

THE KIPLING FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER #10

SEPT 2016

Over the summer, I've taken the opportunity to update and complete some earlier research and add it to the website. This includes three more family groups: Gilling, Hutton and Greystock (Hull). Also the story of six generations of Kipling clergymen, linking 17th century Teesdale to a 1950s bishop of Burnley. There's also DNA news, cuttings from the Durham Chronicle and news from South Africa.

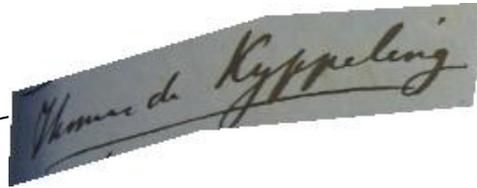
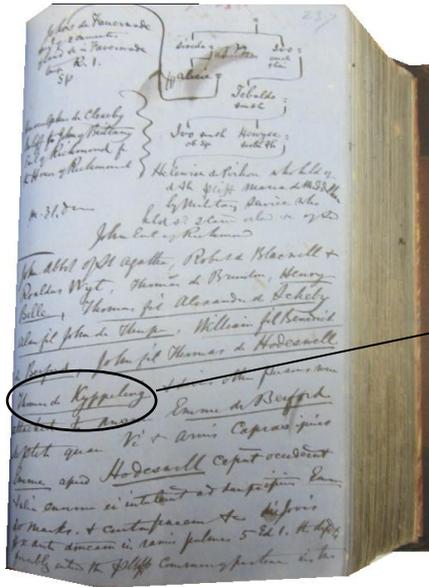
An even earlier Kipling ?

Plantagenet Harrison was a 19th century genealogist who aimed to produce a grand History of Yorkshire, by analysing all known records from Domesday Book onwards. He only ever published a single volume covering the very top left corner of the county, the wapentake of Gilling West. Fortunately, this includes the Kipling heartland south of the Tees, with the earliest Kipling entry being 1330 (see Newsletter #3).

However, he also left 33 large volumes of meticulously-indexed records of all the translations of medieval and early modern court records he had made at the Public Records Office in London. These now reside at the National Archives and act as an index to the many thousands of ancient records of legal disputes also kept there, especially in respect of Yorkshire families.

Last year, I discovered a reference in one of these volumes relating to a court record which seems to be from the seventh year of the reign of Edward I (1278). It relates to a number of people, headed by the Abbot of St Agatha's (at Easby, near Richmond) and including a Thomas de Kyppeling, who claimed against an Emma of Hodeswell for taking and killing their goats. Thomas may well have been living at the village of Kipling (also near Richmond) at the time but would appear to have had lands a little higher up the Swale at Hudswell.

Thomas could well be the original ancestor of those Kiplings who inhabited the upper Swale valley in later centuries. He may well have been completely unrelated to the 1330 Baldersdale Kipling, providing a possible explanation for the two distinct male DNA types identified.



Unfortunately, I have not been able to find the original document, as the referencing system in use in the 19th century has been completely replaced without any concordance being kept. I am still looking!

He also records a William Kippeling paying tax of 4s in 1332/3 at Hippineswell, also in Swaledale.

Plantagenet Harrison, incidentally, long harboured a grudge against Mary Kipling, the widow of William Kipling of Bowes, the cattle-dealer. She was the sister-in-law and alleged mistress of Plantagenet's grandfather and caused Plantagenet's father to be disinherited.

Website Update

I've added three more notes tracing the roots of the family groups in the 1911 census.

Greystock 1911 links seven mainly Hull Kipling households in the 1911 census back to Henry Greystock Kipling, a sailor, born in Hull in 1823. The family struggled through some hard times, not always keeping on the right side of the law.

A little girl named Bertha Kipling was charged with stealing bread. Yesterday prisoner went by the back door into the house of a man named Taylor, in Adelaide Street, and was not discovered till she was seen walking off with a loaf of bread. Remanded to Monday.

Hull Advertiser and Exchange Gazette - Saturday 10 April 1858

Bertha Kipling, remanded on the charge of stealing bread, was committed for seven days to hard labour.

