

## 17<sup>th</sup> Century Baldersdale Kiplings

At the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there were a number of Kipling families in Baldersdale or elsewhere in Romaldekirk (RK) parish. Whilst RK parish records cover the whole century, as do those of some surrounding parishes, those of Bowes and Startforth are largely missing but for the final decades. This means that many of the apparently missing baptisms, marriages and burials may have taken place there. An Appendix to this note shows the location of the various farms mentioned.

### (a) Newhouses

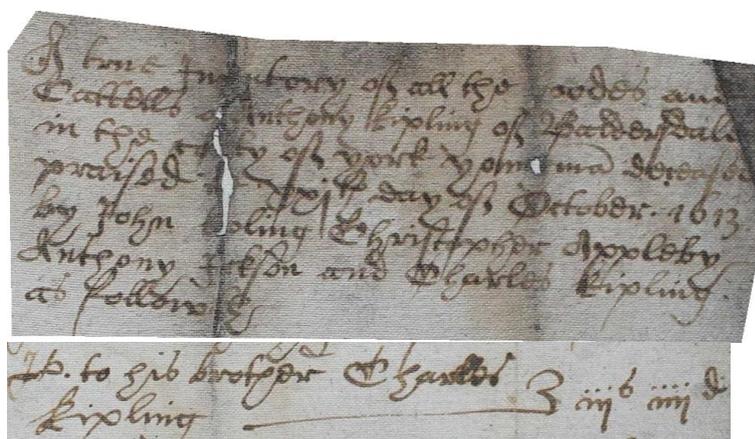
In 1600, this family was headed by **John** Kipling and wife Margaret. His sons were William, John, Charles and Lionel (Henry came later). He also had at least one daughter, Frances. William himself already had a son John.

It also probably contained **Henry** Kipling of Dalehead, who was summoned to the North Riding quarter-sessions in 1611:

**That a warrant &c to attach Henry Kiplinge of Bawdersdell-head  
and bring him &c to appear at next Sessions &c.**

I have found no record of his attending or what he was required for. Henry's wife died that same year and his son Anthony died in October 1613.

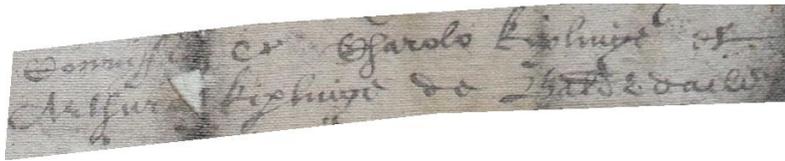
Anthony's inventory survives, showing him to have been a farmer in his own right. One of his creditors was "*his brother Charles Kipling*".



Henry himself died in November 1613, before Anthony's estate had been probated. Administration was granted to Charles and Arthur Kipling of Baldersdale in 1614.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Arthur (of Pitcherhouse) was probably Anthony's uncle. The John Kipling who was one of the compilers of the inventories may also have been an uncle. Charles (assuming all three references are to the same one) may be the Charles of Dalehead (q.v).



See “The Kiplings of Newhouses” for details of the rest of this family:

<http://genealogy.kipling.me.uk/The%20Kiplings%20of%20Newhouses.pdf>

(b) Pitcherhouse

This family was headed by **Arthur** and Margaret Kipling (m 1594), whose children included Margaret (1595), Anthony (1598), John (1600), Lionel (1603, see “The Kiplings of Westwick”), Michael (1606), Jennet (1608) and Elizabeth (1610).

See “The Kiplings of Pitcherhouse” for further details:

<http://genealogy.kipling.me.uk/The%20Kiplings%20of%20Pitcherhouse.pdf>

(c) Friarhouse

This family was headed by **William** with children Magdalen, Charles, Arthur, Richard, Peter (see “The Kiplings of Barningham”), Robert and Mark. Their family tree is shown below.

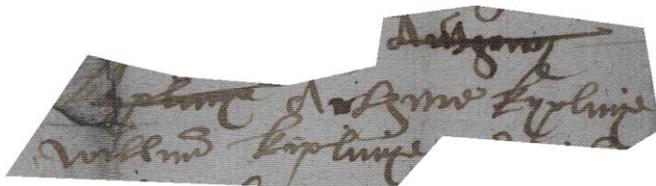
			William (-1615F) <b>W1</b>				
Magdalen <b>W1</b>	Charles <b>W1 W2</b> (- 1655M) <b>W4</b> =(1611)		Arthur <b>W1 W2</b> (1585? - 1621) dsp	Richard <b>W1 W3</b> (-1648F) =(1616)	Peter <b>A1 W1</b> (-1617) Barningham	Robert <b>A1 W1</b>   Newcastle	Mark <b>A1</b> (-1615) dsp
	Margaret Lockey (-1647M)			Margaret Rose <b>W3</b> 			
Charles <b>W3 W4</b> (1617-76?)	Dorothy <b>W4</b> (-1620)	William (1623F-24F)	Jane <b>W4</b> (1626F-)	Henry <b>W3 W4</b> (1638F -?)	George <b>W4</b> (1607 Barn -?)	Katheren (1617 N'cas -)	John (1619 N'cas -) ?
=(F 1650 S) Isabel	=(1635)		=(1644)	=(F1663) Ann Wastell			
Huchinson (-1697?)	John Bayles		John Appleton				
					William (1664R-)		
Charles <b>W4</b> (1651-)	Francis (1653S-)	Margaret (1656-)	Elizabeth (1658F-)	Richard (1660-)	?		
?	?	?	?	?			

[**W**= will (bold = testator, not bold = beneficiary); **A** = administration (bold= deceased, not bold = administrator or surety)]. Letters next to dates indicate that a specific farm is named in the parish registers for the event (FH- Friarhouse, M- Merebeck, S- Stackhouse, R – Romaldekirk (township)).

**Mark** died in October 1615. **Robert** was “of newe castle” (Newcastle upon Tyne) in Mark’s administration bond, which also names brother Peter (“of Barningham”)



Those appraising his inventory, which totals less than £4, includes Arthur and William Kipling (and what looks like Anthony Kipling crossed out).



The records below may also belong to Robert.

Baptisms, Gateshead District Record Number: 252569.0 Location: Whickham Church: St. Mary Denomination: Anglican 27 Mar 1614 Agnes Kiplin, daughter of Robert Kiplin
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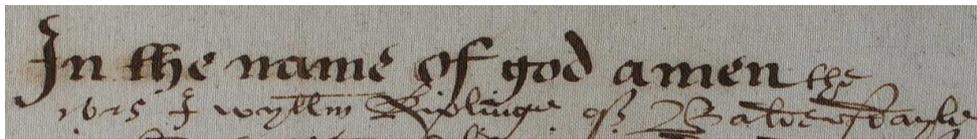
Robert had children Katheren (1617) and John (1619) baptised at St Andrew, Newcastle.

1652. Sept. 1. Robt. Kipling petitions that he took Lemmendon demesne from the Cou. Com. giving timely notice (at the request of the other tenants) to Cuth. Thomson to remove, he being a very troublesome neighbour, who destroys the wood, being encouraged thereto by Geo. Beadnall, for whom he keeps the mansion-house. Begg to enjoy his lease, having given good security for the rent.— Cou. Com. to end the matter if they can ; if not, to certify.

*1643-1660 Durham and Northumberland, Royalist Compositions*

No further records of him or his children have been found.

William died less than a month after Mark and left a will.<sup>2</sup> He gave a cow to each of Peter and Robert (and his cloak to Peter), a sheep to Magdalen and appoints sons Arthur, Richard, Charles and Peter to be executors. No wife is named so it must be assumed he was a widower.



In the name of god amen  
1652 of William Kipling of Bawton

### Generation 2

In 1621, **Arthur** died and left a will.

