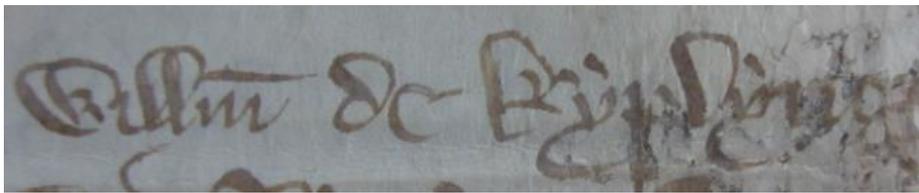
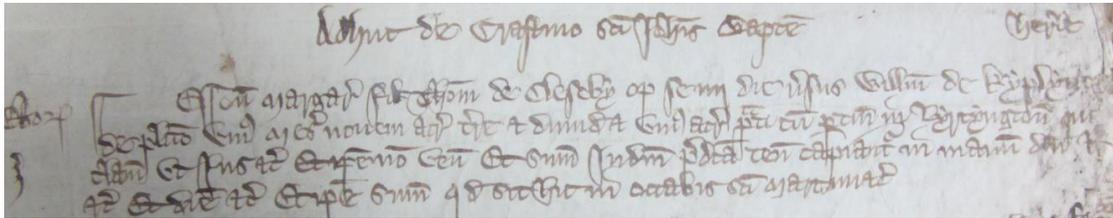
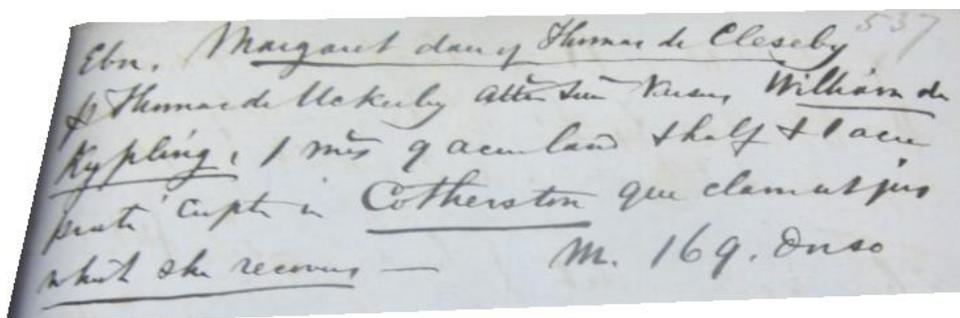
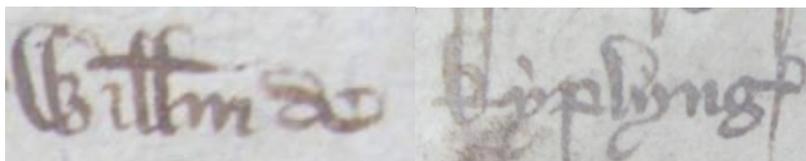
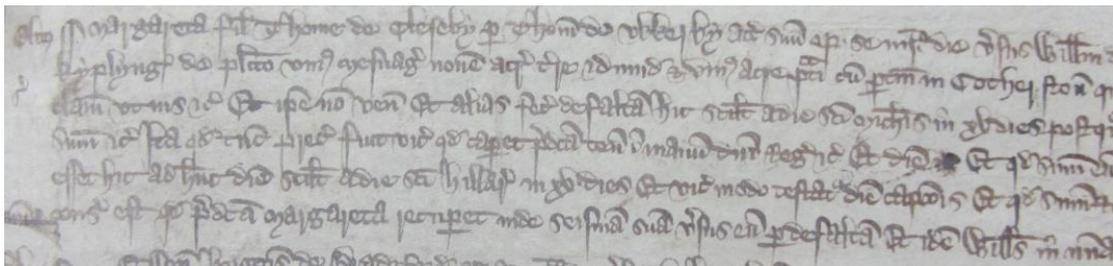


The Kiplings of Baldersdale up to 1600

In the Common Pleas Rolls of Trinity term 3 Edward III (1330) and repeated in Michaelmas term, it is recorded that Margaret daughter of Thomas of Cleasby claimed one messuage, nine and a half acres of land and one acre of meadow with appurtenances in Lyrtington against William de Kyplynge.



She made an identical claim in Hilary term 7 Edward III, relating to Cotherstone.



Plantagenet-Harrison's notes on the Common Pleas rolls

In the Common Pleas Rolls of Trinity term 20 Edward III (1347), Thomas de Rokeby le Puisne Chivaler, claimed by his attorney against William de Kyplyng and others for cutting down trees at Luntun in Teesdale, value 100 shillings, and despasturing cattle, etc.

Edm. Thomas de Rokely le puaire Chivalier
Henr. del Wythes, William Edward + Will
de Kipling, cutting down trees val 100 s
at Luntou in Geese dale + depasturing
Cattle &c. — M 148.

Edm. Thomas de Rokely le puaire Chivalier
Patta ~~seu~~ de vsus John Hierd de Mickleton
Henr del Wythes, William Edward + Will
de Kipling, cutting down trees val 100 s
at Luntou in Geese dale + depasturing
Cattle &c. — M 148.

In 13 Henry IV (1412), Miles de Stapleton claimed against William Kipling and others for taking wood from his estate in Cotherstone.

