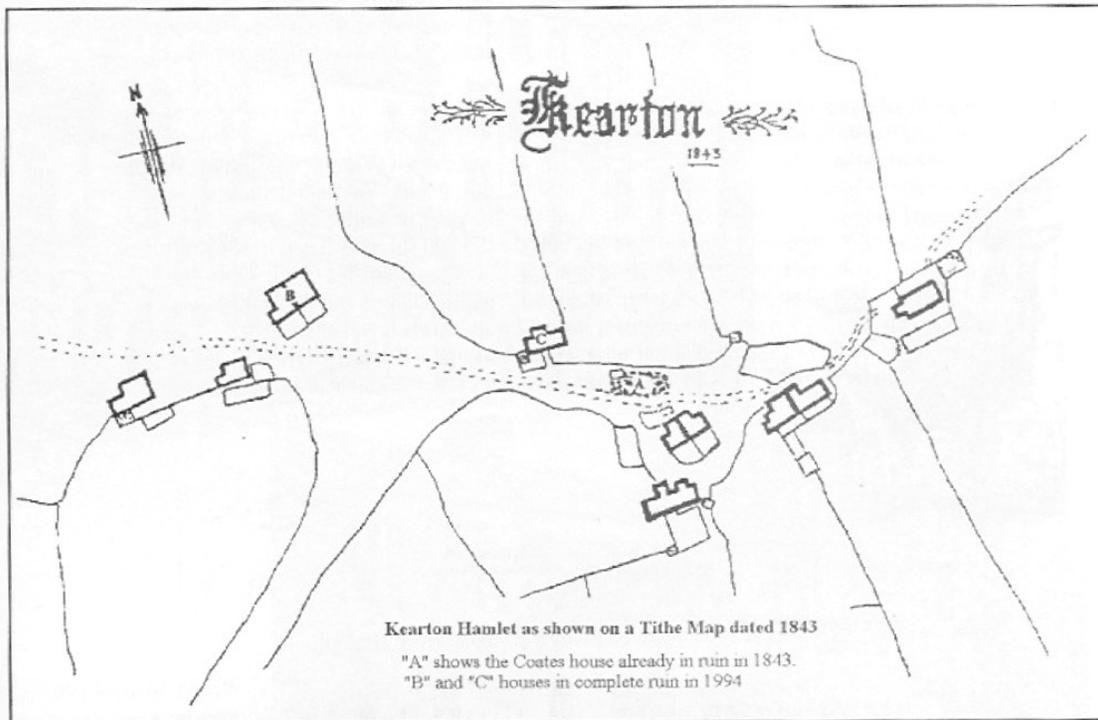
So I do think it very likely indeed that the Kirketon / Kirton / Kerton armiger living near Reeth must indeed have been Sir Gilbert(1)'s grandson, who was almost undoubtedly a copyhold tenant of Sir Gilbert(5) de Gant, and so gave his name to the Vaccaria there.

Please also see William Swales article on Kearton hamlet:-

<<https://willswales2.wordpress.com/kearton/>>, especially noting his following comment:-

“Experts agree that the Grimston hybrids can be easily identified because for the most part there is a clear distinction between Old English and Old Danish personal names. One of the most prevalent hybrid forms is in the several places called Grimston, formed by the Danish personal name *Grimr* and the Old English *tun*, and hence this is the name given to the type as a whole. By contrast, completely new settlements established by Danes used the Old Norse settlement word *by* instead of *tun*, as in Grimsby, and as is thought to have been the case with Kearby in West Yorkshire.^[4] However, there is a problem with applying the Grimston theory to Kearton. If it had been a Grimston hybrid, the estate and its place-name would have existed at the time of the Domesday Book of 1086. As a *tun*, it would surely have met the Norman classification of a *vill*, which was the term used for units of settlement in the Domesday Survey. But the survey of Swaledale covered no farther west than the vills of Grinton, Fremington and Reeth, implying that the rest of the dale was either officially untaxable or just not worth assessing. The community of Kearton, now formed by a hamlet and surrounding fields, is adjacent to the presumed former western border of the vill of Reeth, at Barney Beck, so if it had existed as a *tun* in 1086 one might expect it to have been recorded.” ===== So we have good reason to believe that a member of this family had probably been in Swaledale well before the year 1297, and had almost undoubtedly originally come to Swaledale from Westmorland, (reference: Society of Genealogists Library, Smith’s MSS Volumes, Vol. 36, pages 73-4 & 142-3 and “The Commoners” by Burke (1834 / 38) Vol. IV, page 600). Eventually this writer believes that the name of the hamlet evolved into “KEARTON”, the usual modern spelling of the name in the north west of England, which only seems to have appeared gradually in the 14th. century, at the hand of local scribes & keepers of parish records.

The fact that there are records of subsequent Geoffrey / Giffray / Jeffery Keyrtons in Swaledale in later years makes the writer fairly certain that Geoffrey(2) / Galfrido was indeed the progenitor of all the subsequent Kyrton / Kerton / Keyrton and Keartons who have lived in Swaledale. In particular note: GIFFRAY KEYRTON, whose name appears in the 1539 "Muster Roll of Reeth and the (Swaledale)Villages" (ref.: P.R.O. # E 36/44).



Kearnton hamlet Tithe Map dated 1843 (courtesy of the late Basil E. Kearton, New Zealand, author of "Yorkshire & Yonder - Families of Keartons"). The building shown on the map as "C" (Building No. 994) at the very centre of the hamlet, is now a ruin, but in 1843 housed 2 families with a total of 10 individuals. Basil himself visited the hamlet and examined the buildings and their remains carefully & has commented that the quality of the stone masonry in No. 994 is to a high standard & much superior to any of the other buildings in the hamlet. From this fact, and its location at the centre of the hamlet, and positioning on the north side of the track thro' the hamlet, so facing south to the sun, with its back to the prevailing westerly winds, may very well be the remains of the original "Kirton Vaccaria" farm house.

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 The sons of Galfrido / Geoffrey(1) de Kirketon & his wife (name unknown):-

Generation 4-#07; 01. ROBERT(6) de KIRKETON.

Eldest son of Geoffrey(1). He was an adult by the mid 13th. century, and made a quitclaim in circa 1240 (ref.: "Rufford Charters", ibid, No. 541, Vol. 2, p. 277) bearing an interesting seal, the details of which can be compared with others herein mentioned:- "S : ROB : F : GALDF : DE : KIRKT"

meaning, without abbreviations,;-

"SIGILLUM : ROBERTO : FILIUS : GALFRIDI : DE : KIRKETON",

which translates to:-

"SEAL of ROBERT, son of GALFRIDO de KIRKETON".

Like some of the other 'de Kirketon' seals mentioned in this Study, it also carries a 'fleur de lys' image, set amongst each lettering group.

It is evident that Robert(6) predeceased his grandfather, Sir Ralph (1) de Kirketon, Knight, before circa 1250, by which time Robert(6)'s uncle, Sir William(1) had become Sir Ralph(1)'s heir, and certainly left no male heirs of his own blood.

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 Generation 4-#07; 02. ALAN(1) de KIRKETON.

Second son of Galfrido / Geoffrey(1), he had evidently reached adulthood, holding a tenement and 1/2 a bovate of land, as well as 5 acres with appurtenances in Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts., which he held of Henry le Fremund, but he had evidently died, s. p., before Charter No. 622 was written in circa 1240 (ref.: "Rufford Charters", ibid, Vol. 2, pgs. 309-310) and also prior to the death of his grandfather, Sir Ralph(1). See also:- PRO Item # DD/SR/102/125.

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The children of Sir William(1) de Kirketon, Knight, with his first wife, Hawisia:-
 Generation 4-#08; 01 - THOMAS(1) de KIRKETON, c. 1250 - 1275,



“Barry of six, Gules and Argent, with a label of three points, Sable”.

Generation 4-#08; 01. - THOMAS(1) de KIRKETON

Thomas(1), the eldest son of Sir William(1) de Kirketon, Knight, & his wife Hawisia.

A very great deal has been written about this gentleman, to the extent that several people have made the suggestion that he did not even exist !

HOWEVER, the writer of this study has some good reasons to suspect that Thomas(1) DID exist, and will make some suggestions, as follows, of the likely circumstances which may have occurred (ref.: CP ibid (1929), Vol. 7, p. 338 & especially note ‘c’).

It is likely that Thomas(1) was born about the year 1250, based on the known birth of his younger brother, Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon, Knight, in about 1252.

On his father, Sir William(1) de Kirketon's death in 1275, it is certain that Thomas(1) at that time inherited the coat-of-arms: "Barry of six, Gules and Argent", which had been his father's. However he clearly DID NOT inherit his father's land holdings at Kirketon-in-Holland, which were instead inherited by his younger brother, Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon, Knight, evidently at least as early as Feb., 1286; note the

following entry:-

On 24 Feb., 1286 a Commission of oyer & terminer was raised regarding a woman, MURIEL de SUTERTON (sic) [very curiously from the very same village in the district of Holland where a Thomas de Kirketon would later be reported living], who was charged with entering the house of Robert(5) de Kirketon at Kirketon in Holland, co. Lincs. and assaulting his servants (ref.: CPR, Edward I, Vol. 2, p. 256).



Thomas(1) de Kirketon, from 1275 - until his death, prob. before 1332.

“Barry of six, Gules and Argent”

Why would Thomas(1) de Kirketon’s evident inheritance have been passed to his younger brother ? There just seems to be no surviving record. However, there may be some possible explanations:-

- 1) Perhaps Thomas(1) at some stage before 1275 had decided to become a priest or a monk ?
- 2) Or was infirm in some way ?
- 3) Perhaps Sir William(1) simply favoured his younger son, who by 1272, prior to his father’s death, was already married, and had begun raising a family.

None the less, it is now quite certain that THOMAS(1) de KIRKETON did eventually marry, possibly to a CECILY, and that this couple did have a son together, THOMAS(1a) de KIRKETON.

This would explain the evident confusion expressed in the following items, all of which identify a Thomas de Kirketon, but with which there is a problem with timing.

There would seem to be little doubt that Thomas(1) de Kirketon did indeed exist, but if he was indeed born in circa 1250, he would have been aged over 91 by 1341- 4, when a Thomas de Kirketon was invited to a council in Westminster. We have noted several very old members of this family, but to be invited to Westminster at the age of about 91 does seem to be extremely unlikely.

There also exists a record of a THOMAS de KYRKETON, who was living in the village of SUTTERTON-in-HOLLAND, (the same village already mentioned above in connection with the attack on Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon's servants) in the year 1332 (ref.: Lincolnshire Lay Subsidies), and in that same village, at the same time, there lived a CECILY de KIRKETON, who MAY POSSIBLY have been Thomas(1)'s widow. This writer very much suspects that this Thomas was in fact THOMAS(1a) de KIRKETON, the only son and heir of THOMAS(1) de KIRKETON, who was likely born in about the year 1275, and who thus would have been aged about 67 by the year 1342.

Furthermore we do have some solid evidence that THOMAS(1a) de KIRKETON did indeed die, s. p., in circa 1344, aged about 69, at which time his first cousin, Sir John(3) de Kirketon, Knight Banneret, is very well recorded as having changed his coat-of-arms from "Barry of six, Gules and Ermine", into "Barry of six, Gules and Argent", thus almost certainly adopting the arms of his grandfather, Sir William(1) de Kirketon, Knight, as the senior and final male line heir of his grandfather.

So the following reports, from several sources, all of which MUST BE WRONG, as shown in what follows, MUST REFER, however inaccurately, to THOMAS(1a), who was definitely NEVER a BARON, and CAN NOT REFER to his father, Thomas(1) de Kirketon; thus demonstrating some of the problems in using particularly 19th century sources of information:-

1) The first, earliest of the now discredited references which this writer has found about Thomas de Kirketon appears as "Year: 1344, No. 499, Thomas Kirketon - Lord Kirketon" in "A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain & Ireland, Or, a Complete Register ...", by Robert Beaton, LLD, published in 1806, page 52, in Vol. 1 of 3.

2) The next appears in "A Synopsis of the Peerage of England", Vol. 1 of 2 (1825), by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, F. S. A., who on page 357 has :- "Kirketon - Summoned by Writ. 1342. Thomas de Kirketon; Summ to Parl. 25 Feb., 16 Edward III. 1342, but never afterwards, and of whom Dugdale gives no further account."

3) In 1829 Nicolas evidently had second thoughts because in his "Report of the proceedings of the Claim to the BARONY of L' ISLE, in the House of Lords" by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law (1829), p. 312:- "... and though summoned by writ listed 25th. February, 16th. Edward III, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury, seven bishops, ten earls, and ninety-six other persons, to attend at Westminster on Monday the morrow of Easter next following,

"colloquium habere et tractatum," that writ is stated in the margin to be a summons to a council, and there are other reasons for considering that it was not a writ of summons to parliament." (see Note 1).

(Note 1 provides further details, and lists the names of some seventeen individuals summoned, one of which is clearly shown as "Thomas de Kirketon", who were never summoned to any previous or subsequent parliament, and above all that no writ was issued on that occasion for assembling the Commons. - "see First Peerage Report, p. 493.") So Thomas(1a) did NOT become a baron.

4) Nonetheless in 1831 John Burke's "A General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerages off England, Ireland, and Scotland, Extinct, Dormant, and in Abeyance", (1831), page 293, still repeats the old, previous, errors, still calling Thomas de Kirketon a baron, and stating that Thomas de Kirketon bore;- "Arms - "Barry of six, gu. and ar." - (WHICH IS INDEED EVIDENTLY CORRECT].

5) By 1844 the comedy of errors continued in "Baronia Anglica Concentrate: Or, A Concentrated Account of All the Baronies Commonly called ... Baronies in Fee; etc." by Sir Thomas Christopher Banks, Bart., N. S., Vol. I, page 186 (1844), who again incorrectly stated that Thomas de Kirketon had been a baron in 16 Edward III.

6) By 1883 even Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, in his "Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire", New Edition of 1883, page 306, repeated what had been written by John Burke in 1831 (item 4 above) that Thomas de Kirketon had been a baron.

7) It was only in 1929 in "Complete Peerage" (1929), Vol. 7, p. 338, that Thomas de Kirketon is finally no longer recognized as having been a baron (although there is an inconclusive mention of the name 'Thomas de Kirketon' in Note 'c').

Supporting this is the fact that his younger brother, Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon, Knight, evidently soon after 1275, had assumed a coat-of-arms:- "Barry of six, Gules and Ermine", a not unusual differencing by a second son of this period, in order to display cadency. Sir Robert(5) used this coat of arms for the rest of his life until his death in 1303, which is also confirmed from several sources, which we will discuss in detail later.

i) There is a problem of timing. There can be no doubt that Thomas(1) existed, but if he was born in circa 1250, he would have been aged over 90 by the year 1341/2 when a Thomas de Kirketon was invited to a council in Westminster, and would have been aged close to 94 when he died between 1341 - 1346, which was when Thomas(1)'s nephew, Sir John(3) de Kirketon, Knight, assumed his grandfather's coat-of-arms, "Barry of six, Gules and Argent", as he is reported to have done from several sources. We have noted several very old members of this family, but to be invited to Westminster at the age of about 94 does seem very unlikely.

ii) Interestingly there does exist a record of a THOMAS de KYRKETON who was living in the village of SUTTERTON-in-HOLLAND, in the year 1332 (ref.: Lincolnshire Lay Subsidies), and in the same village, at the same time, there lived a CECILY de KIRKETON, who MAY have been Thomas(1)'s widow. If it is the same Thomas(1) he would have been aged about 82 in 1332. But possibly this Thomas of Sutterton, was in fact Thomas(1a), the son of Thomas(1) ? [I will call him :-

"Thomas(1a) de Kirketon", so he will be shown in Generation 5].

iii) By the year 1341, when Thomas(1) de Kirketon must have been aged in his 90s, a Thomas de Kirketon was invited to a council at Westminster on 25 February, 1341/2. However, this was evidently not a formal "Writ of Summons to Parliament", and did not therefore make him a baron as has been sometimes suggested. There has been some careful discussion of this situation, most notably in the: "Report of the Proceedings of the Claim to the BARONY of L' ISLE, in the House of Lords" by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law (1829), p. 312:-

".. and though summoned by writ listed 25th. February, 16th. Edward III, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury, seven bishops, ten earls, and ninety-six other persons, to attend at Westminster on Monday the morrow of Easter next following, "colloquium habere et tractatum," that writ is stated in the margin to be a summons to a council, and there are other reasons for considering that it was not a writ of summons to parliament." (see Note 1).

(Note 1 Lists some the names of some seventeen individuals summoned, one of which is clearly shown as "Thomas de Kirketon", who were never summoned to any previous or subsequent parliament, and above all that no writ was issued on that occasion for assembling the Commons. - "see First Peerage Report, p. 493"). So Thomas did NOT become a baron, yet many writers have mentioned that Thomas(1) (or(1a))'s coat-of-arms was: "Barry of six, Gules and Argent", exactly the same as was adopted by Thomas(1)'s nephew, Sir John(3) after Thomas' death, which probably occurred between 1341 and 1346 (ref.: "A Dictionary of The Peerages", John Burke (1831), p. 293; "Baronia Anglica Concentrata ... Baronies in Fee", Banks, Vol. I (1844), p. 271; "Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited & Extinct Peerages of the British Empire" by B. Burke (1883), p. 306).

iv) The writer has been unable to find any other record of Thomas' death, which probably indicates that he held no property at all. There may be other possible explanations, but there seems to be no doubt that he was passed over by his relatives, as in the case of the evident gifts by Sir William(1) of his Lincolnshire holding of the Manor of Kirketon at Kirketon-in-Holland before 1275, evidently directly to his younger son, Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon.

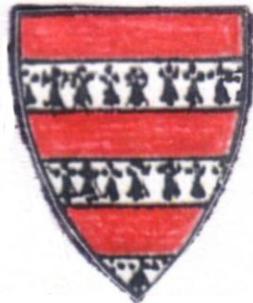
v) After Thomas(1a)'s likely death in circa 1344, it is to be noted that by 1346 his first cousin, Baron / Sir John(3) de Kirketon, Knight Banneret, who, from the time of his father's death in 1303, had been consistently reported using his father's former blazon: "Barry of six, Gules & Ermine", suddenly changed and began using his grandfather's and uncle's, and evidently Thomas(1a)'s blazon: "Barry of six, Gules & Argent", presumably demonstrating that he was now the senior member by inheritance of his family.

The evidence for this, particularly after he regained the Manor of Kirketon at Kirketon-in-Holland, co. Lincs. in 1346, & became a Knight Banneret, with the banner: "Barry of six, Gules & Argent", displayed as a knight banneret's rectangular banner, instead of on a simple shield, is well recorded in the contemporary literature, as we shall see in what follows.

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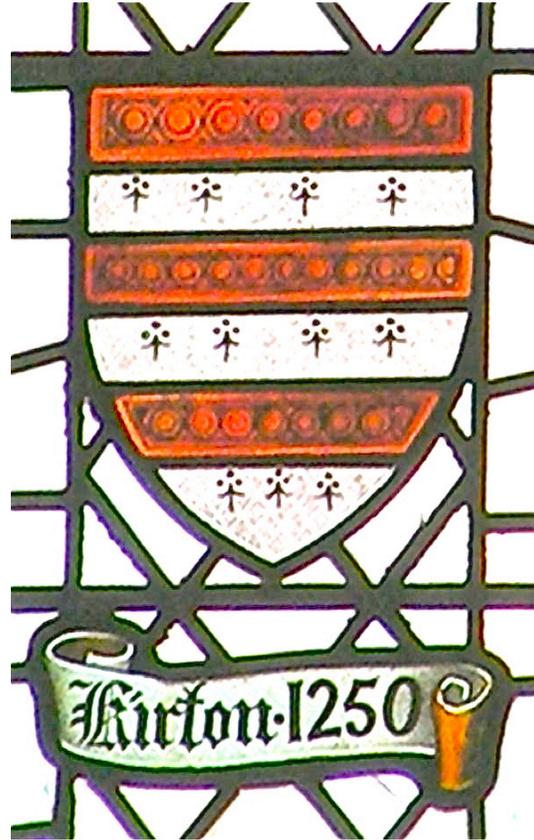
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The children of Sir William(1) de Kirketon, Knight, with his first wife, Hawisia:-
 Generation 4-#08; 02.



Sir Robert (5)

de Kirketon, Knight



Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon, Kt.'s
 coat-of-arms in a window of the
 parish church of St. Peter & St. Paul,
 Kirton-in-Holland, co. Lincolnshire.

Generation 4-#08; 02. Sir ROBERT(5) de KIRKETON, Knight. - The evident second son and eventual heir of Sir William(1) de Kirketon & his probable first wife, Hawisia. (ref.: "The Complete Peerage"). Born likely at Kirketon-in-Holland, circa 1252, and married only once, in 1272 [Which contradicts "The Complete Peerage", Volume 7 (1929), p. 338] to BEATRICE de DRIBY, daughter of Sir Simon de Driby, Knight, (died after 1286), and the sister of Sir ROBERT de DRIBY, Kt., and his wife, JOAN de DRIBY (nee de TATESHALE / TATTERSHALL) (b. bef. 1257) [contrary to

CP 12(1): 653] sister and co-heir in 1306 of ROBERT de TATERSHALE, 1st. BARON TATERSHALE (died 1298, IPM June, 1304). [After Sir Robert de Driby died, I.P.M. 1306, his wife Joan, having inherited the Manor and Castle of Tattershall, and the Manor of Tumbly, and her two eldest sons having both already died, she eventually gave the manors and the castle outright to her youngest, and only surviving son, John de Driby, first cousin of Sir John(3) de Kirketon, Knight [This is only noted here, but we will have much more to discuss about these cousins and their relationship in Generation 5]. However it is necessary to provide evidence to verify the above statement, that "The Complete Peerage" is incorrect where it states that: "the wife of Sir Robert was named Cecily, and that she was the mother of his son, Sir John(3) de Kirketon, Knt."

Firstly we need to confirm that Sir Robert(5)'s wife was indeed named Beatrice:-

i) See "Excerpta E Rotulis Finium in Turri Londinenensi Asservatis Henrico Tertio Rege, a.d. 1216 - 1272", Cura Caroli Roberts, Vol. II, A. D. 1246 - 1272 (1836), p. 567:- 56 Henry III (1272): "Lincs.: Beatrix que fuit uxor Roberti de Kirketon dant dimid' marcam p' uno brevi ad t'minu h'ndo. Et mand' est Vic' Linc'."

ii) 1280, "Thomas de Houton demands against Robert de Kyrketon and Beatrix his wife nine marks of rent with appurtenances in Askeby next Gretham, Stavenesby, Bagendreby, and Little Gretham, into which the same Robert and Beatrix have not had entry unless through the disseisin which Hugh Fitz Ralph unjustly made upon Richard de Houton, brother of the aforesaid Thomas, whose heir he is. And Robert and Beatrix called to warrant Simon de Dryby, who warrants to them, and calls further to warrant Robert (sic) de Ros and Eustachia his wife. And the aforesaid Simon and Alice say that the aforesaid tenements were the right of Hugh Fitz Ralph, the grandfather of Eustachia, whose heir she is. And the same Hugh granted to Simon and Alice, and their heirs, in free marriage the whole land and tenements, which he had or ought to have in Askeby, Anderby, Stavenesby, Waynflet, Gretham, and in Markeby xiijs. vid. rent, in exchange for 10 librates of land in Ilkeleshal, co Norfolk, which before he gave to the same Simon with the aforesaid Alice his daughter in free marriage, to have and to hold to the aforesaid Simon and Alice his wife my daughter, and the heirs of their bodies, of the same Hugh and his heirs freely &c. And the aforesaid Hugh and his heir warranted the aforesaid lands and tenements to the aforesaid Simon and Alice and their heirs against all persons for ever. And they say that those tenements are those in the charter contained. And William and Eustachia say that the same Eustachia is the heir of the same Hugh by blood, and they have cognizance of the charter, and admit it, and warrant. Thomas asks leave to recede from the writ, which is given" (ref.:- Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Vol. 3, pp. 239-40, citing Assize Roll, Lincoln, M.3.14.1. 9 Edward I, m 76).

iii) (1282) Feet of Fines, CP 25/1/133/54, No. 3:- "This is the final concord made in the court of the Lord King at Lincoln in the morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, in the tenth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Henry, before John de Vallibus, William de Saham, Roger Loveday, John de Metingham & Master Thomas de Sodington, being Justices, & other faithful subjects of the Lord King then being present there. Between Robert son of

William de Kyrketon & Beatrice his wife, querents, & Simon de Dryby & Alice his wife, deforciantes, concerning twelve tofts, fifteen & a half bovates of land, fifteen marks eleven shillings & three pence rent with appurtenances in Askeby, Stavenesby, little Gretham, Waynflet, Enderby, Teford, Markeby, Wester kel', Cotes & Hagwothyngham, concerning which a plea of carte was summoned between them in the same court, namely that the aforesaid Simon & Alice have acknowledged the aforesaid tenement with appurtenances, as in diverse homages, rents, services of free men, villeins, inhabitants & their families, wards, reliefs, estates, meadows, pastures & all other things appertaining to the aforesaid tenement, to be the right of the same Robert & Beatrice, as well as that the said Robert & Beatrice have of the gift of the said Simon & [?Alice]. To hav & to hold to them the same Robert & Beatrice & the heirs of the bodies of the same Robert & Beatrice created, of the aforesaid Simon & Alice & the heirs of the same Alice forever.

Paying in respect thereof annually one clove [clavum gariof....] at Easter for all service, suit of court, customs & exactions. And the aforesaid Simon & Alice & the heirs of the same Alice warrant, acquit & defend, to the same Robert & Beatrice & their heirs aforesaid, the aforesaid tenement with appurtenances on account of the said service against all men forever. And if it should happen that the aforesaid Robert & Beatrice should die without heirs of their bodies created, then after the decease of both of them the same Robert & Beatrice, the aforesaid tenement with appurtenances should wholly revert to the aforesaid Simon & Alice & the heirs of the same Alice. To hold of the chief lord of that fee for service appertaining to that tenement forever. And for this acknowledgement, warranty, acquittance, defence, fine & concord, the same Robert & Beatrice have given to the aforesaid Simon & Alice one sp[er]var' sorum (probably a sparrowhawk)".

iv) (1282) Symon de Dryby and Alice his wife acknowledge 11 tofts and 14 oxgangs of land in Askeby, Stavenesby, Waynflet, Enderby, Teford, Markby, Westkel, Cotes, and Hagworthingham to be the right of Robert son of William de Kyrketon, and Beatricia his wife, of the grant of the said Symon and Alice, to have and to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, &c. (ref.:- Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Vol. 3, p. 240, citing: Feet of fines, 10 Edward I, Lincoln, case 5).

[Note: The above records prove conclusively that Sir Robert(5) was a son of Sir William(1), and that his wife was Beatrice (nee de Driby)]

v) See "Calendar of I. P. M., Vol. III, 23 Edward I (1295), p. 150, "Inquisitions", No. 234 of Andrew de Nevill:- Re.:- Lincoln - Inq. Monday after the Feast of St. Denis. "The Manor of Ryggesby, co. Lincs., held of John de Britannia, Earl of Richmond, by service of 1/2 of a knight's fee & rendering 10 shillings yearly for the guard at the Castle of Richemund (sic) [N. R. Yorks.]. The said Andrew three years ago (i.e. in 1292) demised the said manor to Sir Robert de Kirketon, knight, and Beatrice his

wife for their lives ... etc."

vi) See National Archives, PRO SC 8 / 51 / 2515, a petition in the name of, amongst others, Beatrice de Kyrketon, widow of Robert de Kyrketon, of co. Lincs., and dated "circa 1302". It is stated that it is to be read in conjunction with two other petitions, SC 8 / 173 / 8620 and CCR, Edward I, Vol. IV, 1296-1302, quoting p. 559 (which seems to be irrelevant) and both dated 'circa 1302'. This petition is "from the widow of Robert de Kirketon of Kirketon-in-Holland", co. Lincs., particularly given the reference that she is being distrained for the debts of Warin de Engayn (See page 9 of this Study), i. e. the same "Warimus Engayn" of which William(1) de Kirketon, and subsequently Robert(5) de Kirketon, had held in chief from the said Warin. It is evident that the date 'circa 1302' is insecure, & from other references, (Brault) it must be that Sir Robert(5) died in 1303.

Secondly we need to prove that the woman Cecily, named as Sir Robert's wife by CP, quoting: "Rolls of Parliament", Vol. i, p.166, was in fact the wife of an entirely DIFFERENT Robert de Kirketon, who was "of Kirketon-in-Lyndesey", co. Lincs.:-

a) Going back to 1266, "Cal. of Inquisitions, Miscellaneous I", 1219-1307, p. 313:- "25 Aug., 50 Henry III, Writ to the Sheriff of Lincoln to enquire by the oath of upright and law abiding men - not against the king. "Robert de Kyrketon-in-Lyndese (sic. Lyndsey) ... whether they were with Baldwin Wake and John Deyville at the sack of Lincoln?" "Admitted to the King's peace".

b) Cecily de Kyrketon, widow of Robert de Kyrketon, made 2 petitions, PRO SC 8 / 257 / 12830, and PRO SC 8 / 257 / 12831, both to the King and council, both in 1305, and both involving a claim in Kirton-in-Lindsey of land there which was being withheld from her by a certain Agnes de Bromholm, widow of Thomas de Bromholm, to which she held dower rights. There seems to be no record of the resolution of Cecily's case, but "Early Lincoln Wills" shows "Commissions for Probate": Cecilia Kirkton, ux (wife) of Robert de Kirketon XVI Kal August, 1321, so she had probably recently died by then.

c) Moreover, a few years later Robert and Cecily's grandson, John de Kirketon, sent a petition to his landlord: "Petition to the prince from his tenant, John de Kirketon, shewing that, whereas his grandfather, Robert de Kirketon, whose heir he is, gave certain tenements in Kirketon-in-Lyndesey to Thomas de Bromholm and the heirs of his body, with reversion to himself and his heirs, and the said Thomas has died without heir of his body, the prince's bailiffs have entered the tenements and will not suffer him to enter on his reversion; and praying the prince to order his bailiffs of Kirketon to enquire whether the above is true, and if so to restore the tenements to him without further delay, as he will pay to the prince every year nearly the true value thereof, to wit, 6 shillings a bovat." (ref.: "Register of Edward The Black Prince", G.B. PRO, London by A. E. Stamp and M. C. B. Dawes (1933), Vol. IV, p. 238, Folio 136d, 20 Jan., 1357).

As a result "A letter was sent to Sir John Chaundos in London, or to his steward in Kirketon (in Lindsey), enclosing the above petition and praying him to do right and reason in the matter. By command of Wengefeld at the suite of W. de Weng." (The Manor of Kirketon-in-Lyndsey had been a royal manor since soon after the Conquest, which was why the Black Prince was involved in the matter).

Robert(5) de Kirketon next appears in other contemporary records in July, 1277, when he is recorded as having gone to Wales with Henry de Lascy / Lacy, who in the following year became the 3rd. Earl of Lincoln, who had been in Wales for some time, building Denbigh Castle (ref.: CPR, Edward I, Vol. I, p. 221). Nine years later he seems to have been away again, when on 24 Feb., 1286 a Commission of oyer & terminer was raised regarding a woman, MURIEL de SUTERTON (sic) [very curiously from the very same village in the district of Holland where a Thomas de Kirketon would later be reported living], who was charged with entering the house of Robert(5) de Kirketon at Kirketon in Holland, co. Lincs. and assaulting his servants (ref.: CPR, Edward I, Vol. 2, p. 256).

In the following year, 24 July, 1287 Robert(5) de Kyrketon was given Protection, with clause volumus, for the following: gone on the king's service in Wales, until a fortnight after Michaelmas (CPR, Edward I, Vol. 2, p. 274).

On 13 July, 1299 the "Calendar of Patent Rolls", Edward I, Vol. 3, p. 425, shows a statement regarding a licence to the prior and brethren of Bulington, of the order of Sempingham (sic. Sempringham), for a fine, to which a number of individuals contributed, which the prior had made before the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, of various pieces of land, amongst which Robert(5) de Kirketon gave 2-1/2 bovates of land & rent in Horbling, co. Lincs., and his son, Gilbert(3) de Kirketon, 'son of Robert', gave a messuage and 12 acres of land also at Horbling, which is supported in PRO # C 143/30/12. [We will come back to Gilbert(3) in the next generation, but in 1299 he was very likely Sir Robert and Beatrice's eldest, first-born son, yet it is evident that he did not subsequently inherit either his father's coat-of-arms or his Manor of Kirketon].

There is a later reference to him in April 1303 as a witness, "Gilbert de Kirton, Knt", which makes it certain that he had predeceased his father between then and the end of the year 1303.].

Here we will review the records of Sir Robert's coats-of-arms, which he had presumably first assumed sometime after Sir William(1) de Kirketon's death in 1275, but before the year 1295, recorded variously as:- "Barry of six, Gules and Ermine" and / or "Gules, three bars, Ermine". All as recorded from "Dictionary of British Arms Medieval Ordinary", Vols. 1, 2 & 3:-

"Robert de Kyrketon, Kt." - Lord Marshall's Roll (circa 1295), LM 398, Soc. of Antiquarians (Vol. 1, p. 62); and Brault, "Rolls of Arms Edward I" (i. p. 345).

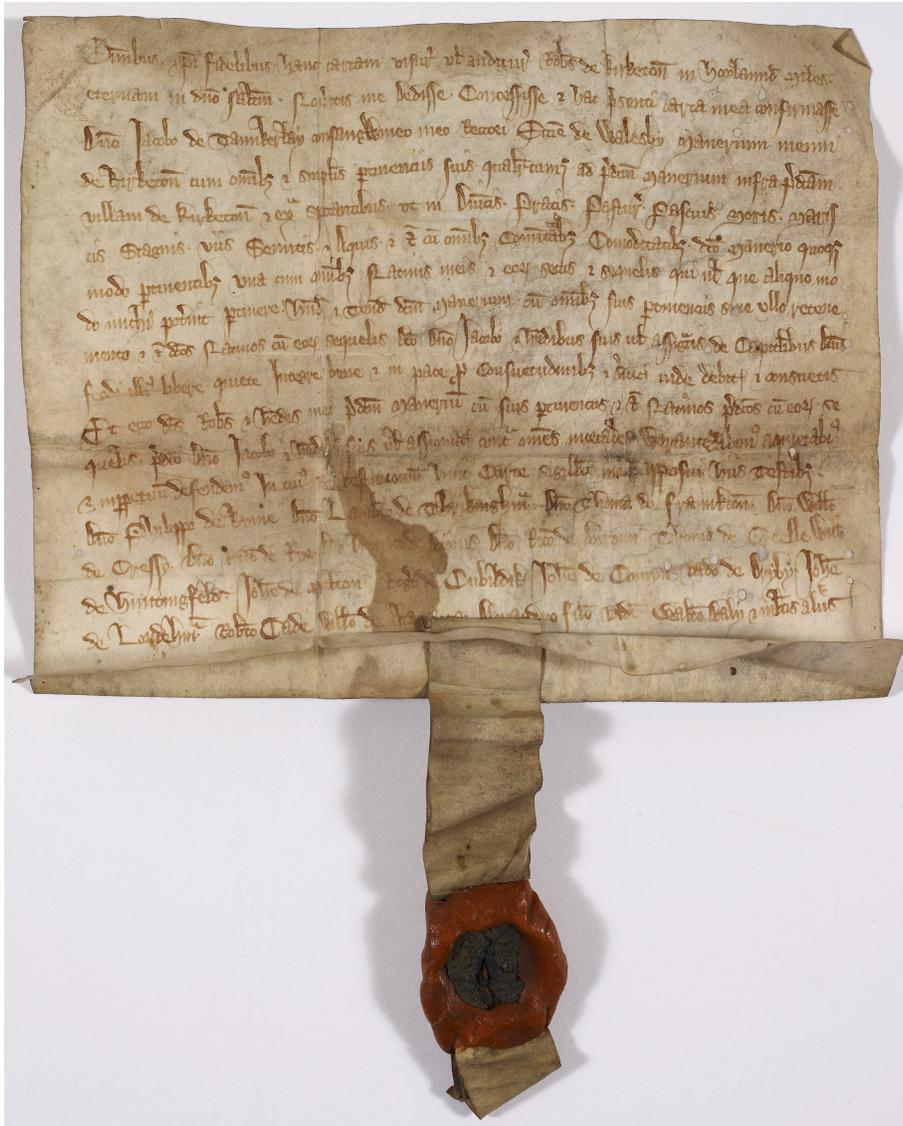
"Robert de Kyrketone" - Collin's Roll (circa 1296), Q 451; Society of Antiquarians MS 664 (Vol. 1, p. 62); and Brault, "Rolls of Arms Edward I" (i, p. 391). Also an impression of what was his personal, original, seal is listed in W. de G. Birch's "Catalogue of Seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum", Vol. III (1894), page 157, No. 11094, evidently original attached to a document bearing his name which is recorded as "Robert de Kirketone in Hoyland", so it must be his, from before 1303. However the seal is only 3/4" in outside diameter, and is arranged

with three shields, each with its lowest point at the centre of the seal, and it is only the centre one which still carries the "Barry of six", as identified by Birch. However, the shields are so small, it would have been very difficult for Birch to be able to identify the ermine bars, and may not have reproduced at all on the dark green wax image. So this writer concludes that the detail on this seal is simply too small to be able to display the 'ermine' bars successfully.

Subsequently, following Sir Robert's death in 1303, the identical coat of arms was inherited by his surviving son and heir, John(3) de Kirketon, knighted in 1326:-

Source	Name	Item	Date
2nd. Dunstable Roll (ref.:- C. E. Long, Collectanea, Topograpica & Genealogica, iv. (1887) 389 - 396)	blazon, Mons'r John de Kirketon	SD 55	c. 1334
Carlisle Roll (ref.:- "Dictionary of British Arms", Medieval Ordinary, Vol. 1, (1996), page 62)	blazon, Mons. John de Kirton	CA 49	c. 1334
Ashmolean Roll	blazon, Monsr John de Kerketon	AS 203	
"Sir Jehan de Kerketon"	AS 203	----(v. 1, p. 62)-----	c. 1334
"Sir J. de Kyrketon"	Cooke's Ordinary	CKO 310	-(v. 1, p. 62) c. 1340
" Kirketon"	Calverley's Book 4	CV-BM 96	-(v. 1, p. 62)- c. 1350
"Sir Jon de Kyrketone"	Powell's Roll	PO 501	--(v. 1, p. 62)- c. 1350
"Sir Joh de Kyrketon"	William Jenyn's Ordin.	WJ 592	(v. 1, p. 62)- c. 1380
"le Sieur de Tateshall"	Besynges's Book	BG 35	-(v. 1, p. 62)- c. 1395
"Sir John de Kirketon"	Thomas Jenyn's Bk.	TJ 532 (Col. Arms MS Add)	c. 1410
" Kerkenton(sic)"	Domville Roll	DV 51b, 2025	(v. 1, p. 62)- c. 1470
"Sir John de Kyreton"	Peter Le Neve's Bk / Harley 6163 (Brit. Lib.)	— —	c. 1500 (Vol.1, p. 62)-
" - "	Wriothsley's Fesses & Bars, Prince Arthur's Bk		c. 1509
" Kyrketon "	College of Arms	MS L9	(v. 1, p. 62)----- c. 1510

The death of Sir Gilbert(3), just before his father, Sir Robert(5), left Sir John(3) as the only male heir. So, just before he died, undoubtedly in the later half of 1303, Sir Robert(5) made the following document:- **British Library No. C-13348-51:-**



British Library No. C-13348-51 Transcription-

- 1) Om[n]ibus Christi [Xpi] fidelibus hanc cartam visur' v[e]l auditor'
Rob[ertus] de Kirketon in Hoylaund miles
- 2) eternam in d[omi]no sal[utat]em, Nov[er]tis me Dedisse
Concessisse & hac p[re]senti carta mea confirmasse
- 3) D[omi]no Jacobo de Taunkerlay consangwineo meo Rectori
Ecc[les]ie de Walesby Manerium meum
- 4) de Kirketon cum om[n]ibus & sing[u]lis p[er]tinenciis suis
qual[ite]rcumque ad p[re]d[i]c[tu]m manerium infra p[re]d[i]c[tu]m
- 5) villam de Kirketon & extra spectantibus ut in D[omi]nicis Pratis
Pastur' Pastuis Moris Maris
- 6) tis Stagnis Viis Semitis & Aquis & cu[m] om[n]ibus Com[m]itatibus
Comoditatibus d[i]c[t]o Manerio quoque
- 7) modo p[er]tinentibus una cum om[n]ibus Nativis meis & eorum
sectis & sequelis qui v[e]l que aliquo mo
- 8) do michi pot[er]int p[er]tinere H[abe]nd[um] & T[en]end[um]
d[i]c[tu]m Manerium cu[m] om[n]ibus suis p[er]tinenciis sive
ullo retene
- 9) mento & d[i]c[t]os Nativos cu[m] eorum sequelis d[i]c[t]o
D[omi]no Jacobo & h[ere]dibus suis v[e]l assignatis de
Capitalibus Domin[is]
- 10) feodi illi libere quiete Integre bene & in pace P[ro]
Consuetudinibus & s[er]vitiis inde debitis & consuetis
- 11) Et ego d[i]c[t]us Rob[ertus] & h[ere]des mei p[re]d[i]c[tu]m
Maneriu[m] cu[m] suis p[er]tinenciis & Nativos p[re]d[i]c[t]os
cu[m] eorum se
- 12) quelis p[re]d[i]c[t]o D[omi]no Jacobo & h[ere]dis suis v[e]l
assignat' contra om[n]es [?incetales]* Warantizabimus
aquietabimus
- 13) & inp[er]petuu[m] defendemus. In cuius rei testimoni[u]m hinc
Carte sigilla[m] mea[m] apposui Hiis Testibus
- 14) D[omi]no Philippo de Kyme Dno Lamb[er]te de Thrikingham
Dno Thoma de Fraunkton Dno Willo
- 15) de Cressy Dno Rado de Rye Dno Henrico de [Deyns?] Dno
Rico de [Wytoun?] Thoma de [Greelle?] Willo

16) de Huntingfeld Johe de Melton Rog[er]o de Cubildikes, Johe de Comyn, Rado de Dryby, Johe

17) de Loudeham Rob[er]to Cade Willo de [Abta....?] Alexandro fil[i]o Radi Walto Waly & m[ul]tos aliis.

* In the Latin transcription above this word appears to be "*incetales*", though this word appears to be unrecognisable, so it may be a scribal or clerical error for "*incertales*", which, translated as "uncertainties", would make sense in the context. It would be more usual, in clauses of warranty, to find the word "*gentes*" or "*homines*", viz. warranty against claims by any men.

English Translation:

- 1) To all the faithful in Christ, who shall see or hear this charter, Robert de Kirketon in Hoyland Knight
- 2) (sends) eternal greetings in the Lord. Know that I have given, granted and by this my present charter have confirmed
- 3) to Lord James de Taunkerlay my kinsman, my Rectory of the Church of Walesby, my manor
- 4) of Kirketon with all and singular its appurtenances and whatever is belonging to the aforesaid manor within and without the aforesaid
- 5) town of Kirketon, as in demesnes, meadows, pasture, pasturings, moors, marshes
- 6) ponds, highways, lanes & waters and with all offices & profits also now pertaining to the said manor, together with all my villeins and their family & offspring who now or who
- 7) shall have been pertaining to me. To have & to hold the said manor with all its appurtenances or anything reserved
- 8) and also the said villeins with their offspring to the said Lord James & his heirs or assigns, of the chief Lords
- 9) of that fee, freely, quietly, wholly, well and in peace, for customs & services thence owing and accustomed.
- 10) And I the said Robert & his heirs or assigns, the aforesaid manor with its appurtences & also the aforesaid villeins with their

- 11) offspring, to the aforesaid Lord Jacob & his heirs or assigns against all uncertainties*, we will warrant, acquit
 12) & defend forever. In witness whereof to this charter I have set my seal.

These being witnesses (Lines: 13), 14), 15), &16))

Sir Philip de B.....

Sir Lambert de Thrikingham,

Sir Thomas de Fraunkton,

Sir William de Cressy,

Sir Ralph de Rye,

Sir Henry de,

Sir Richard de,

Thomas de

William de Huntingfeld,

John de Melton, (prob. a version of Multon / Muleton)

Roger de Cubildik, (sic: Cobledike)

John de Comyn,

Ralph de Dryby, (See Note 1, below)

John de Loudeham,

Robert Cade,

William de Al.....

Alexander son of Ralph,

Walter Waly & many others.

 Note 1: The above "Ralph de Driby" MAY possibly be a scribe's error for "Robert de Driby" (?), who is mentioned in much of what follows

Note 2: The wax seal, above, shows enough detail to see that at the top centre there is a typical shield outline, which contains Sir Robert(5)'s blazon: "Barry of six, Gules and Ermine" (ref.: "Collins Roll of Arms", Part 10, item # 451). Referring to: "Catalogue of Seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum", by W. de G. Birch, (1894) Vol. III, p. 157, No. 11,094: Seal of Robert de Kirketon in Hoyland, of co. Lincs., Knight. (Temp. Edward I (1272 - 1307). Described as: "Dark-green: fragmentary. About 3/4 inch diam. when perfect. [Harleian ch.52 E 31.] Showing three shields of arms, united, in the centre of seal (i.e. with their pointed bases touching). The upper, centre shield showing: 1. Barry of six, Kirketon.

Shields: 2. & 3. wanting (i. e. left blank).

Between each shield a fleur-de-lis.

Around the seal:--

"ROBERT : DE : KIRKETON : IN : HOYLAND : E : SOI . . . PE"

It thus appears that it is not identical to the seal on C13348-51, but has some similarities to it.

it is apparent that by this deed Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon tried to ensure that his Manor of Kirketon-in-Holland was protected, firstly from the escheator, and trying to prevent the future Sir John(3) de Kirketon from becoming a ward of the king, and, just maybe, also from the clutches of his own elder brother, Thomas(1)(?).

This writer suspects that this deed was drawn up specifically in anticipation of Sir Robert(5)'s own death, which occurred in late 1303.

His subsequent Inquisition Post Mortem ("Calendarium Inquis' post Mortem, Edward I", (1806), p.153) show his considerable holdings and gifts to the prior of the Priory of Sempringham.

Note that Feudal Aids, Vol. 3, p. 131, shows that he held VII Parts in Kirton, originally held by Warin de Engayne, and (p. 164) 4 Parts which William de Kirketon had held before.

His wife evidently outlived him.

It is possible he might have eventually been summoned to become a baron, because "Baronia Anglica Concentrate", Banks (1844), Vol. I, p. 272, mentions him: "summoned generally among the barons and other equis et armis to Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1296", quoting Dugdale, but he may simply have died too soon.

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The probable son of Joel de Kirketon

Generation 4-#09; 01. SEWARD / SAUL de KIRKETON.

Of Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts., where he probably held land. An adult by circa 1235. No specific relationship is identified for him, but it is likely that he is a son of Joel, and a grandson of Baldwin / Baldewno de Kirketon.

His name appears in "Rufford Charters", Vol. 2, Charters Nos. 544; 547; and 621; and also appears in PRO Item # D239 M/T. He was alive until at least 1285.

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GENERATION 5:- (colour line:- turquoise)

The son of Hugh(1) de Kirketon & his wife, "given name ?" (nee de Almington):-
 Generation 5-#01; 01.



Sir Simon (1) c.1304-1306

Sir Simon(1) c. 1256 - c. 1304

Generation 5-#01; 01. Sir SIMON(1) de KIRKETON, Knight, of Sibethorpe, co. Notts. Only son and heir of his father, Hugh / Hugo(1) de Kirketon. Born likely at Sibethorpe, co. Notts., circa 1256 (ref.:- "Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls", 22 Edward III, Vol. 8, p. 53; Thoroton / Throsby, ibid, 1790 Edition, pgs. 261-2, & Hundred of Newark, p. 328; Smith MSS, Soc. of Genealogists, London, Vol. 36, p. 63; "Notes & Queries, Second Series, Vol. XI, June, 1861, p. 435). (Note that the label was probably "Gules".) Also see Cal. of Patent Rolls listing under Sir Alexander.

Married: JOANNA ("Quo fuit uxor Simonis, fil Hugonis de Kirketon", Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 63) (Who was the wife of Simon, son of Hugh de Kirketon). Died circa 1306, when his son and heir, Johannes / John(4) de Kirketon was still under-age.

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 The eldest son of John(2) (Bozon) de Kirketon & his wife (name unknown):-

Generation 5-#02; 01. PETER(3) de KIRKETON / KIRTON. Born circa 1295, likely in Yorkshire. On his father's death in c. 1327 he inherited the holdings in Yorkshire, & was married before 1339 to his wife, ELENA / ELLEN (Holt?)(ref.: Yorkshire Archaeol. Soc., Record Series, Vol. 42, Feet of Fines for Yorkshire, 1327-47 (1910), p. 134, No. 3), but appears to have left no children.

On 8 May, 1340 he was involved in a dispute with one of his neighbours, John Giffard, Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, who lived at the Manor of Lede in Saxton. Peter (3), with many others, besieged John Giffard's manor, John being "forced to swear to give up a bond of £10 from Margaret de Ledes, who was Peter(3) de Kirketon / Kirton's aunt". (ref.: "Baildon and the Baidons" W. Paley Baildon (1924) Vol. 2, p. 100).

There is one report of him, PRO Item # C 241/128/295, in the summer of 1340, when he is recorded as owing a large debt of 1000 marks.

On his uncle, Ralph(4)'s death on 25 Sept., 1341, Peter(3) would have been next in line to inherit the manor of Aisthorpe, except for the complication already mentioned of his illegitimate cousin's claim to that manor, which he would have held by a knight's service of the heir of Adam de Welle, a minor in the king's ward (ref.: Calendar of Fine Rolls, Vol. VII, p. 1, Membrane 18).

On 4 Sept., 1346 he was granted a "General Pardon" for his good service in the War in France (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. 7, p. 490); (had he perhaps served at the Battle of Crecy, fought on 26 August, 1346?).

In November, 1348 Peter(3) was again pardoned, once again as a result of his good service in France, "for all homicides, felonies, robberies and trespasses perpetrated by him in England before 4 September, 1346". (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. 8, p. 207).

However, before the case (Cal. of Fine Rolls) could be resolved, Peter(3) had died, s. p., in 1349 from the pestilence; his wife, ELENA, possibly also dying at the same time (ref.: Yorkshire Feet of Fines, p. 134, No. 3). With his younger brother, Edmund(1) de Kirketon also dying in the same year, the situation resulted in Edmund(1)'s daughter, OLIVE or OLIVIA de KIRKETON / KIRTON becoming the inheritor of both the manor of Aisthorpe, and the properties which her grandfather had originally acquired at Saxton and Saxton Woodhouse in co. Yorkshire.

 Generation 5-#02; 02. EDMUND(1) de KIRKETON / KIRTON. Born in Yorkshire circa 1300. Married to OLIVIA / OLIVE. He probably lived in Yorkshire throughout his whole life, although there seems to be no surviving evidence of this. He and his wife had one daughter, also named OLIVE or OLIVIA de KIRKETON / KIRTON, who was evidently still under age when both her father and her uncle both died in the same year of 1349 (ref.: Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem,

Vol. XI, Edward III, p. 413, No. 542; Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III, Vol. XI, p. 470; & "A History of the Villages of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallow", C. W. Foster (1927), p. 49 et al).

The son of Peter(2) de Kirketon & his wife (maiden name unknown):-

Generation 5-#03; 01. [PETER(4)] de KIRKETON - (Currently no further information)

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The eldest son of [Jordan](1) de Kirketon & his wife [Petronella] (no surname):-

Generation 5-#04; 01. [RALPH(5)] de KIRKETON

His given name is not known for certain, but since we do know that he was a grandson and probably the heir of Sir RALPH(2) de KIRKETON, Kt., and noting how usual it was in this family to name first-born grandsons after their grandfathers, it is very likely indeed that his name was as indicated. The fact that he was the husband of AGNES (nee HERON), daughter of Sir William Heron, Knight, who lived just 11 miles away from Alnwick Castle, and that he was the father of her three sons, also makes his identification fairly certain. He may be the same Ralph de Kirketon, of Calveton, North Riding of Yorkshire, who was granted a charter of the forestship of Hovingham, regarding trees blown down and wheat (ref.: Yorks. Arch. Soc. Record Series, Vol. XXXI, Yorks. Inquisitions, Vol. III, p. 140; VCH, N. R. Yorks., Vol. I, p. 505; CIPM, Vol. III, pgs. 492-3 (1300); Cal. of Close Rolls, Edward I, Vol. V, p. 37; CIPM, Vol. VII, p. 392 (c. 1370). At any rate we do know that before Sir William Heron died in 1379 he gave to his daughter AGNES de KIRKTON (sic) his manor of Bockenfield, co. Northumberland, and from what follows it is quite clear that she and / or at least her last surviving son continued to reside there until at least the year 1424, holding the manor by 1/2 of a knight's service (ref.: Archaeologia Aeliana, (co. Northumberland), 3rd. ser., Vol. VI, (1910), pgs. 73-4). B. c.1280; d. after 1350.

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 The eldest son of Gilbert(2) de Kirketon, Under Sheriff, of Appleby, co. Westmorland.
 Generation 5-#05; 01.



circa 1261 -- circa 1311



circa 1311 -- circa 1326

Generation 5-#05; 01. ROBERT(7) de KIRKETON.
 Born circa 1261 probably in co. Westmorland, where his father, Gilbert(2) de Kirketon was likely still serving as under-sheriff to Robert de Veteri Ponte. He inherited the Manor of Kirketon Hall, together with Kirketon Hall, in circa 1311 upon the death of his father. His name appears as a witness on a Grant PRO Item # CD / 375, signed at Carcolston, co. Notts., on 29 April, 1319. His first wife was named, BEATRIX (ref.: Thoroton / Throsby, pgs. 248-9), with whom he had two sons, Thomas(2) and Roger(3), after which Beatrix evidently died, and Robert married again, to ELEN / ELENA de BURDON (of a family with a long association with the de Kirketons at Kirketona / Kirton, co. Notts.), who was a good deal younger than Robert, having been born circa 1310. Elena now bore her only child, JOHN(6) de KIRKETON, born circa 1325, but Robert(7) soon died, in circa 1327, aged about 65, and no doubt leaving Elena with dower rights at Kirketon Hall.

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 Probable eldest son of Geoffrey(2) / Galfrido(2) / Jeffery(2) de Kirketon/ Kirton /
 Kerton / Kearnton, of Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire.

Generation 5-#07; 01. [JOHN(4)] de KIRKETON. Once again, his name is based on the repeated practice of naming a first born son after its grandfather, however no further details of him have been found. This writer suspects that the men of this family stayed on near Reeth in Swaledale, but the surviving Bridlington Priory records, do not go back far enough to name the copyhold tenant farmers before 1538, but it does seem very likely that they must have continued on in that area..

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 The only son of Thomas(1) de Kirketon of Sutterton-in-Holland, co. Lincolnshire:-
 Generation 5-#08; 01.



THOMAS(1a) de KIRKETON, b. c. 1275 - until a date before 1322.
 "Barry of six, Gules and Argent, with a label of three points, Sable".

Generation 5-#08; 01. THOMAS(1a) de KIRKETON.
 Only son of Thomas(1) de Kirketon, and his probable wife, CECILY, who was still alive in 1332. Thomas(1), the father, had almost undoubtedly died before 1332, when he would have been aged about 82.
 As already described above, Thomas(1a) de Kirketon of Sutterton-in-Holland, co.

Lincs. was evidently summoned to a council at Westminster in 16 Edward III (c. 1343), but was never summoned by Writ, and certainly never became a baron.

He was certainly an armiger, and had inherited his father's coat-of-arms following his father's death in 1275:-



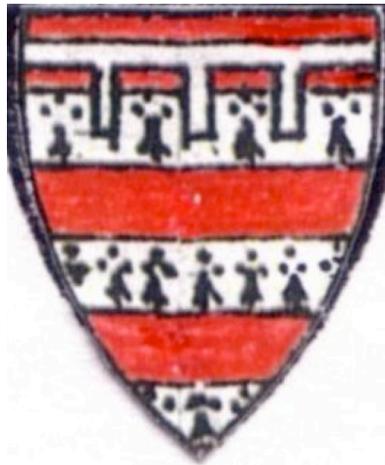
Thomas(1a) de Kirton. "Barry of six, Gules and Ermine", 1275 - c. 1344.
He had certainly died between 1341 - 1346. as already noted above. Following his death in circa 1344, his first cousin, Baron, / Sir John(3) de Kirketon, Knight Banneret, assumed this coat-of-arms, as is well recorded from several sources

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The children of Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon & his wife Beatrice / Beatrix (nee de Driby)

Generation 5-#09; 01.



Sir Gilbert (3)

"Barry of six, Gules and Ermine, with a label, probably of three points, probably Argent".

Generation 5-#09; 01. Sir GILBERT(3) de KIRKETON / KIRTON, Knight.
 [Nota Bene: On the LONG pedigree chart made in conjunction with this Study, he is shown out-of-sequence with, and FOLLOWING his younger brother, Sir John(3), in order to fully show & demonstrate the pattern of the recorded coats-of-arms used by the individuals of this family. [Does NOT apply on pdf Charts, Versions 14 -18.]
 Born with a strong likelihood at Kirketon-in-Holland, in circa 1275. Gilbert(3) first appears in the record, presumably as an adult, in 1299, as has already been mentioned above, clearly identified as "Gilbert, son of Robert", making a gift of land at Horbling, just west of Kirketon-in-Holland, to the Priory of Sempringham (Cal. of Patent Rolls, Edward I, Vol. 3, p. 425; and PRO # C 143/30/12). He had certainly been knighted by Sunday, 28 April, 1303, when he was the first witness to a "Notification of a Grant" by Sir Thomas de Ingerglesthorp, Kt., to William de Huntingfield, son and heir of Roger de Huntingfield, identified as "Gilbert de Kirton, Kt.". It is especially interesting to note that this document was signed at Frampton, very close indeed to Kirketon-in-Holland, and particularly that the next couple of witnesses were Roger de Cobeldick and William de Cobuldick (sic Copledyke / Copledike), both of Frampton (a family name already mentioned above which we will soon be meeting again in this study)(ref.: P. R. O., Huntingfield Cartulary, & ANC 2/1, Manuscript of the Earl of Ancaster, item 12, see folio 5vo (possibly the original is in 5ANC1/1/6(?))). However, it is apparent that very soon after this date young Sir Gilbert(3), aged about 28, must have very suddenly died, just very shortly before his father, so that Sir Robert(5), who had evidently also died before the end

of the year 1303, must have hastily prepared the document shown above, in an attempt to protect and preserve his Manor of Kirketon, at Kirketon-in-Holland, for his very young new heir, the future Sir John(3) de Kirketon, who was probably no more than eight years old when both his father and his elder brother died.

 Generation 5-#09; 02.



Florence

"Barry of six" or "Barry of EIGHT" (as shown) ?, Gules and Ermine"

Generation 5-#09; 02. FLORENCE de KIRKETON, eldest daughter to survive to adulthood. Born circa 1277, she married Sir Robert de Littlebury, Knight, of Holbeach & Whaplode, co. Lincs. in circa 1300, with whom she had a son, Sir John de Littlebury, who thus became the primary heir to Florence's brother, Baron John(3) de Kirketon, after Baron John(3)'s death, s.p., in 1367, from whom Sir John de Littlebury eventually inherited the Manor of Kirketon / Kirton at Kirketon / Kirton-in-Holland. Florence was still alive in February, 1343, but had died before 1352 (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. 6, p. 8 and PRO #C 143/260/4).

It is curious that she appears to have differenced her coat from that of her father and a possible explanation follows as to the reason for showing her arms as "Barry of EIGHT", when she would normally have been expected to bear her father's arms on her lozenge as:- "Barry of six".

Some 6 generations after the death of the last Sir John de Littlebury, his 4th. great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Littlebury, born in c. 1480, was her father's coheir when she married a John Brograve of Wappenham, co. Northants., c. 1500, with whose arms her's were quartered, at this time her arms appearing as: 2nd. quarter (of 7): "Littlebury" ; 3rd.(of 7) "Kirton" (Barry of eight, Ermine & Gules) & 4th. quarter (of 7) "Woodthorpe" ("Quarterly Ermine & chequy, Or & Gules"). The "Kirton" coming evidently from Florence de Kirketon (ref.: Visitation of the County of Northhamptonshire, 1564 & 1618-19, pages. 4 & 71) even though Florence had never been her

father's coheir (?); and evidently incorrectly arranging the tinctures, not for the first time; quartered evidently for the use of their son.

A couple of generations later another Elizabeth de Littlebury married Sir John de Copledike, Kt., of Harrington, co. Lincs., and when that couple were interred in their tomb their arms also included "Barry of six", identified as "Kirketon" (ref.: "Copledike of Harrington" by W. O. Massingbeed, The Architectural & Arch. Soc. of Co. Lincs., p. 26) (again mistakenly identified as "Ermine & Gules", instead of the reverse).

Either Florence's arms had been deliberately differenced for some reason, or perhaps a herald made a mistake? Sometime later a certain, wealthy Thomas Kirketon of Leadenham & Grimsby, co. Lincs., made a claim of descent from Baron John(3) de Kirketon, evidently basing his claim on this "Barry of eight, Ermine & Gules", which he was permitted by the heralds so to do, either by error or design?

When Gervase Holles married Thomas Kirketon's daughter, Dorothy, the couple impaled their arms (ref.: http://armorial.library.utoronto.ca/stamps/HOL004_s1).

Generation 5- #09; 03.

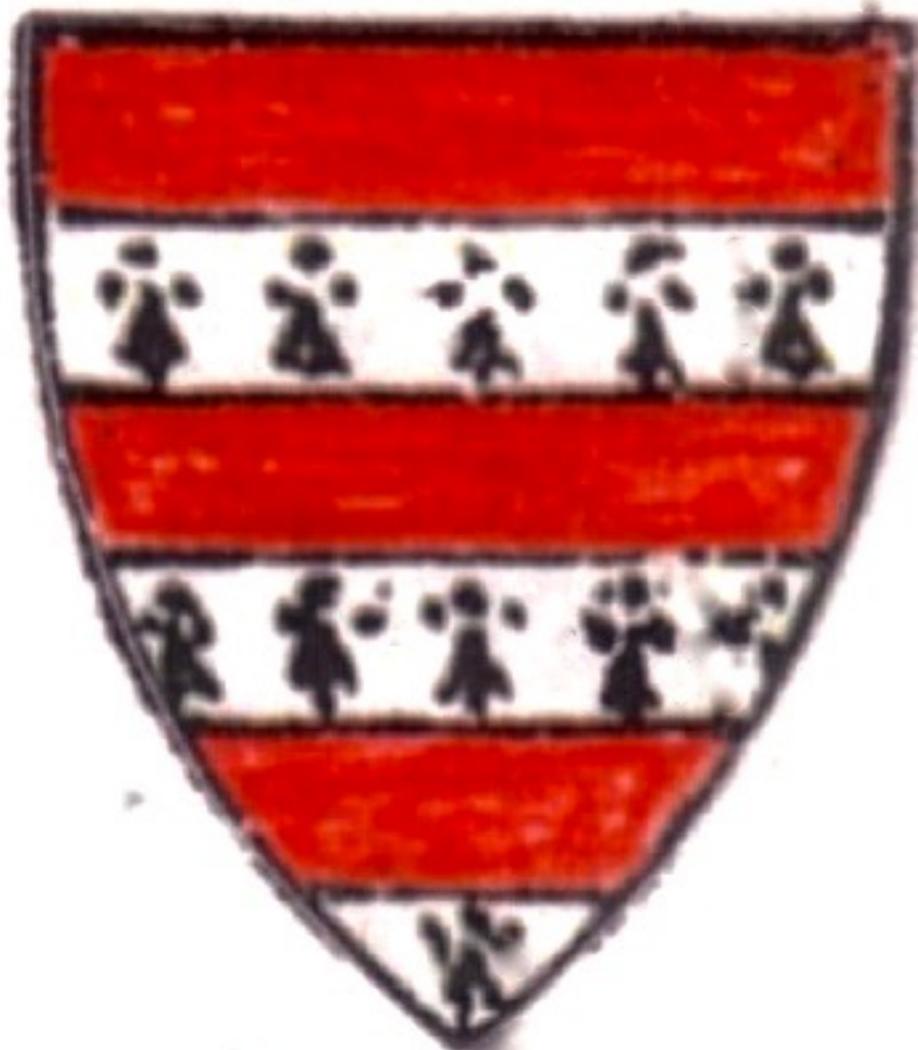


Isabel's arms,

"Barry of six, Gules and Ermine"

Generation 5-#09; 03. ISABEL de KIRKETON, 2nd. daughter of Sir Robert(5). Born circa 1282, she married Sir Nicholas de Grey, Knight, of the Manors of Barton-le-Street, co. Yorks.; Toueton / Toton, co. Notts.; Codenor, co. Derby & Evington, co. Leics. (ref.: Yorkshire A. Society Record Series, Vol. XXXVII, Yorks. I. P. M.s, Vol. IV, p. 116). Isabel had one son, John de Grey, and died before 1322.

 Generation 5-#09: 05.



Sir John (3)

SIR / LORD / JOHN(3), BARON de KIRKETON, Knight Banneret;
 His coat-of-arms from 1303 until circa 1344, when he assumed his cousin's arms.

Baron from **14 Aug., 1362 until he died, 20 Feb., 1367.**

Generation 5-#09; 05. Sir / LORD JOHN(3) de KIRKETON, Knight / Knight Banneret / Baron by Writ. 2nd. son & eventual heir of his father, Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon, Knight, & his first wife, Beatrice (nee de Driby). Born likely at the Manor of Kirketon, Kirketon-in-Holland, co. Lincs., c. 1295 (ref.: "Debrett's Peerage .." (1828), Vol, II, Appendix, p. 17). Raised by his mother after his father's death in 1303. His security & inheritance was the reason for the charter, British Library No. C-13348-51. Arms: It is important to note the coats-of-arms used by Sir John(3)(above) over the

until the death of his cousin, Thomas(1a) de Kirketon in about 1344. Initially, for a very short period after the death of his elder brother in April, 1303 he began using his father's coat-of-arms, differenced for cadency by the symbol of an eldest son and heir, thus taking over the arms originally used by his late, deceased elder brother, but only for a very short period of time, after his brother's death, between April, 1303, and his father's evident death before the end of 1303. So, this would have been:- "Barry of six, Gules and Ermine, with a label of (probably) three points, (probably) Argent".

With his father's death he would have begun using his father's arms, without a label, thus:- "Barry of six, Gules and Ermine" or "Gules, three bars, Ermine", and his use of these arms was contemporarily reported on several occasions:- Once at the Tournament at Dunstable II, and again in "Powell". (ref.: "Roll of Arms of the Knights at the Tournament at Dunstable in 7 Edward III (1334) "Monsr. John de Kirketon, barre d'ermyme et de goules" [But N.B. that this writer has reversed the gules and ermine by ERROR]; ref.: "Collectanea Topograpica et Genealogica", Vol. IV, (1837) by Madden, Bandinel & Nichols, p. 392; Surtees Society, Vol. CXLVI, "Visitation of the North", Part IV, p. 161, No. 475, quoting "MS Ashmole No. 834": Sr. J. Kyrkiton (sic); "The Carlisle Roll" (1334); & "Strangway's Version of the Mandeville Roll" (c. 1431); & "A Catalogue of English Medieval Rolls of Arms", O. Barron & S. M. Collins, Harleian Society, Vol. 100, (1948): "Dictionary of British Arms Medieval Ordinary", Vol. 1; & "Scotch Roll" (sic) "Sir Humphrey de Littlebury, Roxburgh: Monsieur Johan de Kirketon amongst "Les Chivaliers, (knights) et valletz du Comte de Nichole." Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 4).

The next change in his arms occurred soon after the death of his first cousin, Thomas(1a) de Kirketon, who died sometime between 1342/3 and 1346, which was at about the same time at which Sir John(3) regained possession of the Manor of Kirketon at Kirketon-in-Holland. After 1346 he is consistently reported using the coat-of-arms, "Barry of six, Gules and Argent", which was possibly originally assumed by old Sir Ralph(1) de Kirketon, the crusader, or later by Sir William(1), Sir John(3)'s grandfather, and evidently subsequently by Thomas(1), and then by his son Thomas(1a). All the sources, certainly from the time of Sir John(3) becoming a Knight Banneret, confirm this identification.

1319: John de Britannia surrendered all his right of advowson in the church of Kirketon-in-Holland, co. Lincs., at which time 3/4 of the advowson was in the possession of the Prior of England of the Order of the Knight Hospitallers (the Order of St. John of the Hospital of Jerusalem); 1/4 of the advowson remaining in the possession of John(3) de Kirketon (ref.: "The Cartulary of Buckland (Boclaund / Bocland / Bukelon) Priory (St. Mary & St. Nicholas)", co. Somerset, Charters No. 193 (p. 112) & No. 198 (p. 115)).

1321, 17 June Conservator of the Peace in Holland, co. Lincolnshire

1322, 17 Jan. Commissioner of Array, co. Lincs., with John de Roos
(ref.: Cal. Patent Rolls, Edward II, V.4)

1326, 19 April 19 Edward II, Knighted by bathing by the hands of Thomas de Langford (ref.: "The Book of Dignitaries", Ockerby, p. 754; & "The Knights of England", Vol. I).
"Had allowance of his robes of the King's Wardrobe".

1327, 28 May Sir Nicholas de Grey, Kt., former brother-in-law of Sir John(3), had recently died. Sir John(3) had enfeoffed Sir Nicholas & his wife, Isabel (nee de Kirketon) with the Manor of Barton in Rydale (Barton-le-Street, co. Yorks.). Isabel had had a son, John de Grey, but he had died before 1321, after which Nicholas had remarried to Agnes, with whom he had a son, Edward de Grey. (ref.: Cal. of Close Rolls, 1 Edward III, Part II, p. 128). However, there seems to be an error here, see P. R. O. Item # C 143/260/4 which shows that John de Grey was still alive in 1343, & only died of the Black Death sometime before 1355(?).

1327, 13 Dec. Commissioner of the Peace in the parts of Holland; with John de Multon, William de Daunton & Alexander de Cobeldyk (ref.: Cal. of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. I, p. 220).

1328, 20 March Commissioner of the Peace in the parts of Holland, with John de Multon, Humphrey de Littlebury & Alexander de Cobeldyk, pursuant to the statute Winchester ... (ref.: Cal. of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. 1, p. 290).

10 Nov. "To William de Roos. Order to send to the king in chancery the indictments of John de Kirketon, knight, JOHN de DRIBY, and 4 others, at the king's suit before him & his fellows, justices of oyer & terminer in co. Lincs., for divers trespasses, ..." What these two had done is completely unclear, however, from what follows, they were clearly soon forgiven (ref.: Cal. Close Rolls, Vol. 1, p. 343);

1329, 10 Mar. "General Pardon to JOHN(3) de KIRKETON, Knight, who lately aided the King when he took the field against certain rebels, and the like to JOHN de DRIBY", this pair of first cousins, about whom much more will come (ref.: "Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. I, pgs. 373-4, memb. 27 (By p. 5.), issued from Chertsey). This surely demonstrates that the two first cousins did indeed have a long-standing relationship together as comrades-in-arms, some time prior to John de Driby becoming a parson.

1330, 10 Dec. Commission of Walls & Ditches / Canals - To Thomas de Multon of Fraunkton (sic. Frampton(?)) and John de Kirketon, + 2 others, along the coast between Saltenaye & Skyrebek Gote, co. Lincs. (ref: CPR, Ed. III, Vol. II, p. 61).

1331, 8 May Licence, at the request of Edward de Boun, the king's kinsman, for ISABELLA, late the wife of George MERIETE, tenant in chief, to marry John de Kirketon (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. II, p. 114). Isabella / Isabel already had a son, John, from her first marriage to Sir George Meriete / Meryet / Meriet.

1332, circa Eldest son and heir, Nicholas(2) born. Probably named in memory of the late Sir Nicholas de Grey, Knight, who had previously been Sir John(3)'s brother-in-law.

1334, circa 2nd. son, John(5) de Kirketon likely born [John de Driby his godfather?]

1334, prior to 20th. June:- JOHN de DRIBY, parson, Sir John(3)'s first cousin (their parents were brother & sister), gave the Manor of Tatershale / Tattershall, including the Castle of Tattershall, to Sir John(3) de Kirketon, only retaining for John de Driby's own use a messuage, some other land & a mill in Baston, co. Lincs., (ref.: PRO Item # C 143/228/5). It was later suggested that Sir John(3) had visited John de Driby, while John de Driby was lying on his death bed, & somehow compelled

John de Driby to sign the properties over had to him. However, this does seem unlikely for two reasons; firstly, that the two first cousins had a long record of activities together, & secondly, if John de Driby had any suspicion at all that he was about to die, why would he bother to retain some of his own specific properties for his own intended future use? This writer suspects that John de Driby was simply expecting to recover, if he was indeed unwell, and was not anticipating that he was about to die.

20 June, Writ prepared for Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Vol. VII, pgs. 404-5, No. 590 following the death of John de Driby, last surviving male child of Robert de Driby & his wife, Joan, (nee de Tateshale), who died just before 20 June, 8 Edward III (1334), inquisitions taken in Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, his heir being his sister, Alice, wife of Sir William Bernacke, Kt..

24 June:- [Royal] "Pardon to John de Kirketon for acquiring in fee from JOHN de DRIBY the castle of Tatereshale & the manor of Tumby, held in chief, & entering thereon without licence; & licence for him to retain them. By fine of £ 20." (ref.: CPR, Edw. III, Vol. II, p. 554 & Lincs. Arch. Soc., Vol. 23, p.118). 8 Edward III: "John de Kirketon, knight, to retain the castle of Tattersall (sic) & Manor of Tumby, acquired from John de Driby, who retains a messuage, land, & mill at Baston, Lincoln." (ref.: PRO # C 143/228/5).

1335, 26 Jan. Commissioners of Array, in Holland, co. Lincs., to see that men are furnished with arms; Humphrey de Littlebury, John de Kirketon, plus two others (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. III, p. 137-8).

6 Mar. Commissioners of Array, "To supervise that all men, knights & others, should be provided with horses & other arms according to their estate, & assessed & arrayed at arms according to the form of the proclamation made in all the counties of England, & of the statute of Winchester, so that all these men should be provided with arms as aforesaid, to wit, the horse arrayed in constabularies & the foot in hundreds & scores, according to the form of the ordinance which the king sent under the great seal, to be ready for the defense of the realm when they should be required to Humphrey de Littlebury, John de Kirketon, plus two others, in Holand (sic), co. Lincoln" (Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III, Vol. III, pgs. 369-370).

30 Mar. To Gilbert de Leddred, escheator in cos. Lincoln, Northampton & Rutland. Order not to distraint John de Kirketon for his homage, because he has done homage to the king for the lands which he holds of him (C. C. R., Ed. III, Vol. III, p. 384).

1337, 21 Aug. Commission of oyer and terminer to justice John de Kirketon & 4 others, on complaint of an assault at Benyngworth, co. Lincs (CPR, Ed.III, V. III, p. 513).

20 Oct. Commission of oyer and terminer to justice John de Kirketon & 4 others, on complaint by Robert Breton, Knt., re assault & theft at Benyngworth, Lincs.. Changed because sealed at another time (CPR, Edward III, Vol. III, p. 578).

1338, 6 Feb. Commission to John de Kirketon, knight, Gilbert Ledered & John de Meres of Kirketon, to take an inquisition in the Co. of Lincoln into all the circumstances of the death of John de Kent of Kirketon, killed at Sourflete. (CPR, Ed. III, V. IV, p. 65).

16 Feb. Licence for the alienation in mortmain by John de Kirketon to the prior & convent of Markeby of 3 messuages, 26 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, & 17 shillings & 2 pence of rent, in Sutton & Trusthorp, to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in their church for the good estate of the said John in life, for his soul after death, & for the souls of John de Driby & of the ancestors & heirs of the said John de Kirketon. By fine of 5 marks. Lincoln (CPR, Edward III, Vol. IV, p. 13) (Markeby, on the coast, just north .of the Wash).

6 July, Commission to array the men of the county for defense against invasions, to watch the coast & to keep the peace pursuant to the statute of Northampton: John de Kirketon , Richard de Byron (the elder) in parts of Lyndeseye, co. Lincoln (CP Rolls, Edward III, Vol. IV, p. 138 & Vernona Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 46).

1340, 10 Dec. Commission of oyer & terminer touching oppressions & extortions by ministers, justices, & any other ministers of the King, & of Edward, duke of Cornwall, in Lincoln; to John de Kirketon & 3 others (CPR, Ed. III, Vol. V, pgs 106, 111, 112 & 113).

1340, 16 Dec. Appointment of John de Kirketon, & seven others, as surveyors in the Co. of Lincoln of the collection of the ninth of sheaves, lambs, & fleeces. They are to inform themselves of the true value of each church, & of the said ninth in the parishes of each church & to certify to the receiver of the said county as the receiver at the Tower of London of such values (Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. V, p. 72).

1341, 3 Feb., Commission of oyer & terminer, to John de Kirketon, & 4 others, touching any homicides, murders, larcenies, & other felonies in the county of Lincolnshire (Ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Volume V, page 202).

1342, 16 Edward III:- "John de Kirketon to settle the castle of Tattershall & the manors of Tattershall & Tumby, with the knight's fees & advowsons thereto pertaining, on himself & Isabel his wife & the heirs of his body, with remainder to Robert de Littlebury & Florence his wife & the heirs male of the body of the said Robert, remainder to John de Loudham & the heirs male of his body, remainder to John, son of John le Bret & the heirs male of his body, remainder to John, son of Nicholas le (sic. de) Grey, & the heirs male of his body, remainder to the grantor's right heirs." (PRO, Chancery Inquisitions taken as a result of applications to the Crown for licences to alienate land, Item # C 143/260/4) - This document tells us a great many things, as follows:-

- a) At that time Sir John(3) & his wife had living children, both male and female.
- b) Sir Robert de Littlebury & his wife Florence, Sir John's sister, were still alive, & either already had, or were expected to soon have, a male heir.
- c) That Sir John's sister, Alice (nee de Kirketon) had already re-married, as her 2nd husband, John le Bret / Breton / Bretoun, & that their son, John(2) le Bret, had already been born. Also that John de Grey, son of the late Sir Nicholas de Grey, & Sir John's sister, the late Isabel (nee de Kirketon), was still living. As are all shown in the chart.

