

The Kiplings of 17th century Bowes

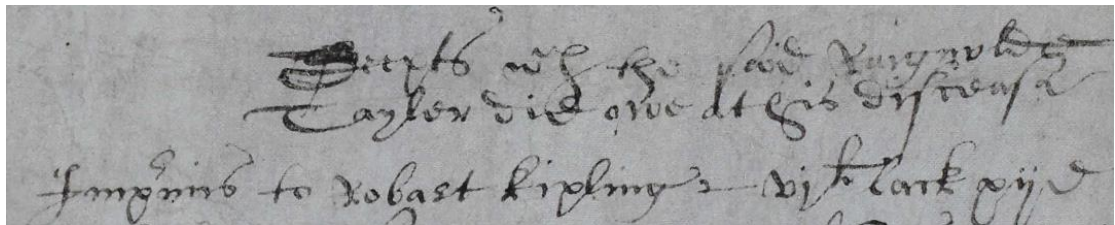
Bowes parish suffers from not having surviving registers back beyond 1701 for births and marriages and 1670 for deaths. Some bishop's transcripts cover 1615, occasional years between 1660 and 1675 and from 1676 to 1700, but for a large part of the 17th century we must rely on other records to find out about the Kiplings who lived there.

There are no Kiplings listed in Bowes in the 1525 or 1544 lay subsidies. The first reference to the family is when a William Kipling of Bowes is mentioned in the 1588 will of Robert Kipling of Fryerhouse in Baldersdale.



I give to Willm Kipling of Bowes one blacke wch is (part)

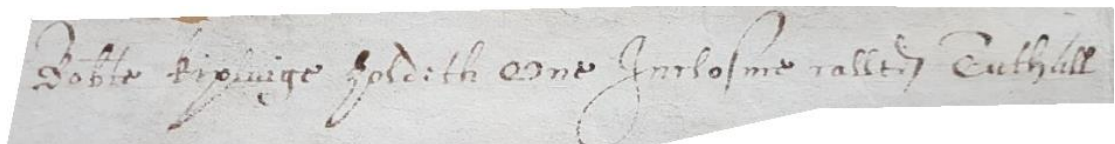
Next, in 1599, the inventory of Reynold Taylor of Gilmonby refers to a debt owing to Robert Kipling (not necessarily of Bowes).



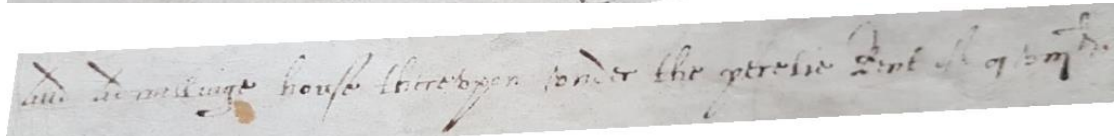
*Reynold Taylor did owe at his decease
summe to Robert Kipling's wch last p^{ty}*

The survey of the Lordship of Richmond of 1605 reports Charles and William Kipling as tenants in Bowes township and John or Jenkin Kipling at Stonikeld or Spittle.

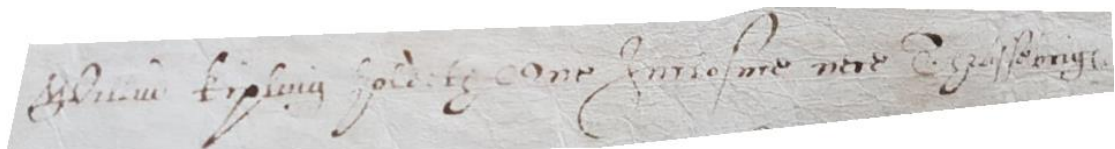
In 1617/18, there was a survey of inclosures in the common moor of the Honor of Richmond (NRA: E178/4831). This lists two Kiplings as holding moorland property at Bowes: Robert (at "Tuthall") and William ("near Thassebrige", possibly 'the ass bridge', the pack-horse bridge at Mellwaters or the nearby natural God's Bridge, which was on an ancient drover's road).



