

## The Kiplings of Pitcherhouse

				Arthur <b>W1</b> (-1624 P)	=(1594) Margaret Kipling (-1627) <b>W1</b>				
Margaret <b>W1</b> (1596-)	Anthony <b>W1</b> (1598-1646)	=(1629) Maria Coates	John (1600-)	Lionel <b>W1 W2</b> (1603-73) Westwick	=Mary <b>W2</b>	Michael <b>W1</b> (1606-)	Jennet <b>W1</b> (1608-)	Elizabeth <b>W1</b> (1610-)	
Arthur <b>A1</b> (1631-78) =(1650)	Anthony? <b>A2</b> Northallerton =(1691 Brompton)	Elizabeth (1633-)	John (1636-)	Tobias <b>A2</b> (1639 P- ?) Richmond	Charles <b>A2</b> (1643P -94?) Bedale	Arthur <b>W2</b> (1638 BC- 94) dsp	Ann <b>W2</b> (1642 BC-)	=(1674 Gainford) George Blenkinsop	
Margaret Jackson of Hury (-1699) <b>A1</b>	Jane Wilkinson		?	=(1682 Grinton) Margaret Alderson	= Anne (-1694)				
	John (1692-)	Charles (1695-95)		Jane (1686-)					
	?								
Anthony (1651P-) Gateshead?	Mary (1653-)	Henry <b>A1</b> (1655P-)	Charles (1659P-61P)	Jennet (1661P-)	William (1664P-)	Michael (1668-70)	Elizabeth (1670-)	Tobias (1674-75)	Lionell (1676-) ?
		Margaret (1687-)	Ann (1689-)	Edward (1691P- 1756?)					
Tobias (1678 G'head)									

### Arthur Kipling (? – 1623)

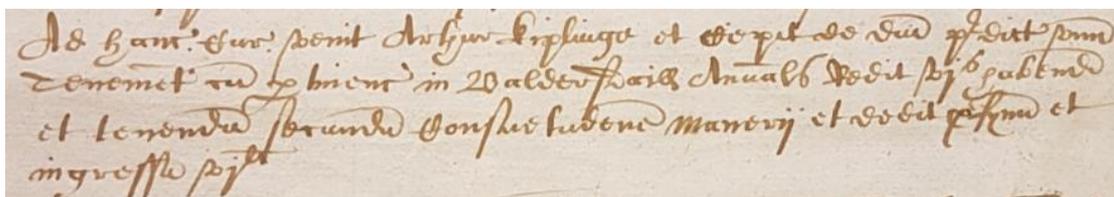
The first known reference to Pitcherhouse Farm in Baldersdale in connection with the Kipling family is in January 1623 (old calendar) when “Arthurius Kiplinge de Pitcherhouse” was buried at Romaldekirk parish church.<sup>1</sup>

Arthur had married Margaret Kipling at Romaldekirk in 1594 and their children were Margaret (1596- poss.1649), Anthony (1598), John (1600), Lionel (1603), Michael (1606), Jennet (1608) and Elizabeth (1610).

In 1598, Arthur had been one of the appraisers of the inventory of George Tinkler of Scoonbank. The inventory included a debt of 4s owed to a John Kipling.



There was also a reference to him in 1616 entering into a tenement for the yearly rent of 6s and in 1622 he served on the manor jury.



<sup>1</sup> It is possible that Arthur was the son of Anthony Kipling of Newhouses (and later Dalehead) who had died in 1572 (see ‘The Kiplings of Baldersdale’) as the tradition of eldest sons’ being alternative Anthonies and Arthurs seems to have been followed.



In 1627, his widow Margaret died, leaving a will.



In it she gave various farm animals to her family, and a lamb to each of daughter Margaret's three daughters and brother John's three sons. She named sons Michael (who gets a black colt), Lionel (a mare and a foal) and Anthony (ten ox stirks) and her "two younger daughters". There is no mention of son **John**, so he may have died before 1627

Anthony and Michael were named as executors and a witness was a John Kipling (probably Margaret's brother – but seemingly not the same writing as John of Egglestone above).



The other witness, Brian Hugganson (of Hury), had married daughter Margaret at Romal Kirk in 1619.

**Lionel** later farmed at Westwick east of Barnard Castle (see 'The Kiplings of Westwick').

**Michael** seems likely to have gone to Durham, where he gave evidence before the High Commission Court of Durham in 1627. The case was against a Gill who had attempted to have Dr Craddock arrested inside the cathedral. Craddock was originally from Newhouses in Baldersdale, so may have been the cause of Michael being in Durham.

