

THE KIPLING DNA PROJECT



NEWSLETTER 2

FEBRUARY 2012

Kiplings in 1911

The 1911 census of England and Wales (as transcribed by FindmyPast.co.uk) contains around 1,040 people named Kipling. This is not necessarily the entire population of Kiplings, as some will have been missed, either in error or because they were out of the country, and others will have been mistranscribed. There is no Rudyard Kipling for example, at least not the famous one (as he was on holiday in France at the time) although there are Rudyard Kiplings aged 7 in Oldham, 11 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and 14 in Leyburn, Yorkshire!

These 1,040 Kiplings are spread over about 370 households and, as might be expected, are to be found predominantly in Durham (36%) and Yorkshire (25%).

I have attempted to allocate each family containing at least one male Kipling to a particular family tree using available records. This leads to 29 trees, a number which can almost certainly be reduced with more effort and time. We have already got at least one y-chromosome DNA result for seven of these trees.

We need to obtain more DNA results, spread across as many of the untested trees as possible. Using mail and electronic messaging (Facebook, Linked-in, etc), I am gradually trying to find additional participants (trying to link each man approached to one of the 1911 trees to avoid broken male lines or too many duplicates). Three more test kits have recently been issued and results can be expected in the next couple of months.

The Family Trees

The table below gives a short name for each of the 29 trees, followed by the name of the earliest ancestor identified in my own or others' research. The haplogroup is given where one or more members of the tree have been tested and the total number of 1911 families in the tree is shown in square brackets. An asterisk denotes trees which I currently believe may have no surviving males today.

Arkendale : Jonathan Kipling of Scar House, Arkengarthdale, lead miner and yeoman (died 1773) [21]

Arkendale 2 : William Kipling of Arkengarthdale (wife Ann, son James b1804) [4]

Barningham (**R1b**) : Leonard Kipling of Scargill, Barningham (d 1642). My own tree. [12]

Bishop T: of Bishop Thornton near Ripon. George Kipling (b1784). Almost certainly a branch of the 'Dean' tree. [22]

Bolam : William Kipling (born c1781, County Durham) and wife Ann. The Kiplings of Muhlenberg, Kentucky are part of this tree [27]

Brough : John Kipling, Innkeeper of Church Brough, Westmorland (children born 1807-1821). This group has strong presence in the USA following 19th century emigration to mining areas. [6]

Capt Robert (**I1**) : names after Robert Kipling of Barnard castle, Capt in the 43rd Regt. of Foot (1754-1830). May go back to Robert Kipling (c1590-1670) [3]

Cragg : James Kipling of Cragg Farm, Lartington (children born 1778-1785) [27]

David* : David Kipling (married in Lastingham in 1795; "son of David Kipling of near Boroughbridge") [5]

Dean (**I1**) : of Bowes. Most famous member was Thomas Kipling, Dean of Peterborough (1745-1822). Possibly goes back to his grandfather Thomas (b 1680) and his father, William. [17]

Ebenezer : Robert Kipling, warehouseman of London (daughters born 1780 & 1785, son John married 1807). Grandson Ebenezer Kipling (b 1814) a coffee roaster. [20]

Gilling (**R1b**) : George Kipling of Gilmonbie Field, Bowes (married 1715). This family resided in Gilling for much of the 19th century. [31]

Greystock : Definitely to John Kipling who married Mary Greystock at Pickering in 1777. Most of the Hull Kiplings are of this line. Possibly goes back to the Kiplings of 18th century Kirkby Moorside and late 17th century York. [6]

Hutton : John Kipling (married 1701). Son Marmaduke Kipling b 1703. Possibly related to the Barningham tree. [3]

Lincoln: Alexander Kipling (children b 1787-1795). Possibly born 1746 Ripon. [2]

Long Newton*: William Kipling b 1811. [7]

Melsonby: Thomas Kipling (married 1795). [53]

Mickleton: Charles Kipling (b1813). [3]

Missionary : John Kipling, mason, father to George Kipling born c 1810, probably in Yorkshire. Named after George's son, John Thomas Kipling, a 'London Missionary'. Includes a branch in South Africa. [9]

Monkwearmouth : John Kipling (b 1791). [9]