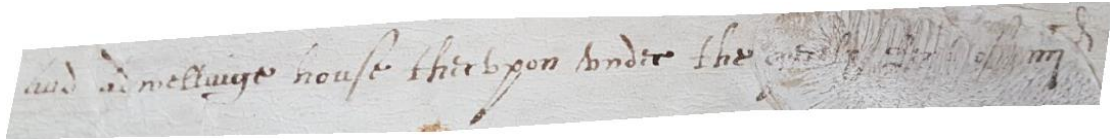
Robert Kipling's holdeth one parcelle called Tuthall



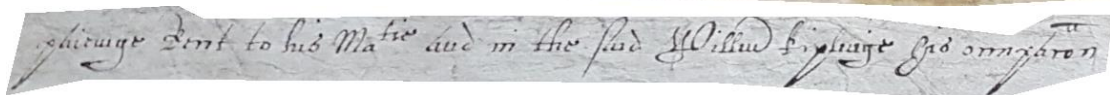
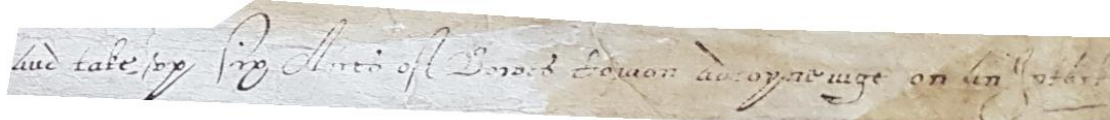
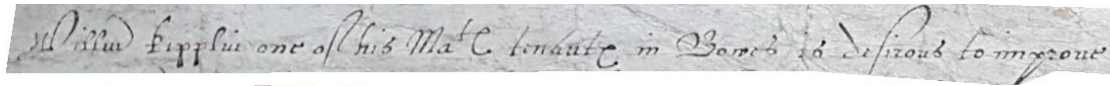
and the millinge house thereupon under the greatie Dore of the moor



William Kipling's holdeth one parcelle near Thassebrige



The same survey also mentions that William (presumably the same one) wishes to take on a further six acres adjoining his own intack on the moor.



The first mention in the bishop's transcripts is of the death of James Kipling in 1615 and of the baptism of James, son of Anthony Kipling, a few months later (a second son named after a recently deceased brother?)

Charles Kipling

Charles, along with wife Grace, acquired a number of pasture gates in the Cow Close and Ox Close at Bowes in 1618 ('gates' in this sense meaning rights to graze a certain number of cattle). He may have been the son of John Kipling of Newhouses in Baldersdale born c 1583 (see The Kiplings of 17th century Baldersdale).

Ref: D/HH 2/2/343

27 July 16 James I [1618]

(1) Charles Kipling of Bowes, yeoman and Grace his wife

(2) Robert Jackson of Longhouse; and Charles Hutchinson of the High Cragg, yeoman

Deed to lead the uses of a fine of a message and close adjoining, 6 pasture gates in the Cow Close and 1 pasture gate in the Ox Close, Bowes, to the use of (1)

(Parchment, 1 membrane) - [Acc: 2883(D)]

Charles was party to a dispute in 1619 in the Exchequer Court over the enclosure of part of Bowes Common. Having contributed £5 to the cost of fencing, Charles's cattle, and those of the others who had carried out the enclosure, were driven off by "a mob of people armed with Pitchforks, staves and daggers", presumably those excluded from access to the land.

He was involved in a further property transaction in 1621

Ref: D/HH 2/2/344

19 January 1621

(1) Mark Laidman of Bowes, yeoman

(2) Charles Kipling of Bowes, yeoman

Feoffment of a tenement with a close in Bowes

(Latin, parchment, 1 membrane) - [Acc: 2883(D)]

In 1657 Charles purchased “a house and land called Mirekelds” of which he had been tenant. Myre Keld farm may still be found today just outside Bowes on the road to Barnard Castle.

