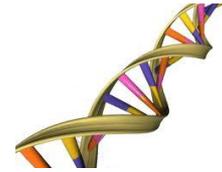


THE KIPLING DNA PROJECT



NEWSLETTER 6

JULY 2013

DNA Test Results

The results of my personal National Geographic 'Geno 2.0' results arrived recently. The most interesting thing for Kiplings generally (or at least those in haplogroup R) was the confirmation of a particular SNP mutation called PF4363. This had already been found in the DNA of the two non-Kiplings (Clarkson and Parker) mentioned in Newsletter 5. This additionally supports the closeness of both these individuals to the Kipling family and also supports PF4363 as being a mutation limited to haplogroup-R Kiplings and others descended from the same line who have different names (the SNP may well have occurred before surnames became fixed and so could be shared by distant relatives with a variety of names).

As a brief reminder, there are two types of DNA mutation of particular interest to family historians. SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphisms) and STRs (short tandem repeats). SNPs are generally unique, in that they are very likely to have occurred only once in history and all male descendants of the person in whom one occurred will carry that SNP thereafter. They are useful in looking further back into the male line's more distant origins (i.e. 1000s of years). This is what PF4363 is.

STRs occur much more frequently and in many people. A particular pattern of STRs is useful in looking back over 100s of years. These are what we have been using to try to link together the different branches of the Kipling family.

FTDNA now also offer an upgrade test for PF4363 and I have submitted the two 'Rudyard' family members for it as additional confirmation that we are all related.

One of the 'Gilling' R1b Kiplings has agreed to transfer his test results to FTDNA, which will mean that the full set of R1b Kiplings has a sample now tested at FTDNA. I will update the possible linkages once this result is in and upgraded to 67 markers.

Finally, the geneticists are changing the names of the haplogroups. What was R1b1a2a1 is now the rather shorter R-U152. In time, this might subdivide further, with the Kiplings being the more rarified R-PF4636. Similarly, the I1* haplogroup is now known as I-M253.

The 1940 US Census

California, cont.

69-year old Benjamin Charles Kipling was living in Kern county near Bakersfield. No occupation was shown, although the Bakersfield City directory of 1926 lists him as a building contractor.

Kipling B Chas (Frances E) bldg contr h1835 Nile

He was the son of Charles and Hannah Kipling. Charles Kipling was a bootmaker of Kendal in Westmorland, although had been born in London, of the 'Gilling' Kipling family. By 1891, Benjamin was an architect's assistant at Ulverston in Lancashire. Early the following year he married Mary Peters Thornber, also of Kendal. They emigrated to America in March that year, with Mary's brothers Edward and James Thornber. They left Liverpool for Portland, Maine, on the Allan Lines' *SS Parisian*.

12206	47	B. C. Kipling	1	"	21
"	"	Mary P. Thornber	1	Spouse	20
"	"	James Thornber	1	Son	17
"	"	Edward A. Thornber	1	Child	8

1900 found the Kiplings in Chinook, Montana, Benjamin trading as a shoemaker. With them daughter Gladys, born in Montana in 1893, and Eddie Thornber, Mary's younger brother. 1910 found Benjamin, now a carpenter, and Gladys in Kern. Mary had died earlier that year. By 1920 Benjamin had married Canadian Frances Coates (younger than daughter Gladys). The marriage did not last as by 1930 he was divorced and Frances was living back with her father (in Kern). She had remarried by 1940.

Benjamin died in 1947 and was buried beside his first wife.



Daughter Gladys (later Parkes) died in Kern County in 1977.

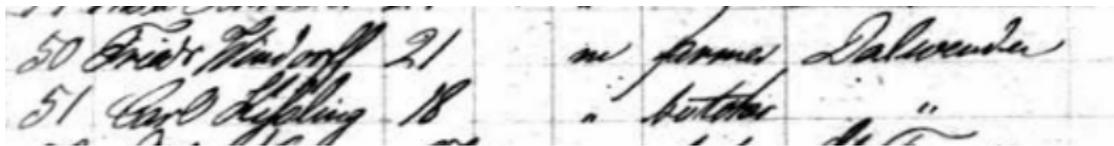
Freelance actor Richard Kipling was living with his (second) wife Ida Marie in Los Angeles. He was divorced from his first wife Mathilda.

Richard travelled to the UK in the *Orca* in 1924, when he was a minor movie producer.

52	KIPLING	Richard	29a, Charing Cross Rd, London	-	Motion Pictures	44
53	KIPLING	Mathilda	-	-	Housewife	39

In his passport application of the same year he states that he was born in Chicago in 1880 and that his father Carl B Kipling was born in Norway (and had died in 1898).

Carl probably arrived in the US in 1866 aboard the *Bremen*.



I can't find a "Dalwender" in Norway (or Germany) although there is a village "Dalsgrenda" in rural Norway. However, it is nevertheless very interesting to find an immigrant from continental Europe with the name Kipling, presumably his own. There is no other known connection of Kiplings with Norway, although there is a Kipling farm in Sweden.

Richard's early life is a bit of a mystery and the earliest mention I can find is his January 1908 opening as the new leading vaudeville man at Fischers' Theatre.

Richard subsequently starred in a number of movies initially under the name Edward Kipling and later under his own name.



'Edward' Kipling as Smee in *Peter Pan* (1924)



Richard Kipling in *Sucker List* (1941)

Richard died in 1965 and is buried at Forest Lawns, Glendale. As far as is known, he left no children.

Kipling families - Monkwearmouth

In Newsletter #2, I named one of the Kipling families 'Monkwearmouth', after the parish of that name on the north bank of the Wear estuary in Durham (now part of the city of Sunderland, along with its sister parish of Bishopwearmouth on the south bank). The earliest ancestor traced was farm worker John Kipling (born c1791).

Further research fairly definitely places John as the son (b1788, Staindrop) of Joseph Kipling, woolcomber. This means that the Monkwearmouth Kiplings may be reclassified as part of the large Staindrop family.

One of John's sons, Benjamin, was a sailmaker and he emigrated to Quebec in the 1850s where he established a family, although I cannot trace the male line after 1940 and suspect it may have died out.

Website Update

I have placed a copy of my University of Strathclyde dissertation on the website. It analyses migration from certain Northern Pennine lead mining areas 1851-1901. I was able to use the Arkengarthdale Kiplings (as yet not DNA-linked to other Kipling families) as a case study. Appendix two of the dissertation tells their story in this period. I also used Baldersdale as a comparator, with the Kiplings of Clove Lodge as a shorter case study (section 4.4 of the main report) and other Kipling families in the database (Appendix 1).

I have also added a piece called 'Stockings' about four Kipling brothers of the 'Dean' family, all of whom ran hosiery businesses in London in the 19th century. And a short piece I wrote some time ago about the Dean himself. Enjoy!

Mike Kipling