

THE KIPLING FAMILY HISTORY NEWSLETTER #25

SEPTEMBER 2021

Family silverware, urban archaeology, an 'illegitimate' son given up for adoption and more Kipling patents, DNA news and more in this edition.

Edward Kipling's Silver Salver

Edward Kipling was the second Mayor of Darlington in 1869-70. The silver salver below now belongs to a descendant of one of his daughters, but would have been presented to him for one of the many business, civic or community services he carried out throughout his life



See [Mayor Kipling](#) for his full story. He was of the **Rudyard** family group.

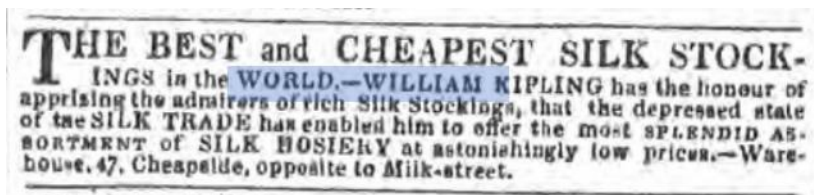
A crypt full of Kiplings

Between 1987 and 1997, excavation work in the courtyard of The City of London's Guildhall revealed a forgotten underground crypt at the side of the neighbouring church of St Lawrence Jewry. The crypt had been closed in the mid-19th century but retained a collection of lead coffins including those of nine members of one Kipling family (the mother and eight children aged between four months and almost 16 years).

Name	Born	Baptised	Died	Buried
Charles William Thomas	29 May 1817	24 Sept 1817	March 1826	22 March 1826
Mary Elizabeth Harriott	29 May 1817	24 Sept 1817	24 February 1819	28 February 1819
Elizabeth	26 Nov 1818	30 Dec 1818	17 November 1834	21 November 1834
Mary Ann	14 Mar 1820	9 April 1820	20 July 1825	24 July 1825
Jane	20 Mar 1821	6 June 1821	18 April 1830	22 April 1830
Margaret	25 Aug 1822	20 Sept 1822	10 June 1826	14 June 1826
Susannah	7 June 1825	17 July 1825	10 May 1826	14 June 1826
William	10 May 1828		12 September 1828	16 September 1828

The Kipling children buried in the vault

These were the children of William Kipling, hosier, and his wife Elizabeth.



Morning Chronicle - Thursday 14 May 1829

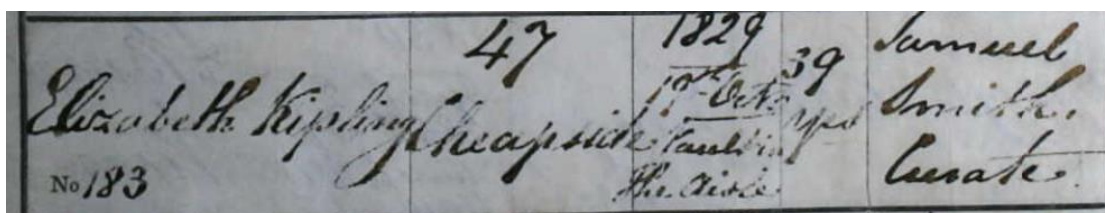


The crypt with the jumbled lead coffins.



One of the coffins

Below is wife Elizabeth's entry in the burial register. It notes that she was buried in the 'vault in the aisle' (and there is indeed archeological evidence that the crypt once had an entrance from one of the aisles).



William and Elizabeth had only one child survive to adulthood, Martha Ann, born around 1827.

See [Stockings](#) for more details of William and his wider family, part of the **Dean** family group.

[Information from Mick Bateman and Adrian Miles, 'St Lawrence Jewry from the 11th to 19th Centuries', *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, Volume 50 (1999), p. 109-140.]

More Kipling patents

Kiplings are an inventive clan, and many patents have been granted to members over the years. Some of these have been mentioned in Newsletters #2 and #23 and more fully in [Kipling Patents](#). Now, via a website called [Espacenet – patent search](#), I have found some more, of which an interesting selection are shown below, one each from Canada, France and the UK.

N^o 17,030



A.D. 1897

Date of Application, 19th July, 1897—Accepted, 21st Aug., 1897

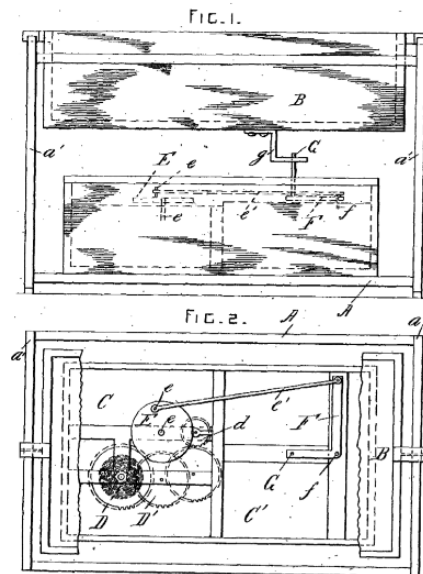
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Rocking Cradle.