Ref: D/HH 2/2/352

2 October 1657

(1) Christopher Hainby of Westgate, gentleman; Leonard Laydman of Bowes; John Laydman of Kilmond Wood; and Lyonell Mitchell of Boldron, yeomen

(2) Charles Kipling of Bowes, yeoman

Grant by (1) to (2), under an agreement for joint purchase of their customary property, of property in Bowes of which (2) was customary tenant: a house and land called Mirekelds, a cattle gate in the Ox Pasture and 1 1/2 cattle gates in the West Pasture

(Parchment, 1 membrane) - [Acc: 2883(D)]

The following year, Charles passed the property to another Charles Kipling, who was the second son of John Kipling (not Charles as stated in the catalogue entry below) of Newhouses in Baldersdale and the great-nephew of Charles.

Ref: D/HH 2/2/353

5 July 1658

(1) Charles Kipling of Bowes, yeoman

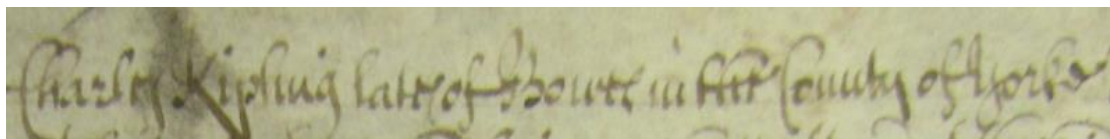
(2) Charles Kipling (second son of Charles Kipling of Newhouses in Baldersdale), bachelor

Feoffment of property as in D/HH2/2/352

(Parchment, 1 membrane) - [Acc: 2883(D)]

The elder Charles was a churchwarden in 1671.

In a court case no later than 1672, the younger Charles (by then a hosier of Shoreditch; see “Newhouses Kiplings in London”) petitioned for his father to be subpoenaed (Kipling vs Kipling) in relation to Charles of Bowes’ property (the elder Charles now being deceased).



Charles (presumably the younger) paid the Hearth Tax at Bowes in 1673.

Mirekelds formed part of the marriage settlement of the younger Charles, to Elizabeth Stevenson in 1681.

Ref: D/HH 2/2/354

14 February 1681

(1) Charles Kipling of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, hosyer

(2) Robert Stevenson of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, brewer; and Richard Bingley of the same, yeoman

Marriage settlement on the marriage of (1) and Elizabeth Stevenson of a house and land, a cattle gate in the Ox Pasture, 6 cattle gates in Cow Close, 4 1/2 cattle gates in the West Pasture, a house and land called Mirekelds, a cattle gate in the Ox Pasture and 1 1/2 cattle

gates in the West Pasture
(Parchment, 1 membrane) - [Acc: 2883(D)]

The property later passed to Charles' children Hannah and John, who sold it in 1711 to Charles' brother, John ("of St James, Westminster, gentleman"). John was also involved in other Bowes property transactions between 1703 and 1708 together with barber surgeon Leonard Laidman, originally from Bowes.

Ref: D/HH 2/2/358

28 - 29 May 1711

(1) Edward Dunn of Stepney, Middlesex, dyer and Hannah his wife (daughter of Charles Kipling of Shoreditch, Middlesex, hosier, deceased); and John Kipling (son and heir of Charles Kipling)

(2) John Kipling of St. James, Westminster, gentleman

Lease and release of property as in D/HH2/2/354, and deed to lead the uses of a fine
Consideration: £100 to Edward and Hannah Dunn

£50 to John Kipling, son of Charles

(Parchment, 2 membranes) - [Acc: 2883(D)]

Anthony Kipling

Anthony Kipling's son William was baptised at Bowes in 1664. However, his subsequent children, all daughters, seem only to be recorded in Quaker records; Jane in 1665, followed by Ann (1667), Alice (1669) and Mary (1671). Anthony's wife was Ann (nee Peacock).