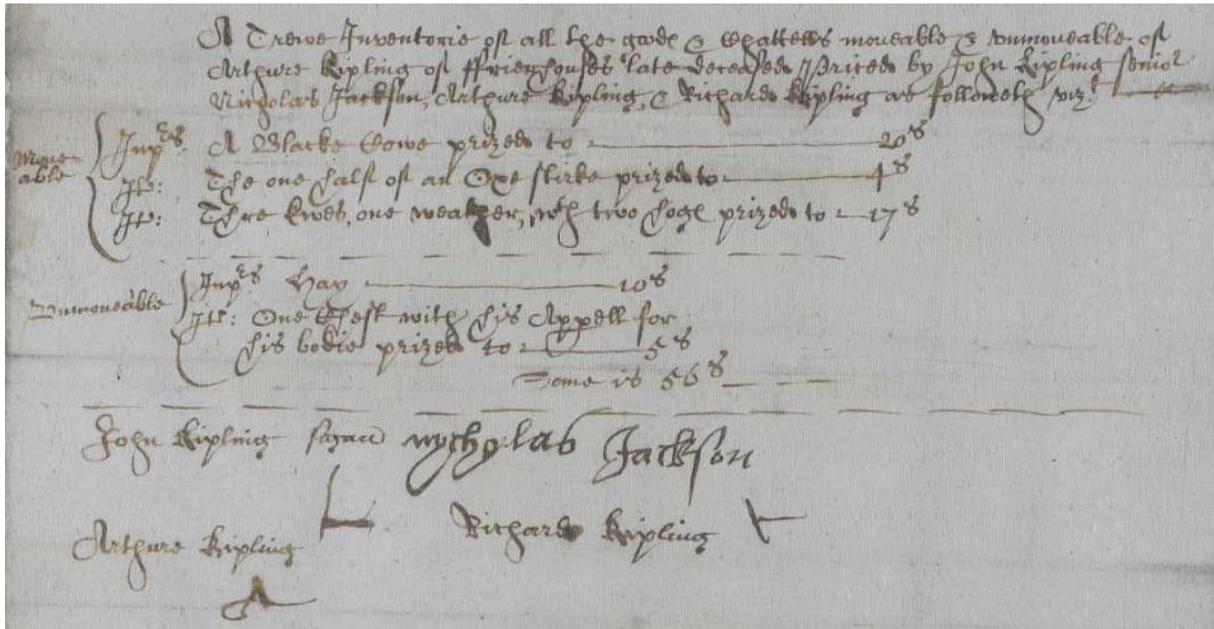


In the name of God Amen  
of Arthur Kipling of Pitcherhouse

He was unmarried (“*a bachelor*” is unusually noted in the register) and left all his assets to his brother Charles. The witnesses were Elizabeth Kipling and Elinor Dent (it is unusual for the witnesses to be female and, although not stated, I wonder if this was a nuncupative will). This was his inventory (the assessors include John and Richard Kipling, possibly brothers, and Arthur Kipling (Pitcherhouse)):

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<sup>2</sup> I wonder if it is William’s name that should have been crossed off Mark’s inventory rather than Anthony Kipling (the inventory is dated December 1615, by when William would have been dead).



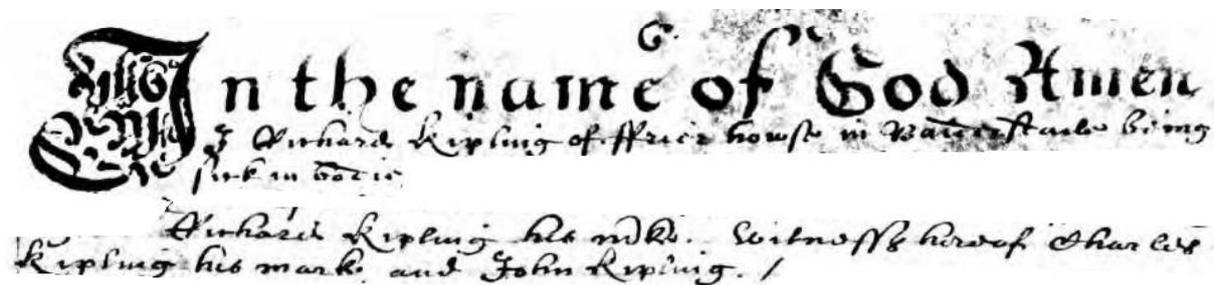
**Richard** married Margaret Rose in 1616. Children included Charles (1617), Dorothy (1620), William (1623-24, FH), Jane (1626, FH) and Henry (1638 FH).

It is possible that he was the Richard Kipling owed money in on the death of Nicholas Walker of Hury in 1629 (but also see 'Float' House below).



He may also have been an appraiser of the estates of Matthew (d1616) and John (d1627) Hutchinson of Hury (but, again, this could also have been Richard of 'Float' House).

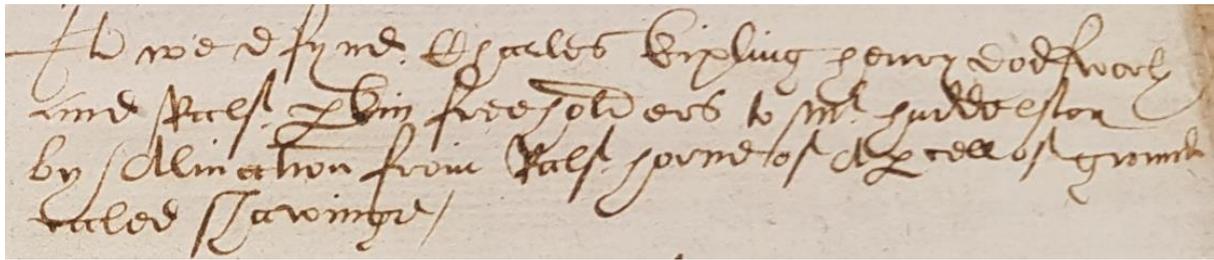
He died in 1648. His will was only proved in 1655 (in London, most likely because of the disarray caused by the Commonwealth) by when his widow had remarried to Toby Collin, a Gainford man, at RK in 1650.



In it he names wife Margaret and sons Charles and Henry. Witnesses were Charles Kipling and John Kipling (possibly his brothers).

**Charles** married Margaret Lockey in 1611. He farmed at Merebeck. They had no children.

The manor court of Cotherstone records Charles jointly acquiring some land (Shawings?) with Henry Dodsworth and Ralph Parkin.



Handwritten Latin text from a manor court record, likely mentioning the acquisition of land (Shawings) by Charles, Henry Dodsworth, and Ralph Parkin.

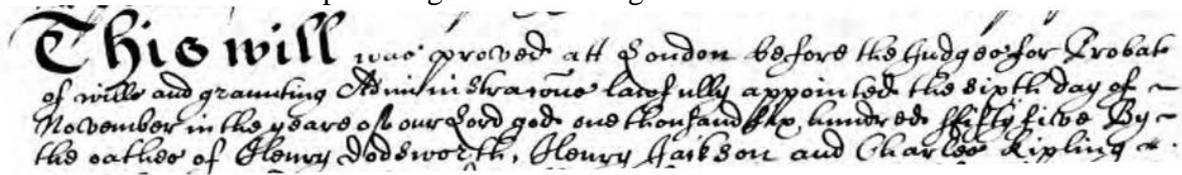
Margaret died in April 1655 and was “buried in y<sup>e</sup> Church, under his stall nere to y<sup>e</sup> Alley”

Charles also died in 1655, in October, and was “buried in the Church, in the North Alley behind the pulpit”.



Handwritten Latin text from a will, starting with “In the name of God Amen”. The text mentions the date “the fourth day of July in the year of our Lord god one thousand six hundred and fiftie” and the name “Charles Kipling of Moorhouse in Balvedale”.

Charles’ will was also proven in London. This was before a lay court, rather than an ecclesiastical one and the probate grant was in English rather than Latin.



Handwritten English text from a will, starting with “This will”. The text mentions the date “the sixth day of November in the year of our Lord god one thousand six hundred and fiftie” and the names “Henry Dodsworth, Henry Hartson and Charles Kipling”.