1343, 25 Aug. "Exemption for life of John de Kirketon from being put on assizes, juries, or recognitions, & from appointment as mayor, sheriff, coroner, escheator,

constable, verderer, forester or other bailiff or minister of the king, against his will (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. VI, page 113).

1344, circa - Thomas(1a) de Kirketon, Sir John(3)'s first cousin, died.

1344 20 July "Commissioners of the Peace pursuant to the statutes of Winchester & Northampton, John de Kirketon, & 4 others, in Parts of Lindsey in co. Lincs." (Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. VI, pages 393 - 394).

1345, 3 Oct. King Edward III caused a writ to be sent to John(3) de Kirketon, knight, of the retinue of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, to meet the king at Sandwich with as many men-at-arms & archers as he could collect, in preparation for them to sail with his army into France. (This writ was subsequently delayed until December, 1345).

Circa 1344 Sir John(3) de Kirketon assumed a new coat-of-arms, as described above, evidently following the death of his cousin, Thomas(1a) de Kirketon:-



1346 The Manor of Kirketon at Kirketon-in-Holland, co. Lincs., was restored to Sir John, being valued at that time at £10 per annum (ref:- "Feudal Aids", Vol. 3, page 239) his holding in this manor consisted of 7 Parts, which his grandfather, Sir William(1) de Kirketon had originally held before. John(3) also held 4 Parts which his father, Sir Robert(5) had previously held, so Sir Robert(5) must

have added to what he had originally obtained from Sir William(1), so that Sir John(3) held a total of 11 Parts of a knight's service.

8 July "Commission of oyer & terminer to John de Kirketon, chivaler (knight), on complaint by John, bishop of Carlisle, for breaking & depasturing of the priory at Haghham, co. Lincs. & an assault so life despaired of." (ref.: CPR, Ed. III, Vol. VII, p. 175).

1346, 16 July "Commission of oyer & terminer touching malefactors who have made insurrection in Boston, co. Lincoln & the vicinage .." (ibid, p. 381).

1346, 26 Aug. Sir John(3) was evidently present with his men-at-arms & archers at the Battle of Crecy in Northern France, & subsequently from Sept., 1346 possibly until its end, at the Siege of Calais until August, 1347(ref.: "Crecy & Calais", From the Original Records in the Public Record Office (1898), by George Wrottesley).

1348, circa "Bardney Abbey in Lincs." No. XXIII, p. 637: "Endentre entre Roger, Abbe de Bardeneye et Margarete Prioress de Greenfeld et autres de la Manoir de Grand Strpynegg".[Cartulary Antiq. Harley, British Museum, 44 A 8):- "Ceste endentre tesmoigne que le jour de la nativite de notre Dame, 1' an du regne le roy Edward tieriez puis le Conquest vyntisme premier, a Bardeneye (sic) entre Roger, abbe de Bardeneye et le couent de mesme le lieu d'une part, et Margarete prioress de Grenefeld (sic), John de Kyrketon, chiualer / chivalier".

1348 "John de Kirketon, knight, to grant messauges, land, & rent in Sutton & Trusthorpe to the prior & convent of Markby (sic), retaining the manors of Kirton & Tattershall., Lincs." (ref.: PRO Item # C 143/283/18) - As previously licenced by the Crown in 1338 (see above).

1351, 12 July Commission of oyer & terminer to John de Kirketon & 4 others in co. Lincoln, concerning the following crimes which have been committed in the county:-

1. The waylaying and forestalling on things on the way to market towns.
2. And the waylaying of workmen and servants.
3. The selling of wines which were not guaged.
4. The bringing in & making of counterfei coins & the circulating of same.

1351, 4 Aug. John de Kirketon, knight, Lord of Tatresale (sic) & Alice(sic Isabella) his wife, of the diocese of Lincoln, indult to choose a confessor [a special privilege or licence or permission granted by authority of the pope (OED, p. 234).] (ref.:- Calendar of Papal Registers, Letter 3: 449).

12 Nov., Commission of Walls & Ditches; John de Kirketon & 5 others, between Ingeldinds & Germethorpe in the parts of Lyndeseye, co. Lincs. (Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. 9, page 201).

1352 Jan., John de Kirketon / Kirton requests that the king will give him licence to give the castle & manor of Tattershall and the advowsons of Kirkestead Abbey, Markby Priory & the church of Tattershall to Ralph d' Aubigny, parson of Broughton; Thomas, parson of Tattershall; John, parson of Beesby; John de Loudham; Alice [de Loudham]; Isabel [de Loudham] [all the children of John de Loudham]; John de Loudham, father of John de Loudham; Alice [de Loudham], wife of John de Loudham, father of Sir John de Loudham (sic). So that they can charge it with 100 marks per annum to Loudham, & grant it back to Kirketon with remainders to

Loudham & his heirs male (ref.: PRO Item # SC 8/246/12282).

1352, 26 Feb. The foregoing petition was granted by the king in council - "Licence for £12 which John de Loudham has paid to the King, for John de Kirketon to enfeoff Ralph Daubeneye (sic), parson of the church of Broughton; Thomas, parson of the church of Tateshale, & John, parson of the church of Besby (sic. Beesby)(all in Lincs.) (ref.: CPR Ed. III, Vol. IX, p. 233, & was confirmed by PRO Item #C 143/307/2). [In these last 2 documents we see Sir John(3) de Kirketon specifically identifying that, at that time, he still had "heirs of his body", though perhaps not any 'male' heirs, as he was careful to specify for the de Loudhams. So evidently both his sons were already deceased, but perhaps one of his daughters was still alive, & we know for certain that at least 1 granddaughter, Beatrice(2), was still alive in 1352.]

1352, 16 Nov. A licence was granted to John de Kirketon for a fee of 1 mark, which he was to pay to the king, for the said John to found an hospital in honour of All Saints, of a warden & fifteen poor persons in a messuage in Holbech(sic), & assign that messuage for the site of the hospital & for buildings for the habitation & easement of the warden & poor persons & 4 acres of land to the said warden in mortmain, & the mark has been paid in the hanaper (ref.:- CPR, Edw. III, Vol. IX, p. 360). This was confirmed in 26 Edw. III, by PRO Item # C 143/307/7:- "John de Kirketon, knight, to new found a hospital in honour of All Saints in a messuage of his at Holbeach, & to endow it with land there, retaining land & rent in Holbeach & Kirton, Lincoln."

1353 Constituted a Commissioner of Array for co. Lincs., upon the danger of invasion by the French, for arming all knights, esquires, & others for defending the sea coasts in that shire.

1354 Commissioner of the Peace & of Justice.

1355 - 1359. Between these years Sir John was made a "Knight Banneret"; an ancient order, its members, who ranked next in precedence below the Knights of the Garter, (provided they were created on the battlefield by the King himself; otherwise they took rank after baronets). They had the privilege of leading their retainers into battle under their own banner / flag. (The order is now extinct).

1357 By PRO Item # C 143/325/15:- "John de Kirketon, knight, to grant rent in Holbeach to the abbot & convent of Croyland, in exchange for permission to grant messuages, salterns land, & rent held by him of the said abbot & convent in Holbeach to a chaplain to be warden of the hospital of All Saints new founded by him in Holbeach, retaining a messuag and land there.

1359, 26 July:- Appointment of John de Kirketon, & 4 others, as deputies to take his adversary, JOHN of FRANCE (King of France) from Hertford Castle to Somerton Castle, to be kept there until further order, with 22 men-at-arms & 20 archers. (in case of any default in the number of archers, to take sufficient, in such places as shall be expedient to make good the deficiency) (by the King) (ref.: CPR, Ed. III, Vol. XI, p. 251).

1360, 10 Feb.:- From: CPR, Ed. III, Vol. XI, pages, 404 & 405:- "Commission to..... (p.405):- The bishop of Lincoln, William Deyncourt, John de Kirketon & William Skippewyth, at Lincoln, of whom the said bishop & William de Skippewyth were present &c., (p. 404) reciting that, whereas of late both before & after the king's

crossing to France it was ordained by the king and council that there should be an array of men-at-arms & archers made in every county in case the king's enemies should invade the realm & whereas the peril grows daily & there will have to be great outlay of money over the leading of the said men from their parts to resist the invaders,"

1360, 2 Mar.:- To William Deyncourt, John de Kirketon, & 3 others, keepers of JOHN of FRANCE the king's adversary imprisoned at Somerton castle. Order & request, upon their allegiance and under pain forfeiture, not to relinquish the charge of keeping the said adversary, but to keep him & other prisoners safe in Berkhamstead castle, and to stay personally thereupon until further order; as the king is informed for certain that the enemy (of France) are actually at sea with a host of men-at-arms, armed men & horses, probably purposing to invade the realm, seize the said adversary out of the king's hands & bring him out of England, wherefore by assent of the whole council it is appointed that he & the other prisoners be removed from Somerton and taken to Berkhamsted, there to abide in custody; .." (ref.: "Calendar of Close Rolls", Edward III, Vol. XI, p. 11).

1360, 10 Mar.:- On Monday next before the feast of St. Gregory the pope, 34 Edward III [1360], a BEATRICE(2) de KIRKETON, daughter & heir of [the late] NICHOLAS(2) de KIRKETON, son of John de Kirketon, made a Grant & Acknowledgement of the last remaining 1/4 of the Advowson of the church of Kyrketon-in-Holand still remaining in the possession of the de Kirketons [no doubt on behalf of her grandfather, Sir John(3) de Kirketon, who was away and otherwise engaged] by taking care of an outstanding piece of family business: to JOHN PAULI, the prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England as in right of his Hospital. "Which said church the prior & his predecessors have held for a long time to their own uses and of their proper advowson." [see above] "Also quit claim to him and his successors for ever of all right that she had in that advowson. To have and to hold to him and his successors for ever." (At least seven witnesses, including Rogero de Mer (sic Meres) of Kirketon.) (ref.: "Cartulary of Buckland Priory in the Co. of Somerset", by F. W. Weaver (1909), Somerset Record Soc., Vol. XXV, p. 116).

[N. B. : The writer suspects that the fact that Beatrice(2) is involved in this grant makes it very likely that both of Sir John(3) and Isabel's two sons were already deceased, and possibly their two sisters also. It is also clear that 7 years later, when Sir John(3) himself died in 1367, that by that time it is certain that Beatrice(2) herself had also already died.]

1360, 6 May:- Calendar of Close Rolls , Edward III, Vol. XI, p. 26:- "To the collectors of customs in the port of Boston. Order to pay to John de Kirketon 16 marks, to William de Colville 13 marks, to Saier de Rocheford 13 marks, and to John Deyncourt 8 marks of the 50 marks which the king ordered the collectors to pay to the said John, William, Saier, & John, whom he deputed with others to guard his adversary of France, for their remuneration and for recompense of expenses by them incurred in that duty over & above their daily wages, taking from every of them letters of acquittance." An explanation for which follows:- "Sir John de Kirketon,

Knight Banneret, with Sir Sayer de Rochford, undertook to keep safe the King of France (then a prisoner in England) at Somerton Castle in Lincolnshire. Sir John being a banneret was paid 4 shillings per day, while Sir Sayer was paid 2 shillings per day, and they were allowed for each esquire with them 1 shilling (12 pence) per day." (ref.: "History of Norfolk", Blomefield (1808), Vol. IX, page 107; quoted in: Rymer, Vol. VI, p. 131, Note 4).

 1360, Trinity Term, 33 Edward III, 10 June to 1 July:- At this time a certain Sir Ralph de Cromwell, in right of his wife, Maud (nee Bernake), granddaughter of Sir William Bernake, Kt. [who was a relation of Sir John(3) de Kirketon's father, Sir Robert(3) de Kirketon, & whose wife, Dame Alice de Bernake (nee de Driby) was a niece of Sir John(3)'s mother] now first began an action against Sir John(3), in an attempt to deprive Sir John(3) of the Manors of Tumby and Tattershall, and the Castle of Tattershall, which had been legally given to Sir John(3) by Sir John(3)'s own first cousin and long-time comrade-in-arms and friend, John de Driby. (Maud's grandmother Alice de Bernake (nee de Driby)'s elder brother) in an attempt to have the properties turned over to Maud, and thus to himself, Sir Ralph de Cromwell.

At this time Sir John(3) was about 65 years of age, and it is very likely indeed, as already mentioned above, that both of his sons and heirs, Nicholas(2) and John(5), were already deceased, as were probably his two daughters; while his one remaining granddaughter, Beatrice(2) de Kirketon, who we know for certain had still been alive as late as March, 1360, although she too had evidently eventually died before her grandfather.

John de Driby, as previously mentioned above, was recorded in his mother, Joan de Driby (nee Tatershale)'s IPM in 1329 as her heir (ref.: CIPM, Vol. VII, No. 241) and as being aged 40 at that time, so had been born circa 1289, and in 1334 was aged about 45 at the time of his death. In May, 1334 he was identified as a "parson of a mediety of the church of Hedersete". He had been married, with a wife, Hugelina, with whom he is mentioned in a fine dated 13 Edward II, but she had died before her husband, and there were evidently no surviving children. John de Driby was the last male heir of the main line of his family, and shortly before his death he conveyed some important manors and holdings, which he held of the king in chief, to his first cousin, Sir John(3) de Kirketon, with whom he had evidently had a long-standing relationship, as shown in the foregoing. As these holdings were conveyed during his lifetime, they were indeed his to convey. However he did this without making any charter, and without his tenants having attorned to Sir John(3) during John de Driby's lifetime.

It is difficult now to determine exactly when John de Driby died, but clearly before the 20th. of June. His IPM was Writ on 20th. of June, 8 Edward III (1334), and was held on the 12 July, 1334 in 3 counties. (ref.: "Calendar of Inquisitions", Vol. VII, Edward III (1909) No. 590, pgs. 404 & 405 - JOHN de DRYBY). At which time he still held properties in Bockenham, Babbingeleye & Denton in co. Norfolk; 1/3 of the manor of Schelleye in co. Suffolk; and Baston, in co. Lincoln, which had come from Simon de Driby, whose widow, Margery, still held 1/3 in dower. John de Driby's sole heir being shown as "Alice his sister", "daughter of Robert de Dribi(sic), whom

William de Bernak, knight, took to wife", who was found to be aged 50 years and more (twice), and aged 40 years and more (once) [i. e. born in or before / between 1284 and 1294]). Thus, though Alice and her husband had inherited a substantial number of holdings, the holdings which had been conveyed to Sir John(3) de Kirketon before John de Driby's death did constitute a major part of the Tateshale / Driby inheritance, and it was not a simple matter to disinherit a potential heir.

The Inquisition Post Mortem of Sir William de Bernak, held in co. Sussex, husband of "Alice his wife, who still survives" was dated 1 May, 13 Edward III (1339), the writ being dated 23 April (ref.: CIPM, Vol. VIII, No. 221, pages. 163-4).

Here this writer thinks it important to remind the reader that Sir John(3)'s mother, Beatrice (nee de Driby) was Dame Alice de Bernak (nee Driby)'s paternal aunt.

Probably as a result of this relationship, Sir William and Dame Alice de Bernak never seem to have ever taken any opportunity to attempt to recover any of the properties conveyed by John de Driby to Sir John(3) de Kirketon, even though, as is shown above, Sir William lived on for some five years after John de Driby's death, and Dame Alice lived on for another seven years after her brother's death.

They would in fact have had a year and a day to assert their rights as adverse claimants (ref.: "History of English Law", Pollock & Maitland, Vol. 2, pgs. 98 & 99), however they clearly did not do so, for what ever reason.

As for Sir John(3) de Kirketon, he later effectively strengthened his title to the properties by the process of common recovery, whereby he granted the properties to certain other parties, and then received them back from them.

This situation remained stable from 1334 until June - July, 1360, some 26 years later, when Sir Ralph de Cromwell, Kt., and his wife Maud (nee de Bernake) brought two suits in the Common Bench at Westminster against Sir John(3) de Kirketon, Knight Banneret, concerning:-

- a) The castle of Tattershall and the manor of Scremby-halle in Kirkeby, co. Lincs..
- b) The manor of Kirkeby upon Bayne, including four messuages, one carucate & two bovates of land, 5 acres of meadow and £20 / 19 s. rent in Boston, Roughton, Wodehalle, Wynthorp and Langeton by Thornton (For full details see CPR, Henry VI, Vol. II, pages. 147 - 152).

To these suits Sir John(3) responded through his attorney, John de Poynton, making defence, but in the end craved leave to imparl, and afterwards defaulted, so that the judgement in each case went against Sir John(3).

Subsequently Sir John(3) responded by bringing suit against Sir Ralph and Maud in the Michaelmas Term (roll 152) by his attorney, Thomas de Edlyngton, seeking the castle of Tattershall and the manor of Kirkeby-upon-Bayne, which he claimed to hold to him and the heirs of his body (he probably had just the one granddaughter still living). He produced a deed, dated at Tateshale, the "Tuesday after St. Barnabas, 26 Edward III". The Feast of St. Barnabas falls on the 11th. of June, which in 1334 was evidently a Saturday so that the following Tuesday was the 14th. of June, which must have been just a few days before John de Driby actually died, shortly before the 20th of June.

After much debate there was a judgement by a jury of twelve belted knights that Maud had the greater right to both the castle and the manor, about which, in the

case of just the manor, Sir John(3) was said to have made a false claim, although this is not explained, and no proof of this statement is provided.

In spite of these judgements, there does not seem to have been any effort or action to separate Sir John(3) from his previous holdings, which was evidently put off and even maybe delayed, as can be see in what follows:-

1361, 12 Mar.:- Sir John(3) de Kirketon appointed again as a Commissioner of Justice, with a Commission of oyer and terminer, with four others, with regard to a break-in and theft (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. XI, p. 586).

1362, 5 July :- Commission of Walls & Ditches, John de Kirketon & Roger de Meres of Kirketon, and six others, along the sea shore from Boston to Barton on Humber, co. Lincoln (Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. XII, page 212).

1362 :- Calendar of Papal Registers "Petitions" - Petition 1: 385 (1362) - "Sir John de Kirketon, Knight, has founded and endowed a hospital for fifteen poor persons and a master, Holbeache (sic), for the good of the souls of himself, his wife, Isabella, and of the late Robert de Liltibiris (sic. Littlebury), their heirs and ancestors".

1362, 14 Aug.:- Sir John(3) de Kirketon, Knight Banneret, summoned to Parliament by Writ, as a Baron, thus becoming "Lord John, Baron de Kirketon".

Arms: "Barry of six, Gules and Argent" (ref.:- "The Complete Peerage" (1929), Vol. VII, pages. 338-340; Burke's Extinct Peerage, page 306, etc.).

[It has been said that Sir John(3) de Kirketon was able to become a baron only because he held such important properties. HOWEVER, it is clear that before he was summoned by writ, he had just lost a court case which was to deprive him of most of those properties; this writer suspects that, as we shall see in what follows, Sir John had had a long & exemplary record of service to the crown & to the state, and as a result it certainly appears as if the Crown now took a specific part in the unfolding of events, with the intention of providing Sir John with some protection.]

1362, 18 Nov. "Licence for John de Kirketon, knight, to enfeoff William de Skipwyth, knight, Ralph Daubenay, parson of the church at Broghton (sic. Broughton), Roger de Meris (sic. Meres) of Kirketon, and two others, of the manor of Tumbly in Lyndeseye, held in chief, and for them to grant the same to him & Isabel, his wife, for life, with remainders to John de Loudham, kt., for life, to John son of the said John de Loudham and Katherine his wife, and the heirs of his body & to the right heirs of of the said John de Loudham." (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edw. III, Vol. XII. p. 272 & P. R. O. Item # C 143/342/16, which also allows Sir John and Isabel to retain the manor of Ashby Puerorum (Askeby Parva juxta Gretham).

So, where did this leave Sir Ralph de Cornwall & Maud, who 2 years earlier had won their suit? And how could a court ruling be so overturned? Presumably ONLY by the King himself, acting to protect a loyal and long serving agent of the crown.

Based on this last entry, from CPR & PRO, it would appear that by Nov., 1362 ALL of Sir John(3)'s and Isabel's children and grandchildren were now deceased, including the above mentioned Beatrice(2) de Kirketon. Sir John was now aged 67, and he and his wife, while they must have been greatly saddened by the loss of all their direct heirs, at least still had a couple of living nephews.

1363, 1 June:- John(3) de Kirketon Summoned to Parliament by Writ for a second time as Baron de Kirketon.

1364, 1 July :- "Whereas by pretext of an inquisition taken before Gilbert de Umframville, earl of Angus, and his fellows, appointed by the king's letters patent finding that John de Dryby at the time of his death gave the castle of Tatersall to John de Kirketon, knight, by such word:- "John, I give to thee this castle", without a charter made thereof and without the tenants having attorned to him in the lifetime of John de Driby and that the said John de Kirketon occupied the manors of Tumbly, Kirkeby on Bayne and Skrymbyhalle in Kirkeby, a messuage, three cottages, a carucate, and 2 bovates of land, 5 acres of meadow and £20. 19s. of rent in Boston, Roughton, Wodhalle and Langerton by Thornton, of which John de Dryby was seised in his demesne as of fee on the day of his death, from the time of the death of John de Dryby who held the said castle, the manors of Tumbly and Skrymbyhalle and £20 of rent in Boston of the king in chief, and took the issues and profit thereof, and that after the death of the said John de Dryby and Alice, his sister and heir, and John de Bernak, son & heir of the said Alice, being then within age and in the king's ward by reason of other lands which his father held of the king in chief, he [Sir John(3) de Kirketon] enfeoffed certain persons of the castle in fee simple and these persons granted the castle to him, in tail, with remainder to John de Loudham, in fee, and that after the death of the said John son of John Bernack who died in his nonage, William, brother and heir of the said John, son of John Bernak, was within age and in the king's ward, and that John de Kirketon occupied the manor of Little Stretton after the death of Robert Breton who held the same of John de Dryby as of the said castle and never attorned to John de Kirketon in the lifetime of John de Dryby, by the name of wardship by reason of the nonage of the heir of the said Robert and, after the death of such heir, seized into his hand the heir of the said heir, then being within age, and sold his marriage for a sum of money, and that the said John de Kirketon after the death of William de Fryskenaye who held 20 acres of land of John de Dryby as of the said castle and did not attorn to John de Kirketon in the lifetime of John de Dryby, took into his hand the heir and sold his marriage, a plea is pending between the king and John de Kirketon before the king in the chancery that John shew cause wherefore the manors and lands of John de Dryby should not be taken into the king's hands and he answer of the issues thereof from the time of the death of the said John [de Dryby], as well as of the other issues of the said other lands taken by John de Kirketon by the name of wardship, and of the value of the sale of the said marriages; the KING of SPECIAL GRACE has PARDONED the SAID JOHN [de KIRKETON] for all his trespasses by reason of the acquisitions, alienations, intrusion and occupation of and in the premises and QUASHES the plea and process thereof." (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. XII, pages 519 - 520).

1364, 1 July:- "Whereas Ralph de Cromwell, knight, & Maud, his wife, are impleading before the justices of the Bench John de Kirketon, knight, of the castle & manor of Tateshale, & the manors of Tuymby, Skrymbyhalle & Kirkeby on Bayne, & a messuage, three cottages, a carucate and two bovates of land, 5 acres of meadow and £20 / 19s. of rent, in Boston, Roughton, Wodehalle and Langton by Thorneton, the king wishing, in case they recover the same as of the right of Maud, to

do them a special grace, has granted licence for them after recovery of possession to grant the manor of Tumbly to John de Kirketon for life, and the castle and manor of Tateshale to Thomas de Wyke, clerk, Thomas de Kirkeby, parson of the church of Tateshale, and three others, in fee, for the life of the said John de Kirketon, and for the feoffees to grant their estate therein to the said John [de Kirketon] to hold of the king for the services due; and for Ralph and Maud to grant the reversions of the manor of Tumbly and the castle and manor of Tateshale to Ralph, parson of the church of Cromwelle, Roger de Meres [of Kirketon, the future Sir Roger de Meres, a future justice] and two others, in fee, and for them, after receiving sufficient attornment thereof, to re-grant the reversions of the castle and manors to Ralph and Maud in tail, to hold of the king by the services due, with remainder to the right heirs of Maud." (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. XIII, page 3).

Thus King Edward III seemingly resolved the whole problem of the John de Driby estate; and it is evident that he deliberately protected and forgave Lord John, Baron de Kirketon, and permitted him to retain all that he had enjoyed during his lifetime for the remainder of his life, no doubt in recognition of Lord John's lengthy service to the crown and state. At the same time he recognized and allowed the decisions of the courts, simply introducing a delay in the execution of the decisions to permit Lord John, Baron de Kirketon, now aged 69, who had by now lost all the direct heirs of his body, to live out his days.

1367, 20 Feb.: - Lord John, Baron de Kirketon died, and all his children, and at least one granddaughter, having all predeceased him, he left no direct heirs of his blood, so that his Barony became extinct. He died seized of the Manor and Castle of Tattershall, and the Manor of Tumbly, all of which on his death passed to Sir Ralph de Cromwell, Kt., in right of his wife, Maud (nee Bernake), as shown.

27 Feb.: - Writ prepared for Sir John de Kirketon's Inquisition Post Mortem.

27 Feb.: - Order to the escheator of the County of Lincoln to take into the king's hands the lands whereof John de Kirketon, 'chivaler', who held in chief, was seised in his demesne as of fee on the day of his death, and to make inquisition touching his lands & heir etc. (ref.: Calendar of Fine Rolls, Edward III, Vol. VII, page 370).

Thursday, First week in Lent

Calendar of Inquisition Post Mortem, Vol. XII, Edward III, No. 150, pages 127- 8:-

"JOHN(3) de KIRKETON knight. Inquisition held at Horncastre, co. Lincoln. All the properties of Ralph and Maud Cromwell. He held at the time of his death several other properties which were evidently not handed over to the Cromwells, as follows:-

"Kirkeby upon Bayne. The manor, with the appurtenances in Kirkeby, Tateshale & Thorp by Tateshale, held in all respects as the castle & manor of Tateshale above. It is held of John de Wylughby, as of the manor of Eresby, by service of one knight's fee and £20. 13s. 1d. yearly.

Sixhill. The manor, held jointly with Ralph Daubenaye, clerk, and Thomas, parson of the church of Tateshale, for their lives, by demise of Roger la Warre, knight, with reversion to Roger and his heirs. It is held of Henry de Percy, knight, by service of a fifth part of a knight's service.

Castelcarlton. A third part of the manor, held jointly with Isabel his wife, as of dower which fell to her after the death of George de Meryet, her former husband.

The manor is held of the king in chief by service of a fifth part of a knight's fee. Kirketon in Holand. The manor, held jointly with Isabel his wife, for their lives, by demise of Ralph Daubenaye, parson of the church of Broughton, and Thomas, parson of the church of Tateshale, with reversion to John de Littelbyrs (sic Littlebury) and his heirs, to whom the said John & Isabel(sic ?) attorned. The manor is held of Sir William de Huntyngfeld, knight, by service of a third part of a knight's fee.

He died on 20 February, 41 Edward III (1367).

John de Ludeham (sic Loudham), knight, John de Lyttelbyrs (sic Littlebury), John de Tynaye and William de Sutton, parson of the church of Whitewell, all of full age, are his heirs (ref.: c. Edw. III. File 194. (8)).

1367, 18 Mar.:- Promptly thereafter, in the "Calendar of Close Rolls", Edw. III, Vol. XII, pages 322 & 323:- Walter de Kelby, the escheator in Lincolnshire, was ordered to deliver to Ralph de Cromwell & Maud his wife all the properties taken into the king's hand, delivering up any issues of these last taken; as the king has learned by inquisition, taken by the escheator, that the said John de Kirketon at his death held for life the said properties.

P. 323 (at the bottom):- Walter de Kelby was also ordered not to meddle further with the manor of Kirketon in Holand and a third part of the manor of Castelcarleton taken into the king's hand by the death of John de Kirketon, knight, delivering to Isabel late his wife any issues thereof taken; etc..

Dame Isabel survived her husband by a couple of years, dying on 3 July, 1369/70.

Twenty-five years after Sir John's death, an item appeared in the "Calendar of Patent Rolls", 16 Richard II, Vol. V, p. 143.:-

1392, 2 Sept. "..... to a chaplain for celebrating divine service daily at the altar of St. Mary in the Parish Church at Kirketon-in-Holand for the souls of John de Kirketon, knight, Isabel his wife, John de Lutelbirs (sic Littlebury), and their ancestors." Doubtless at the instigation of one of the de Littlebury descendants, who now came to the possession of the original Manor of Kirketon at Kirketon-in-Hoylaund / Holland.

So, it would seem very clear that it was the king himself who had spared a faithful servant of the crown and state from the humiliation of losing his holdings; and had indeed clearly promoted him, AFTER he had lost his court case with the Cromwells, thus allowing him to live out his days without having to surrender any of his lands. Sir John(3) was thus the very last de Kirketon to ever actually hold the original Manor of Kirketon, close by the village from which the family name had originated.

The Manor of Kirketon now passed into the hands of Sir John de Littlebury, Knight, the son of Sir John(3) de Kirketon's sister, Florence de Kirketon. It would appear that Florence may have been considered as a co-heir of her brother because nearly 200 years later, after an Elizabeth Litlebury(sic) had become the wife of Sir John Copledike, Knight, of Harrington, co. Lincs., who died 12 Dec., 1557, their joint tomb displayed their arms thus:- Impaled those of Copledike and Littlebury, and Quarterly: those of Kirketon, showing the expected "Barry of six" and Dalyson (ref.: The Architectural & Archaeological Society of The County of Lincoln, "Copledike of Harrington" by W. O. Massingbeed, M.A., page 26).

After the de Littlebury family the original moated, stone-built Kirketon / Kirton manor house passed into the hands of the de Meres family, and later still into the hands of a family named Orme, resulting in it being re-named "Orme Hall".

Finally in 1818 Sir Alexander de Kirketon's original "Court at Kirketon" was dismantled, and by early in the 20th century the moat had also been filled in.

Generation 5- #09; 05.



"Barry of six, Gules and Ermine"

Generation 5-#09; 05. ALICE de KIRKETON, 3rd. daughter of Sir Robert(5). Married firstly Sir John(1) de Loudham, Knight, of Loudham, co. Lincs. & other lands in cos. Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire & Essex.

2 children:- Sir John(2) de Loudham, Kt., & Joan de Loudham.

After the death of Sir John(1) de Loudham, she re-married to John le Breton / Bret / Bretoun (ref:- Calendar of Fine Rolls 2: 377), who was a remainder man to the Manor of Timberland, co. Lincs., with whom she had 2 more children, John(2) le Breton & Catherine le Breton, who married on 24 June, 1353 Sir John Caltoft, Knight.

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GENERATION 6:- (colour line:- apple green)

The children of Sir Simon(1) de Kirketon & his wife Joanna:-

Generation 6-#01; 01. (N. B. The label, below left, was probably in "Gules".)



circa 1285 - circa 1306



circa 1306 - circa 1335

Generation 6-#01; 01. JOHN(5) de KIRKETON, of the Manor of Sibthorpe, co. Notts.. Born after 1285, the only son of Sir Simon de Kirketon, Knight, of the manor of Sibthorpe, co. Notts., and his wife, JOANNA, who also had three daughters.

He inherited the manor following the death of his father in circa 1306, but it is unclear if John(5) had ever married, but he had evidently died, s. p., without an heir of his body before 1335, with the result that the manor was divided between his three sisters, and their husbands, who by then were all adult and married, who

were his co-heirs (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. VII, p. 326 and Vol. VIII, pgs. 53 - 54), the final division of the manor being only finally resolved in 1348.

 Generation 6-#01; 02. MARGARET de KIRKETON, marr.: John de Champeneys.

Generation 6-#01; 03. ALICIA de KIRKETON, married: William de Flete.

Generation 6-#01; 04. JOAN de KIRKETON, married: John de Aslacton.
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The daughters of Edmund(1) de Kirketon / Kirton & his wife Olivia / Olive:-

Generation 6-#02; 01. ALICE de KIRKETON, co-heiress with her younger sister, Olive / Olivia, however she died circa 1364.

Generation 6-#02; 02. OLIVE or OLIVIA d KIRKETON, co-heiress of both her father and her uncle of Aisthorpe Manor & lands in co. Yorkshire. According to her proof of age, Olive, daughter of Edmund(1) de Kirketon, was born and baptized at Saxton on 2 February, 1347 (ref.: Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Vol. 11, p. 413, No. 542). However, when Olive was only aged about 2 or 3, both her father & her uncle died in the same year of 1349.

As we have already seen above, an inquisition had found that the heir of Ralph(4) de Kirketon was his illegitimate son, Thomas de Aisthorpe, but this verdict was eventually finally overturned, although only in the year 1370.

In the mean time, from 16 Feb., 1356 Olive (and probably also her sister?) & the manor of Aisthorpe, co. Lincoln, late of Peter(1) (Bozon) de Kirketon, who held by a knight's service of the heir of Adam de Welle, a minor in the king's wardship, also became wards of the king, to hold until the lawful age of Olive, daughter of Edmund(1) de Kirketon, and kinswoman and heir of the said Peter(1). Both her wardship, together with her marriage, being without disparagement (i. e. that she was not to be married to a man of inferior rank), were sold to Robert de Horneby, who rendered an annual payment of £10 at the Exchequer, by equal portions at Michaelmas and Easter, etc. (ref.: Calendar of Fine Rolls, Edward III, Vol. VII, p. 1).

At about the same time Robert de Horneby and Olive de Kirketon, daughter of Edmund(1) de Kirketon, were plaintiffs in a case with John Giffard, son of Roger Giffard, deforcians, regarding the manor of Saxton, which (Dame) Margaret (nee de Kirketon), widow of Roger de Ledes (Leeds), chivalier, holds for life, of the inheritance of her brother, the late John(2) (Bozon) de Kirketon: "To hold, after Margaret's death (which occurred in late 1356), to Robert de Horneby and Olive "and the heirs of Robert" (?) (ref.: "The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. 27" (1924), page 42). (Presumably Robert was anticipating what next occurred?)

On the 10th. of Feb., 1363-4 Robert de Horneby arranged for Olivia, then aged about 16, to become the wife of his own son, William de Horneby, probably as his second wife, and together they had one daughter, Margaret de Horneby, born between 1365 - 1370, because William had died probably during the year 1370.

On 13 October, 1371 Olive / Olivia re-married to a William de Sawley / Salley / Satley of Sawley, West Riding of Yorks., and a citizen and merchant of York (ref.: Feet of Fines: CP 25/1/288/49, number 725). On that same day she and her new husband conveyed the manor of Aisthorpe, and two bovates and seventeen acres of land and seven acres of meadow in Bentley, near Doncaster, and Little Smeaton, near Wentbridge, co. Yorks., to others for a sum of 200 marks of silver (£133), which may have been a mortgage (?).

William and Olivia had a son, Robert, and two daughters, Katherine and Ellen. Olive de Sawley (nee de Kirketon) had died before April, 1384.

Margaret de Horneby, Olive / Olivia's daughter by her first marriage, was evidently now 21 years old or more (she was likely only about 19, when she would have been able to levy a Fine; she was not yet married and she confirms the family settlements previously made, with remainders to her half-brother and sisters (ref.:- "The Yorks. Archaeological Journal, Vol. XXVII, p. 43).

During 1384 Olive / Olivia de Sawley (nee Kirketon)'s daughter Margaret was in possession of Aisthorpe (ref.: Feet of Fines: CP 25/1/289/53, number 99). However members of the de Horneby family still had claims on the manor of Aisthorpe in that same year, and as late as 1397 the heirs of Robert de Horneby (presumably Margaret's descendants) still held half a knight's fee in Aisthorpe.

1384, Easter Term. - Fine between Margaret de Horneby (daughter of William de Horneby and his wife Olive / Olivia (nee de Kirketon); William being the son of Robert de Horneby, plaintiff, and William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael's on Wyre, and John de Horneby, parson of Tatam, deforciant (sellers) of two pieces of land in Yorkshire, AND the Manor of Asthorue (sic), co. Lincs.; "to hold to Margaret (de Horneby) and the heirs of her body; remainder to Robert, son of William de Salley / Sawley and Olive (nee de Kirketon) his wife, and the heirs of his body; cross remainders moieties to Robert se Salley / Sawley's sisters, Katherine and Ellen, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the right heirs of Olive de Salley / Sawley (nee de Kirketon) (Feet of Fines, Divers Counties, case 289, file 53, no. 99).

By 1387 Margaret de Horneby's wardship had been purchased by a Sir Robert de Urswick / Ursewyk, Knight, who intended her for his son, also named Robert. But Robert must have died before they were able to marry, so that Margaret de Horneby / Hornby became the wife of Sir Gilbert de Keighley, Knight, born 1370; married in 1391 when Margeret was in her 20s. He died in 1432, aged about 62. (ref.:- The Yorks. Archaeologic. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pgs. 41 - 45 & 82 - 83).

William de Sawley was Sheriff of York in 1397-8, and in 1401 he is shown as the founder or patron of a Maison Dieu in North Street, York.

William de Sawley died, his will being proved on 12 October, 1408, leaving a widow named Margaret (ref.: Surtees Society, Vol. 57 Register of the Guild of Corpus Christi in the City of York (Durham: 1871), p. 238). (See also:- "History of Aisthorpe", ibid, pgs. 49-50; Cal. of Close Rolls, Edw. III, Vol. XI, p. 470; Yorks. Feet of Fines, Yorks. Archaeological Soc., Record Series, Vol. XXXII, p. 134).

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 The children of [Ralph(5)] de Kirketon & his wife Agnes (nee de Heron):-

Generation 6-#03; 01. JORDAN(2) de KIRKETON / KIRKTON / KIRTON, of BOCKENFIELD / BOKINFIELD, co. Northumberland. Born circa 1325, eldest son and heir of [Ralph(5)] de Kirketon and his wife, Agnes (nee Heron), daughter of Sir William Heron, Knight. For the origin of his name "Jordon", see below:-

["The ancient and knightly house of Heron of Ford Castle in the County of Northumberland, England:- The names of Heroun and Hern are in the "Battle Abbey Roll" of such noblemen and gentlemen of marque as came into England with the Duke of Normandy in 1066.

JORDON de HAYRUN / HERUN / HEYRUN - held a barony in Northumberland, 13th year of King John, by the service of one knight's fee, who married the daughter of ODONELLUS de FORD, Lord of Ford, and died in the time of Henry III.

He had one son. William de Heyrun, Baron, who also had a son, William, Knight, Baron of Hadeston, and Sheriff of that County, Governor of Bambergh, Scarboro and Pickering Castles, who married Maria, daughter of ODONEL de FORD, Lord of Ford. Died 1256.

His son, William de Heyrun, Baron of Badeston, married Christiana, daughter of Roger de Notten. Died at Newcastle on Tyne, 1297.

His son, Roger Heyrun, Governor of Bambergh and Sunstanberg Castles in the time of Edward II, by his wife Isabella, had one son, Sir William Heron, Knight, Lord of Heron of Ford and Bokinfield in the time of Edward III".]

So, clearly, the "Jordon" given name originated with the Heron family.

JORDON(2) died, s. p., in the time of King Richard II (1377-1399), his heir being his younger brother, Ordinellus (ref.: "Archaeologia Aeliana", (Northumberland), 3rd. Series, Vol. VI (1910), pgs. 73-4). He was alive in 1379 for Hetherslaw (see below).

 Generation 6-#03; 02. ORDINELLUS (or ORDINEL) de KIRKETON / KIRKTON(sic). Second son, born circa 1330. (For the origin of his name "Ordinellus", see above):- Ordinellus at some date after his elder brother, also died s. p., leaving his younger brother as his heir (ref.: "Archaeologia Aeliana", ibid.).

 Generation 6-#03; 03. LIELLUS de KIRKETON / KIRKTON (sic). Third son, born circa 1350. Inherited the Manor of Bockenfield / Bokinfieid (sic), co. Northumberland, which by 1391 he held by 1/2 of a knight's service (ref.: Calendar of Close Rolls, Richard II, Vol. IV, p. 367). He was alive in 1424 when he was successful in retaining the manor after his ownership of it was contested by Nicholas Heron, a relative of his mother's (ref.: ibid, pgs. 73-4). However, he also died s. p., & after his death the Manor again was held by members of the Heron family (ref.: "The Visitation of Northumberland in 1615", G. W. Marshall (1878), p. 38 and "A History of Northumberland", Vickers, Vol. XI (1922), pgs. 433 & 434).

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The sons of Robert(7) de Kirketon and his two wives:-

Generation 6-#04; 01



circa 1282 -- circa 1326



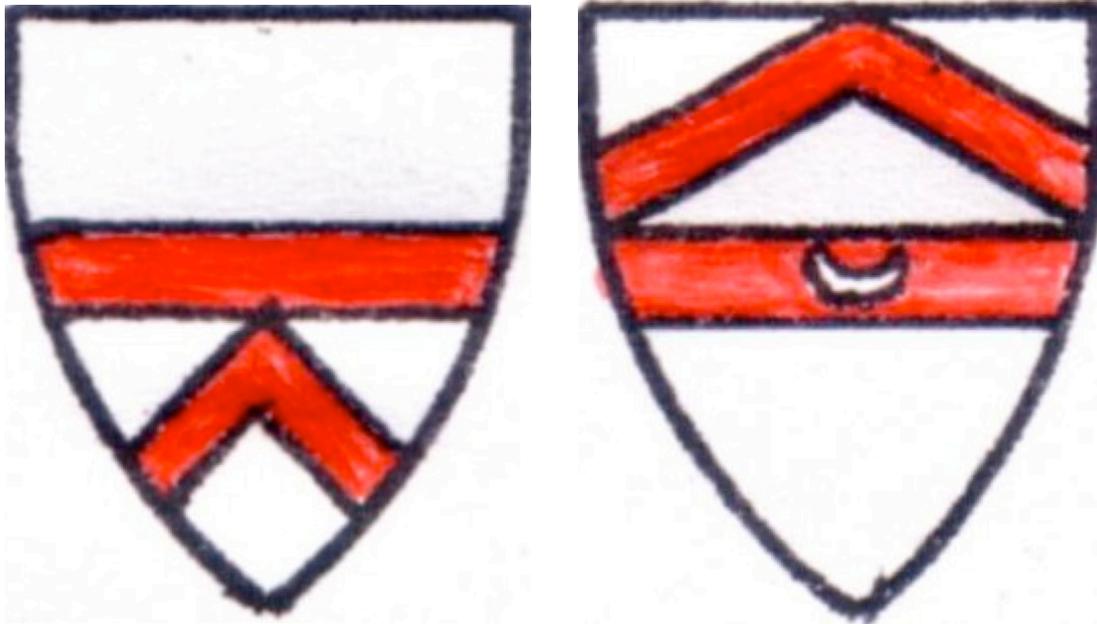
circa 1326 -- 1344

Generation 6-#04; 01. THOMAS(2) de KIRKETON of Kirketon Hall, Manor of Kirketon Hall, Screveton, co. Notts.. Born circa 1282, quite possibly in co. Westmorland where his father was often serving; as eldest son and heir he inherited Kirketon Hall circa 1327 following the death of his father. He was married to MARGARETA [possibly nee de NEWMARCH] (ref.: Thoreton / Throsby, 1790 Ed., pgs, 248 & 249), with whom he had at least one son, Walter(2), and two daughters, the younger of whom was named Grace(I) de Kirketon. After his father's death he inherited the coat-of-arms: "Argent, a fess and a chevron in chief, Gules". We can see him at Byngham, co. Notts. on 23 Jan., 1342-3 (16 Edward III) giving his oath at an Inquisition Post Mortem (Nottinghamshire Inquisitions Post Mortem, Vol. VI, p. 185). Thomas(2) was certainly still alive in 1343/4 (17 Edward III) when he and his wife received land conveyed from Thomas de Newmarch, the younger, (Margareta's father?) which at one time had been owned by Henry Bozom / Bozon / Boson (ibid,

p. 249). During Thomas(2)'s lifetime his son Walter(2) purchased some land at Biddenham, in the Hundred of Willey, co. Bedfordshire, close to Bedford, from a William Boteler of Biddenham (refs.: see below). The reasons for this purchase are unknown, but Biddenham lies almost exactly halfway between Screveton and London. For some reason Walter sold this land to his father, prior to Thomas' death, after 1344 and for sure before 1372 (45 Edward III) (ref.: Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, Vol. 69, pages 99 - 101), by which time his eldest daughter (given name still unknown) with her husband, John de Stockton, were already in residence at Kirketon Hall, Manor of Kearton Hall, at Screveton, co. Notts..

As will be seen in what follows, this land acquisition at Biddenham would eventually become very important to the senior line of the de Kirketon family.

 Generation 6-#04; 02. ROGER(3) de KIRKETON, armiger.

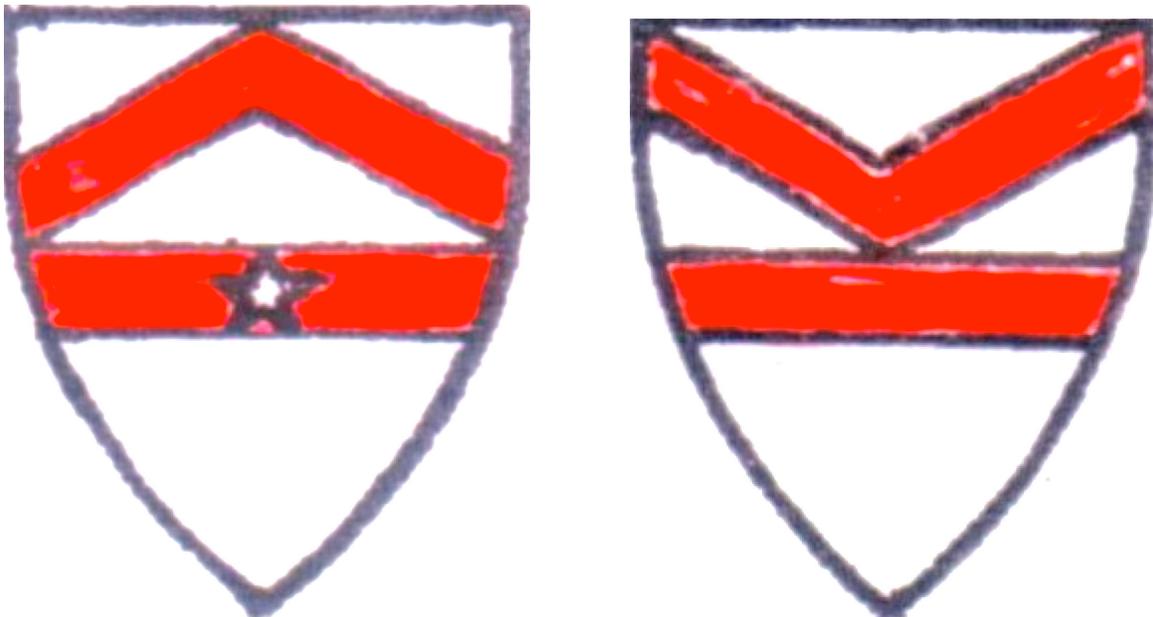


If he was an armiger in c. 1320; he MAY have used 1 of the above, as a 2nd. son.

Generation 6-#04; 02. ROGER(3) de KIRKETON, armiger. Born circa 1290, possibly in co. Westmorland, second son of Robert(7) de Kirketon, he is almost certainly the same man later established in Doncaster (now in South Yorkshire). He

is shown as the father of ALAN(2) de KIRKETON by Vernona Smith (ref.: Smith MSS, Vol. 37, p. 191, and again in Vol. 40, p. 1 (MSS at the Library of the Soc. of Genealogists, London)). He is surely the same man, a dyer by trade, named in PRO Item #DD/FJ/1/211/136, who had just acquired, on 21 Oct., 1341, a house in Magdalen Gate, Doncaster, 38 miles north of Screveton, co. Notts.. It is not known if he ever moved down to Bedfordshire to take possession of the lands there which his elder bother and nephew had possessed, but it is certain that his son, Alan(2) de Kirketon, did eventually do so.

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 Generation 6-#04; 03.



He was an armiger; above are his possible initial coats-of-arms as a 3rd. son; however he is believed to have eventually differenced as a second son, with a crescent in chief, of a 2nd. son, probably Or, above a chevron & fess, Gules.

Generation 6-#04; 03. JOHN(6) de KIRKETON, of Kirketon Hall, Screveton. As mentioned above, Robert(7) de Kirketon, of Kirketon Hall, Screveton, co. Notts. had married as his considerably younger second wife, Ellen / Elena de Burdon, with whom he had one child, his third son, John(6), born circa 1325. However by about

1327 Robert(7) had died, and Ellen / Elena would have then probably obtained dower rights at Kirketon Hall.

Ellen / Elena's father, William de Burdon, had held the Manor of Johnby / Jonby, co. Cumberland, from the Manor of Creystock / Greystock since at least the year 1317 (ref.: Cal. of IPM, Edward II, Vol. 6, No. 50, p. 23, confirmed in No. 51, p. 28), along with 1/4 of the Manor of Clifford, which on his death were inherited by his only son, Gregory de Burdon, Ellen / Elena de Kirketon (nee de Burdon)'s only brother. (ref.: Cal. of IPM, Vol. XI, Edward III, pages 358 - 362, No. 476. The IPM of Ellen (nee d' Aubenay), late the wife of Nicholas de Veteri Ponte / Vipont.)

In 1349 Gregory de Burdon died of the plague, s. p., leaving his nephew, his sister's son, John(6) de Kirketon, then aged about 24, as his heir to the Manor of Johnby.

What seems to have occurred is that Sir John de Lancastre, Knight, having acquired the wardship of the underage son of William de Greystock, had then been able to feoff Johnby to Nicholas de Veteri Ponte / Vipont and his wife Ellen / Elena (nee d' Aubenay), just for cornage. In the following year, 1350, this Elena bore her last child, Robert de Veteri Ponte. Nicholas died in 1362 (ref.: Cal. of I. P. M., Edward III, Vol. IX, No. 476:- "Writ to the Sheriff, 1363: Elen(a), late the wife of Nicholas de Veteri Ponte ... 6 May, 1363."), and Elena herself also died before mid-Oct., 1362, whereupon initially Johnby was claimed as an inheritance by Thomas de Ughtred, son of Thomas, 1st. Lord Ughtred, whose wife, Dame Margaret (nee de Burdon), had been a cousin of Elena de Kirketon (nee de Burdon)'s late father.

However by early 1369, after several inquisitions, the King's court ruled that John(6) de Kirketon was indeed the rightful heir to the Manor of Johnby / Jonby.

At that time, early in 1369, John(6) was evidently living with his wife, LUCY (nee de Sibthorpe), daughter of Robert de Sibthorpe (who was the third son of William de Sibthorpe, co. Notts.) on Balderton Gate Street, Newark, co. Notts., in 41 Edward III (1367 - 1368), and set out to sell a property they held at Flyntham, near Newark, back to Lucy's grandfather, probably in preparation of moving north to Johnby / Jonby (ref.: P. R. O. Seals, Ref. No. / British Museum Catalogue No.: E.40.A.9309, attached to a fine:- <http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/fines/abstracts/CP_25_1_185_34.shtml#421>

CP 25/1/185/34, number 421.

Link: [Image of document at AALT](http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/fines/abstracts/CP_25_1_185_34.shtml#421)

County: Nottinghamshire.

Place: Westminster

Date: Three weeks from Easter, 43 Edward III [22 April 1369].

Parties: **William de Sibthorp'**, the parson of the church of **Houton'** querent, and **John Kirketon'** of **Newerk'** and **Lucy**, his wife, deforciant.

Property: 10 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow and a moiety of 1 messuage in **Flyntham**.

Action: Plea of covenant.

Agreement: John and Lucy have acknowledged the tenements to be the right of William, as those which he has of their gift, and have remised and quitclaimed them from themselves and the heirs of Lucy to him and his heirs for ever.

Warranty: Warranty.

For this: William has given them 10 marks of silver.

Persons: William de Sibthorpe, John Kirketon, Lucy Kirketon

Places: Hoton (in Leicestershire),
Newark-on-Trent, Flintham (near Newark), co. Notts.

John(6) Kirketon's seal (ref.: P. R. O. Seals, Ref. No. / British Museum No.: E.40.A. 9309) is described as showing for John(6) an "Armorial Shield - "Impaling a Lily", i. e. presumably John(6)'s coat impaling that of his wife Lucy. See photo, below,:- John(6)'s shield (on the left) is quite indistinct, but seems to show in chief a crescent (of a 2nd. son, i. e. by now his elder half-brother, Roger(3) de Kyrton, was deceased) above a chevron, over a fess; impaling, probably his wife's shield, which MAY consist of a fleur d' lys, with a surrounding border.



However, before the end of that same year, 1369, both John(6) de Kirketon, aged about 44, and Nicholas and Ellen / Elena's only son, Robert de Veteri Ponte, aged only 19, had both died, with the result that the Manor of Johnby / Jonby, co. Cumberland, was divided between Robert's two sisters, as co-heirs of both John(6) and Robert, and with their respective husbands (ref.: Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III, Vol. XV, p. 147, 12 July, 1370).

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The children of Sir John(3) de Kirketon & his wife Dame Isabella:-

Generation 6-#05; 01. Joan de Kirketon - daughter of Sir John(3) de Kirketon & Dame Isabella. Married John Thetoft, son of Alexander Thetoft (ref.: Burke's Extinct Peerage, p. 306). Joan had evidently died before her brother, i. e. before 1367.

Here I would like to mention an 'Elizabeth de Kirketon' who is often mentioned as being a sister or daughter of Sir / Baron John(3) de Kirketon, which this writer believes is the result of a long standing misidentification.

The Visitation of Lincs.,1592, p. 169, under "Litlebury"(sic) shows Elizabeth de Kirketon as the "sister & heir of Sir John Kirton, Knight", BUT she is shown in the drawn pedigree as being his daughter. This error is compounded by the Kirton pedigree on the same page being one generation out of synchronization with the Littlebury pedigree. This was duly noted in "Notes & Queries, 6th. series, Vol. VIII, of 4 Aug., 1883, p. 99; the situation being further complicated by "Lincolnshire Pedigrees", Vol. II, by A.R. Maddison, (1903), p. 598, which shows Sir Humphrey Littlebury's wife to be: "ELIZABETH, dau. of Ralph Kirton, sister & heir to Sir John Kirton, Knight", quoting "MS. C23 Heralds' College". This would imply that Sir John's father was named "Ralph".

However, as is amply shown above, there is very solid evidence that Sir John's father was indeed Sir Robert(5) de Kirketon, Knight, NOT any RALPH.

So it becomes essential to go back to contemporary sources of information to try and unravel this problem. These show that Sir Humphrey de Littlebury, Knight, was born circa 1285; by 1310 he was a King's Yeoman and Steward of Sherwood Forest (ref.: Cal. of Patent Rolls); by 1312 he had been knighted and had become the High Sheriff of co. Lincolnshire (ref.: Cal. of Fine Rolls, Vol. II, p. 150).

By 1315 he had been named as "Captain and Admiral of the King's Fleet of seven ships" (CPR, Edward II, Vol. 1, p. 555), and in the following year of 1316 he was named as "King's Remembrancer" (PRO, Item # E101/15/4).

In 1325 he was Commissioner of Array & Keeper of Radnor Castle, Wales (CPR Vol. IV, p. 266); and in 1326 he was once again Commissioner of Array, this time in Lincolnshire WITH Sir John(3) de Kirketon, with whom he was a contemporary.

In 1329 he purchased, with his father, the Manor of Angevin at Whaplode.

He died before Dec., 1339 ("Early Lincoln Wills" "Kar Folio 23": "Admin. to Richard Littlebury (p. 9), so presumably Richard (who does NOT appear in the above mentioned pedigree) was his son & heir, and NOT "ROBERT" (his grandson?).

This writer's conclusion is that Sir Humphrey de Littlebury's wife MAY have been an ELIZABETH KIRTON, daughter of a RALPH KIRTON, but who is unlikely to have been a close relative of Sir John(3)'s because Sir Robert de Littlebury, Knight, would probably have not been permitted to marry Sir John(3)'s sister, FLORENCE de KIRKETON because of consanguinity; a marriage of which there is ample evidence and proof (ref.; CPR, Ed.III, Vol. 6, p. 8 & PRO C143/260/4).

 Generation 6-#05; 02.



circa 1332 -- circa 1346

circa 1346 -- before 1360

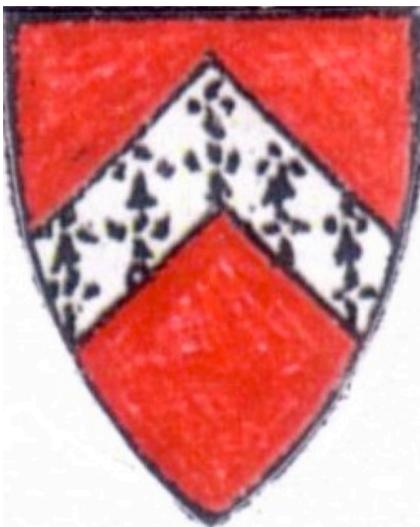
Generation 6-#05; 02.

NICHOLAS(2) de KIRKETON

Likely eldest son & heir of Sir John(3) de Kirketon and his wife, Dame Isabella. Born circa 1332. Our only record of his existence comes from the Cartulary of Buckland Abbey, co. Somerset, mentioned above, which identifies that his daughter, Beatrice(2) de Kirketon, who was his heir, was still alive in 1360. So he had lived long enough to marry, when he must have been quite young, and have a child, who was likely an adult, or nearly so, by 1360. There can be little doubt that by holding the remaining 1/3 of the advowson of the Church of Kirketon-in-Holland, Nicholas(2) can only have been the son of Sir John(3) (ref.: "Cartulary of Buckland Abbey", F. W. Weaver (1909), p. 116). He would have received his coat-of-arms at birth, being his father's with the addition of a label to show cadency. When his father's arms changed as a result of the death of Thomas(1a), Baron / Sir John(3)'s cousin, Nicholas(2)'s arms would have also changed, as is shown above, until his own death, probably before 1360.

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 Generation 6-#05; 03.



from birth c. 1334 -- died prob. before 1360

Generation 6-#05; 03. JOHN(7) de KIRKETON / KIRKTON - Born c. 1334, probably a younger son of Sir John(3) & Dame Isabella. He appears to have been an armiger, and as an adult to have moved down to live in co. Devonshire. He evidently also, like his brother, lived long enough to reach adulthood and marry. There are two pieces of surviving evidence which the writer believes confirm the fact of his existence:-

a). British Library, Harley Manuscript No. 1538, Visitation of Devon, folio 11b, under 'Kirkton' (sic), illustrating a blazon: "Gules, a chevron, Ermine". In the early 14th. century such a coat might easily have been selected by a younger son, utilizing the same elements as his father's. The fact that it was recorded in co. Devonshire might simply be the location in which a younger son had chosen to live, and it is worth noting that several later men from this family also ended up in Devonshire.

b). There is an interesting entry in "Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Vol. XVII, Richard II, No. 413, p. 173:- " The IPM of Sir John de Roos of Hammelak, Knight, writ 4 Jan., 1394, Inquisition taken at Lincoln, Monday after the conversion of St. Paul, 1394, Roppeshee. A messuage, 5 tofts and a carucate of land held of the king in chief by knight's service, ELIZABETH, LATE THE WIFE of JOHN de KIRKETON, takes 5 marks (£3 / 6s.) yearly for life therefrom for grant & endowment of the said John (de Roos)" [2 commas & capitals added].

The writer suspects that this Elizabeth was the widow of John(7) de Kirketon. Elizabeth born circa 1338, married to John(7) de Kirketon, circa 1355, who had certainly died before 1360; after which Elizabeth was re-married to Sir John de Roos, who, having died in 1394, left Elizabeth with the above grant and widow's endowment for the rest of her life. By 1394 Elizabeth would have been aged about 56. This is not conclusive evidence, but does fit the circumstances and timing.

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 GENERATION 7:- (colour line:- medium blue)

 The children of Thomas(2) de Kirketon & his wife Margareta (surname unknown):-
 Generation 7-#01; 01.



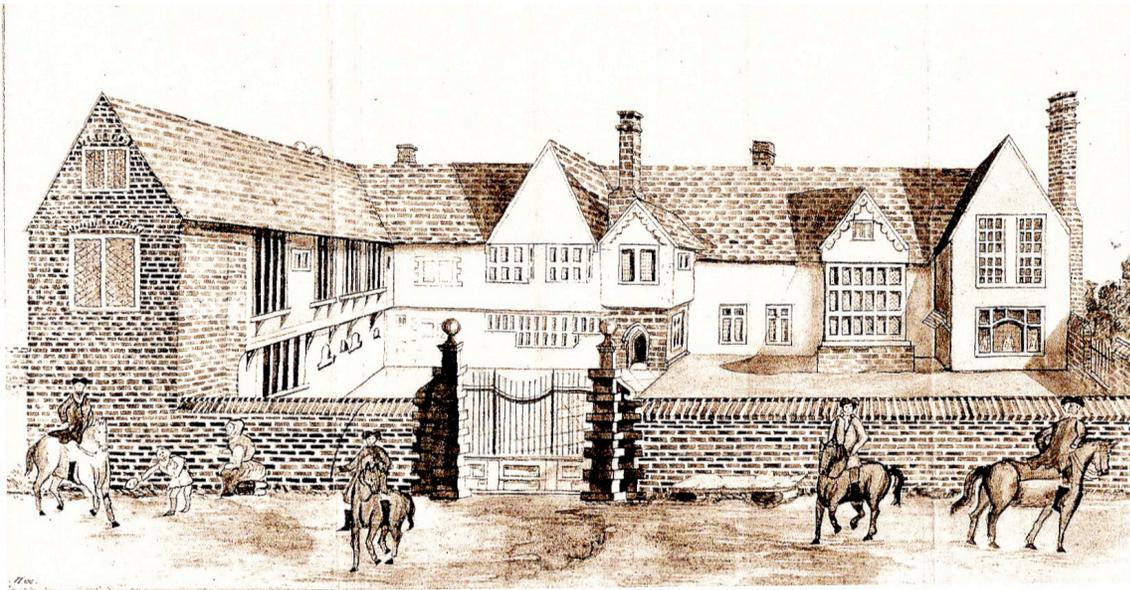
circa 1305 -- circa 1344

Generation 7-#01; 01. WALTER(2) de KIRKETON / KYRTON, of Kirketon Hall, at the Manor of Kirketon Hall, Screveton, co. Notts.. Born circa 1305, was the last male de Kirketon who inherited and then actually resided at Kirketon Hall.

It is clear that Walter(2) was married, although we have no information about his wife, and he almost certainly had a son, probably named Roger, who most likely became a priest, and is likely the man who was presented as chaplain to the church of Bukton in the diocese of York on 20 April, 1350, which was in the king's gift (ref.:-

circa 1344 -- after 1355

Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, Vol. VIII, p. 493). Also a daughter, Joanna, who was alive in 1355, but it is apparent that both had predeceased their father when he died sometime after 1355. As already mentioned above, it was Walter(2) who had originally purchased land at Biddenham, co. Bedfordshire, evidently from William Boteler of Biddenham (ref.: Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, Vol. 69, pgs. 99- 101 (see below)) and for some reason he then sold these properties to his father, prior to his father's death sometime after 1344, but then, subsequently, Walter(2) inherited them back again after his father's death.



Kirketon Hall, of the Manor of Kirketon Hall, at Screveton as it looked in about 1675, probably some 300 years after it passed out of Walter(2)'s hands, in which period of time it had likely had many and substantial changes and additions. From an original contemporary drawing. It sat facing St. Wilfrid's, the Screveton parish church, at a slight angle. The building of the house had probably begun by about 1207, and it was finally dismantled only in 1833-4.

(Courtesy: H. S. Blagg)

Here we should review the translation of the Latin statements in the above Bedford Historical Record Society reference:-

"Two acres also lie on the same between William Boteler's land, formerly Kyrton's, & William Lanes' land. From William Boteler for certain lands which he holds freely formerly Thomas Kyrton's, before that Walter Kyrton's, as in the old rental: 16 1/4 d. (pence) per year. The said William Boteler holds land formerly Thomas Kyrton's, before that Walter Kyrton's, namely one messuage with a croft adjoining called "Piper's", lying between Thomas Harper's tenement on the east and the lord's toft in

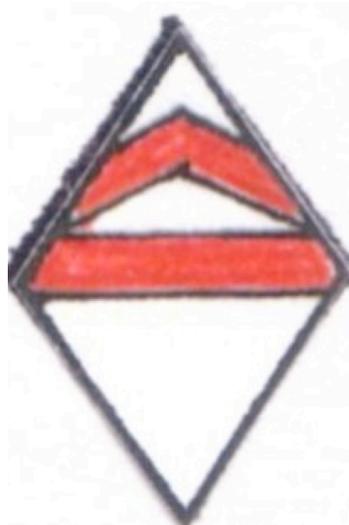
the said William's tenure, formerly in John Piper's; 3 d. per year.

It was questioned whether William Boteler holds half an acre on "Hanging Furlonge", next to the lord prior's land, formerly Roger Davie's, as appears in (a document) of 10 Henry IV (1409); and one rod at Pritclik's, next to Woodevyle's land as appears in 12 Henry IV (1411); he pays the lord 1 d. per year because Walter Kyrton exchanged more land in Bydenham with other free tenants there."

This MS was clearly written after 1411; it explains that land formerly held by Walter(2) Kyrton, was sold by him to his father, Thomas(2) Kyrton, prior to his father's death after 1344; and subsequently came back to the Boteler family from the marriage of Grace(I)(nee de Kirketon)(see below) to Thomas Boteler.

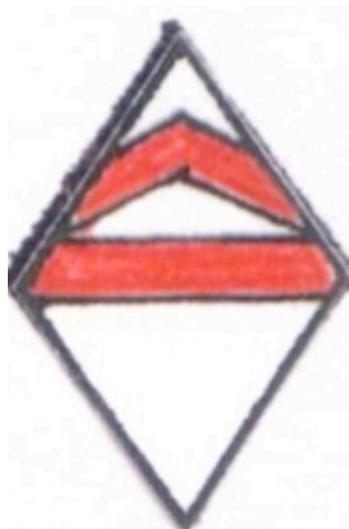
The William Boteler in the above passages can thus only be the William(4) Boteler mentioned in Robert Cooke's pedigree, as described in what follows, which shows that William(4) Boteler was still alive until after 1411.

Generation 7-#01; 02.



Generation 7-#01; 02. (Christian name not recorded) de KIRKETON, eldest daughter of Thomas(2) de Kirketon. Born circa 1310. As her brother, Walter(2) de Kirketon's eldest co-heir, following Walter's death, she brought Kirketon Hall, and the Manor of Kirketon Hall, to her marriage to John de Stockton, armiger, of Claxton (otherwise known as Long Clawton) and Kirkby Belers, co. Leicestershire, who thus became possessed of both (ref.: Thoroton / Throsby, p. 248 & PRO: SC 8/58/2870). She was still alive in 1372. The couple had one daughter, Avicia de Stockton, who married William de Leek, armiger. This Leek family then continued at Kirketon Hall for the next three generations, calling themselves "Leek of Kirketon".

 Generation 7-#01: 03.



Generation 7-#01; 03. GRACE(I) de KIRKETON, younger daughter, of Thomas(2) de Kirketon, and sister and co-heir of her brother, Walter(2) de Kirketon, of the Manor of Kirketon Hall, Screveton, co. Notts., AND of Biddenham, co. Bedfordshire.

From the patterns of inheritance of these Biddenham properties, and the recorded examples of the coats-of-arms used by the members of these two families, there can now be very little doubt that Walter(2) had a first cousin, Alan(2) de Kirketon, the son of his father's younger brother, Roger(3) de Kirketon of Doncaster, and, that before Walter(2) died, s. p. in circa 1355, he had passed one part of his properties, known as "Biddenham Forde", to his cousin, Alan(2) de Kirketon. He also must have designated in his will that Alan(2) de Kirketon was to inherit his (Walter(2)'s) coat-of-arms:- "Argent, a fess and a chevron in chief, Gules".

The land at Biddenham which Walter(2) de Kirketon had originally purchased, as above, from William Boteler, whose son, Thomas married Walter(2) de Kirketon's younger sister and co-heir, the younger daughter of Thomas(2) de Kirketon, of the Manor of Kirketon Hall, namely GRACE(I) de KIRKETON, now passed, after Walter(2)'s death, to GRACE(I).

- a.) Let us first look at the de Kirketon dating:- In Generation 6 we have Thomas(2) de Kirketon who had died after 1344, while his younger brother, Roger(3) in Doncaster had been acquiring a house in Doncaster in the year 1341.
- b.) In Generation 7 we have Walter(2) de Kirketon who we know was still alive in 1355, but died probably not long afterwards, and we have his first cousin, Alan(2) de Kirketon, who was in Biddenham in 1362 (ref.: Harley MS 245, f.27, p.1). In this same generation we have GRACE(I) de KIRKETON, wife of Thomas Boteler, who was very likely indeed the grandson of Baron William(1) Boteler, 1st. Lord of Wemme & Oversley, co. Shropshire. (see below)
- c.) Let us now go back and try and identify this William(4) Boteler, above, with more precision.

Between 1582 & 1587 Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Arms, conducted a visitation of Bedfordshire, in the process of which, in May 1587, he visited the "Botelers of Kyrton" at Biddenham Ford and prepared Harley MS 4600 folio 80, which is actually signed by Cooke himself, and MS 245, folio 27, (2 pgs.), and added a note to William(6) Boteler of Kyrton on the published Boteler pedigree for the year 1582:-

"Certified this is a pedigree under the hands of Clarenceux Cooke and Glou'r Somerset made for Will'm Boteler of Kyrtons in Bydenham, Co. Bedf. Esquier, Anno Mai 1587".

Harley MS 4600, folio 80 shows three "William Botelers", father, son and grandson:

- i) "William(1) Boteler, Lord of Wem (Wemme) & Oversley after the death of his elder brother, Gawyn." Born: 11 Jun., 1274; died before 14 Sept., 1334 (ref.: Stirnet, "Butler06"; & many other sources - see below).
- ii) "William(2) Boteler, Lord of Wem (Wemme) & Oversley & only son and heir of William(1)" Born: 8 Sept., 1298; died: Dec. 1361 (ref.: Stirnet, "Butler06").
- iii) "William(3) Boteler, Lord of Wem (Wemme) & of whom the Lord Dacob of the North & the Lord of Sudley did defend(?)" Born c. 1331; died 14 Aug., 1369 (ref.: <<http://www.stirnet.com/genie/data/british/bb4fz/butler06.php>>

From 'William(2) Boteler' Cooke drew a dotted line of descent to a son of William(2) Boteler, thus a younger brother of William(3) Boteler, who he identified as follows:-

"THOMAS BOTELETER of BYDENHAM, Co. BEDFORD, Esq.

ao. 6 Edward II (1312)

12 Edward III (1339) who he shows with a son:-

"John Boteler of Bydenham & of Stagsdon, Esq. == Joane, dau. & heir of Walter Mullesworth" shown with two sons:-

1. "John, s.p." ----- 2. "William Boteler second son of John, (?) heir of John" - shown with a son:-

"Richard Boteler of Bydenham & Kyrton of Bydenham, Esq., married to GRACE(I), Sister & heir of Tho. Kyrton of Bydenham."(sic).

(Here I think Clarenceux Cooke made a very small MISTAKE, writing as he did; what I believe he MEANT to write was either:-

(a) "GRACE(I) - DAUGHTER & heir of Thomas Kyrton of Bydenham".

or

(b) "GRACE(I) - Sister & heir of WALTER Kyrton of Bydenham".

He then went on to state:-

"Sir William Boteler, knight, Citizen of London, cousin & heir of Thomas Kyrton".

In this case he was undoubtedly referring to Thomas(3) Kyrton, of Biddenham and London, a lawyer of Lincoln's Inn and an escheator, who named the future Sir William Boteler in his 1457 will; long before William Boteler became Lord Mayor of London in 1515 and was knighted in 1516.

That is what Robert Cooke wrote when he did his visitation between 1582 and 1587, but this writer believes that Cooke made at least one probable error, and

made a statement of identity which would cause much confusion in the future, and result in further errors being made, which have been repeated down to modern times. We need to begin by putting in some known and confirmable dates, starting with the father of Thomas Boteler of Biddenham. Thomas wrote two charters in his lifetime, details of which have survived, one dated: Oct., 6 Edward II (1312), from which we can assume that he was then an adult, and so had been born before 1291. This means that his father must have been William(1) Boteler, Lord of Wemme & Oversley, and NOT William(2) Boteler, as shown by Cooke's dotted line, who was not yet born in 1291. Thomas Boteler's second charter or deed was executed at Stacheden (modern Stagsden, just west of Biddenham) on the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, anno 12 Edward III (1339), when he gave to his only son, John Boteler, his holdings at Stacheden(sic), likely either when he came of age, or when he married, which would date John's birth to circa 1318, and the birth of John's son, William(4) Boteler to circa 1345, and it is clear from the foregoing Biddenham property records that William(4) was certainly still alive until after 1411, aged about 66.

William(4) Boteler's son, Richard Boteler was likely born circa 1390, because, as is shown in what follows, Richard is known to have died by Oct., 1463 (Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward IV, Vol. I, p. 197), aged about 73. It was this Richard Boteler, as shown by Cooke (above), who married "Grace, sister and heir of Thomas Kyrton of Bydenham" (per Cooke, above).

WHAT WAS CONFUSING ABOUT THIS STATEMENT was his lack of any clarification as to which Thomas Kyrton he was talking about, with the result that most readers seem to have assumed that he meant Thomas(2) de Kirketon / Kirton / Kyrton. The first author to get it nearly right was W. M. Harvey, writing between 1872 to 1878 in his "The History and Antiquities of The Hundred of Willey in the County of Bedford", which is nearly 100% correct, except that he followed Cooke in showing Thomas Boteler of Bydenham as the likely son of William(2) Boteler, Lord of Wemme, instead of being his likely younger brother.

In addition The Harleian Society, Vol. XIX, "The Visitations of Bedfordshire, Annis Domini 1566, 1582, and 1634", edited by F. A. Blaydes, London (1884), has several errors:-

It shows a pedigree on pages 6 & 7 which is correct:- "... the wife of Richard Butteller (sic) of Bydenham (Grace(II) (nee de Kirketon / Kyrton / Kirton) being correctly identified as a daughter of Allen(sic)(3) Kyrton of Bedenham(sic) from reference to the Isham MS".

However at the end of the pedigree on p. 7 the foregoing is completely ruined by the following note which begins:-

"Be it remembered that Alane Kyrton of Bydenham had issue Walter Kyrton that died without issue, and a daughter (sic: sister) called Grace that was maryed (sic) to Thomas Boteller which Grace was sister and heire to Walter her brother and by the said Thomas Boteller her husband had issue Richard Boteller father to this Richard here first mentioned" (sic - UGH; talk about confusing the two Graces !)

What this note should have explained was:-

"Be it remembered that Thomas(2) de Kirketon, possessed lands in Bydenham

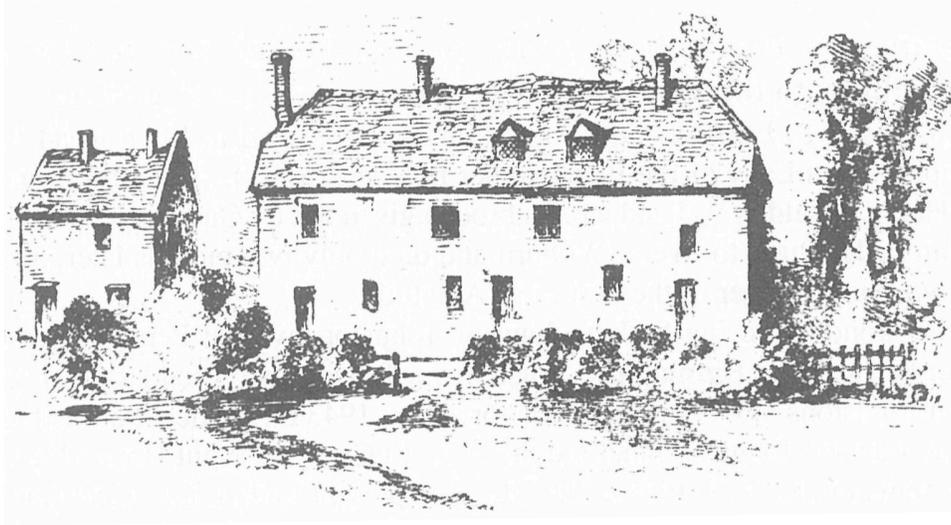
obtained from his son, Walter(2) de Kirketon, who, when Thomas(2) died (c. 1344), had inherited these lands back from his father, and at some point some part of those lands, located at Bydenham Forde, came into the possession of Walter(2)'s first cousin, Alan / Allen / Alane(2) Kyrton, who thus was "of Bydenham Forde", while the remainder of Walter(2)'s lands in Bydenham itself, were inherited by Walter(2)'s coheir, his younger sister, Grace(I) de Kirketon.

When Grace(I) de Kirketon then became the wife of Thomas Boteler of Bydenham, she brought her Bydenham inheritance to the marriage, and as the coheir of an armiger also brought her father's and brother's coat-of-arms to be quartered with that of Boteler in the coat-of-arms of her son, John Boteller, who married an heiress, Joane Mollesworth / Mouldsworth, the daughter of an armiger (coat-of-arms: "Gules, an inescutcheon Vair between eight cross-crosslets, Or"), which was quartered into John Boteler's coat-of-arms for his younger son and heir, William(4) Boteller, whose son, Richard Boteler (born circa 1390, died 1463) married Grace(III) Kyrton of Bydenham Forde, a daughter of Alan(3) Kyrton of Bydenham Forde (& a great-granddaughter of Thomas(2) de Kirketon of Screveton, co. Notts.).