Hull Advertiser and Exchange Gazette - Saturday 10 April 1858

Punishment was hard (Bertha was only 10). After a subsequent offence she was sent to a reformatory school in Bristol, where she died four years later of pneumonia.

Henry's origins are traced back to the rather more establishment Kiplings of Kirkbymoorside, attorneys and coroners, and thence to York, where they were freeman builders. Ultimately the line probably goes back to Bowes in the mid 17th century. DNA testing has shown the connection to the original Baldersdale Kiplings of the 14th -16th centuries.

Hutton 1911 does something similar to a number of mainly Sunderland Kipling households, tracing their origins to William Kipling, born in Hutton Magna near Barnard Castle. I think it likely that the Kiplings of Hutton were an offshoot of the Barningham Kiplings although no DNA test has yet been done.

They had several generations of sons called Marmaduke, named after the local landowner, Marmaduke Tunstall. In one case, this leads to our only aristocrat, 'Duke Kipling!

Duke Kipling, Dec. 15: 1781

"The Kiplings of Gilling" already traces the family group from this village north of Richmond back in time. However, **Gilling 1911** now identifies 31 households, mainly in County Durham or London, descended from George Kipling of Gilling. DNA tests link the Gilling and Birmingham Kiplings.

Particularly intriguing is Petty Officer James Kipling who was awarded the China War Medal (1900) for being part of a warship crew which took part in the relief of Peking (Beijing) during the so-called Boxer rebellion.

LIST of the OFFICERS, CREW, ROYAL MARINES and of ALL OTHER PERSONS ON BOARD on the NIGHT of SUNDAY, MARCH 31st, 1901.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME and SURNAME.	In what Relation to Vessel.	CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.	AGE Last Birthday. Males. Females.	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION.	Write either Employer, Worker, or Own Account.	Whether working at home.	WHERE BORN.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dead <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married, female.	
James Kipling.		Single	31.	Petty officer, 2nd class.			Edinburgh, Scotland		

1901 census. HMS Orlando, anchored off Wuchang, China (Boxer rebellion)

H. M. S. Orlando.						
Official or Regimental Number	Name	Number of Medal	Rank or Rating	No. on Ship's Books	Clasp for	When delivered or sent
12644	Kipling	6943	P.O. 2nd class	5	2 3	87
<i>Orlando 23 June 02</i>						

China War Medal (1900) Roll. Clasps 2 and 3 were for 'Taku Forts' and 'Relief of Peking'.

Vicarious Kiplings

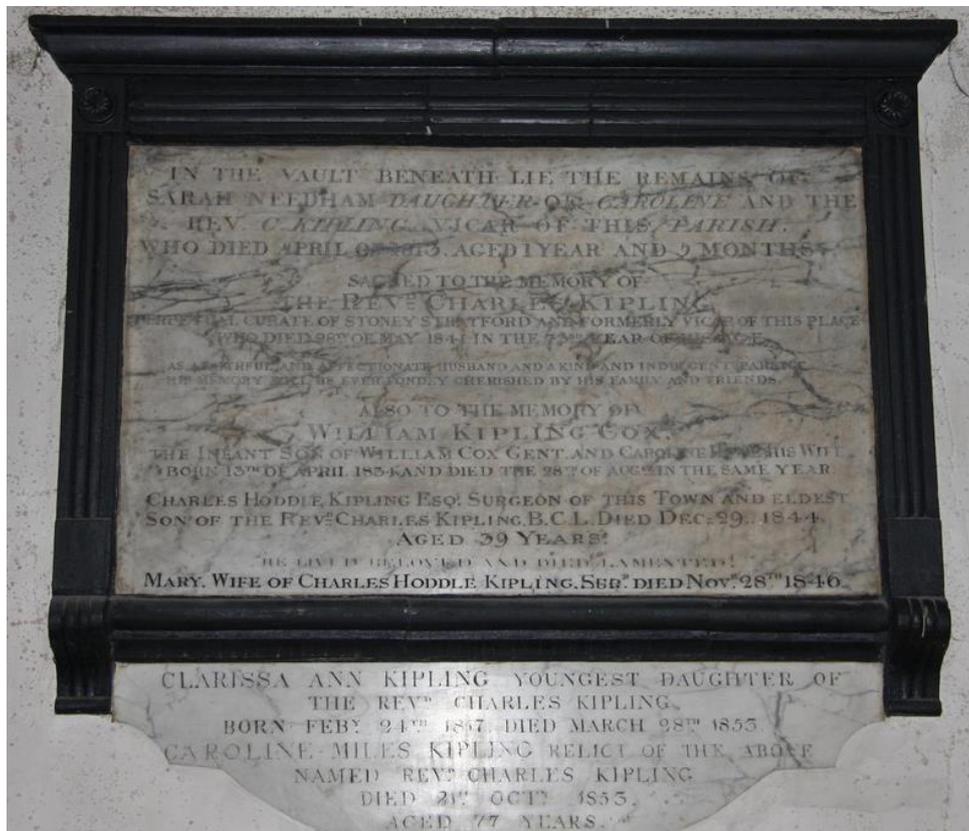
The entry for Chearsley in the *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham, Volume 1* tells of the three successive generations of Kipling who were perpetual curate of the parish