Henry Dodsworth (see ‘Royal Huntsmen’) was one of the executors. The will mentions that Charles sold some land to Henry Dodsworth in 1634.

In the will, he mentions his that his brothers Richard and Peter are dead and leaves West Frearhouse to their sons (Charles and Henry, and George respectively). Only nephew Charles had children at the date of the will (a son, also Charles).

He also left legacies to Lionel Kipling of Westwick, Charles Kipling (clerk) and Toby Kipling. Charles and Toby were of Scoonebank (see below) and Lionel of Pitcherhouse. A witness was Arthur Kipling of Pitcherhouse.

It seems that families b, c and e were closely related.

### Generation 3

Of Richard’s two sons, **Charles** (“of Frearhouse”) married Isabell Hutchinson of “Starthowse” (Stackhouse) in 1650.<sup>3</sup> Son Charles was born in 1651 and further children

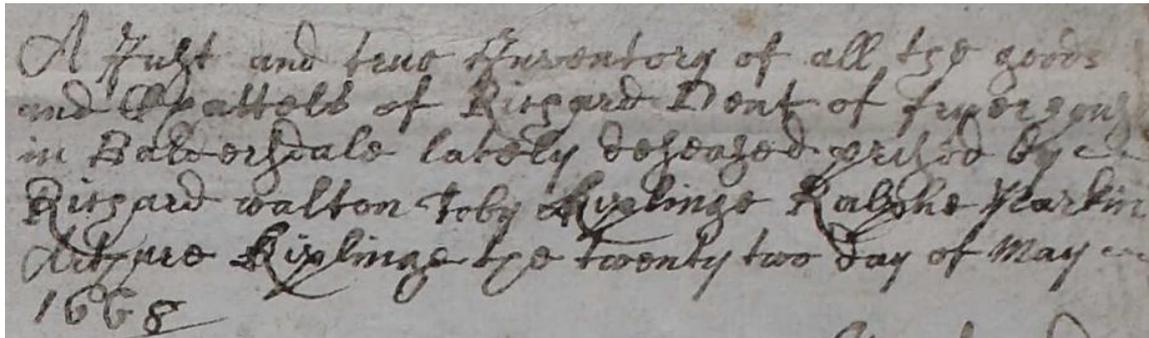
<sup>3</sup> It’s possible that the Charles who married Isabell could have been the Charles, son of Francis, see (g) below, although the only circumstantial evidence to support this is the absence of an ancestral Francis in the Friarhouse tree.

Francis (1653, "Thatch house" (Stackhouse? Unreadable on MF)), Margaret (1656), Elizabeth (1658, Frearhouse) and Richard (1660).

It is not known what happened to this family subsequently, although Charles may have died in 1676 and Isabell might be the widow "of hospitell" who died in 1697.

**Henry** married Ann Wastell of Romalldkirk in 1663 and they had a son William in 1664 (when they were living at Romalldkirk). Henry and William have also not been traced and 1663 is the last reference to Frearhouse in relation to the Kiplings as residents.

In 1668, Richard Dent of Frearhouse died and his appraisers included Toby (of Scoonebank) and Arthur Kipling (of Pitcherhouse)

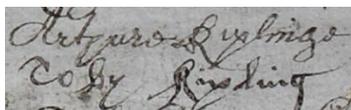


A full and true Inventory of all the goods and Chattels of Richard Dent of Frearhouse in Baldersdale lately deceased. valued by Richard Walton Toby Kipling Robert Martin Arthur Kipling the Twenty two Day of May 1668

There was a debt owing to Toby (and a William Naby)

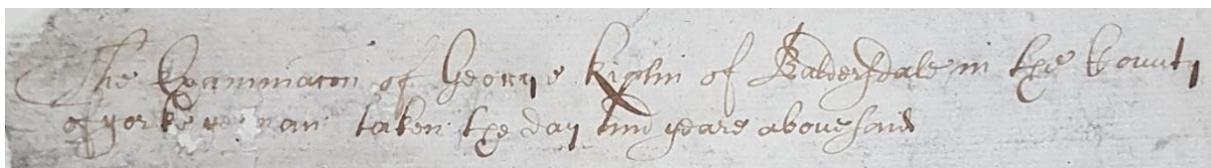


Toby Kipling with Naby - 1-17



Arthur Kipling  
Toby Kipling

Peter's son, **George**, seems to have returned from Barningham to Baldersdale. In 1660, George was up before the general session at Richmond for his quaker beliefs.



The Examination of George Kipling of Baldersdale in the County of York taken the day ten years above said

When asked of his views of the King, he was said to have said to his interrogator that "he can but be a murtherer as thou art"

George paid the Hearth Tax in Cotherstone in 1673. The following year he was arrested for his Quaker belief of not paying tithes to the established church. The outcome, as mentioned in the North Riding quarter session records, was not surprising.

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John Atkinson, Geo.

Kipling and John Cowper, having had the oath of allegiance and supremacy tendered unto them, and obstinately refusing to take it, committed to gaol;

*Orders made at Richmond. January 1659/60*

There are further references George in "A collection of the sufferings of the people called Quakers, for the testimony of a good conscience from the time of their being first distinguished by that name in the year 1650 to the time of the act commonly called the Act of toleration granted to Protestant dissenters in the first year of the reign of King William the Third and Queen Mary in the year 1689"

Besides those before mentioned, we find committed to Prison about the Eleventh Month 1660, by several Justices of the *East-Riding*, fifty others,

...

In the *West-riding* of this County, the Numbers committed to Prison in the Eleventh and Twelfth Months, for refusing to take the Oath, was also very great, being taken, many from their peaceable Meetings, some on the Highway, others from their own Houses and lawful Employments, and some out of their Beds:

...

Within the same two Months, one Hundred and twenty six Persons, for the same Cause of refusing to Swear, were committed to Prison in the *North-Riding*, whose Names follow, *viz.*

... *George Kipling* ...

ANNO 1666.

About this Time also *William Hutton, William Peacock, Edward Alwaine, John Graystone, John Robinson, Thomas Lawson, John Richmond, Henry Lex, James Hall, John Craxford, Christopher Richmond* and *William Trotter*, were taken from their Houses by some of the Trained Bands, and by Order of the Bishop, and Justice *Tempest*, committed, some of them to the Marshal's Custody, and others to the County Goal; whither also soon after *George Bilson* was sent from a Meeting at *Thomas Wrightson's* at *Norgill*: At which Meeting were likewise taken, *George Jackson, Henry Smith, George Appleby, John Bolran, Andrew Appleby, Thomas Wrightson, Francis Wrightson, Christopher Goodson, George Raine, Thomas Milbourn, Thomas Myers, William Hutton jun. Richard Thompson, James Raine, Dorothy Kestlop, Jane Wilson*; and *George Kipling*, who were committed by Justice *Robinson* of *Barnard's Castle*, to the House of Correction at *Richmond*.

(Norgill (North Gill) is above Lartington).

In 1674, George was still adhering to his faith in spite of persecution.

**Quaker Notes.**

1674. George Kipling, of Baldersdale, was imprisoned in the common gaol at York on a process in the Exchequer for tithes, at the suit of Peter Ingram, Priest at Rombaldkirk.

George's fate after his 1674 arrest is unknown.

*(d) 'Float' House*

Richard Kipling had married Elizabeth Dodsworth in 1588. It is likely that he had several children including James (b 1596) and possibly Francis in 1592. He may have been the Richard of "Float House" who died in 1629. 'Float' could possibly be a mistranscription for 'Start' which would fit with Richard being a manorial juror for Cotherstone in 1595.

Richard's wife Elizabeth may have died in 1596 (although this may alternatively have been the widow of Robert (d 1588). Did he remarry, as Agnes the wife of Richard was buried in 1613?

He may also have been the Richard who was fined 6d at the Cotherstone manor court in 1617 for not appearing (although it could alternatively been Richard of Friar House).



For James' later life, see 'Yeoman Huntsmen'.

(e) Scoonebank

This family was headed by **John** and lived initially in Eggleston (See “The Kiplings of Middleton” <http://kipling.one-name.net/The%20Kiplings%20of%20Middleton.pdf> ).