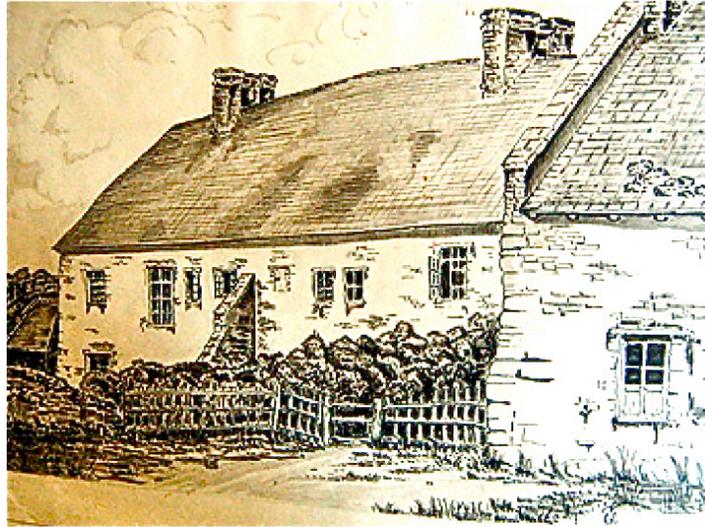
Grace(III) was NOT an heiress, indeed she had 8 brothers & half-brothers, but she was likely the last child still resident at Bydenham in her father's house, with her brothers gone, & likely with their agreement she was able to bring Alan(3) Kyrton's "Ford End Mansion" to her marriage, where she and her husband, Richard Boteler, and their descendants lived on for many years."

It was this couple, whose son was William(5) Boteler, born at Bydenham / Biddenham, in circa 1462, a grocer, who set up his business in London before 1487, in which year he is mentioned in the will of his uncle, his mother's brother, Thomas(3) Kirton / Kyrton (P.C.C. '9 Dogett') written 13 July, 1487. We will discuss #9-8 Thomas(3) in more detail later, but here it is important to mention that he was from Biddenham, and left money for repairs to the church there. His will mentions his sister, Grace(III), and asks her to say prayers for his soul. He was a lawyer, and an elected escheator like his father, a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn (ref.: Records of the Society of Lincoln's Inn). On 7 Oct., 1463 he had been involved in the gift of the goods and chattels of Richard Boteller of Bydenham (ref.: Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward IV, Vol. 1, 1461-68, p. 197), his brother-in-law, who had recently died, the husband of his sister, Grace(III), the parents of William(5) Boteler, the grocer of Cheap Ward, London, and who was executor of Thomas(3)'s will.

William Boteler was a citizen of the City of London, and was elected as an Alderman of the City in Oct., 1507, & subsequently became Lord Mayor of London, 1515-1516, being knighted in 1516. He wrote his will on 15 Nov., 1528 and died in Jan., 1534, his will being proved 11 Feb., 1534 (ref.: "Aldermen of the City of London", A. Beaver, p. 101; Beds. Hist. Rec. Soc., Vol. 58). Going back to the Visitation of Beds. as above, the next "Boteler of Biddenham" entry is on p. 84, & is a continuation from p. 7, but with one or two unexplained discrepancies, but does begin with a William(6) Boteler of Kyrton, & his eldest son, William(7) Boteler of Kyrton, & on pgs. 204 and 210, by 1634 the coat had grown to six quarterings.



The "Ford End Mansion" or "Kyrtons", at Biddenham Forde. This house belonged to Alan(2) and was then inherited by Alan(3) Kirketon / Kyrton / Kirton, upon whose death it passed to his daughter, Grace(III), the wife of Richard Boteler. The upper sketch, above, from Harvey, evidently shows the front of the house, however, it is poorly proportioned, as may be judged from the photo below it, taken from the back, or opposite side of the house in c. 1910; a careful examination shows how much distortion there is in the upper sketch, while it will be noted that the chimney positions and shapes are fully reversed.



Another sketch, taken from the same side of the house as the photo on the previous page, clearly shows the supporting buttress in the centre of the long wall, and the identical positions of the windows, and the second smaller building details.

Unfortunately it was demolished in 1960, see <www.bedfordshire.gov.uk/CommunityAndLiving/>, and search for "Ford End Manor House Biddenham".

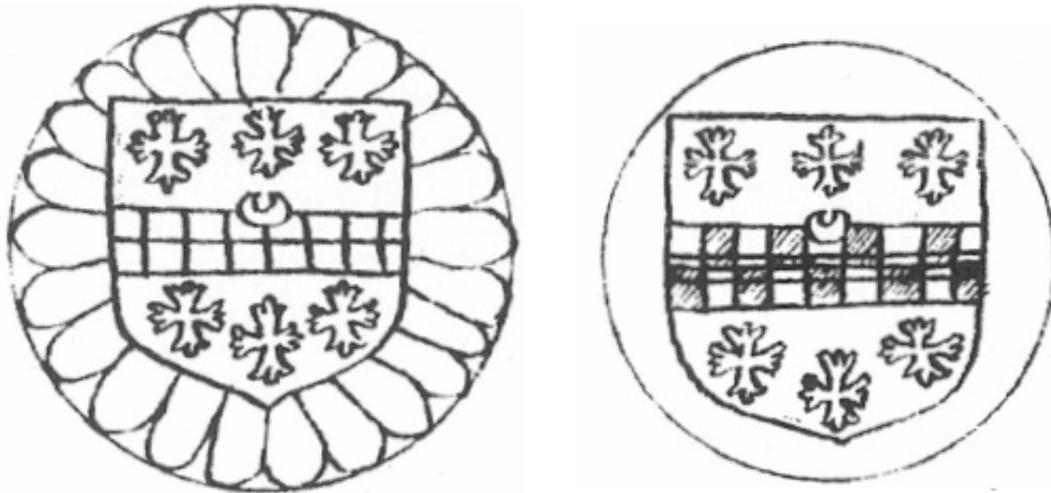
In support of the writer's contention that William(2) Boteler of Bydenham was indeed a second, younger son of William(1) Boteler of Wemme and Oversley, are the copies of the original deeds written in 6 Edward II (1312); 12 Edward III (1339) and 35 Edward III (1362), which were viewed and copied out and recorded by Robert Cooke in 1587 when he visited Biddenham, entitled:

"Ex chartis Willm Boteller de Kyrtons infra parachiam de Bydenham in com Bedford. 1586." (ref.: British Library, Harley MS. 245, folio 27, pages 1 & 2,).

The deed dated 1362, is evidently a record of the sale of the Stagsden properties very shortly before Richard's death in 1362-3. It is worth pointing out that all these three deeds are sealed with the Boteler coat-of-arms, as recorded from the original coat-of-arms of Ralph Boteler of Wemme, with the addition of a crescent, for the cadency or difference of a second son. In the following illustrations, as sketched by the herald in 1587, the crescent and its location is clearly shown. The crescent was likely in "Or" (gold). Note that the first has an evident error as sketched by the herald, as it shows only 2 rows of chequers (i. e. counter-compony), while the second has been roughly revised to show the necessary three rows. Which, with the addition of the crescent of a second son, as shown on the next page, would seem to make it very clear that Robert Cooke was correct in assigning Thomas Boteler's grandfather as one of the Lords of Wemme and Oversley, but should have shown William Boteler of Biddenham on his pedigree chart (Harley MS 4600, folio 80) as coming from one generation earlier, i. e. as the second son of Baron William(1) Boteler, 1st. Lord of Wemme & Oversley, and his wife, Beatrice.

However, it seems that this had not always been the case because William

Harvey's earlier 1566 Visitation had shown Boteller of Biddenham using: "Argent, a fesse counter-compony Or & Azure, between six crosses formee Sable", evidently derived from the circa 1258 coat-of-arms which are described above probably as an earlier form of cadency, subsequently replaced by Cooke's which was much closer to the original, with the later developed form of cadency of the crescent.



Details of the Boteler seals used by Thomas Boteler in 1312 and again in 1339, & the seal used by his great-grandson, Richard Boteler in 1362. Note that the first has an evident error as sketched by the herald, as it shows only 2 rows of chequers (i. e. counter-compony), while the second has been roughly revised to show the necessary three rows. From British Library, Harley MS 243, folio 27, p. 1. The fact that following Robert Cooke's 1587 visitation Thomas Boteler of Bydenham is using a coat-of-arms widely reported as being that of Ralph Boteler of Wemme / Wem and Oversley (ref.: Glover's Roll B, Part 2, #B179, circa 1252; & St. George's Roll, Part 2, #E162, circa 1258. See also for ref.: Brian Timm's website:-

<<http://perso.numericable.fr/~briantimms/index.html>> and,
as revised: <<http://briantimms.net/rolls/StGeorgesE2.html>> item # E 162.

(See "Genealogical Memoirs .. of the Chesters of Chicheley", (1878), Vol. 1, p. 138)
Eventually it seems the crescent was deleted once the Boteler coat-of-arms had

been quartered, as shown on the writer's Long Chart, and in Adrian Kerton's pdf Chart Version 18. Below, note how the Boteler coat-of-arms, without the crescent, had been quartered with Kirton, Mouldesworth, and the coat-of-arms of a Peacock family as a result of a marriage to the heiress daughter of an armiger. The coat-of-arms which was still in use by 1601 and is now represented in a memorial from that year, which still exists in the Biddenham parish church:-



Which shows very clearly at the extreme top the Boteler arms quartered with Kirton in the third quarter; then impaled with the wife's arms in the centre; and once again repeated above the head of the male Boteler individual, as detailed quarterly:-

- 1) "Gules, a fess checky, Argent & Sable, between 6 cross-crosslets, Or" (Boteler).
- 2) "Gules, crussily, Or, an inescutcheon, Vair" (Molesworth).
- 3) "Argent, a fess and in chief a chevron, Gules" (Kirton).
- 4) "Gules, a chevron between three peacocks in their pride, Argent" (Peacock).

(ref.: Victoria County History of Bedfordshire, Volume 3 (1912), page 39).

(Technically the writer believes that Kirton should be shown in the 2nd. quarter, and Molesworth in the 3rd. quarter.) This coat-of-arms has now been adopted as its own by the village of Biddenham, and is displayed about the village.

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 The son of Roger(3) de Kirketon & his wife (name unknown):-

Generation 7-#02; 01.



Inherited either after his father's death, OR, after the death of his cousin, Walter(2) de Kirketon, which would have been after 1355.

Generation 7-#02; 01. ALAN(2) de KIRKETON, of Doncaster, Yorks. & Biddenham Ford End, co. Beds.. Son of Roger(3) de Kirketon of Doncaster, as identified in Vernona Smith's MS, Vol. 37, p. 191, and again in Vol. 40, page 1 (Society of Genealogists, London), who must have been a younger brother of Thomas(3) de Kirketon of Kirketon Hall, Screveton, co. Notts.. Alan(2), Roger(3)'s eldest son, had evidently acquired some property from Walter(2) de Kirketon at Biddenham Forde End, south of Biddenham village, sometime before Walter(2)'s death in circa 1355. Alan(2) was certainly established at Biddenham Forde End before 1362, when his name appears as a witness on the deed mentioned above, dated at "Bydenham, anno . 35 . Edward . III " (1362), written as: "Alano Kyrketon", by which John Boteler of Stacheden (Stagsden) and his wife, Johanna, dau. of Walteri Mullesworth / Molesworth dedicated some open land at Southfield, which was very fortunately fully copied out by the heralds when they visited Biddenham in 1587. As previously mentioned this appears on Harley MS 243, folio 27, and must undoubtedly be the original source for the entry of Alan(2) Kyrketon's name on Harley MS 1551, folios 73 & 74 as: "Allan Kirton 35 Edward III", which heads that pedigree, and evidently, from its contents, was first completed after 1623, which is the most recent date shown on that manuscript. Other sources, which refer to members of this family, are as follows:-

1. "The History & Antiquities of the Hundred of Willey", Harvey; Boteler or Butler pedigree from the Harleian MSS 4600; 2109, fo. 6; 1390; 1531, fo. 94; 1097, fo. 6 & 11b; 1095. Arms:-

"Gules, a fesse chequy Argent and Sable, between six crosses crosslets, Or."

See Note 4:- "The following arms, ... were confirmed by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, 8th. May, 1585 (27 Eliz.) to William Boteler, of Kyrton's, " So by then the descent of William Boteler as the second son of the First Lord William Boteler of Wemme & Oversley seems to have been confirmed to Cooke's satisfaction.

2. Harley MS 1551, folios 73 & 74. British Library, written circa 1623, which applies to the last but one entry on the pedigree. This is headed by "Allan Kirton, 35 Edward III", but does not specify any location for him. It then proceeds to cover the next 10 generations, with what seems to be reasonable accuracy, but without specifying location until it reaches John Kirton, the lawyer who moved to Wyer Hall, Edmonton, Middlesex after he remarried, and died there in 1529. This MS will be referred to frequently in what follows.

3. "The History and Antiquities of the County of Northamptonshire" by G. T. Baker (1822-1830), under the heading "Kirton of Thorpe Mandeville", which was the first work to identify Alan(2) as "Alan Kirton", and was first to specify that he was "of Biddenham, co. Bedfordshire".

4. "Middlesex Pedigrees", Harleian Society, Vol. LXV, Richard Mundy (1914), p. 106-107, under the heading: "Kirton of Edmonton".

The writer has often seen this year of 1362 assumed to have been the year of his death, but in fact it is simply the year in which he was a witness to the deed in Biddenham, fortunately fully copied from an old deed of 1362 by Robert Cooke in his visit to Biddenham circa 1587, which certainly demonstrates Alan(2)'s presence there at that time, at which time, as a witness, he must have been an adult, born no later than 1341, and "1362" certainly did not represent his date of death.

There are four other records which must refer to Alan(2) de Kirketon, as follows:-

a) Calendar of Fine Rolls, Edward III, Vol. VIII, p.49. 24 Nov., 1369 "Mainperners found in the Exchequer, Alan(2) de Kirketon of Bydenham of the county of Bedford, & another, who have mainperned as above [30 marks, first entry].

b) Ibid, Vol. VIII, p. 205, 22 Feb., 1373 "Commitment to the king's esquier, Walter Walssh(sic), of the keeping of the said lands and possessions, which are in the king's hand on account of the rupture by the French of the peace lately made at Calais to hold as above Mainperners found before the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, Robert Beveroche of the county of Cambridge and Alan(2) de Kirketon of the county of Bedford,".

c) ibid, Vol. VIII, p. 218, 10 Nov., 1373 "Commitment, as above, Mainperners found, as before: Alan (2) de Kyrketon of the county of Buckingham". (These are too early to have been Alan(2)'s son, Alan (3), who was likely only born shortly before 1354). These show that Alan(2) MUST have been a man of some means, and in a wider sphere than just Biddenham.

d) Bedfordshire County Council Archives, Whitbread Collection, ref.: MS #W38: 11 June, 1375:-

"Demise for 69 years; John Aspilon, master of the hospital of St. John Baptist, Bedford and his bretheren: To Alan de Kyrketon at Biddenham.":-

"Wm. Chibbele had made a gift to the hospital in 1354 which included the tenements conveyed by a lease, to secure masses for the soul of Dom. John

Carpenter of Shitlyngdone, late the chaplain of Herne chapel. This estate which they had by the grant of Wm. Chibbele, chaplain, in a messuage and adjacent croft at Biddenham, etc."

It looks certain that Alan(2) was also a lawyer by profession, just like his son. He left a will (ref.: Bedfordshire & Luton Archives & Records Service, Trevor Wingfield Archive, No. TW 165) written 16 Nov., 1399; proved 25 Mar., 1400, as follows:-

"In the name of God Amen, the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord 1399, I Alan Kirketon of Bydenhamfforde, being of sound mind & sane memory, make my testament in this wise. Firstly, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, the blessed Mary & all the saints, & my body to be buried in the parish church of Bydenham, before the Holy Cross of the parish, if it should please the same parish. Item I bequeath to the high altar of the same church 40d. Item to the fabric of the same church 40d. Item to the light of the guild of the blessed Mary in the same church half a mark. Item I bequeath to each chaplain celebrating mass in the same church 12d. Item to John Malcote clerk of the same church 6d. And the residue of all my goods not bequeathed above, I give & bequeath by this my present testament to (Marge)rie my wife & William Bollenhurst clerk, for the help and maintenance of my male children. And for the effecting & administration of this same testament, well & faithfully, in form aforesaid, I make, ordain and appoint as my executors, the aforesaid Margerie & William Bollenhurst clerk. In witness whereof to this present testament I have placed my seal. These being witnesses, Walter Scotlond, John Davy, John Salman, Richard Lord, William Chapman & others. Given at Bydenham, on the day & year abovesaid".

Dorse: Last Testament of Alyan Kyrton. 1399

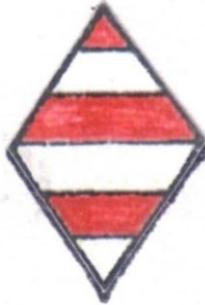
"This testament was proved before us John Kyngton clerk, reverend father in Christ, and Lord Henry, by the grace of God Bishop of Lincoln &c And administration of all the goods of the deceased written within the testament was reserved for hearing before the said reverend father. Given at Newenham under the seal of the said reverend father, for his advice when he comes into these parts, on 25th day of March in the year of our Lord 1400."

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The daughter of Nicholas(2) de Kirketon & his wife (name unknown):-

Generation 7-#04; 01



Generation 7-#04; 01. BEATRICE(2) de KIRKETON.
Daughter and heiress of Nicholas(2) de Kirketon (eldest son and heir of Sir John(3) de Kirketon, Knight) until Nicholas(2)'s death, evidently before 1360. It seems likely that by 1360 Beatrice(2) could not have been of age, as she could not have been born much before about 1347, yet it is her name that appears on the grant recorded in the Buckland Abbey Cartulary regarding the gift of the last part of the advowson of the Kirketon-in-Holland parish church into the hands of the Knight Hospitallers. [Unless possibly Nicholas was the product of an earlier marriage of Sir John(3)'s, before he married Isabella de Meriet in about 1331, which is unlikely](ref.: Somerset Record Society, Vol. XXV, Cartulary of Buckland Priory", Weaver(1909), p. 116).

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GENERATION 8:- (colour line:- grey)

The son of Alan(2) de Kirketon & his first wife (name unknown):-

Generation 8-#01; 01.



circa 1354 - after 1375



after 1375 -- to c. 1435

Generation 8-#01; 01. ALAN(3) KIRKETON / KIRTON / KYRTON, armiger,
of Biddenham Forde, co. Bedfordshire.

Arms : "Argent, a fess and a chevron in chief, Gules" (ref.: Harley 1187, folio 15).

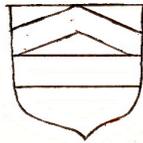
Crest : "A hawk, close, Or, hooded Gules, belled of the first"

Motto : "Spero Lucem" [Hoping for Clarity / Light] (ref.: "Visit. Northants." (1887),

Appendix, p. 183; and "The Hundred of Willey, Bedfordshire", Harvey (1872-8), p. 9, see note, at the bottom of the page).

Born probably before 1354, he was a lawyer and an elected escheator, who were usually drawn from the various legal houses, and apart from being responsible for returning land to the king, were also required to conduct Inquisitions Post Mortem.

*¶ Nouint vniuersi per p̄tes me Alanu de Kirketon de Bydenhamforde attorneye
Johannem Salman de Bydenhamforde meū attorneye ad libevandū meo nomine wilhelmo
Collehuist Rectori ecclie de Hulleport et Johi Woltton Saisinam in omnibus ten
et ten meis que habeo in villa et in campis de Bydenham . et . Dat apud Bydenham
anno r̄mo . H. quartū*



Seal of Alan(3) de Kirketon / Kirton / Kyrton: A shield showing a fess and a chevron in chief on a deed dated 1 Henry IV(1399-1400), as reproduced in writing & the above sketch by / for Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, King of Arms, during his visitation to the Botelers of Biddenham in May, 1587, who then still retained the original deed (ref.: British Library, Harley MS 245, folio 27, page 2 of 2).

1385, 20 Oct., The first record of him occurs when he first received: "Commitment to Alan de Kirketon, during pleasure, of the office of the escheatry in the counties of Bedford and Buckingham, provided he answer at the Exchequer for the issues. Order to all persons of the said counties to be intendant to him as escheator. Order to the late escheator, to deliver the office to him by indenture" (ref.: Cal. of Fine Rolls, Richard II, Vol. X, p. 112.)

1386, 26 May, Calendar of Patent Rolls, Richard II, Vol. III, p. 177. "Appointment of the Mayor of Bedford and Alan Kirton, escheator of co. Bedford, plus another, to enquire re. Agnes Prat, daughter and heir of Adam Prat." "Cal. of I.P.M. & Other Docs.", Vol. 116, p. 103. "The case of Agnes Prat", No. 275. "Commission to Thomas Jordan, mayor of Bedford, Alan Kyrton, escheator of co. Bedford, and another, to enquire whether the said Agnes, proved in the chancery to be an idiot, has been an idiot since birth, and as to her lands and heir, and as to any sales and alienations of her lands made by her".

10 Oct., Calendar of Patent Rolls, Richard II, Vol. III, p. 220. "Inquisition by Alan de Kirketon, escheator of co. Bedford.

1387, 7 Feb., Calendar of Patent Rolls, Richard II, Vol. III, p. 268. "Inquisition by Alan de Kirkton, escheator of co. Bedford.

- 1387, 20 Mar., Ibid, p. 284. "Mandate to Alan de Kirketon, escheator in co. Buckingham".
- 8 Jul., Ibid, p. 331. ". by inquisition by Alan de Kirketon, escheator in the co. of Bedford."
- 1391, 6 Jun., Ibid, Vol. IV, p. 423. "Sir John Bozon, knight, escheator in co. Lincs.. Mandate to Alan de Kirketon, escheator in co. Bedford, re a monk of the Benedictine convent of Peterborough, abbot elect & confirmed .."
- 1392, 1 Jul., Ibid, Vol. V, p. 112. "... the said manor, by the name of the manor of Shibdongrange was seized into the king's hand by Alan de Kirketon, late escheator of county Buckinghamshire, because it was found"
- 1395, 18 Nov.,-1397, 16 Nov., PRO Item # E 153 / 465. "Escheator, Alan de Kirketon, Escheatry: Beds. & Bucks.."
- 1396, 4 May, Calendar of Patent Rolls, Richard II, Vol. V, p. 702. "Inquisition by Alan Kirketon, escheator in co. Beds. to the abbot and convent of Woburn Abbey.
- 2 Nov., Mandate to Alan de Kirketon, escheator in counties Beds. & Bucks., to deliver the temporalities in his bailiwick to Thomas Butturwyk, monk of Rameseye,, Abbot elect & confirmed, whose fealty the king has received.
- 1397, Calendar of Miscellaneous Inquisitions 1392- 1399 Nos. 172 & 221. "Alan de Kirketon, escheator".
also: Calendar of Close Rolls, 1397, p. 96; and p. 114-5.
- 1399, 4 Nov., Calendar of Close Rolls, I Henry IV, Index. "Alan Kirketon, the late king's escheator in co. Buckinghamshire."
- 1400, Harley MS 245, folio 27, page 2, British Library. Copy made circa May, 1587 by / or for Robert Cooke, dated: Anno p'mo Henry quarti (IV) (1399-1400), sealed with his seal (sketched by the herald) a shield bearing a fess, and a chevron in chief.
- "Let all men know by this present document that I, Alan de Kirketon of Bydenhamforde have made John Salman of Bydenhamford my attorney to deliver in my name seisin in all my lands & tenements in the township & fields of Bydenham Etc., to William Collinghurst(?), Rector of the church of Ha[]elepport and John Walker. Given at Bydenham" (see above, Page 138).
- 1433, 20 Nov. Surtees Society, Wills Registered at York, Part I, (1835), p. 31. No. XXV, "Testamentum William Elyot, Luter Domini Ducis Bedford" [A musician (lute player) in the household of the Duke of Bedford]. Probate before Alan Kyrketon, in order to obtain from the beginning a most fair and learned decision for the Lord Regent of the Realm of France, the Duke of Bedford. [The lute player must have held some property within the province of York, which obliged his executor to prove his will there.]
- It appears that Alan(3) was still alive as late as 1435. He had married a first wife, of whom there seems to be no record, by circa 1370, with whom he had at least four sons. After his first wife's death it is now almost certain that he remarried to GRACE (II) de COPLEDIKE, who was either a sister or a daughter of Sir John de Copledike,

Knight, of Harrington, co. Lincolnshire, (who certainly had a second daughter named "Grace", mentioned in his 1408 will) (her surname is not proven, but is almost certain, as will be shown by subsequent events), from the old family of that name who for many years had lived at Frampton (very close to Kirton) and Harrington, co. Lincs., with whom the de Kirketons of Lincolnshire were very familiar. With Grace(II) Alan (3) de Kirketon / Kyrton had four more sons, and at least one daughter, Grace (III), named, no doubt, after all the Graces who had gone before. Grace (II) would have held a 1/3 dower at the Forde End Mansion after Alan's death, until she too died in 1452, and was buried at Biddenham (ref.: "Biddenham - A Parish History and Guide", Dorothy Richards (1991), p.124), where in she is named as "Grace Kirton".

It is worth noting here that it was fortunate for the subsequent generations, here recorded, of Kirtons / Kyrton / Kertons and Kurtons, who spread from Biddenham to Somerset, Southwark, London, Berkshire, Wiltshire and Devon that Alan(3) had so many sons, because he was completely alone amongst the recorded, surviving de Kirketons of this, the senior family group in Generation 8.

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GENERATION 9:- (colour line:- olive)

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The children of Alan(3) Kirketon / Kyrton / Kirton & his first wife:-
 Generation 9-#01; 01.



From b ~1375; d. by 1409, thus predeceasing his father.

[ref.: 17July '13: "Collections Towards a Description of the County of Devon" by Sir W. Pole: p. 490: "Arms of Gents. of Devon":- Kirton:- Argent, a fesse and a chiverons embrafed Geules in chief." (written before 1635)]

Generation 9-#01; 01. JOHN(8) KIRTON / KYRTON, of Biddenham; co. Somerset & co. Devon (ref.: Harley, 1094, f.125b; 1184, f. 122b; 1187, f. 15; 1153, f. 74b; Visit. Northants, App. p. 183). Born at Biddenham Forde, co. Bedfordshire, in circa 1375, eldest son and heir. He was thus an armiger bearing his father's coat-of-arms, differenced by a label of three points, probably Sable. It is very likely that he became involved in the important wool trade in the West Country, where it is now certain that he met and married GUNILDA ALEYN, only daughter and heir of William Aleyne, alias "le Tailour", & an armiger (arms:- "Argent, a fess between three hawk's hoods, Gules") of Dunster, co. Somerset. William Aleyne was a successful merchant, obviously a tailor, who had operated his business in Dunster since the 1350's (ref.: Somerset Record Office DD\S\SN/1) Dunster Deeds, 1308 - 1537:-
 Item: 1359 Grant by John Boketol to William le Taillour of Dunster of a house in a street called La Baley adjoining a tenement of Dunster Priory, newly built on a plot granted by Walter Bond.

item: 1361 Grant by William Mesoun to William le Taillour of Dunster of a burgage in Le Baley.

item: 1369 Grant by William le Taillour, merchant, to Walter Henry, both of Dunster of burgage, as in above.

It is certain that John(8) Kyrton had maintained a residence in Southwark, co. Surrey, on the south bank of the Thames, opposite London, but was in the West Country much of the time (See note*, below). At some point, before 1412, William Aleyn died, leaving his daughter as his sole heir.

Meanwhile, in Exeter, co. Devonshire, the name 'JOHN KYRTON' appears in the "Mayor's Court Roll, 10 Henry IV" (1409), where he had evidently been made a Freeman of that City (ref.: "Exeter Freeman, 1266 - 1967"), but very soon thereafter John (8) must have died, when an entry appears: "15 July, 1409: William Kyrton, son and heir of John Kyrton, by succession".

This writer is now certain that this John is indeed John(8) Kyrton, originally from Biddenham, and that by 1409 he was dead, aged about 32, with his son William(5), likely still in his teens, his heir. His widow was GUNILDA KYRTON (nee Aleyn), who soon decided to move to live permanently at Southwark, where her husband still held property (see Note* following), where she no doubt intended to make sure that her son received a good education, and where her late husband's second, younger brother, William(4) Kirton, a lawyer like his father, was already living. Three years after her husband's death she therefore sold her property at Dunster, by means of the following deed:- (ref.: Somerset Record Office # DD\S\SN/2/64):-

"May all present and future know that I, Gunilda Kyrton, daughter and heir of William Aleyn, alias Tailour of Dunster, in my pure widowhood and full right, give, grant, and by this present deed confirm to William Dodesham, John Barnabe, William Baily, Thomas Burlonde, Robert Gardyner and Robert Northam of Dunster, all that burgage with the adjacent curtilage, liberties and all of the appurtenances, situated at "Le Baley" [a street] in Dunster, between the tenement that Thomas Skynner held, on one part, and the garden of John Hervey's in that place, on the other part. The aforesaid William Dodesham, John Barnabe, William Baily, Thomas Burlonde, Robert Gardyner and Robert Northam, and their heirs and assigns, having and holding all that aforesaid burgage with the adjacent curtilage and liberties, with their appurtenances, freely, quietly, well and in peace, of the chief lords of the fee, by the rents and services thereby owed and accustomed by right, forever. And, verily, I the aforesaid Gunilda and my heirs, by these presents [i.e. by this present deed], will forever warrant, acquit and defend against all people the aforesaid burgage with adjacent curtilage, liberties and appurtenances, to the aforesaid [as above], their heirs and assigns. In witness of which matter I have affixed my seal to this present deed. These being witnesses: William Pynson, Thomas Yart, William Ivul, John Corbet, Thomas Martyn, and many others. Given at Dunster on the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin in the 13th. year of the reign of King Henry IV, after the Conquest [Wednesday, 20 July, 1412]."

The property she thus sold consisted of a house or other tenement, with an adjacent yard or court-yard. No purchase price is stated, and unfortunately her seal seems to be missing from the document.

Note*) As mentioned above, just 5 years later, on 21 March, 1417, we see a reference to a tenement in Southwark, co. Surrey, "formerly of John de Kyretone (sic) to the north and the highway of St. George's to Bermonsey to the south." (ref.: Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Vol. XX, 1-5 Henry V, No. 822 of Adan Fraunceys Knight, Surrey, Inquisition 1 May).

As a married couple John and Gunilda, both their father's heirs, would have combined their coats-of-arms, with, at this period, John's impaling Gunilda's.

Her son William(5), would therefore have quartered his father's and his mother's blazons, with his father's blazon in the first and fourth quarters, and his mother's in the second and third quarters. As we will see in William(5) Kirton's entry in Generation 10, this is precisely what occurred, and a surviving example of this quartered blazon will be illustrated, still sitting intact in a London church window. Since John(8) predeceased his father, Alan(3) Kirton, by at least twenty-four years, William(5) would have probably initially retained his father's label of three points on the Kirton quartering of the coat of arms, but once his grandfather also died, circa 1435, these labels would have been removed.

 Generation 9-#01; 02



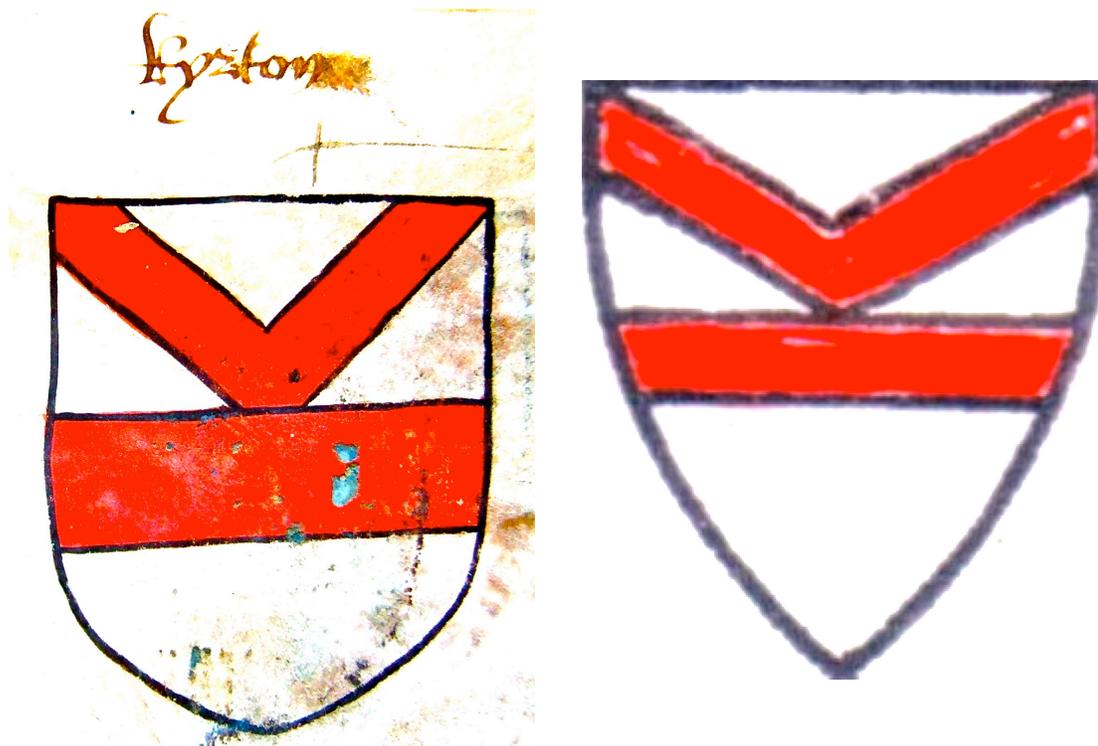
Generation 9-#01; 02. WILLIAM(4) KIRTON, of Biddenham Forde, co. Beds., & of Southwark, co. Surrey. Born, no doubt, at Biddenham Forde, co. Beds. in circa 1376, the second son of his father & his father's first wife. By a process of elimination he almost certainly received a coat-of-arms, which was differenced for cadency as is shown on the chart:- "Argent, a fess & a chevron in base, Gules", although, unlike several of the arms of his brothers', the writer has so far found no preserved record of this coat-of-arms, & it may be that William simply never bothered to make any use of it during his lifetime. His first appearance in Southwark likely occurred in January, 1405, at which time he is described as living in co. Surrey, when he offered joint sureties of £100 for the good behaviour of John Solas, a local lawyer with whom he was subsequently returned to Parliament some nine years later.

In December, 1406 he is recorded as a tax collector for the Borough of Southwark, and it would seem very likely that he had been trained in the law like his father. He was initially returned as the Burgess (Member of Parliament) for the Borough of Southwark in November, 1414, and was again returned in 1417, 1420, 1422 and 1425.

Between September, 1416 and February, 1426 he witnessed a letter of attorney, and five deeds, four of which were dated at Southwark, all relating to properties in Kent and Surrey, most of which were being settled upon the wardens of London Bridge. He was also one of the elected coroners of the county of Surrey, but had died before 8 Sept., 1428, on which date the first royal letters ordering the sheriff of Surrey to find a replacement were issued, and by 12 November, the Calendar of Close Rolls, 7 Henry VI, p. 413, issued from Westminster: "Like order [for the election of a new coroner] 'mutates mutandis', to the sheriff of Surrey in regard of William Kirketon, one of the coroners, who is dead." (references: "The History of Parliament: The House of Commons 1386 - 1421" by J. S. Roskell, Linda Clarke, Carole Rawcliffe (1992) Vol. III, Members E - O, p. 524.) [Roskell speculates on his possible relationship to two other William Kirtons, a stock-fishmonger and a mercer, who were both in London at the same time, however the writer is pretty certain that William, who is identified as a lawyer, came from a family which had a record of being lawyers.] . Furthermore we have a positive statement that he was indeed a professional lawyer (ref.: "The Commons in the Parliament of 1422: English Society and Parliamentary Representation under the Lancastrians", J. S. Roskell (1954), Chapter IV: "The Parliamentary Burgesses of 1422". William(4) had a wife, and at least one son, named Walter(3), who after his father's death returned to Biddenham, where his grandfather was still alive and active, and likely found him local employment. We will return to Walter(3) in the next Generation 10. The new coroner, another WILLIAM KIRTON [who Roskell et al. speculate was the son of William(4), but was in fact almost certainly that nephew of his, William(5), the son of his elder brother, who having returned from the West Country after 1412, and been also educated as a lawyer, was elected as one of the Surrey coroners. We will discuss William(5) in more detail in the next Generation 10. (ref.: Calendar of Close Rolls, 1402-5, p. 484; 1413-1419, pgs. 365-6; 1422-1429, pgs. 148-9 & 413; Corp. of London Record Office, Bridge Street Deeds, portfolios: H. 37, 42, 73, 121; CP25 (1) 232/71/66 & 72/90, 105: King's Bench, Ancient Indictments, P.R.O., K.B., 9, 218; "The Parliamentary Representation of Surrey from 1290 -1924" by J. E. Smith (1927) lists:- "Willielmus Kyrton" as the Member of Parliament for Southwark).

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Generation 9-#01; 03.



The left image above is from Wrothsley's "CHEVRONS", Part 1, a book assembled in circa 1525, now in the collection of the Norfolk Record Office, MS 4406, folio 51. (courtesy Norfolk R. O.):- "Argent, a fess and in chief a chevron reversed, Gules", as the cadency or differencing of a third son, as then used in this case.

See also: The "DOMVILLE ROLL", circa 1500, under KIRTON (ref.: "The Coat of Arms", Vol. 3, Issue: 17, p.25 (1954).

Generation 9-#01; 03. JOHN(9) KYRTON / KIRTON, armiger. Born c. 1385, died 1462. Of Biddenham, co. Beds. & Exeter, co. Devon & Calais, France, was born at Biddenham Forde, the 3rd. son of Alan(3) & his first wife. The duplication of given names in a family was not unusual, intended to honour the senior godparent, and ignoring the confusion of duplication of given names in the family. What is almost undoubtedly his coat-of-arms is shown above, the fact that his coat-of-arms, suitably differenced from those of his father & his siblings, was recorded in Wrothsley's Book "Chevrans", Part 1 dating from 1525, and in the Norfolk R. O. MS 4406, folio 51, makes it certain that this method of differencing was being practiced by this family at

this time. It does seem very likely indeed that the coat-of-arms illustrated in the British Library's Harley MS 1538, folio 11b, Row 1, Item 1, "Kirton", sketched by / for a herald during the Visitation of Devonshire in circa 1531, which shows:- "Argent, a fess with a chevron reversed in chief, Gules" and which must have originally been assumed by John(9)back in about 1372.

John(9) followed his elder brother John(8) to the West Country, probably after John(8)'s death in 1409, because he appears often after 1425, initially in PRO C 241/227/5, which shows him as one of the Constables of the Wool Staple of Exeter.

He is surely the man named in the will of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, KG, dated 29 Dec., 1426, the John Kirton legatee of £10 from the Duke.

In 1427 John Kyrton is again one of the Constables of the Staple of Exeter, & is on the list of Exeter Freeman, 7-8 Henry VI, & in the Mayor's Court Roll on 9 May, 1429. From 1431 - 1433 he spent time in Calais on behalf of the Staple of Exeter, & in 1432-3 is a member of the Exeter Town Council, named as "Johannis Kyrton".

By 1433 he was an officer of the Sheriff of co. Devonshire while he is still a Constable of the Staple of Exeter.

By 13 Henry VI (1434-5) he was in Calais where he arrested 2 men for the Court of the Staple.

In 1435 & again in 1441 there is an account that several men, including John(9) Kirton, "joined by the whole power of the Yorkists, again took the field." (ref.: "Mayors and Bailiffs of the City of Exeter in the reign of Henry VI" by Towton, Chapter II), at which time he was still a Constable of the Staple (ref.: P.R.O. Item # C241/230/61).

He was still a Constable in 1442 (ref.: P.R.O. Item #s C 241/235/117 & C 241/229/33) and in 1445 (P.R.O. Item # C 241/230/96) and still in 1463 (P.R.O. Item # C 241/248/38), but by sometime probably early in that same year of 1463 John(9) Kyrton had evidently died, because in P. R. O. # C 1/31/86 an entry appears in the court of Chancery: Six Clerks Office: Early Proceedings: "Richard Geffrey of Exeter v Felyce, executrix and late the wife of John Kyrton (now wife of John Selman)" for a debt owed in Devon.

It is likely that when John(8) died he was in his 70s and for his wife to have remarried so quickly likely means that she was a younger, 2nd. wife, and was thus unlikely to have been the mother of John(9)'s only son, John(10) Kirton / Kyrton.

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 Generation 9-#01; 04.



The early cadency or differencing of a fourth son.

Presumably he had this coat-of-arms from birth, he may have had to surrender or renounce it if he ever became a monk.

Generation 9#01; 04. ALAN(4) KIRKETON / KYRKETON, priest and chaplain.
 (not the monk in Buckinghamshire of the same name, who died in 1443).

Born likely at Biddenham Forde, 4th. son of his father, Alan(3) de Kirketon / Kyrton, with his first wife, circa 1378. The blazon illustrated on the chart, "Argent, a fess and in base a chevron reversed, Gules", has been derived from the known blazons of his brothers by a simple process of elimination; it would likely have been intended for him to use, but there seems to be no record that he ever did so.

1418, 30 Nov., He is most likely this Alan Kirketon, who was presented as the Parson of the church of Dean, diocese of Lincoln (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Henry V, Vol. I, p. 135). Seemingly a priest at the Peterborough Benedictine Abbey, but NOT a monk.

1419, 1 Jan., Houses of Benedictine Monks - The abbey of Peterborough (British History Online), King Henry V, having brought the siege of Rouen to a successful issue, found time to write as follows, asking a favour of Abbot Deeping:-

"Trusty and wellbeloved yn God. We grete you wel and we wol and prey you as we have praide you by oure other lettres afore thys tyme that ye wol have atte reverence of us our well beloved servant and clerk of our chapelle, ALAYSE KYRKETON, specially recommended unto the next benefice yat shal voide longyng to youre gifte. And yat ye thenke hereupon yat hit be doon as we trust to you. Notwythstandyng any instance or prayere made or to be made to you to ye contrarye. So yat we may have cause to give you thanks therefore. And yet ye certifie us by youre lettres of your wille and entente in yis mater in al goodely haste. And God have you in his keepyng. Geven under oure signet in oure hoose afore Roan ye first day of Janner." (sic)

To this the abbot and the chapter gave a favourable reply, dated 16 February, ending:- "And furthermore we devoutly pray almighty God for his endeles mercy to sende you the victory of al your enemyes and to bryng you and al your trewe lieges in saufte hom to us ageyne into Ingelond."(sic) (ref.: Peterborough MS 25,288, ff 59b, 60, folio 106).

It is unclear exactly when Alan set out for France, but during 1419 he was identified as "a Priest from the Cathedral of York, holding letters of introduction to King Henry V" (ref.: Smith MSS, Soc. of Genealogists, Lon., Vol. 36, p. 167).

1420 "Alan de Kirketon of the Archdeaconry of Newburgh, not to be molested"(ibid)

1422, 23 Mar., "Warrant of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, to Hamond Belenap, Esq., Treasurer of Normandy, Ordering him to pay to ALLAIN KIRKETON, Archdeacon of Pleux, 4 francs or liv. jonen (?) for each day's attendance on the King's Exchequer at Rouen, dated at Rouen (ref.: ibid, "Oxford Register").

1423, 14 May, Protection to Alan Kirketon, Dean of the Chapel of the Duke of Bedford, going to France, in the retinue of the Duke of Bedford (The 48th. Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (1887), p. 293).

1423, 30 Sep., "Acquittance from John Harpelay, Esq.: Bailiff & Captain of Rouen. To Pierre Gurreau, Receiver General of Normandy for 1713 lis. 4.9.5d Sous., as pay for himself, 19 other mounted men at Arms & 60 mounted Archers, for the enforcing his authority as Bailiff, & 4 mounted men at Arms, 6 Men at Arms on foot & 30 Archers for the safeguard of the said place for two thirds of the quarter of the year from 29 Dec., 1422 to 29th. March last. Muster having been made before ALLAIN KIRKETON & Wantier Charleton - Payment being made by virtue of a Letter of Intent from the Duke of Bedford, John / Regent of France, dated as above." (ref.: ibid, Vol. 36, p. 167).

1423 (circa) - To Alan Kyrketon, archdeacon of Le Neubourgh (de Nouoburgo) in the church of Evreux (Ebroicen). Indult during 5 years to visit his archdeaconry by deputy and to receive procurations in ready money. De vocionis tue.

To Alan Kirketon, as in the proceeding, B.C.L.. Dispensation to him, who is a priest and a Bachelor of Arts, and holds the above archdeaconry, a non-major dignity, and the parish church of Hugatte by a papal dispensation lately granted to him for a period not yet expired, and the chapel without cure of Fomechon, in the dioceses of York and Evreux, value altogether not exceeding 300l. petits tournois, and by authority of letters of the present pope holds canonries of Rouen and Bayeux with expectation of probends, even after the lapse of the said period, and for 7 years more, to hold together the said archdeaconry and church, and to resign them meanwhile, simply or for exchange, with the usual condition of exchanging or resigning (ref.: British History Online, Lateran Regesta 233).

1426, 6 Mar., Installed as a Canon of Windsor, appointed by patent, replacing John Longeville, deceased (ref.: Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae, pgs. 384-5. Patent 4 Henry VI, page 1).

1427, 30 Mar., Admitted to his Master of Arts degree at Oxford. He had achieved his B.A. and B.C.L. by 1423, and in 1427 had returned to Oxford University. His record there also mentions:- "Deul. University of Paris", so he evidently also studied there while he had been in France. (ref.: "Oxford to A. D. 1500", Emden, Vol. II).

1428 - This year he followed the Duke of Bedford back to Normandy, still as the Duke's Dean of Chapel (ref.: "Religious Belief and Ecclesiastical Careers", p. 119).

1441 - Still in Normandy, the Duke of Bedford's Master of Requests. (ibid, p. 119).

"Alan Kirketon: a clerical royal councillor in Normandy during the English occupation in the 15th. century" (ref.: "Journal of Ecclesiastical History", No. 15

(1964) Cambridge University Press, article by C. T. Allmand, page 33).

1448, 14 Feb., "Alan de Kirton died before 14 Feb., 1448" (ref.: "Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300-1541", (1963) Vol. 6, (Reg. Kempe folio 50)).

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 The children of Alan(3) de Kirketon with his 2nd. wife, Grace(II) who was undoubtedly surnamed: nee COPLEDYKE / COPLEDIKE, & was prob. a co-heir:-
 Generation 9-#01; 05.



From birth, c.1389, probably until he first became a monk, when he was probably compelled to surrender it.
 "Or, a fesse & a chevron in chief, Gules."



Sir Edmund(2)'s coat-of-arms as is illustrated in Wriothesley's c. 1525 book:-"CHEVRONS", now held by the Norfolk Record Office, ref.:- MS 4406, folio 62. (Illustration courtesy of the Norfolk Record Office)

Also in "Writhe's Book III", page 100b, also c.1525, now held by the College of Arms. (Note that Thomas Writhe changed his name to Wriothesley as Garter King of Arms).

Generation 9-#01; 05. Sir EDMUND(2) KYRTON / KIRTON, Abbot of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster. Above, left, is his coat of arms at birth, and on the right the Copledyke arms which he was able to assume after he had become Abbot of Westminster. In addition to the drawing shown above, right, an identical, contemporary drawing of Sir Edmund(2)'s coat-of-arms is also held by the College of Arms, London, in "Writhe's Book III", page 100b, which was also assembled in circa 1525, and also identifies the owner of the coat-of-arms as being: "Sir Edmund a Kyrton". Which can be described as:

"Argent, a chevron between three crosses bottonny, Gules", or, sometimes, as:-
 "Argent, a chevron between three crosses crosslets, trefly, Gules" (Boutell, p. 56).



His memorial plaque in Westminster Abbey - The coat of arms at the left is that of the incumbent abbot, as shown on the next page. The coat of arms to the right of his figure is that of members of the Copledike family, as described above, from whom he evidently claimed descent through his mother, who may herself have been a coheir of the Copledike coat-of-arms..



The standard coat-of-arms of an incumbent Abbot of St. Peter's Abbey, Westminster.

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The memorial's right-hand coat-of-arms was originally for many years used by senior members of the Copledyke family in Frampton, very close indeed to Kirton-in-Holland, and at Harrington, where they later moved, a short distance up the coast of co. Lincs.. It is important to realize that in the inscriptions on Sir Edmund's tomb in the St. Andrew's Chapel in Westminster Abbey he placed a great deal of emphasis on the fact that he was descended from the Copledyke family, but clearly this could only have been in the female line. The fact that after the Abbot's death in 1466, the eldest of his nephews [the eldest son of his brother, Stephen(1) Kirton of Wooton] John(11) Kirton of Wooton, co. Wiltshire, immediately began using the same coat-of-arms, makes it almost certain that John(11) HAD indeed inherited the blazon from his uncle. That this WAS permitted by the then heralds can be found in the College of Arms ledger: "Miscellaneous Grants 5", p. 67, in which two of John(11) Kirton of Wooton ("sonne and heire of Stephen(1) Kirton of Wotton in com. Wiltshire")'s grandsons, William(10) (3rd.son), and Edward(3) (5th. son) were each respectively granted the following coat-of-arms:-

William:- "Argent, on a chevron between 3 crosses bottonnoy, Gules, a mullett, Or".

Edward:"Argent, on a chevron between 3 crosses bottonnoy, Gules, an annulet, Or".

[i. e. both showing the respective cadences of a third and of a fifth son.]

In 1560 Robert Cooke certified the above blazon "to be the Armes and pedegree (sic) of Edward(3) Kirton (senior)(b. c.1530, d. June, 1601) of Almesford predicto (Latin = aforesaid) taken in the visitacion(sic) of Middlesex". Additionally in the left hand margin of the same page is the further, additional confirmation: "Certified by Cooke 7 Aprilis 1593".

Furthermore, in the right hand margin of the same page is a further statement, applying to the grandson of Edward(3) Kirton(senior), namely Edward(5) Kirton(junior) (son & heir of Daniel(1) Kirton) (bapt. at Almesford / Ansford, co. Somerset: 15 May, 1583; d. at Almesford, buried at Easton, co. Wilts. 30 Jan., 1653): "Penes (Latin = 'in the possession of') Edwardum Kirton de Almesford Examined 18 May 1640 ut supra (Latin='as before')." [i.e. Edward(5) Kirton (junior) was still in possession of the coat-of-arms, as it had originally been granted to his grandfather, on 18 May, 1640 as the Civil Wars were beginning. [It was Edward Kirton (junior), in the service of the Marquis of Hertford, who rode out on the night of 16 Sept., 1651, to search for King Charles II during his flight from Worcester, and hid him for the one night in his own house at Castle Carye, to which we will come].

 The writer is certain that Edmund(2) Kirton was Alan(3) Kirketon's fifth son, and his first child with his new young wife, Grace(II) [nee Copledyke], Edmund being born at Biddenham Forde in circa 1389. The writer believes that from birth he was given a coat-of-arms, differenced for cadency just and especially for him, which consisted (as shown above) of the following:- "Or, a fess and a chevron in chief, Gules" (i. e. identical to his father's blazon, but with the field changed from Argent to "Or" (gold), which is thus in a completely logical sequence with the blazons of his brothers, for some of which detailed, contemporary evidence has been shown above.)

The Abbots of St Peter's, were important and powerful men, and were often employed by the king on state business. The writer suspects that once Sir Edmund(2) had decided to emphasise his descent from the Copledykes, it was doubtless no problem for him to be able to persuade the heralds to permit him what he wished to have.

Edmund had become a monk of Westminster by 1403, and while he was a monk obtained his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Gloucester Hall (Worcester College), Oxford. According to his epitaph he was in Rome during the pontificate of Pope Martin V, (1417-1431), and actually preached before the pope. By 1423 he was back in England & was the prior of the Benedictine scholar monks at Gloucester Hall, and in that same year was sent by the university to present proposals for subsidies for the new divinity schools and other buildings at Oxford before a general chapter of his order at Northampton. He was selected to preach before the council and on his motion a vote of thanks was returned to John Whethamsted, abbot of St. Alban's, as the chief benefactor and second founder of Gloucester Hall. For his services he was appointed a visitor of the Benedictine monasteries, and received a Doctor of Divinity degree from Oxford.

In Westminster in 1433 he served as sacrist until 1440, and so had the opportunity of proving himself in a major office. After serving as a monk for some 37 years, in the

1440 abbatial election, which was conducted by scrutiny, he obtained fewer votes than the Prior Nicholas Ashby, however, assisted by a letter of recommendation from the University of Oxford, he was provided to the abbacy by Pope Eugenius IV on 20 Aug., 1440. However, the demands of office, manageable to the sacrist, proved too much for the abbot, and he soon ran into problems. See P.R.O. Item Nos. C 241/230/46 and /56, both dated 15 March, 1442, soon after he had taken office; he is shown as the debtor of some £110 of goods obtained from members of the Staple of Westminster, for which he still had not paid in October. In 1444 he was actually suspended, basically for maladministration and two years later on morals charges. As a result he underwent at least the first stages of a trial before papal judges. However, he survived both these crises, and later allegations. The debts left to his successor were occasioned at least in part by circumstances beyond his control, such as the cost of new work on the nave, which had been started in 1375, and was not completed until 1528, which cost a total of some £21,000 (eight times the annual income of the monastery), as well as urgent repairs to the monks' dormitory after a fire started by a novice, and to the rose window in the south transept of the abbey church. Edmund simply seems to have lacked the businesslike qualities needed at the time in order to take the monastery through a difficult financial period. He did eventually resign the post after 22 years, in 1462, likely due to old age and infirmity, but continued to receive an annual pension of 200 Marks (£133) until his death on 3 Oct., 1466. In spite of his failings his oratory was spoken of as having been remarkable. His tomb in St. Andrew's Chapel in the Abbey formed part of a screen which he himself had caused to be ornamented "with carved birds, flowers, and cherubim, however both the screen and tomb were destroyed during repairs during the reign of Queen Anne (ref.: "The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster" by J. P. Neale (1823), Vol. II, p. 200), his tomb being buried in the floor, covered by a grey slab which now forms the pavement on the west side. It was once inlaid with a brass figure of his likeness in a mass habit, under a handsome canopy, with small labels on the sides, on one of which was engraved the Abbot's blazon: "A chevron between three cross croslets fitchee(sic)" (Note that this appears to be an error by Neale; evidently at the time "cross crosslets" and "cross crosslets fitchee" were often confused, and it appears that "cross crosslets bottonny", as has been shown and described above, is likely more accurate). Around the verge of the slab was the following inscription (per Camden):- "Pastor pacificus, sublectis vir moderatus, Hac submarmorea petra requiescit humatus, EDMUNDUS KIRTON , hic quondamqui fuit Abbas bis denis annis cum binis commemorandus: Sacrae Scripturae Doctor probus, immo probartus, illustri stirpe de COBILDIC generartus. coram, Martino Papa proposuit iste; ob quod multiplices laudes habuit, & honores." (claimed descent from the illustrious family of Cobildic / Cobledyke / Copleidike). (See "Dictionary of British Arms - Medieval Ordinary, Vol. 2 (1996), pgs. 322-324). (Sources for the foregoing: "Dictionary of National Biography", First Edition, p. 227, by E.T.B. & noted; the new 2004 edition of the "Oxford Dictionary of National Biography", Vol. 31, pgs. 820-1, in which Barbara F. Harvey has written a considerably more comprehensive account of Edmund, in which she mentions a

bequest to Edmund, and to an Edward Kirton, a canon, in the year 1437, before Edmund became the abbot, and identifying Edward as possibly Edmund's brother. The bequest to Edmund consisted of a silver chalice, and appeared in the will of Joan Barton of "Cotes", co. Hertfordshire. The writer has been unable, so far, to find this will, but it is likely that Joan Barton, probably her married surname, dying in or about 1437, was likely an aunt to both Edmund and Edward, although, so far, no other record of this Edward has been found. (Also see "Living and Dying in England, 1100-1540: The Monastic Experience"(1993) Oxford University Press, (to which Barbara Harvey was also a contributor), p. 206). The writer's conviction that Sir Edmund left his blazon to his nephew, the eldest son of his probable only full brother who had children, John(11) Kirton / Kyrton, of Wooton, co. Wiltshire, has already been expressed above, and will find further support in what follows.

See also:- <<http://www.westminster-abbey.org/our-history/people/edmund-kyrton>>

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 Generation 9-#01; 06.



"Or, a fesse with a chevron in base, Gules"

Generation 9-#01; 06. STEPHEN(1) KIRTON / KYRTON of Wooton, co. Wiltshire. Armiger. He was, the writer is convinced, the sixth son of his father, with his second wife, Grace(II) (nee Copledyke), and was Grace's second son, born probably at Biddenham Forde in circa 1392, and evidently eventually left for the West Country to find his way in life. We find that he is mentioned by both name and location in Harley MS 1096, Visitation of London, folio 74, and also again in MS 1532, Visitation of Berkshire by William Harvey folio 84 (British Library), both probably written circa 1568, so about 100 years after Stephen probably died. In MS 1096, folio 74 (note that the page corner also shows '63'), on the right side a pedigree which begins: "Stephen Kirton of Wooton in Co. Wilts. descended of a younger son of Kirton", with his three sons: 1. John(11), son and heir; 2. Edward(2); 3. Richard(12)."

In MS 1532, folio 84, Stephen heads a pedigree of his own, specifically identified as having been drawn up during a visitation of the County of Berkshire, in which he is

identified thus:-

"Stephen Kirton, of Woton in Com. Wilts. a younger Brother of ye house of Kirton", shown with three sons: 1. John(11); 2. Edward(2); 3. Richard(12).

(Why he would be recorded in visitations of London and Berkshire, when he is clearly shown in both as living in Wiltshire is unclear!)

Here it should be mentioned that Papworth, Vol. II, p. 718 (amongst others) identifies a coat-of-arms:

"Kirton of Wiltshire" as:-

"Or, a fess and a chevron in base, Gules."

Some years later a certain Robert Dale (b. 1666), the son of Mr. Thomas Dale of Crosshill Hall, in the parish of Great Smeton, co. Yorks., was working at the College of Arms, in London, from the 1680's, where he was for many years an amanuensis to Sir Richard St. George, Knight, Clarenceux, King of Arms, and attended him in the visitations. He became a herald in 1694, & on 3 May, 1721 was created Richmond Herald, a post that he held for 11 months until his death on 4 April, 1722. During 1693 Robert Dale wrote a series of notes or memoranda from books held by the Heralds' College, principally from the Visitations of 1620. His reputation as a diligent & accurate collector of data is undeniable, & their value from a genealogical point of view cannot be questioned. These notes were published in an article entitled:- "Wiltshire Arms and Descents", written by Mr. Clarence Hopper, & published in "The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine", No. XXVII, Vol. IX, of January, 1866, pgs. 223-231.

On p. 227 Robert Dale wrote a note, as follows:-

"Berkshire, 84. Kirton of Woton or Wooton, a younger brother from "Arg. a fess, and in chief a chevron, Gu". London 116, vide Middlesex".

What exactly did he mean? Clearly the following:-

1. Reading from the above Visitation of Berkshire, Harley MS 1532, folio 84, which does indeed begin:- "Stephen Kirton of Woton, a younger brother from(sic 'of')... "
2. "Argent, a fess and in chief a chevron, Gules" which has been solidly proven in all the above, to be the coat-of-arms of Alan(3) Kirton / Kyrton of Biddenham Forde.
3. "London 116" refers presumably to the Visitation of London, 1568, Harley MS 1096, folio 74, but does not appear in the published "Visitation of London, 1568, by Cooke" (1869), or in the next "Visitation of London, 1633, '34, & '35 by the St. Georges" (1880), but DOES appear in the 1963 "Visitation of London, 1568" by Rawlins, on p. 87, being taken from "F.1. 269b" held by the College of Arms. Here we see "Stephen Kirton of Wootton in com. Wiltshere (sic) descended of a younger howse (sic) of Kirton had yssue (as above)". (These are the arms stated to be those granted by the College to Edward(3) Kirton, one of Stephen(1)'s great-grandsons, as already mentioned on Page 168, from the College's ledger, "Miscellaneous Grants 5", p. 67. This Edward Kirton(3), a 5th. son, was born in circa 1530, lived in London & at Almsford Park, Almsford, co. Somerset, where he died & was buried in June, 1601.
4. The last part of Robert Dale's entry reads: "vide Middlesex", which refers back to the Harley MS 1551, folios 73 & 74, which shows the pedigree of the descendants of Alan(2) Kirton of Biddenham Forde, initially to Southwark, co. Surrey, and subsequently across the river Thames to Edmonton in the County of Middlesex in

circa 1500, where John(8)'s grand-son, another John(23) Kirton, re-married & moved to live with his new wife at Wyer Hall.

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 Generation 9-#01; 07. GRACE(III) de KIRKETON / KYRTON / KIRTON, daughter of Alan(3) de Kirketon of Biddenhamforde & his 2nd. wife, Grace(II), born circa 1396 - married RICHARD BOTELETER, ESQ., of Biddenham. She brought to her marriage, evidently with the agreement of all of her siblings, even though she was not an heiress, the Ford End Mansion (ref.: "The History & Antiquities of the Hundred of Willey, co. Bedfordshire", Harvey (1872-6), page 11; "The Victoria County History of Bedfordshire", Vol. III, pages 36 thro' 40). She was still alive in 1487 when she was mentioned by name in her brother Thomas(3) Kirton's will. (See below)

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 Generation 9-#01; 08.



"Or, a fesse & a chevron reversed in chief, Gules"
From birth c.1400 -- ?

Generation 9-#01; 08. EDWARD(1) KIRTON - a canon, so a priest or clergyman, probably at a cathedral. Probably the 7th. son of Alan(3) Kirton, with his second wife, Grace(II), who was no doubt her third son. Born probably at the Ford End Mansion circa 1400. Our only real evidence of his life and existence comes in the recorded will of Joan Barton in 1437, mentioned in the 2004 edition of the "Oxford Dictionary of National Biography", as already mentioned above, in which he is identified as a 'canon'. The OED identifies a canon as a clergyman, usually secular, who would have usually been connected with a cathedral. He almost undoubtedly was an armiger by right from birth, but whether he ever actually used a coat-of-arms, as shown above and on the Chart, the arrangement of which simply follows the sequence of the recorded coats-of-arms of some of his brothers, is unknown.

 Generation 9-#01; 09.



Thomas (3)

"Or, a fesse and a chevron reversed in base, Gules"

Generation 9-#01; 09. THOMAS(3) KYRTON / KIRTON, lawyer and escheator of London. The 8th. son of Alan(3) Kirton, with his second wife, Grace(II) (nee de Copledike), and no doubt her fourth son, born at the Ford End Mansion, at Biddenham Forde, co. Bedfordshire, in circa 1405. This based on his confirmed date of death in 1489 - 90.

Thomas(3) was likely an armiger from birth, but no record has been found that he ever used the coat-of-arms that is illustrated above & on the Chart. He was evidently a lawyer, and our earliest record of him occurs on 7 Oct., 1463, when he was named in connection with the estate of his late brother-in-law, as follows:- "Richard Boteller (sic) of Bydenham co. Bedford 'yoman' (sic), to Thomas Kirton of London 'gentilman' (sic) and William Fooke of Wotton co. Bedford 'husbondman' (sic), their (sic "they are his") executors and assigns, Gift of all his goods and chattels in Bydenham and elsewhere within the realm; and he has put them in possession thereof by delivery of one silver spoon. Dated 7 October, 3 Edward IV (1463). Memorandum of acknowledgement, 15 October" (ref.: Calendar of Close Rolls, 3 Edward IV, Vol. I, (1461 - 1468), p. 197). Perhaps intending to protect Grace and his son William, who may have been still a minor ?

From 1464 until 1487 Thomas(3) was "Clerk to the Tailors' Company in London" (ref.: "Ricardian" XIII, p. 44, n. 26).

In 1468 he drew up the Will of Ellen, widow of John Landwith (q.v.), Thomas being one of her named executors in the will (ref.: "Ricardian" XIII, p. 44).

Thomas wrote his will on 14 July, 1487 (ref.: P.C.C. 9 Dogett, P.R.O. PROB 11/9), which left funds for repairs to Biddenham church, and for the poor of the parish; he was living in London with his wife, Elizabeth, and they evidently had no living children. His will left a request to his sister, Grace(III), a widow, but still alive, asking

her to say prayers for his soul. He mentions his nephew Sir William Boteler, Grace(III)'s son, who he identifies as a 'grocer of London', & is named as his executor, this being some years before William Boteler became an alderman of the City of London, and eventually the Lord Mayor in 1515, and was knighted in 1516.

Then: "In the first week of Lent, 2 Henry VII (i.e. after 22 August, 1486-7) Thomas Kyrton was admitted to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, at the instance of William Torpyn; he was pardoned all vacations and admitted to repasts, and he may have a clerk at commons as Benchers have, for which he shall give a hogshead of wine." (ref.: "The Black Books of Lincoln's Inn", 1422 - 1586, page 86).

Thomas Kyrton was elected in the Michaelmas Term, 1489 as an Escheator (ref.: ibid). However, either during that same year, or in 1490, he died, as is shown by the fact that his will received probate on 17 Oct., 1490. He was likely aged over 80.

In The Bedfordshire Historical Records Society, Vol. 58:-

"Bedfordshire Wills at the P. C. C.":- "Will No. 112. William Butler (sic) a grocer of London, son of Richard Boteler and wife, Grace, sister and heir of Thomas Kirton, on whose death in circa 1493 received the Mansion House at Ford End."

Thomas Kirton's will does NOT specifically leave the Mansion House to Grace(III), although it undoubtedly went to William Boteler, as shown by the following deed:-

Bedfordshire & Luton Archives & Records Service; Trevor Wingfield Archive # 165:

"Biddenham. At the View of Frankpledge with the court of Jasper, brother & uncle of the King, the Duke of Bedford & Earl of Penbroch, & Katherine his consort, in the right of the same Katherine, on the authority of Parliament, held there on the tenth day of October in the 9th year of the reign of King Henry the seventh after the Conquest. It was presented by the homage that Richard Buttler has entered into possession of the lord's fee, by the right of Grace(III) his wife, into certain lands & tenements lying in the town & fields of Biddenham, which descended to the said Grace by inheritance after the death of Thomas(3) Kyrton her brother, and he is admitted as tenant & makes fealty. Dorse: "ix yer H vijth the entrance of my father Rychard Butl[er] & my mother Grace(III) [line ??] toun? in Byddynh[a]m".

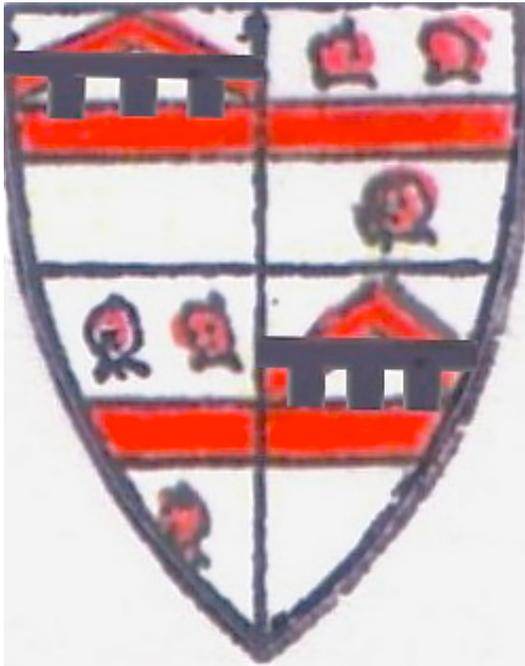
(This caption having been written by Richard Boteler's son, William Boteler / Butler of Kyrton's, whose family continued to live at the Mansion for several generations.)

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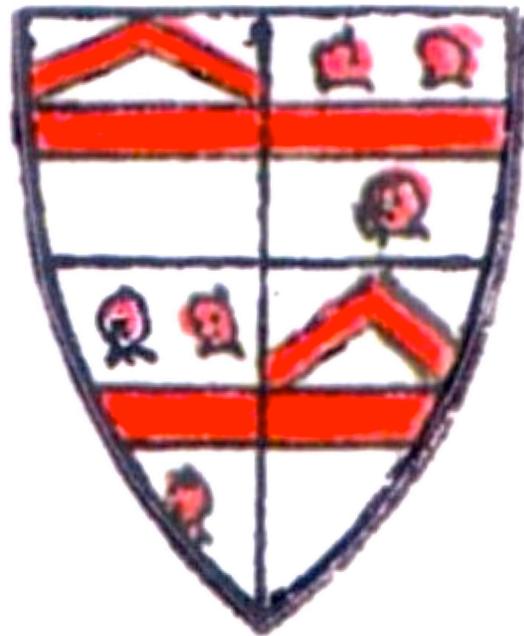
Generation 9-#02; 01. ROBERT(16) KYRKETON / KIRKTON - Born circa 1395. Possibly originally from Reeth in Swaledale(?). An adult of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire. Bailiff of the town 1420-21. Elected as Burgess (Member of Parliament) in the years:- 1420, 1429, 1432 & 1433. Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull 1435 - 6. Still living in 1438. Married and one son: Richard(10).

GENERATION 10:- (colour line:- dark turquoise)

The son of John(8) de Kirketon & his wife, Gunhilda (nee Aleyn):-
Generation 10-#01; 01.



William(5)'s coat-of-arms after 1409, & before circa 1435.



William(5)'s quartered arms after circa 1435, until 1464.

Generation 10-#01; 01. WILLIAM(5) KIRTON / KYRTON of co. Somerset & co. Devon & Southwark in co. Surrey (ref.: Harley 1094, f. 125b; 1184, f. 122b; 1187, f. 15; 1553, f. 74b; Visit. Northants. Appendix, p. 183). Son & heir of John(8) Kirton / Kyrton, of Biddenham, co. Beds., & counties Somerset & Devon, & his wife, Gunhilda (nee Aleyn). Born prob. in Somerset or Devon, c. 1394, the first mention of him is on 15 July, 1409, when he is shown as: "William Kyrton, son & heir of John Kyrton, by succession" (ref.: "Exeter Freeman, 1266- 1967"). After he & his mother moved up to Southwark, as discussed above, after the death of his father, he became a lawyer, & when an opportunity came to take over as one of the Surrey coroners, after the death of his uncle William(4), in 1428, he was able to do so.

He married in about 1442 MARGERY MILBORNE, the only daughter of William Milborne of Chicklade, co. Wiltshire. They had two children, John(23) Kirton, and a daughter, Margaret. (who later married, firstly to a William Buk / Buck, & secondly to Sir Stephen Jennings, Lord Mayor of London, of which more later).

Sometime soon after the birth of the two children, c. 1445, Margery died. Many sources state that Margery was an heiress, but this had not YET been recognized at the time of her death, & did not become fact until after several lawsuits on the Milborne inheritance had been resolved, which did not occur until c. 1551, over 100 years after Margery's death. William(5) Kirton's coat-of-arms consisting of the quarterings of his parents, both heirs in their own right, and, while his grandfather was still living, retaining his father's black label of three points, as follows:-

Quarters 1 & 4: "Argent, a fess & in chief a chevron, Gules, with a label of 3 points"

Quarters 2 & 3: "Argent, a fess between three hawk's hoods, Gules".

After his grandfather, Alan(3) died, soon after 1435, he would have been able to abandon his father's "labels of three points" in each Kirton quarter, as is shown in the photograph below:- For proof of this contention here illustrated is William(5)'s coat-of-arms, as reproduced in the west window of St. Andrew's Undershaft Church, London, c. 1554, as impaled by his daughter, Dame Margaret Jennings, after her marriage to her second husband, Sir Stephen Jennings, Knight.:-



con't'd>

The dexter side of the impaled arms of Sir Stephen Jennings and his wife, Dame Margaret (nee Kirton), installed in the church window since Sir Stephen was a major benefactor of the church. This window was blown out by German bombing during the Blitz, the pieces of ancient glass being subsequently put back together.

Note that the glass in the 3rd. quarter has been incorrectly re-assembled, with the red fesse ABOVE the upper pair of hawk's hoods, rather than below them.

After Margery's death William(5) remarried to a young girl from Northamptonshire, ANNE FREEBODY, elder daughter & co-heir of Hugh Freebody, Esquire, who held the Manor of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northants.. It was likely that, as a result of this marriage, William(5) Kirton MAY have come into the possession of a moiety of this manor (It was not until many years later in 1553 that William(5)'s grandson, Stephen(2) Kirton, married to Margaret (nee Offley), purchased the said manor from Anne Freebody's younger sister, Alice (nee Freebody)'s husband, (subject to Alice's life interest in the manor, where she was then living.). Poor Anne soon died, and William(5) again remarried to a lady named AGNES (surname not recorded).

William(5) in 1442 was elected as the Burgess (Member of Parliament) of Southwark. Between 1443 and 1453 he was Commissioner of Sewers for Surrey, & was a Surrey elector in 1449, becoming Burgess again in 1450. In June, 1450 he was one of many who joined the so-called "Peasants' Rebellion" lead by Jack Cade, which was aimed at the corruption within the king's government, and resulted in 20,000 men from Kent assembling on Blackheath. The king's army refused to fight them, and the king fled. Cade advanced to Southwark by July 1st., and entered London 2 days later without resistance. Subsequently the citizens of London repented and forced the by then unruly followers of Cade to scatter, Cade himself fleeing, and being finally killed. The king's hold on the throne was so unstable that most of the insurgents were quickly forgiven, as happened to William(5), who was pardoned between 6 - 7 July, 1450: "William Kirketon of Suthwerk (sic), co. Surrey, 'gentilman' "(sic) (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry VI, Vol. V, p. 346).

By 7 Oct., 1451 he had been commissioned as one of the king's Serjeant-at-Arms when, with other King's Serjeants, he was ordered to arrest the two Maudits of Wandsworth (ref.: Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry VI, Vol. V, p. 532.).

He was again elected as Burgess of the Borough of Southwark in 1460-1.

He survived the troubles & was pardoned with other Lancastrians in Feb., 1462 (ref.: "Pardon Roll, 1462, William Kirketon as of Southwark, gent., alias esq." (m.10); "History of Parliament, 1430 - 1509", Wedgewood (1936), Vol. I, p. 518; Harley MS 1551, folios 73 & 74; "Middlesex Pedigrees", 'Kirton of Edmonton', p. 106).

By 1464 he seems to have retired & was living at St. Paul's Cray, east of Southwark, where he may have had a country house, where he wrote his Will on 19 Aug., 1464 (ref.: P.C.C. 15 Godyn); P.R.O. PROB 11/5), proved 22 Nov., 1466:-

" I, William Kyrton, esquire, my body to be buried in the chapel of the blessed virgin Mary in the church of St. George the martyr of Southwark, next to my two wives" (ref.: John Stow, "Survey of London, 1603" (1890 ed.), Vol. II, p. 60).

He evidently had complete faith in his third wife, Agnes, because he gave to her the residue of all his moveable goods "..... to pay my debts, and to distribute money for the salvation of my soul, as shall seem most expeditious to her." Further he

constituted her his sole executor. She was to have "... seisin of & in all lands, tenements, rents & (?) with their appurtenances which I have in the County of Surrey until my son and heir John(23) reaches the age of 21, to this effect that my aforesaid Agnes my wife shall keep & govern my said son John and maintain the tenements without waste. And when the same John, our son, comes of age I will that my abovesaid feoffees enfeoff the same John and his heirs with the aforesaid lands, tenements, Rents (?) with their appurtenances in perpetuity, providing always that the same John our son does not interfere with the lands, tenements, Rents and their appurtenances or any parcel of land in which the said Agnes, my wife & his [step-] mother, has her jointure for life."

He evidently died before the end of the year of 1464, his will being proved at Lambeth on 22 November, 1466. In John Stow's "A Survey of London,1603" (1890 edition) Vol. II, p. 60:- "Borough of Southwark", "..... the parrish(sic) church of St. George, sometime pertayning to the Priorie of Barmondsey, There lies buried in this Church William Kirton Esquire, and his wives, 1464." (That is to say, just his first two wives). His son, John(23), was thus under the age of 21 in Aug., 1464, so must have been born after 1443. William(5)'s daughter, Margaret, as mentioned above, was twice married, her second husband being Sir Stephen Jennings, Knight, Lord Mayor of London.

Many years after William(5) and all his wives were long dead, in circa 1551, it was finally resolved that his first wife, Margery Milborne had indeed been an heiress, and the daughter of an armiger. This had the result that the first Kirtons who are recorded as actually quartering the Milborne blazon with their own, were William(5)'s grandsons, in the 12th. Generation.



Margery Milborne's lozenge, showing her father's coat-of-arms, with an invected border around the crescent, which her eldest grandson was finally able to quarter with his Kirton coats-of-arms after 1551, over 100 years after Margery's death.

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 The son of William(4) & his wife (name unknown):-
 Generation 10-#02; 01.



birth -- 1428



1428 -- death date unknown

Generation 10-#02; 01. WALTER(3) KIRTON - of Biddenham, Hundred of Welye, co. Bedford. There are 3 reports of Walter(3) in the years 1428, 1433 and 1436, all identifying him as a tax collector in the Hundred of Welye (sic. Willey), which included Biddenham. The writer has so far not been able to confirm that he was the son of William(4) Kirton, the lawyer and Burgess from Southwark, but it is likely, since his father William(4) early in his life was also a tax collector. We know William(4) had died in 1428, but we know that his father, Alan(3) was then still alive at Biddenham Ford, and still a practicing lawyer. It may well have come about that his father in Southwark having died, that his grandfather in Biddenham found Walter(3) local employment, until about the time of Alan(3)'s death. Furthermore there is some evidence of later William Kyrton / Kirtons, who the writer suspects may be descended from this Walter(3)(ref.: "Feudal Aids", Vol. I, p.39), but it has so far been impossible to prove that the above Walter(3) Kirton is their progenitor.

There is a certain William(6) Kinton(sic), of Winchester, who MAY be a son of Walter(3), the timing would be about right, who MAY be the grandfather of the WILLIAM(9) KYRTON, who with his wife, JOAN, sued a certain Robert Wode between 1533 and 1538, for the detention of certain deeds relating to lands which the couple had purchased from Robert in Shinfield and Hartley just south east of Reading, co. Berkshire (Ref.: Public Record Office Chancery Court, Case No. C 1/836/49). This must be the same couple who obtained the Crown lease on 19 May, 1542 of some property at Tilehurst, co. Berks. (now part of Reading) which had formerly been church land, part of Reading Abbey, prior to the Dissolution in 1538 (Ref.: PRO State Papers of Henry VIII, SP 5 / 5, No. 64).

