

THE KIPLING FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER #17

OCTOBER 2018

The stage, the 1918 armistice, clockmakers, an early Australian photographer, more DNA news and the latest part of the Nottinghamshire Kipling write-up. Read on!

Three Kipling actors

Edward Kipling first appeared on the British stage in 1897. His origins are obscure and it is quite possible that Kipling was a stage name. The only clues we have are a mention in 1921 of a sister, Mrs Lindsay, of Brighton, and of Dublin being declared as his birthplace in the 1911 census.

ROYAL ALBERT (CANNING TOWN.)

Mr. Edward Kipling then takes the stage, and with comic song regales his audience. Mr. Kipling is not as yet a luminary as a comic singer, and his future position will be determined by the material he elects to treat.

London and Provincial Entr'acte - Saturday 22 May 1897

In 1906, he appears together with a **Miss Lucy Kipling** for the first time. They appear together in many performances over the next few years.

Some of the Artists at the Bournemouth Pantomime.



MISS LUCY KIPLING (COLIN).



EDWARD KIPLING (DARK TROT).

Bournemouth Graphic - Thursday 27 December 1906

The last mention of Lucy was in 1913. What became of her is undiscovered. Her origins are also obscure; a birthplace of Scarborough being given in the 1911 census. Edward continued to appear until 1921, when he crossed the Atlantic and tried his luck in Hollywood. His most

famous role was as Smee in the 1924 film of Peter Pan (below left). He died in America in 1928.



RICHARD KIPLING STAGE
DIRECTOR OF THE MIKADO

Edward's career overlapped with that of **Richard Kipling** (above right) who is first noted as appearing in Topeka Kansas in 1904. He later moved to Hawaii where he staged a revival of *The Mikado* in 1911. He was later active as a producer and performer in California for many years, including in Scandinavian language productions. This obituary appeared of his mother in a Norwegian language newspaper:

Mrs Hedda Kipling, moder till den här såväl som i Los Angeles välkände norske skådespelaren och impresarion **Richard Kipling**, avled förliden vecka i Los Angeles, 86 år gammal. Hon var född i Norge och kom till Amerika för 47 år sedan samt anlände till Los Angeles från Wisconsin för några år sedan för att bo hos sin son.

"Ms. Hedda Kipling, mother of the well-known Los Angeles Norwegian actor and impresario Richard Kipling, died last week in Los Angeles, 86 years old. She was born in Norway and came to America 47 years ago and arrived in Los Angeles from Wisconsin a few years ago to live with her son."
Vestkusten, Number 3, 17 January 1929

In Richard's case, too, Kipling was a stage name, his birth name being Anderson. In later life, he appeared in movies, including one in 1947 with Johnny Weissmuller. He died in 1965.



See <http://kipling.one-name.net/Three%20Kipling%20Actors.pdf> for their full stories.

More Kipling clocks

The life of John Kipling, clockmaker of Stafford, has been described in 'The Stafford Kipling Clockmakers' <http://kipling.one-name.net/Stafford%20Clock.pdf>. I recently spotted a clock face of his for sale on e-Bay and it now hangs proudly in my study.



It's much less grand than the works of William Kipling, the London maker (described in 'Newhouses Kiplings in London' <http://kipling.one-name.net/Newhouses%20Kiplings%20in%20London.pdf>).

William worked later in his life with his son John (not the same one as above) and I recently came across a watch inscribed on the mechanism by them jointly.



I didn't buy this one, as it went for over £1,000!

The final Kipling deaths in the Great War.

As the 100th anniversary of the armistice approaches, we might spare a thought for the Kiplings who lost their lives late in the war.

The last death in action was that of 18-year old **William Kipling** of Stockton. He was in the 1st battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment and died on 10th September 1918. His body was never recovered and he is commemorated on the memorial wall at Vis-en-Artoise along with 9000 others who died during the final advance (three other Kiplings were killed during that final advance).

Later still, on 8 October, **Alfred Richard Kipling** of Brooklyn, serving in the US 51st Pioneer Infantry, died in France of the deadly pneumonia virus which affected many of the troops around this time.