	John	=(1608) Agnes Lockey (-1654SB)								
	(c1570-1640SB)									
	Eggleston/Scoonbank									
	----- -----,-----,----- -----									
Margarett	Anthony	Charles		Tobias						
(1613-)	(1615BC-46SB)	(1615BC-)		(1619Egg-93)						
D&VM		Clerk								
	----- -----,-----,----- -----									
	John	Ann	Phillis	Margaret	John	Marie	Anne	Thomas	unbapt. dau.	Alice
	(1637-)	(1639-)	(1641-)	(1642-)	(1644-)	(1648-)	(1651SB-)	(1654SB-)	(1656SB)	(1658-)
	Brough	Brough	Brough	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	= Robert								
		Lambert								

At some time after 1624, John returned to Baldersdale. In 1640, he and son Anthony (“yeomen of Baldersdale”) were involved in a legal case in 1640 concerning land in Brough - see ‘The Kiplings of Brough’

<http://kipling.one-name.net/The%20Kiplings%20of%20Brough.pdf>.

John died at Scoonebank in 1640 and widow Agnes there in 1654.

Son **Charles** was educated at Sedburgh School and Cambridge<sup>4</sup>.

**Kiplinge, Charles, son of John Kiplinge, of Baldersdaile, Richmondshire; born at Baldersdaile.  
Entered St. John’s Coll., Cambridge, in 1635, age 18.**

*Sedbergh School records. Entrances 1630-1640*

Charles (“a clerk in holy orders”) and his brother Tobias (Toby), were involved in two legal cases, one (1655) relating to a debtor of their father John’s estate and the other (1659) in relation to the share in that estate of late third brother, Anthony, with Anthony’s two daughters Ann (Lambert) and Phillis Kipling.

**Anthony** had had children baptised at Brough: John (1637), Ann (1639) and Phillis (1641). No other children, even John, are mentioned in the above court case, suggesting that Ann and Phillis may have been the only survivors. Anthony’s widow is named as Jane.

It is possible that Anthony was buried at Romaldkirk in 1646<sup>5</sup>, although he lived at the time in Brough.

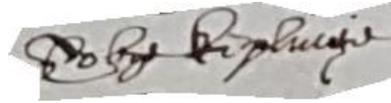
**Tobias** had a daughter Margaret in 1642 (it’s not known where he married) and other children John (1644), Marie (1648), Anne (1651-57 SB), Tobias (1654 SB)<sup>6</sup>, an unbaptised daughter buried aged 4 days (1656 SB) and Alice (1658).

<sup>4</sup> See “Treachery and Simony”.

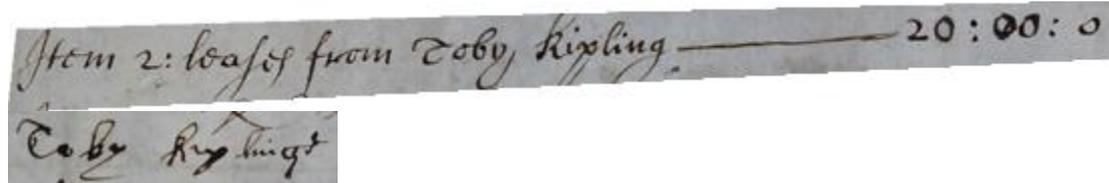
<sup>5</sup> Reportedly recorded as a baptism (Anthony the son of John of Scoonebanck)

<sup>6</sup> Looks like Tobias on MF although both Hutchinson and D&VM (from IGI) have Thomas however. The BTs record the death of Thomas, s of Toby on 17 April 1657.

Toby and his niece Anne Lambert are named in a bill of 1661 relating to a mortgage over a property at Angram in Swaledale granted by his father John [C 10/77/120 Totthall vs Lambert]. Toby and Anne's reply confirms that the two daughter were co-heirs of Anthony (and so son John must not have survived).

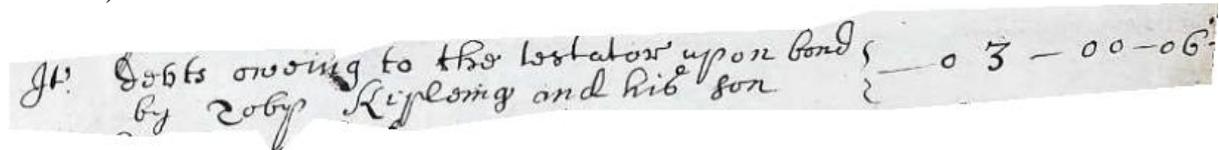


In 1664, Toby was one of the appraisers of the inventory of Henry Dodsworth of West Park from whom he leased land.

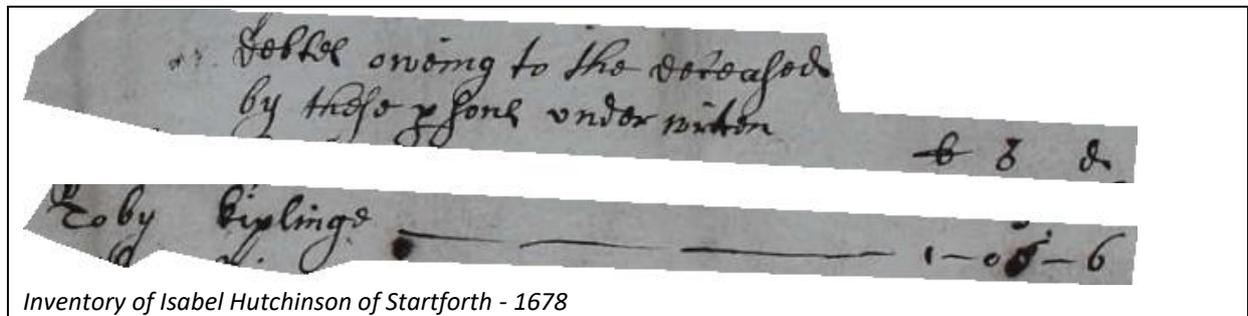


Toby is recorded as paying rent and tithes to the vicar of Romalldkirk for West Scoone Bank in 1669 and hearth tax in 1673 (at Cotherstone, the township in which Scoonebank fell).

He may also have been in debt to Phillip Brunskell of Bowes (according to Philip's inventory in 1675).



And to Isabel Hutchinson of Startforth.



*Inventory of Isabel Hutchinson of Startforth - 1678*

He probably died in 1693 ('of Baldersdale'). No further records can be found of this family.

(f) Dalehead

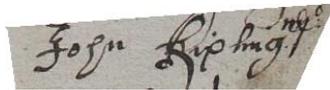
This family was headed by **Charles**. Sons Henry (1620-36), Francis (1621), Richard (1629-43) and a second Henry (1637) were baptised.<sup>7</sup> The will of James Kipling of Brough (d 1674) states that he was the uncle of Francis and Henry. A James Kipling was baptised at RK in 1594 but it is likely that he was the son of Richard Kipling and Elizabeth Dodsworth (see

<sup>7</sup> Naming his first son Henry and also a further son after the first had died suggests that his father may have been Henry of the Newhouses tree (see above).





The appraisers included a John Kipling (the net estate was around £60).



In 1674, James Kipling of Brough died, leaving a will in which he names Henry and Francis Kipling of Baldersdale as his nephews. These are probably the children of Charles, so making James the brother of Charles. He also names William Kipling of Bowes as a cousin, meaning that James, Charles and William may have shared a common grandfather. James also left legacies to Leonard and Anthony Kipling of Bowes, without stating their relationship to him (see 'Float' House below).