Edm. Miles de Stapleton in propria persona
vsus. William Kipling, William Smythson, John
del Bynkers, + Thomas Boubank, for
forcibly entering his close at Cotherston in
Baldersdale + cutting down trees + underwood
valm £10. — M 215

In 1440, William Kipling of Baldersdale was attached to attend the next manor court of Mickleton for keeping his cattle in the manor without having common.¹ In 1461, William was similarly accused.

¹ The records of the Mickleton, Hunderthwaite and Cotherstone manor courts quoted here were transcribed and translated by Col R A Hugginson.

In 1479, James Kipling had urgent reason to visit Durham:

SANCTUARIUM DUNELMENSE.

XVIII. JACOBUS KIPLING.

Jacobus Kipling, nuper de Baldersdale infra parochiam de Rombalekirk, Ebor. Dioc., in festo Nativ. Domini, Anno Domini MCCCCLXXIX, venit ad Ecclesiam Cath. Dunelm. et in præsenciâ mei Edwardi Bell clerici, Notarii publici, et testium subscriptorum, pulsavit campanam, instanter petens immunitatem dictæ ecclesiæ et libertatem S. Cuthberti, pro eo quod ipse Jacobus, simul cum Radulpho Hogon, die Dominicâ proximè ante festum Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ ultimo præteritum, apud Baldersdale prædictam, insultum fecit in quendam Willielmum Wightman, et ipsum Willielmum cum quodam baculo super tibiam sinistram et brachium sinistrum felonice percussit; unde, et de aliis plagis, idem Willielmus postea infra tres dies obiit, ut dicitur. Pro quâ feloniâ, ac omnibus aliis per ipsum Jacobum antea perpetratis, dictus Jacobus petiit immunitatem prædictam. Willielmo Symson, Henrico Masse, et Cristofero More, testibus ad præmissa vocatis et specialiter requisitis.

James Kipling, late of Baldersdale under the parish of Romaldekirk, diocese of York, at Christmas AD 1479, came to the Cathedral Church of Durham and in the presence of me, Edward Bell, clerk, notary public, and testified as subscribed, rang the bell, urgently seeking protection from the church and liberty of St Cuthbert, because the said James, with Ralph Hogon, on the Sunday before the last feast of St Mary Magdalen, at Baldersdale aforesaid, assaulted a certain William Wightman and feloniously struck this William with a staff on the left hand and left arm; so, and from other injuries, William died less than three days later, as said. For which crime and for all others perpetrated before by this James, the said James claimed the above immunities. William Symson, Henry Masse and Christopher More, witnesses to call in advance and special requirements.

In **1495**, the manor court of Hunderthwaite and Cotherstone determined “*The default of the water is in the tenement of Richard Kipling*” (which may have been at Carlingill). Also Richard “*holds certain lands to the value of 3s yearly to the damage of the tenants*” and has “*a default in his ditch which is commanded to be made able before the Purification of the Blessed Mary next coming*”. Also that William Kipling has “*bees of the Lords which he took in the Lords woods*”. The jurors included William Kipling and William Kipling junior.

At the same court in **1500**, Richard, William of Newhouses, William of Blyndbeck, a third William, Annes and Alice were all fined 4d for trespass and the taking of wood. Alice was also fined for felling two ashes. Thomas Kipling made a complaint that John Dent, servant to the Vicar of Bolton, wasted and felled trees. It was reported that “*the fury of the Water of Balder destroys the banks within the Lordship and especially in the tenement of one Agnes Kipling*”

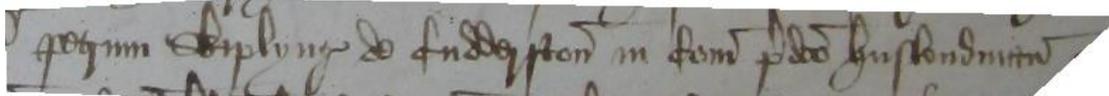
In **1522/23**, a lay subsidy was levied but only John Kipling of Cotherstone was taxed (12d on land of value 40s).



In 1525 the following tenants were listed. Hund: William (x2), George, widow of William (x2). Coth: William. William and George were jurors for Hunderthwaite and William for Cotherstone. John Kipling was ordered to drive his four oxen out of the Lordship before the feast of St Helen on the pain of a fine of 40s. His wife was also fined 12d on a separate matter.

In 1526, the same Kipling tenants and jurors are listed. William Kipling of Hunderthwaite (presumably not the juror) "*is a petty larcener for the two sheep of John Jackson*". Fined 10d.

In 1527, a Peter Skipling (sic) of Cotherstone was named in a legal case.



CP40 1056/m690. 19 Henry VIII Mich

In 1539, there was a muster of archers and billmen from Gilling West wapentake.

3. Certificate of musters taken at Richmond, N.R. Yorks., 8 April 30 Hen. VIII., before John lord Scrope of Bolton, Marm. Wyvell and Wm. Tauckard, justices, by the King's commission to them and others, of the Wapentake of Gillyngwest, Yorks., allotted by division among the commissioners.

[Giving the names of the able persons in each township arranged as "horsed and harnessed" and "having no harness," each kind being further subdivided into archers and billmen. No numbers given except the totals

at the end. Eight spearmen are also named and in some cases a further division of "parcel harnessed" is made.]