The image shows a handwritten church record from Bowes church, dated 123. The record is organized into three columns: Marriages, Births, and Burials. The Burials column has a total count of 36. The entries are as follows:

Marriages	Births	Burials 36
	Ann Peacock born 12 th mo: 1620	Mary Kipling was buried 30 th day of 5 th mo: 1690
	Jane daughter of Anthony Kipling & y ^e a bowes	Reginald Hendall was buried the 16 th of the 7 th mo: 1777
	Ann born 2 nd mo: 1665	
	Ann Kipling born 13 th of 4 th mo: 67	
	Alice born 10 th of 4 th mo: 1669	Mary Lumbley Wife of William Lumbley died the second day of the third Month 1785 and was
Reginald Hendall son of George Hendall of Mary	Mary born 11 th day of 4 th mo: 1671	

In 1674, he was a juror at the manor court.

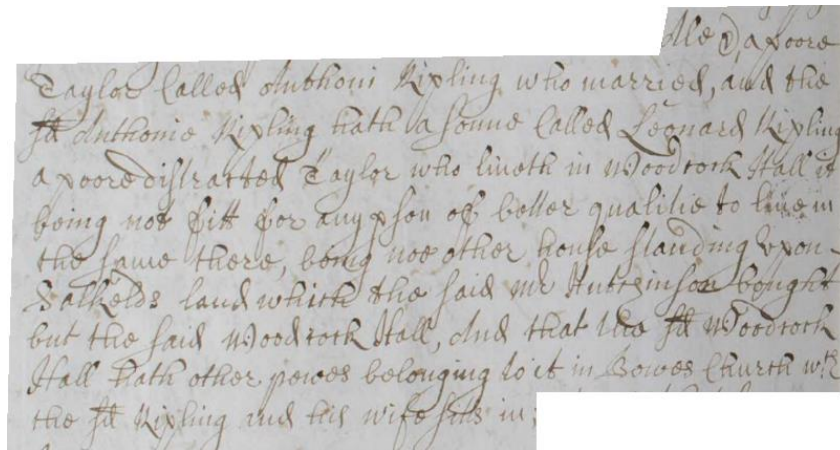
Anthony Kipling

Anthony's son William died in 1676 and was buried in Bowes churchyard. Anthony was a churchwarden in 1689 (presumably his beliefs did not excuse him from this civic duty). He died in 1690 and was also buried in Bowes churchyard. In 1693, the North Riding Quarter Sessions granted permission for "the house of Anne Kipling of

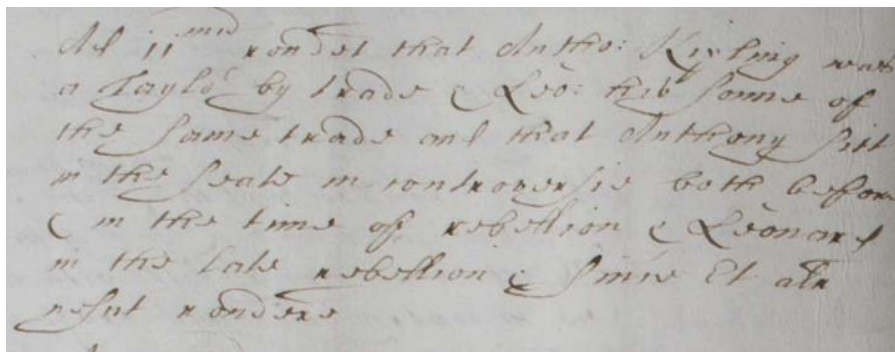
Bowes” to be used for Quaker worship. The Quaker records show daughter Mary dying in 1696, although there is no record of her burial at Bowes.