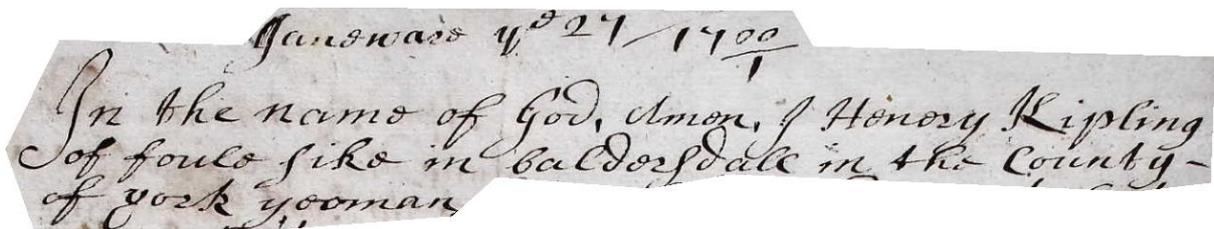
### Generation 2

**Francis** of Dalehead had a son Charles in 1649. His wife Grace died a week later and the infant after a further five weeks. The same year he was probably one of the appraisers of Margaret Kipling of Birk Hatt



He probably remarried, as he had a daughter, Grace, in 1652. She was followed by Hellen (1654) and John (1657). He may then have been living at Blackton farm (see (i) below), as Mary the wife of Francis died there in 1659. He may then have married a third time, for sons Henry (1662 D) and Charles (1664 D) followed. He may have died at Blackton in 1678.

**Henry** married Anne Forrest in 1670. He died in 1700 when at Foulisike farm, leaving legacies to Jonathan and Grace, the children of his "elder" brother and John the son of his "eldest" brother. Grace may be the daughter of Francis above (there's no record of her marrying) but Jonathan is unidentified. As far as is known, Henry only had one brother with issue, Francis, who had a son John (so 'eldest' and 'elder' may have been used interchangeably, Henry having at one time had two older brothers, Francis and Richard).



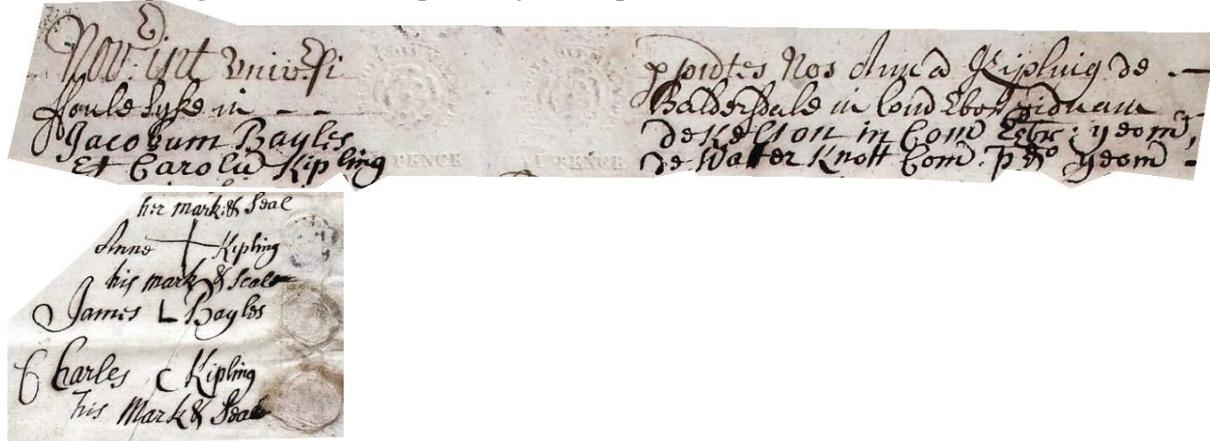
He also left a legacy to Christopher Forrest, his nephew.

His signature (below left) does bear some resemblance, given he would have been sick and elderly at the time, to that of the Henry who witnessed the renunciation by Frances Kipling,

the widow of Francis of Blackton 25 years previously (see (i) below) and the will of John Stout of Waybutt Head (1672) which Henry may well have drafted himself.<sup>8</sup> Henry also provide the bond.



The bond for the administration of the will was provide by widow Ann, a James Bayles and Charles Kipling of Waterknott (probably his nephew)



His inventory (of £31) was appraised by, amongst others, a John Kipling.

Widow Ann died in 1712.

### Generation 3

**Charles**, the son of Francis, married Elizabeth Forrest in 1691 (related to his uncle’s wife?). He may have been the same Charles (‘of Start House’) mentioned in the will and inventory of James Hutchinson that same year (he was a supervisor and an appraiser). Note his illiteracy in the inventory.

Charles Kipling of Start House

Charles Kipling  
marks

They had a son Christopher in 1692 (possibly Forrest family name, see above) at Waterknott and, by the end of the century, further children Ann (1694), James (1697) and Charles (1699).

The story of the family is continued in “18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Baldersdale Kiplings”

<sup>8</sup> This will was also witnessed by William Kipling probably of Newhouses)

William Kipling

(g) Francis Kipling of Butthouse

**Francis** Kipling married Elizabeth Neetby in 1615. He was probably the Francis baptised in 1592. They had children Nicholas (1616), Margaret (1618) Charles (1621), John (1625; either died in 1628, or sooner and another son of the same name was born in 1628), Richard (1630) and Jane and Maria (1633).

Francis was fined in 1622 for what seems to be some sort of attack on John Kipling (of Newhouses?).



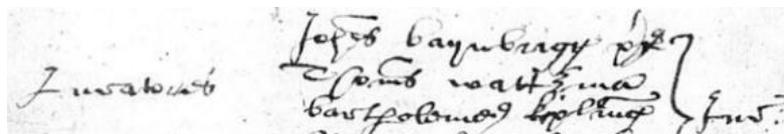
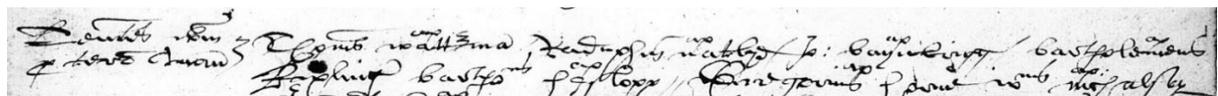
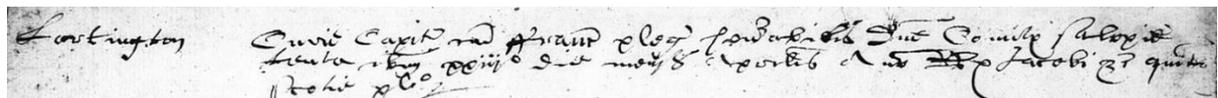
Elizabeth died in 1646 and Margaret in 1651, both “of Butthouse”.<sup>9</sup>

To date, neither Francis’s fate nor that of any of his other children have been determined (although see footnote above re Charles of Frearhouse).

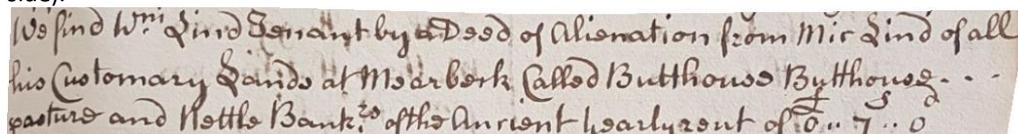
(h) Lartington

The first reference to the family at Lartington is to **Nicholas** Kipling (probably b 1580) when he married Jennet Parkin at RK in 1601. Their children included John (1602) and Agnes (1603). See also references to a Nicholas Kipling in the 1590s

In the 1607 manor court rolls of Lartington, a Bartholomew Kipling is mentioned as a tenant and juror but his relationship to other Kiplings is unknown.<sup>10</sup>

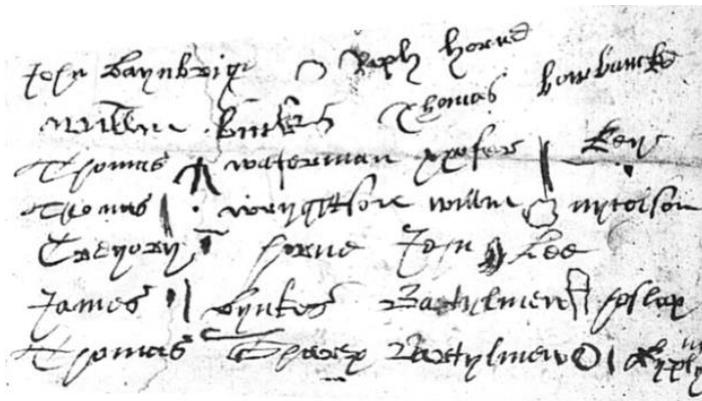


<sup>9</sup> This is probably a long since demolished property near Merebeck on the south side of the dale, for example see reference in 1740 manor court (although could conceivably be an alternative. for Waybutt on the north side).