Wounds or other injuries received in action: *None.
 Served overseas from July 26/18 to † Death, from † to †
 Died of lobar pneumonia Oct 3, 1918
 Person notified of death: Mrs. Alfred W. Kipling, Mother
 15 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.
(No. and street or rural route) (City, town, or post office) (State or country)



However, 11th November 1918 was not the end of war deaths by any means. Millions continued under arms for many months subsequently. **John Thomas Kipling** of Bowes never left England. He joined the Royal Field Artillery but was transferred to the Army Labour Corps in late 1917 and assigned to agricultural work in Yorkshire. He died on 5th December 1918, also of pneumonia. He is buried in an official war grave in Bowes cemetery.

May 19. 1919
 Dear Sir:
 Your son J. T. Kipling
 died at East Farm. Last
 I mention of Pneumonia
 following Influenza. I have
 no information concerning
 his military services.
 Yours faithfully
 J. O. Hutchinson
 Sec. D.



The very last Kipling death officially attributed to the war was on 15 December 1918, when the trawler *Grecian Prince* struck a mine off the north Scottish coast, taking down with it cook **Herbert Kipling** of Aberdeen and seven of his crewmates, one of whom was his brother-in law. His name is commemorated on the Merchant Marine memorial at Tower Hill, London.

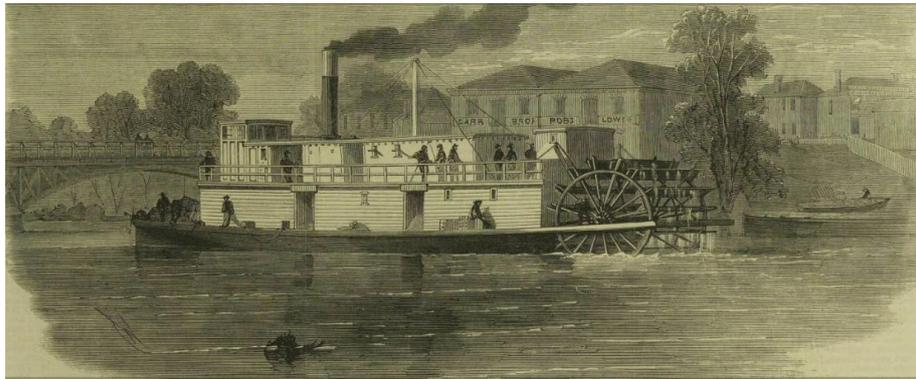


KIPLING.—Lost at sea, on the 15th of December, Herbert Kipling, the dearly beloved husband of Lizzie Tindall, 53 Jasmine Terrace. Sadly missed and deeply mourned by all.

Aberdeen Evening Express - 19 December 1918

For their full stories and those of the other Kiplings who died in the final year of the war, see <http://kipling.one-name.net/WW1%20Kiplings%201918.pdf>.

An early photographer



THE LADY DALY, AN AUSTRALIAN RIVER STEAMER.

THIS vessel—of which we give an Engraving, from a photograph taken by Mr. Arthur Kipling—runs on the river Murray, Australia. She is the first steamer that has visited the port of the district for some years. The Cent'aur sailed from Melbourne on the 18th of July last, and arrived on the 24th at Port Elliott, where her cargo was transhipped to the Lady Daly, which completed her voyage up the Murray in less than six weeks. Especial interest attaches to this event, as it is looked upon as the beginning of a great inland trade in Australia by the navigation of its rivers.

Illustrated London News - Saturday 05 December 1863

Arthur was the earliest-known voluntary Kipling emigrant to Australia (in 1852). See <http://kipling.one-name.net/Other%20Kiplings%20in%20Australia.pdf>

Website Update

The remaining work on the Notts Kiplings in the 1911 census is progressing well. I have decided to split it into two parts. The first part (Part 3 of the whole) has been completed and put on the website, with Part 4 to come, hopefully by the end of the year.

In Part 3 can be found the travails of George Kipling in an 1860 thunderstorm...

LAXTON.—HAIL AND THUNDER STORM.—On Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th inst. heavy rain and hailstorms, attended with loud thunder, passed over Laxton; the hailstones on Saturday being nearly as large as marbles. On Friday the electric fluid descended the chimney of Mr. George Kipling's house, and slightly drove a portion of it from the wall against which it was built, broke the hearthstone into two or three pieces, and a brick in the fire-place, besides sweeping the chimney to boot, throwing soot about in all directions. It also drove in and split the stair-case door, bending the latch double, and shattered the dairy door to pieces. It then appears to have escaped by the window through the glass seven or eight yards into the garden. Fortunately none of the family were at home at the time.