This William(9) and Joan are possibly the parents of the John Kyrten named below.

Here I need to mention another family of Berkshire Kyrtons, one JANUARY KYRTON, who I suspect was a brother, or possibly an uncle, of the above William(9), who in the years between 1526 and 1529 was serving as the Constable of the town of Hungerford, some 14 miles west of Reading, where he was the elected keeper of law and order. These mentions are in a will, which also mentions that January Kyrton had a son, ROBERT KYRTON, and two daughters, ALICE and ISSABEL.

JOHN KYRTEN, b. c. 1545, d. 1609 at Burghfield (very close to Tilehurst) married ALLICE BURTON, dau. of GRIFFIN (or GRIFFITH) BURTON of Bradfield, co. Berks.. Allice had been born c.1547 & they were married on 20 October, 1567. John and Allice had six children.

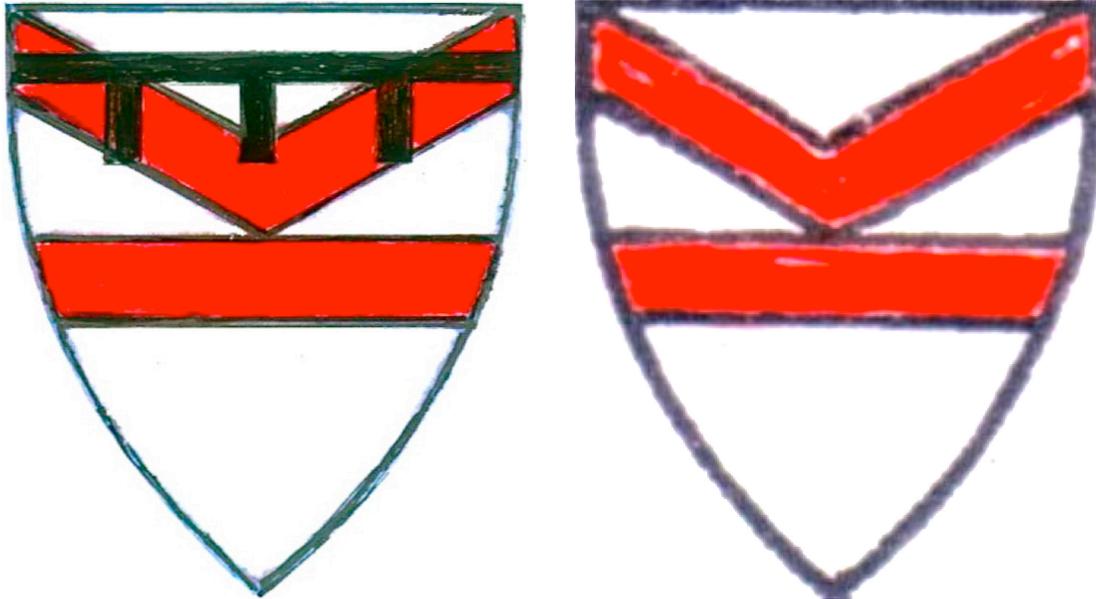
The writer suspects that it was from this couple that the Kirton / Kerton family of Berkshire descended, from which came some very early settlers in Barbados, and later on in South Africa and what was subsequently called Rhodesia.

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The son of John(9) de Kyrton & his probable first wife, name unknown:-
 Generation 10-#03: 01.



From birth c. 1425 - before 1463

From before 1463 -- 1503

Generation 10-#03; 01. JOHN(10) KYRTON / KIRTON, armiger, of Exeter, co. Devon. Born circa 1425, probably at Exeter, the son of John(9), & his likely first wife, name unknown. It seems certain that the coat-of-arms illustrated in the British Library's Harley MS 1538, folio 11b, Row 1, Item 1, 'Kirton', sketched by / for a herald during the Visitation of Devonshire in c. 1531, which shows:- "Argent, a fess with a chevron reversed in chief, Gules", must have originally belonged to John(9) back in c. 1372, & have been inherited by John(10), & perhaps later by the Henry Kyrton / Kirton named in John(10)'s 1503 will, who must be the end of that line, having died before the 1541 claims, mentioned below, were made. John(10) was using a crest of a horned goat, as described below. Since John(9) was dead by 1463, the John Kyrton named in Devon between 1465-1471 (ref.: "British Chancery Records, 1386 - 1558", Vol. I, p. 325, Bundle 31) must be John(10) Kyrton, of whom there are several records, as follows:- A grant in the Somerset Record Office, DD\WO/1/82, dated 6 April, 1474 is a grant of at least four manors in Cornwall, & one, the manor of Berenerber in co. Devon, which involved John Kyrton; followed on 20 May, 1474

by a Feoffment of all property evidently connected with the same manors in Cornwall & the one in Devon, DD\WO/24/1/13, to which are attached 3 wax seals, one depicting the head of a horned goat, with "Kyrton" in script down the right side.

On 27 Oct., 1477 (ref.: CP 25/1/46/92, No. 41) he would appear to be the same man who purchased with a partner, 3 acres of land, & 4 acres of woods at Ludbroke / Ludbrook ("in Ughborough, Ermington and Modbury, all very close together, between Dartmoor and the coast, just east of Plymouth). Between 1483 and 1500 his name again appears in Devon (ref.: "British Chancery Records, 1386-1558, Vol. 3, p. 475, Bundle 222). In 1493 in the Court of Chancery: Six Clerks Office, Early Proceedings PRO #C 1/222/100 a case involving John Kyrton as a feoffee to uses of a moiety of a messuage in St. Leonard's parish, Exeter, co. Devon. Between 1501 & 1503 he was involved in the grant & lease of lands of the Manor of Exborne / Exbourne, west of Exeter (ref.: Somerset R. O. # DD\SF/2/119/13) & in 1502 he was likely the same John Kyrton in co. Devon (ref.: "British Chancery Records, 1386-1558", Vol. 4, p. 74, Bundle: 259). However, during the year 1503 John(10) Kyrton of Ughborow(sic), co. Devon died, his will (PRO P.C.C. 31 Blamyr) being proved by 16 Nov., 1503. Transcript: "This is the will of me John Kyrton that whereas William Cortnay and other feoffees of trust be seized of all my lands in Devenshire(sic) that they stand feoffees of trust to me and to Margery my wife And as for all the lands in Denys Hill and Aveton after my decease and my wife's to remayn to Henry Kyrton (who must have been his brother?) and to the heirs male of his body (i. e. of Henry's body).... He (i. e. Henry again) also has my stuff at London" It is clear that after his death his wife Margery was left with a number of problems. PRO Nos. # C 1/127/65, a Chancery case against Margery Kyrton, widow, regarding the Detention of Deeds relating to tenements in Exeter and Exilond, co. Devon, & # C 1/279/3, another Chancery case for the same purpose.

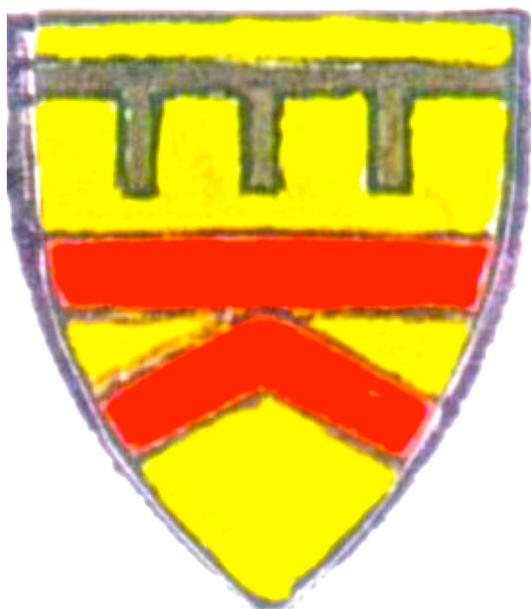
C 1/533/7, another Chancery case brought by Margery Kyrton, widow, and another, against three individuals, feoffees to uses, for Refusal to convey land at Godwille, Ughborough, co. Devon; maybe a new property which she had acquired?

C 1/594/32, another Chancery case brought against Margery, executrix & late the wife of John Kirton(sic), regarding Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Fylham, Penyton and Cotelford, co. Devon. Margery died in 1530/1 (ref.: Chancery Inquisitions Post Mortem, Series II PRO # C 142/51/41, Margery Kirton of Devon). However it is apparent that, apart from his possible brother, Henry Kyrton, John(10) Kirton, late of Ughborough, co. Devon, had left some heirs in Devonshire, because on 22 April, 1541, after Margery's death, two married couples, identified as cousins & next heirs of John Kirton made claim to messuages, lands & tenements in the parish of Ughborough called 'Eveton' & 'Deynyshyll' (likely the 'Denys Hill' which had been left to Henry Kyrton?); & in the parish of Ermington called 'Boraton' and 'Strode'; in Kelly called 'Wynbroke'; in Plympton called 'Fenton'; in North & South Fillam [in Ughborough]; in Meavy called 'Loveton Bastard' & elsewhere in co. Devon" (ref.: PRO "Court of Requests" Item # REQ 2/8/292). From which it would seem that by 1541, both Henry Kyrton, & any male heirs, if any had ever existed, were by now all deceased, so that this Kirton line was now extinct.

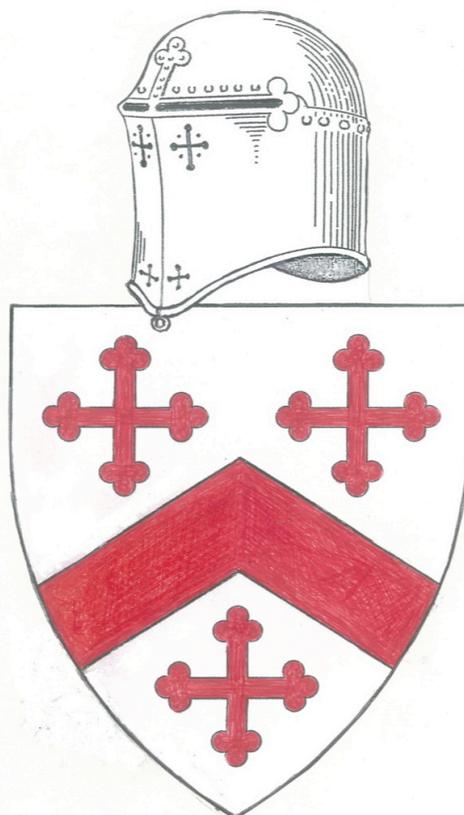
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 The children of Stephen(1) Kirton of Wooton & his wife (name not known):-

Generation10-#04; 01.



JOHN(11)
 from birth until c. Oct., 1466



JOHN(11)
 from c. Oct., 1466 - 1487

Generation 10-#04; 01. JOHN(11) KIRTON / KYRTON, of Wooton, co. Wiltshire (Likely Wooton Rivers). Born circa 1435, probably at Wooton, co. Wiltshire.

He is well recorded in the original sources, as shown above; as here repeated:-

Firstly: In Harley 1096, British Library, Visitation of London, folio 74 (circa 1560).

Secondly: In Harley 1532, British Library, Visitation of Berks., folio 84 (circa 1568).

Thirdly: In Smith MSS, Society of Genealogists, Vol. 36, p. 66.

Fourth: In "The Visitation of London, 1568", Rawlings (1963), p. 87, (quoting:-
 "F.1. 269b" held by the College of Arms in London).

In all of which he is identified as Stephen(1)'s eldest son & heir, living in co. Wilts.. At birth he would have assumed his father's coat-of-arms, suitably differenced by probably a label of three points, as is shown here. No record survives of when his

father died, so we do not know if he inherited his father's coat-of-arms without the label, BUT we do know that after the death of his uncle, Sir Edmund(2) Kirton, formerly the Abbot of Westminster, in Oct., 1466, it is very clear that John(11) must have inherited his uncle's coat-of-arms, and likely started to use it instead of his own former coat, or that of his father, if his father had died before his uncle (we do not know when John(10) died, so it may be possible, if unlikely, that John(11)'s only son and heir, John(24) Kirton, of Burbiche / Burbage, co. Wilts. may have been the actual first inheritor of Sir Edmund's coat of arms?)

John(11) produced a son, John(24) who went on to have five sons, who became quite prominent in the West Country, with the result that we know for certain that at least two of those five sons of John(24) of Burbage were granted Sir Edmund's coat-of-arms, suitably differenced for cadency, by the College of Arms, as is shown in College of Arms "Miscellaneous Grants 5", p. 67, :- "To William Kirton, 3rd. son:-

"Argent, on a chevron between three crosses bottony, Gules, a mullet, Or""; and to his younger brother, Edward Kirton, 5th. son:-

"Argent, on a chevron between three crosses bottony, Gules, an annulet, Or".

Generation 10-#04; 02



Generation 10-#04; 02. EDWARD(2) KIRTON - He was most probably a priest and a canon (but not a monk) so he MAY have been eligible to be an armiger, so Richard(1) could not have obtained their father's coat-of-arms, which I believe he did, until Edward(2) either died, or may have become a monk upon his retirement from the priesthood, or, at some point simply surrendered the coat-of-arms to his younger brother.

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 Generation 10-#04; 03.



It is certain from contemporary records that he was an armiger, almost certainly with the coat-of-arms as shown above, from after 1466 until his death before 1508.

Generation 10-#04; 03. RICHARD(12) KIRTON / KYRTON, armiger. Born likely at Wooton, co. Wilts. in c. 1447. He almost for certain ended up inheriting the coat of arms of his father, after his eldest brother assumed the arms of his late uncle, the Abbot, and he likely inherited his father's arms from his 2nd. brother, either because Edward(2) was ineligible to retain them if he was a monk, or because Edward(2) had died.

He married in about 1481 Alice Blanchard, daughter and heir of Thomas Blanchard, who had by his marriage acquired the Manor of Cutheridge / Cutteridge, part of the parish of Steeple Ashton, North Bradley, co. Wilts.. Thomas Blanchard, had married Alice's mother, Agnes (nee Mohun), who was one of the three daughters and coheirs of her father, William Mohun, as a result of which Agnes, as well as the Manor of Cutheridge, eventually also came into possession of a 1/6 share of the Manor of Warminster, co. Wilts. (ref.: "Victoria County History of Wiltshire" Vol. VIII, p. 99, 'Warminster'; PRO, Item # SC 2/209/63; Calendar of I.P.M., Henry VII, pgs. 212-213), which all eventually came into the possession of Richard(12) Kirton.

See also: "C.I.P.M., Henry VII", Vol. II (1485-1509) No. 328 - Inquisition of Roger Twymeo, 8 May, 15 Henry VII (1500), Wilts. - "... 3 tenements & 2 cottages held of Richard Kyrton as of his Manor of Warminster by fealty and 5s./1d. rent at Easter & Michaelmas (29 Sept.) yearly, and "suit of his court of the same manor".

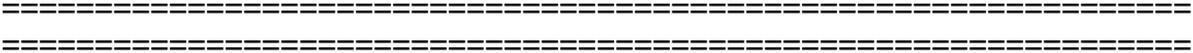
And "C.I.P.M., Henry VIII, p. 223 : "Whorwellsdown Hundred, North Bradley, Court of Steeple Ashton, 1498, PRO item # SC 2/208, 6 m 5).

Richard(12) Kirton died before the end of 1508, in which year his wife Alice (nee Blanchard) was identified as his widow (ref.: PRO Item # SC 2/208/6, M 20).

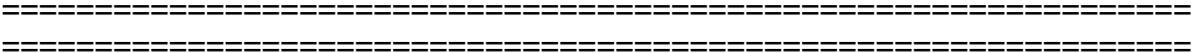
Richard(1) and Alice had one son, Thomas(4) Kyrton / Kirton, born probably at North Bradley circa 1482, and a daughter, Elizabeth. Thomas(4) after 1508 continued to hold the Manor of Cutheridge at North Bradley, and the 1/ 6 part of the Manor of Warminster, co. Wilts.. Thomas(4) became the Member of Parliament for Westbury, co. Wilts. in 1529.

Richard(12) may have owned or rented a house in Cheddar, co. Somerset, as a result of which his descendants lived on there for many years.

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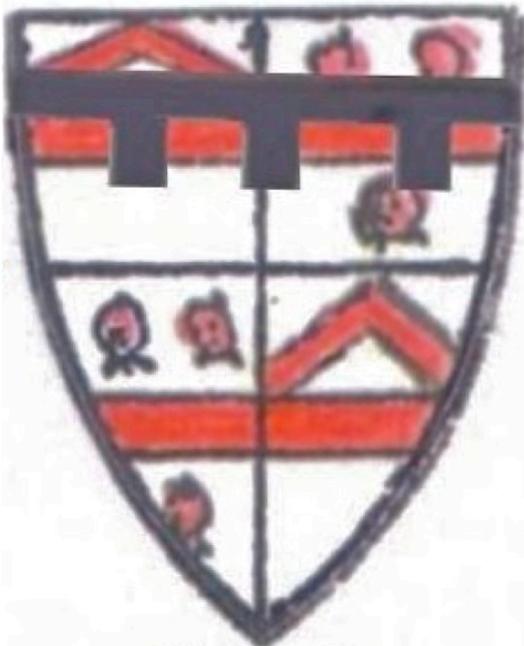


GENERATION 11:- (colour line:- pink)

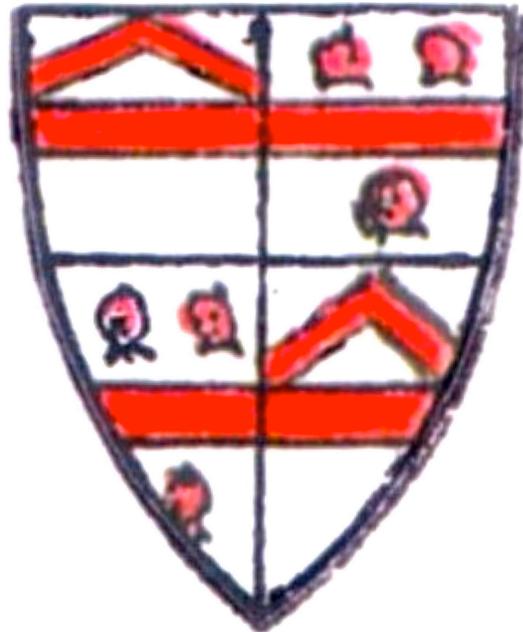


The children of William(5) Kirton & his 1st. wife, Margery Milborne of Southwark, co. Surrey:-

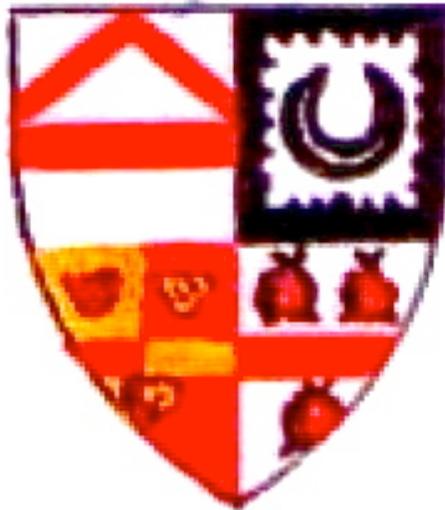
Gen. 11-#01; 01. JOHN(23) KIRKETON / KYRKETON / KIRTON / KYRTON, Armiger.



1442 -- 1465



1465 -- Dec., 1529



If JOHN(23) had lived until 1551, when the lawsuits were finally resolved regarding his mother having been her father's sole heir, he would then have been eligible to assume this last coat-of-arms (as shown directly above), quartering his parents' arms, with the invected bordure in the 2nd. quarter, which only applies to John(23), and to the coats-of-arms of his first-born direct descendant.

Generation 11-#01; 01. JOHN(23) KIRKETON / KYRKETON / KIRTON / KYRTON. Born c. 1442, of Southwark, co. Surrey and later of Edmonton, co. Middlesex.

Arms:- As explained above. In one of his wills he mentions leaving "a Hatchment" (an achievement of arms) which had hung in Wyer Hall, to his eldest son and his son's wife, which evidently portrayed the typically impaled arms which would have resulted from John(23)'s marriage to his 2nd. wife.

By 1468 John(23) was a member of Lincoln's Inn; and by 1491- 2 was the Burgess (i.e. Member of Parliament) for the Borough of Southwark.

By c. 1484 he had married Margaret White, dau. of Robert White and his wife, Margaret (nee Gainsford / Gaynsford), of South Warneborough, co. Hants., and had children:- William(6), Elizabeth, Stephen(2), Margaret(1) & Agnes.

After Margaret's death, circa 1515, he left Southwark, and moved to Edmonton, Middlesex, when he married secondly, Mrs. Anne Leeke, the widow of John Leeke, of Wyer Hall, Edmonton, who was a daughter and co-heir of William Ruskyn (or Ruskan), who already had two children:- Jasper Leeke and Elizabeth Leeke (ref.:- Middlesex Pedigrees, Leeke of Edmonton, p. 13 & Kirton of Edmonton, p. 106; from Harleian MS 1551, p. 73-74)(Thereafter William(6) Kirton married his step sister, Elizabeth Leeke, and Jasper Leeke married his step-sister, Margaret(1) Kirton.). Together, John and Anne had another daughter, ALSO named Margaret(2) Kirton, and another son, John(25) who probably died at birth with his mother.

John(23) Kirton was a prominent attorney; in 1499 acting for John, Lord Dinham (1443-1501) of Hemlock Castle, Hartland, co. Devon.

From 6 Dec., 1502 he was a Justice of the Peace for Surrey (for life, UNTIL he later re-married & moved to Edmonton, co. Middlesex, prior to 7 May, 1515).

In 1503 he was an Attorney for Jail delivery to Guildford, Surrey.

In 1511 was Feoffee for John Ernley, the King's Attorney; and in 1514 became a "Thames Commissioner" for the River (likely while he was still living beside the river in Southwark, co. Surrey).

On 7 May, 1515 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, so by this date it is certain that now he had become a resident of Edmonton, co. Middlesex.

In 1523 he was appointed to the Subsidy Commission for the County of Middlesex (ref.: "The History of Parliament, 1439-1509" by Josiah C. Wedgwood, London (1936), pgs. 517-8).

He left two wills, both of which are included together in P.C.C. 15 Jankyn:- Interestingly using four different spellings of his surname, quite indiscriminately.

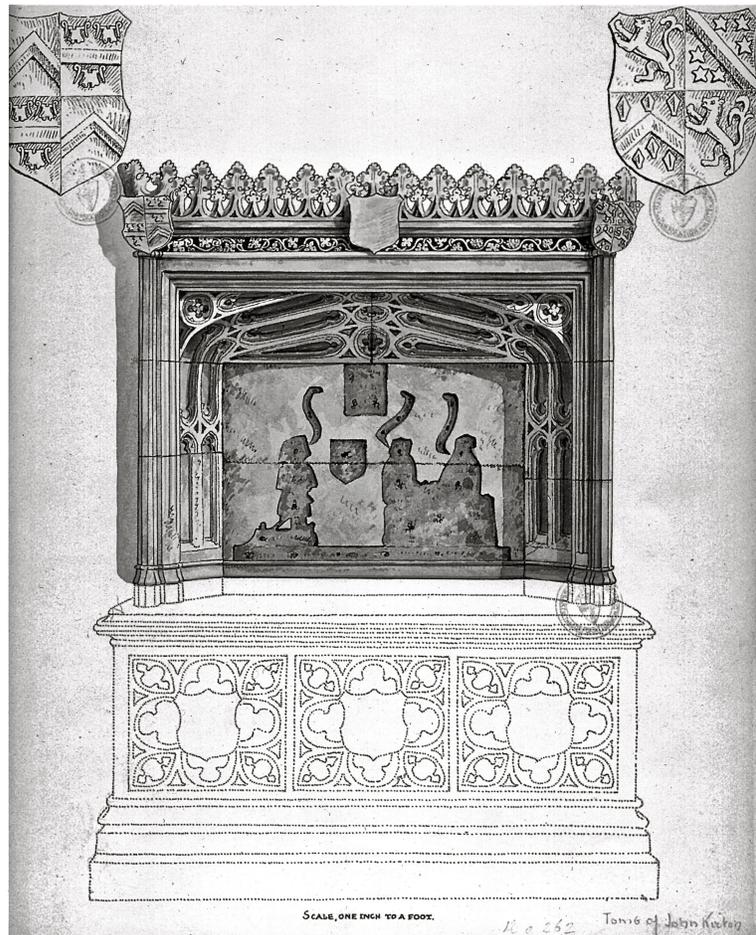
1529: Wrote the first will on 9 Nov., and a second on 16 Nov.. Probably died during the month of December & was placed in the tomb previously prepared within the Chapel of St. John the Baptist in the Parish Church of All Hallows, Edmonton, in which his second wife and her last child, John(25) were both already interred. Both wills probated on 12 Feb., 1530. He had held lands in cos. Essex, Leics. & Surrey.

His tomb monument stood in the south-east corner of the nave of the Chapel, and consisted of a stone depressed gothic arch, richly ornamented with foliage, which carried coats of arms, that on the left (when facing the tomb) being the arms of the husband, John(23), while that on the right side was carved with Anne's father's arms, as illustrated in a drawing now held in the London City Archives.

An impaled coat of arms, representing the joint arms of the married couple, were engraved onto one of the four brass plates which in 1593 were still in place, inset into the vertical stone face above the sepulchre. These were described in detail by John Norden in his first edition of "Speculum Britanniae ...", after he had inspected the tomb in 1593. In his 1723 edition, page 18, he provided what the writer believes is a slightly inaccurate sketch of John(23)'s arms. These small inaccuracies may in fact partly be errors by the original fabricators, i.e. the fesse from the Kirton quartering is omitted, and he confuses the hawks' hoods with manacles, and incorrectly places the lowest hawk's hood directly onto the fesse, instead of below it, where it should be. The arms shown on the brass plates contain almost exactly the same errors as does the carved stone panel above the tomb, although the engraver of the brass plates, which were later lost (you can see on the Archives drawing where each had originally been located) which evidently originally had shown effigies of John in armour, and of his 2nd. wife, with between a smaller profile, which most probably represented their deceased son, John(25), who we know was already interred in the tomb with his mother. However there are some discrepancies between John's coat of arms on the stone header, and his arms as shown in Norden's sketch (unless Norden made an error?) because the stone header shows his arms quartered: in the first and fourth quarters, a simple chevron (without a fesse), and in the 2nd. & 3rd. quarters: a fesse with two objects in chief, above, and one object, in base, below (while Norden shows the lower, third "object" centered on the fesse.) Subsequent writers have suggested that these "objects" might be either manacles or water bougets, but my belief is

that they are intended to represent hawks' hoods (as used to calm and prevent a hawk's vision in falconry) as was later defined by the College of Arms (see below). On Norden's sketch, the impaled arms of his second wife, Anne Leeke (nee Ruskyn) are: Bellers / als. Howby / Ruskyn / Bellers. Further evidence can be found in "Antient Funeral Monuments, of Great Britain ..." by John Weever (1767), p. 303, who describes the tomb in some detail (ref.: "Environs of London" Vol. 2, pgs. 249 - 77, para. 51 & footnote 76), which states:-

"Of your cherite(sic) of JOHN KIRTON esquire, and JOHN KIRTON the sonne of JOHN KIRTON, and ANNE his wyf(sic) and all christian fowlys (sic 'followers'(?)) with:- "Here lieth one whose name is worn out of his monument, his tomb covered with a fair marble stone, his body figured in brass, armed, with a gorget of mail & under his feet a lion couchant. His wife lieth portrayed by (beside) his wyf(sic)".



The tomb, as a bit inaccurately drawn by John Norden, circa 1593.



The tomb of John(23) as it currently survives.

Generation 11-#01; 02. Dame Margaret Jennings (nee Kirton):-



Dame Margaret Jennings (nee Kirton)'s half of the impaled coat-of-arms which she shared with her husband, in a window at the Church of St. Andrew's Undershaft, City of London, first installed in circa 1554, but subsequently blown out in the Blitz, & slightly incorrectly reassembled.

Generation 11-#01; 02. Dame Margaret Jennings / Jenings (nee Kirton), sister of John(23), she married firstly to: William Buk / Buke, and after he died she married

secondly: Sir Stephen Jennings, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1508-1509, so that Margaret became Dame Margaret, and the couple's impaled blazons may still be seen, as already mentioned, in St. Andrew's Undershaft Church. Unfortunately in the process of one of the restorations of this window, Sir Stephen's coat-of-arms was reversed, so that its three black plumb-bobs, which had been originally painted on the glass, two above a red chevron, and one below, were exposed to the outside surface of the window, to the full force of London rain and pollution, so that, while the red stained glass of the chevron has survived to the present day, the three plumb-bobs have been completely washed away (ref.: Papworth, Vol. I, p. 489). Sir Stephen was a member of the Merchant Taylors' Guild, and "Memorials of the Guild of Merchant Taylors" (1875) mentions an "Inventory of Effects" of the guild, taken in 1512:-

"Also the Right revered Dame Margaret, Wyfe of the forsaid Sr. Stephen Jenyns, of hyr good mynde and zele that she bereth to this company, hat gyffen a cloth of Saint John, richly browdered, sette vpon blewe velvet with a white Rose over the hed of Saint John, the sydes of grene velvet, browdered with floure de luces of venyce gold, and with thise Wordes browdered in golde Entere tenere, Which said clothe and all the foresaid 9 clothes of arays are remaynyng in a grt joyned chest wt. 2 lokkes, standyng in the Chapell."(sic)

Two other items which are also mentioned in the Inventory are:-

"Itm., a swerde (sic sword) whereof the Crosse and pomell is plated with siluer and ouergilt, which late was occupied (sic used) by Sr. John Percyvale and Sr Stephen Jenyns, late Mayres of this Citee.

Itm. 3 scaberdes perteignyng to the same swerd, wherof the chief is rychely browdered with thise words,"sequere lusicum and inuenies vita" (sic).

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A POSSIBLE son of Walter(3) Kyrton & his unknown wife:-
Generation 11-#02; 01.

Generation 11-#02; 01. WILLIAM(6) KINTON / [Possibly KIRTON? - we have found a record of a William Kinton(sic) at Winchester, co. Hampshire, with no known record of ancestry, or descendants, who from the timing may just possibly be a son of Walter(3) ?].

William(6) may just possibly be the grandfather of William(9) Kyrton / Kirton who seems to be one of the first Kirtons to establish themselves in the Reading area of co. Berkshire, a family which surely expanded to both the West Indies and to Africa.

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Generation 11-#03; 01. **JOHN(22) KERETON / KEYRTON / KEARTON**, of Reeth, in Swaledale, Richmondshire, North Riding of Yorkshire.

As reported in the Muster Rolls of Reeth and the Swaledale Villages of 1535 and 1539. Due to the Muster age requirements of 16 to 60 years, he must therefore have been born after 1475, but before 1519.

In addition to what was already mentioned above on Page 18 of my "New Conclusions" pdf, my reason for this identification is based mainly on the extremely common practice in my family, of which there are many proven examples, of naming a first-born son of an eldest son after his paternal grandfather.

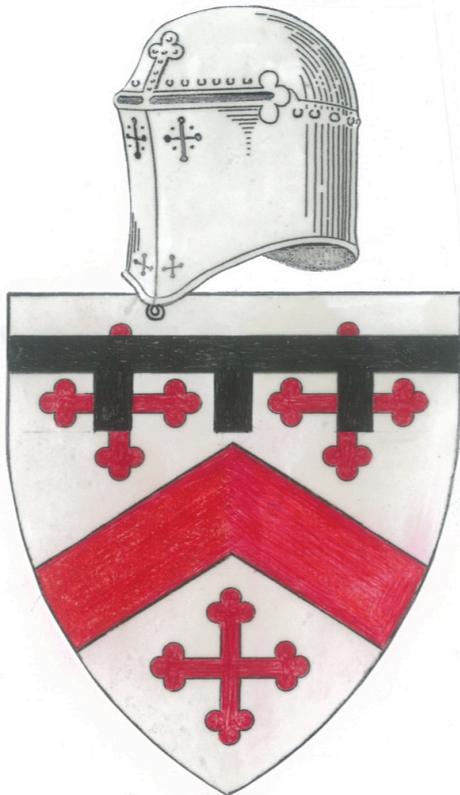
In my numbering of the given 'Christian' names of sons, "John" is by far and away the most common of all, which I believe tends to confirm that all owe their descent directly from John(1) de Kirketon, undersheriff of Appleby, co. Westmorland, & later of Kirketon Hall, Screveton, co. Notts. which he inherited in 1271.

Since both Christopher(1) and Cuthbert(1) both named their first born sons "John", it is quite likely that John(22) was the Common Ancestor of all of the currently DNA Y-Chromosome tested Swaledale family members, but this could go back at least one more Generation.

Furthermore since we are dealing with the very same parish, and, indeed, all being tenants of the owner(s) of Bridlington Priory, where Geoffrey(2) / Galfrido(2) / Jeffery(2) de Kirketon had clearly first settled at the "Kirton Vaccaria", clearly still known today as the hamlet of Kearton, well prior to 1298, and paid taxes, his descendants in the senior line would have been very unlikely to leave or give up copyhold land and buildings (tenements) which the members of this family had held for at least six or seven generations.

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 The son of John(11) Kirton of Wooton (probably Wooton Rivers), co. Wiltshire, & his wife (whose name is not recorded):-
 Generation 11-#04; 01.

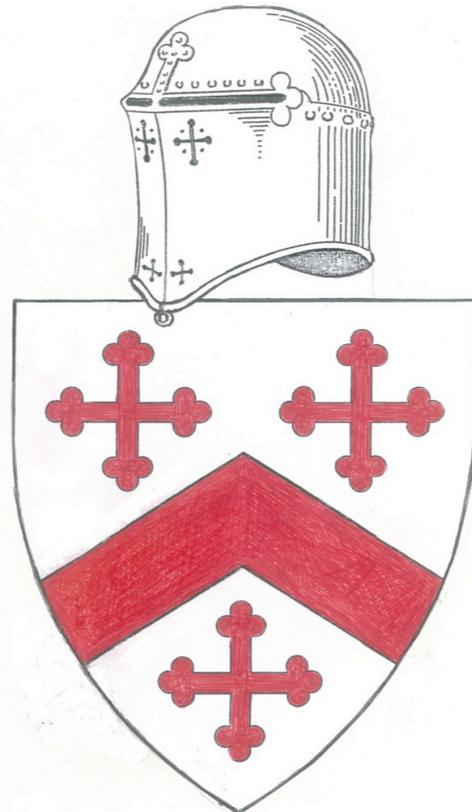


**From his birth, c.1475,
 until his father's death.**

"Argent, a chevron between three Crosses crossed botonee Gules."

(derived from "College of Arms, Miscellaneous Grants 5.67").

Alternatively written: "Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, Gules."
 Generation 11-#04; 01. JOHN(24) KIRTON, Armiger - Born c. 1475, at Wooton, but later of Burbich / Burbage, co. Wiltshire, very close to the Seymour's Wolf Hall. He clearly possessed the coat-of-arms with a label, as at the left, above, up until his father's death. He would then have inherited the coat-of-arms on the right, above, from his father, having come originally from his great-great-uncle, Sir Edmund(2) Kyrton / Kirton, Abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster. Married Elizabeth Andros / Andrews of co. Oxfordshire (Ref.:- "The Visitation of London, 1568", p. 87). 5 sons.



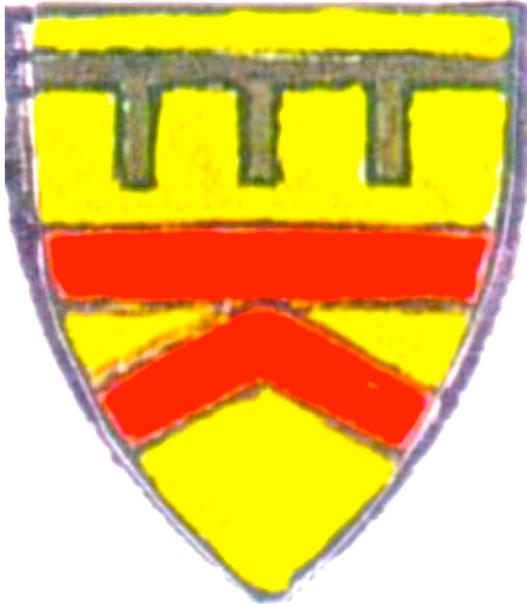
**From his father's death,
 until his own death.**

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The children of Richard(1) & his wife, Alice (nee Blanchard):-
 Generation 11-#05; 01.



c. 1472 -- before 1508



before 1508 -- 1533

Generation 11-#05; 01. THOMAS(4) KIRTON / KYRTON, armiger. Born c. 1472, probably at North Bradley, co. Wilts., where he inherited the Manor of Cutheridge / Cutteridge from his father before 1508 (PRO # SC 2/208/8 & 9), which he still held in 1518. Subsequently his mother, Alice, left her 1/6th. share of the Manor of Warminster (ibid. VCH, Vol. VII, p. 99 & British History Online, Warminster Manor, footnotes 25 & 26) directly to her grandson, Thomas(4)'s son and heir, Richard(14) Kirton.

Thomas(4) is, like so many other members of this family, identified as a lawyer, and is mentioned as having been admitted to Lincoln's Inn in the year 1487 (ref.: "The House of Commons, 1509-1558" by S.T. Bindoff, p. 473)(However this writer suspects that this identification may be of the wrong Thomas ?).

No record has been found of his wife's name, with whom Thomas(4) had a son, Richard(14), and two daughters, the elder, Elizabeth(1) Kirton, who, according to

the Smith MSS, pages 100 & 103, had 'probably' initially been married to a William Greene of Stanlynch, co. Wilts, but after he died Elizabeth had remarried, taking as her second husband, George(1) Rodney, 2nd. son of Sir John(1) Rodney, Knight, of Stoke Rodney, co. Somerset, as is shown in the "The Visitations of Somersetshire" page 94, (based on The Visitations of the County of Somerset in 1531, 1573 (pub. 1885) and 1623.) which shows: "George Rodney, 2nd. son (died 1586) marrying Elizabeth, dau. of (Thomas) Kirton of Chedder" (sic).

The younger daughter, whose name is still not known, married William Harold of Standon, co. Wilts.; she was certainly another daughter of Thomas(4)(even though the Smith MSS (pps.100 & 103) incorrectly shows both sisters as Richard's daughters, instead of his sisters, but this is wrong, as is demonstrated by the reported dating.)

He was elected as Member of Parliament for Westbury, co. Wilts. in 1529, and it is likely that he had Edward Seymour, 1st. Earl of Hertford, (subsequently Lord Protector & Duke of Somerset) as his patron, beginning a long association between the Seymours and the Kirtons in this county and in Somerset.

In that same period see PRO # C 1/ 660 / 47 /(1529 -1532) A record of a Chancery court case brought against Thomas Kyrton, Gentleman, regarding his detention of deeds to a large number of properties in London, Somerset and Dorset between 1529 and 1532 , i. e. until just shortly before Thomas(4) died.

During his lifetime Thomas also held lands at South Petherton, co. Somerset, and at Laming's (sic. Lanings?) Court. (ref.: Society of Genealogists, V.T.C. Smith MSS, Vol. 36, pps 100 & 103).

Thomas(4) died between 20th. & 30th. May, 1533. His Inquisition Post Mortem was held at "W....." (probably Wells), co. Somerset, on 5 Nov., 1533. "Thomas Kirton seized of Lands at South Petherton & Lanings Court & Kilmersdon. co. Somerset, died 20th. May, 1533, leaving Richard(14) his son and nearest Heir 31 years old." (ref.: Smith MSS, Soc. of Genealogists, London, Vol. 36, p. 103-4).

By "Escheator Acts - Somerset and Dorset, 24 & 25 Henry VIII (1533-4):-

"Thomas Kyrton seized of the Lands of South Petherton & Lamings (sic) Court, died 30th. (sic) May, 25 Henry VIII (1533-4), leaving Richard(14), son and heir aged 31." (ibid. p.102) So, pretty clearly, Thomas did die between the 20th and the 30th. of May, probably in 1533; (Other Refs.: VCH, Wilts., Vol. VIII, p. 223 & HMC Bath, Vol. IV, p. 129 et passim).

In spite of these two statements, Thomas evidently still held Cutheridge Manor at the time of his death, but may have actually transferred its ownership to his son Richard(14)'s name before his own death. Thomas(4) is not shown as having owned a house at Cheddar, but he may have rented one there, or, if he did own one, may have transferred the property to his descendants who certainly did later on hold property at Cheddar.

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GENERATION 12:- (colour line - orange)

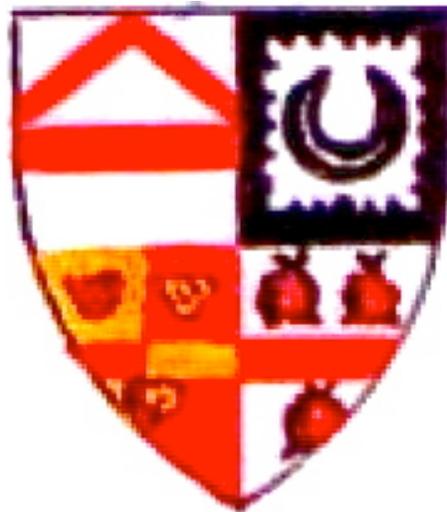
The children of John(23) & his first wife Margaret (nee White):-
 Generation 12-#01; 01. WILLIAM(8) KIRTON, armiger.



c. 1500 - 1529



1529 - 1551



1551 - 1552

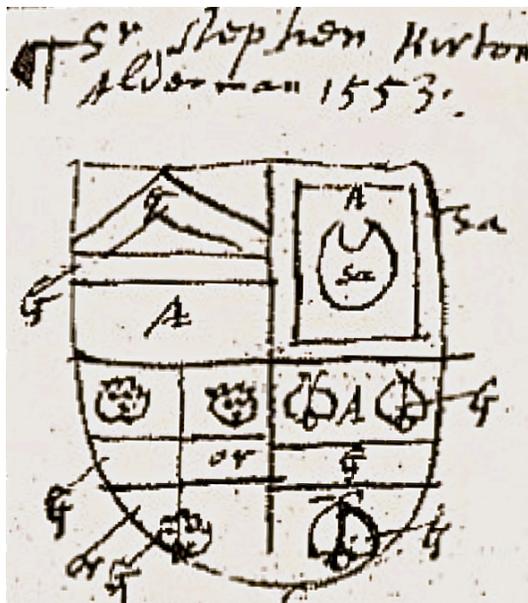
Arms: William(8):- As above, showing his new coat-of-arms, after 1551, which were

now finally able to be quartered with his grandmother's Milborne arms with the invected bordure in the 2nd. quarter, however he may never have used this coat-of-arms, since he died just one year after the final settlement of all the lawsuits concerning his grandmother's status as an heiress.

Generation 12-#01; 01. WILLIAM(8) KIRTON - Born: c. 1485. Trained in the law at Gray's Inn; married his step-sister, Elizabeth Leeke / Leake, daughter of his step-mother. He & his family lived at Farringdon, Hampshire. Inherited his father's lands in Leicstershire, plus in Essex, those at Hadleigh which had originally come from the Milbornes. Died at Farringdon 20 Dec., 1553/54. See "Abstracts of Somerset Wills" First Series (1887) by the Rev. Frederick Brown, page 44, with an incomplete, but accurate, pedigree. His Inquest Post Mortem held at Rayleigh, Essex, 20 Oct., 1558 & a 2nd one was held in 1574 (Essex Session Rolls), near his Hadleigh properties. (See also PRO #C11/935/7-10 (1538 -1544) re. William(8) Kirton, Esquire."

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Generation 12-#01; 02. Elizabeth Kirton, married a Mr. ----- Wyburne.
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Generation 12-#01; 03. STEPHEN(2) KIRTON, armiger.
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From 1553, the original, dated



Stephen(2)'s differenced

**herald's notes from the Harley
Manuscript 1086, folio 27 at
the British Library.**

**coat-of-arms from that of
his elder brother, together
with his revised crest.**

Generation 12-#01; 03. STEPHEN(2) KIRTON, and his descendants' coats-of-arms:- I have had a long discussion with one of the heralds at the College of Arms about the combining of the Kirton and Milborne arms, specifically in the case of Stephen(2). He says that as far as the College is concerned, the original herald's sketch showing the solid, straight bordure around the crescent in the 2nd. quarter, is the only one that they recognize for Stephen(2) and his descendants, and they have quoted several source references such as Vincent's Northamptonshire (Vincent 114.11), and the marital arms of Nicholas Woodroof, Esq., who married Stephen's daughter, Grissell / Grizzell, who is named in The Visitation of London, 1568, which is recorded at the College (G10.16), on vellum, the arms in full colour & gold leaf !

I think that this is how Stephen(2) must have persuaded the heralds after 1551, after Margery Milborne was finally recognized as her father's sole heir, to show a "difference" from the arms of his elder brother, William(8), as the heralds would certainly have required him to do, plus, of course, we have already seen how he had also revised the crest for himself from that of the earlier generations:-

"A hawk close proper, hooded Gules, legged, belled & jessed, Or."

He was born circa 1501 at St. Katherine's Parish, Christchurch, Hampshire (now Dorset) as he mentioned in his will; he was enrolled at Gray's Inn in 1534 like his elder brother. He married prior to 1538 Mrs. Margaret Nicholls (nee Offley) with whom he had 11 children, two sons and four daughters surviving to adulthood. He became a merchant of the Wool Staple at Calais; and very wealthy, building a large timber frame house in Lime Street, on the south side of Leadenhall Street, Cheap Ward, in the City of London (which was eventually acquired before 1612 by Sir William Craven, who in 1620 leased it the East India Company as the company's headquarters until 1726 when it was finally torn down). In 1549 elected as an Alderman of Cheap Ward, City of London, and in the same year as a Member & Master of the Merchant Tailors' Company. After the Dissolution in 1538 he acquired some of the former R.C. church lands. Between 1547 & 1553 he paid no less than £850 in Lime Street Ward (an enormous sum) against a City of London assessment for light horses & demilances for the use of the London brigades.

Alice Freebody, younger sister of the Anne who had briefly been the wife of Stephen's grandfather William(5), had married William Gifford, and in early 1553 was still living at the Manor of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northants.. From Gifford Stephen(2) now purchased what was likely the remaining moiety of this manor, subject to Alice's life interest in the manor. But by mid-August both Gifford and Stephen(2) had died; Stephen on 16 Aug., 1553, being interred at St. Andrew's Undershaft Church, London, on 20 Aug., 1553; leaving a will, P.C.C. 17 Tashe. The Manor of Thorpe Mandeville went to his son Thomas(5), then aged 16.

Gen. 12-#01; 04. Margaret(1) Kirton - married Jaspar Leeke / Leake, her step-brother, and continued to live at Wyer Hall, Edmonton, just north of London.

Gen. 12-#01; 05. Agnes Kirton - married 1st. a Mr. Pheasant, & 2nd. a Mr. Mountney.

Gen. 12-#01; 06. Margaret(2) - married William Morton & had a son,
also named William Morton, of Croydon, co. Surrey.

Gen. 12-#01; 07. JOHN(25) KIRTON - born & died before Dec., 1529, entombed at Edmonton with his mother, prior to his father's death.
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The probable sons of John(22) Kereton / Keyrton, of Reeth & the Swaledale Villages, and his wife (name unknown):-

Generation 12

N.B. It has been established by DNA Y-Chromosome 46 Marker testing by Ancestry.com that the descendants of Christopher(1) & Cuthbert(1) ALL share a "COMMON ANCESTOR", who is most probably a man named JOHN(22) KERETON / KEYRTON of Reeth, in Swaledale, In the North Riding of Yorkshire, or could be possibly one generation earlier ? (See my "New Conclusions", pgs. 16-21)
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Gen. 12-#05; 01. CHRISTOPHER(1) KERETON / KEYRTON - Born c. 1500, Yeoman & copyholder, of Satron, near Reeth, Swaledale, NRY. Married: Janet (surname unknown) c. 1521, 5 sons & 2 daughters. Wrote his will 6 March, 1555/6. Died: 6 - 15 March, 1556. Inventory held 16 March, 1556. Eldest son named "John".
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Gen. 12-#05; 02. CUTHBERT(1) KEARTON - Born circa 1505, Fabric & hide dealer & dyer, with a farmhold & 2 houses in Richmond, NRY. Married wife Margaret (surname not known) - 3 sons. Wrote his will 11 Feb., 1552, but no record of date of death, his post mortem inventory being undated. Eldest son named "John".
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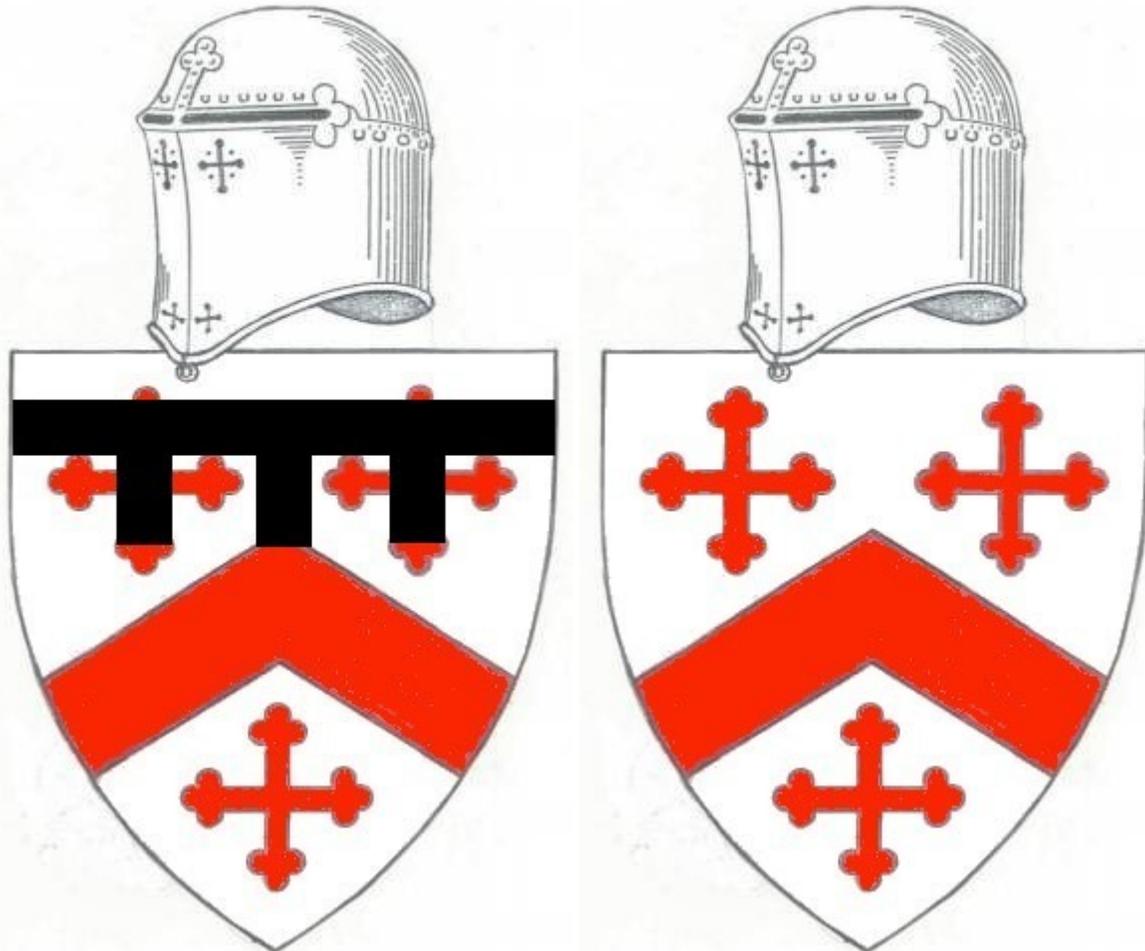
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Possibly the son (or grandson) of William(6) & his unknown wife:-

Generation 12-#08; 01. WILLIAM(9) KIRTON, & his wife, JOAN, who I suspect was descended from Walter(3) above (in Generation 10), who shortly after 1538 acquired lands from the crown which had previously formed part of Reading Abbey at Tilehurst, co. Berkshire, prior to the Dissolution of the Monasteries between 1538 and 1541. They are very likely to be the progenitors of the Kirton / Kerton family of Tilehurst & Reading, co. Berkshire.
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Children of John(24) & his wife Elizabeth Andros / Andrews of Burbiche / Burbage, co. Wiltshire:-

Generation 12-#09; 01.

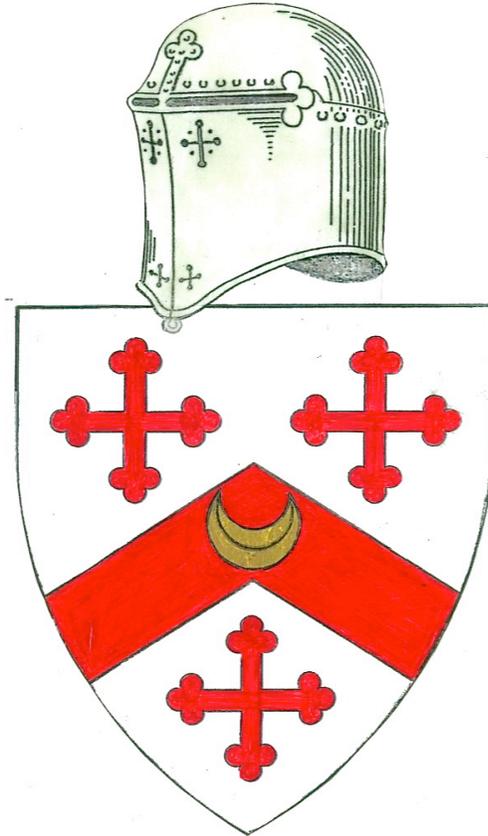


From birth until his father's death.

From his father's death until c. 1580.

Gen. 12-#09; 01. RICHARD(13) KIRTON - Born c. 1520. Eldest son & initial heir. Likely the Richard Kirton who married Alice Kinford in 1561 at Evesham Laur., co. Worcs.(ref.; Boyd's Marriage Index, 2nd. Misc. Series, p. 502). Likely still alive in 1568, possibly in London (?), or his siblings could not have been granted the cadenced arms which they received by 1580. Since we know for certain that the 4th. brother, Robert(17) had likely died soon after 1565, & that by 1580 the 5th. born son, Edward(3) had become the 3rd. brother with surviving heirs, thus 2 of the 4 eldest brothers had died s. p. before 1580, so these can only have been Richard(13) and George(1). Probably Richard(13) lived long enough to outlive his father, so above right is shown the coat-of-arms without a label which he would then have inherited.

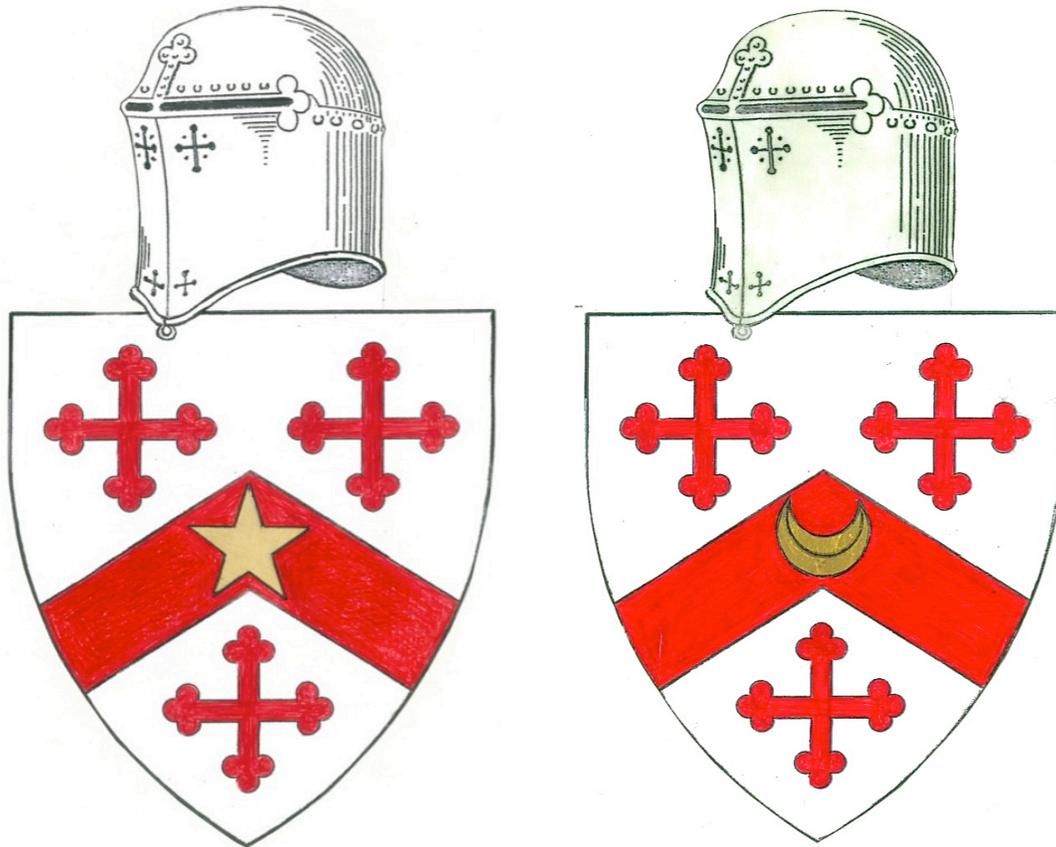
Generation 12-#09; 02.



**From birth, c.1527, showing the cadency of a 2nd. son, until c. 1580,
by which year both he & his elder brother had died s. p..**

(It is not known if he ever succeeded to his father's arms, but he may have done.)

Generation 12-#09; 02. GEORGE(1) KIRTON, armiger. - Born circa 1527 - He may be the George Kirton who married a lady named Helen (surname not recorded) at South Petherton, co. Somerset, in 1555 (ref.: IGI). While both he and his elder brother lived he would have borne the normal cadency of a 2nd. son, as shown above. There is no record of any children, but he was evidently still alive in 1568, but had died s. p., without heirs of his body, by the year 1580.

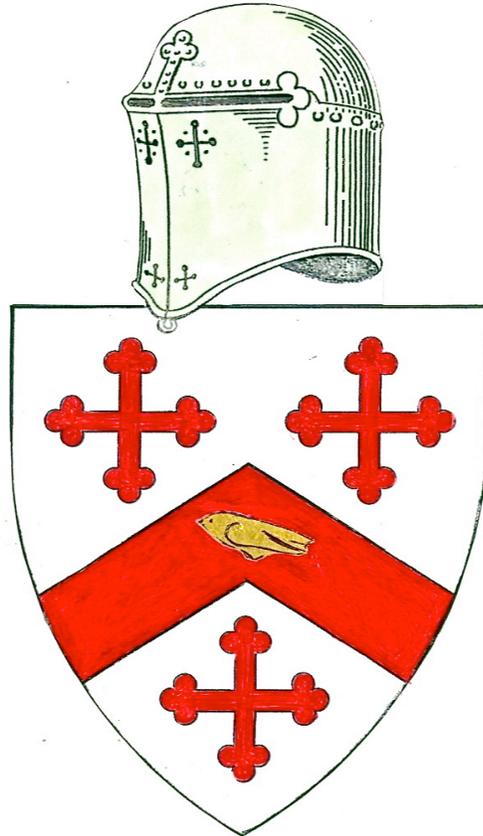
 Generation 12-#09; 03.


**From birth, as the 3rd. son:
bore his father's arms with the
addition of the mullet (star) in gold.**

**He must have assumed the
crescent after the death of one
his elder brothers before 1580.**

Generation 12-#09; 03. WILLIAM(10) KIRTON, Gentleman - Born circa 1528 - Probably a lawyer of the Inner Temple - He must have married and had a wife because he was certainly the father of Philip(1) Kirton / Kyrton, Gent., born circa 1560, his son and heir, and is almost certainly the William Kirton, Gent, of the Parish of St. Clement Danes without, who wrote his will 20 June, 1598 (PRO PROB 11/91, Image ref.: 604 / 543). He had a brother Edward (Edward(3)?), named as his executor, but no further records have been found. The writer suspects that Philip(1) likely predeceased his father, because he is not mentioned in his father's will, but not before Philip(1) had married and had a son, William(15). William(10) was almost certainly a widower when he died. No surviving contemporary record has been found identifying him as an armiger, but he must have been one from the cadency allowance made for him in the College of Arms records from all of his brothers.

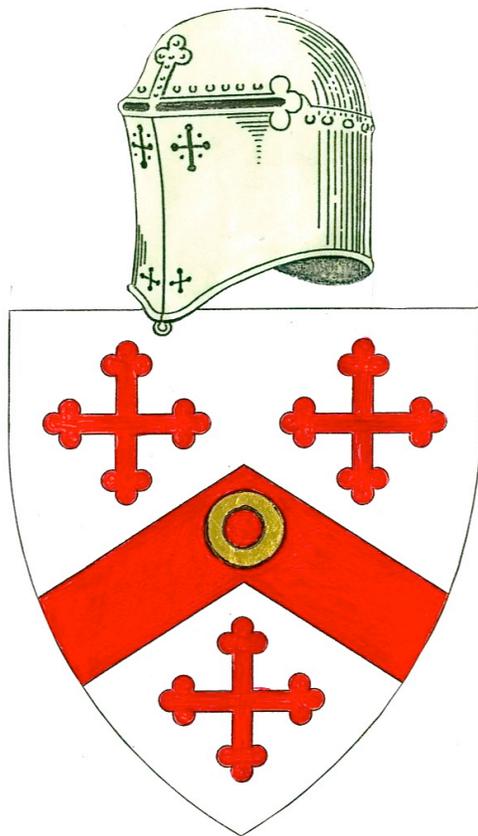
Generation 12-#09; 04.



From birth, c. 1529, until his death in circa 1565, he must have had the cadency indicated by the gold martlet of a fourth son.

Generation 12-#09; 04. ROBERT(17) KIRTON, armiger - Born circa 1529. Lived at Wells, co. Somerset. Married but have found no surviving record of his wife's name. One son: James(6) (the Elder), born at Wells circa 1550, Armiger. J. Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses" has "Kirton, Robert, B.C.L. 5 March, 1561- 2". Somerset Record Society, Vol. 46, "Wells City Charters" gives: "1561, Robert Kerton(sic) elected a Freeman of Wells"; & Vol. 62, "Index to Well's wills":- "Kirton, Robert, of Wells, 1565, Book 14, folio 120; & Will dated 1565, ref.: "Somerset Wills From Exeter", Rawlins & Jones (1952), Calendar, 1529-1585. p. 25, however the original will was unfortunately lost during the bombing of Exeter in 1942. (ref.: "The Visitation of London, 1568"). Date of death not recorded, but probably 1565.

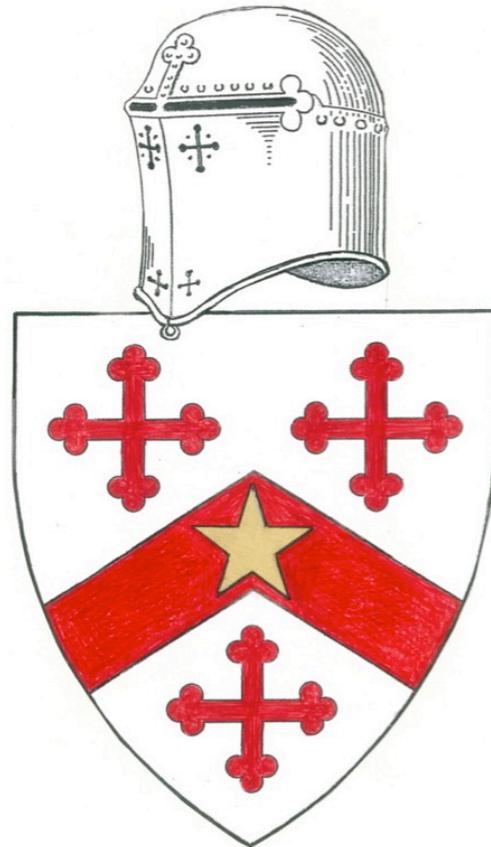
 Generation 12-#09; 05. EDWARD(3) KIRTON. Gentleman & armiger



c. 1530 -- c. 1580

Left: with a gold annulet (ring),
 the cadency of a 5th. son.

Arms confirmed in College of Arms MSS F.1. 269b, as reported in "Visitation of London 1568" from the Transcripts of H. Stanford London, Norfolk Herald Extraordinary, by Sophia W. Rawlins, (1963). Additionally, by 1580 the College of Arms "Miscellaneous Grants 5.67" shows that Edward(3) had been certified and confirmed by Clarenceux Cooke, King of Arms, with the difference of "a mullet gold" on the red chevron, thus indicating that by 1580 his two eldest brothers, who each had no heirs, had died (i. e. both Richard(13) and George(1)), and that he had therefore now become the 3rd. surviving son, all three of whom had surviving heirs.



c. 1580 -- June, 1601

Right: a mullet on the red chevron,
 now with the cadency of a 3rd. son.

Generation 12-#09; 05. EDWARD(3) KIRTON, Gentleman - Born circa 1530, of London and of the Almsford Manor House and Park, Almsford / Ansford, co. Somerset, the latter being then owned by Edward Seymour, 1st. Earl of Hertford, who undoubtedly leased it to Edward(3), his evident employee.

He married Letyce / Lettice Gilbank of London, with whom he had 14 children.

Edward(3) was a lawyer and solicitor, as has now been proven after I initially came across a remark in a book by Ruth Norrington:-

"In the Shadow of the Throne - The Lady Arbella Stuart" (2002),
in which, on pages 56-57, she had written as follows:-

"... there was a rumour that Hertford [Edward Seymour, 1st. Earl of Hertford] had sent his lawyer, Kirton - whose son had married Bess's [Bess of Hardwick] step-daughter (a daughter of Sir William Cavendish by his first marriage) - to Wales to see Owen Tydder (i. e. Tudor), whose son was Arbella Stuart's page,".

I wished to try to determine which lawyer named "Kirton" this might have been. It clearly could not possibly be either of the two James Kirton / Kyrtons, neither of whom had any son born at this date. And any daughter of William Cavendish by his first wife had to have been born before 1540, when his first wife died; so the generations simply did not match up at all, and something was clearly wrong.

I then obtained a copy of "Arbella - England's Lost Queen" by Sarah Gristwood, (Bantam Edition, 2004). On page 159 she also mentioned: "... an inquiry held later, in 1603. At that time David Owen Tudor - a satellite of Arbella's family, who subsequently sent his young son to be her page - admitted that he had, three or four years past (i. e. in circa 1599), been approached by the earl of Hertford's solicitor "to move a marriage between Lord Beauchamp's eldest son [the earl's grandson] and the Lady Arbella,". On page 277 she also wrote: "And again, from another confession Cobham made [Henry Brooke, 6th. Baron Cobham, 8th. Lord Cobham] on 13 August (1603):- "Being asked what was the cause that moved him to have [conference] with Arbella, answereth, that FRANCES KIRTON [noted by (Mark) Nicholls as being Cobham's kinswoman, in service with Arbella].....". In the author's notes for this page 277 (shown on page 515) she comments:-

"Frances Kirton" - It was an Edward(5) Kirton (or Kyrton) who in 1610 assisted Arbella's escape - and Kyrton or Kirton was the name of the lawyer, employed by the earl of Hertford, who was instrumental in the 1590s (sic. circa 1599) proposal for a marriage between Arbella Stuart (a cousin of King James I) and one of the Seymour family. Arbella (ref.: Hatfield xii 584) states that he was also married to a step-daughter of Bess's." [Bess of Hardwick].

I was then able to obtain from Hatfield House scans of pages 583 - 587 from Vol.XII from the "Calendar of the Salisbury (Cecil) Manuscripts", from which it quickly became clear that this was the source of both authors' information, taken from the "Confession of John Daudridge", given at Winchester on 2 Jan., 1602-3 (1603).

[John Daudridge was a servant of Bess of Hardwick, Arbella's grandmother]
"About three weeks afore Christmas, [probably in the above mentioned year of 1599], as I guess, my Lady Arbella asked me, if I would go a little way for her, and I answered, I would do the best I could; so she rested for that time. [i.e. she did not then say anything else.] Not long after, she told me I must go a hundred miles for her; I made answer that I durst not, for fear of my Lady's [Bess's] displeasure and endangering the loss of my service [losing his job]. She said to me that if I did, I should not need to care, for I should find friends, whereupon I granted that I would go. Then she told me that I must go to a place called Amsbury, in Wiltshire (sic. Amesbury, Wilts., where Lord Hertford owned the Priory, and where Kirton was

evidently staying) and deliver a message to one Mr. Kirton, my Lord of Hertford's solicitor of his causes; the effect of the message, AS FAR AS I CAN REMEMBER, is as followeth:- "Mr. Kirton. You are my Lord of Hertford's ancient and faithful servant and reputed to be a discreet and honest man, your son married a child of Sir William Cavendish's"

John Daudridge was a servant, testifying at a major treason trial, about events which had occurred some four years earlier; he was probably more than a little nervous, and maybe forgetful, because what I believe he meant to say was:-

"your son married a GRANDCHILD of Sir William Cavendish's."

I then, with Blair's help, made contact with Dr. Nicholls, who kindly recommended to me a biography:-

"A Memory of Honour: the Life of William Brooke, Lord Cobham", by the late David McKeen (whose PhD thesis it was, written here at Concordia University in Montreal); it was subsequently brought to publication by his friends, and was in 1986 published by the Institut fur Anglistik und Amerikanistik, Universitat Salzburg, as one of a series:- "Salzburg Studies in English Literature. Elizabethan and Renaissance studies". Fortunately for me, Blair was able to find a copy in London:-

George Brooke, 4th. Baron Cobham, (b. c. 1497 - 1558), married Anne Braye of Eatons, co. Bedfordshire, with whom he had ten sons and four daughters. The eldest son, William Brooke became 5th. Baron Cobham (1527-1597), [subject of the above book] and the youngest son, Thomas Brooke (IGI AFN:848F-L8) born: 30 Dec., 1533 at Cobham, Kent, married Catherine or Katherine Cavendish, dau. of Sir William Cavendish and his first wife Margaret Bostock. Catherine, born 1535, died after 1557. Both the brothers, who were first cousins of Sir Thomas Wyatt, who was married to one of their sisters, became involved in Wyatt's rebellion. William was pardoned, and was successful in obtaining a pardon for his brother Thomas, who, in 1554, had actually been sentenced to be executed. The couple, Thomas and Catherine had three children, a son who died in childhood; an eldest daughter, Frances Brooke, who married a man named Mills, and had five sons, & a younger daughter, Dudley Brooke, born: c. 1557, died: c. 1581, who became the first wife of Daniel / Danyell Kirton, only son of Edward(3) Kirton of Almesford, co. Somerset & London (ref.: Visitation of London, 1568). Daniel / Danyell had been born in c. 1555 in London. Thomas Brooke himself seems to have been a wild man; he is several times called "a pirate". He died in Flanders in 1578, aged only 45. After his first wife, Dudley (nee Brooke), died, circa 1581, Daniel / Danyell remarried to a Frances (her surname is still not known) and had two children, a son, Edward(5) (junior)(the younger) [of the Court of Chivalry case], and a daughter, Frances. Daniel died in 1594, aged about 39, and his wife, Mrs. Frances Kirton then went as a widow into the service of Lady Arbella. Eventually, in about 1606, Frances Kirton was remarried to Sir Robert Vernon, Kt., who was then living at Mitcham, co. Surrey. The above then confirms that Edward(3) Kirton / Kyrton was indeed the solicitor and lawyer for the Earl of Hertford, and indeed the earl may have been his sole client., and he seems to have left London for extended periods to live in Almesford / Ansford in Somerset, based on surviving parish registers there, which show that at

least his wife was retiring to the country for the birth of many of their children, the last one, Francis(2) Kirton being baptized there in 1577, and Edward(3) was probably a full time resident by 1569:-

In 1569 Edward(3)'s name leads the "Somerset Certificate of Musters":

"Tithing of Castle Cary" (Close to Almesford) - page 197:-

"Ablemen:- 31 named men; 17 Billmen; 8 Archers; 4 Pekemen (sic: Pikemen); + 1 man" (uncategorized) (sic: addition incorrect !).

"Edward Kirton, gent. furnished with one tithing corslet & a pair of almain rivets." (i.e. body armour, consisting of breast & back plates, complete with a pair of tassets (laminated thigh protectors)).

In 1580 Clarenceux Cooke (College of Arms "Miscellaneous Grants 5.67") wrote:- "Argent on a chevron between three Crosses crossed botoneee gules a mullett gold. Certified to be the Armes and pedegree(sic) of Edward Kirton of Almesford predicto (Latin = 'aforesaid') taken in the visitacion of Middlesex made 1580 by Cooke".

In 1591 Edward(3), shown as being of Castle Cary, was Disclaimed as "Ignoblis" by Ralph Brooke, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in Ordinary, during his Visitation of Somerset (ref.: "The History of Parliament - The House of Commons 1558-1603" by P. W. Hasler, pps. 402-3 & Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 67), meaning that he had lost the right to be an armiger (was Ralph Brooke related to the Cobham barons?).

However, the College of Arms "Miscellaneous Grants 5.67", contains a note in the left margin, beside Clarenceux Cooke's original 1580 entry for Edward:-

"Certified by Cooke 7 Aprilis 1593".

So he had clearly been reinstated by Cooke by the spring of 1593.

Evidently Cooke, as Clarenceux, King of Arms, clearly had the last word.

Over in the right margin, once again beside Cooke's original 1580 entry, is written:-

"penes (Latin = 'in the possession of') Edwardum Kirton de Almesford - examined 18 May 1640 ut supra (Latin = 'as before')".

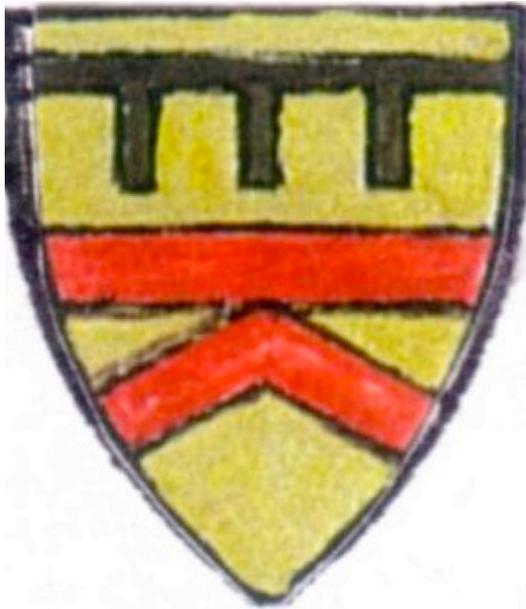
The writer takes this 1640 entry to mean that Edward(5) Kirton, Edward(3)'s grandson, was thus also being acknowledged as an armiger. with the right to bear the same coat-of-arms as had his grandfather, with the gold mullet. Edward(3) Kirton died, and was buried at Almesford / Ansford in June, 1601.

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The children of Thomas(4) & his unknown wife:-
 Generation 12-#14; 01.



From birth c. 1500 - May, 1533



May, 1533 - 1557

Generation 12-#14; 01. RICHARD(14) KIRTON / KYRTON, armiger, born 1502-3, based on his father's IPM. Soon after his birth he had received from his grandmother, Alice (nee Blanchard), her 1 / 6th share of the Manor of Warminster.

He married, circa 1525, Elizabeth(1) Rodney, one of the four daughters of Sir John(1) Rodney, Knight, (died 1526) of Rodney Stoke in the surviving Rodney pedigree, a younger sister of the George(1) Rodney, who married Richard(14)'s younger sister, Elizabeth(1) (Gen. 12-#14; 02) Kyrton, who is called "of Cheddar".

Richard(14) and his wife Elizabeth (nee Rodney) had two sons, Christopher(6), born 1527, and a second son, Henry(3) Kyrton / Kirton.

In 1531 Richard purchased the Manor of Bridmore in Chalke Parish from Thomas Hussey (PRO CP 25(2)/46/23, Henry VIII, East No. 46) and gave it by exchange to Sir William Overdale (PRO # C 142/67 No. 173 Dors ROD545).

See PRO # C 1/1039/26 Court of Chancery: John Newebere, Esq. v Richard Kyrton

of Cheddar, gentleman.: Detention of deeds..... 1538 - 1544, & PRO # E 111/124 Exchequer Court and Court of Augmentations: Tithe from land in North Bradley, co. Wilts., Ambrose Dawney v Ric Kyrton. (temp. Henry VIII).

By 1540, after his father's death, he still owned the Manor of Cutheridge / Cutteridge, until in 1546, "RICHARD(14) KYRTON, armiger, in conjunction with his wife, Elizabeth(1) and his son, Christopher(6) Kirton, conveyed to a Thomas Champneys, gentleman, the Manor of Cutteryge, messuages and lands in Cutteryge, Honybryge, Southwyke, Bradley, Brokers, Brockers Wood, Dycheryche, Lydvreokes and Box, for a sum of £560" (ref.: Wiltshire Notes and Queries, Vol. III, 1899-1901 (1902), "A Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire", p. 257, # 293 Anno 37 Henry VIII; VCH Wilts. Vol.VIII, p.223 Whorwellsdown Hundred - North Bradley & CP25(2)/46/324) (**Note** however that this contradicts BHO footnote 26 & 27 *ibid.*, which states that "...Richard died seized of (Cutteridge Manor) in 1558 (fn.26), and in 1565 Christopher sold it to a Richard Middlecott (fn.27)?).

Possibly in 1546 Richard had run into some financial difficulty, because on 19th. January of 37 Henry VIII (c. 1546) George(1) Rodney, armiger, & Thomas Whyte were seized of the above Manors as Trustees for the said Richard(14) & his wife Elizabeth(1) (nee Rodney) & their Heirs" (*ibid* Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p.101), his brother-in-law perhaps having had to come to the rescue ?

In 1547 # 318. Edward VI, Anno 1. - Alexander Langford, gentleman, and Richard(14) Kyrton, armiger, and Elizabeth(1) his wife, and Christofer(sic) Kyrton, gentleman, (his son); a rental of 26 shillings and eight pence in Trowbridge - 40 marks." (ref.: *ibid*, page 257)(Trowbridge, close to North Bradley, co. Wilts..)