Contents: Keith with its members 231 names, Hooton Longwyllars 16, Romonchurch 9, Easbye 12, Kyrkby Ravinswathe 11, Wyclyffe 3, Barnyngthame 29, Thorpe Morthame 20, Skebye 11, Caldwell 23, Olvyngton 13, Dalton in the Gailles 48, Newshame 24, Scargill 22, Eppulbye 16, Forcete 33, Barforthe 19, Clyffe 12, Arclegarthdall 35, Fremyngton 28, Lartyngton 25, Aldburghe 11, Hartforth juxta Gillynge 15, Startforthe 20, Gillynge 31, Murryke 17, New Forest 12, Mask with its hamlets 55, Rookbye 9, Bows 60, Stanwykkes 9, Melshamebye 17, Morthame with Gretta Brigge 11, Eastlayton 18, Underthwate 13, Mykkelton 45, Cotherston 37, Ravynswathe 28, Kneton 4, Sedburye 23, Brignell 11, Aske 27, Richmond borough 245. Total, archers horsed and harnessed 357, billmen ditto, 295, spearmen ditto, 8, archers not horsed nor harnessed 242, billmen ditto, 478, in all 1,380. Signed by Scrope, Wynell and Tanckard.

Pp. 43. Heading in a different hand from the rest.

* * * These musters seem to have been taken at various dates during the spring of 1539, most of them by virtue of a Royal Commission issued 1 March 30 Hen. VIII. Some of the certificates specify this, others are distinctly dated, but a great number bear no date, and are placed here as probably taken at this season. In the following abstracts the names of gentlemen, or persons distinguished from their neighbours by the possession of servants or goods, are given in parentheses.

The Kiplings registered were all billmen:

Cotherstone: Anthony, William, Robert

Hunderthwaite: George*, Christopher, Anthony

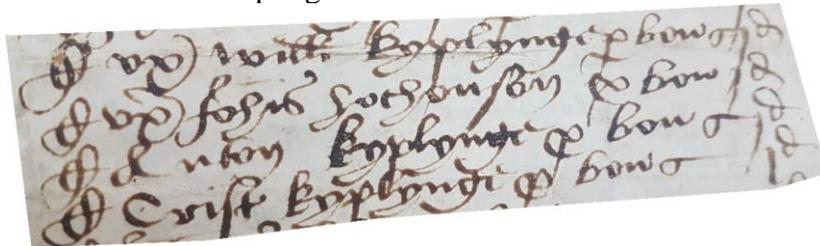
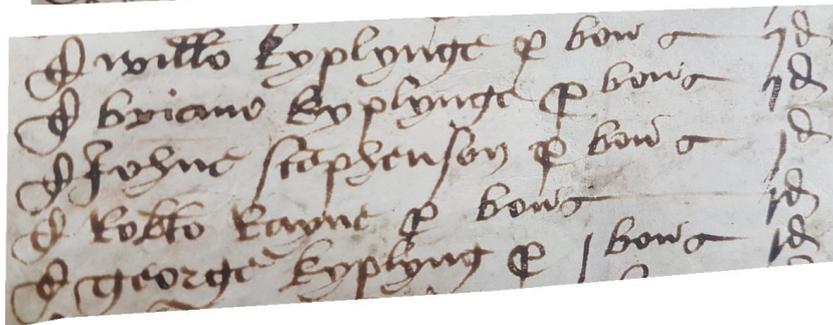
* horsed and harnessed

In 1540, the tenants were: Cotherstone, William (7s 2d yearly rent); Hunderthwaite, the wife of William K, the tenement of William “*is in the Lords hand*” and George. William (Cotherstone) was fined 6d for “*putting [livestock] on pasture without having common [rights]*”. John Kipling was fined 4d for the same offence. At Hunderthwaite, George Kipling and Nicholas Bell made affray together and both were fined 20d. Robert Kipling and Christopher Horn took a tenement for four years at Hewrisse (Hury) for 7s a year.

In 1542, John Kipling of Romaldekirk parish left a will, naming his wife Agnes, sons Anthony and Thomas (“young”) and daughter Margaret.² He also names debts to son John and to John [the son of Thomas Kipling?]. Brian Kipling is a witness.

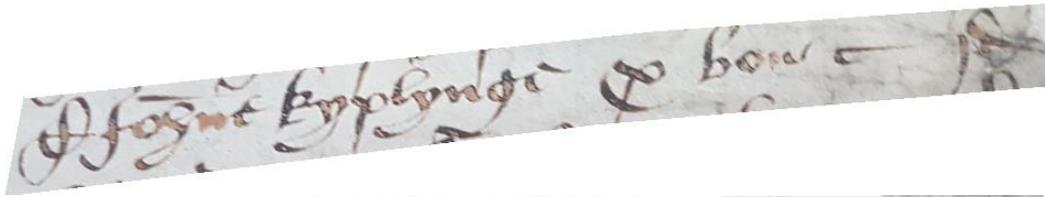
A small, rectangular piece of parchment with a handwritten signature in dark ink. The signature is written in a cursive script and appears to read "John Kipling".

A lay subsidy for Romaldekirk and Hunderthwaite in 36 HenVIII (1544) contains Anthony, Christopher, William., Brian and George Kipling, as well as the widow of another William Kipling.

A rectangular piece of parchment with handwritten text in a cursive script. The text is arranged in four lines, each followed by a small amount in the right margin. The names are partially legible as "I wy", "I wy", "I wy", and "I Crist".A rectangular piece of parchment with handwritten text in a cursive script. The text is arranged in five lines, each followed by a small amount in the right margin. The names are legible as "I willo", "I brian", "I Jone", "I Robt", and "I George".

That for Cotherstone contains John and (another) William and the widow of another John.