I, THOMAS KIPLING, of 242 Johnson Street, Victoria, Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

5 This invention relates to cradles; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side view of the cradle and its frame. Figure 2 is a plan view showing the cradle broken away so as to expose the mechanism of the spring motor.



Of Benefit to Babies.—An automatic rocking cradle, designed to while away the babyhood hours of blinking eyed pink and white tots inclined to restlessness, and thereby save many weary moments for tired mothers, will be on exhibition all to-day at Weiler Bros.' furniture house on Fort street; and numbers of innocent little ones are expected to drop around, escorted by approving mammas, and inspect. "The cradle runs by clock-work," says the inventor, Mr. Thomas Kipling, a resident of Victoria, "and it will save the arms of mothers; bring gladness to the hearts of paterfamilias and relieve his nights of many infant-voiced horrors." Questioned as to what moved him to the invention, Mr. Kipling only smiled and hastily turned the conversation into other channels. He will be present during the exhibition, however, and it may be, will then explain that interesting point.

Victoria Daily Colonist, September 1898, p.5

Thomas was an engineer and is of the **Pitcherhouse** family group

BREVET D'INVENTION.

X. — Transport sur routes.

1. — VOITURES.

N° 367.107

Miroir-espion pour voitures automobiles et autres.

M. ARTHUR WELLESLEY KIPLING résidant en France.

Demandé le 12 juin 1906.

Délivré le 21 août 1906. — Publié le 20 octobre 1906.

Les conducteurs d'automobiles ont le plus grand intérêt à voir ce qui se passe derrière la voiture qu'ils conduisent, afin de pouvoir, au besoin, se garer d'une voiture arrivant par derrière à très grande vitesse, et pour ne pas faire de manœuvre capable de donner lieu à un choc ou tout autre accident. C'est dans ce but que le demandeur a eu l'idée de disposer à l'avant de la voiture un miroir réfléchissant, pour le conducteur, la route qui se déroule derrière lui et montrant tout ce qui s'y passe, sans qu'il ait à faire aucun mouvement, par conséquent en restant toujours maître de la direction de sa voiture et des organes qu'il doit actionner. D'ailleurs, ce système de miroir-espion est applicable à toutes les voitures, aux voitures ordinaires comme aux voitures automobiles.

Le dessin annexé montre bien comment ce système peut être réalisé.

La fig. 1 est une vue de face d'un miroir disposé sur un montant latéral de l'avant de la voiture.

La fig. 2 est une vue de côté.

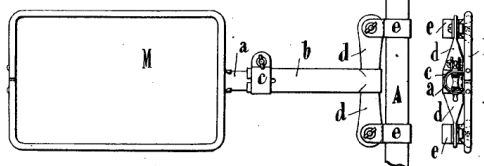
N° 367.107

M. Kipling

Pl. unique

Fig. 1

Fig. 2



Arthur was of the Dean family group. For his life story, see [Newsletter20](#).

N° 14,491



A.D. 1908

Date of Application, 8th Jan., 1909—Accepted, 1st Apr., 1909

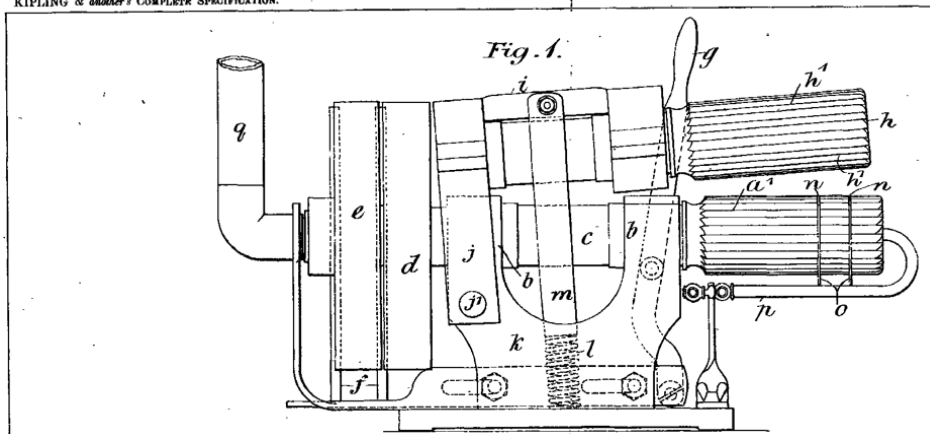
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

“Improvements in Pleating Machines especially adapted for Repleating the Frills of Laundered Garments.”

