

THE KIPLING DNA PROJECT



NEWSLETTER 3

JUNE 2012

Five New Test Results

Five new test results, all FTDNA 37-marker, have been received so far this year.

One matches the existing haplogroup R1b participants and is of the 'Brough' family¹. Two more match the existing haplogroup I1 participants and two are close matches to neither. The new I1 matches are from the Kipling families in Nottinghamshire ('Notts') and Hull ('Greystock'), usefully showing that both descend from the original Teesdale families.

The tables below summarise the matches/mismatches of the full set of results to date. Where the old 43 marker Ancestry test is being compared with 37 marker FTDNA, there are actually only 32 common markers as the two labs use slightly different marker sets. The first table in each set shows the number of mismatches between each pair (sometimes called the 'genetic distance' between them) and the second the total number of markers compared.

R1b	Gilling (1)	Rudyard	Gilling (2)	Brough
Barningham	1	1	1	3
Gilling (1)		2	0	1
Rudyard			2	2
Gilling (2)				1

R1b	Gilling (1)	Rudyard	Gilling (2)	Brough
Barningham	43	43	43	37
Gilling (1)		43	43	32
Rudyard			43	32
Gilling (2)				32

¹ See newsletter 2 for the short names for the various Kipling families

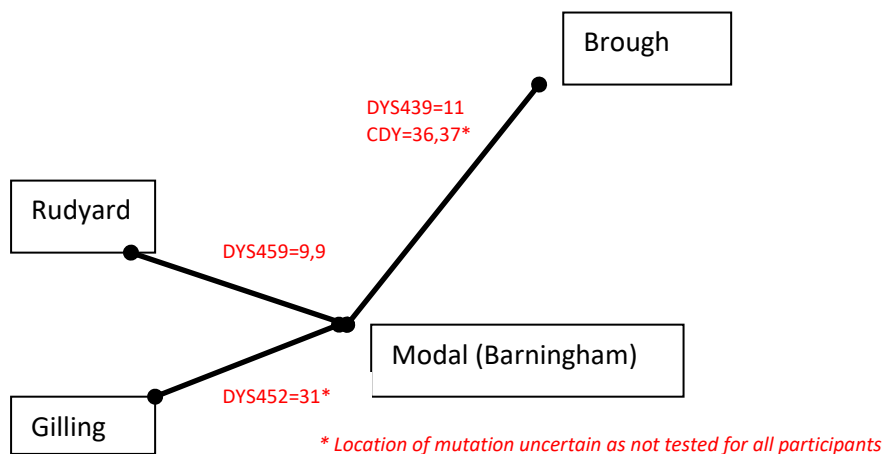
Differences of 4 or less make it likely that the individuals shared a common ancestor since surnames became fixed (600-700 years ago), hence all four of the R1b families are most likely to be related, even though no documentary evidence of this has yet been found.

We can draw a diagram which shows how the participants are likely to be related. Barningham has most markers in common with the other three, which suggests that the other three have split away from the Barningham original for the R1b Kiplings (and that Barningham is what is known technically as the R1b Kipling ‘modal haplotype’). Those not of technical bent can safely ignore the red text, which shows the markers where mutations from the modal haplotype have been observed. The length of the lines between the families is roughly proportionate to how long ago they separated.

MODAL KIPLING R1b HAPLOTYPE

Marker	DYS439	DYS452*	DYS459	CDY*
Value	12	30	9,10	37,38

(Identical at all other markers in common)



From the diagram, it can be seen that Gilling and Brough DNA probably actually differ at three markers out of 48 (DYS439, DYS452 and CDY), rather than just the one (out of 32) shown earlier in the table (DYS439). Testing further markers for some of the participants will help to refine this picture, as would finding another of Kipling families with a close R1b match.

Turning next to the I1 results:

<i>I1</i>	P'house	S'drop(1)	Capt. R	S'drop(2)	Missionary	Stackholm	Notts	Greystock
Dean	6	7	5	8	19	22	5	6
Pitcherhouse		5	1	4	29	23	2	5
Staindrop (1)			4	1	18	21	4	3
Capt. Robert				3	17	20	1	2
Staindrop (2)					17	20	3	2
Missionary						28	29	26
Stackholm							23	20
Notts								7

<i>I1</i>	P'house	S'drop(1)	Capt. R	S'drop(2)	Missionary	Stackholm	Notts	Greystock
Dean	43	43	43	43	32	32	32	32
Pitcherhouse		43	43	43	37	37	37	37
Staindrop (1)			43	43	32	32	32	32
Capt. Robert				43	32	32	32	32
Staindrop (2)					32	32	32	32
Missionary						37	37	37
Stackholm							37	37
Notts								37

The two definite mismatches are highlighted². The closest match for Dean is a difference of 5³ from modal. This degree of mismatch is borderline as to whether there is a definite relationship in the time since surnames became fixed or not. The others have mismatches of at most 3 markers and so are most probably related.