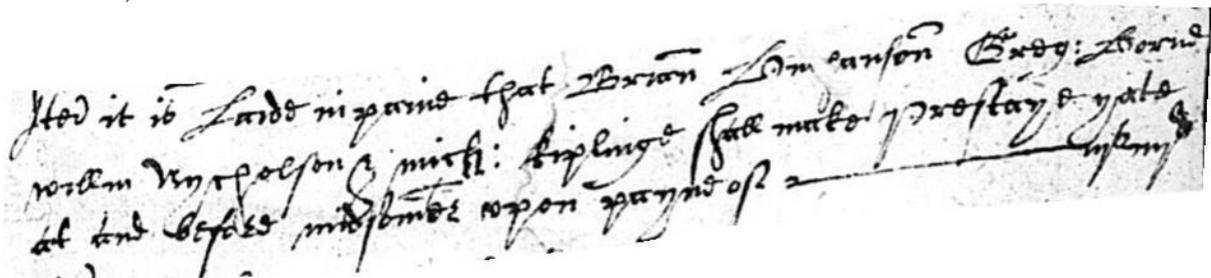


<sup>10</sup> A Bartholomew Kipling owed Richard Dack 4s for cloth in 1609 (see ‘Early Kiplings’). A Bartill Kiplin was witness to a will at Barnard Castle in 1587 and a Robert Kipling named a son Bartholomew there in 1615 (see ‘The Kiplings of Barnard Castle’)

Bartholomew also put his mark (bottom right) as a juror to the list of fines (penalties for breaching bye-laws) that year.



At the same court it was held that several men including Nich[olas] (or is it Mich[ael] Kiplinge shall make 'prestaye yate' at and before midsummer or be fined 3s 4d. 'Yate' is an alternative for 'gate', so they may be being asked to construct a gate (e.g. to a common enclosure).



The 1610 and 1620 court rolls show no Kiplings as tenants. However, Bartholomew is mentioned as being a tenant for 25 acres in the Earl of Devonshire's estate survey of 1613.

A breefe of the demesnes, Tenements Comon and freholds every one severally		
Bartholomewe Kiplin	25	1 36

*Bartholomew Kriplin*

the house fould and crofte	1	0	5
2 hall sickes	3	3	20
hogard close	1	1	8
prestie close	1	0	30
in cove pasture	5	1	20
in the gill	0	2	0
the 55 and 56 lands from west in west feeld	0	3	0
in midle feeld 4 land next east in Caston bery	0	2	32
	<hr/>		
	14	2	35

*East Feeld*

the 26 land in hall sicke from west	0	0	24
the 12 from the east in prestehill	0	2	17
	<hr/>		
	0	3	1

Somme of all 15 acres 1 Rood 36 pole

Nicholas's wife Jennet died in 1629. At the court in 1630 and 1632, Nicholas is recorded as a 'resiant' and is on the jury.

*Resiant infra maneriu ibm*  
*Nichol Kipling*

*Residentem* *Inquisitio*  
*Juratum* *Nicholai Kipling*

The next reference to Lartington is the baptism of a daughter, Margaret, of a **John** Kipling in 1631. There is a similar entry in 1632. Other children included Ambrose (1634), Jane (1636), Michael (1639-47), Anne (1643), Margery (1645-45) and John (1647).

In 1638, Nicholas and a John Kipling are mentioned as resiants and another John as a tenant "for a term of years". It is not clear which John was the father of the children above.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> It is likely to have been the tenant, as a tenancy passes on to the next generation (John again) rather than the resiancy (see below). Where the tenant John came from has not yet been identified.

Johnes Kiplinge

Nicholas Kiplinge Thomas Turner Elizabetha  
wid; Herdmans Wrighton Johnes Kiplinge.

There is also a reference to Nicholas in the court proceedings.

Amo die p<sup>re</sup>sent Nitham<sup>bo</sup> Kiplinge et Elizabetham<sup>bo</sup> K<sup>o</sup> wid  
p<sup>re</sup>sentis J<sup>o</sup>h<sup>o</sup>nis<sup>bo</sup> Kiplinge et Elizabetham<sup>bo</sup> K<sup>o</sup> wid  
p<sup>re</sup>sentis J<sup>o</sup>h<sup>o</sup>nis<sup>bo</sup> Kiplinge et Elizabetham<sup>bo</sup> K<sup>o</sup> wid

Nicholas died in 1643.

In 1656, during the Commonwealth, it was noted that Ralph Hobson of Lonton and Margaret Kiplinge of Lartington were married at Hipswell "by and before Willm: Thornton Esq<sup>r</sup> justice of y<sup>e</sup> peace within the North Riding, county of Yorkshire". Civil marriage was required from 1653 to 1657. The bans were noted as having been called at St Romalds on the three Sundays previously. John Kipling was a witness.

By 1662, the court is recording John Kipling as a tenant and John Kipling son of Nicholas as a resiant. so it is clear there are two Johns in the township.

Johnes Kipling

Johnes Kipling, filius matris

In 1666 and other years, one John's property (presumably the tenant) was used as a reference in bye-laws:

It is that none shall put their goods into the lane  
from John Kipling gate, at the west end of  
the town where the gate leads, nor suffer their  
goods to be down, that their goods come  
to the baile therein for any offence shall  
be to the lord of this manor

we lay appoynted that none shall wylde keep  
any ruffed in the towne land or w<sup>ch</sup>son howld  
gate head and John Kipling's (except work  
horses and those in the day time only) ———— 0—10—0  
upon default shall forfeit

John died in 1675. In his will, he named his wife, Margery, and his son John. He also leaves five shillings as legacies to “my neavey” (nephew<sup>12</sup>) Timothy Kipling and son Ambrose Kipling. It is likely that this is the tenant.

Septemb<sup>r</sup> the 30 day 1675  
In the name of god a mon  
I give and be quoth unto my wif margery kipling and  
John kipling my son my huselt goods eqaly devided betwix  
them

I give and be quoth unto my neavey  
Ambros kipling s as a legesey itone and be quoth unto  
my son Ambros kipling s as a legesey

John kipling  
his mark

His inventory was appraised at £64 18s, the main wealth being in cattle.

A true Inventory of the goods chattels & credits  
of John Kipling late of Lartington deceased,  
prized the 22<sup>d</sup> day of June. Anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1676.

**Ambrose** was a clergyman and died in Leicestershire in 1681 (see “Treachery and Simony”).

Another John Kipling of Lartington died in 1678 (with affidavit that he was buried in woollens). This may well have been the son of Nicholas.

Also in 1678 (or 1680 TBC), one or more of the Johns were before the manor court for three separate offences:

<sup>12</sup> No record has been found of Timothy's baptism (nor that John had a brother). ‘Nephew’ might, however, have had a wider meaning than sibling's son, including grandson or possibly an illegitimate son. For Timothy's life, see “Timothy Kiplin, - secretary to John Locke”

W<sup>o</sup> p<sup>re</sup>sent John Kipling, John Currier, William Grounds  
Robert Kay for the insufficiency of the Gillgate — 6 — 0

W<sup>o</sup> p<sup>re</sup>sent John Kipling and Robert Langson for a fray — 1 — 8

W<sup>o</sup> p<sup>re</sup>sent John Kipling for his goods trespassing  
into the gill — — — — — 0 — 4

An Elizabeth Kipling of Lartington died in 1690 and a Denis Kipling of Lartington, spinster, was buried in 1694. It is not clear who these were.