Newhouses* : This is the original Baldersdale Kipling line, dating back to William Kipling of Newhouses Farm who was mentioned in the Court Rolls in 1500. In the past, this line has included William and John Kipling, the early 18th century London clock-makers, and John Kipling, a very wealthy lawyer and the Keeper of the Rolls. [3]

Notts : The most prolific line in 1911. William Kipling (born around 1760). [60]

Notts 2 : George Kipling (b 1786; father William married 1765). Probably linked pre-1800 to 'Notts'. [23]

Notts 3 : William Kipling (b 1819, army pensioner in 1851). Also probably linked to the other Notts trees. Together, the three trees contribute one sixth of the families in the 1911 census, many in manual work in the mining or iron/steel industries, especially in the Sheffield area. [4]

Pitcherhouse (**I1**) : John Kipling (1674 -1731), yeoman of Pitcherhouse farm, Baldersdale. Branch in USA and Canada. [44]

Rudyard (**R1b**) : John Kipling died 1795 Lythe ('aged 65'). In addition to the author, probably contains many of the Whitby Kiplings, descended from John's son George. [13]

Shotton : William Kipling, born c 1790 at Shotton, County Durham. A mining family. [12]

Stackholm : John Kipling born 1805, farming Stackholm farm in Lunedale in 1851. probably the son of Joseph and Jane Kipling of Stackholm. [9]

Staindrop (**I1**) : Lionel Kipling of Staindrop. Many of the family moved to Bradford in the early 19th century to work in the woollen industry. Another branch emigrated to the USA around the same time. [14]

In addition, there is a group I have called 'Fishmonger', because of the trade several members followed in Bishop Auckland, which originates in Lionel Kipling, born 1812 or 1813, the illegitimate son of Elizabeth Kipling. 'Fishmonger' contained 18 families in 1911.

There were also 11 other families deriving from known or strongly suspected 'non-paternal events' (NPEs) and 10 I have been unable to identify at all.

Project News

I have created a Kipling project at FamilyDNA.com. This because of the wider range of tests they can carry out and the much larger DNA database they have accumulated compared to Ancestry. FTDNA have kindly uploaded former Ancestry results without charge (for those who gave their permission). Conversion kits to fill in the markers they test and Ancestry did not are available and I have requested two so far, one for me (R1b) and one for an I1 member.

I have registered the name Kipling with the Guild of One-Name Studies, partly as a means of sharing findings more widely and partly in the hope that this might attract other possible DNA participants or people with information about the Kiplings to get in touch.

Also, have a look at the website (www.genealogy.kipling.me.uk) , where I have at last got round to adding more information, especially about the DNA testing. You can also find links to our Ancestry, FTDNA and Guild pages.

Iron Age Origins?

DNA mutations of interest to genealogists fall into two types; single tandem repeats (STRs) and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs, spoken of as 'snips'). The first type occurs relatively frequently and so is useful for linking families in 'historic' times. These are the ones this project has used to date.

SNPs are infrequent and so each one can be assumed to have occurred only once since the origins of modern man. Those men who have descended from the original African 'Adam' without any SNPs are of haplogroup (another technical term) A, those with one SNP different into haplogroup B, and so on as time progressed and as people dispersed around the world. Most people of recent Western European origin fall into haplogroups I or R, the two groups we have found in the Kipling DNA analysed to date.

To date, no Kipling DNA has actually been tested directly for SNPs. Rather, it has been possible for Ancestry to predict the broad haplogroup from the STR results, as certain marker values commonly accompany specific SNPs.

By examining additional parts of the y-chromosome DNA, it is possible to subdivide these broad SNP haplogroups into subgroups, and the Kiplings (excluding one NPE – 'non-paternal event') have been allocated by Ancestry to groups I1 and R1b.

I have recently obtained my own results back from FTDNA, and they make a slightly narrower prediction of R1b1a2. Almost as soon as this result was posted, I received an e-mail from a Richard Clarkson, who indicated that we were a fairly close match

(2 markers out of 37 mismatch) and that he was involved into a study of the prehistoric origins of part of this haplogroup to which the R1b Kipling DNA might belong. This subgroup originated around La Tene near Neuchatel and, speculatively, members of it may have settled in Britain sometime in last five centuries BC.

I have requested FTDNA to test the SNPs in my DNA to see if there is a match. More news hopefully in the next edition.

Best wishes for 2012

Mike Kipling