— Dec. 13.<sup>b</sup> *Michaell Kipling* of the city of Durham, yeoman, aged 21 and upwardes. Did see Gill in tyme of divine service the forenoone within the cathedrall church of Durham upon 19 Jan. last, viz., 1627, watch and attend John Cradocke Doctor of Divinity one of the prebends, with the undersheriffe; and in the middle ile in tyme of divine service did deliver to the said sheriffe an attachment against Dr. Cradocke, with money which deponent conceiveth to be his fee, upon which Gill said to the sheriffe "Here is Doctor Cradocke, the attachment, and your fee; I require yow to arrearst him," or "doe your office," or wordes to that effect. Whereunto Dr. Cradocke then standing in his surplisse and prebendall habitt did submitt himselfe, "not willing," as he said, "to make anie tumult or uncivill behaviour in the church, especially in tyme of divine service." Mich: Kiplinge.

He is probably the Michael referred to in the parish registers of Dodsworth, Northamptonshire...

The Register was copied from the original in 1636 and a clause to this effect appears thrice under date 15 June 1636, after Christenings, Marriages, and Burials, with the signature, as witness, of Michael Kipling, Notary Public.

„, and also mentioned in Robert Woodforde’s Diary for 1638 (Woodforde was a Northants lawyer).

7<sup>o</sup> Sept.  
I prayed and went to Ketteringe, where I

I was in Company with Mr Kimbould<sup>508</sup> Mr Maunsell<sup>509</sup> Mr Lamb of Cranford Mr Eakins of Barton Segrave Mr Kiplinge;<sup>510</sup> what did I in that company, my hart did arise in it, & I was sad inwardly, Lord p[ar]don my faylinge let me never goe into such Company againe unlesse I have a callinge; And Lord if it be thy will take off the necessity from my body & the affection from my mind of usinge Tobacco, oh Lord helpe me against every faylinge crucify every Corruption in me for the Lords sake.

I came to lodge at Mr downes his house at Pitchley.

The editor of the diary notes:

Michael Kipling was a public notary who had worked for the Peterborough Church courts since 1633 but around the period 1637–1639 was registered in the Diocese of York: PDR, CBA63 and PDR, Church Survey Book 5, *passim*.

He is also probably the notary public to the diocese of York who provided a certificate for a case before the Court of Chivalry in 1639. <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/court-of-chivalry/275-hanslopp-stanton>.

What happened to him after that is not known.

### Anthony Kipling (1598 -1646)

Anthony, as the eldest son, inherited the tenancy of Pitcherhouse, confirmed at the manor court in 1624.



He married Maria Coates of Arkengarthdale at Romaldekirk in 1629. Their children were Arthur (1631), Elizabeth (1633), John (1635), Tobias (1639) and Charles (1643). The records of the final two baptisms mention Pitcherhouse.

Anthony is noted as taking on the tenancy of further land at the manor court in 1636.

He also served on manor court juries in 1626, 1636, 1637, 1638 and 1641

Son **Charles** possibly later lived in Bedale, where he was a fellmonger (a dealer in leather). He died in 1694, his wife Ann having predeceased him the same year, and administration was granted to his brother, Anthony Kipling, limeburner of Northallerton. A debt to 'Toby' Kipling of Richmond is mentioned in his inventory and Tobias (also a fellmonger) and Anthony (and a John Calvert) provided the bond for the administration (see 'The Kiplings of Swaledale').

**Tobias**, of Richmond, married Margret Alderson at Grinton in 1682 and had a daughter Jane at Richmond in 1686.

An **Anthony** (not necessarily the same one) had married a Jane Wilkinson at Brompton in 1691 and had sons John (1692) and Charles (1695, d same year) baptosed at Northallerton.

However, there is no record of an Anthony's baptism at Romaldekirk and no concrete evidence linking the three to Pitcherhouse. Brother **John** is also untraced.

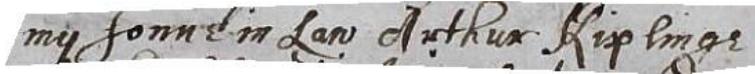
Anthony senior died in 1646. However, it was not until 1650 that his tenancy passed to son Arthur.