The modal haplotype is identical to that of Capt. Robert. Again, the diagram shows how each of the matching groups relates to the modal haplotype.

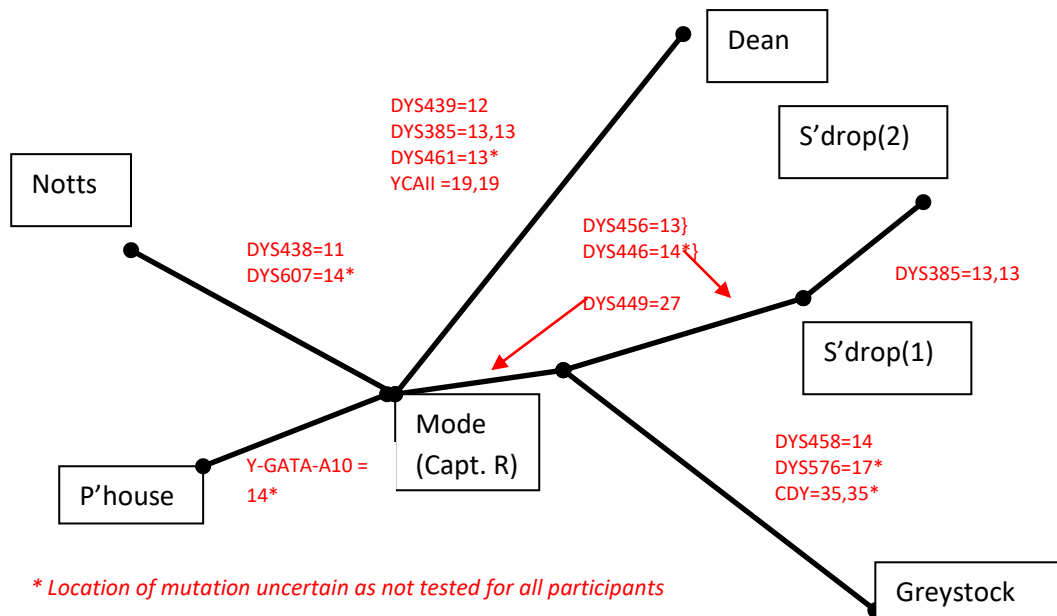
MODAL KIPLING I1 HAPLOTYPE

Marker	DYS385	DYS438	DYS439	DYS446*	DYS449	DYS456	DYS458	DYS461*	YCAII	Y-GATA-A10*
Value	13, 14	10	11	13	26	14	15	12	19,21	15
Marker	CDY*	DYS607*	DYS576*							
Value	36,36	15	16							

*(Value are identical at all other markers. * Location of mutation uncertain as not tested for all participants)*

² Stackholm did, however, show a close match to the DNA of the Pinckney family (see later).

³ Four markers differ. Two by a value of 1 and two (YCAII and DYS395) by 2. For technical reasons, the latter is counted as 1 but the former as 2, hence a difference of 5.



A clue to actual family relationships is that Greystock and the Staindrops share a common mutation (DYS449=27), consistent with the relationship between Greystock and Staindrop being more recent than with the others.

Although Dean and Staindrop(2) both show the mutation of one DYS385 marker from 14 to 13, it is likely that these are separate occurrences of the same mutation.

One more test kit has just been issued, to another more distant relative of Rudyard Kipling. This will hopefully confirm the documentary evidence that the main Kipling family of Whitby is related to the author.

Family Tree Notes

The Nottinghamshire Family History Society have published extensive transcriptions of parish registers and it has been possible to identify from these that the three separate family trees named 'Notts' in Newsletter 2 are all related. Moreover, the common ancestor is a William Kipling born around 1705 who, with his wife Ann (b c 1703) had children at South Clifton, a village on the Trent near Normanton, starting with Ann in 1733.

The non-matching Stockholm result above prompted a closer look at the past research of Dennis and Vivienne Middleton (Vivienne was a Kipling of the Barningham group)⁴. It appears that the Stockholm group originates from Joseph Kipling, the natural son of Sarah Kipling of Blackton Farm, Romaldkirk. In the will of her father John, who died in 1808, Sarah and her brother and sister, John and Mary, are described as "*living by God's appointment deprived from their births of both hearing and speech*" (John asks his other son Francis to look after them). Sarah's mother was a Mary Pinckney, so it seems possible that Joseph's father might have been a cousin or other relation. The Middletons credibly trace the line from Sarah back to the original 'Newhouses' family.