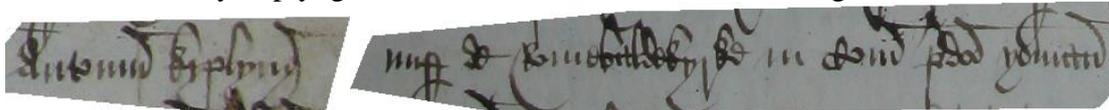
² Edgar Powell’s pedigree state that William’s widow was Agnes, who was living in 1548 (unsourced). Could this be a confusion with John’s widow Agnes?



There is also Robert Kipling listed as a Cotherstone juror in 1542³.

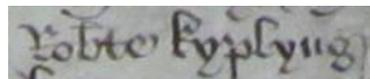


In 1547, Anthony Kipling of Romalldkirk was mentioned in a legal case.



CP40/1136/m291. 1 Edward VI. Hilary

The same year, a complaint to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton and Lord Chancellor, relating to lands of the dissolved Egglestone Abbey mentions one Robert Kipling as being a tenant on the lands in question.



At the **1549** manor court, the tenants (“at the will of the Lords” i.e. not free) were: Coth, William; Hund. Anthony, George, Relict of William (x2). Anthony complained that the wife of Peter Nicholson had detained one of his stirks. John Kipling took a tenement at Newhouses for 9s and an entry fine of £4; Anthony provided a pledge. Anthony took a tenement at Dalehead for 15s yearly rent and a £4 6s 8d entry fine; William provided a pledge. William and Anthony also gave pledges to other incoming tenants at Dalehead and Hunderthwaite.

George and his wife were fined for not repairing houses and mention is made of a child yet to come to age (theirs?):

³ This is Cotherstone manor, rather than Cotherstone with Hunderthwaite (from *The Harvest of the Hills* by AJL Winchester)

Verdictum de Hundeswhatte } & Item Jun p^rsentan Georgius Keplinge for non repalinge
 his houses according to the payne is viij s. viij d.
 It ye wyfe of Willm Keplinge & colli x d. It ye wyfe of
 (Jm) Keplinge for not repalinge the houses accordinge
 to y^e payne in viij s. viij d. It ye said wyffe and
 her husbande to held one house & to leve them
 tentable at such tyme the childe comes to lawfull age

19th century copy of 17th century transcript of original (NYRO).

Christopher Kipling is also mentioned in connection with a horse:

It is
 ordayned y^t Christo Keplinge shall avoyde fourth
 of the Lordshippe one masteerde horse on this side
 y^e purification of our Lady next St. pe.^r ij s. (3^s 4^d)

At Cotherstone, Robert and John Kipling are both fined 4d (possibly in relation to intake of moorland) and William is also mentioned regarding woods:

Johis Deut & Cuttunge
 woodde in the edges of Willm Keplinge in viij s. viij d
 Willm Keplinge & trespassse in y^e Lords woods, ij d. -

1550. Tenants. (Coth.) Christopher, William *; (Hund.) Anthony, George*, relict of William, John. (*=juror). A complaint was made against John Kipling:

Thomas Lockey complains against John Kipling in
 a plea of debt upon demand of 16^s. because of non.
 repair and rents not paid and Defendaut did not
 appear in Court and puts (himself) upon the
 Honage of Cotherstone and Hundeswhatte.

At Hunderthwaite, Christopher was fined 6s 8d for “unreasonable words against John Jackson jun,” and William the like against Robert Jackson. It was also found “that the relict of William Kipling do repair one gate in the Midfield before Martin[mas] on the pain of 6s 8d”. At Cotherstone, Robert was fined 6d for “enclosure in the common pasture” and William 3s 4d for felling wood.

1553. Tenants. (Coth.) William. (Hund.) Anthony*, George*, relict of William, Christopher, John. (*=juror). Christopher took a tenement in Newhouses. ⁴ William provided a pledge for an incoming tenant at Hury. Christopher and John were fined:

Wood bellyng iij d John Kyplinge for huryng & Chris. Kyplinge & Jythyng in ye Lords Sprees x x d for huryng

As was Robert:

Paul P. of Robt's Kyplinge for making & keeping his expe. able - at pe of vij d

At Cotherstone:

Robt Kyplinge for on close upon y' como' pasture & for takinge Jett Lande vij d

W. Kyplinge for baytynge ij d Anthony Kyplinge for Jett Lande takinge of comon

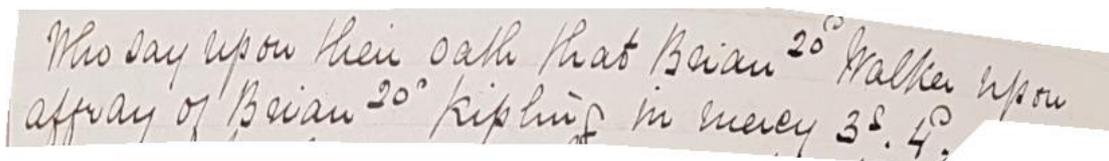
In 1553, the patent rolls record (7 Edward VI, part V p 103) "For £773-0-4 paid to Edmund Peckham, Kt. to the King's use by William Buckton of Acton, Yorks, gent and Roger Marshall of Aslabie, Yorks in ready money: Grant to the said Wm & Roger..... a messuage & land in tenure of Robert Kyplinge in Baurdersdalle, Yorks and a messuage called Hgrworme Hall & land leased with it to Christopher Maunsell in the township of Baurdersdale, late of Eggleston Monastery, Yorks". See 1547 above.

