

Treachery and Simony

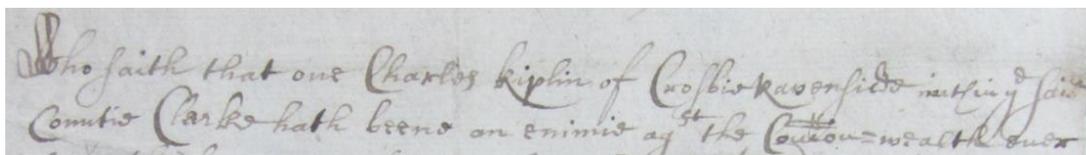
Charles Kiplin

York Castle

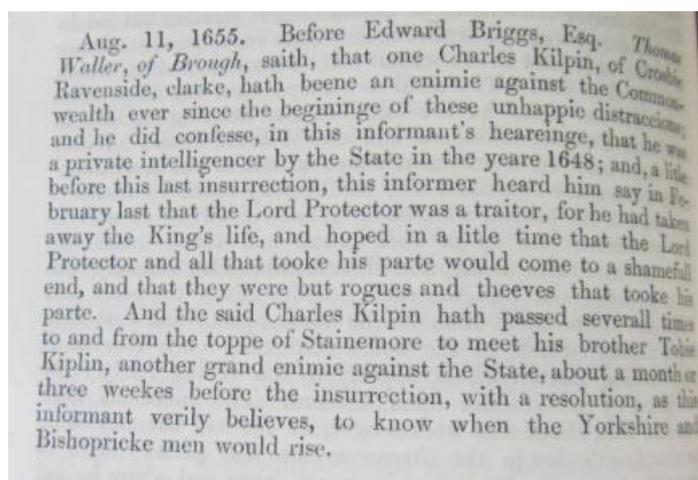
11th August

Clerk. Native of Crosbie
Ravenside. Treason.

....so reads a record of imprisonment of the Rev **Charles Kipling** at York in 1655.
The evidence below was given against Charles



Who faith that one Charles Kiplin of Crosbie Ravenside hath beene an enimie agst the Common-wealth ever



Aug. 11, 1655. Before Edward Briggs, Esq. *Thomas Waller, of Brough,* saith, that one Charles Kilpin, of Crosbie Ravenside, clarke, hath beene an enimie against the Common-wealth ever since the begininge of these unhappie distraccions; and he did confesse, in this informant's heareinge, that he was a private intelligencer by the State in the yeare 1648; and, a litle before this last insurrection, this informer heard him say in February last that the Lord Protector was a traitor, for he had taken away the King's life, and hoped in a litle time that the Lord Protector and all that tooke his parte would come to a shamefull end, and that they were but rogues and theeves that tooke his parte. And the said Charles Kilpin hath passed severall times to and from the toppe of Stainemore to meet his brother Tobias Kiplin, another grand enimie against the State, about a month or three weekes before the insurrection, with a resolution, as this informant verily believes, to know when the Yorkshire and Bishopricke men would rise.

The outcome of the case is unknown, but he was acting as curate in Crosby Ravensworth in Westmorland in 1657, as the previous incumbent, William Curwen had been ejected under the Commonwealth. This appears to suggest that Charles must have been completely exonerated.

CHARLES KIPLINGE, 1657.

The Survey for that year states that there is no settled Minister here but that the Cure is supplied by "Mr Charles Keplinge." The Registers also give the following:—

1657 June. John ye late sonne of John Dy (?) deceased lately dwelled at Yarmouth Christened by Mr Charles kipling the xxvth. Doubtless this is the person of that name who was educated at Sedbergh Grammar School, and who went thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1635, being then 18 years of age. He was the son of John Kiplinge of Baldersdaile, Richmondshire, and was born at Baldersdaile.¹ He is mentioned by Francis Higginson in connection with the Kirkby Stephen Grammar School.² Whether he continued to serve the Cure until William Curwen's return is not clear. No other name, however, is forthcoming, and somebody must have been displaced at the time of the Restoration.

WILLIAM CURWEN, M.A., 1660—1685.

This is the earliest record of a Kipling attending university.