John Kipling, A. M. 1725: was Master of Thame School; also, Perpetual Curate of Ashendon with Dorton.³

Charles Kipling, A. M. 1769. He was also Minister of Ashendon, Vicar of Oakley, and Perpetual Curate of Chilton; and at his death was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Kipling, A. M. 1810. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, A. M. 14 April 1790, Perpetual Curate of Nether-Winchendon, and of Chilton,⁴ and Vicar of Oakley.

The first John was born in Teesdale (see ‘Middleton-in Teesdale’ on Early Kipling page on the website).



The magnificent Kipling family memorial at Newport Pagnell

Four more successive generations descended from a niece of the latter John were also Church of England clergymen, including the Rt Rev Charles Kipling Prosser, bishop of Burnley 1950-54.



All their tales are now told under ‘Vicarious Kiplings’ on the Biographies page.

Kipling on the Limpopo – Just So!

Jack Kipling, who lives in Cape Town, recently visited the far north of his country, where, attached to the security fence surrounding the viewing site for the confluence of the Limpopo and Sashe Rivers, he found the sign below.





The British Library have just put the Durham Chronicle on-line. Here are few Kipling stories new to me up to 1850.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Early on Wednesday morning, Mr John Kipling, farmer, of Sandsforth, in Westmorland, was found dead, with his horse and cart lying upon him, at a short distance from the road near Bowbank, in Lunedale. He had been returning home with his laden cart, the evening before, and being much intoxicated, it is supposed he had missed his way, when the cart had overturned, and he was unfortunately killed, but the horse was not injured. He has left a wife and two children to lament his loss. A Coroner's Inquest had not been held on the body when our account came away.

23 December 1826

GEO. SHOTTON, aged 15, pleaded guilty of stealing a watch and breast-pin, the property of Lionel Kipling, on the 19th of Dec. The prisoner was a groom at Barnardcastle, and Kipling was his master's clerk. Sentenced to hard labour for six months, and to be twice privately whipped.

16 January 1830

DARLINGTON POLICE.

Thomas Smith, a weaver, in the employment of Messrs. Kipling, was committed to prison for 2 months, for leaving his work in an unfinished state.

24 October 1834

PUBLIC MEETING at BARNARD-CASTLE.

A meeting of the Freeholders and inhabitants of Barnardcastle and the neighbouring district, was held in that town on Wednesday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of "addressing his Majesty, at the present momentous crisis, when the liberties of the subject are so much endangered by the threatened return to power of the bitter enemies of all Reform."

...

The address was then put from the Chair, and every hand was held up in its favour, except that of Mr Kipling, a Tory surgeon in the town, who wore white gloves, and who thus formed a very conspicuous if not a glorious minority.