In 1557, Agnes Walker left a legacy to Thomas and Christopher Kipling, the sons of Brian Kipling, who was also a witness.

How I gave to Thomas and Christopher Kyplinge the first of Brian Kyplinge - wtz. of Agnes and George
 Brian Kyplinge

⁴ Powell asserts that John, Anthony and Christopher were the sons of the William of Newhouses named in the manor rolls 1495-1500 (unsourced – and does not explain John d1542)

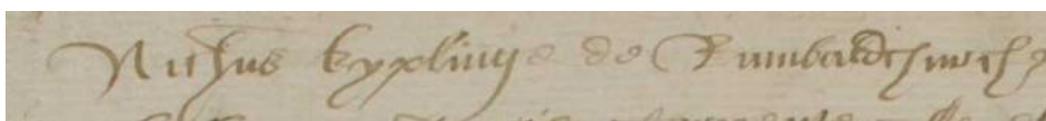
1559. Tenants. (Coth.) William; (Hund.) Anthony*, George*, relict of William cu. Christopher [ye], John. (*=juror). John was fined 2s 4d for assault and William son of Robert 20d. Anthony and Nicholas were fined 6d for getting wood. (Coth.)



Who say upon their oath that Brian 2^o Walker upon
affray of Brian 2^o Kipling in mercy 3^s. 4^d.

Robert was fined 6s 8d for “baiting on the common” and 12d for “improvement of same common”. William was fined 4d for the latter.

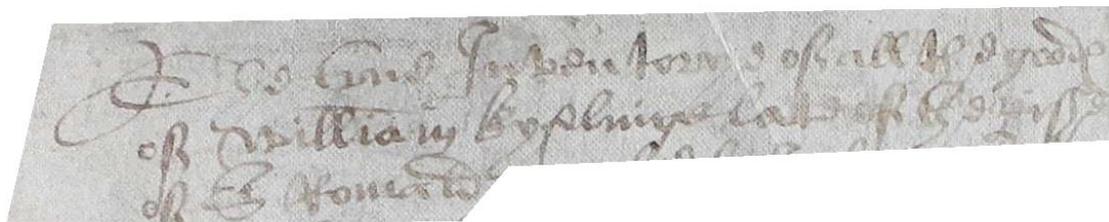
In 1561-2, Nicholas Kipling of Romaldkirk (age 33, carpenter) gave evidence in a dispute over church dilapidations at the York ecclesiastical court.



Nicholas Kipling do Fumbariswif

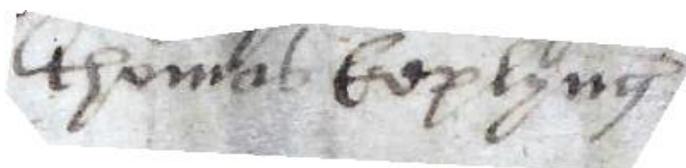
Borthwick Institute for Archives, CP_G_1032

In 1565, William Kipling died. His will names a wife Margaret and sons William and Nicholas. Witnesses include Robert Kipling and Anthony Kipling (a debt is also due to the latter in the accompanying inventory).



I do give and bequeath to all the children
of William Kipling late of the parish
of Romaldkirk

In 1566, Thomas Kipling was one of the assessors of the assets of Hugh Wughtman of Romaldkirk.



Thomas Kipling

In 1566-7, Anthony Kipling of ‘Cudderston’ is listed as [being taxed on] good of value of £3 2s 6d (Sub Rolls 213/248 8 Eliz as noted in PRO66/3/15).

In 1570, Christopher Kipling died. His will mentions his wife Janet and his brothers John and Anthony. 6s 8d is left to each of Nicholas Kipling, Christopher Carter and George Huchison and sheep left to the children of Nicholas (2), John (3), Anthony and George Lockey. The will is witnessed by George Lockey, John and William Kipling and others.



There is also an inventory, revealing a debt of over 20 shillings due to Ambrose Kipling.



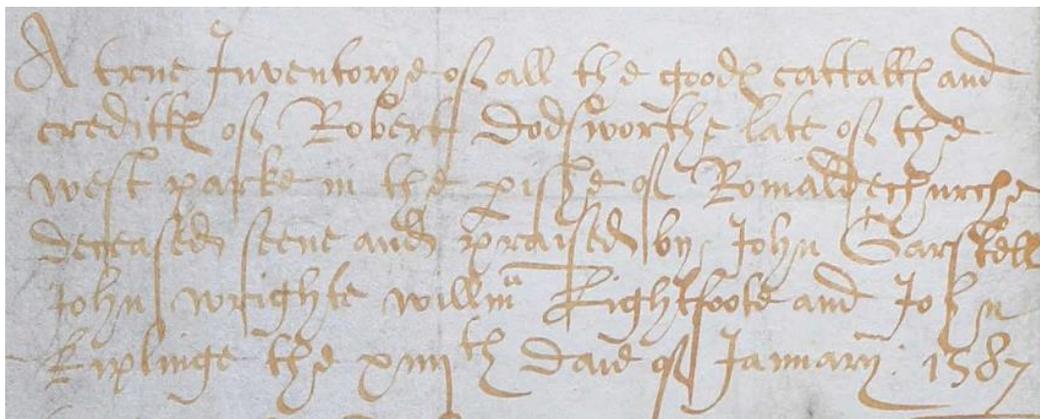
In 1572, Anthony Kipling of Dalehead died.⁵

The first Kipling entry in the Romaldkirk parish register is the baptism of a John Kipling in 1579.