So it is certain that Richard(14) was an armiger, which is supported by the later statements by Sir Edward Rodney, Kt..

Before he died Richard had also acquired additional properties in east Somerset, close to Warminster, consisting of the Manor of Frome, and the adjoining Manor of Frome Eggford.

At the time of his death in 1557 he still owned the 1/6 share of the Manor of Warminster (ref.: Longleat MSS Parcel XXI Papers in Thynne v Middlecott). Richard evidently died on 22 April, 1557-8 (i.e. in Spring, 1558). The first of his Inquisitions Post Mortem being held at Wells, co. Somerset, 6 Sept., 5 & 6 Philip & Mary (1559) - "Richard Kyrton seized of the Manor of Frome Eggford and of Frome died 22 April last, leaving Christopher(6), son and heir, aged 30. and Elizabeth(1), his wife, surviving (Smith MSS, Soc. of Genealogists, London, Vol. 36, p. 101). His second Inquisition Post Mortem was held at Trowbridge, co. Wilts., 16th. Oct., 1559, 5 & 6 Philip & Mary - "Richard(14) Kyrton - seized of the Manor of Corsely". (Wilts., near Warminster) (*ibid* Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 102).

Generation 12-#14; 02. ELIZABETH(1) KIRTON / KYRTON of Cheddar, co. Somerset, born circa 1532, married firstly a William Greene of Stanlych, co. Wilts., but after his death in c. 1565 she re-married secondly, as his first wife: GEORGE(1) RODNEY, an armiger, the second son of Sir John(1) Rodney, Knight, (d. 1526), of Stoke Rodney, co. Somerset. George(1) Rodney was then Lord of the Manors of Over Badgworth & Congresbury, co. Somerset.

Sir Edward Rodney, Kt., (of Generation 13) writing later about his grandfather, George(1) Rodney, stated:

"Hee married ELIZABETH KYRTON of Cheddar, her Coat (of arms) is omitted in ye Pedigree but I think is in Cheddar Church windowes (sic)" (Unfortunately it no longer seems to exist there) (ref.: "The Genealogist", Vol. XVII, p. 101).

George(1) Rodney and his wife, Elizabeth (nee Kirton / Kyrton) had one son and four daughters:--

1. Sir John(2) Rodney, Knight, (b. c. 1540) married Jane Seymour, the daughter of Sir Henry Seymour (brother of Edward, Duke of Somerset, and of the Queen consort Jane Seymour, 3rd. wife of King Henry VIII). This John Rodney began as a scholar at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; then married, and he & Jane, "a very wise and provident woman" (ibid, p.101), had a total of 17 children, seven of whom survived to adulthood. He had purchased a farm at Cheddar, but in 1589, following the deaths of all the sons of the senior Rodney line, John inherited all the properties of the senior line, and was knighted by King James I in London, 1603.(ibid. Brydges, p.559 - 560).

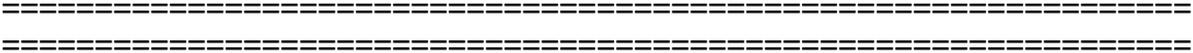
George(1) Rodney died in 1586, but I have found no record of the death of his wife, Elizabeth (nee Elizabeth(1) Kyrton / Kirton).

Their second surviving daughter was Elizabeth(2) Rodney, whose younger brother, Edward, (later Sir Edward), became his father's heir.

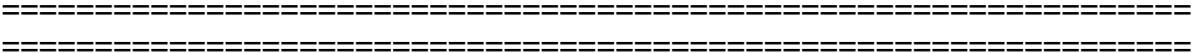
Mistress Elizabeth(2) Rodney (AFN: QQGP-2X) married firstly to James(6) Kyrton / Kirton (the elder), (b. c.1560), gentleman and armiger, who was the 2nd. son of Robert(8) Kirton, gent. of Wells. co. Somerset. (See below)

Generation 12-#14; 03. (Given name not recorded) KYRTON / KIRTON, of Cheddar, co. Somerset. Married William Harold of Standon, co. Wilts.

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GENERATION 13:- (colour line:- dark green)



The children of William(6) and his wife, Elizabeth Leeke / Leake:-

Generation 13-#01; 01. Anne Kirton - married 1st. William DEANE; married 2nd. Henry Archer (ref.: Smith MSS).

Generation 13-#01; 02. Margaret(3) Kirton - married Richard Peslod of Newton Valence.

Generation 13-#01; 03. FRANCIS(1) KIRTON.



Francis
1532 - 1551



Francis
1551 - 1554



Francis(1)
1554 - 1572

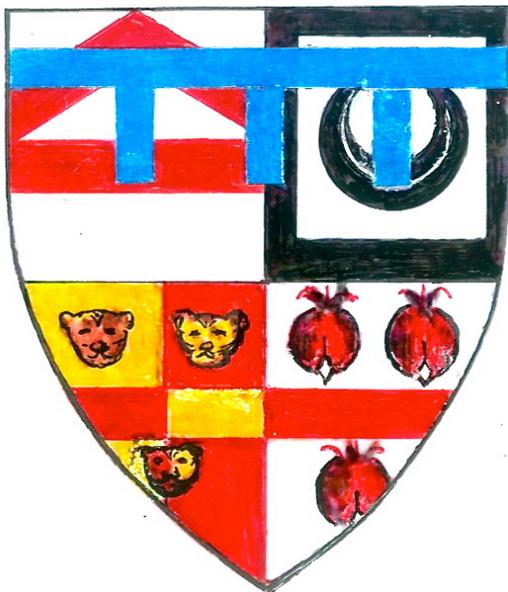
Generation 13-#01; 03. FRANCIS(1) / FRANCISCUS KIRTON - Born: 1532. Having inherited his father's estates aged 31, he married on 26 Dec., 1563 at Micheldever, Hampshire, to Maria / Marya / Mary Clarke / Clerke, dau. of Edmond Clarke, Clerk of the Privy Seal, who had a house at Micheldever. Continued to live at his father's house at Farrington, co. Hampshire.

"Conveyance by Bargain & Sale from Francis Kyrton of Farrington, Hampshire, Esq. for "Three sheaf of arrows" & 8 tenements in Southwark, St. George's Parish, to William Evans, Citizen and Merchant Tailor, 1570" (ref.: <<http://books.google.ca/books?id=Lv9vQwAACAAJ&dq=Kyrton&source>>)(Evidently available as an eBook). Francis died in 1573. They had three children. (after Francis(1)'s death Maria was remarried to a Mr. Gascoyne.).

 Generation 13-#01; 04. Agnes Kirton

Generation 13-#01; 05. Elizabeth Kirton
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The children of Stephen(2) Kirton & his wife Margaret (nee Offley):-
Generation 13-#06; 01. THOMAS(11) KYRTON / KIRTON's initially unique crest:-



On the previous page is shown the new crest assumed by Thomas(11) Kirton:-
"A hawk, Argent, beaked & belled, Or, the dexter claw resting on a hawk's hood, Gules".

And: Left : As heir, from birth, **1537 -- 1553**, with a label of 3 points (prob. blue).

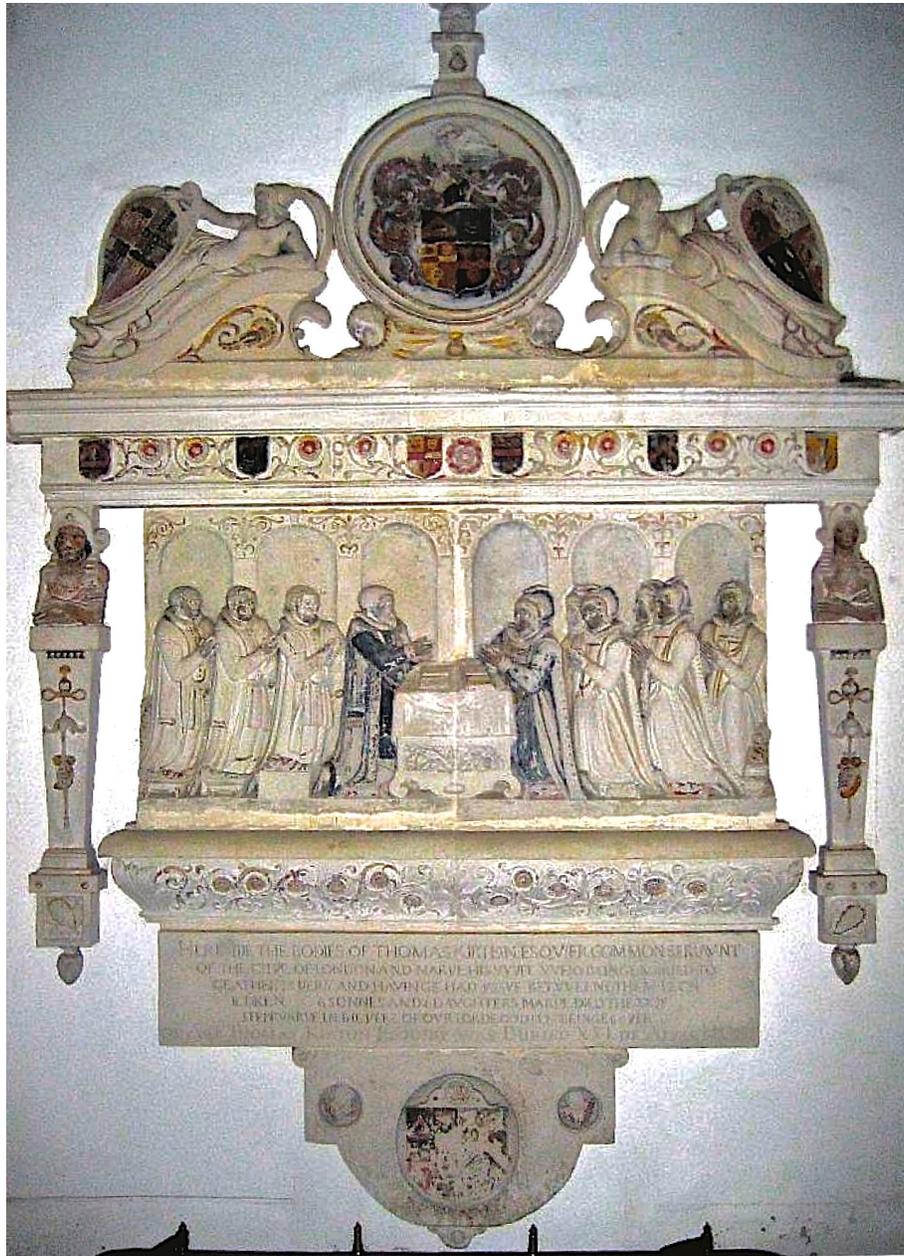
Right: **1553 - 1601**, note the straight-sided black bordure in the 2nd. quarter.

Generation 13-#06; 01.THOMAS(11) KIRTON, armiger. Born 1537, died 1601. "After the death of his father he became a great Merchant and shipped much wools(sic) & afterward studied the lawes & became a learned & expert lawyer ... and dwelled in a goodly house called Thorpp(sic) where he builded & planted Orchyards(sic) & gardens, with all manner of pleasant Flowers, hearbs(sic), & Fruits, with pleasant aislea & Walkes. A Justice of Peace in that Countie, There he lived at Thorpp & kept good hospitality" (Ref.: "The Genealogist", New Series, Vol. XIX, p. 5).

In "The Book of Musters" of the Northamptonshire Militia in the years 1545-56 we find the name of Mr. Kerton(sic) as absent from the Muster, but had supplied a light horse, and again in 1559 Mr. Kerton of Thorpe Mandeville is listed as a Light Horseman, to have a large 'northern' saddle; a light bit or snaffle. He was to have a jack, or coat of plate (armour), with a skull or burgonet (helmet), etc., and to be armed with a northern staff (a short spear), a pair of pistols, a sword and a dagger !

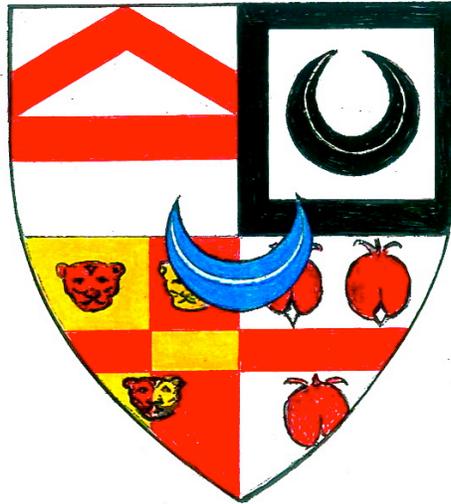
He also held the legal post of Common Sergeant of the City of London. He married Mary Sadler the daughter of John Sadler, an armigerous alderman of the City of London, at St. Andrew's Undershaft Church, London, on 19 Feb., 1559 / 60. They had 6 sons & 6 daughters:- The IGI shows a baptism which was their first born son, STEPHEN(4) / STEVYNE KYRTON, son of Thomas Kyrton, baptized at St. Andrew Undershaft Church, London, on 9 April, 1562, three years after Thomas and Mary were married. It would be completely in accordance with the practice of naming a first born son after his late grandfather, Stephen(2), but in this case the boy must have died young, since he does not appear in the Thorpe Mandeville pedigree, nor in the memorial shown on the next page, except as one of the occupants of the cradles beside the adult figures. He was followed by:- Margaret(4), 1564; Jane, 1565; Gressell, 1566; Thomas, 1573; William(14), 1576 (who became the heir until his death in 1598); Edward(4a), 1577 (who died after William, but before his father); Stephen(5) (who, following the deaths of all his elder brothers, became the heir); Mary, c. 1581; Alice, c. 1582; Ursula, c. 1585; Robart, 1588.

On the next page is shown the 1601 memorial in Thorpe Mandeville Parish Church which shows Thomas(11), who died 20 April, 1601, aged 64 and his wife Mary (nee Sadler) who had predeceased him, dying on 22 Feb., 1598 / 99. With them are their three sons and five daughters who reached adulthood, although both William(14) and Edward(4a) predeceased their father.



The memorial to Thomas(11) & his family in Thorpe Mandeville Parish Church; unfortunately some of the tinctures on these coats-of-arms have been repainted over the years using incorrect tinctures / colours, & now really need restoration.

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 Generation 13-#06; 02.



**From birth in c. 1539, until his death in 1566,
 showing his probable cadency as a second son of an armiger,
 however no contemporary record has been found that he was an armiger.**

Generation 13-#06; 02 JOHN(28) KIRTON, probably an armiger. Born circa 1539; like his father became a Member of the Merchant Tailors' & was a Merchant of the Wool Staple at Calais. Evidently he was considered to be a very handsome young man, "because at Bruges in Flanders he was termed "A second Absolon", and "The Angell of English men", but he dyed in his best time, unmarried" (The Genealogist, New Series, Vol. XIX, p. 5). He lived in London all his life, and was well known for his generosity and charity to the poor of London, and especially to the prisoners in some of London's gaols. He died in June, 1566, aged 27, having written his will, P.C.C. 17 Crymes on 13 June, 1566, being sick in body, and it was proved just two weeks later on 27 June.

 Gen. 13-#06; 03. Jane Kirton, b. c. 1541 - marr. 1st.: Richard Whethill; 2nd. John Dutton (ref.:-

<<http://books.google.com/books?id=pnpEAAAACAAJ&pg=PA246>>

 Gen. 13-#06; 04. Grissell / Grizzel Kirton, born circa 1542 -
 married Sir Nicholas Woodruff, Kt. (eventual Lord Mayor of London)

 Gen. 13-#06; 05. Ellen Kirton, born circa 1544 - married Sir Richard White, Kt..

 Gen. 13-#06; 06. Anne Kirton, b. c. 1545 - married 1st.: Sir Thomas White, Kt.;
 married 2nd.: Thomas Dutton, Esq., of Sherbourne, co. Gloucester.

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The children of Christopher(1) Kereton / Keyrton of Satron & his wife Janet:-

Generation 13-#16; 01. JOHN(26) KERETON / KEYRTON of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding, Yorks.. Born: circa 1522. Inherited father's Satron copyhold. Per 1561 Survey also held a house & a garden, and 5 acres of meadow pasture, rented for 11 shillings & 2 d (pence) per annum. Wrote his will 16 Dec., 1562, & probably died soon afterwards; his inventory is undated. His brothers, Simon & Christopher his executors; Anthony Kereton of Gunnerside a witness. Married, but had no children.

Generation 13-#16; 02. JAMES(3) KERETON, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. By 1562 reported to be living in the City of York. He was left 20 shillings in his father's will; this is the only surviving record of him.

Generation 13-#16; 03. ROBERT(18) KEARTON, of Satron, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. In 1556 he was named as executor of his father's will, but was left no bequest, so was probably self-sufficient, but was certainly a farmer. He was married and had one daughter, ALICE KYRTON, but by 1562 had died testate, leaving to his daughter, who was already married to a Henry Ryder, his "silk doublet, and one brass weight, and 6 sheep" (A strange combination of bequests).

Generation 13-#16; 04. SIMON(11) KERTON, of Satron and Gunnerside, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. With his wife Ciciley(sic) he had two daughters, Margaret and AGNES. He wrote a will in Feb., 1549 in which he prayed that his eldest brother, John(26) might have a son. However it is clear that Simon(11) outlived his brother John(26), who wrote a will 13 years later in Dec., 1562, and probably John(26) died soon afterwards, having had no children and his wife having predeceased him. His will names his brothers, Simon(11) and Christopher(3) as his executors (thus proving that Simon(11) was still alive in 1562), and with an Anthony Kerton as 'overseer'. This writer is now certain that this Anthony must be Anthony(2) Kerton / Kearton of Gunnerside, whose wife's name we know was Agnes, who was very probably Simon(11)'s younger daughter. This sort of marriage between cousins was evidently quite usual as a way of retaining copyhold property within the control of one family. In this case it would seem that John(26) having died, his farm copyhold at Gunnerside passed initially to his brother Simon(11), and subsequently from Simon(11) partly to his youngest sister, ALISON / ALLICEN, the wife of another cousin, Ralph(10) Kearton, and partly to his above mentioned, younger daughter, Agnes, and thus to her husband, Anthony(2) Kerton / Kearton, his son-in-law. This is almost certainly how both Anthony(2) and Ralph(10) initially obtained their evidently lucrative farm copyholds at Gunnerside, which resulted in the Thirsk Sessions Court identifying both as being wealthy recusants.

 Generation 13-#16; 05. CHRISTOPHER(3) KERETON, of Satron, near Reeth. Born about 1535. From his entry in his father's will he was aged about 20 when he was left a mare. He was the only one of his father's sons who himself had 2 sons, Christopher(7) and Ralph(11).

Generation 13-#16; 06. Elizabeth Kereton, married George Metcalfe.

Generation 13-#16; 07. Allison / Allicen Kereton / Keyrton. Born circa 1555. I very much suspect that she was young enough to "jump a generation", and became the wife of Ralph(10) Kearton of Gunnerside, who I also estimate was born in 1555, who I suspect was her 2nd. or 3rd. cousin. Gunnerside & Satron are facing each other on either side of the River Swale, with a bridge between them since ancient times. As I have explained above only one of Christopher(1)'s several sons had a son of his own, and that boy was not born until several years after Christopher(1)'s death. The holders of copyhold land were extremely eager to retain and control the copyhold within the family. In this case it is very likely indeed that part of the family's copyhold land was passed to Allison, and thus to Ralph(10).
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The sons of Cuthbert(1) Kearton of Richmond & his wife Margaret:-

Generation 13-#17; 01. JOHN(27) KEARTON / KERETONNE - born circa 1540 - Inherited a Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire farmhold in 1552. Married: [Jane ?] - 3 sons & 1 dau. Participated in the 1569 Rebellion of the North, but pardoned 1570 (ref.: Cal. Pat. Rolls, Eliz. I, Vol. 5, p. 82, No. 591). Alive in 1598 when he witnessed the will of his daughter-in-law, Anne.

Generation 13-#17; 02. JAMES(4) / JACOBUS KERTON/ KEARTON - born c. 1543. By his father's will received a house in the town of Richmond, NRY. Married & had children, but identities uncertain. Wrote his will in 1598, which is now lost. Buried at Richmond on 2 Oct., 1598. Both his 1598 Obligation & 1599 Inventory are now lost.

Generation 13-#17; 03 CHRISTOPHER(4) KEARTON - born circa 1545. Probably married to Jana. He was alive in 1552 when his father's will was written, but no other record has been found of him.
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The son of William(10) Kirton / Kyrton & his wife (name unknown):-

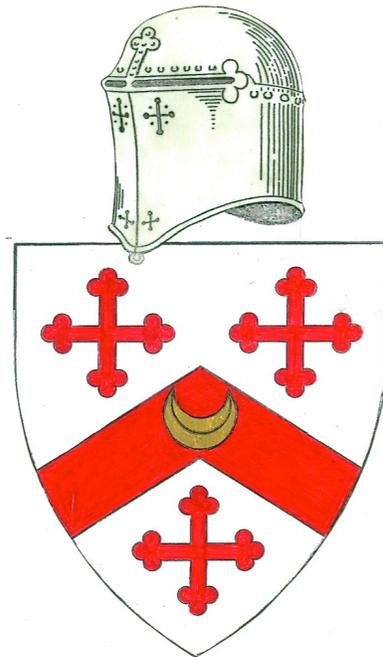
Generation 13-#18; 01. PHILIP(1) KIRTON - Gentleman. Born circa 1560 - no other information, and no location (it is very likely that he was born and lived for his whole life in London) he evidently married & had one son, William (15), who evidently lived to adulthood and had one son, Philip(2). He probably predeceased his father before 1598, but I have found no will or administration for him.

See will of Johan Kirton, daughter-in-law of William Kirton (prob William (10)) widow of Philip(1).

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The 2nd. son of Robert(17) Kirton / Kyrton & his wife (name unknown):-
 Generation 13-#19; 01.



As the 2nd. son, his coat would have initially incorporated a crescent.

Generation 13-#19; 01. JAMES(6) / JACOB KIRTON / KYRTON (the Elder), Gentleman, & armiger. Born circa 1560. An attorney, a member of New Inn & the Middle Temple 1585; Recorder of Wells 1586. Member of Parliament for Wells in 1601 & 1604. Married Elizabeth(2) Rodney(AFN:QQGP-2X), 2nd. surviving daughter of Sir John (2) Rodney, Kt. & his wife Jane (nee Seymour), dau. of Sir Henry Seymour (brother of Edward, 1st. Duke of Somerset, & of Queen Jane Seymour). This John(2) Rodney, the son of George(1) Rodney and his wife Elizabeth (nee Elizabeth(1) Kirton of Cheddar), began as a scholar at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; then married, and he & Jane, "a very wise & provident woman", had a total of 17 children, 7 of whom survived to adulthood. He had purchased a farm at Cheddar, but in 1589, following the deaths of all the sons of the senior Rodney line, John

inherited all their properties, & was knighted by King James I in London in 1603 (ref.: Brydges, p.559 - 560). Elizabeth(2)'s younger brother, Edward Rodney (later knighted), became his father's heir. James(6) (the Elder), 2nd. son of Robert(17) (ref.: "Visit. of London, 1568"), so was descended from the same Kirton family as was Elizabeth(2) Rodney's own grandmother. Shown as "James ("the elder") Kirton" in the Middle Temple Records, educated at New Inn, & enrolled in the Middle Temple as an Attorney, 18 July, 1585 (fee £2) (ref.: "Minutes of Parliament of the Middle Temple" by C. T. Martin, Vol. VI, (1904), p. 279); entered "to Chambers, fee 20 shillings" on 5 July., 1590, & called to the Utter Bar (p. 369) on 29 Oct., 1596. On 17 Sept., 1599 he married Mistress Elizabeth(2) Rodney, at Pilton, co. Somerset (ref.: Pilton P. R. & Sir Edward Rodney's account, *ibid.* Vol. XVII, p. 101). (She was over 21 when she married, the honorific 'Mrs.' or 'Mistress' implying that she was a respectable adult lady in the 16th. or 17th. centuries, single or married, from a family of a higher social status, as appropriate to one whose mother was a member of the powerful Seymour family). In 1601 James(6) was elected Member of Parliament for Wells, & was also appointed the Recorder for Wells on 7 Aug., 1601 (ref.: "Hist. of Parliament - The House of Commons 1558 - 1603" by P. W. Hasler), he was then living in London. His entry in "Members of Parliament, 1601" is :- "JACOB KIRTON, Ar(miger)- Civitat Wellen (Citizen of Wells), Somersetshire" (ref.: Brit. Hist. Online).

Their first child, John(33) Kirton, baptized at Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset, on 12 Dec., 1602 (ref.: P. R. & IGI), which was now the location of Sir John(2) Rodney's residence. In 1604 James was re-elected Member of Parliament for Wells, & Elizabeth(2) bore a 2nd. son, James(8) (ref.:- Smith MSS, *ibid.* p. 100) & later had a daughter, Frances. In 1606 James(6) resigned his positions as Member of Parliament & as the Recorder for Wells, & evidently thinking that his services had been of value, he submitted an accounting, for which he was granted £5 'by way of gratitude' for his services as burgess, which had been 'to his great charge as it is now alleged.' (Hasler, *ibid.*). James(6) and Elizabeth(2) had now evidently leased a residence in the country at West Camell, co. Somerset, (modern West Camel)):-



This house is believed to be the one shown on the previous page, known as Slow / Sloe Court (evidently not after the fruit of the wild plum, but from a family named 'de la Slo' which was a freehold property from 1238, site of the Manor House of Sloo or Sleu (ref.:- <<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101295442-slow-court-west-camel#.Wv3KMkmWxZU>>) which is subsequently still being recorded as being occupied later by some of the Kirton children, and was still standing when last reviewed.

James(6) still maintained his chambers in the Middle Temple, so was evidently still living at least most of the time in London.

In the year 1607 two events took place which effect our story; on 18 May, 1607 a certain young man, Henry Norwood, a young attorney of the Middle Temple, was admitted to the chambers of Messrs. Thomas Warre & James(6) Kirton (the elder), Masters of the Utter Bar, upon the surrender of Thomas Warre (fine, 40/- (shillings)) (Martin, *ibid*, p. 478). Also, sometime in that same year Elizabeth had another son, Seymour / Seymer(1) Kirton / Kyrton, named undoubtedly after the family which had done so much to advance the Kirtons of West Wiltshire and Somerset (ref.: "Alumni Oxonienses", Foster, Vol.1. p. 859). He was to matriculate in 1628, aged 21, and therefore had been born in 1607. Almost exactly one year later another significant event occurred when Elizabeth(2)'s younger brother, "Mr. Edward Rodney, son and heir of Sir John(2) Rodney of Pilton, Somerset, Knt., SPECIALLY; fine £4," was bound with his brother-in-law, James(6) Kirton (the elder), and Henry Norwood (who would later become Mr. Edward's brother-in-law after James(6)'s death.) in their Middle Temple chambers (Martin, *ibid*, p.492). Also, in that same year, Elizabeth(2) had borne yet another son, named Maurice Kirton, who was baptized at Pilton, co. Somerset, no doubt from Elizabeth's father's home there, on 11 Sept., 1608. (ref.: Pilton Parish Register), who was no doubt named after Elizabeth's late 2nd. cousin, Maurice Rodney. It appears that Maurice Kirton did not survive beyond childhood. Sometime during the next two years James(6) and Elizabeth(2) had yet another son, Theodore Kirton, who almost for certain had as his godfather, Sir Theodore Newton, Kt., of co. Gloucestershire, his mother's brother-in-law. Theodore appears here, as a child of James(6) and Elizabeth(2) Kirton, in part on the strength of later records which state that Theodore Kirton & Posthumous Kirton were brothers, but also on positive proof that Seymour(1) Kirton and Theodore were also brothers, details of which will follow. Then, evidently very unexpectedly, James(6) Kirton (the elder) died, prior to 10 Feb., 1611, on which day the Middle Temple Records (Martin, *ibid*, p. 535) show that he was being replaced in chambers, having already died. He evidently did not even find time to write a will, surely very unusual for an attorney, so that his estate went to administration (British Record Society, Vol. 83 (1968) and PCC Administrations, Vol. 5, 1610-1619, p.76):- "Kirton, Jas, esq. W. Camel, Som., to Eliz. (2) K., "rel., amd" (relict, a married daughter) of Sir Jn. Rodney, Kt. Pilton, Som. 1611 p. 10", the exact date being from PROB 6/8 f. 10b: "On the second day (of the month of March, 1610/11) a commission was granted to Elizabeth(2) Kirton the relict of James(6) Kirton late of [Pilton aforesaid - deleted] West Camell in the County of Somerset, esquire, deceased having & c., And also of Sir John Rodney."

Elizabeth(2) was already expecting their 7th child, who, when he was born, was

baptized as Posthumous Kirton. (Most unfortunately it seems that all the records of both the parish church at West Camel, as well as of which ever church the family may have attended when they were in London, for the period between 1538 and about 1700, have all been lost, so that there currently seems to be no other surviving record of the baptisms of most of these children).

Sometime during the following year of 1612 Elizabeth(2) re-married to Henry Norwood (AFN: 85B2-ZW), her first husband's law partner, as her second husband, having obtained a marriage license.

After Henry Norwood's death, she re-married once again to Payne Fisher in Chelsea, co. Middlesex.

She died 23 Sept., 1632.

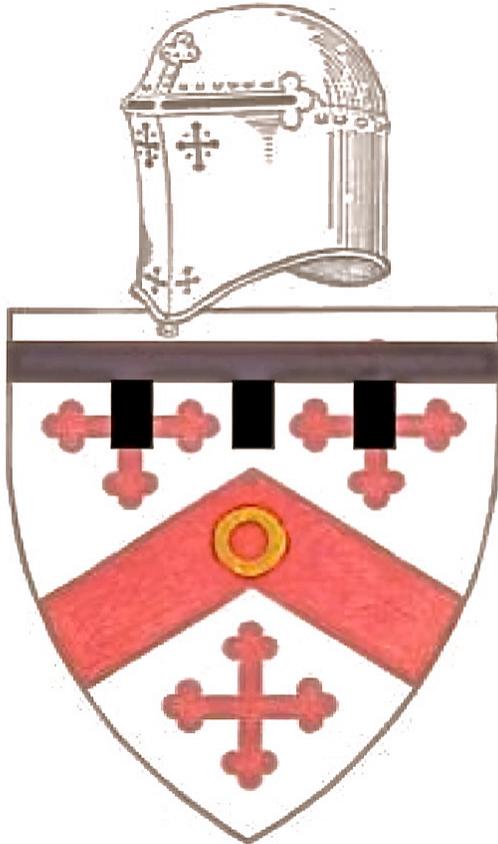
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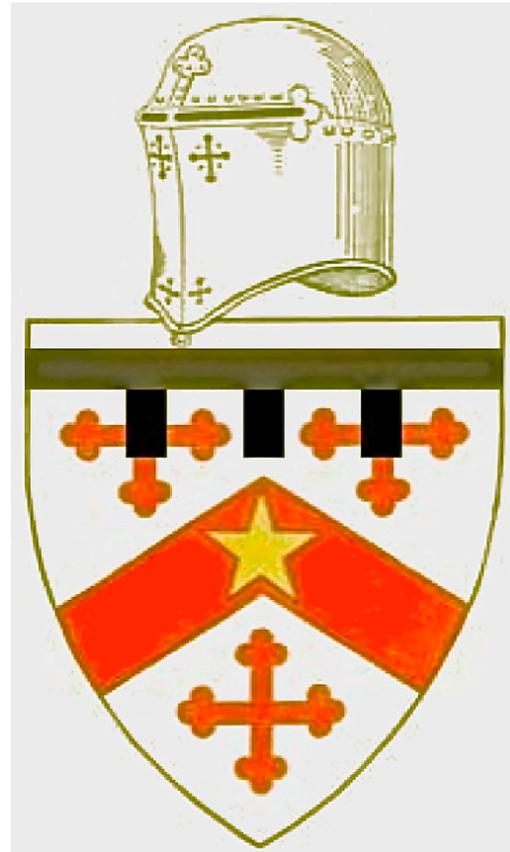
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The children of Edward(3) Kirton & his wife, Letyce / Lettice Gilbank:-

Generation 13-#20; 01.



c. 1555 -- c.1580c.



c. 1580 -- 1594

Generation 13-#20; 01. DANYELL / DANIEL(1) KIRTON - born circa 1555, probably in London (since there is no record of his birth in the Almesford / Almsford / Ansford Parish Register). Arms - He was undoubtedly an armiger, because both his father & his son were confirmed as such, although no other confirming contemporary record seems to have survived.

As mentioned above, he was initially married to Dudley Brooke, the granddaughter of Lord George Brook, 4th. Baron Cobham, with whom he had no children before her death. He then remarried a FRANCES (surname unknown), with whom he had two children, Edward(5) and Frances.

He died in London in 1594, aged about 39. Since he predeceased his father, his arms would have followed those of his father, with the addition of a label of three points as his father's arms were revised, as is shown above.

After Danyell / Daniel's death in 1594, his widow, Frances, initially went into the service of Lady Arabella Stuart, evidently as a companion, and as a result Frances Kirton was specifically mentioned by name at the trial of Lord Henry Brooke, 6th. Baron Cobham at Winchester, to whom she was evidently related.

William Brooke, 5th. Baron Cobham, (1527-1597) had as his heir, Lord Henry Brooke, 6th. Baron Cobham, 8th. Lord Cobham, KG, Warden of the Cinque Ports, mentioned above as a 'kinsman' of Mrs. Frances Kirton [evidently simply because her late husband had been previously married to Dudley Brooke?], who was implicated with his youngest brother, George Brooke, in the Bye Plot, George being subsequently executed at Winchester on 5 Dec., 1603.

Lord Henry Brooke, 6th. Baron Cobham was also accused of treason for his part in the Main Plot, and was later executed at the Tower of London on 24 Jan., 1618-19.

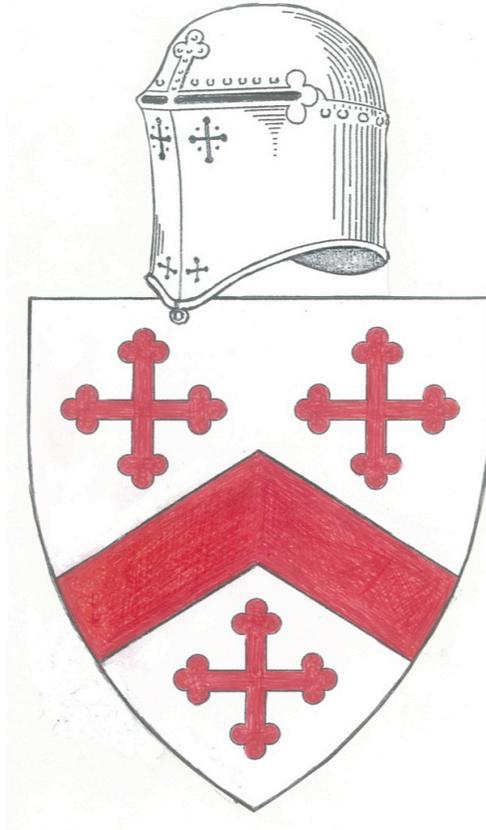
Danyell / Daniel Kirton's widow, Mrs. Frances Kirton, subsequently remarried to Sir Robert Vernon, Kt., of Mitcham, co. Surrey, where the couple took up residence, so that she became Lady Frances Vernon.

Generation 13-#20; 02. SAMUEL(1) KIRTON - baptized at Almesford / Ansford 30 Oct., 1557, but 11 years later reported in London aged 9 (Visitation of London 1568) (so there is an error somewhere). I think he must have died as a child because I have found no further information about him.

Generation 13-#20; 03. Elizabeth Kirton - baptized at Almesford /Ansford on 22 Aug., 1558, but not mentioned in the Visitation of London 1568, so had probably died in London, since her burial is not recorded at Almesford.

Generation 13-#20; 04. JOHN(29) KIRTON - born probably in London in early 1559, since he is reported in the Visitation of London 1568 as living in London, aged 8. [MAY be the John Kirton later reported living at West Cranmore, co. Somerset, who died before 1617 {WRONG?}. Probably married an Alice Kirton (maiden name not known), who died a widow and buried at West Cranmore on 2 Dec., 1617. They had 2 sons & 1 daughter.]

Generation 13-#20; 05



Generation 13-#20; 05. SIR JAMES(7) (the younger) KIRTON / KYRTON, Knight, and armiger, (as will be demonstrated on the next page) - Baptized at Almesford / Ansford 21 Dec., 1559, and named in the Visitation of London 1568 as aged 7 and living then in London.

He appears to have outlived his elder siblings, and was able to eventually assume his father's coat-of-arms, as displayed on the memorial to his first wife (next page).

He trained in London in the law, initially at New Inn; by 1592 he had become a solicitor of the Middle Temple, and shortly thereafter a servant of Lord Edward Seymour, 2nd. Earl of Hertford, based, no doubt, on his father's long service to the 1st. Earl. Soon thereafter he became Member of Parliament for Great Bedwyn in 1593.

He married firstly, probably on 17 Sept., 1599, Ann / Anne Bodenham, daughter of Henry Bodenham, armiger. Ann was already the sister & heir of her 2 brothers, Henry Bodenham (the younger), died 1596 & Philip, died 1599. Anne soon also died and was interred in St. Andrew's Chapel in Westminster Abbey on 7 Sept., 1603, her monument being recorded in the north Transept, east aisle. (See the photo of her memorial on the next page).



The alabaster and black marble monument to Anne Kirton in the St. Andrew's Chapel of Westminster Abbey. Above the inscription is a weeping eye with tears. The coat-of-arms at the top has been damaged, but its very existence proves that Sir John was already an armiger. The English part reads:- "To the memory of his virtuous & dear beloved wife Anne Kirton, daughter of Henry Bodenham in the county of Wilts. Esq, by Katherine, daughter of George Wadham of Cathersto in the county of Dor[set] Esq. Her sorrowful husband James Kirton of Castell Cary in the county of Som[erset] Gent. in regard of her virtues & his love erected this monument". The Latin parts translate as:- "Placed by love to tears". "Dear to God, beloved by her husband, pious, fair, virtuous, Anna received into Heaven sings Hosanna to God. She died on the 7th day of September, in the year of Salvation 1603". It is possible that the memorial was placed in this chapel, as nearby is the grave of Edmund Kirton or Kyrton, Abbot of Westminster, from whose brother James(7) was descended, and from whom James(7)'s coat-of-arms had originated.

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James(7) remarried to Elizabeth Morley, the daughter of Sir John Morley, Knight, of Halfnaked, Sussex, at St. Giles Cripplegate, London on 12 Feb., 1606 (ref.: IGI & Parish Register). There were no children from either marriage.

James(7) was M.P. for Ludgershall in 1601 & 1604, all boroughs closely associated

with the Earl. In 1605 he was the Earl's Steward at his Embassy in Brussels, and his general man of business from 1599 - 1608, and to a lesser extent thereafter. He was allegedly involved in the secret marriage in 1610 between the Earl's grandson, William Seymour and the Lady Arbella Stuart, the Roman Catholic cousin of King James I (as James(7)'s nephew, Edward(5) Kirton, undoubtedly was). In 1614 he was once again the Member of Parliament for Ludgershall, but after 1615 his relationship with the Earl deteriorated, and evidently ceased. He now seems to have resided permanently at Almesford / Ansford, becoming a Justice of the Peace for Somerset from 1618 - 19.

On 6 July, 1618 at Windsor he was knighted by King James I (ref.: PRO Sect. 923 - "Knights"). However, his wife, Dame Elizabeth, died soon afterwards in London, and was buried at the church of Saint Batholomew the Less, St. Bottolph's, Aldersgate on 28 Nov., 1618 (Parish register & the IGI). He wrote a very comprehensive will (P.C.C. Soames, folio 98) on 22 July, 1620, very carefully naming most of his relatives. He died, and was buried at Almesford / Ansford on 28 Aug., 1620. His extensive will was proved on 7 Nov., 1620.

Generation 13-#20; 06. Mr. WILLIAM(11) KIRTON, Gentleman - Baptized at Almesford / Ansford 6 July, 1564. Reported living in London aged 4 in the Visitation, 1568. He married his 1st. wife, Ann / Anna / Anne Brown, dau. of Thomas Brown, of Winterbourne, Basset, Wilts., with whom he had 6 children, 5 sons & 1 daughter. Ann died & was buried 16 Jan., 1622/3 at Almesford (Visitation of Wiltshire, 1623, p. 30). William remarried Dorothy (surname unknown). By 1639 he was said to be aged 80 and living at nearby Castle Cary, co. Somerset, & that summer at the Somerset Assizes he appeared as a witness in a lawsuit between his nephew, Edward(5) Kirton, Esq., & a James Davies of Hadspen in Bruton, co. Somerset. Davies believed that William(11) had lied in his testimony, so went around publicly libeling both William(11) & Edward(5), who brought a case in his uncle's name against Davies in the Court of Chivalry, Case No. 357. Proceedings continued until 4 Dec., 1640, after which the Civil Wars ended the Court's proceedings without any result in the case. The case makes fascinating reading at:-

<<http://www.sd-editions.com/AnaServer?chivalry+0+start.anv>>

William(11) is recorded as paying the Poll Tax of £50 at Castle Cary in 1641 (which seems like a very large sum for the time). He died & was buried there on 17 Dec., 1653, his age recorded as 89. Dorothy had written her will on the 6 Feb., 1652/3, & seems to have also died at about the same time, and was interred with William.

Generation 13-#20; 07. EDWARD(4) KIRTON - Bapt. Ansford 4 Nov., 1565; shown living in London in 1568 aged 3. Died aged 19, buried at Ansford 9 May, 1585.

Generation 13-#20; 08. STEPHEN(3) KIRTON - Born likely in London, & baptized at St. Giles Cripplegate, London, 18 Feb., 1566; recorded in London in 1568 aged one year. He probably soon died in London, because no further record of him has been found.

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Generation 13-#20; 09. Susan Kirton - Probably born and baptized in London before 1568. Married her first husband, James Nuthed at Ansford on 11 Aug., 1580, with whom she had 2 sons, both of whom are mentioned by name in their uncle, Sir James(7) Kirton's will. After James Nuthed's death she remarried to a Mr. Hebden, with whom she had 2 daughters, who are also both mentioned in Sir James' will.

Generation 13-#20; 10. Sibble Kirton - probably born and baptized in London before 1568. Married to John Smyth at Ansford on 14 February, 1589 / 90. 3 children all of whom are mentioned in Sir James' will.

Generation 13-#20; 11. JOSIAS(1) KIRTON, of Almesford/Ansford, co. Somerset, where he was baptized on 21 Oct., 1572. Mentioned by name in the will of his uncle, Sir James (7) Kirton. Married circa 1616 to a wife whose name is unrecorded, with whom he probably lived in London, since two of his children were baptized in London. They had 8 children between the years 1605 to 1614, while he served with some of his brothers for the Earl of Hertford's Lieutenancy. His first child, a daughter named Elizabeth, was born about 1605. About 9 years later Elizabeth was married to a William Lane, son of Sir William Lane, Knight, of Glenne / Glendor, co. Northants., he being then aged 15 & upwards, in consideration of which marriage, and for Elizabeth's better advancement, Josias(1) gave to William Lane the sum of £1,500. For some reason, now unknown, in about 1618, Josias(1) Kyrton was committed to the King's Bench Prison in London, where he died about a year later. We will go on with this sad tale in Elizabeth's own section, which follows.

Generation 13-#20; 12. JOSEPH(1) KIRTON - Baptized at Almesford / Ansford on 23 Aug., 1573. Balliol College, Oxford - Matriculation 1 Feb., 1593 / 4, aged 20. Nothing further positively found, however there is a strong possibility that he subsequently became the steward, or held some such position, for Sir Henry Constable, Knight, (1588 - 1645) (later created Lord Constable of Scotland & 1st. Viscount Dunbar in the Scottish Peerage, 14 Nov., 1620) at Burton Constable Hall, East Riding of Yorks.. The evidence for this comes from a series of 60 separate deeds beginning on 8 Jan., 1609/10 (ref.: DDCC/76/36) all witnessed by "Jo. (or Jos.) Kyrton" on behalf of Sir Henry Constable, through to 19 March, 1641/2 (ref.: DDCC/133/19) by which time Joseph(1) Kirton / Kyrton would have been aged 69. Sir Henry Constable, 1st. Viscount Dunbar, was a confirmed Roman Catholic Recusant and Royalist soldier who died of wounds at the siege of Scarborough. The contents of these deeds make it very probable indeed that by about 1620 Joseph(1) Kirton / Kyrton had brought John(32a) Kearton / Kirton, also a Roman Catholic recusant, into the employ of Sir Henry Constable, so that we see "John Kirton of Burton Constable, Gent." appearing in deeds and letters connected with Sir Henry Constable up until 1640, by which time all of Sir Henry Constable's estate had been sequestered by the Committee for Compounding, by which time Joseph(1) had likely died, and John(32a) Kirton / Kearton was very likely unemployed, so that he and his family returned to his original home in Swaledale.

 Generation 13-#20; 13. VIRGILL KIRTON - Baptized at at Ansford 25 Nov., 1575, and buried there 3 days later on 28 Nov., 1575.

Generation 13-#20; 14. Mr. / Captain FRANCIS(2) / FRAUNCIS KIRTON, Esquire. Born and baptized at Ansford 4 April, 1577. He married a Joan (surname unknown) with whom he had three daughters, Lettise, Frances and Elizabeth, all baptized at Ansford, 7 Mar.,1604/5; 16 Mar. 1605 / 6 & 3 May, 1607 respectively. Elizabeth soon died and was buried at Ansford in Aug.,1607, soon followed by her mother, Joan Kirton on 8 June, 1608.

On 8 Sept., 1608 Mr. Francis Kyrton is mentioned in a letter to Lord Hertford from Samuel Norton in Ireland, recommending that he should employ Mr. Francis Kirton, and again on 2 Aug., 1610, in a second letter from Captain Norton to Lord Hertford in which he again made the same recommendation (ref.: letters 220 & 251, Earl of Hertford's Lieutenancy Papers, 1603 - 1612) although for what task is unclear. Francis married secondly to Thamzin Gebbens / Gibbens / Gibbins / Gibbons at St. Mary Magdalen Church, Taunton on 1 July, 1611 (ref.: Somerset P.R., Vol. 1). Thamzin, a widow, (nee Harte) daughter of William Harte, merchant, of Taunton, co. Somerset) was already the mother of William Gibbon of Holcomb Rogus, co. Devon, whose 1619 will mentions "Francis Kirton, my father in law" (i. e. his step-father), and 3 daughters: Thomazin, Mary and Jane Gibbins, who are all named in the will of William Harte, proved at London 3 Feb., 1598/9.

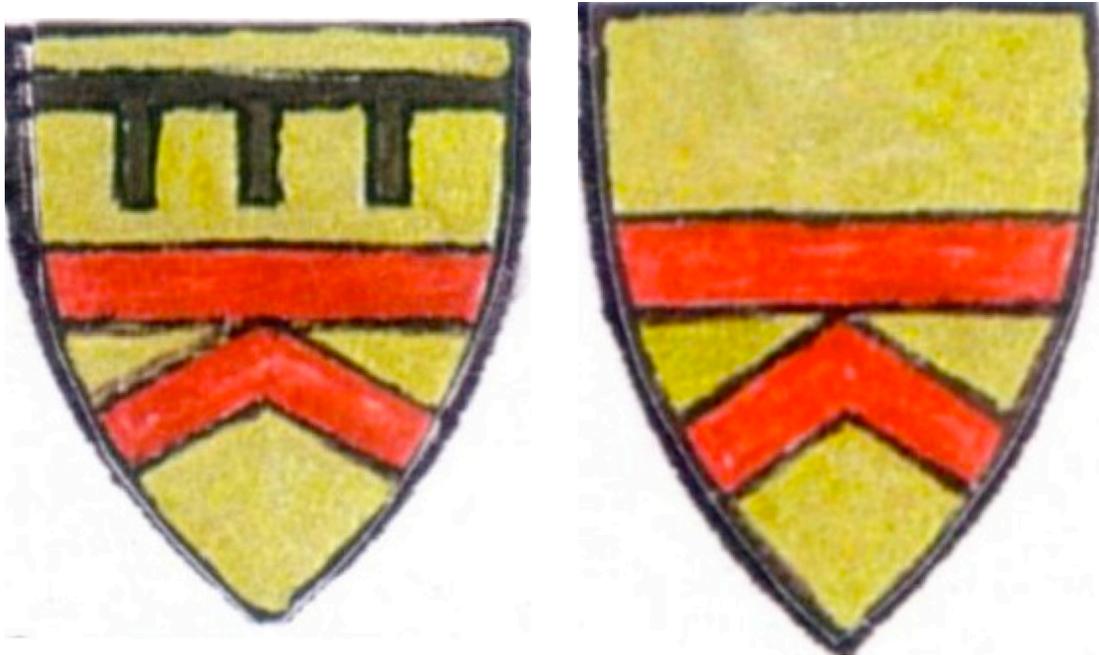
It seems that Francis had no children with his second wife, and all his daughters from his first marriage had evidently died before Sir James(7) wrote his will, which only mentions Francis' step-children.

In his elder brother, Sir James(7) Kirton, Kt.'s 1620 will (PCC Soames folio 98), Sir James wrote:- "To my brother Frauncis Kirton £50, desiring him to accept kindly thereof considering that he hath of a longe tyme had and many more years may have the whole estate of my mother on his hands. - To my sister Kirton wife of my said brother Franciss one ring of goulde with a death's head of the value of 50 s". In addition each of the two then surviving daughters of Francis' second marriage were each to receive £100 pounds sterling when each reached the age of 21.

In fact their mother died in the same year as Sir James, but what became of Mr. Francis is not known, in spite of extensive searching.

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The son of Richard(14) Kyrton / Kirton & his wife Elizabeth(1) (nee Rodney):-
Generation 13-#28; 01.



While his father Richard(14) is repeatedly identified in contemporary records as an "armiger", there seem to be no records naming Christopher(6) as such. However, if he was one, these would probably have been his coats-of-arms.

Generation 13-#28: 01. CHRISTOPHER(6) KYRTON / KIRTON, Gentleman, of Warminster, co. Wiltshire & of Cheddar, Frome and Pilton, co. Somerset. Born circa 1526. Probably an armiger, but no surviving record found. Christopher(6)'s grandfather is believed to have owned or rented a house in Cheddar, co. Somerset, as a result of which his son, Richard(14) Kyrton and his descendants lived on in Somerset for many years, and are probably still there.

In 1542 Christopher(6), now called "of Pilton", aged about 16, married Kateryn / Katherine Rogers, born circa 1526, daughter of George Rogers of Langport, co. Somerset (will dated 1524), and granddaughter of Thomas Rogers of Bristol, Sergeant at Law, and Mayor of Bristol. She was also a granddaughter of Dame Kateryn, Lady Huddersfield. A marriage settlement (Somerset Record Office Ref.

No. D\BAX/384, Acc. No. M/1806) is a deed between Christopher's father and Katherine's brother, Edward Rogers, recording the lands given as jointure to the marriage, which would, after Richard(14)'s death, consist of the Manor of Honybridge, co. Wilts., with certain exceptions, and an annual sum of 20 marks.

Kateryn / Katherine's brother, mentioned above, was Sir Edward Rogers, Knight, of Langport and Martock, who was Controller of the Household to Queen Elizabeth; he died in 1567, and his will, written in 1560, and proved in 1567, mentions:- ... to his "sister Katherine Kirton 3 kyne and one jugge of silver, being at Pilton, and that which I was wont to drink in there."

On 19 Jan., 1545 George(1) Rodney, armiger, (Richard(14)'s brother-in-law and Christopher(6)'s uncle), and Thomas Whyte were seized of Richard's and Christopher's Manors as Trustees for the said Richard(14) & his wife Elizabeth and their Heirs".

At the time of his father Richard(14)'s death in 1557 he still owned this 1/ 6 share of the Manor of Warminster, which then passed to Christopher(6) (ref.: VCH, Wilts., Vol. VIII, p. 99 "Warminster Hundred - Warminster", quoting Longleat MSS Parcel XXI Papers in *Thynne v Middlecott*).

His father's Inquest Post Mortem, held at Wells, co. Somerset, on 6 Sept., 5 & 6 Philip & Mary (1557) ". leaving Christopher(6), son & heir aged 30, and Elizabeth his (Richard's) wife surviving".

In the year 1565 Christopher(6) Kirton, now identified as being "of Cheddar, com Somerset", sold his 1/ 6th. share in the Manor of Warminster to Richard Middlecott, and seems to have moved with his wife back to Pilton, co. Somerset.

Christopher(6) and Kateryn had four children, Kateryn / Katherine, and two sons, Thomas(15a) Kyrton / Kirton; Henry(6) Kyrton / Kirton, and a daughter Else / Alice.

Christopher Kirton, Esq., of Cheddar, with several other individuals, made an Indenture dated 1 July, 13 Elizabeth (1571) to sell a messuage with a garden and an orchard located in Cheddar called "Knightcott" for £100 (ref.: Somerset Enrolled Deeds, Somerset Record Society, Vol. 51(1936), p. 95).

Also in that same year Christopher Kyrton, Esq., of Cheddar, sold 17 properties located in Cheddar, Stubbington & Axbridge, etc., by Deed (ref.: Somerset Record Office Ref. No. D\BAX/399, Acc. No. M/1806).

In the following year, 1572, Christopher GAVE AWAY, as gifts, ALL his evidently remaining messuages, lands, etc., located in Axbridge, Cheddar and Compton Bishop to 15 individuals to whom he had previously sold land (ref.: Somerset Record Office Ref. No. D\BAX/360, Acc. No. M/1806), no explanation being given for this evident generosity !

Kateryn / Katherine Kirton (nee Rogers) died, evidently at Bridport, co. Dorset, on the coast, but was returned and buried at Pilton on 10 July, 1575. Her own family seem to have had a long association with Bridport, her grandparents having had "a place" there for many years, as identified in their respective wills, and it seems likely that this place had been maintained in the family, at least until her death.

After his wife's death Christopher(6) seems to have returned in his old age to live at Cheddar, probably with his elder son, Thomas(15a) Kirton, who, with his wife, Joan, and family, were still living at Cheddar, and Christopher died and was buried

there on 24 July, probably in the year 1617, aged close to 90 (ref.: Parish Register). Here it should be noted that, on the very same day that Christopher was buried, the Cheddar Parish Register records that a William(20a) Kirton, the son of Thomas(15a) Kirton, was baptized at the same Cheddar Parish Church.

Generation 13-#28; 02. HENRY(3) KYRTON, of Cheddar, Pilton & Frome, co. Somerset. Baptized: Frome, co. Somerset, in 1538 (Parish Register, p. 123). Married at Frome on 25 Nov., 1559, aged 21 to DOROTHY BLACKBOROW (Parish Register, p. 124).

It appears that at about this time Henry's elder brother, Christopher(6), gave or sold the Manor of Frome Eggford, co. Somerset, which had been listed as belonging to their father, Richard(14) in his IPM, and which Christopher(6) had probably inherited from his father's estate, to his younger brother, Henry(3).

He may be the HENRICUS KIRTON, subsequently recorded as appointed in the year 1561 as the Rector of "Alsfordd" (which I suspect is probably Almsford / Almesford / Ansford, co. Somerset)(ref.:The Clergy Database) ?

One thing is certain, that in 1567 Henry(3) Kyrton evidently sold the Manor of Frome Eggford to a certain Henry Beecher / Becher (senior), perhaps neglecting at that time to also hand over the deeds of the said Manor.

Henry Beecher / Becher then died, and his "Inquisition Post Mortem was taken at the Guildhall, 18 April 13 Elizabeth [1571] before Rowland Hayward, Knight, Mayor and escheator, after the death of Henry Beecher / Becher, citizen and Alderman, by the oath of [21 different men listed] who say that Henry Beecher / Becher was seised .. of the...The Manor or Lordship of Frome Egford in Co Somerset....so seised, the said Henry, by indenture quintipartite dated 1 November 9 Elizabeth [1567] made between himself of the 1st part, William Fleywood of Kymble, in Co Bucks., Esq of the 2nd part, Robert Smithies of the Middle Temple in London, Gent, of the 3rd part, William Gibbes of the Middle Temple, gent of the 4th part, and Francis Waferier of the Inner Temple, Gent of the 5th part, agreed that he and his heirs and all other persons who at any time shall be seised of the Manor of Frome, Egforde,shall be thereof seised only to the use of Henry Becher for life & after his decease to the use of Henry Becher his son for life [then Fane, William, Bartholomew...] etc."

So it was accepted as belonging to Henry Beecher / Becher by 1567.

If Henry(3) Kyrton had been absent from the area between 1567 until 1571, may be at Almesford(?), perhaps this explains the following Chancery Suit in the year 1583: "Beecher v Kyrton" (ref. Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 102):-

"Henry Beecher as heir at Law of his father Henry Beecher claims of Henry Kyrton & others: namely: Peter Blackborowe, Henry Blackborowe, Mathew Blackborowe (all clearly Henry Kyrton's brothers-in-law from his first marriage) and John Allen. That by Malpractices they have got into their hands the Estates of the Manor of Frome Eggford, co. Somerset".

One suspects that the "malpractice" is probably the failure by Henry(3) Kirton to hand over the deeds to the Manor in a timely fashion.

The fact that Henry(3) Kyrton's wife Dorothy (nee Blackborow)'s relations are also co-accused in the case, certainly make it look as if Henry(3) Kyrton and his wife

Dorothy were then still married to each other.

The writer has been unable to find out the conclusion of this Chancery Suit, but it does seem very unlikely that Henry(2) Bleecher / Blecher would have lost the case.

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The sons probably of Simon / Symon(10) Kereton / Keyrton & his wife(no name):-

Generation 13-#29; 01. ANTHONY(2) KEARTON / KIRTON - yeoman & householder of Gunnerside, Swaledale, near Reeth, Richmondshire, North Riding of Yorkshire. Born after 1523, circa 1540. A convicted Roman Catholic recusant, together with his wife, AGNES, of what was then a crime, at the Quarter Sessions Court at Thirsk in January, 1595, when he was stated to be "Riche in Goods". Wrote his will 28 Nov., 1597 (ref.: WYAS RD AP1/53/86), & died before 30 Nov., 1598 when his inventory was taken after death. (The writer's 8th. great-grandfather). His wife Agnes whose maiden name was probably also Kerton (probably the second daughter of Simon(11) Kerton / Kearton, 4th. son of Christopher(1) Kereton / Keyrton so probably a 3rd. cousin, see below). Agnes was last reported alive in a list of recusants in July, 1616. This couple had 3 sons and one daughter.

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GENERATION 14:- (Colour line: Light Blue)

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The daughter of Robert(18) Kearton & his wife (name unknown):-

Generation 14-#02; 01. Alice Kyrton, in her father's will left his "silk doublet", one brass weight, and 6 sheep. She married Henry Ryder who later, with Alice, sued Alice's brother, Christopher(7), over a land claim.

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The daughters of Simon(11) Kerton & his wife Ciciley(sic):-

Generation 14-#03; 01. Margaret Kerton; born before 1548.

Generation 14-#03; 02 . Agnes Kerton; born before 1548. Probably the wife of Anthony(2) Kearton / Kirton (above), by which means they were able to to preserve the family's farm copyhold.

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The children of Francis(1) & his wife Maria / Mary (nee Clarke):-

Generation 14-#04; 01. HENRY(4) KIRTON - Only source is the Smith MSS, born probably at Farringdon, co. Hants., or at Hadleigh, co. Essex, but evidently died young, and s. p..

Generation 14-#04; 02. THOMAS(13) KIRTON - shown as: "Yeoman of Hadleigh", Essex. Born c. 1564. His will "D/NER" is in the Essex Archives, and was written at Ramsden Bellhouse, close to Hadleigh; died 1582/3. There is no doubt that he held the former Milborne lands. He should have been entitled to use the same arms as his father, but there is no surviving record of him doing so. He married Agnes Googe of Stratford, Parish of All Saints, West Ham.

There is a surviving will in the Essex Archives which is probably Agnes', but most unfortunately the date of the will has been torn off. 3 Kirton children.

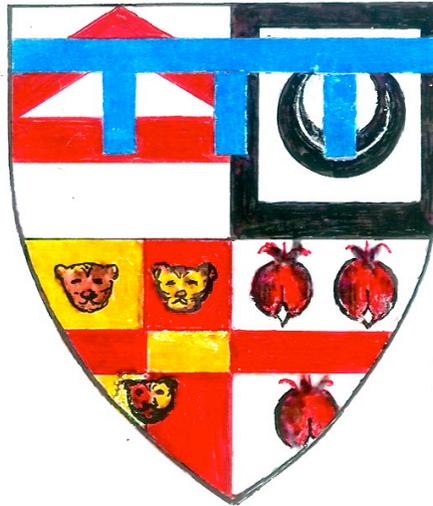
Generation 14-#04; 03. Jane Kirton - Married Augustine Raymonde of Essex.
(ref.: Misc. Essex Pedigrees, p. 589)

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The children of Thomas(11) Kirton and his wife, Mary (nee Sadler):-
 Generation 14-#06; 01.



From birth in 1562, until his death in 1566.

First son and heir.

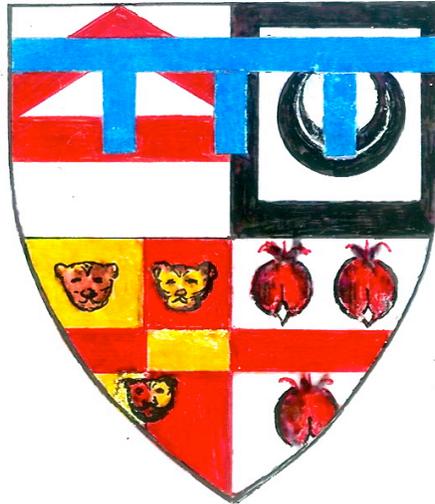
Generation 14-#06: 01 STEPHEN(4) / STEVYNE KYRTON / KIRTON. Baptized 9 April, 1562 at St. Andrew's Undershaft Church, London, identified as son of Thomas(11) Kyrton (IGI Batch No. C004962). Buried at St. Andrew's on 15 Aug., 1566 when he was aged just over four years (Ref.: IGI). (Many IGI entries muddle up his death with that of his grandfather, Stephen (2), which occurred in 1553).

Generation 14-#06; 02. Margaret(4) Kyrton / Kirton. Baptized 10 July, 1564 at St. Andrew's Undershaft Church, London (IGI). Married at Thorpe Mandeville in 1589, aged about 25, to Thomas Leeson of Norton, co. Leicestershire, and had a son, Thomas(2) Leeson.

Generation 14-#06; 03. Jane Kyrton / Kirton. Baptized 3 Aug., 1565 at St. Andrew's Undershaft Church, London (IGI). Married to William Moreton of Croydon, co. Surrey. Note that this William Moreton is the grandson of that William Moreton who had married Margaret(2) Kirton, the daughter of John(11) Kirton & his 2nd. wife, Anne (nee Ruskyn), so both were great-grandchildren of John(11).

Generation 14-#06; 04. Gressell Kyrton / Kirton. Baptized 23 Feb., 1566 at St. Andrew's Undershaft Church, London (IGI). She died in infancy.

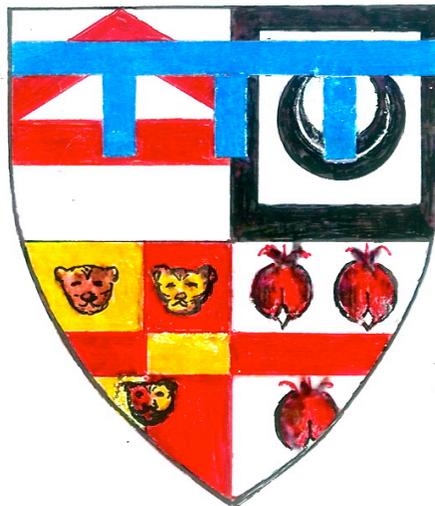
Generation 14-#06: 05.



From birth until his death

Generation 14-#06; 05. THOMAS(13a) KYRTON / KIRTON. Baptized 13 June, 1573, at St. Andrew's Undershaft Church, London. No further record. Died as an infant.

Generation 14-#06; 06.



From birth in 1576 until his death in April, 1598

Gen.14-#06; 06. WILLIAM(14) KIRTON, Gentleman & armiger. Bapt. 10 April, 1576, at Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire. Pleb. at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, matric. 4 Feb., 1591-2, aged 17; had begun his training as a lawyer at Clement's Inn in London, and had progressed to being "a Gentleman of the Inner Temple" by

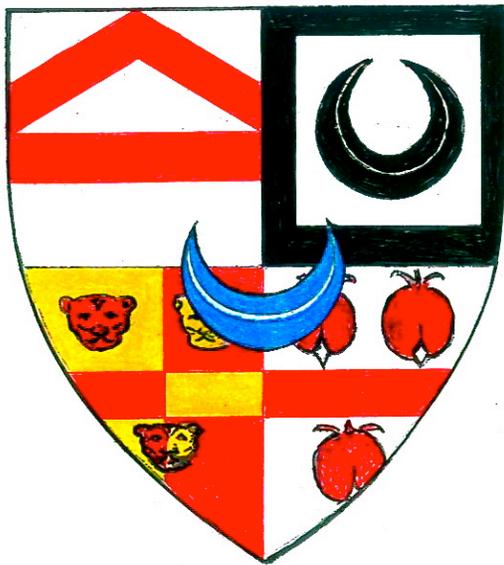
1594(ref.:- Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses", Vol. I, p. 859; & Foster's "Inns of Court registrations"). But he died s. p. in April, 1598, aged only about 22, before his father. As the eldest son, from birth he would have borne his father's shield, with the addition of a probable blue label of three points across the whole shield, as above.

See his will PRO: PROB 11/91, Image ref. 294 / 269, written on 19 April, 1598, probably as he lay dying. His younger, loving, brother Edward(4), then still living, was named as his executor. He left some very specific bequests:-

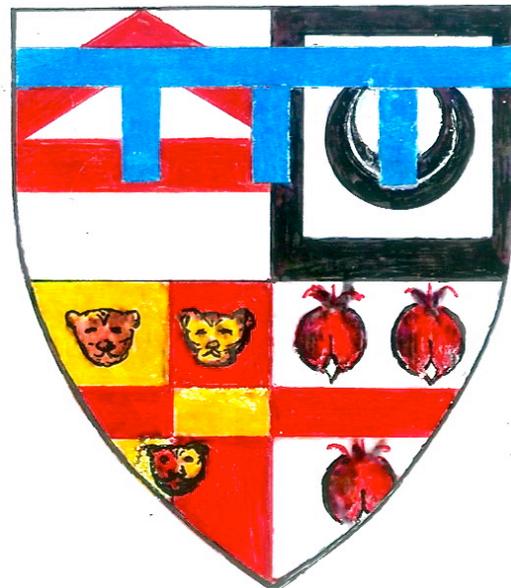
"Item - I give and bequeath to my dear friend Master John Burlaw of the Middle Temple, London, my silver rapier and dagger". "Item - to his friend Mr. Henrie Taudit of the Inner Temple aforesaid, gentleman, my black rapier only". "Item - to Mr. Walter Ticheborne my cousin, my black grograine Jerkin lared, and all the rest of my apparrell excepting one blewe coate I do give and bequeath to John (unreadable), my man (his servant), the which blewe coate, afore excepted, I do give and bequeath to Alexander Sharpe".

His will was proved on 26 April, 1598, just one week after he wrote it.

 Generation 14-#06; 07. EDWARD(4a) KIRTON



From birth in 1577, up until his brother, William(14)'s death in 1598.

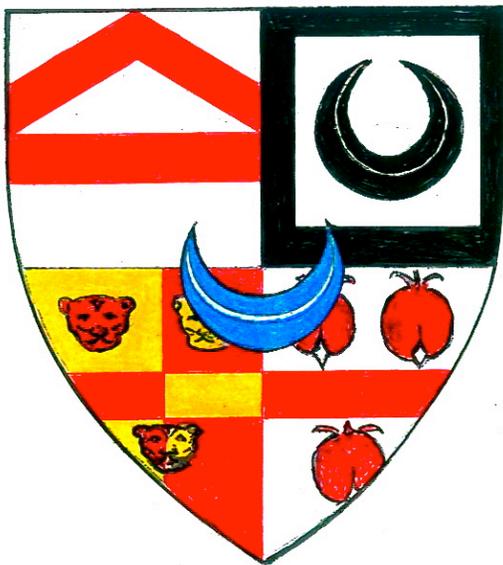


From April, 1598, until his own death, date unknown.

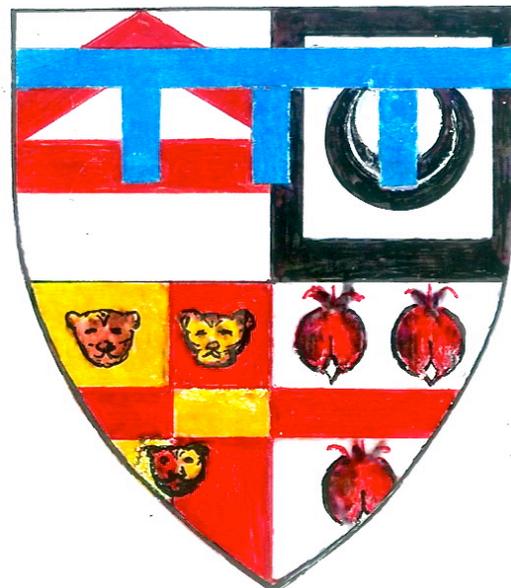
Generation 14-#06; 07. EDWARD(4a) KIRTON - Bapt. 11 Aug., 1577 at Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire, but died as a young man, s. p., sometime after his brother William(14), although the exact date has not been found.

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Generation 14-#06: 08. STEPHEN(5) KYRTON / KIRTON



From 1598 until Edward(4)'s death.



From Edward(4)'s death until 1601.



1601 -- 1607

Generation 14-#06; 08. STEPHEN(5) KYRTON / KIRTON, Esq., of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire. Born: 1580, eventually the only surviving son & heir. Married DOROTHY COPE, dau. of George Cope, Esq., 2nd. son of Sir John Cope, Kt., of Cannons Ashby, Northants.. Stephen(5) died 7 April, 1607, aged 27; buried at Thorpe Mandeville, 8 April, 1607. Dorothy buried at Thorpe Mandeville 11 Aug., 1646. 3 Kirton sons: Thomas(18), William(20) & Richard(16).

 Generation 14-#06; 09. Mary Kirton - Born: circa 1581, (since her son, Edward Raynsford, her only child, is estimated to have been born in 1609).
 Mary married Robert Raynsford, Esq. of Staverton. Mary died 15 Apr., 1629.

 Generation 14-#06; 10. Alice Kirton - Born: circa 1582. Married at Thorpe Mandeville in 1595 aged about 13 to John Fontayne.

 Generation 14-#06; 09. Ursula Kirton - Born c. 1585. Married at Thorpe Mandeville, 1593, aged about 8, to William Wright / Right. Note particularly that she had a daughter, URSULA WRIGHT of Bugbrooke, Northants., who eventually became the second wife of WILLIAM(13) KEYRTON, a probable journeyman carpenter, originally from Welbury, in Richmondshire in the North Riding of Yorkshire, eldest son of Christopher(5) Keyrton of Welbury, who had sold his property in Welbury and had moved south with his first wife, Elizabeth, who is probably the "Eliz. Kewerton (sic)" who later died and was buried in Wiltshire on 5 Feb., 1617 (Family Search Batch No. B00190-2, GS Film # 1279305, England Death & Burial, 1538-1991.).

WILLIAM(13) KEYRTON, Yeoman, now surely identified as being of Nether Heyford, Northants., married URSULA WRIGHT at Heyford on 27 Nov., 1623. So from URSULA (nee Kirton) of Thorpe Mandeville we now have proved the maternal descent to Stephen Douglas Kirton and Stephen Kirton of Western Ontario, Canada.

Gen.14-#06; 10. ROBERT KERTON / KIRTON. Bapt. 13 Nov., 1588 at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, London. Died, & buried, same church, 23 Nov., 1588.

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The children of John(27) Kearton / Kerretone & his wife [Jane]:-

Generation 14-#11; 01. JOHN(30) KEARTON - of Hipswell. Married to Anne (nee Corbie). No children. Wrote his will in 1597, and died of the plague by early 1598, predeceasing his wife. His will is now confirmed as being lost and unavailable.

Generation 14-#11; 02. ROBERT(19) KEARTON - of Hipswell. Married to Margaret (maiden name unknown), one daughter, also Margaret. Daughter had died before Robert, who had written his will in 1598, while his wife was still alive, but he then almost certainly died of the plague which occurred at this time, and his wife probably also died of the same cause soon afterwards.

Generation 14-#11; 03. Jane Kearton - Alive in 1598 from Anne's will.

Generation 14-#11; 04. Elizabeth Kearton - Alive in 1598 from Anne's will.

Generation 14-#11; 05. CHRISTOPHER(8) KEARTON - Gentleman. Born circa 1570, of Pickhill and Roxby. Married Jane Whipp of Roxby, at Roxby on 27 Apr., 1589. After the deaths of both of his elder brothers he took over both of their Hipswell farms, and probably their property in Richmond as well.

3 children: William(17); a dau. possibly Elizabeth; and a son, the future Reverend John(37) Kearton / Kirton.

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The child of Philip(1) Kirton and his wife (name not known):-

Generation 14-#15; 01. [WILLIAM(15)] KIRTON who evidently lived to adulthood and married and had a son, Philip(2), but I have so far found no further trace of where they may have lived, but it undoubtedly was in London.

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The children of James(6) / Jacob Kirton / Kyrton & wife Elizabeth(2) (nee Rodney):-

Generation 14-#16; 01. JOHN(33) KIRTON - Bapt. 12 Dec., 1602 at Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset; he certainly was still alive on 16 June, 1621, aged about 19, because he was admitted on that day to Gray's Inn to study law, identified as "John Kirton, of West Camell, co. Somerset, son and heir of James Kirton of the Middle Temple, Esq., deceased." (ref.: "The Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1889", Foster (1889), p. 163, Folio 783) I have so far found no subsequent record of him in Somerset, so he may have lived all his later life in London.
(Possibly the husband of Ann Smallwood, who a John Kirton married at All Hallows the Less, City of London, on 10 April, 1637 (Ref.: Parish Register).

Generation 14-#16; 02. JAMES(8) KIRTON - (b. c. 1604; alive in 1642) He is almost certainly the James Kirton, gent., from the 1642 Subsidy Tax Rolls of Compton (a tithing which was within the Parish of Pilton), Hundred of Whitstone, co. Somerset, where he paid £1 tax for the land he held there. (ref.: "Somerset Protestation Returns and Subsidy Rolls", A. J. Howard & T. L. Stoate, Bristol (1975), p. 281). But he did not sign the Protestation return of 1641 for Pilton Parish, in either of the tithings of East Compton or West Compton, so he was either not yet living in Pilton by 1641 (or, possibly, he was a practicing Roman Catholic recusant?) (It is to be noted that his maternal uncle, Sir Edward Rodney, Kt., is also noted in the Pilton Parish 1641 Protestation Return as having taken the oath in the Parliament in London (p. 148). There would seem to be a strong likelihood that James had returned to live in the same parish where his grandfather, followed by his uncle, had long maintained a residence; buried at Pilton 1668.

Generation 14-#16; 03. Frances Kirton - (b. c. 1605; died before 1661) James & Elizabeth's only daughter. She evidently never married, and died at Mark, in co. Somerset sometime before 1661, the administration of her estate being granted in that year to her brother, Seymour(1) Kirton (below) (ref.: Smith MSS, ibid, Vol. 28, p. 83).

Generation 14-#16; 04. SEYMOUR(1) / SEYMER Kirton / Kyrton - (b. c. 1607; d. 1661) based on the date of his matriculation at university of 12 Dec., 1628, aged 21, son of James Kirton of West Cannell (sic), Somerset, gent. Matriculated Magdalen Hall, Oxford University; Bachelor of Arts, 1 Feb., 1630-1; Master of Arts, 14 May,

1634. Became the Rector of Uplowman, co. Devon, in 1637. (ref.: "Alumni Oxonienses 1504-1714: The Members of the University of Oxford" by Joseph Foster, Vol. I, p. 859) He married pre 1641 Luce / Lucy Southcott (bapt. 6 Dec., 1618), daughter of Richard Southcott, Esq. of Calverly, co. Devon ("Visitation of Devon", Vol. 2, p. 698). Richard Southcott's will, (PCC 71 Cambell) mentions both his daughter Lucy Kirton, and his son in law "Seymour (sic) Kirton". Seymour and Lucy had several children, including two sons, Richard(17), and another son, also named Seymour(2).

Generation 14-#16; 05. MAURICE(1) KIRTON - baptized at Pilton, co. Somerset, no doubt from Elizabeth's father's home there, on 11 Sept., 1608. (ref.: Pilton Parish Register), who was no doubt named after Elizabeth's late 2nd. cousin, Maurice Rodney. It appears that Maurice Kirton did not survive beyond childhood, but no burial found.

Generation 14-#16; 06. THEODORE(1) KIRTON - (b.c. 1609; d. before 1684) As mentioned above we now have two bits of data about Theodore, that he was a brother of Posthumous, (ref.: "All the King's Armies", Stuart Reid, p. 81, fn. 19: "Firth Memoirs", p. 25 op. cit. p. 214: "Colonel Posthumous Kirton..... Evidently a professional soldier, both he and his brother Theodore...."), and that he was the uncle of Seymour(2) Kirton, who was also his next of kin, and thus a brother of Seymour(1) (ref.: Smith MSS, ibid, Vol. 23, p. 120), who is thus now positively established as indeed a son of James and Elizabeth (nee Rodney) Kirton, of London and Wells and West Camel, co. Somerset. So we first see Theodore in detail as a professional soldier, serving as a Captain of Foot in the army of 1640, just having returned from European service (Reid, ibid). Before 1644 he had become a Lt. Colonel of Foot serving in the Regiment of the Duke of York (Reid, ibid, p. 205, fn 23): Sir Bernard Astley's tertio: Duke of York's Regiment: Lt. Col. Theodore Kirton, and was one of the many signers of the letter sent on 9 August, 1644 to the Earl of Essex, entitled "Letter from the Principal Officers of the King's Armies", sent with King Charles's permission, which he signed: "Theo Kirton" (ref.: BHO, House of Lords Journal, Vol. 6, 14 Aug., 1644).