05 December 1834

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—MEETING AT DARLINGTON.

On Friday evening last, the large Assembly Room in the Sun Inn, was, at an early hour, crowded to hear addresses from Messrs Collins and Remond, delegates from the American Anti-Slavery Society, with respect to the progress of the cause in the United States.

...

Mr REMOND, a gentleman of colour, next addressed the meeting for a considerable time, in a very interesting and energetic manner, on the subject of prejudice against coloured people in America. It appeared from his remarks that there is not one place in all that great and otherwise interesting country, which is free from this most unnatural and inhuman feeling. It is carried to such an extent as even to follow them into the grave-yard,

JOHN KIPLING, Esq., moved the following resolution, which was seconded by J. CHURCH BACKHOUSE, Esq., and carried unanimously:—That this meeting desires to convey to Messrs Collins and Remond its sincere thanks for the interesting addresses to which it has listened with such painful emotion; and also its earnest hope that the righteous cause they advocate will shortly become universally triumphant.

30 January 1841

DEATHS. At Barnardcastle,

18th, in the Castle Scar, Nancy, wife of Mr Joseph Kipling, aged 73. She has for many years been noted for her preparation of peppermint, and was usually known as "Mint-water Nancy," and her domicile as "Mint-water Hall.

22 December 1843

SHOCKING CIRCUMSTANCE.—An inquest was held Bolam, on the 25th inst., before W. Trotter, Esq., on the body of George Kipling, a youth of 14 years of age. On the 11th of January last, the deceased had some words with his mother. He went out of the house, and though every enquiry was made for him, no trace of him could be found. On the morning of the 24th inst., his father (who lives at Bolam) happened to be looking into a quarry-hole, near Bolam, which was full of water, and frozen over; when he thought he saw something black under the ice, and on his pulling it out of the water it proved to be the body of his son much decomposed. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

29 March 1844

CHURCH RATES AT DARLINGTON.

To the Editor of the Durham Chronicle.

SIR,—About ten days since, one of the Churchwardens of this parish placed a written paper in the Church, giving notice that a vestry meeting would be held, to examine the Churchwardens' accounts, &c., on Thursday, the 31st December, 1847. There being no such day as Thursday the 31st, it was suspected that a piece of "thimble-rigging" was designed. The notice, however, was subsequently altered: the word "Thursday" was erased, and "Friday" inserted. When this correction was observed, it was supposed the original word had been a simple error, now corrected. A considerable number of persons assembled on Friday, at the hour specified; but they found it all "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare." A few gentlemen, who were privately informed, had met on the previous day (Thursday), and professed to have passed the accounts, and to have laid a church-rate for the next year!

I shall not now enter upon the question of the legality of this course, nor discuss the obligation of the parishioners to pay a rate so imposed. It is alleged, in explanation of these suspicious proceedings, that the Churchwarden wrote the 31st by mistake, instead of the 30th, and that the meeting was accordingly held on the 30th, and the notice copied into the vestry book to make the date correspond with the day on which this little select vestry met.

There is one obvious mode of shewing that he committed an unintentional error. Let him write another notice calling a meeting, about which there could be no mistake, and submit the Churchwardens' accounts without disguise or reserve. Then he may have credit for his protestations. Should he decline to do this, and avail himself of his own *mistake* to smuggle through the accounts without examination, the inhabitants of Darlington will not be slow to arrive at the correct conclusion.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
EDWARD KIPLING.

Darlington, Jan. 5, 1848.

[We are not surprised to learn, from another quarter, that this proceeding has created a considerable sensation in Darlington. It seems quite clear that, as a matter of character and good policy, the Churchwardens ought to adopt the course suggested by Mr Kipling, and call a new meeting.—Ed. D.C.]