The second is the burial of a John Kipling four months later. This may be John of Newhouses. However, it is not until 1600 that the register begins to give the name of the father, so it is difficult to allocate births to particular families before then.

In 1587, John Kipling was one of the appraisers of the inventory of Robert Dodsworth of West Park.



In January 1588, Richard Kipling married Elizabeth Dodsworth, Robert's daughter.⁶

In June 1588, Robert Kipling of Fryarhouse left a will which mentions wife Elizabeth, and sons William and Jaques also known as John. Legacies are also left to Agnes Nicholson, Robert Kipling, Agnes Kipling, Margaret Chapman and William Kipling of Bowes. Ambrose Kipling and Nicholas Kipling are witnesses.

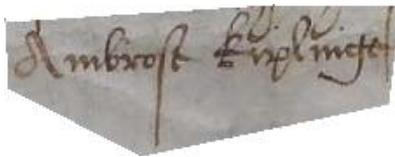
⁵ Powell state that Anthony's will was proved 1572 and that it mentions John Kipling, son of his brother John. The will since appears to have been lost.

⁶ The Dodsworths were from Halnaby Grange, Croft, where Leonard Dodsworth died later in 1587 and left a will.



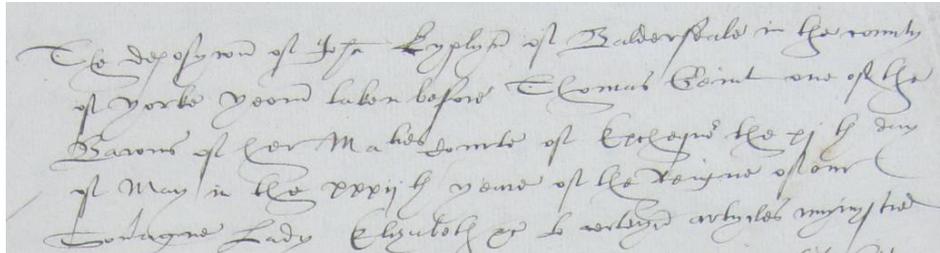
The accompanying inventory refers to debts due to William Kipling and Ambrose Kipling. The parish register has no entry for Robert's death but does state "*June 1588. No register was kept this month through whose default I know not, but that John Kipling was buried the tenth day of June afore said*". Was this an error for Robert?

Ambrose had been a witness to the will of Robert Dent of Hury in 1587 (quite possibly the two wills were written in the same hand).



In November 1588, George Kipling died.

In a document of 1589-90, John Kipling of Baldersdale ("aged fifty years or thereabouts") responds to the court concerning certain lands at Eggleston. The document also names Charles, Henry and William Kipling as being present when certain deeds were signed (in 1587-8).



There were further references to the case in 1607 and again in 1609 in the King's Rembrancer books of order (E124).

Adm. Termino Pasche Anno quinto Reg. Jacobi
 Sabb. vii. die Junij

Present John Poplam of the County of Devon in the County of Devon
 of the County of Devon late Sheriff of the County of Devon
 for the County of Devon general executioner and Informant of
 intrusion against Thomas Batey gent. for
 William Kipling at the relation of Thomas Batey gent. for
 intrusions into the lands and tithes and goods
 of the County of Devon in the County of Devon of the County of Devon
 sometime prior of the County of Devon of the County of Devon
 of the County of Devon

Adm. Termino Pasche Anno vii. Reg. Jacobi
 Mercur. vii. die Maij 1609.

Present an Informant of intrusion in the County of Devon in the
 County of Devon of the County of Devon late Sheriff of the County of Devon
 exhibited into the County by Sir John Poplam Knight late Lord
 Chief Justice of England, for Sir Ma. Attorney general. at the
 relation of Thomas Batey gent. against John Kipling and
 his wife and Mas. Arrowsmith

Nicholas Kipling died in 1591.

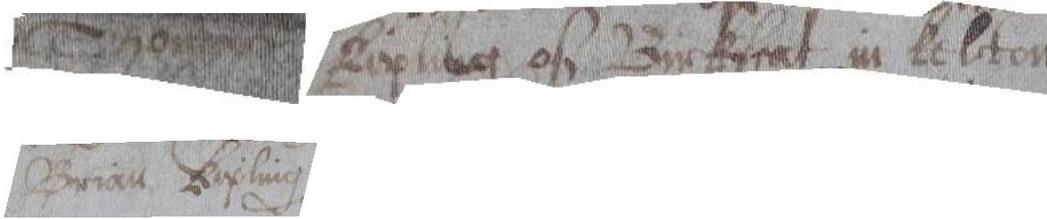
In 1594 at the manor court, the tenants were: (Coth.) Charles, Richard*; (Hund.) John*, Henry*. (*=juror). Henry and William Bailes were fined 3s 4d for affray and he and Richard Hill were fined 20d for assault on each other.

In Trin 37 Eliz (1594-5) we find mention of Thomas Kyplinge of Lartington, husbandman. (CP40/1554/M2558f).

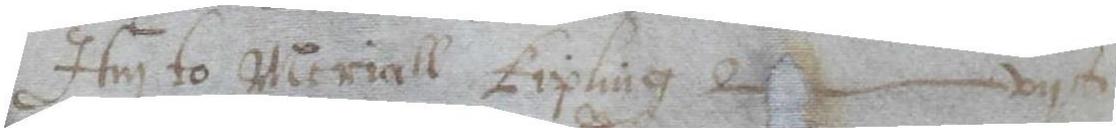
John Thomas Kipling of Lartington Clerk husbandman
 459
 right pleuer M. 2558.