Also in 1690, the records of the North Riding quarter session at Richmond note:

“it is certified that the  
houses of John Kiplin and John Heslop of Lartington, and Cuthbert  
Hutchinson and Henry Walker of Collerston, are set apart for the  
public worship of Protestant Dissenters.

John’s wife Jane died in 1696.

(i) Cotherstone

Thomas Kipling of Cotherstone died in May 1600. His is the first Kipling entry in the RK parish register to have a place associated with it. He left no will and administration was granted to Alice his widow (“*relict dicti dec.*” – relict of the said deceased).



The documents (including an inventory) apart from the formal grant are extremely faded and it is not possible to make out any other genealogical detail.

In 1606, Thomas the son of John Kipling of Cotherstone was baptised (possibly the son of a brother or son). In 1611, a daughter Margaret was baptised.

In 1612, Alice Kipling of Cotherstone died (presumably the widow of Thomas).

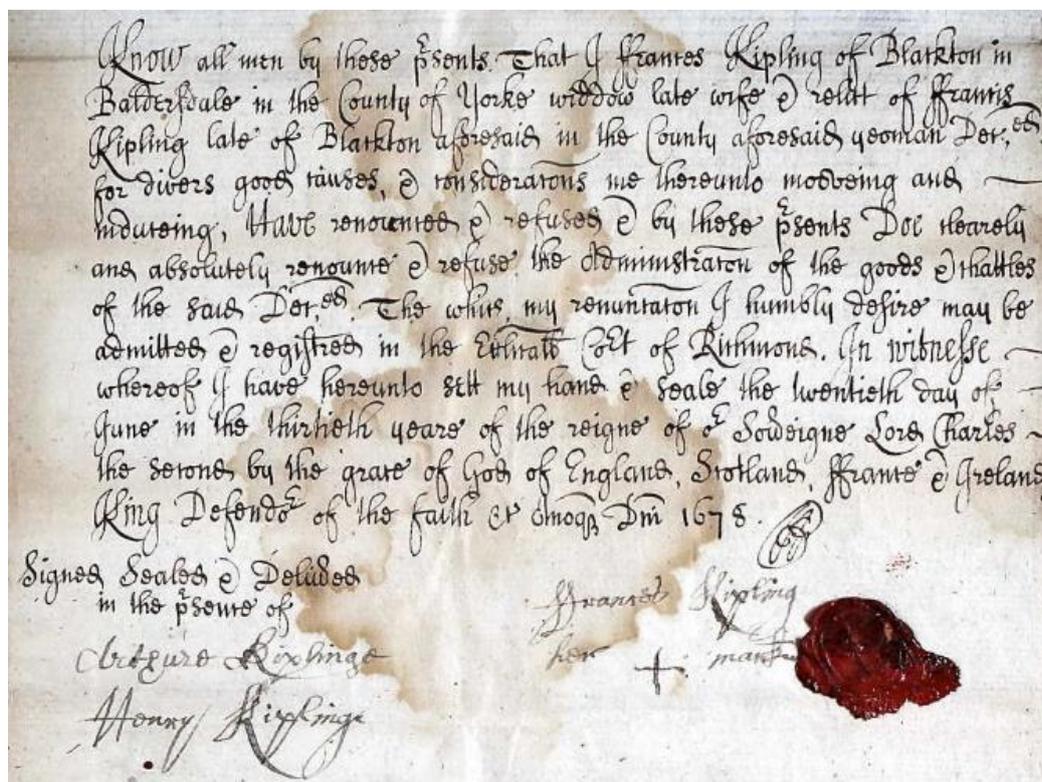
The next reference to Cotherstone is not until 1698, when Talbot Kipling married Bridget Lockey there (see “the Kiplings of Pitcherhouse”).

(j) Blackton

The first reference to Blackton farm in connection with the Kiplings comes with the death of Mary, wife of **Francis** Kipling of Blackton in 1659 (“*buried in the Church neare unto the*

Chancel Hecks on the south side of the Alley”<sup>13</sup>). Francis is likely to have been the son of Charles Kipling of Dalehead (see above).

Francis died 1678, when his third wife Frances renounced the administration of his estate<sup>14</sup>. The witnesses would appear to be Arthur Kipling of Pitcherhouse and Henry Kipling (probably of Fouldsike, Francis’s brother).



Know all men by these presents, That I Frances Kipling of Blackton in  
Baldersdale in the County of Yorkes widow late wife & relict of Francis  
Kipling late of Blackton aforesaid in the County aforesaid woman Dor.<sup>es</sup>  
for divers good causes, & considerations me thereunto moving and  
inducing, Have renounced & refused & by these presents Doe hereby  
and absolutely renounce & refuse the Administration of the goods & chattels  
of the said Dor.<sup>es</sup>. The which my renunciation I humbly desire may be  
admitted & registered in the Exchequer Court of Exchequer. In witness  
whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seals the twentieth day of  
June in the thirtieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles  
the second by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France & Ireland  
King Defender of the faith &c. Anno Dni 1678.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered  
in the presence of  
Arthur Kipling  
Henry Kipling

Francis Kipling  
her + mark

Arthur was also one of the appraisers for Francis’s inventory (£35).



Arthur Kipling

In 1687, Jane the daughter of **John** Kipling of Blackton was baptised, followed by Elizabeth (b/d 1689), Mary (died unbaptised in 1689, 4 days before Elizabeth), John (1690), Francis (1693), Mary (b/d 1695), William (1696), Anne (1699), Sarah (1702) and Jonathan (1704-4).

John is likely to have been the son of Francis (for his other sons, see Dalehead generation 3 above).

In 1692, John was fined by the Lartington manor court “for staffe herding his goods upon our common not having any title or right so to do”

<sup>13</sup> “Hecks” may have been a local corruption of ‘narthex’ (porch). Hutchinson has ‘church hecks’ but from the MF it looks like ‘chancel hecks’ to me.

<sup>14</sup> No burial in the Hutchinson extracts.





James and John may be the sons of John and Catherine Kipling of Cleatlam in Gainford parish, born 1638 and 1646 respectively. John may have moved to Hunderthwaite with his widowed mother (his father had died in 1654) who may have remarried there in 1668.<sup>15</sup> She had been exempted from the Hearth Tax at Cleatlam in 1666.

It's even possible that John's father had lived temporarily in Hunderthwaite and had a daughter Mary there in 1644.

		John (-1642G) Cleatlam			G - Gainford S - Staindrop				= speculative
		John (1608-1654S) Cleatlam	=(1635G) Catherine Bynks	=(2) (1668) John Wrightson Lartington					
----- -----									
Elizabeth (1637G-37G) Cleatlam	James* (1638G-)	Thomas (1640G-)	Jane (1643G-48G)	Mary (1644-)	John* <b>A1</b> (1646G-1712?)	=(1) Mary (-1689)	William (1648G-)	Charles (1651G-)	Rowland (1653G-57S)
						=(2) (1691) Elizabeth James <b>A1</b>			
----- -----									
		Mary (1672H-)	John** (1674H-) Carpenter Deptford	Katherine (1676H-78H)	James (1689-1762H)	=(1710) Isobel Jackson (-1751H)	Margeret (1692H-)	Joseph (1694H-94H)	Sarah (1697H-1701H)
					John** (1711H-)				
(* land at Cleatlam)							(** manorial copyhold at Hunderthwaite)		

John had children Mary (1672), John (1674) and Katherine (1676-8, named after his mother, presumably) and also a late son James baptised in 1689, with his wife Mary being buried the same day.

<sup>15</sup> However, D&VM argue that it was John of Cleatlam who was the John recorded in Jan 1688 at Winston:

27 Francis s. Margaret Simpson (ye daughter of Elizabeth Kipling, of Westholme) being Incestuously begotten by John Kipling, her mother's husband.

They also note that a John Kipling was buried at Gainford in 1705.

John probably then married Elizabeth James of RK in 1691 and they had children Margery (1692), Joseph (1694-94) and Sarah (1697).