Leonard Kipling

In 1671, a dispute over pew ownership was heard in the Archbishop’s Court in York. Several witnesses refer to an Anthony Kipling “a poore taylor” and his son Leonard “a poore distracted taylor” as living in a dilapidated house called Woodcock Hall.



It is also said that Anthony sat in the disputed pew “both before and in the time of rebellion” and Leonard “in the late rebellion and since”, implying perhaps that Anthony died before the Restoration (1660).



Leonard and his wife, Ann, had a son Anthony in 1663. Ann died in 1673 and Leonard married Francis Peacock in 1676. A son John was born the same year and a third son William in 1678.

Around this time, the manor court fined Leonard and Anthony (Leonard’s son or the Quaker?) 4d each for failing to turn out when required to mend the highway.



Frances died in 1698 and Leonard himself died in 1715.

It is likely that the James born in 1615 was Leonard's brother. A James Kipling, tailor, was made a freeman of York in 1664 and it is possible that this was the same James. James later prospered as a 'bricklayer' (master builder) and leased and rebuild a house in Goodramgate in 1690 which still stands today.

It is also possible that other Kiplings who arrived in York around this time also hailed from Bowes, including an Anthony Kipling who was admitted as a freeman bricklayer in York 1708. However, an Anthony Kipling was also buried at Brignall in 1718.

In 1674, James Kipling of Brough left small legacies to "his cousin" William Kipling of Bowes and also to Leonard and Anthony. It is therefore quite possible that Anthony (the Quaker) was also a brother of Leonard.

Thomas Kipling

In 1660, the manor court of Bowes lists Thomas Kipling as an affeerer (those who set the size of the fines levied on offenders).

The following year he signs as a juror.

In 1672, the court recognised Thomas's son as a tenant in his own right.

In 1673, the Hearth Tax was paid by Anthony, Charles, Leonard, William and two Thomases, each on one hearth only; a "widow Kipling" and a third Thomas were excused payment.

Sorting out the three Thomases is tricky. One, Thomas Kipling of Mellwaters, is covered below. In 1671, the death of Ailse, “wife of Thomas Kipplin of field” was noted. “field” is probably a shortening of Bowfield, a farm close to where the Stang road crosses the Greta.

In 1673, a Thomas was fined at the manor court for allowing his animals to trespass in the west pasture.

Sarah, daughter of Thomas Kipling, was baptised in 1674. In 1676, Sarah died on 6 January and another daughter was baptised Sarah just eight days later. In 1676, Thomas the son of “Thomas Kipling junior” had died. ‘Junior’ would have been used to distinguish him from another Thomas, possibly his father.

Further children followed including James (1678; d 1682 “a young child”), Charles (1682) and Christian (1688). In 1686, the burial of Henry, young child of Thomas Kipling, was recorded.

In 1697, a Thomas Kipling was indicted at the quarter sessions along with other brewers of Bowes for “*keeping common tipping houses without the approval of two Justices of the Peace*”.

A Thomas Kipling died in 1699, possibly the elder, as a Thomas Kipling was allocated a church pew in 1703 (see below).

William Kipling

In 1623, William opened a case in Chancery (C 8/23/82) concerning the assets of his late brother Robert, head ostler at “the sign of the knight head” near Charing Cross in London run by a John Bromstead.

1662 saw the death of “old” William Kipling (possibly of the 1605 survey and maybe even the 1588 will). ‘Old’ implied that a second adult William was alive at the time, most probably a son.

This second William may be the William who was a juror at the manor court of Boldron in 1669, making his mark rather than signing his name.



In 1674, William son of Thomas was fined 3s 4d by the manor court of Bowes.



A William also paid the Hearth tax and was churchwarden in 1673. In 1677 Elizabeth the wife of William Kipling senior died. "*Old William Kipling of Bows*" died in 1698

It was therefore probably a third-generation William who married Margaret Laidman in 1676. They had children William (1679) and Thomas (1680).