### Arthur Kipling (1631-1678)

Arthur married Margaret Jackson of Hury in 1650 and had children Anthony (1651), Mary (1653), Henry (1654), Charles (1659-61), Jennet (1661), a male child (1663-1663), William (1665-67), Michael (1668-70), Eliz (1670), Tobias (1674-75) and Lionel (1676). The records of the first six baptisms mention Pitcherhouse.

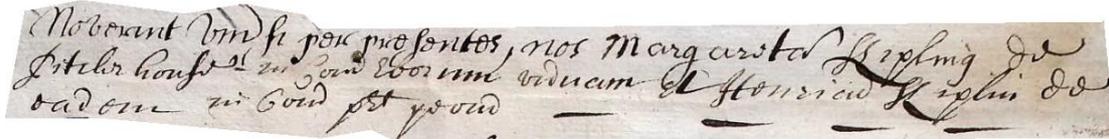
In 1664 and 1678 , he was one of the appraisers of the inventories of Henry Dodsworth of West Park and Francis Kipling of Blackton respectively.

In 1672, he was mentioned in his father-in-law, Henry Jackson of Hury. Wife Margaret received a small legacy.

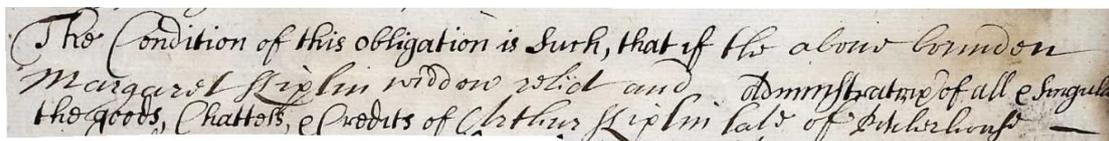


my son in Law Arthur Kipling

Arthur died in December 1678 and it is recorded “Buried in woollens. Arthur Kipling ... whose relatives made Affidavit According to the late Act in that Case”. Administration was granted to widow Margaret and son Henry also provided the bond.



Nobis univrsi pntes, nos Margareta Kipling de Pitcherhouse in bono et legitimo

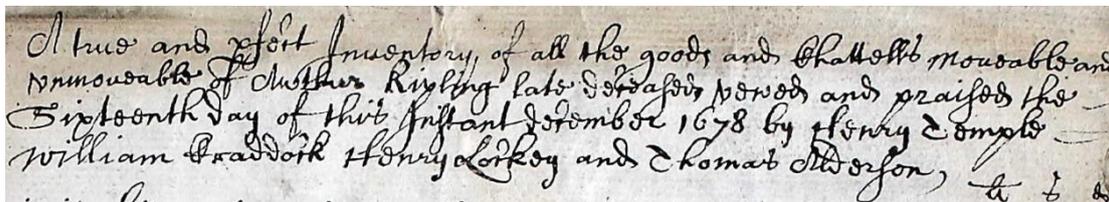


The Condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden Margaret Kipling widow



for me  
Margaret Kipling  
Henry Kipling

His inventory totalled £61 11s, the majority of value arising from farm animals.

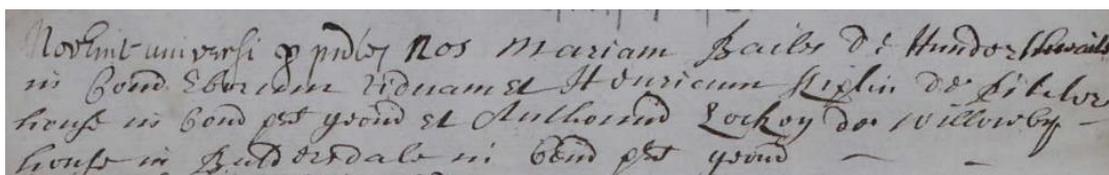


A true and exact Inventory of all the goods and Chattels moveable and immovable of Arthur Kipling

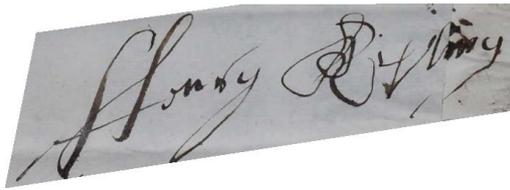
Margaret died in 1699.

**Henry Kipling** married Ann Dent in 1683. They had children Margaret (1687), Ann (1689) and Edward (1691). Pitcherhouse was only noted on Edward’s baptism record.