Adm. Termino Pasche Anno vii. Reg. Jacobi

The 1595 will of Thomas Kipling of Birkhat in Kelton (Lunedale) leaves the lease of his farm split between his parents and his wife (neither are named). He mentions only “the bringing up” of his daughter Isabel. One of the witnesses is Brian Kipling.



The inventory includes a debt owing to Meriall Kipling (a known 16th century female name - precursor to Muriel).⁷

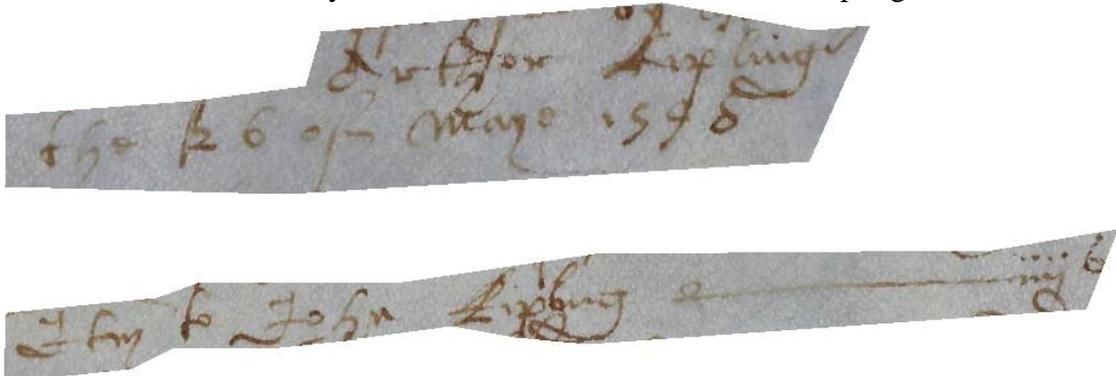


In 1596, John Kipling was one of the assessors of the assets of Thomas Temple of West Briscoe. The inventory included a debt of 5s 6d owed to John Kipling.

In 1597, Brian Kipling died.



In 1598, Arthur Kipling was one of the assessors of the assets of George Tinkler of Scoonbank. The inventory included a debt of 4s owed to John Kipling.



Conclusions and Speculations.

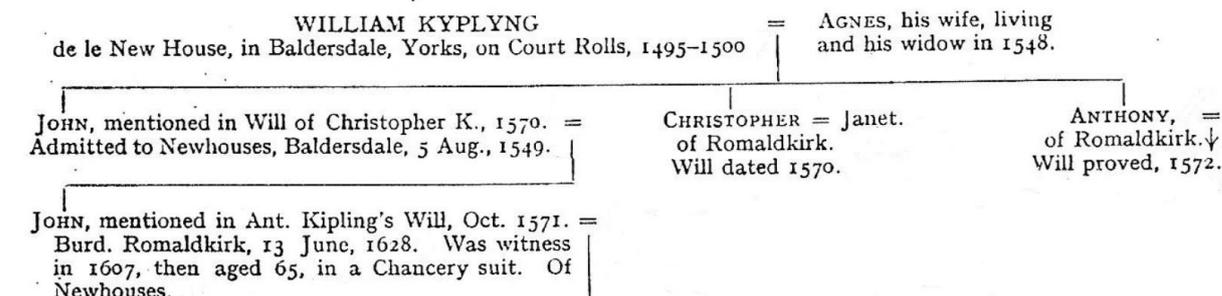
⁷ The RK transcripts do not record Thomas’s burial, nor the baptism of an Isabel nor a marriage. Neither is a Meriall Kipling mentioned. A Brian Kipling was buried there in 1597 however. A Myrillis Kipling, wife of Anthony, was buried at RK in 1634, however.

We know at the start of the 16th century that a William Kipling was a copyhold tenant at Newhouses Farm and another William was a copyhold tenant at Blindbeck farm higher up the north side of the dale. Both farms were in the manor of Hunderthwaite. Also tenants were a third William, a Richard and Ann and Alice (who may be widows with tenant rights). There is also a Thomas Kipling who is not explicitly mentioned as a tenant.

By 1525, there are still three Williams, two in Hunderthwaite ('H') manor (so possibly still at Newhouses and Blindbeck) and one in Cotherstone ('C') manor (to the south of the Balder) and two widows of Williams (one of both of whom may still be Ann or Alice). In 1500, there had been mention of William Kipling junior, it is possible that a father has succeeded a son somewhere. We also hear of George Kipling of H for the first time and of John (possibly the son of Wm. of Newhouses) and his wife. We know that one of the Williams of H, William of C and George are considered sufficiently respectable to be jurors at the manor court.

In 1539, H musters Christopher, Anthony and George (who has his own horse) and C musters William, Anthony and Robert. These are presumably all men of military age. Anthony and Christopher of H are two of the sons of William of Newhouses as per the Powell pedigree (below).

KIPLING PEDIGREE



William must have been of age by 1495, which suggest he may have been born c1470. His sons may then have been born c1500 to 1510. John's son (possibly not the eldest, who may have been a William) was then born c1540. John seems not to have been present at the muster.

The following year (1540), Robert took a tenement at Hury (for 4 years) and William of Newhouses and William of Blindbeck were seemingly both dead (both age c70).