There was probably also another William Kipling around at the time, as a William Kipling "of Tuthil" had a son John in 1681 (who most probably died in 1683). He was most probably also the father of Thomas (1682), there being no record of the death of the Thomas born in 1680. In 1691, William Kipling of Tuthill's wife had a son still-born and she is probably the Mary, wife of William Kipling, who died two months later.

A Barbary Kipling, widow, of Tuthill, died in 1684.

It is not clear which William was churchwarden in 1679 and 1681, which received the legacy from James Kipling of Brough and which was the William Kipling of Stoney Keld who has a daughter Elizabeth in 1678.

In 1682, widow Mary Copeland of Hunday gave her daughter Mary £10 “in the hands of William Kipling of Bowes”.

Ref: D/HH 2/2/5

5 August 1682

(1) Mary Copeland of Hunday, Yorkshire, widow

(2) Mary Copeland, spinster, daughter of (1)

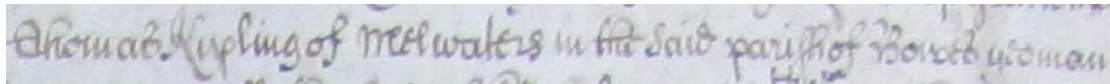
Gift of all livestock except one cow, and £10 legacy under the will of John Copeland, £10 in the hands of William Kipling of Bowes, and all household goods except a bed and bedding (1 paper)

In 1686, a William Kipling acted as executor of a will together with Maria and Christopher Copeland and in 1692 as an administrator of another estate together with Thomas Laidman and John Hullock.

Thomas Kipling of Mellwaters

Thomas Kipling of Mellwaters served on a North Riding quarter session jury sometime between 1657 and 1677. A daughter Alice was baptised in 1676 and a second daughter, Ann, in 1681.

In 1684, he was involved in a legal dispute over cattle.



In the same year, he was fined by the manor court of Bowes.



In 1697, at Newcastle, the death of quaker Elizabeth Kipling, daughter of Thomas and Grace Kipling of Bowes is noted. She was “buried in our burying yard”.

Grace, wife of Thomas of Mellwaters, was buried at Bowes in 1704/5 and a few months later daughter Alice married a John Wilson.

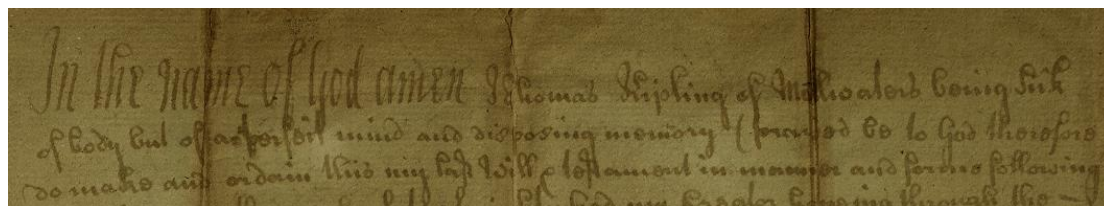
Also in 1705, Thomas was mentioned in the will of Henry Wrightson of Bowes

“... Item, I discharge and remit to Tho. Kipling of Mell Waters, of and from all such sum and sums of money, debt and debts, which he is now owing me, and hereby fully and freely give the same to him ... This seventh day of September in the fourth year of the reign of our sovereign lady Queen Anne of England &c. Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and five.”

In 1709, he was executor of the will of Thomas Ladyman. The next year, daughter Ann had an illegitimate child (“Elizabeth, supposed daughter of Ambrose Denham

and Anne Kipling”). However Ann and Ambrose made things right by marrying in 1711.

Thomas died in 1724 and his will was proved at the Manor Court of Bowes



He left most of his estate to his “onely Daughter Alice”, the wife of John Wilson, and small sums to his three grandchildren by his daughter Ann, late wife of Ambrose Dearham. A bond was provided by John Wilson of Mellwaters and Thomas Kipling of Bowes.