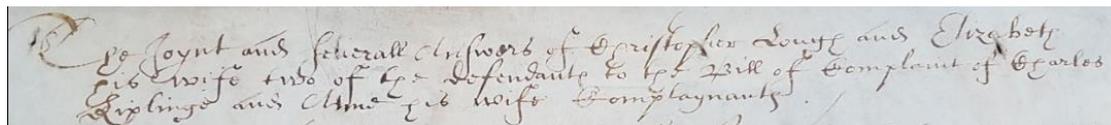
Charles only kept the job for three years, as William Curwen was given back the benefice in 1660 at the Restoration.

In the time of Oliver Cromwell, William Curwen, M.A., appears to have been vicar, and by Oliver's commissioners ejected, but restored on the restoration of King Charles the second in 1660.⁴

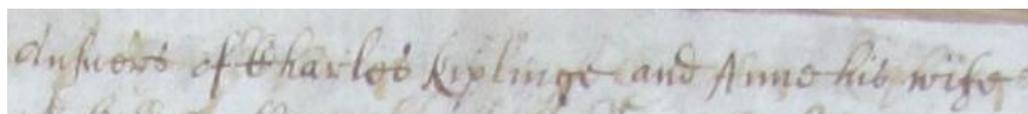
The Commonwealth Survey of 1657 also states that "*The right of presentation to the church is in Alan Bellingham. ...Charles Kipling who hath for his pains the Glebe land there worth £5 by the year and some other small tithes worth £7 by the year.*"

Charles was probably also at some time schoolmaster at Kirkby Stephen Grammar School, as it was reported that "*The Schoolemaster at Kirkby Stephen is about to remove to a benefice in Cumbreland ; & so the Schole is like to be void within a litle while. There are diverse that seek to obtain the place ; & among the rest one Mr. Kiplin hath gott the grant of diverse of the Feoffees of whom I am none (they say) till I be elected*".

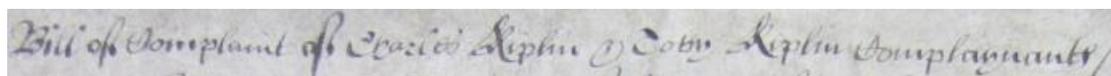
In 1651, he and his wife Ann (the widow of James Fayrer) had instigated legal action (C8/103/121) against Christopher and Elizabeth Lough.



In 1653, Charles and Ann (nee Jackson or Wilkinson) were involved in a further case over money instigated by Richard Hodgson (C5/375/49).



In 1654, Charles and his brother Toby, as executors of the will of their father, John Kipling of Baldersdale instigated an action for debt against Richard Appleby of Eggleston and William Harding of [Stayns] in Durham (C10/35/98).



"In 1655 Charles Kipling made petition that the profits of the vicarage did not exceed £35. 13. 0. and that to pay a fifth part, or £7. 2. 0. to William Curwen for three years was impossible. The Commissioners therefore ordered that he be discharged from this burden and issued an order to the parishioners not to pay him (Curwen) any more of the profits"

From: 'Parishes (West Ward): St Laurence, Crosby Ravensworth', The Later Records relating to North Westmorland: or the Barony of Appleby (1932), pp. 302-324. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43522> Date accessed: 10 August 2010.

Also in 1655, Charles and Toby were left 40s and 20s respectively in the will of Charles Kipling of Merebeck in Baldersdale.

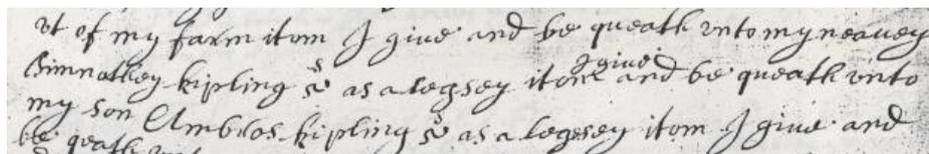
Charles was the son of John Kipling of Eggleston (see “the Kiplings of Middleton”). He died before 1660, as is noted in a Chancery case in that year against his widow Anne (C7/125/56 Fayer v Kipling) by a relative of her first husband.



Ambrose Kipling was the son of John Kipling of Lartington and was born in 1634¹. He co-signed a letter in April 1660, as minister of Coathame, to the moderator and presbytery of Edinburgh, asking covenanted brethren of Scotland to draw them a solid and practical remonstrance to be presented to parliament².

He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Durham in 1662 and was curate at Earsdon 1662-64. He was ordained priest in 1664. He was appointed curate at Sadberge in 1667. Church records show him as having an MA degree but not where it was awarded.

He is mentioned in his father’s will of 1676 but given only a nominal 5s.



He became rector of Seagrave in Leicestershire in 1677.