Nottinghamshire Guardian - 21 June 1860

... as well as read of a dedicated railwayman ... and a death from gout.

<http://kipling.one-name.net/Notts%201911%20-%20Part%203.pdf>



His questions had a 'punch' in them

ON June 26, 1902—nearly 49 years ago—a well-built, rosy-faced lad of 16 started work at North Shields Railway Station. Tomorrow that "lad," known to hundreds of regular rail passengers as Harry Kipling, the smiling ticket collector, will celebrate his 65th birthday and, according to custom, hang up his peaked cap and punch and retire.

Shields Daily News - Thursday 10 May 1951

A PUBLICAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.—Dr. Jackson held an inquest at the "Queen's Head," Princess-road, on Tuesday on the body of Geo. Foster Kipling, aged 54, landlord of the "Queen's Head," Croydon.—Emma Kipling, wife of the deceased, said her husband had been subject to gout for 20 years. On Sunday morning he complained of pains in his legs and arms, but went about his business as usual. He went to bed at half-past ten, and exclaimed "Hark at those noisy brutes," referring to a noise outside. She told him not to talk, but had hardly said so ere he gasped and fell back dead.—Mary Cuffley, of 14, Princess-road, a neighbour, said she was called in by the last witness about 11 o'clock on Sunday, and found Mr. Kipling dead. There were no signs of a struggle.—Dr. Morris said death was due to syncope, probably caused by gout.—The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

*Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser
22 February 1902*

I've also included a short note for completeness on the **Barningham** Kiplings in the 1911 census. This is my own family group and I have written it up in detail elsewhere, so this brief note directs readers to these other places rather than repeating them.

<http://kipling.one-name.net/Barningham%201911.pdf>

THE KIPLING DNA PROJECT



The test results for the second member of the 'Notts' family group duly arrived. Whilst confirming the link to the Baldersdale Kiplings previously observed, a minor mystery has arisen.

Both 'Notts' Kipling tested have a count for the marker DYS438 of 11 whereas all other I-M253 Kiplings have 10. This indicates that this change happened after the 'Notts' Kiplings had separated from the other Kiplings (but before the two branches of the Notts Kiplings diverged).

The new result alone has DYS537=12 (all the others have 11) and the existing one alone had DYS607=14 (all the others have 15), suggesting that these two changes occurred after the two Notts branches had separated. So far, so sensible.

However, the previous result had DYS534=16 (as with most other Kiplings) whereas the new result has that marker count as 17 as does a Kipling of the 'Pitcherhouse' family group which remained in Baldersdale. If both Notts Kiplings had a count of 17 for this marker, it would show that the Notts Kiplings were an offshoot of the Pitcherhouse group (which would be very credible).

The chance of the change to 17 happening twice in separate branches, or of a reversal back to 16 in one branch of the Notts line, would be extremely improbable (the frequency of changes in DYS534 is around 1 in 167 generations; so it happening twice, or happening and then reversing, in just a few hundred years is very unlikely indeed).

It seems more likely that one of the three counts is incorrect. Unfortunately, I am no longer in touch with the first Notts testee. So this mystery may remain unresolved, at least until further candidates are found from the 'Pitcherhouse' or 'Notts' groups

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Turning to the R-U152 Kiplings, Martijn Niekus has updated his calculations mentioned in the last newsletter taking account of my 111-market STR result. The estimated date of our common ancestor has not materially changed from that given in the last newsletter, nor has the date of my common ancestor with Andereggan (who is Swiss, not Scandinavian as I had previously claimed).

Also, the DNA sample of one of the Stoddard family (see DNA Newsletter #9 <http://kipling.one-name.net/DNA%20Project9.pdf>) has recently undergone a 'Big-Y' analysis. It shows as R-PF4363 as expected and is a very close match to me, with over 366,000 shared SNPs and only 13 different ones. Big-Y automatically updates STR markers to 111 and Stoddard and I differ only at 5, giving a very high probability of over 98% of a common ancestor within 12 generations. However, there has been no progress on identifying who this this common ancestor actually was.