However, he also left 10s per quarter to “my Daughter Dorothy Kipling”. Who was Dorothy? Her origins are obscure (possibly she was adopted) but she is reported as having three illegitimate children: 1703, “Hannah the supposed daughter of John Langstaffe and Dorothy Kipling”; 1714, “Mary, supposed daughter of Dorothy Kipling of Mellwaters and Charles Bailey of Bowes”; and 1718, a son Thomas, again with Charles.

Dorothy’s son Thomas married Ann Pinkney in 1743. They had children including John (1744), Joseph (1746; d 1755), Thomas (1749; d 1749), William (1750) and James (1754).

Dorothy later moved to Cragg Farm in Romaldkirk parish, most probably to live with grandson James. She died there in 1772 and was buried at Bowes, as was James’s son Ralph in 1781.

James’s descendents still live in the local area and a male-line DNA test recently carried out on one of them shows common ancestry with a number of Baileys, supporting the link to the father of Dorothy’s two later children, Charles Bailey.

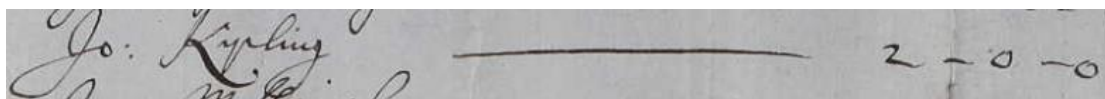
James’s brother John left Bowes, most probably in the 1780s, to work as a mason near Ripon. A descendant of his now living in South Africa took the same DNA test and was a close match. This family included 1930s Springbok hooker, Bert Kipling.

Third brother William probably also left Bowes, his descendents possibly settling later in Long Newton.

John Kipling of Drygill

Quaker records show a John Kipling of Drygill, Bowes marrying an Esther Willson in 1685 and the births of Mary (1686), Thomas (1688), George (1691), John (1693) and William (1696).

In 1686, the inventory of Ralph Newby of Gilmonby shows a debt of £2 owing by a Jo. Kipling. Was this him or another John, perhaps of another parish?



The Bishop's transcripts for Bowes also record a son Anthony in 1699 ("born") and the registers in 1701 record "James, son of John Kipling, a Quaker, born". The implication of 'born' is most probably that the child was not baptised.

William is reported in the Quaker records as dying in 1719.

In 1723, Thomas Raylton of London, a Quaker formerly of Bowes, left in his will "*To John Kipling of Bowes, formerly living at a place called Drygill Bent, £2*". It is recorded that Raylton visited [Bowes] shortly before his death, so he may well have known John Kipling still to alive at that time.

I am not entirely sure where in the parish Drygill Bent is, although there is further reference to it in document of 1753, "*a messuage and all the lands and tenements called Drygill Bent, forty acres, abutted and bounded round with the common of the manor of Bowes*" and Dry Gill is a stream high in the moors south-west of Bowes.

For more details on John and his family, see *Quaker Kiplings* <http://kipling.one-name.net/Quaker%20Kiplings.pdf>

The Commission for the Regulation of Pews

In 1703, a commission which include Jonathan Low, the Rector of Barningham, investigate the rights of occupancy of the pews in Bowes church. Charles Kipling and Thomas Kipling, tailor, each have two seats in different parts of the church, William has two together towards the front and Thomas of Melwaters and a widow Kipling one each towards the back.

Charles cannot be the same Charles who was recorded in the 1605 survey, although might be the son of Thomas born in 1682. Thomas being described as a tailor possibly suggests a link to Anthony and Leonard (another brother?). It is also notable that Leonard no longer has a pew, neither that much disputed in 1671 or another!

Thomas the tailor is also mentioned in an undated list of "resants" of Bowes (late 17th century). He is the only Kipling on the list.