Linc. Arch. PD/1677/15: Presentation deed 24/01/1677, Ambrose Kipling (predecessor not stated); patron King Charles II by reason of simony. Ambrose Kipling, rector, signed Seagrave BTs in 1679 & 1680; signed parish register in 1679.

‘Simony’ is the purchase of religious benefits. A Crown appointment by reason of simony may, I believe, reflect the sale of the advowson (the right to present an incumbent) before the death of the previous incumbent.

¹ He was therefore cousin to Timothy Kiplin, the secretary to John Locke and later gentleman of Badworth in the West Riding.

² This may be Coatham Mundeville north of Darlington. It is not a parish although as Ambrose’s time there was during the Commonwealth, he may have been based at a dissenting chapel.

...
 Reuling, Auley, J. Franke, Ambrose Kipling,
 J. Rogers, Throuits, Norton, Koyle, ...
 ...
 Robert Gutch, James Edward Dalton
 William Henry Dalton

All these were Rectors of Seagrave, since
 the Reformation: A.D. 1436. This Memorandum
 was made.

He married in 1677

Mr Ambrose Kipling of Rearsby, Clerk, & Mr Mary Harvey,
 of y^e same, were (by license) married May. 22th 1677.

Aylestone, Leicestershire

A daughter, Elizabeth, was baptised the following year.

Elizabetha filia Ambrosij Kipling Curati per Mariam
 Matrem eius baptizata erat Quinto die Maij

Rearsby 1678

A second daughter Mary was baptised at Seagrave in 1679. Her father signed the foot of the page.

Mary daughter of Ambrose Kipling Sept. 10th

Amb. Kipling Rec^d

He had also signed the previous page (and the one before that similarly):

Amb Kipling Rec^d de Seagrave.

Ambrose died in 1681, and administration was granted to his widow on his estate in the Archdeaconry of Leicester.

February 1681
 Kipling
 Seagrave
 100. die mensis Febr. Du supra-
 scriptis coram Suo d. Rege audire
 et contra fuit adu. Honor. Ambrosii
 Kipling nup. uxor d. Seagrave d. f. 145 = 10 = 06.
 Com. usq. et adu. et Mariae eius
 uxor. nup. in. Supra. (Suor. et. p. u.)

92
 Nos Marian Kipling, de Seagrave in
 Com. Leic. vidua Franciscum Harvey de Rearsby in Com. Leic. p. d. et
 et Elizabetham Harvey de Rearsby p. d. viduam

The rendition of this Obligation is such that if Mary Kipling widow the Relect
 and credits of Ambrose Kipling late of Seagrave deceased
 do not make or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods
 chattels and credits of the said deceased which have or shall come to the hands possession

CL. M. Y. C. J. S. M.

An inventory was also produced showing him to have had material farming interests (although it makes no mention of any books, the study apparently being used to store peas!).

A true Inventory of all goods and Chattells of Ambrose
 Kipling deceased as they was appraised by us
 whose names are subscribed y^e 30th day of February
 Anno Dom. 1681

Corn withreshed in y ^e barn	25	0	0
Hay and other fodder	10	0	0
Three swine hogs	2	0	0
Two Cask two bowls one flaxon one sett of Beers with other instruments of husbandry	9	0	0
For one sheep and one pair of boots	0	5	0

In y^e Study about wether spikes of soap 2 - 0 - 0

145 - 10 - 0

A Thomas Astill applied for a licence to marry widow Mary in 1688, but there is no record of the marriage in the Rearsby register.

20 Octob 1600 85

Which Day appeared personally Thomas
 Astill of Raresby in the Count of Leic
 widdower & by vertue of his Corporall Oath
 depose that there is a marryage to be solued
 between him this depts & Mary Kipling of
 Raresby afforesd widdow

That there is not yett impediment that may hinder the
 sd marryage either by consanguinity affinity or otherwise &
 if her gods consent are obtained wherefore this depts pray ed
 Licence to be granted for the solued of the sd marryage
 in the parish Church of Raresby afforesd

In witness whereof
 hath hereunto

the sd Thomas Astill
 sett his hand the Day & yeare abovesaid

Die prod. fuit fuit suprascript
 T. Astill de veritate pmi. for Church of Leic
 Cor me Guilidm: Fox Surrogat.

Daughter Mary probably married in 1700.

John Frowkes and Mary Kipling were marryed May 5.

1700 Leicester St. Mary.