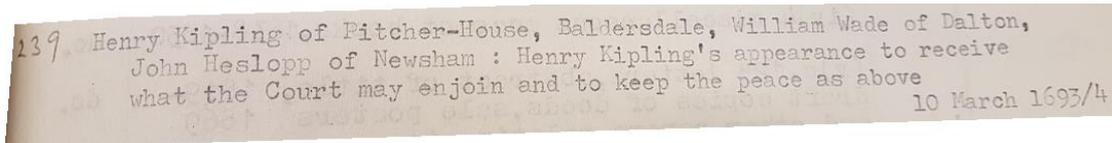
In 1686, Henry provided a bond for the administration of the estate of Edward Bayles of Hunderthwaite. He also appraised his inventory.



Nobis univrsi pntes Nos Mariam Bayles de Hunderthwaite in bono et legitimo

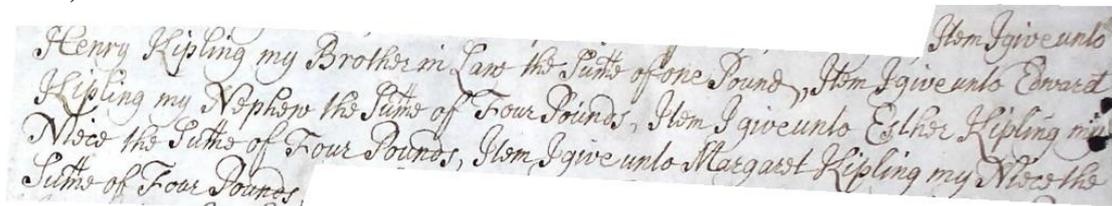


Wife Ann died in 1693. The same year, Henry was summoned to appear at the North riding Quarter-sessions “to keep the peace towards William Lind of Baldersdale” along with George Race and Anthony Lockey.



239. Henry Kipling of Fitcher-House, Baldersdale, William Wade of Dalton, John Heslopp of Newsham : Henry Kipling's appearance to receive what the Court may enjoin and to keep the peace as above 10 March 1693/4

Henry was mentioned in the 1717 will of George Dent of Hagworm Hall (proven in 1721).



Henry Kipling my Brother in Law the Sums of one Pound, I give unto Edward Kipling my Nephew the Sums of Four Pounds, I give unto Esther Kipling my Niece the Sums of Four Pounds, I give unto Margaret Kipling my Niece the Sums of Four Pounds.

Esther Kipling (presumably a daughter of Henry) has not otherwise been traced.<sup>2</sup>

Henry may have died in 1728 (“weaver”) or 1731 (“Baldersdale”).<sup>3</sup> Son Edward may have been the “poor man of Lunedale” who was buried at RK in 1756.

**Lionel** cannot be traced.

An **Anthony** Kipling married a Mary Spencer at Gateshead in 1677. This could possibly be Arthur’s eldest son. Anthony had children Tobias (1678, possibly named after his recently deceased brother), Jane (1679), Alice (1681) and Anthony (1683) all at Gateshead.

However, an Anthony Kipling also had children Mary (1680), John (1682) and, again, John (1691) baptised at Romalldkirk. None of the records name a farm.

An Anthony of Gateshead had further children (after a gap of eleven years, if the same as above) John (1691), Margaret (1693), Mary and Anthony (1695), Henry (1698) and Grace (1701).

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<sup>2</sup> Neither is niece Ann is mentioned in the will. Was she known as Esther, perhaps, or had died, or had been given a gift on marriage?

<sup>3</sup> See also Henry of Dalehead.

It is unclear what happened this/these Anthonys afterwards (but see Mickleton in ‘The Kiplings of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Baldersdale’).

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The next Kipling parish record to refer to Pitcherhouse is in 1719, when William, the son of Jonathan and Grace Kipling is baptised (Jonathan had married Grace Raine in 1713 and was of the Dalehead branch). They had a further son, John, at Pitcherhouse in 1722.

In 1723, John, the son of Tobias and Bridget Kipling of Pitcherhouse was baptised (Tobias, aka Talbot, had married Bridget Lockey in 1698 when they were both living in Cotherstone). Tobias himself died in 1731. This Tobias could be the one the one born at Gateshead in 1678 or possibly the Tobias of Scoonbank born 1654.

The stories of the two families above are told in “18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baldersdale Kiplings”.

The next entry is not until 1777, when William, the son of William and Elizabeth was baptised. A son John followed in 1781 and daughters Margaret and Nancy in 1786 and 1789. See “Pitcherhouse 1911- Part 1” for their story.