The will of John in 1542 refers to his tenant rights but he has not previously appeared in the lists for either C or H. It is possible that he may have been tenant of another manor in Romalldkirk parish. His son Anthony may have mustered for Cotherstone however. He also mentions a young son, Thomas, who we might speculate was born in the 1530s, and possibly a son John (but only as a creditor) as well as John the son of Thomas (possibly a brother?).

The lay subsidy list of 1542/3 for Romalldkirk and Hunderthwaite contains Anthony, Brian, Christopher, George and William Kipling, as well as the widow of William

Kipling. That for Cotherstone contains John and William and the widow of another John (this may be the John of the will above or his son, depending on the timings)

This is the second mention of Brian (he witnessed the will of John). However there is no mention of Robert. It is unclear who the William of H is.

Robert had by 1547 taken up a lease of land outside the manor formerly owned by Egglestone Abbey (most probably the Friarhouse)

In 1549, John took up the tenancy of Newhouses and his younger brother Anthony the tenancy of Dalehead. Tenants listed were (C) William (H) and Anthony, George, and relict of William (x2). Robert's tenancy must have expired although he continues to be mentioned in other contexts at manor courts.

By 1550, John was shown as a tenant at H and Christopher at C. One of the two widows of William was no more. In 1553, Christopher took up a tenancy at Newhouses, possibly jointly with his mother. In 1557, we learn that Brian had sons Thomas and Christopher,

In 1561, we meet Nicholas for the first time, born in the late 1520s.

In 1566, a William died, naming sons William and Nicholas. This was probably William of C (and the Nicholas that mentioned above).

On Christopher of Newhouses' death in 1570, he left legacies to his brother's children (Anthony and John (3)) and to Nicholas and his two children. This latter suggests that Nicholas (and so probably William above) was a relation. We can speculate that William was a further son of William of Newhouses who died before any of his three brothers (but in which case why did Christopher leave nothing to William's children?)

Powell's pedigree shows that Anthony died in 1572 and left a will. However, the will cannot now be found.

Moving on to 1588, Robert of Friarhouse (in C) died, naming sons John (Jacques)⁸ and William. He also leaves legacies to Nicholas, to another Robert and to William Kipling of Bowes. Could William have been the son of William (d1565) now living at Bowes? And how does this family fit with the Newhouses family, as Nicholas received legacies from both?

Given its name, the Friarhouse may well have once been in the possession of Egglestone Abbey, making it likely that this Robert was the one mentioned in 1547

The same year, George also died, alas leaving no will, admon or inventory, so his relation to the other Kiplings remains unfathomed.

It is likely that the John in the 1589 court statement is John of Newhouses, although it is interesting to speculate who the Charles, William and Henry are. It's possible that they are John's sons or maybe brothers.

⁸ Jacques here may be a form of Jack. He could well be the John or Jenkyn Kipling living at Stoney Keld in Bowes in the 1605 Lordship of Richmond survey (as Jenkyn is 'little John' and seems to have transmogrified via Jackin to Jack).

In 1594 at the manor court, the tenants were: (C) Charles, Richard; (H) John, Henry. There is no William (not even the son of Robert at Friarhouse, who was to die there in 1615). Charles may be one of the sons of John. Richard had married in 1688 and was to die at 'Float'house in 1629.

Henry was probably a son of Anthony of Dalehead. He was summoned to appear before the NR 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.

He died in 1618, a son Anthony having predeceased him.

Taking account of the above (and some information from the 17th century) we can speculate that an expanded Newhouses family tree might have looked like this:

			William (c1480-c1542)	=Agnes				= speculative	
John W2 (c1510-1580)		William? W1 (c1520-1565)	=Margaret W1	Christopher W2 (c1520-1570)	=Jennet W2	Anthony W2 (c1520-1572)			
				<i>dsp</i>					
John (c1542-1628)	2 others W2	William W1	Nicholas W1 W2 (-1591)			Arthur (c1560-1628)	John (c1570-1640)	=Agnes (-1654SB)	Henry (-1613)
						Pitcherhouse	Eggleston/Scoonbank		Dalehead
			?Nicholas (1580-1648)	1 other W2					Anthony (1598?-1613)
			Lartington						
William (c1570-1628)	Lionel W4 W3 (c1575-1668)	John W3 (1579?-1652)	Charles W3 (1583?-1662)	Frances W3 (1586?-)	Isabell (1622Brough-)	Henry W3 W4 (1625-1684)			
	Egglestone	East Loups	Bowes	=Horne	illigit.	Egglestone			
John W5 W3 (- 1688)									

There are a number of Kiplings mentioned peripherally (and more in the parish registers) who cannot yet be accounted for, including one or more Thomas, Brian (and sons Thomas and Christopher) and Ambrose. It is possible that Brian later moved to Angram in Swaledale, where he died in 1575/6. All his children were minors then, including sons John and Thomas, whereas in 1557 he had sons Thomas and Christopher. It is, however, possible that Christopher had died and John was born after 1557. A brother Thomas, also seems to have arrived in upper Swaledale around this time. However, a Brian Kipling in twice recorded in Romalldkirk parish in the mid-1590s.

An Ambrose is also mentioned mid-century in Swaledale so it is possible than they may be the same person. There is also Thomas in Brough around this time, who has a son Bartholomew; names which appear next century in Lartington.

The relationships of Robert of Friarhouse and the John who died in 1542 are also still to be fully explained.