07 January 1848

"THE WORM THAT DIETH NOT!"—JOSHUA KIPLING and MARGARET HUTCHINSON were charged by P.S. Bell with using an illicit still. The officer stated that, from information, he went to defendant, Kipling's house, situate in Broad-street, Monkwearmouth, on Saturday evening, at six o'clock. In the kitchen he found a still, which had lately been in use. He also found three casks—one held the "worm," and another contained twenty-five gallons of wash, and other articles pertaining to distillation. The female prisoner was alone in the house; and on his asking her if she knew the nature of the articles below stairs, she replied, no! On requesting her to get up from her seat, he discovered, under her clothes, a bottle filled with whiskey, which contained about three gallons. The officer had occasion to step outside the door, when the female prisoner hastily bolted him out; and before he could gain an entrance again, she had capsized the bottle, and two-thirds of its contents were wasted. The officer found Kipling at a public-house, near the Ferry-boat Landing, and on asking him if he had sent a bottle there, the prisoner asked if they had found him out? If so, it was a bad job. P. S. Bell knew prisoner as the occupier of the house in question: it is two doors from Mr Storey's, with the figures in front—known as "Maister Storey's babbies!" Wm. Hedley,

excise officer, deposed that he is surveying officer for the district in which this house is situate. The premises are not entered, and neither of the prisoners has any entry elsewhere. Saw a quantity of wash, as used in the manufacturing of spirits, and everything requisite for distilling. Found also a gallon of spirits on the premises. Inspector Bailes stated that the house belongs to Mr Scurfield, who let it to Kipling about eight months ago; he alleging at the time that he was a farrier. Mr Potts said the female prisoner (for whom he had been requested to attend by her friends) was merely the servant of Kipling, acting as his housekeeper, and probably knew nothing of the nature of his business, until the policeman made his entrance. The secrecy with which he would have conducted his operations might then cause the truth to flash upon her mind, and hence her attempt to destroy the evidence of his guilt. She was entitled to the merciful consideration of the Court, from the fact of her being the servant, and having acted under the direction of Kipling. She was, besides, a cripple, and in a very delicate state of health. Kipling said that the female prisoner was wholly a stranger to what he was doing. The still, he said, had only been in use one day—on Thursday last; and its purpose was to prepare liniments and tinctures, which he used in his vocation as a farrier. The Mayor enquired of Mr Hedley, whether his instructions were to press the case against the female prisoner? He answered "Yes, both alike." The Bench fined them each in the lowest penalty allowed by the law, of £30, or 3 months' imprisonment.

16 June 1848

THE KIPLING DNA PROJECT



The main type of DNA test for identifying male-line family connection in the last 600 or so years uses changes at a few key places in the Y-chromosome called short tandem repeats (STR). Changes here occur relatively frequently and several might be expected in a line of descent over 400 or more years.

Another type of change is a single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) which are spread widely across the Y-chromosome. Individually, they are much less common and the chances of the same change in two lines of descent is small. By comparing SNPs, it is possible to take a male line back much further (thousands of years), identifying when it diverged from other lines and making deductions about migration across the globe.

From the DNA testing done in recent years, we know that most Kiplings fall into one of two distinct genetic groups, known as R-U152 and I-M253, identified by their different SNPs (their most recent in time SNP being those known as U152 and M235 respectively). Investigations into SNPs was done several years ago for R-U152 Kiplings. See DNA Newsletter#6 (July 2013).

An I-M253 Kipling recently agreed that his DNA could be tested for a series of SNPs. So far, this has identified a more recent SNP called Z58. *“The Z58 SNP is chiefly West Germanic, with a very strong presence in Germany, the Low Countries and Britain. It is also found to a lower extent in Nordic countries and throughout Continental Europe. Its age has been estimated around 4000 years before present”*

Further results are expected next month, providing more information to be about when the male ancestral line might have arrived in Britain.

I also found this intriguing snippet regarding R-U152. *“While testing for paternal relatives of Richard III of England to confirm the identity of his presumed remains, researchers found that three modern relatives with the surname Somerset and descended from House of Lancaster all belonged to haplogroup R-U152. Although this points to a non-paternity at some time in the Plantagenet lineage, it is likely that most if not all Dukes of Beaufort, and possibly most Plantagenets monarchs outside the House of York belonged to R-U152”*



Mike Kipling