Of the other 'non-paternal event' (NPE) Kipling families, I mentioned one, 'Fishmonger', in Newsletter 2. This was a family, initially in Bishop Auckland, where they were fish sellers and general retailers. The family then spread out, with one branch going into shipbuilding, causing them to move first from West Hartlepool to Whitby (which in the late 19th century had quite an active shipbuilding industry) and then to Wirral. There, one member, an employee at the time of Cammell Laird, was unfortunately drowned on the first test dive of the submarine HMS Thetis in 1939. He is commemorated on the memorial to the crew at Holyhead.

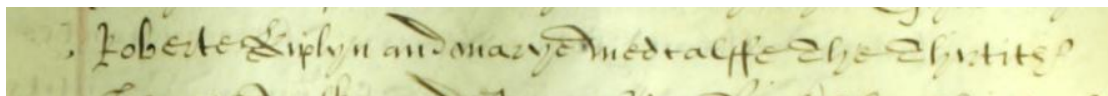
At least three other NPE Kipling families also have members alive today. These include descendents of Anne Kipling (b c1840) of the Notts tree, and Metta Kipling (b 1885) of the Greystock tree (the unusual first name is of German origin, as that was her mother's nationality; her father was a seaman working the North Sea lines out of Hull). There is also a more recent offshoot of the Greystock tree, of which a member had a Y-DNA test and emerged as haplogroup I2, a relatively infrequent one in the UK. Family history tells that this is due to an NPE.

⁴ Their son, Jeremy Middleton, was awarded a CBE in the recent Birthday Honours.

Research by Brian Loomes, the antique clock expert, concludes that William Kipling of the Newhouses tree, the London clockmaker, was, later in his career, in partnership with his son John, not his brother (as I mistakenly implied in Newsletter 2). My own further research suggests that William's brother, John, is likely to have been the John Kipling, attorney, who served as Deputy Treasurer of the Royal Academy of Music in the first half of the 18th century.

Whereas it was advertised in the Gazette of the 8th Instant, that the Directors of the Royal Academy of Musick, by virtue of a Power given them under the King's Letters Patents, had thought it necessary to make a Call of 5 L. per Cent. from each Subscriber, to be paid in to the Treasurer, or Mr. John Kipling, his Deputy, at the Opera-House in the Hay-Market, the 18th or 19th Instant; Notice is hereby further given by the said Directors, that for the Ease and Convenience of the several Subscribers, they have enlarged the Time for the said first Payment to the 4th of January next inclusive; and that Attendance will be given by the Deputy, Mr. John Kipling, aforesaid, at the Office at the Opera-House in the Hay-Market, from the Hour of Ten in the Morning till One in the Afternoon, the several Days hereafter mentioned, viz. 23d, 26th, 28th and 30th Instant, and 1st and 4th of January next, to receive the same; and the Receipt of the said John Kipling shall be a legal Discharge for each Sum so paid in to him.

Incidentally, the earliest record of a Kipling living in London that I have found is of a Roberte Kiplyn who married a Marye Medcalffe at St Botolph, Aldgate on 30 June 1577.



(Ancestry.co.uk)

I have not been able to find out anything else about him yet.

The Brough R1b group were Teesdale lead miners in the early 19th century. Three brothers emigrated in the 1850s to the USA (Colchester, Illinois) to mine coal – one even fought in the Civil War. A Kipling from that group later emigrated to Houtzdale, Pennsylvania, again to mine coal. Both had many descendants.

More on the US Kiplings in a later edition.

Update on deep clade results

As mentioned last time, I had submitted my own R1b DNA for FTDNA's so-called 'deep clade' test to narrow the haplogroup down to a narrower group. The test identified me as a member of R1b-U152, as anticipated, a group considered most likely to have formed part of the northern Alpine Hallstatt/La Tene Celtic cultures in the first millennium BC. This is extremely likely to be the case for the other R1b Kiplings. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_T%C3%A8ne_culture for further details.

Unfortunately, the I1 haplotype is as yet less differentiated in this regard. One I1 member, Pitcherhouse, has had some potential SNP mutations tested but all have been negative, giving as yet little clues as to the more recent origins of the group. The broad I1 group is particularly prevalent in Scandinavia, although may have originated elsewhere in Europe around the time the last ice age ended (10,000 to 15,000 years ago). Further tests are being developed to differentiate I1 further and I will provide an update if these provide any useful information for us.

Website Update

I have updated the website (genealogy@kipling.me.uk) to include a number of additional reports I have written as part of my Genealogy studies at the University of Strathclyde

These are:

- *Great Edstone and the Kiplings* – The home of Rudyard Kipling's great-uncle.
- *Birkhat* - the history of the remote Baldersdale farm occupied by many generations of Kiplings of the Newhouses group and more recently by Hannah Hauxwell (about whom a Yorkshire Television programme was made - *Too Long a Winter*)
- *From Teesdale to Texas* – members of the Pitcherhouse group who emigrated in the 1880s

I have also added a selection of newspaper clippings relating to Kiplings – which makes very interesting reading.

That's all for now, expect a further update in the autumn.

Mike Kipling