He fought at the Battle of Naseby on 14 June, 1645, and was made prisoner there (ibid. Reid), because his name appears on the lists of the prisoners taken. However he had evidently soon been released, or had perhaps been able to escape, because he was involved with Prince Rupert in the surrender of Bristol in September, 1645 (ref.: "Dictionary of Royalist Officers" by P.R.Newman (1981), p. 218, item 837). He had evidently survived both the War and the later Commonwealth, because his name appears on the "List of Indigent Officers", of 1663, which was prepared for King Charles II after the Restoration (PRO) in order to distribute the grant of £ 60,000 amongst the surviving loyal and indigent officers.

Subsequently, after 1663, he was evidently resident at Beere's Court, in co. Gloucestershire, but had evidently left England at some point before his death prior to 1684, when he must have been aged close to 75, "On the tenth day of May, 1684 a commission was granted by which the administration of his estate was granted to his nephew (by his brother), and next of kin, Seymour(2) Kirton", wherein he was

identified as a gentleman, and was stated to "have died in parts beyond the seas" (Ref.: Grants of Administration PROB 6/59, f. 50b (old folio no. 73b)).

Generation 14-#16; 07. POSTHUMOUS KIRTON (or, as he signed himself: "POSTHUMUS") - (b. 1611, kia 1644). As can be seen from his given name he was born probably sometime after January / early February, 1611, soon after his father's evidently sudden death. We hear nothing further from him for the next twenty odd years, until a record of his name was found in Bernau's Record of Town Depositions, which produced PRO Depositions C 24/569. This contains several depositions made in May, 1631 on behalf of a certain 'George(2) Rodney', who had married, as her second husband, Lady Ann Ros, widow of William Cecil, Lord Ros, who had died without issue in 1618. Lady Ann was the daughter of Sir Thomas Lake of Cannons, co. Middlesex. Having married George(2) Rodney, she made over her estate, which consisted of the Manors of Walthamstow, High Hall and Low Hall by three deeds to her husband before she died in early September, 1630, at the age of 30. It seems that after her death certain of her relatives made an attempt to challenge the legitimacy of these deeds. From his Deposition it is clear that Posthumus Kirton had been a member of George(2) Rodney and his wife's household for some time, at least during the period of their marriage, and so was an important witness as to what had occurred.

Three witnesses, including evidently two servants and an attendant, also gave testimony, while young Posthumus Kirton, of Westminster, gent., aged twenty one, stated that he knew Lady Ann Ros, and had heard her say several times that she was minded to settle all her property on George(2) Rodney. Furthermore that he had actually seen the signing of two of the three deeds by her, and had served as a witness to them, and had seen the deeds actually sealed by her. It then took a very long time for this writer to finally confirm that this George(2) Rodney, who married Ann, Lady Ros, was, in fact, the same George(2) Rodney who was the younger brother of Elizabeth(2) Rodney, and of their brother, Sir Edward Rodney, Kt. (ref.: Sir Egerton Brydges, *ibid*, p. 560; and Sir Edward Rodney's own account, as reported in "The Genealogist", *ibid*, Vol. XVII, p. 102-3). It is thus becomes clear that Posthumus Kirton had been resident for a considerable period of time in the household of his maternal uncle, George(2) Rodney, which the writer is now convinced, confirms him as being the last son of James(6) (the elder) Kirton and his wife, Elizabeth(2) (nee Rodney).

It must have been fairly soon after that Posthumus Kirton became a professional soldier, and we next find a record of him in 1640, when he is named as "Captain Postumus (sic) Kirton, serving under the Earl of Northumberland for the expedition (having recently returned from serving as part of the Anglo-Dutch Brigade fighting in the Low Countries, i. e. the Netherlands) - taken according to the Muster Roll after the Armies retreated from Newcastle into Yorkshire." (ref.: "Rushworth's Historical Collections", Vol.II, part II, p.1274). And this is also supported by Reid (*ibid*); as well as in: "The Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers" (ref.: Edward Peacock, F.S.A. (1874)) which in an Appendix shows:- "The Names of all the Collonels (sic), Lieutenant Collonels, Sergeant-Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Ensignes,

Preachers, Chirurgeons, Quarter Mafters, under his Excellency the EARL of NORTHUMBERLAND, Captain General for the Expedition, 1640. It then lists twenty one Regiments, of which "Regiment 2" shows: The Earl of Newport, Collonel; George Monke, Lieutenant Coll.: and Henry Warren, Sergeant Major. 7 Captains were listed, including Posthumus Kirton." (Also references: Rushworth (ibid)). By the spring of 1643 he had become a full colonel of one of the battalions of the Marquess of Newcastle's own Regiment of Foot, "The Whitecoats". (William Cavendish, (b. 1592, d. 1676), grandson of Sir William Cavendish of Chatsworth (d.1557) and his third wife, Bess of Hardwicke; son of Sir Charles Cavendish, (b. 1553, d. 1617) possessed of Bolsover Castle; William inherited Bolsover, & in 1620 was created Viscount Mansfield; & in 1628 was created Baron of Bolsover & Earl of Newcastle-on-Tyne; & in 1644, Marquess of Newcastle (ref.: BHO & Magna Britannia, Vol. 5 (1817) pages XLVIII-LXII) (It is very unlikely indeed that this is in anyway connected with the fact that Posthumus' father's first cousin Daniel(1) Kirton of Almesford, co. Somerset and of London, was married briefly to Dudley Brooke, one of the daughters of Catherine Cavendish, a half-sister of Sir Charles Cavendish). (N.B. - See also pages 225 and 226 herein).

In 1642 King Charles I gave Newcastle command of the four northern counties; Newcastle had a series of encounters with Lord Fairfax which culminated in the Battle of Adwalton Moor on 30 June, 1643 (ref.: "Cavaliers and Roundheads" by C. Hibbert, ISBN 0-586-09008-8, p. 122 and:-

<<http://www.theteacher99.btinternet.co.uk/ecivil/adwalton.htm>>

and:- "All the King's Armies" by Stuart Reid, p.78):- "Thus far the pikemen had played no part in the battle, save on the left where they had stopped Sir Thomas, but now the pikes of the Marquis of Newcastle's own regiment, led by Colonel Posthumous Kirton, surged forward on the right and an astonishing collapse took place" & "The Royalists had been on the verge of withdrawal when one of Newcastle's infantry commanders, Posthumous Kirton, "a wild and desperate man", who had long experience of continental warfare, brought his pikemen against the Roundhead musketeers and sent them scattering in all directions, while Newcastle's artillery devastated Fairfax's cavalry." and "Colonel Kirton attacked the enemy with his Royalist pikemen (Whitecoats) on the right and soon the Parliamentarian forces were beaten back in 'push of pike' and finally routed as they were also outflanked by the Royalist cavalry." Stuart Reid (ref.: "Officers and Regiments of the Royalist Army", Partizan Press) also supports these statements, and also identifies Posthumous Kirton as being a professional soldier who came from Somerset, and was credited with leading the decisive counter-attack.

Once again, on 2 July, 1644, Posthumus Kirton led his regiment of Whitecoats into the Battle of "Marston Moor, the biggest battle of the Civil Wars, and perhaps the biggest ever fought on English soil", the result of which was initially unclear, but turned into a terrible defeat for the Royalists. The late Brigadier Peter Young ("Marston Moor 1644, The Campaign and the Battle" (1997)) relates the fate of the Whitecoats: "Somerville says of Cromwell's men: "Neither met they with any great resistance, until they came to the Marquis of Newcastle his battalion[sic] of white coats, who first peppered them soundly with their shot, when they came to charge

stoutly bore them up with their pikes, that they could not enter to break them. Here the parliament horse of that wing received their greatest loss, and a stop for some time to their hoped for victory, ..., when all their ammunition was spent, having refused quarters, every man fell in the same order and rank wherein he had fought"" (p.122-124) "At least three of the colonels slain probably belonged to Whitecoat regiments. They were Posthumous Kirton, Sir William Lambton and Sir Charles Slingsby." (p. 125).

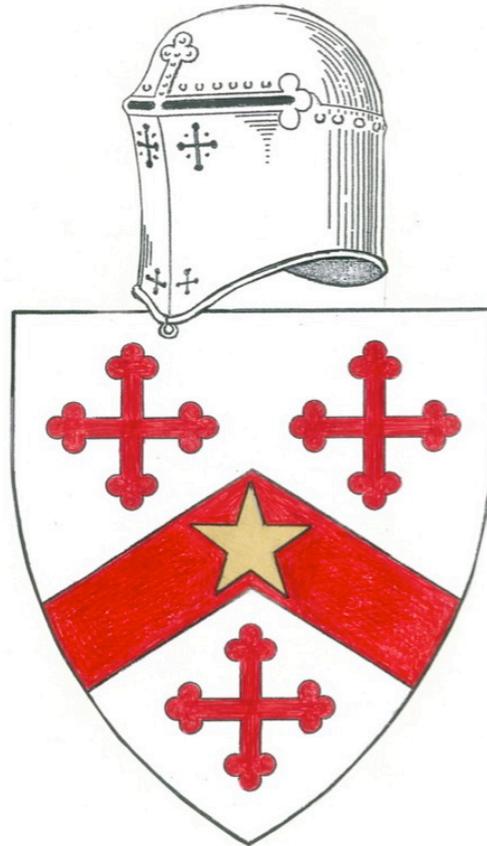
Also, from "The Royal Martyrs" - "Col. Posthumus Kirton.....slain at Marston Moor".

As far as we know he had never married.

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The children of Danyell / Daniel(1) Kirton & his 2nd. wife, Frances (maiden name ?)

Generation 14-#23; 01.



1594 -- January, 1654

As mentioned above, Edward(5) Kirton was examined by the College of Arms on 18 May, 1640, and certified (ref.: "Miscellaneous Grants 5.67", right margin).

Generation 14-#23; 01. EDWARD(5) KIRTON (the younger), Esq., armiger - Baptized at Ansford 15 May, 1583. Roman Catholic recusant. The writer has found no record of his education, but it is certain that as a young man he was sent to serve as a gentleman attendant in the household of Lady Arbella Stuart, a Roman Catholic cousin of King James I.

When William Seymour, the grandson of Sir Edward Seymour, 1st. Earl of Hartford, fell in love with Lady Arbella, and secretly married her in spite of a promise made to the King that he would not do so, Edward(5) Kirton was much involved in William and Arbella's attempted escape from Sir Thomas Perry's house in Lambeth to the Continent, to the extent that he was arrested and imprisoned. However in May,

1610 he petitioned King James for restoration to a position in the King's Household, which he had once evidently held, so it seems that by then he had been forgiven for his involvement with Arbella's attempted escape. Many years later, after Arbella's death in the Tower of London, and William Seymour's return to England and reconciliation with King James, William was restored to favour, and was made 2nd. Earl of Hertford (subsequently 1st. Marquis of Hertford, and 2nd. Duke of Somerset). At this time he employed Edward(5) Kirton as his steward.

In circa 1615 Edward married a Margaret (maiden name unrecorded)(except that we do know that she was from South Petherton, co. Somerset, so the couple may well have been married there).

Edward(5) and Margaret had two daughters, Arbella (sometimes written as Arabella), born in 1618, and "Ffrauncis" / Frances Kirton baptized at Castle Carye on 19 Jan., 1635. Arbella / Arabella Kirton is also mentioned by name in the 1618 will of her grandmother, by then Lady Frances Vernon, who left her £5.

Arbella later died, and was buried at Castle Carye on 19 Aug., 1640. (Recorded in the Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p.91, but her entry is now evidently missing from the original Castle Carye Baptismal Register, which I personally examined, but could not find that entry, and nor could another researcher who I hired in Taunton to do another search for me.).

In 1620 Sir James(7) Kirton, Knight, Edward's uncle, a younger brother of his father Daniel(1), who had died that year without direct heirs of his own, left Edward(5) Kirton as his prime heir, with properties in Castle Cary, Almesford and South Cary. In the following year, 1621 Edward(5) first became a Member of Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyme, a seat once again under the interest of Lord Hertford.

In 1623, subsequently to the "Visitation of Somerset, 1623", reference p. 144, under "Stone & Catsagh(sic Catsash) Hundred" - "ALMESFORD", is to be found:-

"EDWARD KIRTON, ar.(armiger) - Disclaimed"

This seems rather strange when he had so recently received his uncle's properties.

In 1624-5 he became the MP for Ludgershall; followed by Marlborough, 1625-6; and Great Bedwyn, 1628-9, all in co. Wiltshire.

Edward(5) was elected as MP for Melbourne Port in 1640, and in that same year was once again confirmed as an armiger, as is shown in the College of Arms "Miscellaneous Grants 5.67", which contains a note in the right margin, once again beside Clarenceux Cooke, King of Arms' original 1580 entry, where it is written:-

"penes (Latin = 'in the possession of') Edwardum Kirton de Almesford -
examined 18 May 1640 ut supra (Latin = 'as before')".

The writer takes this 1640 entry to mean that Edward(5) Kirton was thus once again being acknowledged as an armiger, with the right to bear the same coat-of-arms as had his grandfather, Edward(3), with the gold mullet. Evidently Cooke, as Clarenceux, King of Arms, once again clearly had the last word.

In 1641-2 he paid his Castle Cary Tax assessment due per the Tax Rolls, whilst he was in London.

In Aug., 1642 he is stated to have been "disabled", because he had been the King's Commissioner of Array, and in that month, along with Lord Seymour, he was accused of High Treason by the Parliament, evidently for the same reason.

At any rate in the following year he retired to Oxford, and sat in the Parliament there, and while he was staying in Oxford, he seems to have taken the opportunity to return to school, and is thus believed to be the Edward Kirton who acquired a Master of Arts degree from Oxford University that year.

Because of his support of the King, in Greene's "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding", p. 1286, some or all of his estates were sequestered by the Committee, so that by 16 May, 1646 he was forced to try to compound with the Committee for his delinquency, stating that being an MP he had been drawn to desert the House of Commons by his attendance on the Prince of Wales (the future King Charles II). That he has taken the Negative Oath (i.e. he had finally abandoned being a Roman Catholic recusant, and had sworn the Protestant oath), and begs a warrant to remain in London. By the 23 Dec., 1646 he and his wife Margaret, (who was originally from South Petherton, Shepton Beauchamp) had been fined one third of the value of their estate, a total of £504, with the alternative that if they would settle an annuity of £20 per annum on the Castle Cary minister, the fine could be reduced to £354, and if he paid £102 in addition, the sequestration would be discharged. Evidently having agreed to all these conditions, he was pardoned by the House of Commons on 14 Mar., 1648, and by the House of Lords on 14 Apr., 1648 ("House of Commons Journal", Vol. 5, 1646-1648" (1802), pp. 495-8:- "An Ordinance for granting a Pardon unto Edward Kirton of Castle Carey in the County of Somerset, Esquire, for his Delinquency, and for taking off the Sequestration of his Estate, was this Day read; and, upon the Question, passed; and ordered to be sent to the Lords for their Concurrence.")

However, by 3 Oct., 1648 he had evidently failed some of the above payment conditions, like so many others who had appeared before this committee, and was to be "proceeded against for not suing out his pardon." These proceedings dragged on until 3 Aug., 1649 when Edward(5) petitioned the Committee for "Relief on the Articles of war that, being comprised within Exeter Articles, he is being unjustly prosecuted by Benjamin Avery and Thomas Littman on actions for false imprisonment, supposed to (have) been inflicted by him when he had been Commissioner of Array (several years earlier). (So that he therefore) Begs discharge thereof." A record survives that he held the Manor of Castle Cary on lease directly from the Marquis of Hertford, but also possessed other properties in the area in his own name.

See also:- <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/kirton-edward-1585-1654> which gives much additional information about Edward(5)'s activities, although, strangely, it does not include the following piece of his history.

The story of Edward(5) riding out from Castle Cary deliberately to search for the young King Charles II on the afternoon of the 16th. of September, 1651, shortly after the Battle of Worcester, in the hope of finding the king, who was riding in disguise with two companions, came from King Charles' own account, dictated after the Restoration, and widely circulated in many reference books.

Edward had seen Lord Wilmot, who he knew well, riding through Castle Cary that

morning. Wilmot would not give up his usual cavalier clothing, nor wear any disguise, so the king had sent him on ahead. Edward was now aged about 68, so he was not a young man; he rode out, back-tracking, to try to meet the king and his companions, and, having done so, brought them safely to hiding in the house he then occupied in Castle Cary, to hide them for the night.

"....., on the 16th. of September at an early hour, and reached Castle Cary the same night; here they slept at the house of one Mr. Kirton. Next morning (the 17th.) they started for Trent, where they arrived in the evening, and where Charles, with his friend Lord Wilmot, remained in hiding for many days." (Notes & Queries for Somerset & Dorset, (1895), p. 7).

Edward(5) Kirton (the younger or junior) died in January, 1653-4, and was buried at Easton, co. Wilts., on 30 January, from the account in the register there, identified as "an Officer of the Lord Marquesse of Hertford", evidently at Lord William Seymour's specific request. He was aged about 70. If he had still been alive by the time of the Restoration, about six years later, he would no doubt have received some major recognition for his assistance to King Charles II, as did many others, including Lord William Seymour.

After Edward's death his widow, Margaret Kirton of Castle Cary is identified as the Patron of the South Petherton Church, her original parish church (ref.: VCH History of the County of Somerset, Vol. IV, p. 218, South Petherton Hundred, Shepton Beauchamp).

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 Generation 14-#24; 02. Frances / Ffrauncis (sic) Kirton - daughter, born 1589.

Married Anthony Buggs of Harlow, co. Essex, when she was only aged 17, so that she had to have the permission of her mother, also Frances, who was by then remarried to Sir Robert Vernon, Knight, in 1610 the Cofferer of the Household to King James I, and was then residing at Mitcham, co. Surrey.

"Sept., 3, 1606 Anthony Bugge(sic Buggs), esq., of Harlow, Essex, Bachr., aged 28, & Frances Kyrton of Hampton, Middlesex".

(Frances was then evidently staying with her mother at the king's Court at Hampton Court Palace), maiden, 17, dau. of Daniel Kyrton of Castle Cary, Somerset, esq, who died about a dozen years ago; consent of her mother the Lady Varnam (sic), wife of Sir Robert Varnam (sic) of the Court, consent also of the father of the said Anthony Buggs; at Tuddington,

Middlesex." (ref.: "Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries", Vol. III (1893), pages 48-9, item 56; see also:- "Allegations for Marriage licences issued by the Bishop of London 1520-1610", Vol. 1, page 300:- Anthony Buggs ...).

Lady Frances Vernon (formerly Mrs. Daniel(1) Kirton) died at Mitcham and was buried there on 20 Sept., 1617. In her will (proved 1624) she left a bequest of £5 to "Arabella Kirton", her eldest granddaughter, who had only just been born (ref.: The will of Lady Frances Vernon, "Somersetshire Wills", Brown, 1st. Series).

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 Children of John(29) Kirton & his wife Alice (maiden name unknown):-

Generation 14-#25; 01. JOHN(34) KIRTON, A twin, both twins being baptized together at West Cranmore, co. Somerset on 6 Feb., 1582/3. He is almost certainly the same man as is recorded as marrying JANE TENDELL on 23 July. 1615 at St Giles Cripplegate, London, when he was aged about 33. He is subsequently reported in the West Cranmore Protestation Return of 1642.

No record of children, or of his burial.

 Generation 14-#25; 02. RICHARD(15) KIRTON - Mr., Esquire, a twin, both twins baptized together at West Cranmore, co. Somerset on 6 Feb., 1582/3. Richard (15) married firstly Susanna (maiden name not known, possibly from co. Devon.) with whom he had firstly a son, Seymour(3) / Semer, prob. born in co. Devon. (Wells, co. Somerset P.R. & B.T., baptized at Wells 11 Sept., 1606) & 2 daughters & one more son. Susanna died in childbirth and was buried at West Cranmore on 22 Oct., 1620 after giving birth to her last daughter, Joan. Richard(4) married secondly Elinor Tynny, at West Cranmore on 28 May, 1621, with whom he had 3 more daughters and 3 more sons. He must have been accepted as a good protestant because in 1625 he was serving as the Church Warden at West Cranmore, which is strange because Richard(15) was still living at West Cranmore in 1642 when he swore the Protestant oath there. However there are no subsequent Kirton records at West Cranmore and the family must have moved away, possibly to Bristol (?).

 Generation 14-#25; 03. Agnes Kirton - Baptized at West Cranmore 20 Dec., 1584.

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 The children of Mr. William(11) Kirton, Gentleman, & his wife, Ann (nee Brown) of the Manor House, Ansford, co. Somerset:-

Generation 14-#28; 01. EDWARD(7) KIRTON - Baptized at Ansford 19 Jan., 1601/2. In 1620 named in his uncle, Sir James(7) Kirton's will.

In 1641 paid taxes in Castle Carey, but then vanishes; no burial record found.

 Gen. 14-#28; 02. DANIEL(2) KIRTON - Baptized at Ansford 14 Feb., 1602/3. In 1620 named in his uncle Sir James(7)'s will. No further record found.

 Gen. 14-#28; 03. ROBERT(20) KIRTON - Baptized at Castle Carye 15 April, 1604. In 1620 named in his uncle, Sir James(7)'s will. No further record found.

 Generation 14-#28; 04. Agathe Kirton - Baptized at Castle Carye 3 Aug., 1607. In 1620 she was named in her uncle Sir James(7)'s will.

Married at Wells in 1627, aged about 20.

Generation 14-#28; 05. Captain JAMES(9) KIRTON - baptized at Castle Cary, 18 Sept., 1608. Although Ansford Manor had been left to his cousin, James(9) evidently lived there. He married a Joan / Johane (nee ?), both being Roman Catholic recusants; however by 1639 they were estranged, and James seems to have moved to Pilton, although Joan continued to live at Ansford Manor. By the summer of 1644 James(9) was serving in the royalist Regiment of Foot of Colonel Edward Bisse, all of whose officers, and a number of its regular soldiers, were captured by superior Parliamentary forces at Farrington Gurney, co. Somerset in August, 1644.

During 1645 his small estate was seized by the Committee for Compounding, but was not initially sequestered, which did not occur until 1651. Subsequently both he and his estranged wife petitioned the Committee in 1653 for the discharge of the sequestration, based on the Parliament's Act of Oblivion, and it then appears to have been returned to James and to Joan / Johane.

He lived until after the Restoration, and died & was buried at Ansford on 6 Nov., 1668, aged about 60. They evidently had no children. Joan / Johane evidently out-lived her husband, and seems from the following record to have retained possession of her estranged husband's estate until Joan / Johane's death at some point prior to Dec., 1671, whereupon the estate passed back to the then Lord of the Manor, the 3rd. Duke of Somerset (see yellow hi-light below):- (ref.:- 23 Charles II (i. e. 1648/9 + 23= 1672/3), "Oct. 6 of the Court Baron of the most illustrious Lord William, (3rd.) Duke of Somerset (b. c. 1652/4; d. 12 Dec., 1671), Lord of the Manor of Castle Cary, held there on the foregoing date, admitting Thomas Cary, junior, gent., tenant of 1 Messuage, 1 virgate & half furlong of land with the appurtenances containing 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, meadow & pasture as follows:- in a Curtilage; garden & orchard, half acre; in a Close of pasture behind the said tenement, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; in a Close of meadow at Lake, 1 acre; in a Close of pasture called Laverans, 6 acres; in a Close of pasture called Lake, 5 acres, in a Close at Long acre, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; in three Closes of pasture lying together at Knapp, 12 acres; in a Close of pasture called Packham, 2 acres; in a Common meadow called Brymsham, 8 acres of meadow; & 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable as follows:- in East field under le Shaves, 5 acres, 3 roods, under Broome hill, 5 acres; in a field called Bowood, 4 acres, 3 roods; under Abridge Downe, 1 acre, in West field, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; in a field called Byworthy, 7 acres; under le parke next Buckingham, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres with common pasture according to the extent of the same - all late in the tenure of Johane Kyrton, widow, late wife of James Kyrton, Esq., deceased, and by the death of the said Johane come into the hand of the Lord of the Manor.

To be held on the lives of the said Thomas Cary and John Cary his son the longest of them successively, at the will of the Lord according to the custom of the manor at 30/- pa Heriot, the best animal or ox. The tenant to plant annually on some parcel of the premises 3 trees at lease of oak, elm, ash or fruit, to render all other services, and not to retain in his service any person without licence of the Lord but they shall always be ready to serve the King, his heirs and successors under the conduct and retention of the said Duke his heirs and assigns. Fine £750. By the Commissioners of the said Lord assigned by virtue of his Commission dated [1667] 19 Charles II, Aug 2, Gyles Clotterbrooke, Edward Ryder. Enrolled by Thomas Gape, Steward. Endorsement. 1689, Apr 4. Copy Court Roll of the Court Baron of William Ettrick Esq., and William Player Esq., Lords of the Manor of Castle Cary, by Thomas Oldfeild, gentleman, Steward being Deed of Enfranchisement, Thomas Cary, by consent of the Lords to Nicholas Collins, gentleman, of 1 Close of pasture called Lake (5 acres), parcel of the above granted lands, in exchange for 1 Close of common pasture called Combe Close (4 acres), at the lower part of a certain Common called Combe Comon; 3 roods of arable land in the upper ferling of a field called Bowood Field between 2 acres of arable land in the tenure of a certain Grace Ruddock, widow, on the west; and for 1 other rood of arable land in the lower ferling of the field aforesaid between 1 acre of arable land of the said Thomas Cary on the west and 1 other acre of arable land in the tenure of Ralph Dowill on the east.)

 Generation 14-#28; 06. THOMAS(14) KIRTON - evidently of Castle Carye, although there is no record of his baptism at Castle Carye, like all of his siblings, so he may have been baptized elsewhere. However, he is mentioned by name in the 1620 will of Sir James(7) Kirton, so was certainly alive then. No other certain record.
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Children of Josias(1) Kirton / Kyrton / Kerton & his wife (name not known):-

Generation 14-#34; 01. Elizabeth Kirton / Kerton - Baptized 7 Feb., 1602/3 at St. Gregory's Church, by St . Paul's, London.
 Identified in Sir John(7)'s 1620 will as "Lattice".
 As mentioned above, in about 1613, when she was aged 9, she was married to a William Lane, son of Sir William Lane, Knight, said to be

of Glenne / Glendor, co. Northants., at which time her father Josias(1) gave to the Lanes a sum of £1,500, in consideration of the marriage and for Elizabeth's better advancement. After her father Josias (1) died in prison in 1619, the Lanes sued for divorce, stating in the Court of Delegates (Court of Arches ?) that the marriage was not lawful; so the marriage was adjudged null & void & the Lanes agreed to return to Elizabeth the reduced sum of £1,000 for her future preferment in marriage.

At this time her close kinsman, Edward(5) Kyrton of Ansford, co. Somerset, undertook to manage her affairs & to receive the £1,000. However, on 12 Feb., 1622/3 Elizabeth Kyrton of London brought a Bill of Complaint before the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the effect that she had received no payment from the Lanes, or from her kinsman, & prayed the Court to order that they satisfy her. Edward(5) Kyrton, on 5 May, 1623 answered to the court that he had seen the Deed made between Josias(1) Kyrton & the Lanes, before Josias' death in prison, leaving 8 small children, 5 sons & 3 daughters, altogether destitute, so that Edward(5) asked his uncle, Sir James(7) Kirton, since deceased, to help Elizabeth and her siblings, which Sir James did until his death. Then, to gain time, on Edward's advice, the suit was moved to the Court of Delegates & negotiations were opened with the Lanes, with the result that Lane on the 19 Feb., 1622/3 bound himself to pay the £1,000 on the 1 Nov., provided Judgement of Divorce was given before Michaelmas Day, which was duly done, but Lane asked for an extension of time to pay the money, offering instead to pay interest at 10% per annum until he could pay the whole amount. This the Kyrtons accepted. However Edward stated that he thought that Elizabeth was extravagant, & that while he does not expect to derive any benefit or profit from managing her affairs, he did have a claim for about £300 costs & expenses from her lawsuit & if the Court does not order her to repay him, he trusts it will at least cause her to maintain her brothers. By Michaelmas, 1623 the Court orders that William Lane shall pay to Elizabeth Kyrton £100 per annum until she be 21, and then to pay her the £1,000, & trusting that Edward(5) would assist her to the utmost of his power.

By 12 Feb., 1625, Elizabeth is now aged 21, & Lane has still not paid the £1,000; she prays that he may be ordered to do so, she being in absolute want. Lane begs for further extension & is allowed a further extension, but is ordered to pay £100 of interest then due.

On 9 July, 1625 Lane attempts to put off paying, stating that Elizabeth is not yet 21, but one Thomas Kirton (her brother, Thomas(15)?), provided an affidavit that she was 21 in Feb., 1624.

The Court then threatened Lane with committal to the Fleet Prison. Now the case took a strange turn, by an Enquiry on 10 Jan., 1625

held at the Old Bailey a certain Elizabeth Kyrton was declared to be a "Lunatic by the Visitation of God" (No doubt driven into the depths of desperation by the antics of the despicable William Lane).

Subsequently on 8 March, 1625 at the Guild Hall, City of London, it was established that Elizabeth held no lands or tenements, but that "one William Lane of Horton & Glendon in the co. of Northants., Esq.", declared that by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery dated 4 Nov., 1624 he was, and still is indebted to the said Lunatic in the sum of £1,000 - Her brother Thomas(15) is her Heir & 22 years of age & upwards (of Age in Feb., 1624) (Ref.: Vernona Smith MSS, Vol. 36, pgs. 86 - 90). There her account unfortunately ends. Presumably at that point her brother Thomas(15) was finally able to obtain his sister's money, and hopefully took care of his sister.

Generation 14-#34; 02. FRANCIS(3) KIRTON - Born and baptized at Saint Margaret's, Westminster, London, on 18 Dec., 1604, son of Josias(1). Named in Sir James(7)'s will, in order, in 1618.

Generation 14-#34; 03. Dorothy Kirton - Born circa 1605 - Named in Sir James(2)'s 1620 will, written in 1618, in order.

Generation 14-#34; 04. JOSIAS(2) KIRTON / KYRTON - Born & baptized at circa 1606 - Named in Sir James(7)'s 1618 will.

Generation 14-#34; 05. Penelope Kirton - Born circa 1607 - Named in Sir James(2)'s 1620 will, written in 1618, in order.

Gen. 14-#34; 06. WILLIAM(16) KIRTON / KYRTON - Born circa 1612. Named in Sir James(2)'s will in 1618. Married Dorothy Gibbons at Castle Carye, who died 1654. 3 children: Robert born 1604, Agathe born 1607, James born 1608, Castle Carye.

Generation 14-#34: 07. Unknown given name KIRTON, male. Born circa 1617. Not named in Sir James(7)'s will written in 1618, like all his siblings, so Sir James' was probably not yet aware of his existence.

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The children of Mr. Francis(2) Kirton & his first wife, Joan (maiden name unknown):-

Generation 14-#42; 01. Lettise Kirton - Baptized at Ansford 7 March, 1604/5. Identified in Sir James(7)'s 1620 will as "Lattice". Subsequently married John Tampson at Taunton, St. Mary in 1622 (ref.: Boyd's).

Generation 14-#42; 02. Frances Kirton - Baptized at Ansford 16 Mar., 1605/6, Identified by name in Sir James(7)'s 1620 will. No further record found.

 Generation 14-#42; 03. Elizabeth Kirton - Baptized at Ansford on 3 May, 1607. Died & buried at Ansford, August, 1607 (Parish Register)
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The children of Christopher(6) & his wife Kateryn / Katherine (nee Rogers):-

Generation 14-#45; 01. KATHERINE KIRTON, born 1558 Holcombe Rogus, co. Devon. She must be the Katheryne Kirton who was married to EDWARD LAWRENCE at Topsham, co. Devon, on 2 July, 1601(IGI).

 Generation 14-#45; 02. THOMAS(15a) KIRTON, of Pilton and Cheddar, co. Somerset. Born circa 1560. It is probable that after the burial of his mother, Kateryn Kirton (nee Rogers) at Pilton in 1575, that his father, Christopher(6) Kirton returned to live at the family's long time place of residence, Cheddar, where Christopher finally died and was buried in 1617 (P. R.), so that Thomas(15a), as the eldest son, would have inherited his father's holdings there at Cheddar. By 1617 he was married to a much younger, and probable second wife: JOAN (maiden name unknown), with whom he had 3 children:- William(22a), Joan & Mary, and this is where all his children were born and baptized (Parish Register).

 Generation 14-#45 ; 03. HENRY(5) KIRTON, of Pilton & Cheddar, co. Somerset. Born c. 1563. Married PHILLIPA WOTTEN of Topsham, co. Devon, at Topsham, 14 Nov., 1603 and subsequently resided at Topsham. Four sons:- Henry(6), Roger(4), Edward(8) and Trestrem / Tristan, & 2 daughters, Abrahama & Elizabeth.

 Generation 14-#45; 04. ALSE / ALICE KIRTON, born likely at Bridport, co. Dorset, circa 1568, married ROBERT COXWORTHIE at Topsham on 26 Jan., 1606 (Parish Register / IGI / Boyd's). Since her eldest sister married at Topsham, and her elder brother was then also living at Topsham, this tends to confirm that all four were indeed siblings.
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The sons of Christopher(3) Kereton of Satron, NRY, & his wife (name unknown):-

 Generation 14-#49; 01. **CHRISTOPHER(7) KERETON / KIERTON** of Satron. Born circa 1577, with a wife **PHILLIS**, recorded as the Roman Catholic recusant wife of Christopher Kierton of Setron(sic) (ref.: Quarter Session Records, Vol. III, Part 1, p. 66) in April, 1611. He held a rental from Healaugh Manor in 1633. Probably the Christopher who was the defendant in the Chancery suit brought by Henry Ryder in 1597 (Page 23). He and **PHILLIS** had a son, John(36) Kereton, born about 1612.

Generation 14-#49; 02. **RALPH(11) KERETON** of Satron, 2nd son of Christopher(3)
- All we know about him is that he had a Satteron(sic) rental in
1633.

Generation 14-#49; 03) **JOHN(32A) KEARTON / KIRTON** - after much study I am certain that he is a third son of Christopher(3) of Satron - in the first place we know for certain that he was born in the year 1575 (reported as aged 64 in the year 1639 (ref.: Borthwick Cause Papers #CP.H.2252) and is indeed that **JOHN KIRTON**, Gentleman, of Burton Constable, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, an alleged Popish recusant, who, from as early as 1620 per: Covenant Deed #DDCC/133/12 naming him and witnessed by him, signed "Jo. or John Kirton", was evidently employed by Sir Henry Constable, Knight, of Burton Constable, who, by 1614 had been made 1st. Viscount Dunbar in the Scottish Peerage. He was probably Sir Henry's Steward, or possibly his Land Agent. This is further supported by the 1635 Inventory (Appendix 6) of his nephew and namesake, JOHN(36) KIRTON of Satron (in Generation 15), which records an outstanding debt owed to "John Kirton of Burton Constable" of 10 English pounds, which tends to confirm that John(32A) was indeed John(36)'s uncle, and probably also his godfather.

Sir Henry was a Roman Catholic & an ardent royalist & in the period leading up to the Civil War was evidently busy dividing up his land holdings into tenancies, probably in order to raise significant funds for what he anticipated was about to happen. John(32A) continued to sign innumerable deeds & other documents on behalf of Sir Henry up until March, 1641. However during the Civil War Sir Henry died of wounds following the Siege of Scarborough in 1645, plus his estates had soon been sequestered by the Parliamentary Committee for Compounding, leaving John(32A) unemployed. For an example of Sir Henry's debts & John(32A)'s own involvement with them see (ref.: Calendar of Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, &c, 1643-1660; Cases, 1647 - June 1650, p. 2147) (as shown on the next page).

The writer believes that it is then that "**JOHN(32A) KIRTON**", who would have needed a job following Sir Henry Constable's death, returned to Swaledale in about 1645, & is the "**JOHN KIRTON**" who then RENTED the Oxnop Hall property at Low Oxnop from Ralph / Raife(12) Kearton and his wife, Margaret(2) Kearton (nee Milner) until **JOHN(32A)**'s death in 1661, aged about 86 (See below for further details)

5 July 1650. Wm. SEYMOUR, merchant of London, petitions that 11 his mother, Lady Jane Seymour, being possessed of a personal estate to a good value, in Oct. 1632 made her will, appointing Sir Wm. Pitt, Edward Pitt, his son, and Richard King, executors, they proved the will, and Edward Pitt and King managed the estate, taking bonds in their own name for it, amongst which one of 19 May 1640, wherein Henry, Viscount Dunbar, John Constable his son, and John Kirton, stood bound in 400l. to Edw. Pitt and Rich. King, for payment of 208l., which belongs to petitioner. Viscount Dunbar's estate being under sequestration, Seymour begs leave to prove his petition.

23 Jan. 1651. Order that Seymour's name be added to the list of 1 creditors.

Also, as described in Vernona Smith's MS, Vol. 36, page 142, at the Society of Genealogists' Library, London. At the top of this page she shows an entry thus:-

From the Registers of Muker, co. York

JOHN(32A) KEARTON ===== First wife, name unknown, d. c. 1645,
 renter of Oxnop Hall lands |
 b. 1575, died. before her. |
 (i. e. 1661) |
 | | ===== **ELIZABETH** (2nd wife)
 | | Married circa 1646-8
	bur. July 2nd 1663

i				
EDWARD(12)	MARGARET	AGNES	JENNY (FANNY?)	JANNI
d. 1641	bur. Muker 1635	bap. Muker c.1647	bap. Muker 1648	bap. 1650

There is more to mention about the children of John(32A) and his probable two wives:- 1) unknown and 2) Elizabeth in the next GENERATION 15.

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 Children of Anthony(2) Kearton / Kyrton & his wife Agnes of Gunnerside, near Reeth,
 North Riding of Yorkshire:-

Generation 14-#51; 01. **JAMES(10) KEARTON** - It is clear from Anthony(2)'s will that it is certain that his first-born son was the one so-named in his will, as the grandson of James(1), who was then of 'Norish' (sic Norwich, co. Norfolk), where he was probably involved in the wool trade in what was then England's second largest city after London, but had evidently displeased his father in some way, who left him just 40 shillings in his will, so while he was evidently still alive in 1597, he probably never returned to Swaledale permanently.

However it now is certain from other surviving records, that **JAMES(10) KEARTON** did in fact have a son who had remained in Gunnerside, **RALPH(10) KEARTON** of Gunnerside, & who had remained a Roman Catholic (see Generation 15), evidently a farmer, the proofs of which will be forthcoming below. From later events this writer believes that Ralph(10) by 1597 had already taken over some or all of his grandfather Anthony(2)'s lease at Gunnerside, which is why he was not specifically named in Anthony(2)'s 1597 will. We have no other record of **JAMES(10)** anywhere, other than in his father's will.

 Generation 14-51; 02. **SIMON / SYMOND(12) KEARTON**, named after his mother's father, who was likely his godfather, but **SIMON / SYMOND(12)**, had predeceased his father, almost undoubtedly 'sans progeny', and there are no further 'Simons' recorded in the family. He was probably unmarried, and died before Nov., 1597.

 Generation 14-#51; 03. **GEORGE(3) KEARTON** - Yeoman and householder of Gunnerside, born c. 1560 (ref.:- Peacock, page 68), who, when Anthony(2) wrote his will in 1597 was still a Roman Catholic, married to his wife Isabell. He was only left two parts of his father's "Grave", which almost undoubtedly refers to his father's mining diggings, probably for 'galena' (lead ore), which evidently formed only part of his father's Gunnerside leasehold.

It does seem surprising that his father did not name him as executor of his will instead of his sister, but Anthony(2) must have had his reasons.

GEORGE(3) was convicted at the Thirsk Quarter Session Assizes in 1581 as a Roman Catholic recusant, and he and his wife are in Peacock's "List" in 1604, page 68, where **GEORGE(3)** is also identified as the **UNCLE of RALPH(10)**, who was also a Roman Catholic.

GEORGE(3) and his wife **ISABELL** do not appear to have ever had any children.

By 1606 **GEORGE(3)** had evidently had enough of the persecution afforded to Roman Catholics in England at this time, so that he took the "Oath of Conformity" thus accepting the Protestant faith (ref.: The North Riding Record Society, Vol. 1, "Quarter Session Records" (1884) page 67):- "Richmond, January 16, 1606/7 - George Kearton of Gouerside (sic), and, Recusants, are confirmed, and have nowe (sic) in open Court taken the oath &c."

His wife **ISABELL** is still recorded as a recusant in Quarter Session Records, Vols. II & III up until 1620 (Vol. II, p. 252), but not later, so she must have died by then.

GEORGE(3) KEARTON was later also a witness in 1629 (ref.: Chancery Depositions, Group 1, Elizabeth I to Charles I, Bundle 6, Vol. 4, suit 4).

GEORGE(3) KEARTON is for certain the man of that name who was subsequently buried at St. Andrew's Church, Grinton on 30 Nov., 1642 (ref.: Parish Register).

Generation 14-#51; 04. ISABEL KEARTON of Gunnerside. Born circa 1564.

Married before Nov., 1597 to EDWARD ALDERSON

(possibly of Sturfit Hall, near Reeth?), who had died before 1614.

Isabel's father evidently had a very high opinion of her, because almost uniquely in those days she was named as sole executrix of her father's estate in his Nov., 1597 will.

In 1614 she is named as a widow aged 50 (ref.: Recusancy Returns, Vol. II, p. 79) and was still alive in 1616. (ibid., p. 151).

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The children of Christopher(7) Kearton & his wife Jane (nee Whipp):-

Generation 14-#52; 01. WILLIAM(17) KEARTON, prob. born at Roxby, North Riding of Yorks. between 1590 and 1592. In 1673 recorded with a house with 2 hearths at Hipswell, North Riding of Yorkshire. Died and buried at Catterick in 1679. Two sons.

Generation 14-#52; 02. Elizabeth Kearton, baptized at Roxby (Pickhill cum Roxby)
3 Sept., 1598 (P. R., p. 6)

Generation 14-#52; 03. The Reverend JOHN(37) KEARTON / KIRTON, of Hipswell and Richmond, Richmondshire, North Riding of Yorkshire. Born at Hipswell, 1604.

Took BA & MA at Sidney College, Cambridge.

Curate of Aycliffe, co. Durham, 1637 - 1641.

Married Margaret Walker of Aycliffe on 17 Dec, 1639 at Aycliffe; 9 children.

Curate of Sedgfield, NRY, 1642 - 44.

Canon & Rector of St. Mary's, Richmond 1658 - 1664.

Wrote his will 20-22 June, 1664. Buried 18 Aug., 1664. Will proved 2 Nov., 1664.
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GENERATION 15:- (Colour line - Blue)

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Children of Thomas(13) & Ann (nee Googe):-

Generation 15-#01; 01. THOMAS(17) KIRTON, Gent. - Yeoman of Hadleigh. Born circa 1580, married 1603 to SUSAN (surname not known) who was born in 1582. He died probably in 1620 (will not found). Susan was still a Recusant widow alive in 1652 & 1654 (ref.: Chancery Court Records). 6 Kirton sons and 2 daughters.

He would certainly seem to have been qualified to inherit the coat-of-arms, and he certainly called himself a gentleman, but I have found no contemporary record in which he was identified as an armiger.

Generation 15-#01; 02. FRANCIS(4) KYRTON / KERKTON - Possibly the man baptized at Tattershall, co. Lincs. on 20 Nov., 1586, who married 26 May, 1601 at Chigwell, co Essex, to Helen Cook. No recorded children.

Generation 15-#01; 03. Sir GEORGE(4) KIRTON. - Evidently a Roman Catholic priest, or possibly a monk. Only known from his mother's will, date unknown.

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The son of William(13) Keyrton & his 2nd. wife URSULA (nee WRIGHT) of Bugbrooke (daughter of URSULA WRIGHT (nee KIRTON) of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northamptonshire).

Generation 15-#35; 01. THOMAS(15b) KIRTON - Baptized at Bugbrooke, co. Northants., 1 Oct., 1626. William(13) identified as a carpenter. Yeoman and also a carpenter like his father. Identified in London Metropolitan Archives #A/ASC/1741 in 1665. For a Northamptonshire carpenter to be named in the London Archives he was probably a well-known journeyman-carpenter. Resident at Nether Heyford.

He married a DOROTHY (maiden name unknown) circa 1661. 6 children:-

Elizabeth Kirton, bapt. Nether Heyford, co. Northants., 14 March, 1662.

William Kirton, bapt. Nether Heyford, co. Northants., 21 July, 1663.

Thomas Kirton, bapt. Nether Heyford, co. Northants., 21 Jan., 1665/6.

Ursula(2) Kirton, bapt. Nether Heyford, co. Northants., 30 April, 1668.

Dorothea Kirton, bapt. Nether Heyford, co. Northants., 27 Jan., 1670.

Mary Kirton, bapt. Nether Heyford, co. Northants., 16 April, 1672. (F.R. #30752)

Paid Hearth Tax at Nether Heyford in 1674.

Died and buried at Heyford:- 5 January, 1680/1.

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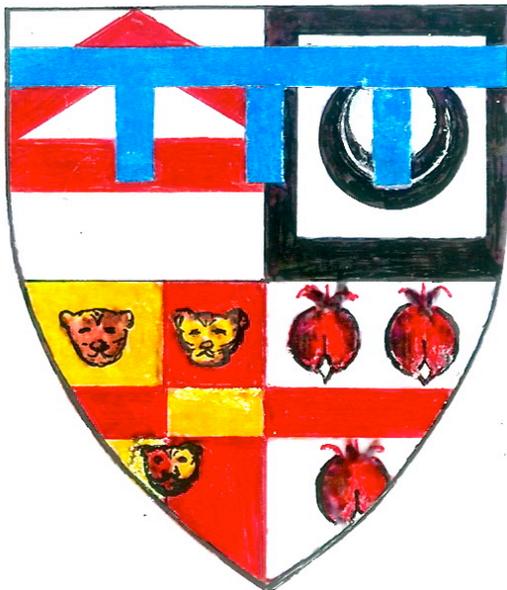
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The children of Stephen(5) Kirton & his wife Dorothy (nee Cope):-

Generation 15-#02; 01.



1599 -- 1607

Born probably 20 June, 1599 - Baptized 20 March, 1599/1600.

Generation 15-#02; 01. THOMAS(18) KIRTON, Esq. - Baptized at Thorpe Mandeville 20 June, 1599. Inherited the estate aged 7 in 1607. Oxford University, Wadham College, Matriculation 21 Feb., 1616 - 17. Student at Lincoln's Inn 25 Jan., 1619 (ref.: Foster's Inns of Court Registrations & Alumni Oxonienses, Vol. 1, p. 859).

Married Mary / Maria Dunch in April, 1621, daughter of Sir William Dunch, Kt., of Little Wiittenham, co. Berks., and his wife, Mary (nee Cromwell), daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, Kt., who was thus the aunt of Oliver Cromwell (Later the Lord Protector). Mary / Maria was therefore Oliver Cromwell's first cousin. The couple had 2 sons & 1 daughter: Edmund(4), Thomas(22) & Dorothy.

Mary / Maria (nee Dunch) died while the couple were probably visiting their younger son, Thomas(20), at Barking on 25 April, 1638, & was buried in the aisle of St. Margaret's Church, Barking, where her tombstone is still in existence (now

hidden under carpet). This shows very clearly on the left side Thomas(18)'s coat of arms, exactly as shown above, except N. B. that, in the photo (below) of the left side of the memorial stone, note particularly that the hawk on the crest MAY have changed(?), and that the ancient hawk now looks much more like a seagull or an albatross, standing with wings closed. However, this may simply be as a result of the carver's lack of artistic ability, or it may just be a rather poor rendition ?.



Above, on the shield, are Thomas(18)'s arms, exactly as shown above in colour, consisting of the old Kirton:- "Fesse & a chevron in chief" in the first quarter. He was still alive in 1643, when the Dunch's were trying to recover loans which they had made to him. No record has been found of Thomas(18)'s death.

Generation 15-#02; 02. WILLIAM(20) KIRTON - born circa 1600, no further information. He had no wife or children, as far as is known.

Generation 15-#02; 03. STEPHEN(15a) KIRTON. Born and died during 1604.

Generation 15-#02; 04. RICHARD(16) KIRTON - of Thorpe Mandeville, born circa 1605. No further information.
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 The son of William(15) & his wife (name unknown):-

Gen. 15-#03; 01. PHILIP(2) KIRTON, Gentleman. Born c. 1640, St. John's College, Oxford, matriculation 26 Oct., 1660. Lawyer, member of the Middle Temple, 1664. No other information; evidently not an armiger, unlike his great-grandfather. We do not know if he ever married. Probably lived in London throughout his life.
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 The two sons of Seymour(1) Kirton & his wife Lucy (nee Southcott):-

Generation 15-#04; 01. RICHARD(17) KIRTON - Born 1643 at Uplowman, co. Devon; attended Balliol College, Oxford; matriculated 14 Nov., 1661, aged 18; Bachelor of Arts degree in 1665. His father, Seymour(1) had died before 15 Oct., 1661.

Generation 15-#04; 02. SEYMOUR(2) KIRTON, was born at Uplowman in 1653. Attended St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; matriculated 1 July, 1670, aged 17; B.A. in 1674; and his M.A. 26 Feb., 1677 - 8. Rector of Calverleigh, co. Devon, in 1677.
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 The daughters of Edward(5) Kirton, Esq., & his wife Margaret:-

Generation 15-#05; 01. ARBELLA / ARABELLA KIRTON - Born probably in early 1617, and clearly named after Lady Arbella Stuart (Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 91), with whom her father, Edward(5) Kirton, had found employment in his youth, and to whom her own grandmother, then Mrs. Frances Kirton, had gone as a lady companion after the 1594 death of her husband, Daniel(1) Kirton.

Arbella is mentioned by name in the 1617 will of her grandmother, by then Lady Frances Vernon, wife of Sir Robert Vernon, Knight (Cofferer of the Household to King James I), who left her £5 ("Somersetshire Wills", *ibid*, Vol. 1, First Series).

She died aged about 23, and was buried at Castle Carye on 19 August, 1640.

Generation 15-#05; 02. FFRAUNCIS / FRANCES KYRTON / KIRTON - Baptized at Castle Carye on 19 Jan., 1635. Married KINGSMILL LUCY before 1658 (ref.: PRO Equity Pleading # C 6 / 132 / 111).
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 The children of Richard(15) Kirton of West Cranmore & his two wives, Susanna (surname not known), died & buried 22 Oct., 1620 and Elinor Tynny:-

Generation 15-#06; 01. SEYMOUR(3) / SEMER KIRTON, son of Mr. Richard Kirton, Esquire, baptized 11 Sept., 1606 (ref.: Parish Registers and some Bishop's Transcripts at Wells: "1606 Christenings County: Devonshire").

Generation 15-#06; 02. Joan Kirton - Baptized at West Cranmore 20 Sept., 1612;
buried there 1 Dec., 1612, aged about 2 months.

Generation 15-#06; 03. WILLIAM(21) KIRTON - Baptized at Evercreech 9 Nov., 1617;
buried at West Cranmore 16 Dec., 1617, aged 1-1/2 months.

Generation 15-#06; 04. Joan(2) Kirton - Baptized 22 Oct., 1620 at West Cranmore;
she evidently lived, but note that her mother was buried
on the same day on which she was baptized.

Generation 15-#06; 05. Elinor Kirton - Baptized 16 Feb., 1622 at West Cranmore.
First child with new 2nd. wife, Elinor Tynny

Generation 15-#06; 06. Grace(4) Kirton - Bapt. at West Cranmore 17 Dec., 1623.

Generation 15-#06; 07. Frances Kirton - Bapt. at West Cranmore 23 Oct., 1625.

Gen. 15-#06; 08. RICHARD(18) KIRTON - Bapt. at West Cranmore 4 May, 1628.

Generation 15-#06; 09. EDWARD(11) KIRTON - Bapt. at West Cranmore 5 Dec.,
1630. Subsequently identified as "CIV. ANT, Co. Somerset, Old Cleeve" [?].
Had a son, Absalom Kirton, born 1622.

Generation 15-#06; 10. WILLIAM(22) KIRTON - Bapt. at West Cranmore 10 Feb.,
1633.
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The son of Thomas(15) Kirton & his wife Avis:-
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Gen. 15-#07; 01. RICHARD(19) KERTON - Born 1620 St. Clements (London ?)
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The children of William(16) Kirton & his wife Dorothy (nee Gibbons):-
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Generation 15-#08; 01. ROBERT(22) KIRTON, of Castle Carye, co. Somerset.

Generation 15-#08; 02 Agathe Kirton, of Castle Carye, co. Somerset.

Generation 15-#08; 03. JAMES(11) KIRTON, of Castle Carye, co. Somerset.
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The children of Thomas(15a) Kirton & his wife Joane (surname unknown):-

Generation 15-#26; 01. WILLIAM(22a) KIRTON / KURTON, of Cheddar, co. Som.,
baptized there 24 July, 1617. Married circa 1637, wife's name unknown. 1 son.

Generation 15-#26; 02. Joan Kirton / Kerton, baptized at Cheddar, co. Somerset,
15 Aug., 1621.

Generation 15-#26; 03. Mary Kirton, baptized at Cheddar, co. Som., 16 Jan., 1635.
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The children of Henry(5) Kirton & his wife Phillipa (nee Wotten):-

Generation 15-#29; 01. HENRY(7) / HENRIE KIRTON / KERTON,
Baptized 24 Aug., 1604 at Topsham, co. Devon.
Married at Topsham on 13 Jan., 1634 to Susanna Perriman / Periman
(ref.: Boyd's Marriage Index 1538 - 1640, p. 6).
Alive in 1653 (Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 53). No children.

Generation 15-#29; 02. ROGER(4) KIRTON, of Topsham, co. Devon,
baptized 12 Nov., 1606.

Generation 15-#29; 03. Abrahama Kirton, baptized at Topsham 23 Mar., 1608.
Married 6 Apr., 1630 to William Strong / Strang at
Topsham
(Parish Register / IGI / Boyd's).

Generation 15-#29; 04. EDWARD(8) KIRTON, of Topsham, co. Devon, baptized
there:- 3 Sept., 1613.

Married 6 Nov., 1636 to GRACE PAYNE (born 5 June, 1620 dau. of Thomas and
Blanche Payne) at Holy Trinity Church, Exeter, co. Devon. 1 son.

Generation 15-#29; 05. Elizabeth Kirton, baptized at Topsham 20 April, 1615.

Generation 15-#29; 06. TRESTREM / TRISTRAM KIRTON / KERTON,
of Topsham, co. Devon, baptized there 11 Oct., 1617.
Married as Tristram Kirton, aged 21, to ELIZABETH CLAITER in 1638 at London
Diocese. (ref.: Boyd's, page 2 of 2). Children ?
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Over in Gunnerside, on the north side of the River Swale, meanwhile:-

The son of James(10) Kearton and his wife, Allicen / Allison, almost certainly her maiden name was also "nee Kereton / Kearton":-

Generation 15-#30; 01. **RALPH(10) KEARTON**, the son of James(10) Kearton, born probably before 1555 (certainly before 1560) who had evidently remained with his grandfather, Anthony(2) Kearton, and had probably already taken over a part of his grandfather Anthony(2)'s Gunnerside leasehold, prior to 1597.

The first specific record of him is in 1581, at the Thirsk Quarter Session Assizes, when he was convicted of recusancy, the court actually going so far as to describe Ralph(10) as:- "Very Riche & Evell (sic Evil) Given, and doth Much Hurt " (i. e. against the Church of England.).

The fact that **RALPH(10)** had likely taken over a part of his grandfather's lease at Gunnerside prior to 1597 probably explains why he was not named in his grandfather's 1597 will.

We next see him in Edward Peacock's "A List of the Roman Catholics in the County of York in 1604" (1872)(taken from the surviving Rawlinson MS. B.452 in the Bodleian Library), page 68, where he is shown as a yeoman of Gunnerside, with his uncle, GEORGE(3) KEARTON Kearton, (the brother of his father, James(10), who was still evidently absent from Swaledale).

It seems certain that his wife **ALLICEN / ALLISON**'s maiden name was in fact also Kereton / Kearton, and that she was the last daughter of Christopher(1) of Satron, across the River Swale, born certainly before 1555 / 6, when she had been named in her father's will.

Also shown by Peacock are **RALPH(10)'s & ALLICEN / ALLISON's** children in Generation 16:- 1) ANTHONIE(3); 2) JANE; 3) JOHN(35) in the year 1604.

By 1611 (ref.: Quarter Session Records, Vol. III, page 65) **RALPH(10)** had now died, but the fact that he appears to have had twin children born in 1606, probably means that he was still alive until that year. His wife, **ALLISON KIRTON** is now shown as a widow, and son ANTHONIE(3) is now absent, and a new son, 4) EDWARD(6) has now appeared.

From the Quarter Session Records of 12 July, 1614, page 79, we have:- "Gumerside(sic) - **ALISON** late wife of **RAPHE(sic)(10) KEARTON**, deceased, aged 60." Therefore she was born in about 1554, and on pgs. 277-8 are their children, although the previously listed ANTHONIE(3) is still absent, and is believed to have moved elsewhere; JANE is now identified as a recusant spinster aged 38, so she had been born in about 1576. JOHN(35) is now shown as aged 26, so he had been born in about 1588. Also a new second daughter is now identified as 5) ELIZABETH, also a spinster aged 22, so born in about 1592. Plus her son EDWARD(6) Kirton, aged 20, and "other unnamed children of the same, all Recusants, aged 8" (presumably the abovementioned twins), who must have been born in 1606, whilst **RALPH(10) KEARTON** was probably still alive.

By 9 July, 1616 in the Quarter Session Records, Vol. II, page 151, **ALISON KEARTON**, widow is still listed (for the last time) and her evidently then surviving children, evidently still in Gunnerside, are shown as:- JOHN(35), EDWARD(6), JANE and ELIZABETH, but the unnamed twins, 6) & 7), who would by now have been aged about 10, have now vanished, so had presumably both died by 1616.

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GENERATION 16:- (Colour line - purple)

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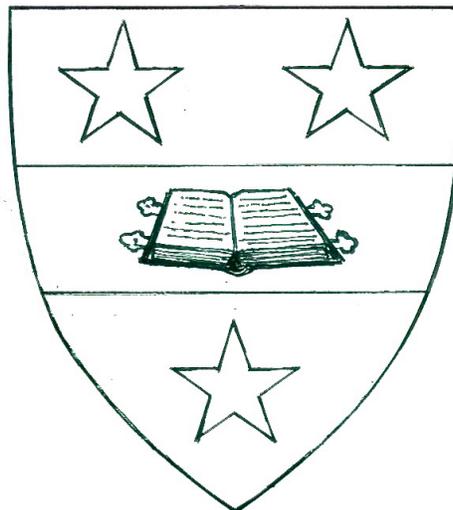
Children of Thomas(17) & his wife Susan (surname unknown), Hadleigh, co. Essex:-

Generation 16-#01; 01. WILLIAM(23) KIRTON, Esq. - Born 1612. Declared insane by an Inquest held on the 7 May 1635, when he was aged 23. His brother Joshua(1) then becoming his legal heir.

Generation 16-#01; 02. Anne Kirton - Ref.: Smith MSS - No other information.

Generation 16-#01; 03. Mary Kirton - Ref.: Smith MSS - No other information.

Generation 16-#01; 04. JOSHUA(1) / "JO"(1) KIRTON, MR.



From an unknown date until 1667.

"On a fesse between three mullets, an open book with clasps"

(since this is from a seal, no tinctures are known)

As used on two seals on documents now held by the Essex Record Office by which

his daughter, Judith White (nee Kirton) finally sold off the Hadleigh, co. Essex properties which had originally come to this Kirton family from William Milborne.

Generation 16-#01; 04. JOSHUA / "JO"(1) Kirton, Mr., evidently an armiger - Born 1614. He was still in possession of the properties at Hadleigh which had come down from the Milbornes, & in addition held several nearby copyhold properties. He was also a dedicated Roman Catholic recusant, publishing many tracts on that subject. He went to London as a young man to train as a book binder and eventually set up as a book-seller and binder in St. Paul's Churchyard, with his shop & London house on the north side of the Churchyard. He married his wife Mary (maiden name not known) in c. 1640, with whom he had 3 children: William(24), Joshua(2) and Judith. He was also a publisher, for example: the 5th. Quarto of "Bussy D'Ambois" in 1657, and many Roman Catholic recusant tracts, and is still well known as Samuel Pepys primary book-seller. By 1665 through his Patrimony his eldest son, William(24) was elected as a Freeman of the Stationers' Company and was working with him. The Great Fire of London on 2 Sept., 1666 totally destroyed his business, as reported by Pepys, and caused him an enormous loss, although he still had all his properties at Hadleigh in Essex. None the less within the year he had died, in 1667, no doubt as a direct result of the Fire. His will left every thing to his wife & two surviving children, William(24) and Judith Kirton.

There is absolutely no doubt that he was himself an armiger, as shown above, but it is uncertain if the design of his arms was completely original to him on the basis of his business, or was based on an inherited design (there is a possibility that the three mullets on his coat-of-arms MAY have originated through a herald's error in assuming that he had a relationship to Sir John de Meres of Kirton ?).

Generation 16-#01; 05. EZECHIEL KIRTON - born circa 1615/6, son of Thomas(17) Kirton, Gent. Buried at Hadleigh, co. Essex, 14 April, 1616.

Generation 16-#01; 06. JOHN(44) KIRTON - of Hadleigh, born probably c. 1625, son of Thomas(17) Kirton. Buried at Hadleigh, co. Essex, 11 Dec., 1628.

Generation 16-#01; 07. THOMAS(19) KIRTON - born probably c. 1627, he married Elizabeth Saisbridge, who later was remarried to John Webbe after Thomas(19) died (ref.: - V e r n o n a S m i t h M S S) .

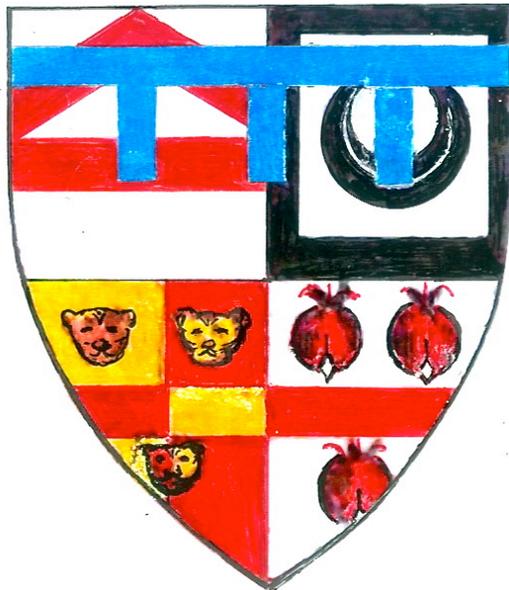
Generation 16-#01; 08. JOHN(45) KIRTON - born probably at Hadleigh between 1628 - 1634. Still alive in 1654, aged between 20 - 26 (ref.: PRO # C/10/23/17), no other record.

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The children of Thomas(18) and his wife Mary / Maria (nee Dunch):-
 Generation 16-#09; 01.



From birth 1622 - father's death

(date unknown)

From father's -- 1701

death

Generation 16-#09; 01. EDMUND(3) KIRTON, Esq.. Baptized Thorpe Mandeville 11 Apr., 1622. Magdallen College, Oxford, matric 7 Dec., 1638, aged 16 (ref.: Alumni Oxonienses, Foster, vol. 1, p. 858). Married Katherine Archer, dau. of Richard Archer, Esq., armiger, of Neithorp, co. Oxford, April, 1643; 2 sons and 4 daughters.

In conjunction with his son, Thomas(10), HE SOLD the MANOR of THORPE MANDEVILLE to Thomas Gostelow, whose youngest son was then named "Kirton Gostelow", for whom there is a memorial in the Thorpe Mandeville church.

Edmund(3) died & was buried at Thorpe Mandeville on 26 Dec., 1701.

Coat-of-arms & crest of Edmund(3): It now appears certain that Richard Archer, Esq. was an armiger, and that his daughter was his sole heir, because the Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 145 quotes a new coat-of-arms with 6 quarterings, (referencing "Brydges"), for their sons (ref.: Heralds' College, k.6, p.136).

 Generation 16-#09; 02. THOMAS(20) KIRTON. Baptized at Thorpe Mandeville 15 Feb., 1624. Was still alive in 1643, but his location not known.

 Generation 16-#09; 03. Dorothy Kirton - born circa 1627, married in 1657 to William Blencowe, Gentleman, of Purston, co. Northamptonshire.
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The son of Edward(11) Kirton & his wife (name unknown):-

Generation 16-#12; 01. ABSALOM KIRTON, born circa 1662, probably at Old Cleeve, co. Somerset. Lincoln College, Oxford. Matric 13 July, 1680, aged 18. Bachelor of Arts, 1684; Master of Arts, 1690. Married ANN GREEN at Bristol, co. Gloucs., 19 Oct., 1693. 1 son, Thomas(22a), born 1695. Appointed Rector of Parish of Wanstrow, co. Somerset , 1697.
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The children of William(22a) Kirton / Kurton & his wife (maiden name unknown):-

Generation 16-#13; 01. THOMAS(20a) KIRTON / KERTON, of Cheddar, co. Somerset. Baptized circa 1638. Married firstly to: DELLIAH (maiden name not known), with whom he had two children, a son, Valentine(1) Kirton, and a daughter, Mary Kirton. Delliah Kirton then died, likely in childbirth & was buried at Cheddar in 1662 (P. R.). He certainly married again (2nd.wife's name unknown) and had another daughter, also named Mary, whose baptism is recorded at Cheddar on 6 March, 1663. He was certainly still alive at Cheddar on 5 Dec., 1685, shortly after the Battle of Sedgemoor, when evidence was given against him that he had been seen riding a horse which shortly before had been left by a stranger, probably one of James Scott, Duke of Monmouth's rebels trying to escape from the battlefield, with another man (Somerset Record Office Ref. # Q/SR/163/1), the implication being that he had stolen it. Four days later, on 9 Dec., two men from Wells searched Thomas' house looking for "arms, horses & other furniture of war, and any of James Scott's rebels". They found some mutton, and Thomas' wife evidently attempted to bribe the men, saying that she would send the previously mentioned horse to Wells, so that this evidence was again given against Thomas (ibid # Q/SR/163/3). Two days later, on 11 Dec., two more men gave evidence against Thomas (ibid # Q/SR/163/4) making a claim that the mutton found 2 days earlier was from a sheep which had belonged to a certain Edward Hill, who was one of the parties giving evidence. It all sounds a bit suspicious, and seems to have had no consequences. There seem to be no further records concerning Thomas, and no record of his death or burial.
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 The son of Edward(8) Kirton & his wife Grace (nee Payne):-

Generation 16-#14; 01. CAPTAIN EDWARD(9) KERTON / KIRTON, Mariner, of Topsham, co. Devon. Baptized at Topsham 3 Sep., 1637 (probably born a few years earlier ?). Married to MARY RICHARDS on 24 June, 1650 at St. Sidwell Church, Exeter, co. Devon (Parish Register, p. 145 / IGI / Boyd's, p. 6).

Topsham was still his home when he came to write his will in 1664.

From his writing of his will, which follows below, there can be very little doubt indeed that he is the same Captain Edward Kirton named in the will of William Kirton of the Island of Barbados, written on 11 Nov., 1669 (ref.: "Caribbeana, being miscellaneous papers relating to the History, Genealogy, Topography and Antiquities of the British West Indies", Vol. 1, by Vere Langford Olivier, MRCS, page 65) "To my wife Margaret £1200 sterling ... I give her also a parcell of linen to come from Holland by Capt. Edward Kirton, .."

This William Kirton, originally from the Berkshire family, had been an early settler in Barbados, having arrived there with his first cousin, yet another John Kirton, before 1641. William served on the Barbados Council, which governed the island, from 1641 until 1651, and served as one of the colonels of the island's militia, eventually becoming a judge of the Barbados court. He appears to have arrived on the island with a wife and one son, but after her death married three more wives on the island, as a result of which he came into possession of the Brookhaven Plantation in Christ Church Parish. He died on Barbados, his will being proved there on 27 Nov., 1669.

So it becomes evident that Captain Edward Kirton was indeed, in the period between 1664, when he first wrote his will and mentioned that he was sailing on "Voyages beyond the Seas", and 1669 when he was named in William's will, and 1671 when his own will was finally proved, that Edward must have crossed the Atlantic and returned, probably at least twice.

PCC Folio 17:- EDWARD KIRTON, Mariner of Topsham, co. Devon.

Written:- 21 Dec., 1664. Proved:- Feb., 1671-72 (PCC date it 1672).

In the Name of God Amen. (note that modern punctuation has been added)

I, Edward Kirton of Topsham in the countie of Devon, marriner, being at present in sound & good health of Body and of perfect mind and memorie, praise be to God, And being inbound in a Voyage beyond the Seas and therefore not knowing of the Almighty's Disponsation withoutt, Do make (and) declare this my last Will and Testament in ----- and forme following;

(From the way this is written it sounds as if he must have written it himself, just as he was returning from a long voyage, and was planning to leave the completed will in England before he departed on his next voyage.)

Item: I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it unto And my Bodie to Christian Buryall;

Item: I give and bequeath unto (both?) of either myne or my wife's Sonnes the summe of twenty Shillings apeace; And I give unto every of myne and my wife's brothers, sisters and grandchildren the Summe of ten Shillings apiece; The residue

of all my Goods and Chattels, Bonds, Bills, Specialties, Debts, or what else shall be due to mee at the time of my decease, I do give and bequeath unto Mary Kirton, My dear and beloved Wife, who so I make and ordayne the whole and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, Desiring my Said Wife that she notwithstanding shall have the care of my Estate, at the time of her death she will distribute the same by her last Will & otherwise Amongst my Children, and for Children then living equally to be divided between them:-

In witness thereof I have hereunder put my hand and Soule yeourn (sic hereon) this one and twentieth day of December in the sixteenth year of the Reign of Our Sovereigne(sic) Lord King Charles the Second over England & Anno Domini One Thousand Six Hundred Sixty Four:- Edw. Kirton:

Signed sealed and published in the presence of:-

Rich. English & Tristram Couch - Both Inhabitants of Dartmouth:-

Probate was granted at the Strand, in London, co Middlesex, to the relict, Maria Kirton, on 16 Feb., 1671- 2. Capt. Edward(9) would likely have been aged about 40 at this time, so one has to wonder if he died on land, or was lost at sea ? There are no further records of his children and evident grandchildren in Topsham, so possibly by 1671 the family was living in London ?
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The children of Nicholas(11) Kirton & his wife Lucy (maiden name not known):-

Generation 16-#21; 01. Lucy Kearton / Kirton. Baptized 20 Jan., 1673 at Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham (P.R.). Had died before Sept., 1695, when her father wrote his will.

Generation 16-#21; 02. Margaret Kirton. Baptized 11 Jan.,1675 at Stockton-upon-Tees, co.Durham. Had died before Sept., 1695.

Generation 16-#21; 03. JOHN(49) KIRTON. Baptized 18 Dec.,1679 at Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham. Had probably died before 1683, (no other record found).

Generation 16-#21; 04. Jane Kirton. Baptized 5 May, 1681 at Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham. Named in her father's 1695 will, when she was aged 17, and she and her younger brother were orphans (no further record found).

Generation 16-#21; 05. JOHN(50) KIRTON. Baptized 7 Feb., 1683 at Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham. He was only aged about 15 when his father died, but he had already evidently been apprenticed to an apothecary, so that it is very likely that he was able to keep his father's practice in Stockton in operation. It is very likely that he was himself a trained apothecary, and it is very likely indeed that it was he who trained the writer's 4th. great-grandfather, Thomas(23) Kearton / Kirton to be an apothecary, and it is also very likely indeed that Thomas(23) first met his future wife,

Elizabeth Brown, while serving his apprenticeship at Stockton, and that later he purchased John(50) Kirton's apothecary practice at Stockton in circa 1753.

It is probable that John(50) was married, possibly to Ann Brough, but no record of any children, or of his death, have been found.

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The children of John(42a) Kerton / Kearton & his wife Catherine:-

Generation 16-#26; 01. WILLIAM(27) KEARTON / KIRTON. Baptized at Hipswell, either 19 Mar., 1666 OR 9 June, 1667 (?). Married circa 1689 to Margaret (maiden name unknown). Served as churchwarden at Hipswell in 1693. 1 dau. and 3 sons.

Generation 16-#26; 02. Catherine Kearton / Kirton. Baptized at Hipswell 1668.

Generation 16-#26; 03. Ann Kearton / Kirton. Buried at Catterick, 1688.

Generation 16-#26; 04. CHRISTOPHER(14) KEARTON / KIRTON. Baptized at Hipswell 1674. Buried at Catterick 17 Jan., 1674 (Catterick (P.R.)).

Generation 16-#26a; 05. JOHN(48a) KEARTON. Born c. 1675. Married Jane Binks 2 June, 1695. Five children. Died circa 1710.

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The daughter of the Rev. John(43) Kirton & his 1st. wife: Kathern / Catherine:-

Generation 16-#30; 01. Martha Kearton / Kirton. Baptized at Easeby 29 Sept., 1678. Buried at Easeby 4 Oct., 1678, identified as being the daughter of the Rev. John(43), Minister of Easeby.

The son of the Rev. John(43) Kirton & his 2nd. wife Frances (no surname):-

Generation 16-#30; 02. ROBERT(23) KEARTON / KIRTON. Baptized at Easeby 1684. Believed to have married, but no further data.

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The son of John(36) Kirton of Satron & one of his probable two wives, Alice or Agnes:-

Generation 16-#31; 01. **JOHN(42) KEARTON** of Satron, Gunnerside and Lodge Green. Born c. 1620; an adult by 1650. A member of the Church of England because there is no record of him in Roman Catholic Recusant returns. Held a Satteron(sic) rental from the Healaugh Manor of Lord Wharton's Estate in 1676. He likely died in 1691 when some of his copyhold property at Satron was surrendered to his daughter MARGARET (see details below). His wife's name may have been JOANNA (not confirmed, who may have been a Roman Catholic?); they had children, as follows:-
1) JOHN(48) KIRTON / KEARTON of Gunnerside and Lodge

Green; 2) GEORGE(9) KERTON; 3) ELIZABETH KEARTON; 4) WILLIAM(26) KIRTON of Lodge Green; 5) CHRISTOPHER(13) KEARTON of Satron; 6) BRIAN / BRYAN / BRYON(1) KERTON / KEARTON of Gunnerside (& possibly Lodge Green); 7) MARGARET KEARTON.

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 The children of Edward(12) Kearton & his wife Jane (prob. nee Alderson) of Thwaite:-
 Generation 16-#32; 01. **JANE KERTON**, dau. of Ed. Kerton, baptized at Grinton 1 Nov., 1640 (Parish Register page 1), so they were evidently Church of England.

 Generation 16-#32; 02. **JOHN(51) KEARTON** of Thwaite, born evidently late in 1641 or early 1642 by which time his father EDWARD(12) was almost certainly already dead (as shown in Vernona Smith's account). His widow ELINOR KEARTON (prob. nee Alderson) continued to live in Thwaite with her children, from whom descended many Keartons, including the late Lord Kearton and the late Basil E. Kearton of New Zealand, author of "Yorkshire & Yonder, Families of Keartons", ISBN 0-909032-25-4, published 1995 by Evagean, New Zealand.

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 The children of Ralph(10) Kearton & his wife Allison (nee Kearton) of Gunnerside:-

Generation 16-#33; 01. **ANTHONIE(3) KEARTON of Gunnerside** (ref.: Ed. Peacock, 1604 List, p. 68) born c. 1574, and shown in 1604, but not subsequently in 1611, 1614 or in 1616. This writer very much suspects that he is the man shown as "**ANTH. KEARTON, yeoman**, on a list of recusants dated 5 Oct., 1624", when he would have been aged about 46 (ref.: "Quarter Session Records", Vol. III, Part 1, page 221), who seems to have left Swaledale, although he likely as the eldest son retained a holding there, but was likely still alive and living elsewhere in Yorkshire. He is also very likely to have been the father of two sons, one being **Captain ANTHONY(3A) KEARTON / KIRTON**, born between 1603 - 1613.

 Generation 16-#33; 02. **JANE / JAINE KEARTON** of Gunnerside; (ref.: Quarter Session Records, Vol. II, p.80). Recusant spinster; born c. 1576 (12 Jul., 1614 aged 38) & 9 Jul.,1616 (p. 151 & Vol. III, pages 65 & 89; Vol. IV, p. 62 & 201); Oct., 1634 still a spinster, now aged 58, and on 4 May, 1641 was publicly proclaimed a recusant at Thirsk, aged 65. No burial for her has been found.

 Generation 16-#33; 03. **JOHN(35) KEARTON** of Gunnerside, born c. 1588, recorded as a Roman Catholic recusant by Peacock, p. 68 in 1604, & in 1611 (QSR, Vol. III, p. 65) & in 1614 (QSR, Vol. II, p. 80) when he was stated to be aged 26. I think he is the man who first obtained a lease at Lodge Green (although I am puzzled why, as the apparent eldest resident son he did not stay on what had evidently been his father's home location?). His wife was evidently **DOROTHY** (maiden name unknown) whom he married c. 1625. (She is probably the **DOROTHY KIRTON** recorded as a widow in 1670, & again as a recusant widow, #1215 in

1690, but not thereafter.) They had the following children:- (in Generation 17):-
1) George(5) Kearton / Kirton; 2) John(41) Kirton; 3) Christopher(10) Kearton.

Generation 16-#33; 04. **ELIZABETH KEARTON** of Gunnerside, born c. 1592, not mentioned by Peacock in 1604, but first appears in 1614 (QSR, Vol. II, p. 80) as a recusant spinster aged 22, dau. of Alison Kirton, widow of Ralph(10), and appears again in 1616 (QSR, Vol. II, p. 151) by then aged 24. She does not appear again, and so had probably married or died.