John later sold his Cleatlam property.

Ref: D/Sh.H 81

30 March 1703

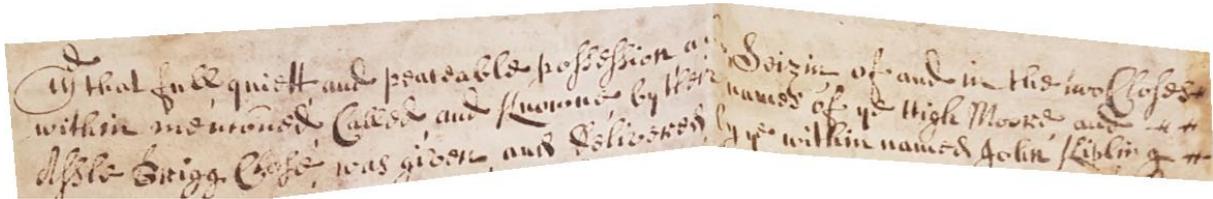
(1) John Kipling of Hunderthwaite, Yorks., yeoman and Elizabeth, his wife

(2) Thomas Middleton of Cleatlam, yeoman

Feoffment to uses of a parcel of land called High Moore in Cleatlam containing 5 acres

Consideration: £55

(parchment, 1 membrane)



Ref: D/Sh.H 82

30 March 1703

(1) John Kipling of Hunderthwaite, Co. Yorks., yeoman

(2) Thomas Middleton of Cleatlam, yeoman

Bond in £100 for the performance of covenants contained in indentures of equal date

(1 paper)



(1) Unattributed register entries.

### Baptisms

1605 Robert, of B'dale

1608 Arthur, s. of John of B'dale  
1613 Jane, d John of B'dale.  
1627 Elizabeth, d Arthur of B'dale\*  
1630 Margaret, d Arthur of B'dale (d 1649?)\*  
1630 Margaret, d, Richard of B'dale  
1687 Jane, dau. of John (d 12 days later)  
1688 Gertrude, dau of John (buried following day)  
1694, Margaret, dau. of John of B'dale

(\* may be related. Also see deaths below)

### Marriages

1603 Jane and John Hugganson  
1607 Frances and John Phillippes  
1615 Isabel of B'dale and Henrie Neetbie (poss. b 1597) c.f. Francis m. Eliz. Neetbie 1615 (Butthouse)  
1616 Agnes and Henrie Hooper  
1618 "Xpra" (Christian?) of B'dale and Ralph Parkin  
1618 Margaret of B'dale and Bryan Huggison.  
1620^ Jennet and Ralph Rutter  
1635^ Dorothy and John Barles  
1637^ Jane and John Burne  
1649^ Janie and Robert Raine  
1665^ Jane and Bryan Wilson (D&VM Lart.)  
1666^ Hellinor and Henry Fox  
1671^ Ann and William Coates (D&VM Lart)  
1679^ Mary and Peter Stoddart  
1679 Mary and Steven Dent.  
1689^ Alice and John Wade  
1692^ Elizabeth and James Teasdale  
1697 Margaret and George Procter of Startford

(^IGI but not Kipling extracts)

### Burials

1603 Christopher  
1608 Isabell, wife of John of B'dale ("*in templo*")  
1608 Arthur, s. of John of B'dale  
1609 Isabel the wife of George of Naby (a farm in Cotherstone).  
1613 Margaret, wife of John of B'dale.  
1617 John, of Romaldchurch.  
1623 Leonard of Mickleton.  
1634 Myrillis, wife of Anthony of B'dale (not Pitcherhouse, as his wife was Maria).  
1645 Ellin, dau. of Arthur of B'dale\*  
1645 Margaret, dau. of Arthur of B'dale (may be b1595 Pitcherhouse or maybe b1630 above\*)  
1655 Arthur of Sleetburn\*  
1680 Mary, wife of John

1680 Widow Kipling of B'dale  
1681 Richard, 'a servant'.  
1687 Jane, dau. of John  
1687 Jane (poss. widow of Richard of Newhouses?)  
1694 Margaret of B'dale, wid.  
1699 John of Mickleton.

(m) Hearth tax

In 1673, hearth tax was paid as follows (on one hearth unless indicated):

*Hunderthwaite – Henry, William, John and Charles*  
*Cotherstone – George, Henry, Tobias (2)*  
*Lartington – John*

Hunderthwaite lay north of the Balder and so John would have paid for Newhouses and William his son for Dalehead and probably Henry for Foulsike. Charles is less clear (was Charles of Frearhouse possibly at Waybutt at this time)?

Cotherstone lay to the south and so Tobias paid for Scoonebank and possibly Henry for Frearhouse. George was the Quaker son of Peter of the Frearhouse Kiplings, although it is not known exactly where he was living.

(n) Quarter-session jurists

The following Kiplings were recorded as sitting on North Riding quarter-session juries:

1677-1717: John Kipling of Baldersdale; John Kipling of Blackston.

The first John is likely to be John of Newhouses.

Also, 1657-77 and 1677-1717. Arthur Kipling of 'Baldersby' is recorded. Baldersby is a village in the parish of Topcliffe, south of Thirsk. There is no known Kipling presence there, so it seems more likely that Arthur of Pitcherhouse is the juror in question.

(o) The end of the century

At the end of the century, the Kipling families appear to be:

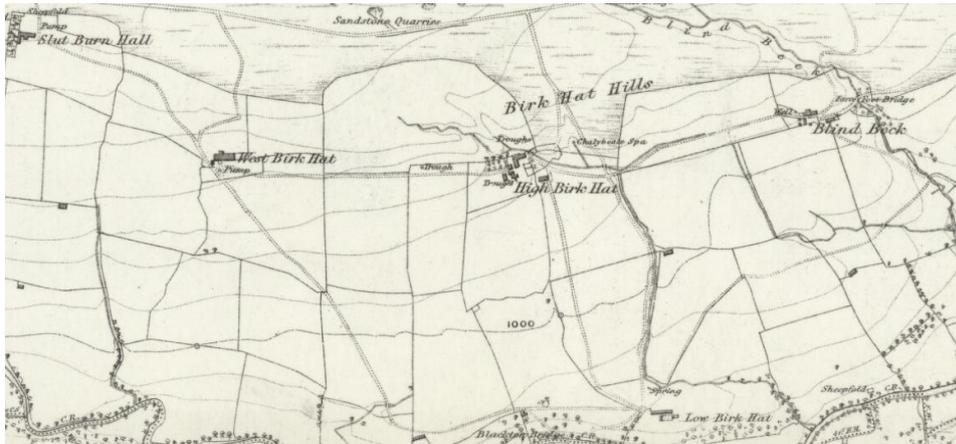
- William and Isabel of Newhouses
- His eldest son John and wife Elizabeth of Dalehead
- John and Elizabeth of Blackton
- Henry and Anne of Foulsike
- Charles and Elizabeth of Waterknott (1692)/Waybutt (1706)
- John and Elizabeth of Hunderthwaite
- Talbot/Tobias of Cotherstone
- John of Lartington, widower.
- Possibly Anthony and Henry of the Pitcherhouse line
- Possibly a Charles Kipling of Mickleton.

**Appendix – Baldersdale c1854 showing the farms largely unchanged since C17)**

**A. North bank (west to east)**



*Balder Head (Dalehead) to Slut Burn (Sleetburn) Hall (incl. Foul Sike and Waybutt)*



*Slut Burn to Blind Beck (incl. Birk Hatt)*



*Blind Beck to Newhouses*



*New Houses to Hury (incl. Brier Dykes)*

B. South bank (west to east)



Start House to Hagworm Hall (incl. Water Knott, Blackton and Clove Lodge)



West Friar Close to West Loups's, including Merebeck (East Loups's was to the east of West Loups's)



Pitcher House to West Briscoe (including Willypot House and Scon bank)



West and East Briscoe (including Fiddler House and Trees).



Corn Park to Cotherstone (including West Park)