Generation 16-#33; 05. **EDWARD(6) KEARTON** of Dikehead, Gunnerside, the writer's 8th. great-grandfather, born c. 1594; initially recorded in 1611 as a recusant (ref.: QSR, Vol. III, p. 65) and again in 1614, aged 20 (QSR, Vol. II, p. 80) and in 1616 (QSR, Vol. II, p. 151), by which time he would have been aged 22, as the youngest son of Ralph(10) Kearton, and grandson of Anthony(2) Kearton.

He is later identified as an 'Artisan', but what sort of artisan is unclear.

He had evidently established himself on the Dikehead part of Gunnerside.

Edward(6)'s wife was named **JANAIN / JANA** (maiden name unknown) and they evidently had four sons:-

- 1) RALPH(12) KEARTON (in Generation 17) being the eldest;
- 2) ROGER(5) KEARTON;
- 3) CHRISTOPHER(13A) KEARTON;
- 4) GEORGE(5A) KEARTON. Born circa 1603. [Nota Bene: The names of the last three sons all being derived from Edward(6) Kearton's 1667 Admon. (Appendix 7), however I have found no further information on what became of these three, and they most likely moved away from Swaledale to seek their fortunes.]

We do not know **EDWARD(6) KEARTON**'s date of death, except that it was earlier than that of his Administration (Admon.), dated 18 January, 1667, WYAS #RD/AP1/54/16 (Appendix 7) filed on behalf of his eldest son RALPH / RAIFE(12) KEARTON of Dikehead, Gunnerside.

It will later be shown that RALPH(12) had died between the years 1650 & 1655, long before this Admon. was completed, i. e. at least 15 years after Ralph(12)'s actual death. [However this writer suspects that completing this Admon. may have been needed for the process leading up to the 1670 Bill of Complaint to the Great Seal of England brought by Ralph(12)'s eldest son, JAMES(12), regarding his inheritance from his father, which did not occur until some twenty years after Ralph(12)'s death, & some three years after the death of Ralph(12)'s wife, Margaret(2).]

[Two other things need to be mentioned in connection with the translation of sheet 3 of RD/AP1/54/16/3 only; the scribe writing it wrote "...**JANAIN KEARTON**, widow and relict of "Johnis" Kearton, formerly of Gunnerside, Parish of Grinton, Artisanat..." Clearly "Johnis" was written in error for "Edward", as is shown on all the other sheets of the same Admon..].

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GENERATION 17:- (Colour line - Turquoise)

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The children of Joshua(1) Kirton & his wife Mary (maiden name unknown):-

Generation 17-#01; 01. WILLIAM(24) KIRTON, Esq.. Born c. 1641. Employed with his father in the City of London. Member of the Stationers' Company through his father's patrimony. His father's heir, but he appears never to have married & died s. p. just one year after his father, in 1668, leaving his surviving sister, Judith, as his sole heir. This Kirton family now becomes extinct in the male line.

Generation 17-#01; 02. JOSHUA(2) KIRTON - Born 1647, died 1654, aged 7. Buried at St. Faith, London.

Generation 17-#01; 03. Judith Kirton - Born c. 1648. Married Peter White, and had one son, Joshua White. The family evidently lived on one of the Hadleigh, co. Essex, properties, and still retained the other copyhold properties. Judith died in 1696, and in that same year the Hadleigh properties were sold by Joshua White, and all the copyhold properties surrendered. All the documents pertaining to the sale of the old Milborne properties, and the surrender of the copyhold land, are now in the Essex archives. They are sealed with what is likely to have been Joshua(1)'s coat-of-arms, using his old seal, inherited by his children, and as illustrated above.

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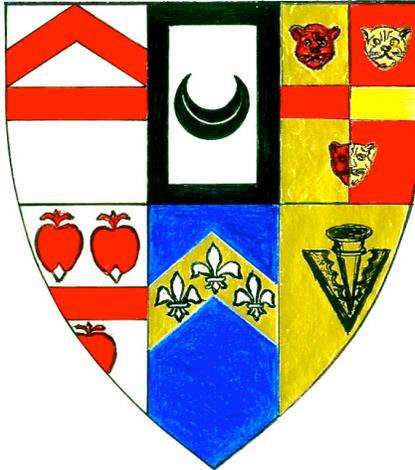
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The children of Edmund(3) Kirton & his wife Katherine (nee Archer):-

Generation 17-#04; 01. Mary Kirton - Born 1647. Died unmarried Jan., 1702/3.

Generation 17-#04; 02.

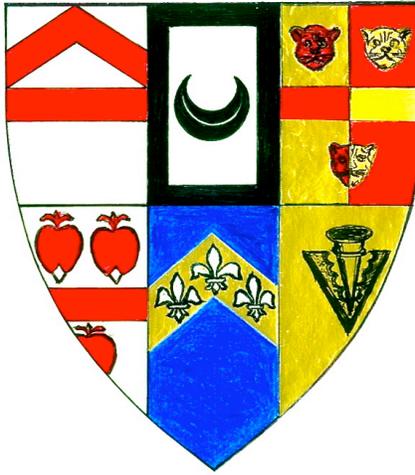


Kirton of Thorpe Mandeville quartering Archer.

1. Kirton (ancient) / 2. & 3. Milborne(ancient) / 4. Aleyn / 5. & 6. Archer.

Generation 17-#04; 02. EDMUND(4) KIRTON - Baptized at Thorpe Mandeville 27 May, 1651. Eldest son & heir. Never married; died s. p. aged 26 in 1677, before his father. The quartered coat-of-arms above was his from birth until his death. Source: Vernona Smith MSS, Society of Genealogists, London, Vol. 36, pages 135 & 145, quoting "Brydges" (probably from "The History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire: compiled from the manuscript collections of the late John Bridges, Esq., by the Rev., Peter Whalley ...", 2 volumes (1791)).

Generation 17-#04; 03.



Kirton of Thorpe Mandeville quartering Archer

This coat of arms was inherited by the 2nd. son, Thomas in 1677 for his lifetime; as far as is known the coat-of-arms was never subsequently inherited after 1731.

Generation 17-#04; 03. THOMAS(22) KIRTON, Gentleman - Baptized at Thorpe Mandeville c. 1652. Attended Lincoln College, Oxford, matriculation 2 March, 1665-6, aged 16 (ref.: Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses", Vol. I, p. 859). Married Elizabeth (surname unknown) in 1677. He died s. p., aged 79, and was buried at Thorpe Mandeville on 29 Nov., 1731. Family is now extinct in the senior male line.

Generation 17-#04; 04. Elizabeth Kirton - Born 1653, married 1676 at Thorpe Mandeville to Jo. Palmer of London, who died 1713. Elizabeth died 30 Nov., 1728.

Generation 17-#04; 05. Katherine Kirton - Bapt. at Thorpe Mandeville 9 April, 1655. Became the 2nd. wife of the Rev. Robert Wainwright, B.D., patron & rector of Thorpe Mandeville, & lord of the Manor of Wappenham. He died aged 70 & was buried at Thorpe Mandeville on 9 June, 1711. She died 1 May, 1712, aged 57 - no children.

Generation 17-#04; 06. Dorothy Kirton - Married 1702 to the Rev. George Fisher, vicar of Sulgrave, Northants., (close to Thorpe Mandeville). He died aged 73 on 15 Oct., 1724, and was buried at Thorpe Mandeville on 17 Oct., 1724. She died 1726 - no children.

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The son of Absalom Kirton & his wife Ann (nee Green):-

Generation 17-#05; 01. THOMAS(22a) KIRTON, of Bristol, co. Gloucestershire, and Wanstrow, co. Somerset. Born circa 1695.
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The children of Thomas(20a) Kirton & his wife Dalliah (maiden name unknown):-

Generation 17-#06; 01. VALENTINE(1) KIRTON - of Cheddar, co. Somerset, born circa 1658 (ref.: Vernona Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 101). Married:- ELIZABETH (maiden name unknown, location of marriage: unknown). Three sons, including twins, and two daughters. Elizabeth died in 1687, likely in childbirth having the twins. Valentine remarried in 1700 to a JOAN (maiden name unknown, marriage location unknown) with whom there were three sons. Valentine died in 1708.

Generation 17-#06; 02. Mary(a) Kirton - Baptized at Cheddar 6 Mar., 1663 (P. R.)

Generation 17-#06; 03. Mary(b) Kirton - Baptized at Cheddar, late 1663/4 (P. R.)
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A probable son of Anthony(3) Kearton, of Gunnerside, & his unknown wife:-

Generation 17-#07; 01. **CAPTAIN ANTHONY(3A) KEARTON / KYRTON / KIRTON:-**
Here I wish to draw attention to the fact that there have been some long standing errors and discrepancies in my family’s line of descent, which we have been trying very hard to understand and correct, & which I believe may now be resolved. This concerns the following situations:-

A) A family story reported by the late Lt. Commander DAVID KEARTON, RN & RCN, and by his sister, the late DIANA:- “That the father of “Old” George(6) Kearton / Kirton, a man widely INCORRECTLY publicized in contemporary newspapers as having lived to the age of 124 years [which, from Guinness World Records, would be a World Record for a human male] was an Anthony Kearton / Kirton who had been at the Battle of Marston Moor in June, 1644, where he was said to have served with Prince Rupert’s own ‘Regiment of Horse’.”

B) The finding of a “PETITION” addressed to the Committee for Compounding in Jan., 1654 from an “ANT. KIRTON” (below) attempting to compound with the Committee for the return of 2/3 of his pre-Civil War estate, possibly at a place called Morton, which had been sequestered from him on the grounds of his recusancy. It is known that the Committee had begun its business of sequestering estates from Roman Catholic prisoners in early 1645, soon after the Battle of Marston Moor. This tended to support item “A” above, and confirm the family story.

C) The transcription of the Muker Manor Court Book "B", for the period 1700 - 1731 (page 167) which shows the surrender of the Oxnop Hall & farm property to our "Old" George(6) Kearton / Kirton at the Manor Court held on 24 April, 1714 "FROM HIS FATHER ANTHONY". Everybody, including myself, had always assumed that this "Anthony" was the man we have called Anthony(4) Kearton, who had originally 'purchased' the surrender of the Oxnop Hall and its farm copyhold from his mother, Margaret(2) Kearton in Oct., 1661. However this has now been shown to be impossible, from the fact that Anthony(4) could not have been old enough to be the man in Items "A" & "B" above.

It will now be shown in what follows that the "ANTHO'. KEARTON" from whom "Old" George(6) accepted the surrender **COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ANTHONY(3A) KEARTON / KIRTON**, who I now suspect **MAY** be that "ANTONY(sic) KEARTON" who died and was buried at All Saints' Church, Great Ayton, North Riding of Yorkshire, on 24 Nov., 1701 (ref.: FreeReg), where he seems to have joined his brother's family in his old age, after the death of his wife **ANN**. We will now look at Captain Anthony(3A) in detail:-

Generation 17-#07; 01. **CAPTAIN ANTHONY(3A) KEARTON / KYRTON / KIRTON**, born 1603 - 1613. It is possible, as already mentioned above under the entry for his father, that he was indeed the "ANTH. KEARTON, YEOMAN" whose name appears on a list of recusants dated 5 Oct., 1624 (ref.: Quarter Session Records, Vol. III, Part 1, page 221), in which case he would have been over 21, and probably actually had been born in circa 1603.

He is probably also the man named on 10 April, 1633 in Public Record Office Deed #DDCC/54/51, held by the East Riding of Yorkshire Archives & Records Service, which is a deed between **Sir Henry Constable, Knight, 1st. Viscount Dunbar**, and the wife of a yeoman for the rental of some land, one of many such deeds by **Sir Henry** who was evidently trying to raise funds from his estates; amongst several witnesses to this deed is "**ANT. KYRTON**". This is very probable to have been our **Anthony(3A)**, who was perhaps over in the East Riding visiting with his Swaledale cousin, **John(32A) Kirton / Kyrton**, which is even more likely because they were all, including **Dunbar**, convinced **Roman Catholic** recusants.

We see him once again, by now aged about 31 and evidently still unmarried, in the following:- "**ANTH. KEARTON, Yeoman, publicly proclaimed as a recusant**" on **8 Oct., 1634** (ref.: Thirsk Quarter Sessions, "The North Riding Society of Co. York", Vol. 4, p. 23). He was evidently not then living in Swaledale, but was still living in Yorkshire.

By about 1638 **Anthony(3A)** had married a woman named **ANN** (although we still do not know her surname) who was already, or would soon become, the heir in her own right to an estate, which was possibly located at nearby Morton-upon-Swale (or possibly Morton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire?). This marriage was doubtless conducted in secret by a Roman Catholic priest, so that no record of it survives. By 1639/40 their probable eldest son, **GEORGE(5B) KEARTON / KIRTON** had been born, possibly at Morton, who was also baptized in secret by a Roman Catholic

priest so that no record survives (They likely also had a second son named JOHANNES, but the proof of this is insufficient).

As proof that their marriage had indeed taken place they appeared as a married couple when they were charged together with recusancy in May, 1641, and were so convicted together before the Quarter Sessions court at Thirsk, recorded as:-

"ANTH. KEARTON, yeoman, and ANN his wife" (ref.: "The North Riding Record Society of County York", Vol. IV, "Recusants", Hang West Wapentake, page 201).

As a result of this marriage **Anthony(3A)** likely held the Morton estate in his own name.

David and Diana Kearton's family story was that **ANTHONY(3A) KEARTON / KIRTON**, who had fought at the Battle of Marston Moor, serving specifically in Prince Rupert's own Regiment of Horse, **WAS** our direct ancestor, and had been the father of "Old" George(6) Kearton / Kirton of Oxnop Hall, our undoubted ancestor, and they honestly believed this to be a fact. **HOWEVER, we now know for certain that this is clearly impossible.**

At the same time this writer believes that there **WAS** an element of truth in David's and Diana's story, except that **Captain Anthony(3A) was almost certainly the eldest son of Anthony(3), who was the eldest brother of our direct ancestor Edward(6) Kearton of Swaledale, and was thus a first cousin of our ancestor, Ralph(12).** This probably means that **Captain Anthony(3A)** retained through his father a tenancy holding at Gunnerside, which would explain how his son, **George (5B)** appeared by 1660 and was shown as being "of Gunnerside" when he was married at Muker on 28 Dec., 1660 (see Pages 291-2). Attempting to prove the truth of the family story, I set out to try & find & understand how this might have occurred during the first English Civil War, which had begun in August, 1642 when King Charles I raised his standard at Nottingham.

This writer therefore approached the British Army Museum at Chelsea, London, to see if they had any information about an **Anthony Kearton or Kirton** serving in a 'Regiment of Horse' during the First English Civil War.

They reported the existence of a surviving letter from a trooper who had served in "Sir Richard Byron's Regiment of Horse", which stated that the trooper had served in "Captain Kirton's Troop". At the same time the Museum stated that to the best of their then knowledge Sir Richard Byron's Regiment of Horse had only served with the Newark garrison during that town's Siege, when Sir Richard Byron was Governor in 1643 - 4, but as far as they knew had not been present as a unit at the Battle of Marston Moor, which is said to have been the largest battle ever fought in Britain.

Sir Richard Byron was a younger brother of Lord John Byron, 1st Baron Byron, who would later command all the 'Horse' of the Royalist Right at Marston Moor.

Sir Richard had initially raised his Regiment of Horse on 20 Dec., 1642, under:-

"A Brief of such Commissions for the raising of horse and dragoons, as have passed under the Great Seal and sign manuell(sic) since the 10th of October last 1642" (ref.: "Osprey Military, Elite Series #27, "Soldiers of the English Civil War, 2/ Cavalry" by J. Tincey & A. McBride (1990), page 32; quoting "British Museum Additional Manuscript #18980, folio 20") which initially allowed Sir Richard Byron, Knight, to raise one troop of Horse and one troop of Dragoons (who fought

dismounted).

In January, 1644 when the Scottish Army invaded England, both the regional commander, Lord Loughborough, and Sir Richard's Newark garrison (within Loughborough's territory, but quasi-independent, with a direct line to the overall commander in the North, William Cavendish, Marquis of Newcastle) had to send troops north to support Newcastle's attempt to contain the invasion. This had serious consequences for the region, and led to Newark being besieged.

The Parliamentary army's first Siege of Newark began by 2 March, 1644 when its army of between 6-7,000, including 2,000 Horse, surrounded Newark, within which Sir Richard Byron had fewer than 2,000 troops, consisting of 1,200 Foot and the 6 troops of his own Regiment of Horse, or a total of about 300 troopers, at about 50 men per troop.

The subsequent report of the siege (ref.: "Newark on Trent, The Civil War Siegeworks", by The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England); published by Her Majesty's Stationary Office (1964), pages 81 - 85) specifically names the captains of each of Sir Richard's six Troops of Horse, one of which was "Captain Kirton". Also on page 82 it provides as a source:- "Public Record Office Document #SP29/68", which is the 1663 "List of Indigent Officers" giving the names of former Royalist officers eligible to apply for assistance from the **£60,000** sterling fund set up by King Charles II after his 1660 Restoration. "**Captain Kirton**" is indeed listed under Sir Richard Byron's Regiment of Horse, but his Christian or given name is not shown, which I am reliably informed means that he made no claim against the fund, so maybe by 1663 he had no such need.

So, as above, at the time of the Siege each troop of Sir Richard Byron's 'Regiment of Horse' consisted of some 50 troopers under a captain.

The Siege of Newark was relieved by Prince Rupert on 6 March, 1644 whilst on his march towards the city of York, his force consisting of about 6,420 men, including 3,300 horse, amongst which was Prince Rupert's own "Troop of Lifeguards", consisting of 140 men under the command of Captain Sir Richard Crane, as well as Prince Rupert's own "Regiment of Horse", consisting of 500 men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dan O'Neale (ref.: *ibid*, HMSO 1964), page 19).

This writer then learned from specialist author Martyn Bennett that after the lifting of the siege Sir Richard Byron is known to have on two occasions provided additional reinforcements from his 'Regiment of Horse' to join the Royalist 'Northern Horse'; also it is clear from the named captains remaining in Sir Richard's Regiment of Horse AFTER the end of March, 1644 (ref.: *ibid*, pages 81 - 85) that the said Regiment now only contained four (4) Troops of Horse (ref.: *ibid*, HMSO (1964), page 55; & :- "The Royalist War Effort in the North Midlands 1642-1646" (1986) by Martyn Bennett. pages 200-201).

So in May / June, 1644, when Prince Rupert proceeded into Lancashire to begin the campaign which ended at Marston Moor, Captain Kirton, together with his Troop of Horse had evidently been released by Sir Richard Byron, and must indeed have formed one of the reinforcements, and were thus indeed evidently attached to

Prince Rupert's own "Regiment of Horse" in time for the Battle of Marston Moor, as in David's and Diana's family story (ref.: Correspondence with Professor Martyn Bennett, Nottingham Trent University, *ibid* & also: "Roman Catholic Royalist Officers in the North Midlands, 1642 - 1646", & the "Journal of Military & Strategic Studies", Autumn 2003, Vol. 6, Issue 2, etc.).

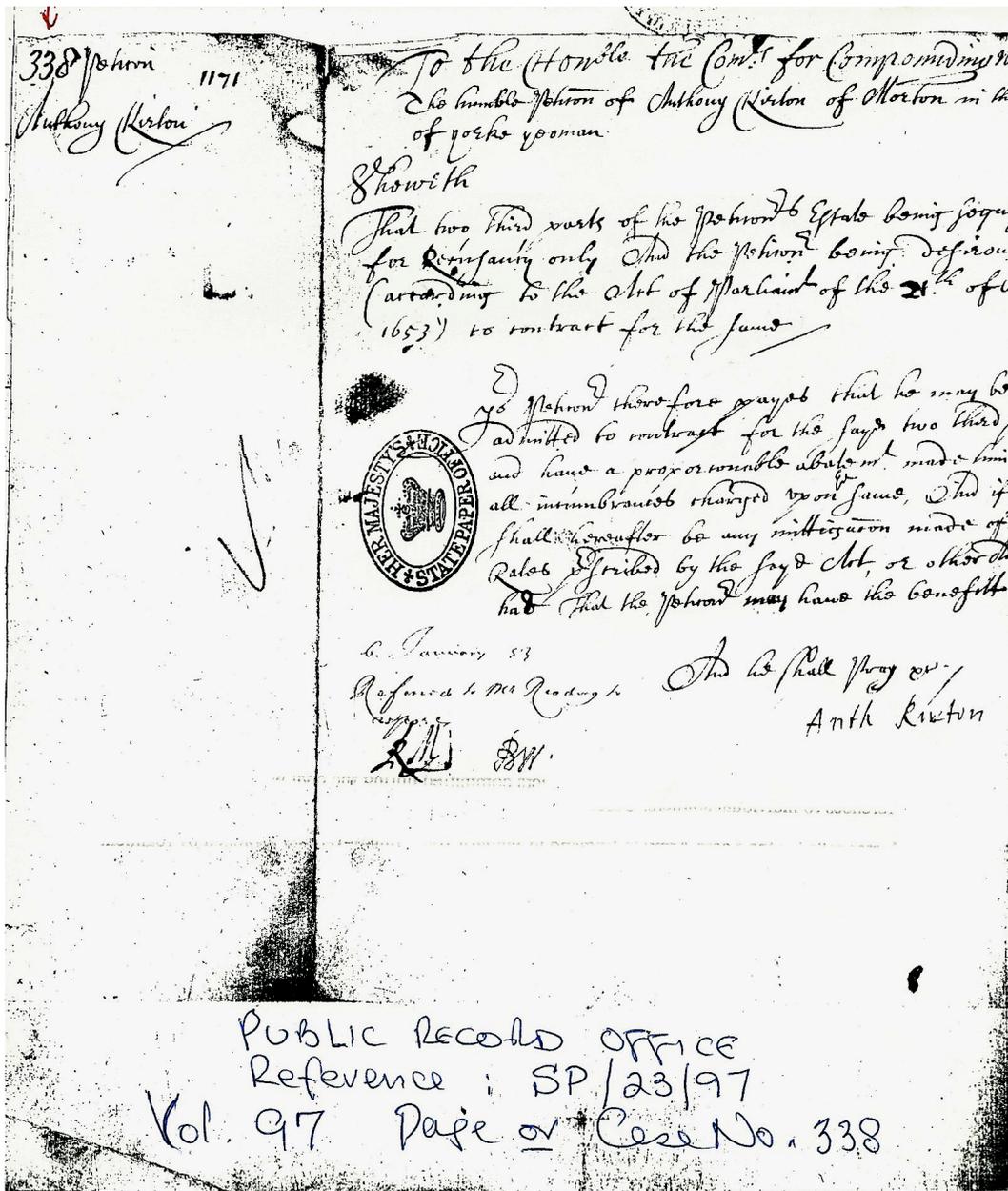
Mr Bennett seems to have no problem in accepting that the Captain Kirton of Sir Richard Byron's 'Regiment of Horse' was indeed one and the same man as our Anthony(3A) Kirton, who evidently still held a tenancy at Gunnerside, & he was quite excited to be able to finally identify Captain Kirton more certainly, which also fits in with Captain Anthony(3A) becoming a prisoner of the victorious Parliamentary army.

Royalist prisoners were well aware that they should, if captured, try to conceal their religion, and their estates, but the Committee for Compounding had been founded in Sept., 1643 with the express purpose of raising funds for the Scots army, which Parliament had undertaken to support (ref.: M. A. E. Greene's "Calendar", Preface page vi), being specifically assigned to drain funds especially from Roman Catholic land holders by sequestering (i. e. impounding) their estates in the name of recusancy.

By August, 1644, just after the Battle of Marston Moor, the Committee began to compound with "delinquents" (as they called them) who were then "prisoners", or those whose estates had already been sequestered, and who, for the sake of liberty of persons and lands, were willing, and / or could afford, to come to a compromise with the Committee by sacrificing part of their estate in order to save the remainder (ref.: *ibid*, Preface, page vii; & Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. XX, Yorkshire Royalist Composition Papers, Vol. III (1896), page 199, Item No. 635: "Anthony Kirton").

The actual rules for compounding were not fully laid down until August, 1645, so as soon as he was finally released from imprisonment **Anthony(3A) Kirton** must have begun trying to compound with the Committee to try to regain part of his estate.

The "Calendar, Committee for Compounding, Part 5", "Cases before the Committee", HMSO (1892) pages. 3177-3200 show that, in January, 1654, he is named and recorded as "**Ant. Kirton of Hampsthwaite, co. York**", so he may have been moving around the county, awaiting an opportunity to meet with and try to compound with the Committee.



Anthony(3A) Kirton's petition to the Committee for Compounding in January, 1653 (sic 1654) by which he was attempting to compound with the Committee in order to regain two thirds of his original estate, at Hampsthwaite or Morton(?). He may have been successful in regaining part, but it has not been possible to confirm this. Many

recusants never did regain their estates, and this may be what happened in this case, which may explain his son, **George(5B) Kirton's** return to Gunnerside by 1660 (?). Eventually **Captain ANTHONY(3A) KIRTON** must have been released from imprisonment, and the document (above) provides proof that he did indeed have a pre-Civil War estate, perhaps at Hampsthwaite or Morton, which had indeed been sequestered for recusancy, & that in 1654 he was still trying to get back at least part of it.

By 1660 and the Restoration, he MAY have been able to regain at least part, if not all of his estate, and he and his wife **ANN**, the probable mother of **George(5B) Kirton**, may have continued to live there for many years.

Interestingly there is a burial of an "**ANTHONY(sic) KEARTON**" on 24 Nov., 1701 at **Great Ayton, North Riding of Yorkshire** (ref.: FreeReg.) (very near **Stockton**), where there was a family of three generations living, beginning with a **Johannes Kearton**, who first appears there in 1632 when he baptized a daughter, Elizabeth, and who thus MAY be the brother of **ANTHONY(3A)**. Also there is an "**ANNE KEARTON**", an adult, otherwise unattached, buried nearby at **Stockton, co. Durham, on 25 Nov., 1729** (Family Search, England Deaths & Burials, Ref. ID 29, Batch No. B04515-7).

Since "Anthony Kearton / Kirton" is a rare name in Yorkshire, and given the timing, these two may indeed be **Captain ANTHONY(3A)** and his wife **ANN(E) KEARTON / KIRTON**.

Perhaps the **George(5B) Kirton**, who appears as a resident of Gunnerside in 1660 had returned to Swaledale in order to regain a share of his grandfather, **ANTHONY(3) KEARTON's** Gunnerside leasehold; [if George(5B) is NOT the son of Anthony(3A), then this writer is quite unable to account for George(5B)'s ancestry and presence in Gunnerside in 1660!].

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The children of Ralph(12) Kearton & his wife Margaret(2) (nee Milner, of Oxnop):-

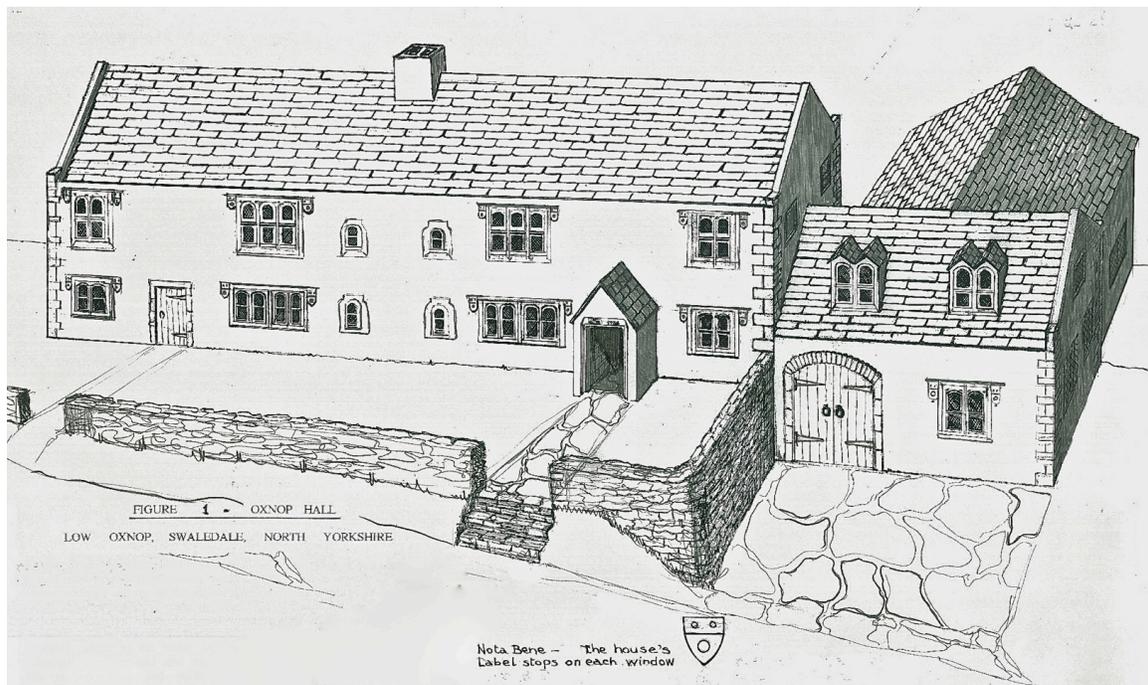
Generation 17-#12: 01. **RALPH / RADULPH / RAIFE(12) KEARTON** - of Dikehead, Gunnerside, Satron & later of Oxnop. He was born in about 1586, and died & was buried at Muker on 19 March, 1657 (ref.: Parish Register.). He is not named in any Roman Catholic recusant records, so was always a member of the Church of England.

In about 1614 he married a possible Roman Catholic, **MARGARET(2) MILNER** of Low Oxnop, possibly in a secret Roman Catholic ceremony. Before she had married, she had lived with her parents in the house at Low Oxnop now known as Oxnop Hall. Her parents were **ANTHONY MILNER** (born 1535, bur. 16 Mar., 1640, aged 105) and his wife (likely his second wife) **MARGARET(1) (nee Metcalfe)**, respectively: the son of **WILLIAM MILNER** (born circa 1510) and his wife (name unknown); and the daughter of **ANTHONY METCALFE** (born circa 1515) and his wife (name unknown) (ref.: Soc. of Genealogists, V. T. C. Smith MSS, Vol. 36, page 143). Both men had been monastic tenants of Rievaulx Abbey prior to the 1538

Dissolution, which then owned much of Upper Swaledale (ref.: "The Rievaulx Cartulary" (Cartularium Rievallense) (1889), page 329), the house having been originally built for two individual families prior to 1538:-

"Oxhoppe(sic). Where Anthonii Metcalfe (at 6 shillings & 8 pence, p.a.) & William Milner (at 26 shillings & 8 pence, p.a.) both had copyhold "tenementi et pasturis" (house & pasture)".

MARGARET(2)'s father, **ANTHONY MILNER**, born 1535, died and was buried at Muker on 16 March, 1640 (ref.: Muker Parish Register) aged 105 (ref.: "Swaledale - "The Spirit Speaks Loud", Wood, Vol. 3, pages 2, 27, 36, 69, 161 & 163). Her mother, **MARGARET(1)** (born circa 1570) evidently died almost immediately afterwards, leaving **MARGARET(2) KEARTON / KEYRTON** (nee Milner) to thus become the sole surviving heir to the copyhold of the whole of the large "double", two family house at Low Oxnop, and its farm, which would eventually come to be



Oxnop Hall, looking north, as it looked in about 1640, when the original west wall was still intact, and both front doors were still in use, and the original small porch on the eastern door still had its original stone lintel, which is now installed on one of the other buildings in the current complex. The carriage house and stable on the eastern side of the house is based on later descriptions in the Manor Court Books.

known as "Oxnop Hall" (ref.: Vernona Smith MSS, Soc. of Genealogists, London, Vol. 36, p. 143, in which she states they were taken "From Registers of Muker co. York" (which must have been as they then existed when she was researching and writing her MSS in c. 1885, and in which she mentions having meetings with both John & Bernard Burke at the College of Arm). She wrote specifically:-

“**MARGARET(2) of OXNOP** as heir of her mother **MARGARET(1)**”. This resulted in the Deed Poll or Marriage Contract dated in April, 1641 between **RALPH(12) KEARTON** and **MARGARET(2)** by which they were “separate as to property”, with **MARGARET(2)** retaining all her rights of the inheritance of the copyhold, plus with the provision that whichever of them outlived the other, the survivor would hold the right of determining the inheritance of the copyhold tenancy.

By 1640 they had four sons (See my Appendix 8C.pdf for proof):-

- 1) James(12) Kearton, born 1615-1620 (we know for sure that he was over 21 by 1641).
- 2) John(40) Kearton, born circa 1625.
- 3) Ralph(13) Kearton, born circa 1630.
- 4) Anthony(4) Kearton / Kyrton / Kirton, positively born circa 1635.



Oxnop Hall as it is today, with the new large porch which was reassembled onto the front of the main house probably in about 1685. The old west wall had collapsed probably after 1764, (its foundations below ground level are still present) the new replacement west wall being relocated eastwards, shortening the house by some 20 feet. The eastern side carriage house wing later had a second story added.

So in 1641 Mrs. **MARGARET(2) KEARTON / KEYRTON** (nee Milner) inherited the copyhold of Oxnop Hall and its substantial farm as a result of the death of her mother, Mrs. **MARGARET(1) MILNER** (nee METCALFE) of Oxnop.. Normally, as things were in those days, the copyhold of Oxnop Hall and its farm would have usually passed almost automatically into her husband’s possession; in this case the marriage settlement between **MARGARET(2)** & her husband **RALPH(12) KEARTON** in April, 1641 as a Deed Poll together, was a binding, legal contract, whereby which ever one of them outlived the other would then retain the copyhold inheritance right of Oxnop Hall and its farm, which, while mostly located within the Manor of Muker, even in those days, extended to the eastern side of Oxnop Beck

into Satron, within the Manor of Healaugh.

From the Appendices 9A, 10, 12, 13A, and 14 to 20 provided, it is clear that **RALPH(12) KEARTON** and his wife **MARGARET(2)** had resided at Oxnop Hall after 1641, and had rented out probably most of its land, from which **RALPH(12)** had taken the profits until his death, and burial at Muker on 19 March, 1657.

After **RALPH(12)**'s death his widow or relict, **MARGARET(2)** exercised her right to hold the whole of the Oxnop Hall copyhold as her own, and to continue to take the profits. This continued until she evidently made a decision to surrender the copyhold of Oxnop Hall and its landholding exclusively to her youngest son Anthony(4), as he claimed in his 1670 "Answer by Anthony(4) Kearton" (Appendix 13A) for a payment of 80 English pounds, and by her appointing 55 English pounds to her other son, Ralph(13), and for a fine payment of 7 English pounds, 10 shillings to the Lord of the Manor for entry.

So it is now quite clear that Anthony(4) did not "inherit" the Oxnop & Satron property copyholds from his mother, but was able, by the 1641 Deed Poll between his parents, which had ensured that her inherited copyhold property at Oxnop remained in her personal possession after her husband's death, to purchase it from her.

So Anthony(4) did purchase the Oxnop copyhold, which occurred on 4 Oct., 1661.

MARGARET(2) KEARTON / KEYRTON (nee MILNER) died and was buried at Muker on 29 April, 1668 (ref.: Muker Parish Register).

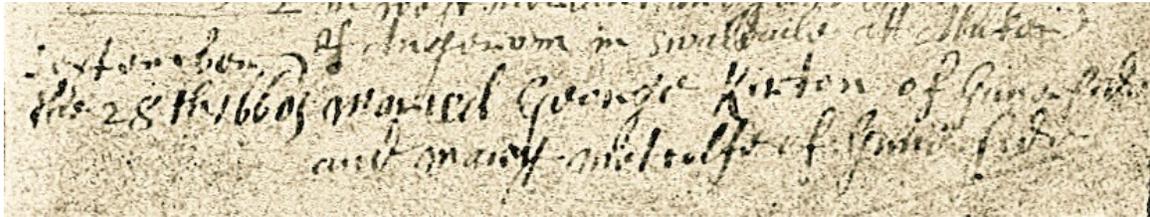
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GENERATION 18 - (Colour line: blue)

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The probable son of Captain Anthony(3A) Kearton / Kyrton / Kirton & his wife Ann:-

Generation 18-#01; 01. **GEORGE(5B) KEARTON / KIRTON**, who was likely born in about 1639 at Morton-upon-Swale, in the old North Riding of Yorkshire, the son of the soon to be Captain of Horse, ANTHONY(3A) KEARTON / KYRTON / KIRTON and his wife, ANN, as discussed above, where it was shown that both Anthony(3A) and his wife Ann together, were convicted of recusancy in May, 1641. It has already been shown above the circumstances which had occurred in Anthony(3A)'s life, but by about 1660, it seems probable that **George(5B)** may have returned to live at Gunnerside, probably to take up his grandfather's former holding there, and that it was he, at about the age of 21 on 28 December, 1660, married, the Muker ledger entry clearly identifying that he was now living at Gunnerside, as shown on the next page:-



**“Dec 28th 1660 } Married George Kirton of Gunnerside
and Mary Metcalfe of Grinton Parish”**

(ref.: Original Muker Parish register entry.)

So he was clearly married at the Muker Church of England ‘Chapel of Ease’, clearly showing that he was a protestant, and not Roman Catholic. Next year their only child:- **MARY KIRTON**, likely named after her mother, was baptized at Muker on 16 July, 1661 (ref.: Parish Register)

However, after just two years of marriage, on 11 December, 1662, the Muker Register records the death and burial of his wife **MARY**, and her interment as:-

“Buried the wife of George Kearton of Gunnerside”.

[Note: This appearance of **George(5B)** at Gunnerside cannot be explained by any other surviving record, UNLESS he was indeed a son of **Anthony(3A) KEARTON / KIRTON**]. So after 2 years of marriage **GEORGE(5B) KIRTON** was a widower, with a baby daughter. [It is because of the report of him in Gunnerside at this time which probably **ACCOUNTS** for the later error made about the supposed great age of **“Old” George(6) Kearton / Kirton**. **GEORGE(5B)** must be the man who was buried at Grinton on 28 Feb., 1730 (ref.: P. R., page 155).

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 The four sons of Ralph(12) Kearton & his wife Margaret(2) Kearton / Keyrton:-

Generation 18-#02; 01. **JAMES(12) KEARTON** - born in c. 1620. Stated to be "of Dikehead", Gunnerside, & later moved to Fremington; he was about of age (21) when he married **MARGERY**, daughter of **DICKINSON HUTCHINSON**, yeoman, in 1640/41. Their 8 children together were as follows:-

1) Elizabeth, daughter of James Kerton was baptized at St. Andrew's, Grinton on 26 April, 1641 (ref.: Register, Grinton parish church, Yorks. Par. Reg. Soc. (1905) p. 2). (Note:- The writer can find no other James in Swaledale even close to the time of James(12), so he is convinced that Elizabeth, above, was indeed their first child.)
 2) Margaret. (no baptism record found; her testimony given in August, 1707 (p. 349) as Margaret Charder, when she stated that she was aged 64, i. e. born in 1643, a daughter of "James Kirton, late of Fremington, deceased." Wife of Francis Charder of Reeth).

James(12) had moved to Fremington before Nov., 1645 because their next daughter:-

3) Abigail, daughter of James Kearton of Fremington, was baptized at St. Andrew's on 28 Nov., 1645 (ref.: Parish Register, p. 8).

4) James(13) Kearton, a possible twin, and

5) Deborah Kearton, (possibly twins), son & dau. of James Kearton of Dikehead, baptized together at St. Andrew's, Grinton, 25 June 1648 (ref.: P. R., p. 8).

6) Ralph(14) Kearton, sonn(sic) of James Kearton of Fremington, baptized at St. Andrew's on 26 Jan., 1650/51 (ref.: The Register, Grinton parish church, page 9);

7) Sarray Kearton, daughter of James Kearton of Fremington, baptized at St. Andrew's on 4 Dec., 1653 (P. R., p. 12) and:-

8) Richard(20) Kearton, son of James Kearton of Fremington, baptized at St. Andrew's on 25 Dec., 1665 (P. R., p. 14).

He & his family were evidently established in Fremington by 1645, & he was probably the James Kearton who was "1 of the 24" in 1661 (P. R., p. 64), & was a church warden at St. Andrew's, Grinton in 1670 (p. 65).

He was again "1 of the 24" in 1674 (P. R. p. 74).

From his father he acquired the copyhold lands at Dikehead in Gunnerside worth 15 English pounds sterling per annum, as well as a 1/3rd part of his mother's original small holding in Satron worth 26 shillings & 8d per annum. It evidently greatly distressed him that his mother had allowed his youngest brother, Anthony(4) to purchase the copyhold of Oxnop Hall, so in 1670 he made his evidently unsuccessful "Bill of Complaint" (Appendix 7A), which was not to be resolved for a good many years (see also Appendices 16 through 22).

In the year 1673 he must be the "Ja. Kirton" shown as paying taxes on no fewer than 4 Hearths in Reeth Parish (ref.: North Riding, Gilling West Hang West, Reeth, 1673 Hearth Tax Returns) which were likely distributed between Dikehead & Fremington.

He died and was buried at St. Andrew's, Grinton, on 16 June, 1704 (ref.: P. R. p. 73).

Some 6 months later his widow **MARGERY** (nee HUTCHINSON) also died and was buried, named as:- "**MARGERY KIRTON** of Reeth" at St. Andrew's, Grinton on 15 Dec., 1704 (ref.: Parish Register). Their 8 children were as shown above.

Generation 18-#02; 02. **JOHN(40) KEARTON / KIRTON** - born after 1621, because we know that he had not yet reached the age of 21 by April, 1641 (Appendix 7A). As the second son he likely received a share of the Dikehead, Gunnerside leasehold, plus some financial recompense, as described in the Appendices. However there is no provable record that he married or had children. He is assumed to have died before the year 1668 because he is not mentioned as receiving a share of the land at Satron on the death of his mother Margaret(2) in 1668. However there seems to be no burial records for him at either Grinton, or in the Muker Bishop's Transcripts, or in the Manor Court Records, so he may have died elsewhere. He is reliably reported to have died "before" 1670.

Generation 18-#02; 03. **RALPH(13) KEARTON / KIRTON** - born between 1621 - 1638. His wife's name was **LUCY** (maiden name unknown), who had been born in 1640, to whom he had been married in circa 1660. [Note that Appendix 12 (Line 18) shows Ralph(13) with a wife, "**ANNE**"; [but this is evidently a clerical error, the exact same events being reported in three versions:- James(12)'s, Anthony(4)'s & Charles Driffield's (Appendix 12), but Anne is only named in the latter one, which itself later uses a different wife's name.]

RALPH(13), who is shown as being of both Gunnerside and Fremington, so must have received a share of his father's original Gunnerside holding, and on his mother's death in 1668 a 1/3rd share of her Satron holding worth 26 shillings & 8d per annum. However it is clear from his inventory following his death that he and **LUCY** had moved to **Fremington** where **RALPH(13)** evidently had a shop selling "drapery items", his inventory including "rolls of cloth".

RALPH(13) KEARTON and **LUCY** had two children:-

1) **RALPH(15) KEARTON**, baptized at St. Andrew's, Grinton on 3 Jan., 1671, identified as "Ralph Kearton, son of Ralph Kearton of Fremington" (P. R., p. 29).

2) **JEAN** (sic **JANE**), 'ye dau. of Ralph Kearton of Fremington", baptized at St. Andrew's, Grinton on 3 Dec., 1673 (ref.: Parish Register, (1905) p. 31).

RALPH(13) had died before 21 April, 1684 in Fremington, based on his inventory of that date, shown in WYAS #AP1/54/64/2 (However, strangely, there seems to be no record of his burial in the Grinton Parish Registers; perhaps he was brought back to Muker?). His widow or relict, **LUCY KEARTON of Fremington**, soon followed, her burial being recorded at St. Andrew's, Grinton on 5 Nov., 1684 (ref.: P. R. p. 78).

His Probate #WYAS #AP1/54/64/1 stated that: "The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden **RALPH KIRTON** of Gunnerside [probably **RALPH(14) KIRTON** of Gunnerside, Ralph(13)'s nephew] and **ANTHONY(4) KIRTON** of Oxnop [**RALPH(13)**'s younger brother] do well and truly administer all and singular the goods rights and credits cattells and chattels of **RALPH(13) & LUCY** late of Fremmington(sic) within the Archdeaconry of Richmond deceased in paying all their debts so far as their good will extend Marked on the back "Adm".

#WYAS #AP1/54/64/2 - Inventory dated 21 April, 1684:-

“of **RALPH(13) KEARTON** late of Fremmington” In the house & In the shop:-
 drapery items, rolls of cloth, etc. 167 English pounds, 14 shillings and 4-1/2d;
 including Debts owing: 65 English pounds, 9 shillings and 1d;
 & less Funeral expenses of 4 English pounds, 14 shillings and 6d;
 & Debts owing by the deceased:- 86 English pounds, 11 shillings and 9d.
 (signed) Roger Scoville, Geo. Pinkney.

LUCY KEARTON, widow.

Following **LUCY**'s death:- #WYAS #AP1/54/64/3 dated 13 Nov., 1684:

Inventory of the goods and chattels of **LUCY KEARTON** of Fremmington(sic):-
 66 English pounds, 5 shillings and 1-1/4d.

(signed) Roger Covill, Geo. Pinckney, James Kearton [most probably James(12)
 Kearton, Ralph(13)'s eldest brother, or possibly his son, James(13)], John Watson.

On the reverse side is the probate record:-

“All and singular of **RALPH(13)** and **LUCY KEARTON** of Fremmington, and in their
 minority curation and education to **RALPH(15)** and **ANTHONY(4) KEARTON(sic)** for
RALPH(15) and **JANE KIRTON**”.

#WYAS #AP1/54/64/4 - Tuition Bond - **RALPH(14) KIRTON** of Gunnerside and
ANTHONY(4) KIRTON of Oxnop and **ALEXANDER BURRED** of Richmond to pay
 unto **RALPH(15) KIRTON** and **JANE KIRTON** [Note that Jane's name has a line
 crossed through it?] natural and lawful children of **RALPH(13) KIRTON(sic)** late of
 Fremmington...when they shall accomplish the age of twenty one years be married or
 otherwise lawfully demand the same, etc.”.

Signed: **RALPH(14) KIRTON**, **ANTHONY(4) KIRTON**, **ALEX. BURRELL**

Witnessed: **JO. KIRTON** [Possibly John(52) Kirton, the taylor of Reeth?]

 Generation 18-#02; 04. **ANTHONY(4) KEARTON / KEYRTON / KIRTON / KYRTON**
 was born in circa 1635, and was probably named after his two grandfathers (and he
 may have even been a godson of Anthony Milner, his mother's father, who was then
 aged 100, and did not die until 1640) plus his great-great-great-grandfather
Anthony(2) Kearton.

Before his mother, **Margaret(2)** died, **ANTHONY(4)** had probably married
ELIZABETH (maiden name unknown) in about 1659, when he would have been aged
 about 24, possibly in a Roman Catholic service because no record can be found of
 the marriage.

Their first child was evidently:-

1) “**OLD**” **GEORGE(6) KEARTON / KIRTON** who was born between 1660 and 1666,
 (and who may have been baptized in a secret Roman Catholic service(?), which may
 explain why there seems to be no surviving record of his baptism).

During the year 1661 **JOHN(32A) KIRTON** died, as already shown above, with the
 result that **ANTHONY(4)**'s mother, **MARGARET(2) KEYRTON / KIRTON** was going
 to need to find a new tenant to rent her **Oxnop Hall** copyhold farm. By now she must
 have been growing old so that she evidently decided to sell the Oxnop holding to her
 youngest son, probably because he was the most available, and able to buy it.

As is stated in the Vernona T. C. Smith MSS at the Society of Genealogists Library,

London, Vol. 36, page 143; and Appendices 9a - 13A - 22:- **“Anthony(4) had Oxnop from his Mother in 1661”**. This resulted in her eldest son's **1670 “Bill of Complaint”** the judgement of which, having been thoroughly reviewed, dragged on until at least 1682, and maybe longer, and must have been very disruptive to relationships between the siblings and their families (See on the next page).

ANTHONY(4) KEARTON / KIRTON of Oxnop's marriage to **ELIZABETH** did not last long, and she is probably the **”ELIZABETH KIRTON of OXNOP”** who was buried at Muker on **“(1)2th July, 1664”** (ref.: Original Parish Register from a transcription by E. Cooper). [The point has been made that she is not specifically identified as being the “wife of Anthony”, however this writer can provide a scan of a page from the original parish register from this period, which shows that while children being buried are invariably identified together with a parent's name, the burial of adult, married females do NOT seem to be invariably identified with their husband's name. Furthermore, Low Oxnop was a very small area, which in the 17th. century only contained the single farmhouse, so it does seem unlikely that this burial of an adult Elizabeth Kirton can have been of anybody other than **ANTHONY(4)**'s first wife, and “Old George(6)'s mother].

ELIZABETH MAY have also been the mother of **ANTHONY(4)**'s second son, and may have died in childbirth having him in 1664(?), his baptism being delayed as a result, or **ANTHONY(4)** MAY have married a second wife, **AGNES**, (maiden name unknown) who died and was buried at Muker in 1668, who ALSO could possibly have been the mother of Ralph(16):-

2) **RALPH(16) KIRTON / KEARTON**, baptized at Muker on 5 April, 1668 (ref.; Parish register). **RALPH(16)** is later identified as being “of Oxnop & Gunnerside”, so perhaps he eventually inherited part of his grandfather's former holding at Dikehead, Gunnerside.

As already mentioned, Anthony(4)'s mother, **MARGARET(2) KEARTON / KEYRTON (nee MILNER)** of Oxnop Hall finally died & was buried as “Margareatt Keriton” at Muker on 29 April, 1668 (ref.: Parish Register).

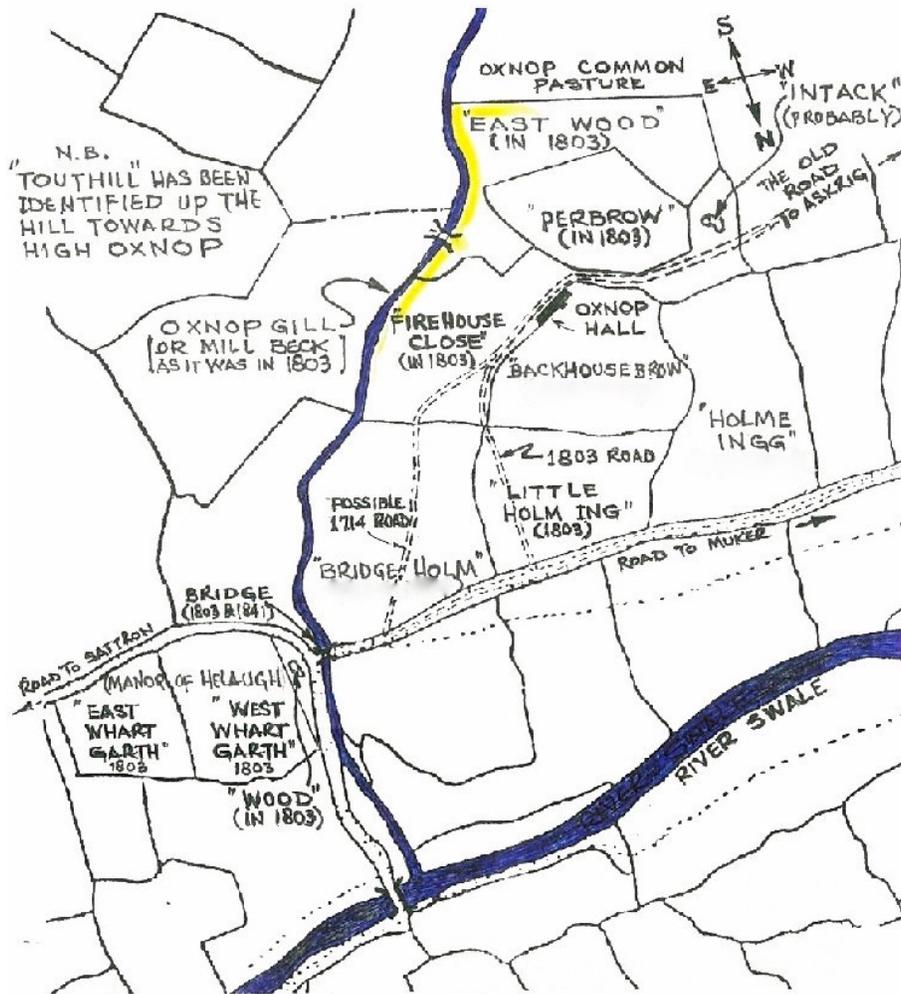
In about 1670 **ANTHONY(4) KEARTON / KIRTON** evidently married his probable third and last wife, **MARGARET(3)** (maiden name not known) with whom he had a daughter:-

3) **ELIZABETH KIRTON**, baptized at Muker on 6 Sept., 1679 (ref.: Parish Register; Bishop's Transcript & IGI Source #0207564) (Anthony was by then aged about 44).

The 1673 Hearth Tax Returns for the North Riding of Yorkshire, Gilling West Wapentake, in the Township of Muker, show **ANTH. KIRTON** with one hearth (Here it should be noted that the Oxnop Hall 'double-sided' fireplace, which was evidently counted as just ‘one’ hearth, is still in existence.).

MARGARET(3) would outlive **ANTHONY(4)**; she died and was buried at Muker in 1743, so she had probably been considerably younger than Anthony(4).

THE OXNOP PROPERTY OF WHICH GEORGE KEARTON / KIRTON BECAME THE COPYHOLD TENANT ON 24 APRIL, 1714, AS THE INHERITOR OF HIS FATHER ANTHONY WHO HAD DIED IN 1713. Based on the 1841 Tithe Plan, which is probably the most accurate one available, and the 1803 Survey map. The position of the ancient dry-stone walls which divide up the "named" fields remains to this day virtually unchanged from the way they were nearly three hundred years ago, and perhaps even longer.



An overall view of Oxnop Hall and its farm from a composite map, as it probably existed in 1661 when **ANTHONY(4) KEARTON** acquired the copyhold from his mother **MARGARET(2)**, as described in the Appendices 9 A through 13A. As can be seen most of the field names have remained more or less unchanged, even if sometimes having the interpretation of the spelling of the names vary to some extent. Note particularly that all the land east of Oxnop Gill falls within the Manor of Healaugh, and the land west of Oxnop Gill falls into the Manor of Muker. As shown above in this illustration, this is also the copyhold property west of the Gill, which passed in 1714 to Anthony(4)'s eldest son "Old" George(6) Kearton / Kirton.

So ANTHONY(4) KIRTON / KEARTON lived on at Oxnop Hall as sole holder of the copyhold of Oxnop Hall and its considerable farmland. Please see the tithe map illustration of the property on the previous page. This is a composite map taken from several sources:- an 1803 survey map; an early tithe map, and from references to specific fields from the still extant Muker and Healaugh Manor Court Record Books.

In 1693/4, by which time ANTHONY(4) was aged about 58, he is recorded as being the "Constable of Muker"; although later he was served with a "Bill of Indictment" for having "Neglected his Office" !

In 1707, ANTHONY(4) KIRTON was a witness, making a deposition on behalf of the Lord of the Manor, THOMAS, 5th. LORD WHARTON, Viscount WINCHINDUE, 5th. Baron Wharton of Wharton, to be presented before Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster, wherein the said Lord Wharton, now the Earl of Wharton, was a complainant against Her Majesty's Attorney General.

ANTHONY(4) KIRTON responded to two of the interrogatories, giving precise answers demonstrating his extensive knowledge of Swaledale and its ownership and extent. His identity in the Deposition is very clear:- "ANTHONY KIRTON of OXNOP in Swaledale, aged 72 years and upwards, Sworn & Examined"(ref.:- Bernau: ANTHONY KIRTON, a deponent in Exchequer Depositions by Commission, Yorks. Group 1; Public Record Office File # E134 / 6 Anne / Michaelmas 38 {1707}). So by 1707 ANTHONY(4) KEARTON was in the 72nd year of his age, so the year of his birth is confirmed as being about 1635.

Note that in 1713, some 2 months before ANTHONY(4)'s death, at the Healaugh Manor Court on 16 April, 1713, "Old" GEORGE(6) KEARTON / KIRTON accepted the surrender, possibly from RALPH (17) KEARTON, of a field in "Sattron"(sic) identified as "A moiety or half part of a Close called "Thwaite Garth" (ref.: Healaugh & Muker Manor Court Book "B", p. 149, 1st. item). This writer feels certain that this close is in fact one of the fields shown in the map illustrated above, lying just east of Oxnop Gill, &, as identified in later Manor Courts after 1803, as "East & West Whart Garth" (Thwaite & Whart seeming to sound quite similar phonetically).

ANTHONY(4) KEARTON / KIRTON finally died and was buried at Muker on 14 June, 1713, aged about 78.

A year later, at a following session of the Muker Manor Court on the 24th day of April, 1714 (ref.: Healaugh & Muker Manor Court Book "B", page 167, 3rd item) all of the fields, closes, pastures, etc. which together constituted the main part of Oxnop Hall and its farm copyhold within the Manor of Muker, were duly surrendered from the late Anthony(4) Kearton / Kirton to his son, "Old" GEORGE(6) KIRTON / KEARTON. As can be seen on the map on Page 297, many of the field names are exactly the same as are specifically mentioned in the Appendices provided, # 9A through # 13A, and these same field names, still with their ancient stone dividing walls, most of which are still standing, are still used.

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GENERATION 19 (Colour line:- apple green)

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The children of Valentine(1) Kirton & his first wife Elizabeth (maiden name unknown):-
Generation 19-#01; 01. Elizabeth Kerton. Baptized at Cheddar, co. Somerset,
on 1 Nov., 1679.

Generation 19-#01;02. RICHARD(21) KERTON. Baptized at Cheddar, co. Somerset,
on 16 Oct., 1682.

Generation 19-#01; 03. Frances / Ffrances Kirton / Kerton. Baptized at Cheddar,
co. Somerset, 9 Oct., 1687

Generation 19-#01; 04. JAMES(15) KIRTON / KERTON, of Cheddar, co.
Somerset, born 1687, a twin of John(59a) from Cheddar Parish Register. Died aged
about 9 in 1696 (ref.: Vernona Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p.101 pedigree). It is very likely
that their mother Elizabeth died in 1687 as a result of having the twins (ref.: The
Smith MSS, Vol. 36, p. 101, quoting the Cheddar Parish Church Register as she had
recorded from it circa 1870. It appears that this entry now no longer exists for these
twin brothers, who both died as children.)

Generation 19-#01; 05. JOHN(59a) KIRTON / KERTON, of Cheddar, co. Somerset,
born 1687, a twin of James(15) from the Cheddar Parish Register. Died aged about
14 in 1704 (ref.: Vernona Smith MSS, Soc. of Genealog., Vol. 36, p. 101)

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The children of Valentine(1) Kirton / Kerton & his 2nd. wife, Joan [name unknown):-

Generation 19-#06; 06. JAMES(16) KIRTON / KERTON, baptized at Cheddar, co.
Somerset, 29 Mar., 1702. Married his wife (name not known) when he was aged
about 19 in circa 1721, with whom he had 1 son, Richard(22) Kerton, baptized at
Cheddar on 16 Oct., 1682. His first wife then died circa 1726, and he remarried
Hannah Smith in 1728. However there were no more children, & Hannah died,
buried at Cheddar on 28 July, 1754. There is no surviving record of James' death.

Generation 19-#06; 07. WILLIAM(32) KERTON, bapt. at Cheddar, co. Somerset, 4
Apr., 1708. Married [Ann?], and had one son:- Valentine(2) Kirton, born circa 1730.

 Generation 19-#06; 08. JOSEPH(2) KERTON, son of Valentine & Joan Kerton, baptized at Cheddar, co. Somerset, Dec., 1708. Moved to Blagdon, co. Somerset. Married [Ann?] and had two daughters and a son, Joseph(6) Kirton, born 1755.
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The children of John(51) Kearton & his wife Elinor (probably nee Alderson):-
 [Here Please refer to the late Basil E. Kearton's book "Yorkshire & Yonder - Families of Keartons", at the pedigree chart on p. viii (on the back of the 'Table of Contents' page). This illustrates the descent in Generation 18 from John(51) Kearton, Lead Miner & Farmer, and his wife ELINOR / ELLINER (probably nee Alderson) , bapt. Muker 8 June, 1647(ref.: Muker Baptisms, p. 8), prob. dau. of Richard Alderson. John(51) died 3 Jan., 1697. Unfortunately the chart omits the Generation 19 John(60), which is shown below; however, it does correctly show the Generation 20 children of John(69) and his wife JANE (nee Milner)].

Generation 19-#09; 01. JOHN(60) KEARTON, born circa 1670, probably the "John Kearton (senior) of Thwaite" ("Yorkshire & Yonder - Families of Keartons" by Basil Kearton). He married AGNES (probably nee Alderson, & a dau. of John Alderson of Thwaite) in 1693-4, and, as a result, between 20th. - 28th. April, 1694, from the Manor Court Books, he received by surrender from 3 members of the Alderson family five pieces of copyhold land nearby to the village of Thwaite. (One of which was named "Strands", the inheritance of which would eventually come to the world famous naturalist & writer, Richard Kearton). John(60) & Agnes had 3 sons & 2 daughters: Elinor; John(69); James(20); William(36) & Sarah. John(60) is confirmed as being still alive in Nov., 1739, then aged about 69.

 Generation 19-#09; 02. JAMES(17) KEARTON, of Thwaite, bapt. at Muker 12 April, 1684.

Generation 19-#09; 03. Mary Kearton, of Thwaite, bapt. Muker, 2 Aug., 1694.
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The daughter of George(5B) Kirton & his wife Mary (nee Metcalfe) of Gunnerside:-

Generation 19-#10; 01. **MARY KIRTON**, baptized at Muker 16 July, 1661 (see above) - She is possibly the MARY KERTON buried at Muker 5 Nov., 1702
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The two daughters of William(25) Kearton of Gunnerside & his wife (name unknown):-

Generation 19-#11; 01. **JANE KEARTON** - No information found other than that she inherited a share of the copy holding of her grandfather, Christopher(10) Kearton in 1716 (ref:- Healaugh Manor Court Book).

 Generation 19-#11; 02. **MARY KEARTON** - As for her sister, except by 1716 Mary was married (married name not known) and had a son.
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The eight children of James(12) Kearton of Dikehead, Gunnerside & Fremington and his wife Margery (daughter of Dickinson Hutchinson):-

Generation 19-#12; 01. **ELIZABETH KEARTON** - Bapt. St. Andrew's, Grinton, 26 April, 1641 (P. R., p. 2). Marr. Ralph Hutchinson in Mar., 1665, aged 24 (P. R., p. 37)

Generation 19-#12; 02. **MARGARET KEARTON** - Born 1643 (See Page 293).

Generation 19-#12; 03. **ABIGAIL KEARTON** - Baptized St. Andrew's, Grinton, 28 Nov., 1645 (P. R., p. 8). No other record, possibly married in another parish.

Generation 19-#12; 04. **JAMES(13) KEARTON** - Bapt. St. Andrew's - a twin - 25 Jun., 1648 (P. R., p. 8).

Generation 19-#12; 05. **DEBORAH KEARTON** - Twin of James(13).

Generation 19-#12; 06. **RALPH(14) KEARTON** - Baptized at St. Andrew's, Grinton, 26 Jan., 1650/51 (P. R., p. 8). He is likely the Ralph Kearton, aged 31, who married Dorithy(sic) Hutchinson at St. Andrew's, Grinton, on 14 July, 1681 (P. R., p. 73).

Generation 19-#12; 07. **SARRAY KEARTON** - Baptized St. Andrew's, Grinton, 4 Dec., 1653 (P. R., p.12). No further records, possibly married in another parish.

Generation 19-#12; 08. **RICHARD(20) KEARTON** Baptized St. Andrew's, Grinton 25 Dec., 1665 (P. R., p.14); buried at St. Andrew's, Grinton on 15 Sept., 1666, aged about. 8 months (P. R., p.55)
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The children of Ralph(13) Kearton, of Dikehead, Gunnerside, later of Fremington, Reeth, Swaledale, and his wife, Lucy:-

Generation 19-#13; 01. **RALPH(15) KEARTON**, baptized at St. Andrew's, Grinton on 3 January, 1671/2, identified as "Ralph Kearton, son of Ralph Kearton of Fremington" (P. R. 1905, p. 29). As shown above, he was orphaned in 1684 when both his parents died in the same year, their Tution Bond WYAS #AP1/54/64/4 entrusting his education to his older first cousin, Ralph(14) Kearton, and to his uncle Anthony(4) Kearton. However it is impossible to be certain what became of him - he may be the Ralph Kearton of "Healey" (sic), buried at Grinton on 16 Nov., 1686 (P. R., 1905, p. 82) in which case he would have been aged about 14.

 Generation 19-#13; 02. **JEAN KEARTON** - "ye daughter of Ralph Kearton of Fremington, baptized at St. Andrew's, Grinton, in a Church of England service, on 3 December, 1673". She was still evidently alive in 1684, aged about 11, when both her parents died, and her name appears as "**JANE**", but is crossed out, in the Tuition Bond mentioned above, which she shared with her brother. There is no record of her burial at Grinton, so what became of her is a mystery - she may conceivably have married before the age of 21 in another parish?
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The children of Anthony(4) Kearton of Gunnerside & Oxnop & his wives, probably Elizabeth, Agnes and Margaret(3):-

Generation 19-#14; 01. "**OLD**" **GEORGE(6) KEARTON / KIRTON, gentleman**, of Oxnop Hall, was born between 1660 and 1666, quite probably in 1660, probably a son of Elizabeth, but no record of his birth or baptism seems to have survived, and much misinformation was spread about him after his death in 1764, which needs to be reviewed here to try and discover which parts of his story are positively untrue, and which parts are probably true. **There is ABSOLUTELY NO DOUBT THAT HE WAS NOT in his 124th year of his age when he died in 1764, but he MAY have reached the age of 100, or even 104.**

How did this story, recorded in what follows, come to be so widely reported ?

It may be that local rectors in England may have been asked to keep a lookout for the deaths of very old individuals by newspapers seeking copy, and it is certainly true that by about 1750 newspapers had begun to be widely circulated in England. In this case we had the record already illustrated above, on Page 292, of the 1660 entry in the surviving original Muker Register of the marriage of "George(5B) Kirton of Gunnerside" and it is likely that the Muker rector who had just buried "Old" GEORGE(6) in 1764, had occasion to look back in his Parish Register, and, by calculating that George(5B) was probably aged about 21 when he married, assumed that he had been born in about 1639, thus mixing up the two Georges, and having no other Georges in the Muker Parish Register, made the erroneous assumption that George(5B) and "Old" GEORGE(6) were one and the same man, and so proceeded to plant the seed of the error, which later spread so far afield. It fooled this writer too, for many, many years!

There are so many stories told about "Old" GEORGE(6) KEARTON / KIRTON that we need to review them, to try and see which of them may be factual.

Even now, over three centuries later, there are still stories being told about him:-

a) On one occasion at the Tan Hill Inn, reputedly the highest inn in Britain, which sits at the high western end of Swaledale, near which sporting events were some times held, something occurred which must have been in about 1683, when George(6) was still a young man. Evidently George(6) thought himself handy with his fists, for the story goes that he challenged the then

Westmorland County champion to a bout of bare-knuckle boxing.

After a long, hard fight George(6) is supposed to have finally overcame his

opponent, and it is said that the pair then washed away the blood and sweat together in the inn's horse trough, and proceeded to carouse together at the inn for a week, in friendly companionship.

b) He was also stated to have been well known as a keen fox hunter, and evidently an excellent rider, who rode to hounds regularly at every opportunity until he was aged over 80. This is the sort of fact about which the local Muker rector, who buried George(6), would have had first-hand knowledge, so it is probably true.

c) Another story told about George(6) is that on one occasion he had hired a gang of miners to dig galena (lead ore) from a mine on the Oxnop Hall property. He evidently supplied the workers with such a bountiful supply of beer, that this act, of perhaps unwise generosity, is still well remembered. Since we know from the Manor Court Records that there was a specific "Brew House" as part of the auxiliary buildings facing Oxnop Hall, where the family's beer and ale was prepared, this story is very likely also true, as was the story of 'no man making freer with his bottle', of which the Muker rector may have also had first-hand experience.

GEORGE(6) married on 25 Feb., 1711, at the age of about 48, at the Muker Chapel of Ease, evidently for the first time, to a much younger wife named MARY. From the record illustrated (following) it is very likely indeed that her maiden name was STOCKTON, and Free Reg Record #5463bffa937902782573a01 shows a MARY STOCKTON, daughter of Robert Stockton of Aldborough, Richmondshire, baptized at Stanwick St. John, just north east of Richmond, on 6 Jan., 1681/82.

As already described, his father, Anthony(4) having died in 1713 aged about 78, "Old" GEORGE(6) became his father's sole heir to the copyhold of Oxnop Hall, and its considerable farmland in 1714, although he had actually probably been living there for some time, and operating the farm for his elderly father, or possibly just renting out the land to others, as his grandparents had done.

"Old" GEORGE(6) KEARTON / KIRTON and his new, young wife MARY soon began to have children, as follows:-

1) ANTHONY(6) KEARTON, named no doubt after his grandfather, baptized at Muker on 9 February, 1713 (ref.: Parish Register).

2) ELIZABETH KIRTON / KEARTON, baptized at Muker on 10 Aug., 1714. The Muker Bishop's Transcript for 1726 does have a mostly illegible entry for an "Eliz. Kerton (sic) of — — buried 23/1/1726" and, according to Vernona Smith's MSS she died aged 13, & was buried in 1727. Also she does certainly not appear in her sister Mary's pre-1768 list of the surviving siblings.

3) WILLIAM(30) KEARTON, baptized at Muker on 25 Mar., 1717 (ref.: the Muker Bishop's Transcript). He is not named in his sister Mary's pre-1768 list of surviving siblings, nor in George(10)'s 1768 will written on St. Vincent, so he had probably died before the year 1768. So he is likely the William Kearton

buried at Muker in 1756, & would have been aged about 39 when he died before his father.

4) THOMAS(23) KEARTON / KIRTON, baptized at Muker Chapel on 3 Feb., 1719. This writer's 4th. great-grandfather. He became a surgeon, an apothecary and a physician, with practices at Yarm, North Riding Yorks. & at Stockton, co. Durham. He had an estate at Preston-upon-Tees, co. Durham, halfway between his two practices (now buried beneath a roadway interchange). He inherited the copyhold of Oxnop Hall and its farm from his younger brother, George(10) by his will written on St. Vincent, following his death there in 1783. However the will was not probated in England until 1801, by which time Thomas(23) was over 80 and likely was unable to get back to the Manor Courts in Swaledale, a task which was left to his eldest son after Thomas(23)'s death in 1803. (The writer still has copies of his marriage licence, and both a gold-mounted miniature and a large oil painting of him, and a copy of his original will).

5) GEORGE(10) KEARTON, baptized at Muker Chapel on 25 Feb., 1722. He initially seems to have inherited the Oxnop Hall copyhold from his father, possibly jointly with his younger brother John(54), perhaps as the only two sons currently then available to do so; although, evidently just prior to their father's actual death in 1764 he purchased a 1/2 share of a sugar plantation on St. Vincent, in the Caribbean, & he and John(54) also shared in the purchase of another 300 acre plantation on the island of Tobago, both evidently immediately leaving to manage these plantations. It seems clear that John(54) soon died, the Tobago plantation being soon resold. George(10)'s will written on the Island of St. Vincent in 1773 left the inheritance of the Oxnop Hall copyhold (his "Yorkshire Estate" being how he identified it) initially to his mother, & then to his elder brother Thomas(23) Kearton / Kirton. He died on St. Vincent, unmarried, in 1783, leaving the "Kearton's Plantation" to his nephew, JOHN(63) KEARTON.

6) JOHN(53) KEARTON, baptized at Muker Chapel on 22 Jul., 1725. However this boy died, and was buried just 11 days later at Muker on 2 Aug., 1725.

7) MARY KEARTON, baptized at Muker Chapel on 4 May, 1728. She married, becoming Mrs MARY DAGNAY, as she wrote on the list which she prepared sometime before the year 1768 (see "New Conclusions") listing herself and her then living siblings, i. e. her three then surviving brothers. [This list was preserved in a case which was preserved by Thomas(23)'s eldest son, and passed down to the late David Kearton]. In the list we see that she evidently died without issue.

8) JOHN(54) KEARTON, bapt. Muker 23 Mar., 1730. When his brother George(10) bought the moiety of the plantation on St. Vincent in 1764, George(10) & JOHN(54) together purchased another plantation on the Island of Tobago, in the Courland Bay Division, on the North West coast of the island, Lot No. 4, of 300 acres, which was about the same size as the one on St. Vincent, evidently for JOHN(54) to operate (ref.: University College London, "Legacies of British Slave-ownership"). There cannot be much doubt that JOHN(54) succumbed to one of the diseases so prevalent then in the tropics;

with no further mention of him on the island, & Lot No. 4 soon shown with new owners.

He is not named in his sister Mary's list of siblings (See Page 317), nor in George(10)'s will, so he had certainly died before 1768.

Showing that "Old" GEORGE(6) KEARTON / KIRTON was indeed their father, at least in the case of THOMAS(23) KEARTON / KIRTON, the writer's fourth great-grandfather, we have the DNA evidence in the Ancestry.com Y-Chromosome testing to 46 Markers from three individuals, evidently now proving conclusively that this writer is indeed a direct descendant of "Old" George(6) Kearton / Kirton. This evidence also proves conclusively that the spellings: KIRTON or KEARTON or KEYRTON were completely synonymous between 1500 and 1800 in this area of England, & were simply being written according to the phonetic comprehension & interpretation of the individual writers. Prior the year 1400 one will search in vain for the spelling "Keyrton" or "Kearton", but by 1500 both had become quite common variant spellings in N. W. England, probably by the local rectors, with "Kearton" eventually becoming the most common local variant of the surname.

By 1747 "Old" George(6) began to surrender parts of the Oxnop Hall complex, initially to his eldest son Anthony(6) Kearton, as is shown on the entry on the next page from the Muker Manor Court Book on 14 May, 1747, which reads:-

"At the Court Leet Court Baron or Customary court of Thomas Smith of Gray's Inn Esquire Lord of the said Manor of Muker holden at the House of James Metcalfe in Meucar (sic Muker) in and for the said Manor on Thursday the 14th. day of May 1747 before Richard Walter Gentleman Deputy Steward of the Manor".

Manor of Meucar in Swaledale in the County of York

At the Court held before the Customary Court of Thomas Smith of the said Manour of Meucar Esquire Lord of the said Manour of Meucar at the House of James Metcalf holder at the House of James Metcalf Meucar in and for the said Manour on the 14th day of May 1747 before Richard Clerk Gentleman Deputy Steward of the Manour & Commissioner.

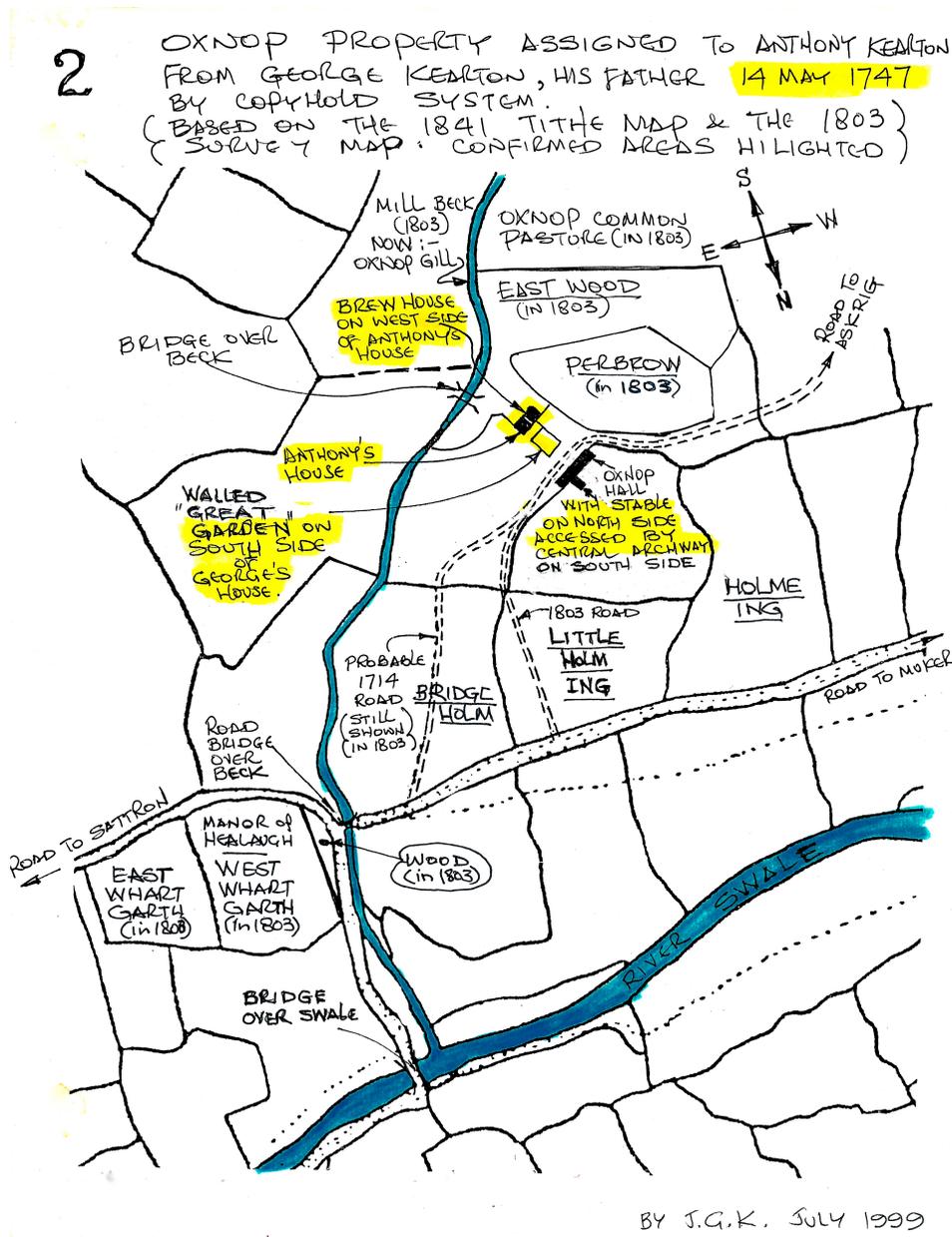
Oxnop. Anth: Kearton upon the Surrender of George Kearton his Father in open Court is admitted Tenant of one Fire House the House Anthony Kearton now lives in with one Brewhouse at the West end of the said Dwelling House and one Garden on the South side of the said Dwelling House, and one Stable on the North side of the said George Kearton's House.

Five s: 3:4 Dwelling House and a Moiety or one half part of one Garden on the South side of the said George Kearton's House, called the Great Garden with the Appurtenances situate at Oxnop in the said Manour of Meucar of the yearly Fineable Customary Rent of Two pence and he to pay Fine for the same 3^d & 4^d in hand

Muker Manor Court Book Pages dated for 14 May, 1747:-

“Anthony(6) Kearton upon the surrender of George(6) Kearton his Father in open Court is admitted Tenant of one Fire House the House Anthony now lives in with one Brewhouse at the West end of the said Dwelling house and one Garden on the South side of the said Dwelling house, and one Stable on the North side of the said George(6) Kearton’s House (i. e. Oxnop Hall itself) and a Moiety or one half part of one Garden on the South side of the said George(6) Kearton’s House, called the Great Garden with the Appurtenances situate at Oxnop in the said Manour of Meucar of the yearly Fineable Customary Rent of Two pence and he to pay Fine for the same 3d (pence) & 4d (pence) in hand.” The next map shows his 1747 holding.

Later Anthony(6) Kearton of Oxnop on 30 April, 1751 also acquired:- "One Stable called "Old Mill" at Satron upon surrender from James Calvert ye Elder".



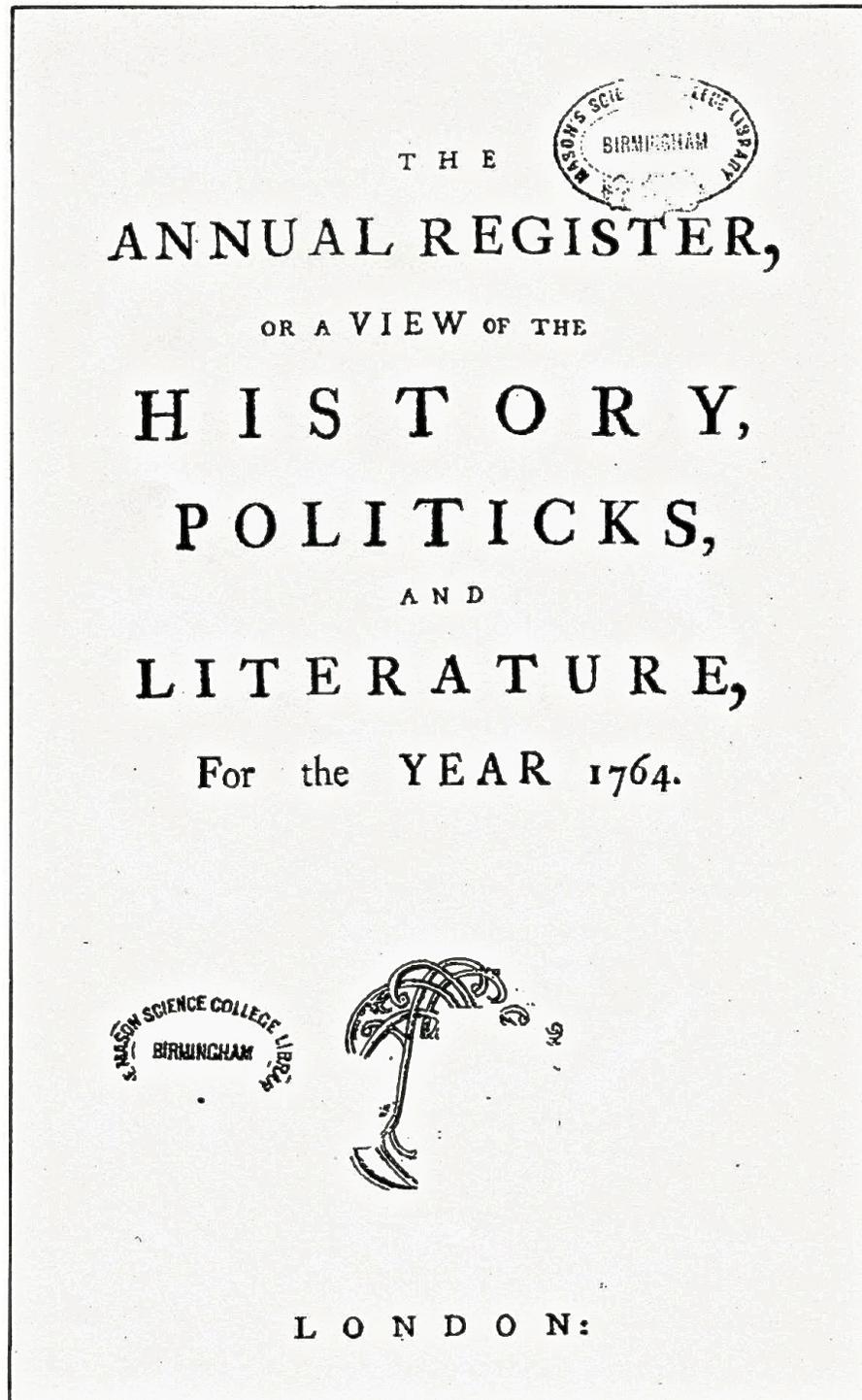
This map #2 shows the locations of the parts of the Oxnop Hall copyhold (high-lighted in yellow) which were surrendered by "Old" George(6) Kearton on 14 May, 1747 to his eldest son, Anthony(6) Kearton, as shown in the Manor Court Record on the previous Page. From 15 July, 1742 Anthony(6) was employed as gamekeeper for both Manors to Thomas Smith, the Lord of the Manor. Later, before 1761, he had found new employment up in Westmorland, and had moved there with his family.

Finally "Old" GEORGE(6) KEARTON / KIRTON died & was buried at the Muker churchyard on 14 July, 1764 (ref.: Muker Parish Register).

Very soon after his death a **FALSE** and **UNTRUE** report was published in London which stated that "Old" George(6) Kearton / Kirton had been "in the 125th year of his age", i. e. that he had reached and passed his 124th birthday.

This **INCORRECT, TOTALLY FALSE and UNTRUE INFORMATION** as to his very great age at death first appeared in "**Dodsley's Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, For the Year 1764**" published in London, as shown in the "**Index to Dodsley's Annual Register, Vol. 1, 1758-1780**", Vol. VII, by Edmund Burke, the front cover of which is shown on the following pages, along with the actual text from its pages 95 & 96, both of which are reproduced in full .

This writer suspects that the then Muker rector, who probably knew "Old" George(6) well, looking back through his register, found the 1660 marriage of George(5B) Kirton of Gunnerside; and made the erroneous assumption that he was the same man as "Old" George(6), and calculating that George(5B) had probably been aged about 21 when he married, arrived at the age of 124; he must have then some how informed Edmund Burke in London, from which the story spread far and wide.



The front cover of Dodsley's "The Annual Register .. For the Year 1764" On the next page are reproduced the actual entry for "Old" GEORGE(6) KIRTON from The Annual Register's pages 95 & 96, as an August, 1764 entry shows:-

In the 125th year of his age,
George Kirton, of Oxnap:hall,
near Reeth, in Yorkshire, esq; a

Above: the UNTRUE STATEMENT of "Old" George(6)'s age at death.

The writer has never seen or heard of any denial of this untrue age statement, and one wonders if the family members even knew about it.

The rest of the printed report, below, may well be completely true.

gentleman more remarkable for fox-hunting than the famous Mr. Draper; for, after following the chase on horseback till he was upwards of 80, so great was his desire for the diversion, that (till he was 100 years old) he regularly attended unkennelling the fox in his single-horse chair. He was an instance that length of days is not always intailed on a life of temperance and sobriety; for no man made freer with his bottle than he did, even till within ten years of his death.

It was no doubt from this initial report that other similar versions of the original began to appear elsewhere, such as the following:-

"The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicler, 1764", Volume 34, page 38; and in

"The London Magazine Or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer. Volume XXXIII, For the Year 1764", page 484; and also in the

"Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire for the Year 1822", T Langdale.

It was repeated yet again, when none of our direct ancestors remained in Swaledale, in:-

"OLD YORKSHIRE", Edited by William Smith, F. S. A. S. (1882), shown under:- YORKSHIRE CENTENARIANS (Pages 166 - 167)

"George Kirton, of Oxnop Hall, near Reeth, died (sic: was buried) July 15th. (sic 14th.), 1764, in his 125th year (UNTRUE). He was remarkable for his love of hunting. After following the chase on horseback till he was upwards of eighty, so

great was his desire for the diversion, that till he was 100 years old he regularly attended the "breaking cover" in his single horse chair. He was a remarkable instance that length of days are not always entailed on a life of temperance and sobriety, for no man even till within a short time of his death, made more free with his bottle. His estate - which was considerable, and had been in the family for three centuries - descended to his son, Thomas Kirton, an eminent physician."

By 1882 William Smith was still repeating the incorrect age, but had added the part about Mr. Thomas(23) Kearton / Kirton, this writer's GGGG-grandfather.

How old was "Old" George(6) Kearton / Kearton really? Best estimates are between 98 & 104 years of age, so chances are about even that he **WAS** likely past the 100 year mark.

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This magnificent Court Cupboard dating from the time of King Charles II was part of the furnishings of Oxnop Hall when the house was sold by the Metcalfes in 1924, along with an even earlier Elizabethan one, of similar size and proportions, which carried its maker's name "I. Peacock", a name often mentioned in Swaledale. Warwick Metcalfe shared this writer's opinion that both these pieces had probably been built for the house, the one illustrated having been probably built specifically for Anthony(4) Kearton / Kirton. Unfortunately both were eventually put up for auction, the one shown above being sold by Christie's as recently as 1995.

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GENERATION 20 (Colour line:- orange)

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The son of James(13) Kearton & his wife Deborah:-

Generation 20-#01; 01. RALPH(17) KEARTON - No information, other than that he was probably named as surrendering a moiety of a close called Thaithe Garth, from the Healaugh & Muker Manor Court Book "B", page 149, 1st. item>) to "OLD" George(6) Kearton / Kirton during the year 1713.

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The children of "Old George"(6) Kearton /Kirton & his only wife, Mary (nee Stockton) of Oxnop Hall, Low Oxnop, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire:-

Generation 20-#02; 01. ANTHONY(6) KEARTON, Yeoman, born at Oxnop Hall, Low Oxnop, baptized at Muker 9 Feb., 1713.
Married 1737 to Jennet Spooner of co. Westmorland. Five children.

Generation 20-#02; 02. Elizabeth Kearton, bapt. at Muker 10 Aug. 1714.
Believed to have married RAPER(1) KEARTON of
Gunnarside & of Whitaside at Muker on 19 Feb., 1743.

Generation 20-#02; 03. WILLIAM((30) KEARTON, bapt. at Muker 25 March, 1717.
Probably the William buried at Muker in 1756, predeceasing his father.

Generation 20-#02; 04. Mr. THOMAS(23) KEARTON / KIRTON, Surgeon, Physician, Apothecary. Born: 1719, Bapt.: 3 Feb., 1720 - Died: 29 Mar., 1803; buried 2 Apr., 1803, aged 83 at St. Thomas Parish Church, Stockton-upon-Tees. Water colour miniature on ivory, circa 1775, attributed to John Bogle, R. A., who practiced in both Edinburgh & London, & member of the Royal Academy 1772 - 94. As his father's 3rd. son & with the rule of primogeniture, Thomas(23) evidently set off to find a suitable profession, & probably initially became an apprentice to a distant cousin, John(49) Kirton, an apothecary with a practice at Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham, inherited from his father, Nicholas(11) Kirton (this father & son being descendants of Cuthbert(1) Kirton of Richmond, NRY, mentioned above, & now proven by Y chromosome DNA testing to be this writer's distant relations). It was at Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham, where he met his future wife, Elizabeth Brown, the daughter of Henry Brown, the several times Alderman & Mayor of Stockton, and his

wife, a Dutch lady, Cornelia (nee Jolandt), who Henry Brown had met on a visit to Rotterdam. Together they had five children, 2 sons and 2 daughters surviving to adulthood. Thomas finally inherited the copyhold of Oxnop Hall from his younger brother George in St. Vincent in 1801, 18 years after George's death on the island, it having taken that long for George's will to be probated in England. The 4th. great-grandfather of Jonathan Kirton, who prepared this Study.

It is evident that THOMAS(23) KEARTON, "Old" George(6)'s second surviving son, the apothecary, surgeon and physician, and his wife ELIZABETH (nee BROWN) must have been fairly frequent visitors to Oxnop for in the next original document, below, we see Thomas(23)'s "Memorandum of an Agreement" for the apparent permanent ownership of a pew in Muker Chapel:-

*October 20th 1760 Memorandum of an Agreement
then made between Edward Milner of Eriholm in y^e County of
York Clerk, and Thomas Kirton of Yarm in y^e said
County Apothecary Viz Whereas I the said Edward Milner
for Divers good Causes and Considerations from y^e said
Thomas Kirton do hereby give, assign and convey to him
y^e said Thomas Kirton to him, his Heirs and Assigns for
ever that Pew now standing in the North Side of the
Chapel of Muker in Suffle Dale in y^e County of York
together with all the Rights, Tittes and Priviledges in the
said Pew to me belonging or appertaining*

*Sign^d
In the Presence of }*

Edward Milner

*W^m Deason
E. Brispick*

This is sufficiently easy to read to not need a transcription. Clearly Thomas(23) Kearton / Kirton (note that here he has already started to use the 'Kirton' spelling, even though he was baptized as 'Kearton'). He calls himself 'an apothecary', a position for which he had just qualified in 1755.

In the following Spring, May, 1761, below we see how Thomas(23)'s wife, ELIZABETH KIRTON (nee Brown), who did not yet have any children, was staying at Oxnop for the summer, since she takes over the surrender of the Oxnop Hall copy-

Manor of Muker in Swaledale in the County of York

At the Court next Court Court and Customary Court holden at Muker is and for the said Manor on Wednesday the Sixth day of May One Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty One by Adjournment for Thomas Smith Esquire Lord of the said Manor before Solomon Keycliffe gentleman Steward of the said Court

6th May 1761

Oxnop - William Sutton Esquire upon the Surrender of George Kearton out of Court before M^r Thomas Wilson Bayliffe in the presence of Joseph Clarkson and Ralph Milner two Customary Tenants of the said Manor is admitted Tenant of Two Dwelling houses & Stables Orchard & one Close called Little Helme Tug and one Close called Tinkhouse Close and one Close called Perbrow and one Close called East Wood Two Closes called West Closes and one piece of ground called Calfgarth with the appurtenances situate & lying at Oxnop of the ancient yearly feeable Customary Rent of Fourteen Shillings and Seven pence half penny and is assessed for his fine Fourteen pounds Twelve Shillings & six pence

Oxnop - M^r Thomas Kearton upon the Surrender of Anthony Kearton in open Court is admitted Tenant of One Dwelling house with a Braughouse at the West End of the said Dwelling house and one garden on the South side thereof and one stable on the North side of George Kearton's house & a piece of half plot of one garden on the South side of the said George Kearton's house called the great garden with the appurtenances situate at Oxnop of the ancient yearly feeable Customary Rent of Two pence and is assessed for his fine Three Shillings and Six pence

Muker Manor Court Book for 6 May, 1761, entry by which Mrs. ELIZABETH KEARTON, the wife the surgeon, THOMAS(23) KEARTON / KIRTON, received the surrender from Anthony(6) Kearton of the same parts of the Oxnop Hall copyhold as were shown in Map #2 (Page 307). ELIZABETH KEARTON (nee BROWN) was the daughter of HENRY BROWN, the long term mayor of Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham, & his wife CORNELIA (nee JOLANDT) [who Henry Brown had met & married while visiting Holland, who had been the sole heir to her family's ships' chandlery business in the Wine Harbour at Rotterdam].

"6 May, 1761, Oxnup (sic) - Mrs. Thomas(23) Kearton upon the Surrender of Anthony(6) Kearton in Open Court is admitted Tenant of One Dwelling house with a Brewhouse at the West end of the said Dwelling house and one garden on the South side thereof and one Stable on the North side of George(6) Kearton's house & a Moiety or half part of one Garden on the South side of the said George(6) Kearton's house called the Great Garden with the appurtenances scituate (sic) at Oxnup of the antient (sic) yearly fineable customary Rent of Two pence and is assessed for his (sic her) ffine (sic) Three shillings and Ffour (sic) pence." So this is clearly exactly the same property which had previously been Anthony(6)'s, & this had evidently occurred PRIOR to the 1764 death of "Old" George(6) Kearton / Kirton.

Strangely this is the last Manor Court Record this writer has been able to find concerning the Oxnop Hall copyhold, until, long after "Old" George(6)'s death in 1764, we see George(10)'s mention of his "Yorkshire Estate" in his will written on St. Vincent.

On this page is shown a note written evidently shortly before "Old" George(6)'s death in 1764, and also before Anthony(6) Kearton's death in 1768, written by his last surviving daughter, Mary Dagnay (nee Kearton), recording "Old" George(6) Kearton / Kirton's then surviving children (as written):- **1) Mary; 2) George(10); 3) Anthony(6) and 4) Thomas(23)**. (Not in their chronological order).

Mary Dagnay Sister to George Kearton
of the West Indies. Anthony Kearton
of ~~the~~ ~~West~~ ~~Indies~~ ~~and~~ Thos. Kearton of Stockton
Sons & Daughter of George Kearton
of Oxnip Hall near ~~West~~ ~~Indies~~ ~~and~~ ~~Thomas~~
Geartson and Mary his wife

Mary Dagnay (nee Kearton)'s original note, written before 1764:-

Line 1:- "Mary Dagnay Sister to George Kearton
Line 2:- of the West Indies. Anthony Kearton
Line 3:- of --(erased) and Thos. Kearton of Stockton
Line 4:- Sons & Daughter of George Kearton

J. G. Kirton
Line 5:-
Line 6:-

Page 318 of 342
of Oxnip(sic) Hall near Muker, Swaledale
Yorkshire and Mary his Wife"

(Revision Q)

Thomas, when he first moved to Stockton to set up his medical practice also still used the Kearton spelling, but soon changed to the more common 'Kirton' spelling, so that all his children were baptized as 'Kirton'. It is evident that when this was written, both "Old" George(6) & his eldest son Anthony(6) were both still alive, so all the other siblings, named earlier, must have all been already deceased.



Miniature water colour on ivory of Mr. Thomas (23) Kearton / Kirton, painted from life circa 1775 when he was aged about 55. Attributed to John Bogle, R. A., b. 1746.



The reverse of Thomas(23)'s gold mounted miniature with a lock of his wife's hair with gold foil wheat strands, and with her initials "E. K." in gold foil, outlined in seed pearls. Both faces covered with polished crystal, and still with its original fitted case.

They soon began having children, being baptized as follows:-

- 1) George(15) Henry Kirton, bapt. Yarm, 9 Jun., 1762, died at 11 months; he was named after the couple's respective fathers.
- 2) George(16) Henry Kirton (I), bapt. Yarm, 13 May, 1763;
- 3) Mary Kirton, bapt. Yarm, 26 Aug., 1765;
- 4) Thomas(25) Kirton, bapt. Yarm, 30 May, 1766; died at 9 months.
- 5) James (18) Kirton, bapt. Yarm, 13 Nov., 1767 (not sure if he is ours?)
- 6) Elizabeth Brown Kirton, bapt. Yarm, 6 Nov., 1768, always called Betty.
- 7) Thomas(26) Kirton, bapt. Yarm, 20 Nov., 1769.
- 8) Cornelia Kirton, ? ? . Buried at Stockton, 20 March, 1774.

Yarm having had a history of severe flooding, and the church being next to the river, the survival of parish registers, including the Bishop's Transcripts has been problematical. Probably the worst flood occurred in 1771, and it seems that not long after that year Thomas(23) and his family moved to the high ground on the north side of the Tees, to Preston-upon-Tees, halfway between Stockton and Yarm, from where he evidently was able to maintain his practice in both towns. From the property survey conducted after his death it appears that his new estate amounted to some 82 acres, with a large garden on which he had a leasehold for three lifetimes (150 years) from the Lord Bishop of Durham. The estate is now evidently completely covered by roadworks and an interchange. From our family silver collection we still have just one of his original large, sterling silver serving spoons, engraved with his initials: "T. K.", and hallmarked as made by William Garrard of London in 1777.

Both of the surviving sons were well educated, George(16) Henry Kirton(I) eventually being accepted as an Attorney at the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, London in June, 1789, and in the following year was the first to marry, to Lydia Tunstall from Yarm, the marriage taking place in London.

Thomas(26) Kirton was indentured in February, 1787 when he was aged 17 to a Ralph Willis, Master Mariner of London, to serve a four year apprenticeship in order to qualify as a master mariner. This he completed in 1791, when he was aged 21, and on Page 328 (of this "Study") is shown a portrait of him, painted in oil from life at about that time.

In the year 1790 Mr. Thomas(23) Kirton, now aged about 70, is recorded in a book "The Local Records of Stockton and the Neighbourhood" by Thomas Richmond (1868), page 90, providing surgical services at the dispensary of the Stockton Poor-House, evidently without charge, in conjunction with his former apprentice, Valentine Milborn / Milburne, who are both now named as being surgeons.

Five years later his wife, ELIZABETH died, being buried at St.Thomas' Church, Stockton-upon-Tees, on 20 Feb., 1795, identified as the wife of Mr. Thomas Kirton, Surgeon; she was aged about 67. As a result of her death he would have presumably received the holdings at Oxnop which had been in her possession ever since 1761 (see above) although there seems to be no record that these were ever surrendered to him, but they did eventually became part of the holding of their eldest son, George(16) Henry Kirton (1).

Mr. Thomas(23) Kearton / Kirton wrote a detailed will on 29 January, 1801. All the contents of his house was divided between his two daughters; he forgave a debt of

290 pounds sterling made to his eldest son, George(16) Henry Kirton(1), no doubt in the full awareness that George(16) would eventually inherit the Oxnop Hall copyhold. All his estate at Preston-upon-Tees was to be surveyed and sold, with the proceeds setting up a trust for each of his three surviving younger children.



Thomas(23) Kirton's signature on his will, and his seal, which shows the head of a woman, possibly a sculptured image of his wife Elizabeth.

Thomas(23) died on 29 March, 1803 and was buried probably beside his wife at St. Thomas' Church, Stockton. His death was reported in **The Newcastle Courant newspaper, Issue of 9 April, 1803, Obituary & Death Notices:-**

KIRTON - On the 29th ult. Mr KIRTON, of Stockton, surgeon and apothecary, much respected.

Within two weeks, on the 11th of April, 1803, and probably even before the reading of the will, a Survey of his Preston-upon-Tees had been initiated, probably by George(16) Henry Kirton (I), because his name appears on the Survey Report's cover showing himself as a co-owner of the estate with his siblings, which was contrary to the Thomas(23)'s will, which made it completely clear that the proceeds of the sale of his 82 Acre estate property were in fact to be converted into life trusts for just the three younger siblings, who seem to have each benefited from their trusts for the rest of their lives.

Generation 20-#02; 05. **GEORGE(10) KEARTON** (junior), born at Oxnop Hall, baptized at Muker 25 Sept., 1722. Strangely the "6 May, 1761" document, mentioned above, is the last Manor Court Record this writer has been able to find concerning the Oxnop Hall copyhold, until long after "Old" George(6)'s death in 1764.

After his father's death he inherited the copyhold of Oxnop Hall and its farm, probably because he was the eldest son who was still available to stay with his mother and operate the farm, however I have been unable to find any record in the

surviving Manor Court Books that he formally accepted the surrender from his father; none the less his eventual will and subsequent events confirm that he did possess the copyhold. Evidently even before his father's actual death in July, 1764 he had already set in motion a plan to purchase part of an existing plantation on the island of St. Vincent, in the Windward Islands of the eastern Caribbean Sea, which a William Lindow had originally purchased in 1765, and formed a partnership with him by which George(10) owned a moiety (a 1/2 share) of the plantation, and undertook to go out to St. Vincent and manage the whole of the plantation on behalf of his partner; his mother, Mary, evidently being left to manage the Oxnop Hall property and its farm, and also purchased, evidently, a half share of another 300 acre plantation jointly with his younger brother, John(54) on the Island of Tobago. In addition he also evidently inherited, perhaps also with John(54), the Oxnop Hall copyhold, although there seems to be no record of this fact in the surviving Manor Court Record Books. He and John(54) seem to have both left England during 1764 to manage their respective plantations which they had purchased, and neither, as far as is known, ever returned to England. The whole story of their adventures in the Caribbean is told in my pdf file "The Keartons of St. Vincent". As shown therein, and as already mentioned, we do still have a copy of his will written on St. Vincent in 1773, by which he left the inheritance of his "Yorkshire Estate", i. e. the Oxnop Hall copyhold, initially to his mother, Mary Kearton (nee Stockton) (who in the event had predeceased him) and then to his eldest and only surviving brother, Thomas(23) Kearton / Kirton. He died on the Island of St. Vincent, unmarried, in 1783, leaving his moiety of the St. Vincent plantation, "Kearton's", to his nephew, his late, eldest brother Anthony(6)'s son, John(63) Kearton, who with his family was already living on and running the Plantation. What he probably had in mind was that he was aware that his eldest brother, Anthony(6)'s eldest son, John(63) Kearton, had been passed over because his father, Anthony(6) had been unable to inherit the copyhold of Oxnop Hall & farm, for some reason, after the death of "Old George"(6). He was probably aware that John(63) was in a common-law marriage with Anne Doyle, which, under then current English law, would mean that none of John(63) Kearton's sons could be eligible to inherit the Oxnop Hall & farm copyhold. So he wrote his will so that his eldest nephew, John(63) Kearton, would inherit his, George(10)'s, moiety of the Kearton Plantation upon George(10)'s death. Probably in order to ensure that this hand-over took place, and in order to make certain that John(63) fully understood exactly what he was to inherit, shortly before June, 1779 he arranged for John(63), with Ann Doyle, and their two young sons, Anthony(8) Kearton (who may have come out via the United States) and George (20) Kearton, to come to the island to see it for themselves. No sooner had they arrived than the island was invaded by a French military force in June, 1779, being occupied for some 4-1/2 years until the island was returned to Britain by the Treaty of Paris, signed on 3 Sept., 1783; George(10) did not live long enough to see the release from the French, because he died and was buried at St. George's Cathedral, Kingstown, St. Vincent on 23 April of that same year, aged about 61. With the French gone, and George(10) dead, John(63) & his common-law wife, Ann(e) Doyle & their children, were on-site & positioned to take over the moiety of the Kearton

Plantation, & indeed for John(63) to take up George(10)'s previous occupation, & continue to manage the whole 385 acre plantation for himself and his uncle's former partner, William Lindow, which is evidently what occurred.

 Generation 20-#02; 06 **JOHN(53) KEARTON**, bapt. at Muker Chapel on 22 Jul., 1725. However this boy died, and was buried just 11 days later at Muker on 2 Aug., 1725.

 Generation 20-#02; 07. **MARY KEARTON**, baptized at Muker Chapel on 4 May, 1728. She married, becoming Mrs **MARY DAGNAY**, as she wrote on the list which she prepared sometime before the year 1764 (Page 317) listing herself and her then living siblings, i. e. her three then surviving brothers. [This list was preserved in a case which was preserved by Thomas(23)'s eldest son, and passed down to the late David Kearnton]. She evidently died without issue.

 Generation 20-#02; 08. **JOHN(54) KEARTON**, bapt. Muker 23 Mar., 1730. When his brother George(10) bought the moiety of the plantation on St. Vincent in 1764, George(10) & JOHN(54) together purchased another plantation on the Island of Tobago, in the Courland Bay Division, on the North West coast of the island, Lot No. 4, of 300 acres, which was about the same size as the one on St. Vincent, evidently for JOHN(54) to operate (ref.: University College London, "Legacies of British Slave-ownership"). There cannot be much doubt that JOHN(54) succumbed to one of the diseases so prevalent then in the tropics; with no further mention of him on the island, & Lot No. 4 soon shown with new owners. He is not named in his sister Mary's list of siblings (Page 317), nor in George(10)'s will, so he had certainly died before 1764.

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 The children of Ralph(14) Kearnton / Kirton of Oxnop & Gunnerside & his wife Mary:-

Generation 20-#03; 01. **EDWARD(15) KERTON / KEARTON**, yeoman, of Whitaside / Whiteaside / Whiteyside [sure sounds like Anthony(2) Kearnton's holding way back in 1598?]. Born circa 1670. Married: 1) **ELIZABETH RAPER**, daughter of Anthony Raper of Harkaside, Bapt. Grinton 13 Oct., 1672, married aged 26 on 21 Feb., 1697/8 (ref.: Grinton P. R. (1905) p. 92). 6 children. Elizabeth died 1716, bur. Grinton (P. R. p. 127). Married 2) **ANN HIRD** of Grinton, on 9 Feb., 1716/7 (ref.: P. R. p. 127), 4 more children.

 Generation 20-#03; 02. **MARY KERTON**, eldest daughter (from will); married Rooksby / Rooksbe.

 Generation 20-#03; 03) **JEAN / JAIN / JANE KERTON**, bapt. Muker 4 Jan., 1679/80. Married Edmond Milner.

Generation 20-#03; 04. BARBARA / BARBARY KERTON, marr. 30 Jan., 1706/7
John Scott (ref.:P. R., p. 110).

Generation 20-#03; 05. ELIZABETH KIRTON / KERTON, bapt. Muker 26 June,
1687 (ref.: P. R. & B. T.). Married aged 20 in 1717 to Jonathan Moss.

Generation 20-#03; 06. JOHN(55) KERTON, buried at Muker 14 Feb., 1697 (ref.:
Bishop's Transcript).

Generation 20-#03; 07. ANNE KERTON, bapt. Muker 10 (or 18?) April, 1714 (ref.:
Parish Register)

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The children of William(27) & his wife Margarett (maiden name unknown):-

Generation 20-#04; 01. Jane Kearton, baptized at Hipswell 2 Feb., 1690 / 1.

Generation 20-#04; 02. JOHN(59) KEARTON. Bapt. at Hipswell 5 March, 1691.
Married 1st. wife, Anne Raw in 1731; 1 daughter. Re-married 6 June, 1737 to Mary
Hill at Catterick; 7 children. Farmer. Moved to Park House, Hornby, NRY, after Mar.,
1698. Died and was laid to rest in a stone box tomb at Hornby on 16 Aug., 1762.

Generation 20-#04; 03. HENRY(8) KEARTON. Baptized at Hipswell 15 (?). 1695.
Married Mary Carleton in 1731. Moved to Hudswell. Had children, details not known.

Generation 20-#04; 04. WILLIAM(31) KEARTON. Bapt. at Hipswell 19 Mar., 1698.

The children of John(48a) Kearton & his wife, Jane (nee Binks) of Hipswell:-

Generation 20-#05; 01. Mary Kearton / Kirton. Baptized at Hipswell 1696.

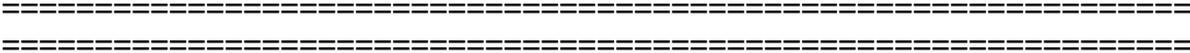
Generation 20-#05; 02. Jane Kearton / Kirton. Baptized at Hipswell 1697

Generation 20-#05; 03. WILLIAM(28) KEARTON / KIRTON. Bapt. at Hipswell 29
Feb., 1699. Marr. Elizabeth Blackett of Downholme 24 May, 1730. Moved to
Downholme.

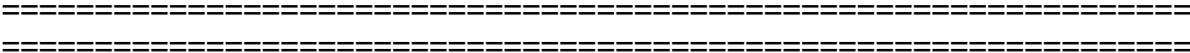
Generation 20-#05; 04. Margaret Kearton. Baptized at Hipswell, 15 Mar., 1702.

Generation 20-#05; 05. THOMAS(21) KEARTON / KIRTON. Born 12 Jan., 1703 &
baptized at Hipswell 15 April, 1705 (ref.: Phipps' letter July, 1992, p. 7).
Married Jane c.1740 and moved to Catterick, and had children.

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GENERATION 21 (Colour line:- pink)



The children of Anthony(6) Kearton & his wife Jennett (nee Spooner):-

Generation 21-#01; 01. Captain JOHN(63) KEARTON, baptized at Muker 20 Feb., 1739, had a common-law wife (unmarried) ANNE DOYLE, with whom he eventually had several children. As a result of the will of his uncle, George(10) Kearton, he inherited his uncle's moiety of the Kearton Plantation on the Island of St. Vincent in the Windward Islands of the Eastern Caribbean Sea. Prior to his uncle's actual death, after 1775 but before mid-June, 1779 John(63) with Anne Doyle, and their 2 sons, went out to St. Vincent, presumably to have the opportunity to experience plantation life while George(10) was still living. No sooner had they arrived on the island than it was invaded and occupied by French military forces, between 16--18, June, 1779. Soon afterwards JOHN(63), who was already a member of the St. Vincent Assembly, served on a 'Peace Commission' to further negotiations between the British and French governments, which resulted in the 1783 Treaty of Versailles, by which the island was returned to Britain, some 4-1/2 years later, after 3 Sept., 1783, by which time George(10) Kearton had already died, leaving John(63) on site, and perfectly situated to take up the moiety of the Kearton Plantation, as well as the day to day management of the whole 385 acre plantation, and of the negro slaves, believed to have numbered over 350, who worked the Plantation.

John and Anne together had several more children, including 2 daughters and 2 more sons, born on St. Vincent between the years 1781 and 1787, with John(63) continuing in full possession and operating the plantation.

After the French had left, the island government established a militia for the future protection of the island, no doubt primarily from the activities of the "Black Carib" Indians, who during the French occupation had actually had to be restrained by the French army from raiding English owned plantations. John(63) now became a Captain of the St. Vincent North Regiment of Militia, serving under Colonel, the Honourable Robert Gordon.

Now the island faced a major insurrection by these Black Caribs, who had been relegated by treaty into the northern part of the island, which came to be known as the "Second Carib War", also known as the "Brigands' War", which broke out, with French encouragement, on 10 March, 1795. The main leader being Chief Joseph Chatoyer, who had actually been given the rank of general in the French army, and had actually made a statement before the war began that if they were successful he would specifically, personally take over the Kearton Plantation as his own. It has been stated that while the Plantation house was briefly occupied, and suffered some

sabre cuts to some of its furniture, little other damage was done to it. In the event Joseph Chatoyer himself was killed on 14 March, 1795. However the threat still existed until a major operation by British West Indian forces to solve the problem once and for all, landing a force of some 4,000 troops early in June, 1796, which in the end rounded up most of the Caribs, who were then deported by the British forces to the island of Roatan, off the coast of present day Honduras on the Central American mainland.

John(63) Kearton died in 1803, leaving a will which is unfortunately now lost, although we do have a sufficient record of it to know that in it he left his share of the Kearton Plantation to his common-law wife, Anne Doyle, and subsequently "in fee" to his sons. "In fee" being a legal term for an inheritance to a LEGAL heir, which in the British legal system of the day meant an heir who was "legitimate", i. e. resulting from a legal marriage.

It seems very probable that a copy of this will came into the possession of George(16) Henry Kirton / Kearton(1), John(63)'s first cousin, who was by then both a barrister and a solicitor operating in the City of London, who left a legal analysis of the situation amongst his surviving papers after his death in 1814, as follows:-

"Original legatee (of) George Kearton (of) St. Vincent, who was brother of Thos. Kearton or Kirton of Stockton; also George Kearton of St. Vincent had a brother, Anthony. who had sons: John, George, Thomas. George left property to John Kearton (his nephew).

John Kearton had two illegitimate sons, (George & Thomas, the other two sons having earlier died).

Thus the heir-at-law came to be Thos. Kirton of Stockton & his heirs.

This is as to the Jamaica(sic. he meant St. Vincent) property;

The Swaledale property (i.e. Oxnop Hall & farm) he left to his mother for her life interest, and after to his brother, Thomas Kirton of Stockton, his heirs etc. for ever entails."

Since he himself had just suffered a grievous bankruptcy in the previous year, he was clearly saying that he considered himself to be the legal heir to the Plantation.

It seems likely that sometime after George(16) Henry(I)'s death in 1814 his third son, and namesake, George(21) Henry Kirton / Kearton (II), who with his brothers certainly sold the Oxnop Hall and farm property to the Metcalfes in 1833, may have also attempted to begin to make a legal claim for possession of the Plantation under then current British law, on the basis of John(63)'s common-law marriage, and the consequent illegitimacy of his and Anne's sons.

As a result on 12 May, 1818 Anne Doyle, calling herself "Ann Kearton", took legal advice on St. Vincent and wrote her will (National Archives PROB11/1869). To her trustees she passed all her property with instructions that all should be sold for the benefit of a good many legacies, including, significantly, legacies of £100 Sterling money to each of the 10 children of George(16) Henry Kirton / Kearton(I) in England, perhaps in an attempt to discourage any suit laying claim to the whole of the Plantation (?). We do not know exactly where or when Ann died on St. Vincent, but we do know for certain that she had died before May, 1820, from surviving newspaper reports published on St. Vincent.

Now her eldest, surviving (illegitimate) son, George(20) Kearton took possession of the moiety of the Kearton Plantation. It almost looks as if Ann's will, written two years before her death, had either been lost, or deliberately mislaid, because it was not finally registered with the authorities until 17 Sept., 1836, some 16 years after her death, and Administration was not granted until 23 Nov., 1836, by which time her son, George(20) was himself already dead, leaving many unexplained questions.

 Generation 21-#01; 02. GEORGE(14) KEARTON, baptized at Muker 24 Mar., 1741. Probably alive in 1773 when his uncle George(10) wrote his will on St. Vincent, by which he was to receive a cash inheritance. However he had probably died before the will was finally probated in England in 1801. No other record of him found.

 Generation 21-#01; 03. WILLIAM(37) KEARTON, bapt. at Muker 5 April, 1743. Not named in his uncle George(10)'s 1773 will, so had probably died before that date.

 Generation 21-#01; 04. Elizabeth Kearton, baptized 13 Feb., 1749. No further data.

 Generation 21-#01; 05. Mary Kearton, baptized ?; buried 12 Feb., 1751

 Generation 21-#01; 06. THOMAS(24) KEARTON, bapt. at Muker 14 Oct., 1752. Alive in 1773 when he was left £100 in his uncle George(10)'s will on St. Vincent, but if he was still alive in 1801 when the will was finally probated, is unknown.

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 The children of Thomas(23) Kearton / Kirton & his wife Elizabeth (nee Brown):-

 Generation 21-#02; 01. GEORGE(15) HENRY KIRTON, baptized at Yarm Parish Church, North Riding of Yorkshire on 9 June, 1762. Died aged 11 months.

 Generation 21-#02; 02. GEORGE(16) HENRY KIRTON / KEARTON, of Yarm, N. R. Yorkshire. Baptized at St. Thomas' Church, Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham, on 3 May, 1763. Member of Clifford's Inn of Court. Enrolled as an Attorney of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster on 16 June, 1789. He married LYDIA TUNSTALL of Yarm at Limehouse Church, London on 6 Feb., 1790, as recorded in "The Gentleman's Magazine" (Vol. LX, Part 1, p. 79). By 1791 he had been enrolled as a solicitor in the High Court of Chancery. He and his wife had a total of 10 children together and even seem to have taken in George Henry's younger brother's first born son, John(70) Kirton / Kearton after the boy's mother died in childbirth, and his father, Captain Thomas(26) Kirton, had to be away at sea much of the time. After the death of his father, Thomas(23) Kirton in 1803, it was George(16) Henry Kirton who travelled up to Swaledale in the North Riding to accept the surrender of the Oxnop Hall and farm copyhold from his father before the two Manor Courts which were involved. Very fortunately we still have a copy of the original 1803 Survey Map of the property, together with an inventory of all the field names, with their acreages and values.

Unfortunately George(16) Henry Kirton now abandoned his profession to become a "money scrivener" or chapman, and soon found himself in financial difficulties, which resulted in his going bankrupt in 1813. It seems to have been at this time that he reverted to the old north-western England spelling of the name, and began to use 'Kearnton'. He died just one year after the bankruptcy, being buried at the old St. Lawrence Pountney graveyard within the City of London in 1814. He left his family in dire financial straits, several of his children taking advantage of the free government passages to Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania). He died still in possession of Oxnop Hall, which in 1813 / 14 was still copyhold land, which could not be sold. It was not until 1833 that the government enacted legislation which had the affect of turning copyhold into freehold land. So that it was one of George (16) Henry's sons who was finally able to sell Oxnop Hall and farm on the open market in 1833.

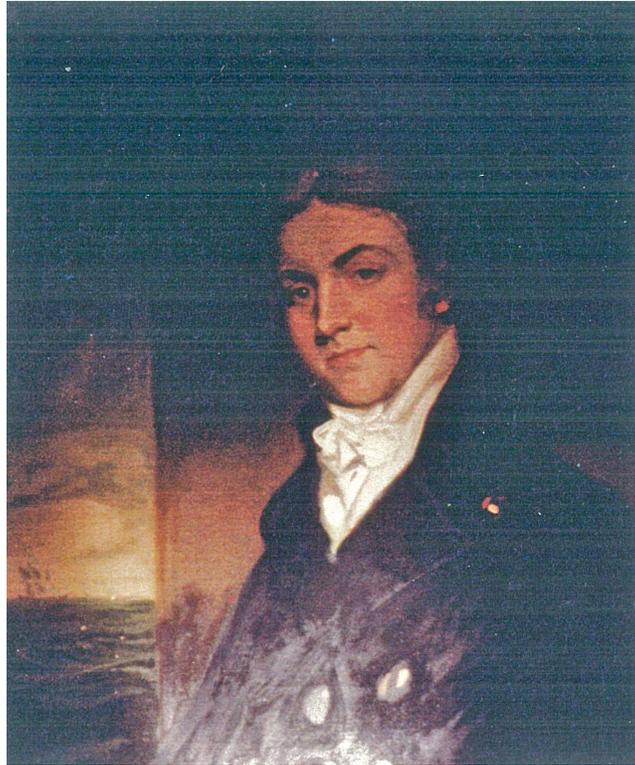
Generation 21-#02; 03. Mary Kirton, baptized at Yarm, North Riding of Yorkshire on 26 Aug., 1765. She appears to have never married, and was certainly still alive when her father died in 1803. However, the writer has been unable to find out where she lived after her father's estate was broken up, or if she ever married .

Generation 21-#02; 04. THOMAS(25) KIRTON, baptized at Yarm 30 May, 1766; died & buried at Yarm 16 Jan., 1767.

[Generation 21-#02; ??]. JAMES(18) KIRTON, baptized at Yarm 13 Nov., 1767. No subsequent record, may have been buried at Stockton? (He may not be our's(?)).

Generation 21-#02; 05. Elizabeth (Betty) Brown Kirton, baptized at Yarm on 6 Nov., 1768. Remained a spinster all her life. After her father's death she purchased a large house, Hove Lodge, Hove Street, Hove, Sussex, where she lived until shortly before her death on 10 June, 1853. Before she died she was evidently taken to live at the home of her nephew, Thomas(33) Brown Kirton, Master Mariner, where it was that she finally died. She left an interesting and detailed will.

Generation 21-#02; 06.



**Captain Thomas(26) Kirton, Master Mariner.
Painted from life in oils, circa 1790, aged about 21,
soon after completing his apprenticeship.
His three masted brig is visible through the window.
Attributed to the school of John Hoppner, R. A. (1758 - 1810).**

Generation 21-#02; 06. Captain THOMAS(26) KIRTON, Master Mariner, baptized at Yarm on 21 Nov., 1769. Indentured to a Master Mariner at the Port of London in 1787 when he was aged 17. Fortunately we still have a copy of his indenture contract. Believed to have been painted from life in London soon after he completed his apprenticeship, when he was aged about 21. The painting has been attributed by the European Painting Curator of the National Gallery of Canada as being “of the school of John Hoppner, R. A.” (Hoppner, John, 1758 - 1810, English portrait painter, who was a protege of King George III, whose illegitimate son he was reputed to be. He imitated, without total success, the style of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Hoppner achieved a lifelong popularity, rivalled only by that of Sir Thomas Lawrence. He painted with facility and lively colour, though many paintings have now faded badly. Under the patronage of the Prince of Wales many of Hoppner’s best works were hung in St. James’ Palace, where they remain (ref.: The New Columbia Encyclopedia, p. 1270). The above mentioned curator described the painting as

“charming”. Note his square-rigged brig visible in the window.

Following Thomas (26) Kirton’s apprenticeship to become a qualified Master Mariner, which was completed by c. 1791, he probably went straight off to sea, and by 1799 had evidently been given a ship of which he was the captain, since we have been able to find a record in that year when a ship, the “Bee”, Thomas Kirton, master, is reported to have arrived from overseas at the Newcastle-on-Tyne Customs House.

Just four years later, soon after his father Thomas died in 1803, Captain Thomas(26) probably found himself in possession of a considerable inheritance, and seems at this time to have been living in Yarm, when he was not at sea, and two years later, on 7 Feb., 1805, he married a local girl, MARY PEARCE, daughter of Stephen Pearce of Yarm.

Captain Thomas(26) was aged 36 and Mary was 25, and it is probable that they continued to live close to Yarm. They initially had a daughter, Margaret, bapt. at Yarm on 19 Oct., 1805, who was buried there just 2 days later. Next they had a son, John(70) Kirton / Kearton, but his mother evidently died during the boy’s birth, and she was buried at Yarm, aged just 26, on 7 Dec., 1806.

This seems to have resulted in John(70) Kirton / Kearton, being sent down to London to be raised in the household of his uncle, the barrister, so that he too eventually was trained in the law, and he also eventually adopted the "Kearton" spelling of his name. John(70) Kirton / Kearton, would later be involved in connection with the sale of Oxnop Hall, and as a magistrate many years later still in St. Vincent, was probably born at Yarm late in the year 1806, although, strangely, as yet we have been unable to find any record of his baptism at Yarm.

We still have four large sterling silver serving spoons, each marked with the initials “I.M.P.”, made in London between the years 1798 and 1813, by Henry Nutting, George Wintle, and George Smith & Thomas Hayter, which the writer feels certain came to Captain Thomas(26) from Mary Pearce’s parents, after her death, with the intent that they should pass eventually to her son John(70) Kirton / Kearton. As is apparent, this never happened, since we still have them.

Capt. Thomas(26) remarried just over a year later to his 2nd. wife, JANE FRANK of Stockton-upon-Tees, on 14 Dec., 1807, with whom he had two more sons, Charles(1) Kirton, baptized at Yarm 22 Aug., 1809, buried 2 months later on 15 Oct.; then a son, Thomas(32) Kirton, bapt. at Yarm on 10 Oct. 1811, but buried the following spring on 12 April, 1812.

Possibly their mother, Jane Kirton (nee Frank) had died at Thomas' birth, although no record of her burial has so far been found; so it may be that Captain Thomas(26) and Jane may have moved away from Yarm, and not long afterwards Jane also died, but we still do not know where, or when.

Captain Thomas(26) now seems to have been able, probably using funds from his inheritance, to purchase, or to have had a ship built specifically to his own particular

J. G. Kirton Page 330 of 342 (Revision Q)
 specifications at the port of Sunderland, the 137 tonne brig "Thyatira", intended primarily for coastal trading, and for voyages to the European Continent.

It seems that by Nov., 1818 Captain THOMAS (26) KIRTON was himself a Ship Owner of the 137 tonne Brig 'THYATIRA'.

THE
R E G I S T E R
 OF
S H I P P I N G,
 FOR
1819.

Instituted in 1798,
 BY A SOCIETY OF
MERCHANTS, SHIP-OWNERS,
 AND
UNDERWRITERS.

LONDON:
 PRINTED BY C. F. SEYFANG, NEW CASTLE-STREET, FLEET-MARKET,
 FOR THE SOCIETY,
 No. 5, OLD BROAD-STREET.

1819. On page 10

No.	SHIP	OWNER	TON.	BUILT	YEAR	PURPOSE	COND.
272	Thyatira Bg	T. Kirton	137	Sndrld	1815	Chater & C	A 1
			EDL			Lo Antw	1817

"THYATIRA", a Brig built at Sunderland in 1815 and intended for coastal use & between London & Antwerp. "S.D.L" means :- "Single Deck with Beams". Inspected in 1817 she was rated in "A1" condition. Her home port was probably Shoreham.

Capt. Thomas(26) now remained unmarried until 1816, when he married a considerably younger SARAH CLEAR, who had been born at Knole, co. Dorset., in 1793, according to her entry in the 1861 census, so was aged only 23 when they married, while Captain Thomas was aged 47, so it may have been at this time that he chose to tell his wife that he was some 7 years younger than he really was!

This third marriage took place at Brighthelmston, Brighton, Sussex (according to Family Search, England Marriages, 1538-1973, Indexing Project (Batch) # M00994-2 / GS Film #1468812, ref. ID: p. 61, # 171, although Batch # M13532-8, Film # 1067115, ref. ID: 2-3FD0K05 also shows it as having taken place at St. Nicholas' Church, Brighthelmston, Brighton, Sussex(?).

By 1818 it is apparent that Capt. Thomas(26), by now aged about 49, had probably come into a substantial inheritance in the form of a life interest in the proceeds of the disposal of his father's estate at Preston-upon-Tees, co. Durham, with the result that he and Sarah moved to fashionable Brighton, on the Sussex coast, and it was here that their next son, CHARLES(2) STUART KIRTON was bapt. at Brighton on 22 July, 1818. He was followed by a daughter, Sarah, no doubt named after her mother, born during 1820, and another son, THOMAS(29) BROWN KIRTON, born on 20 Jan., 1821. During 1821 the family moved to nearby Hove, but by 1823 the family were renting a house from a Thomas Clayton at New Shoreham, just along the coast, which had, and still has, an excellent harbour. Between Feb. 1825 and July, 1827 three more daughters were born: Mary Kinlesides, Elizabeth Eleanor and Jane Cornelia Kirton. By now the family members had joined the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel of the "Countess of Huntingdon's Connection" at New Shoreham, where the five youngest children were all baptized together on 30 Jan., 1828.

Just over six years later Thomas(26) Kirton died, aged 65, and was buried at the Church of St. Mary de Haura, at New Shoreham, Shoreham-by-Sea on 18 April, 1834. However his burial record states that he was only aged 58, which implies that his widow had been misinformed of his real age, for he was in fact some 20 years older than Sarah. Their eldest surviving son was Charles(2) Stuart Kirton who was 16 when his father died.

Perhaps the family still had some remaining funds, because both the sons, like their father became qualified master mariners, however by 1841 it is apparent that Sarah had needed to seek employment, and "Pigot's Sussex Directory of 1841" lists her as "Sarah Kirton, a Customs Agent at New Shoreham", and the National Census of that same year identifies her as "Ind." i. e. "of independent means". She was still alive in 1861, aged 68, and living in the household of her last son, Thomas(29) Brown Kirton, no doubt as his housekeeper, since he was now a widower with four young children. Her death and burial has yet to be found.

 Generation 21-#02; 07. CORNELIA KIRTON - Probably born at Preston-upon-Tees, & baptized at Stockton in about 1770; her parents' last child, named after her grandmother from Holland, Mrs. Cornelia Brown (nee Jolandt). Cornelia died and was buried at St. Thomas' Church, Stockton-upon-Tees, on 20 Mar., 1774.
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GENERATION 22 (Colour line:- T. B. A.)

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The children of Joseph(2) Kirton & his wife Ann (maiden name unknown):-

Generation 22-#01; 01. Mary Kirton

Generation 22-#01; 02. Ann Kirton, bapt. at Blagdon, co. Somerset, 1751.

Married: Edward Foord, 1771. Died 1807.

Generation 22-#01; 03. JOSEPH(6) KIRTON / KERTON, of Cheddar, co. Somerset, bapt. 1755. Married Betty (nee Emery) at Blagdon. 4 children. Died 1816.

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The children of John(60) Kearton & his wife Agnes (prob. nee Alderson):-

Generation 22-#02; 01. Elinor Kearton, of Thwaite, bapt. at Muker 19 Nov., 1694.

Remained a spinster. Buried at Muker 8 Apr., 1727.

[ref.: "Yorkshire & Yonder - Families of Keartons" by Basil Kearton, p. viii]

Generation 22-#02; 02. JOHN(69) KEARTON, of Thwaite, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorkshire. Born in 1697. Married 19 April, 1719, aged 22, to JANE MILNER. 4 sons. John(69) predeceased his father, John(60), dying aged only about 40. Buried at Muker 1 May, 1737. Jane was buried at Muker on 22 May, 1752, aged about 53 [ref.: "Yorkshire & Yonder - Families of Keartons" by Basil Kearton, p. viii].

Generation 22-#02; 03. JAMES(20) KEARTON, of Thwaite, North Riding of Yorks.. Born 1699. Married AGNES TIPLADY, dau. of John Tiplady of Askrigg on 18 Sept., 1718. 2 dau., Elinor Kearton, born 11 May, 1720 & Elizabeth Kearton, born 7 April, 1723 (marr. Edward Broderick 29 Nov., 1750). James(20) died & buried 8 Jan, 1772 [ref.: "Yorkshire & Yonder - Families of Keartons" by Basil Kearton, p. viii].

Generation 22-#02; 04. WILLIAM(36) KEARTON, of Thwaite, near Reeth, North Riding of Yorks. Born 1702. Buried late 1702 / early 1703 (P. R. & B. T. disagree !).

Generation 22-#02; 05. Sarah Kearton, of Thwaite, near Reeth, North Riding Yorks
Baptized 31 July, 1705. Married 17 Oct., 1734 to Edward Milner.

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The (illegitimate) children of John(63) Kearton & Anne Doyle (alias Kearton):-

Generation 22-#03; 01. ANTHONY(8) KEARTON, illegitimate, born in co. Westmorland. In c. 1777 he left England, possibly traveling via the new United States of America, on his way to St. Vincent, where he evidently arrived very shortly before the French invasion of the island, identified as "from America". He lived for a while at the village of Barouallie, near the Kearton Plantation, however he died on St. Vincent several years later, being buried there on 3 July, 1803.

Generation 22-#03; 02. GEORGE(20) KEARTON, often called "Esquire", he was in fact like all his siblings, illegitimate. He was born probably in co. Westmorland, in England, on 29 July, 1775, and appears to have never been baptized. He was taken to St. Vincent by his parents before June, 1779, when he was probably aged about 4, and lived on the Kearton Plantation, where, when he was aged at least 25, between the years 1800 to 1804, he made four of the young plantation slave girls pregnant; in each case producing a daughter, respectively Frances, Maria, Elizabeth and Fanny / Annie Kearton, who were all baptized at St. George's Cathedral, Kingstown, identified as the daughters of "George Kearton, Esq., of England", while their respective mothers were usually given their freedom at the same time. Eventually all these daughters seem to have been married to the sons of other island plantation owners. George's father, John(63), before he died, as mentioned above, had left a will (now lost) by which he left his moiety of the Kearton Plantation to his common-law wife, Ann(e) Doyle, and subsequently to his sons "in fee", a term meaning 'by legal inheritance'.

George(20) married in about 1810, possibly in Europe, to a Mary Gerald Colcraft who had been born on St. Vincent in about 1791. They soon produced a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Kearton, who was baptized at St. George's Cathedral, Kingstown, St. Vincent, on 17 Feb., 1811.

By this time the Kearton family residence on the Kearton Plantation had been given the name "Kearton Hall", which was probably located on the northern part of the property, beside the river that ran down to the sea, and well away from the sugar cane boiling, and rum distilling operations on the plantation.

As mentioned above, before Ann(e) Doyle died in about 1820 she had obtained the services of a local lawyer on the island to draw up a will which seems to have been intended to attempt to avoid the possibility that the ownership of the Kearton Plantation moiety might be contested on the grounds of her childrens' illegitimacy.

It is apparent that George(16) Henry Kearton, the solicitor and attorney in London, who was John(63) Kearton's first cousin, was well aware that John(63) and Ann(e) Doyle were not legally married, and that under then current English law illegitimate children COULD NOT legally inherit anything "in fee". But somehow, far away in St. Vincent, George(20) did indeed take possession of the moiety of the Kearton Plantation, and in those few short remaining years between 1820 and the official end of slavery in British possessions in 1834, evidently grew wealthy on the profits

from the Plantation, to such an extent that he and his wife and child spent much of their time living at fashionable Bath in co. Somerset, in England. Then, in 1827 the "The Gentleman's Magazine", page 187, published the following obituary:-

"G. Kearton, Esq., of Kearton Hall, on the Island of St. Vincent, who had died, lately, in Stanhope Street, London."

He had in fact died on 22 Jan., 1827, aged 52, and within a few days was interred at the Walcott Burial Grounds, Bath, Somerset (ref.: "Caribbeana", vol. 1, p. 265), where a large slab was installed, surrounded by iron railings, which was inscribed:-

"Sacred to the memory of George KEARTON, Esq., of the Island of St. Vincent born Anno Domini July 29, 1775 and departed this life Jany. 22nd. 1827".

There can be no doubt that at this time his wife Mary Gerald, and his daughter Mary Elizabeth, were then residing at Bath, and a couple of years later a letter from St. Vincent mentions that Mary Elizabeth Kearton, the daughter and heir of George Kearton of St. Vincent, was at that time staying with her mother in England. Years later, in the 1851 Census, there appears a Mrs. Mary G. Kearton, a widow and an annuitant, aged 60, who had been born on St. Vincent, living in retirement in the High Street of the town of Barnstaple, co. Devon. Finally, The Times of London of 30 Jan., 1869 reported the death at the age of 78 of Mary Gerald Kearton, relict of the late George Kearton, Esq., of the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, at 43 Offa Street, Bedford, where she was evidently then living. The strange story of Mary Elizabeth Kearton, and her inheritance of the moiety of the Kearton Plantation will be continued below in her own paragraph.

Generation 22-#03; 03. Elizabeth Kearton, illegitimate daughter, baptized at St. George's Cathedral, Kingstown, St. Vincent, on 14 March, 1781. She is almost undoubtedly the "Eliza" Kearton who died and was buried there in 1800.

Generation 22-#03; 04. Jennett Spooner Kearton, illegitimate daughter, baptized at St. George's Cathedral, Kingstown, St. Vincent, on 20 Oct., 1782. She is undoubtedly the "Jenny" Kearton who died and was buried there in 1843. (N.B. "Jennett Spooner" had been the maiden name of John(63) Kearton's mother, dau. of John Spooner of Greenside, Ravenstonedale, co. Westmorland.)

Generation 22-#03; 05. WILLIAM(38) LINDOW KEARTON, illegitimate son, baptized at St. George's Cathedral, Kingstown, St. Vincent, on 12 May, 1785. Named after the Lindow who had been George(10) Kearton's original partner in the purchase of the Kearton Plantation. He appears to have died at St. Vincent before 1834.

Generation 22-#03; 06. THOMAS(30) KEARTON, illegitimate son, born: 26 July, 1787; baptized at St. George's Cathedral, Kingstown, St. Vincent, on 18 June, 1789. Surrendered his share of the Kearton Estate to his elder brother, George(20) in about 1820, in exchange for an annuity of £500 per annum. Married ANN, evidently of St. Vincent, lived at the nearby village of Barrouallie. Had a son, John(73).
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The children of George(16) Henry Kirton / Kearton & his wife Lydia (nee Tunstall):-

Generation 22-#04; 01. Eliza Mary Kirton, (as baptized). Born 1 Nov., 1790. Bapt.
22 Apr., 1791 at Stepney St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, London.

Generation 22-#04; 02. Martha Ann Kirton, as baptized, 4 Dec., 1792 at Stepney
St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, London.

Generation 22-#04; 03. Lydia Coulson Kirton, as baptized, Dec., 1793 at Stepney
St Mary's Church, Whitechapel, London.

Generation 22-#04; 04. GEORGE(21) HENRY KIRTON / KEARTON (II), Esq..
Born: 4 Mar., 1795. Baptized as "Kirton", March, 1795. Owned a Lead Mill and Shot
Manufacturing Co.. It appears that after his father's bankruptcy in 1813 he followed
his father in adopting the "Kearton" spelling of his surname. Married: ELIZABETH /
ELIZA OGILVIE, daughter of James Ogilvie, Holborn, London (born: Apr., 1796) on
26 June, 1818. 7 children.

Addresses:- 9 June, 1827:- 8, Shoveditch Street, London.

17 Sept., 1827:- same

25 Oct., 1830:- 23, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

20 Mar., 1834:- 7, Swinton St., Gray's Inn Road, London.

Inherited the copyhold of Oxnop Hall from his father in 1814, when it was still
impossible to sell copyright holdings on the open market, however, as soon as it
became freehold property by an Act of Parliament, he sold it to the Metcalfe's in 1833.
He had initiated the contacts in St. Vincent, following his father's suggestion, in an
attempt to obtain his legal rights with regard to the Kearton Plantation / Estate there,
but had no success. He died & was buried 30 Oct., 1835 at St. Pancras Old Church,
London, aged 40. His wife lived as a widow for 47 years; by the time she wrote her
will on 3 March, 1881 she was living at York Villa, Balham, co. Surrey, in which she
made 2 of her granddaughters her joint executrixes. She died in 1882.

Generation 22-#04; 05. Cornelia Ann Kirton, as baptized, 15 Oct., 1796. In 1835 took
free British Government passage to Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania, Australia) where
she married Dr. William Russ Pugh at Launceston, Tasmania on 7 May, 1836 (Parish
Register Ref. No. 3390). They eventually returned to live in England, living at
Brighton, Sussex, where Cornelia died in 1874 & Dr. Pugh died in 1897.

Generation 22-#04; 06. THOMAS(31) JOSHUA KIRTON, as bapt. 19 May, 1797 in
London. Lived at Hyde Vale, Blackheath, London, SE & Bankside, London, on the
south side of the Thames. Died: 11 Dec., 1867 (The London Times, 13 Dec., 1867).

 Generation 22-#04; 07. Diana Harriet Kirton, as baptized 6 Feb., 1800 at Stepney St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel. In 1825 took free British Government passage to Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania, Australia) on the ship "Andromeda", Captain Muddle. On the 27th. of May, 1825, off the Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic, the Andromeda was chased from daylight to 2 pm by a schooner under American colours, which they later discovered was a pirate, and later discovered proof thereof (ref.: "Colonial Times", Tasmania 16 Sept., 1825). On the voyage she met John Ward Gleadow, a solicitor, who she later married. Died in Tasmania, 1881.

 Generation 22-#04; 08. Martha Kinleside Kirton, as baptized 5 May, 1802. In 1831 took free British Government passage to Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania, Australia). Married there to Hugh Rose MacKay on 5 Feb., 1834; witness: Henry(10) B. Kirton.

 Generation 22-#04; 09. CHARLES(1) MINSHAW KIRTON, as baptized 26 Oct., 1803 at Stepney St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, London. Probably died as an infant.

 Generation 22-#04; 10. HENRY(10) BROWN KIRTON / KEARTON, as baptized 29 Nov., 1805 at Stepney St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, London. Took free British government passage to Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania, Australia) in August, 1830. Witnessed his sister, Martha Kinleside Kirton's marriage, named as H. B. Kirton. Wrote his last Will & Testament, including "Land on Windmill Hill; and land for his sister Cornelia, if she would come to Van Dieman's Land; his sword and other things to be sent back to England for a nephew, etc.", signed as Kearton. Died: April, 1835, aged 30.

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The children of Captain Thomas(26) Kirton & his first wife, Mary (nee Pearce):-

Generation 22-#05; 01. Margaret Kirton. Baptized at Yarm, North Riding of Yorks.,
on 19 Oct., 1805. Buried at Yarm, 22 Oct., 1805.

Generation 22-#05; 02. JOHN(70) KIRTON / KEARTON. Born at Yarm on or about 5 Dec., 1806, his mother, Mary (nee Pearce) evidently died in childbirth having him, being buried at Yarm on 7 Dec., 1806. This may explain the lack of a record of his baptism at Yarm in either the Parish registers or in the Bishop's transcripts (although many parish records at Yarm have been destroyed by flooding of the Tees, the parish church being right next to the low, southern side of the river.). Since his father would have been away at sea much of the time, it appears that he was taken down to London to live with the family of his uncle, George(16) Henry Kirton / Kearton (I), who already had ten children, and he may have been baptized there. He would have been only about eight when his uncle died in 1814, but it is likely that he stayed on in London and was trained as a lawyer, and seems to have followed his uncle's family's practice of adopting the North-west of England variant spelling of Kearton. We are certain of his existence, and that he was almost undoubtedly a lawyer, as will be explained in what follows.

It is very likely indeed that he was the "John Kearton" who was acting on behalf of his first cousin, George(21) Henry Kearton(II) in the sale of Oxnop Hall to the Metcalfes, since his name appears on one of the documents from that sale, dated 29 May, 1833. We next have positive identification of him in a letter sent by this writer's great-great-grandfather, Thomas(33) Brown Kirton to his second cousin, George Henry Kearton(III) in 1867, in which he identifies John Kearton, Thomas(33)'s elder half-brother, then the Magistrate on the Island of St. Vincent, specifically identifying him as:- "My father's first born son".

We know that when John Crosby, a Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, had earlier, in about 1832, come out to St. Vincent to serve in the post of Police Magistrate, he had already been called to the Bar in 1830, indicating that the post of Magistrate on the island was normally filled by a qualified lawyer. This would seem to make it very likely that John Kearton was indeed also so qualified.

However this writer has been unable to discover what eventually became of John(70). There seems to be no other record of any activity by him on the island, although Thomas(33)'s letter indicated in 1867 that he was likely soon to return to England. There is one other intriguing fact; the writer still has in the family silver collection several hall-marked sterling silver serving spoons dating to the 1790s, all carrying the engraved letter "P". The writer suspects that these had originally come from John's mother's family, the Pearces of Yarm, and were being held by my family for John(70) to eventually retrieve them, which he never did. Why not ?

The children of Captain Thomas(26) Kirton & his 2nd. wife, Jane (nee Frank):-

Generation 22-#05; 03. CHARLES(2) KIRTON. Baptized at Yarm 22 Aug., 1809.
Buried at Yarm 15 Oct., 1809.

Generation 22-#05; 04. THOMAS(32) KIRTON. Baptised at Yarm 10 Oct, 1811.
Buried at Yarm 12 Apr., 1812.

Their mother, Jane Kirton (nee Frank), originally from Stockton-upon-Tees, co Durham, evidently died soon after the birth of Thomas(32), although her burial record has not yet been found.

The children of Captain Thomas(26) Kirton & his 3rd.wife, Sarah (nee Clear):-

Generation 22-#05; 05. CHARLES(3) STUART KIRTON, Master Mariner & Ship owner. Born probably at Hove or Brighton, he was baptized on 22 July, 1818 at St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton (ref.: IGI). He qualified as a Master Mariner, and seems to have lived mostly at Hove. He was evidently not particularly healthy for he had written a will as early as 5 Nov., 1845.

In 1848, when aged about 30, he was the leading partner in the building of a ship, the "Sea Adventure" (Board of Trade official number 22434), an 82 foot brig, with one deck, 20 ft. breadth, and 13 ft. deep, with a square stern, & two masts, with a standing bowsprit, square rigged. She could carry a burden or payload of 192 tons, and was built on the beach at Kingston, within the inner harbour of the Port of Shoreham by John May and Thomas Thwaites, being completed and registered at Shoreham on 15 April, 1848. She sailed on her maiden voyage five days later on 20 April, 1848, initially in the coastal trade, with a captain and a five man crew. Soon after, during 1850, Charles(3), who had never married, died, his will being proved on 16 July, 1850. In 1851 his shares in the "Sea Adventure", built after his will had been written, were transferred to his executors, and were later purchased by his younger brother, Thomas(33) Brown Kirton.

The writer still has in his possession a gold signet ring engraved with the initials:- "C.S.K.", and engraved inside:- "C. S. KIRTON obit 1850".

Generation 22-#05; 06. Sarah Kirton. born circa 1820, probably at Brighton but no further record found. She married George Edward Grimes of Sunderland, in co. Durham, who she probably met through her father's connections in co. Durham.

Generation 22-#05; 07. THOMAS(33) BROWN KIRTON. Born: Hove, co. Sussex, on 20 Jan., 1821. Baptized, together with his subsequent siblings, at the Shoreham Chapel of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, on 30 Jan., 1828. He had left home by the 1841 Census, and had qualified as a Master Mariner before 1848 (as identified in his elder brother's 1850 will). He married on 31 Aug., 1848 at the Llanelly Parish Church, Carmarthen, South Wales, to ELIZABETH SAUNDERS, the

minor daughter of the late Thomas Saunders, Master Mariner, ship owner & shareholder in the South Devon Shipping Co., of "Sea Side", Llanelly, and his wife, Mary Saunders (nee Shambrook). Elizabeth had been born at Plymouth, co. Devonshire in 1829-30, so was about 19 when they married. The writer still has her Book of Common Prayer, with a small leather label, embossed in gold leaf with her name, "Miss Saunders". Their first child, Thomas(34) Saunders Kirton, was born 29 Nov., 1849, & the 1851 Census found them living at 36 New Road, Shoreham. Between 1851 & 1856 they had three more children, another son and 2 daughters. But then things began to go very wrong for Thomas(33). In Nov. 1853 the brig, the "Sea Adventure", under the command of a Capt. Glazebrook, left Buenos Aires, Argentina, with a full cargo bound for Cork or Falmouth for orders. On 19 Jan., 1854 when some 250 miles north-west of the Azores she ran into a hurricane which did her massive damage, leaving only the mainmast standing. By dumping much of her cargo, & jury rigging some staysails, they managed to return to England, but the ship never sailed again & was removed from the Register in 1856. This loss must have been considerable. By 1859 the family was living at 16 Church Street, Hove, and now tragedy struck, with their youngest child just three years old, Elizabeth died, aged only 29. In the 1861 Census we find Thomas, still identified as a shipowner, at 2, Queen's Place, Shoreham, with his four children, and his mother Sarah, who is identified as a widow and housekeeper, no doubt responsible full time for the children. Under these circumstances it seems that Thomas turned to drink, and there is a report in London in 1866 when he came up before the Lord Mayor for being drunk and disorderly and was convicted. In 1867, as previously mentioned, we have copies of the two letters which he wrote to his cousin, George Henry Kearton(III) (1819-1871), concerning the still existing hope of some return from the Kearton Plantation in St.Vincent. But after this he seems to have gone steadily downhill, until his death on 23 Oct., 1873 of heart disease, aged only 52.

Generation 22-#05; 08. Mary Kinlesides Kirton. Born 12 Nov., 1823, New Shoreham, co. Sussex. Bapt. 30 Jan., 1828 Shoreham Chapel of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection. Married John Elliff, 1854 with whom she had one daughter, Lucy Elliff.

Generation 22-#05; 09. Elizabeth Eleanor Kirton. Born 23 Feb., 1825, New Shoreham, co. Sussex. Bapt. 30 Jan., 1828 Shoreham Chapel of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection. The 1841 Census has her living at home with her mother, Sarah, but she married by the time she was 20, 3rd. quarter of 1845, at Steyning, co. Sussex, becoming the wife of Jessie Dunstall of New Shoreham.

Generation 22-#05; 10. Jane Cornelia Kirton. Born 8 July, 1827 at New Shoreham, co. Sussex. Baptized 30 Jan., 1828 at the Shoreham Chapel of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection. The 1841 Census shows her living at home with her mother, Sarah, aged 14. She received an inheritance from her aunt Betty Brown Kirton's will in 1845, and in 1846, four days before her 18th. birthday, she was married to Robert Britton at Stepney St. Dunstan, London, on 4 July, 1846.

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GENERATION 23

NOTA BENE :- Generation 23 is not being completed in this Study, however, the writer has decided to include the stories of the last two individuals from the original Kearton family which lived on the Kearton Plantation or Estate, while it was still owned by members of the family.

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The daughter of George(20) Kearton & his wife Mary Gerald (nee Colcraft):-

Generation 23-#01; 01. Mary Elizabeth Kearton, of Kearton Hall, the Kearton Plantation, St. Vincent, West Indies. Baptized at St. George's Cathedral, Kingstown, St. Vincent, on 17 Feb., 1811. She was just 17, probably living full time in England with her parents, when her father, evidently unexpectedly, died in London in 1827.

As we have already seen above, after John(63)'s death in 1803 his will, now lost, had evidently been the only guide as to the inheritance of the moiety of the Kearton Plantation, since his wife Ann's will, although written in 1818, before her death before March, 1820, had STILL not been registered, presumably because it was feared that the act of its registration might upset the inheritance of the Plantation by Ann's son, George(20), and subsequently by his daughter, which was probably considered to be very undesirable by Nathaniel Bassnett Cropper, who had draughted Ann's will, and who, in 1827 was hired as manager of the Kearton Plantation.

It was now, in early 1827, soon after the death of George(20), that George(21) Henry Kirton / Kearton(II) in London, began asking some awkward questions in a series of letters which he sent to St. Vincent, since he had evidently recently become aware of the legacies directed to him and his siblings in Ann's will, even though it had still not been registered by Mr. Cropper, one of its named trustees. In his first letter he explained that many years before George(20) had bought out his younger brother Thomas(30) Kearton's share of the Kearton Plantation or Estate (as it was beginning to be called) for an annuity of £500 per annum, and that with regard to the legacies in Ann's will to George(21) & his siblings, he should contact a Mr. Jordan, evidently in London, who was acting on behalf of Mary Elizabeth's interest. At this point it appears that Mr. Cropper in St. Vincent was still unaware of the death of George(20) in London a couple of months earlier, but by 25 July, 1827 he certainly did know, when George(21) informed him that he was making a claim for the whole 123 acre moiety of the Plantation or Estate, when George(21) indicated very clearly that the property "Went next to him" as the legal heir.

Legal wrangling across the Atlantic continued over the next few years until Mary Elizabeth Kearton, aged about 22, married James Crosby, Esq., at St. George's Cathedral, Kingstown, St. Vincent, on 4 Aug., 1833.

James Crosby, a Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, who had been called to the Bar in 1830, had come out from England initially to serve as the island's Police

Magistrate. After the wedding he very quickly moved to fire Mr. Cropper as manager of Kearton's Estate, and a receiver was appointed by the Court of Chancery in consequence of Mr. Cropper having "paid money in his own wrong and for having deviated from Ann's will"; he also seems to have succeeded in discouraging George(21)'s claims to the Estate, at least temporarily.

At this point the whole 385 acre "Kearton's Estate" was put up for sale in pursuance of a Chancery Decree between Mary E. Kearton, complainant, and N. R. Cropper & others, defendants, on 25 Sept., 1833 by Wm. R. Scott, Master in Chancery (ref.: "The Times of London", for 28 Nov., 1833, pg. 1, Issue 15334, column A). Although how Mary had come to evidently be in possession of the whole 385 acres, instead of just the original moiety, is unclear.

One can only presume that at some stage members of the Kearton family had purchased the original Lindow moiety, or share, of the estate.

At this point in time slavery was banned in 1834 in all British possessions, and even though the British government paid compensation to former slave owners, the fact of the matter was that the enormous profits formerly enjoyed by such plantations was a thing of the past, and these estates, which had formerly been so valuable, became almost worthless.

None the less the feud went on between the Keartons in St. Vincent and the family in London, and as late as 1867 the then head of the London family, George Henry Kearton(III) was still hoping to bring a case before a court in London in the hope of obtaining some return or share of the value of the Kearton estate in St. Vincent. However nothing came of this, and at about that time the whole estate was finally sold off for a mere £500.

James Crosby and Mary Elizabeth had one daughter, Rosalie Crosby, who married a Charles Piercy Austin, and lived with him in British Guiana until his death there in April, 1892.

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The son of Thomas(30) Kearton & his wife Ann (maiden name unknown):-

Generation 23-#02; 01. JOHN(73) KEARTON, born probably at Barrouallie, circa 1800, St. Patrick's Parish, St. Vincent. Baptized at St. George's Cathedral, Kingstown, St. Vincent, 29 Aug., 1807. Married circa 1819 to PEGGY, a free woman. 1 daughter, Catherine Kearton, baptized 10 Feb., 1820.

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NOTES

1. I have shown some of the suspected descendants of Walter(3) in Generation 11, including his possible son, but I am then missing a couple of generations, which is a pity because I very much suspect that it was from Walter(3) that all the settlers in Barbados descended and also the early Kirton settlers in South Carolina, South Africa & Bechuanaland, and what became Rhodesia.

2. It really is strange how the really extensive Somerset family which before the Civil War had been based between Wells and Ansford, by 1670 has literally vanished. Several perhaps went permanently to live in London, and a few may have departed overseas during the period of the Commonwealth.

3. A very great number of people have helped me in researching and assembling this probable reconstruction of this family.
Alan Phipps in Salt Lake City.

My first cousin, Blair Southerden in the UK.

Mrs. Jill Hamilton in Barbados, who finally connected Oxnop Hall for me, after a chance dinner meeting in Swaledale with David Morris, the author.

To Annie and John Porter who now own Oxnop Hall, our memorable hosts in 2002, who first put me in touch with the late Basil Kearton in New Zealand, and with the late David Kearton in British Columbia, and with his sister, the late Diana (nee Kearton) in Texas, the latter both direct descendants of my 3rd. great-grandfather's elder brother.

Closely followed by Adrian Kerton, in the West Country, UK, who is quite likely descended from the Richard(12) Kyrton of Somerset, who has not only greatly aided my research efforts, but has also done an incredible job of converting the results of my Study into a PDF Chart which is both easy to read, and scroll over.

Also especially to Chris Phillips of <MedievalGenealogy.org.uk.>.

Also to Mardi Carter in Colorado, USA, with her great interest in the Boteler family of Biddenham, co. Bedfordshire, who first began to help me sort that family out, and finally to begin to understand its complicated relationships.

And last, but far from least:- To the late Basil Kearton in New Zealand, and Kathy Sztanko (nee Kearton) in England, and to so many others.

My very sincere thanks to all of them. J.G.K.

THE END