We, HENRY KIPLING, and ERNEST SYDNEY MEGSON, Engineers, trading as J. Dowling & Company, of 35 Jewin Street, in the City of London, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to improvements in pleating machines especially adapted for repleating the frills of laundered garments.

According to this invention we mount two rollers on whose surfaces are ribs suitable for making pleats, so that one of the rollers, which is mounted in a bearing at one end only, can be moved in and out of engagement with the other roller. This is attained by mounting one roller on a crosshead which is pivotted to the frame of the machine the roller being normally held out of engagement with the other rollers by a spring whilst means are provided for moving the crosshead so that the rollers may engage.

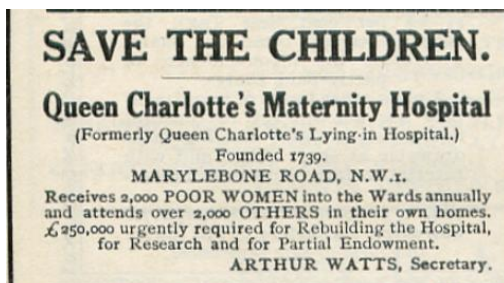


Henry was also an engineer and was part of the **Gilling** family group.

A son adopted

Annie Emma ('Nancy') Kipling of the **Barningham** family group had a son Bernard Jervis on 22 August 1916 at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, in Marylebone Road, London. When registering the birth, Nancy did not name the father and gave her address as that of her own father, Robert Henry Kipling, in Lancaster.

Registration District ST. MARYLEBONE.									
1916 BIRTHS in the Sub-District of ST. MARY in the County of LONDON.									
Columns:— 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
No.	When and Where Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
39	Twenty second August 1916 Queen Charlotte Hospital	Bernard Jervis	Boy		Annie Emma Kipling Hospital Nurse of Lancaster		A. E. Kipling Mother "Somerleigh" Primrose Hill Lancaster	Twenty fourth August 1916	G. A. Bassett Deputy Registrar.



'Nancy' Kipling – date unknown

Bernard was baptised at St Mark's parish church, Marylebone, two days later. Nancy gave her address 4 Lanark Villas, Maida Vale. This was a Church of England 'refuge' where single,

expectant mothers could give birth (avoiding the workhouse) and then arranged to have the child adopted.

PAGE 24							
Baptism solemnized in the Parish of <u>S. Mark, Marylebone Road.</u>							
in the Diocese of <u>London</u>							
County of <u>London</u> in the Year One thousand							
nine hundred and <u>Six</u> Ten							
Alleged Date of Birth.	When Baptised.	Child's Christian Name.	PARENTS' NAMES.		Abode.	Quality, Trade or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
			Christian.	Surname.			
	August 24 th 1916 No. 209	Bernard Jarvis	Amie Emma	Kipling	4 Lanark Villas Haida Vale	Nurse	Ed: H. French

Until at least March 1916, Nancy (aged 27), had been working as a nurse in Stanley Military Hospital, Holyhead, North Wales. By June 1917, she is known to have been living in Frimley, Surrey. The postcards below illustrating this are from her brother, John Spencer Kipling (then serving with the 5th Devons in India) and her father.



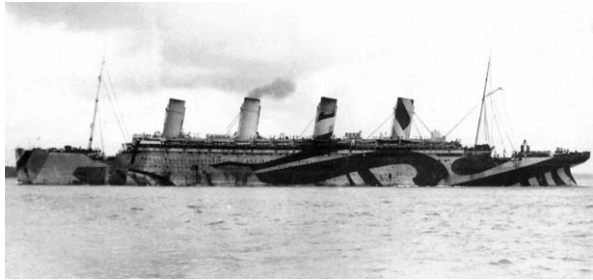
Bernard is not a Kipling family name, although Jarvis is (unknown to him, Bernard later had a cousin, John Jarvis Kipling). The name, though, may be a clue to his father.

Before he was a year old, Bernard was adopted by Scottish Canadians James and Kate Richardson. Kate took him to Canada in April 1917 on board HMS Olympic, travelling from Liverpool to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Fellow passengers included a substantial military contingent.

This space to be filled in by Immigration Agent at Port of Landing							
H.M.	<u>S.S. Olympic</u>		Line <u>under White Ensign</u>				
Sailed from	<u>Liverpool</u>	on	<u>April 14th</u>	19 <u>17</u>			
Arrived at	<u>Halifax</u>	on	<u>April 20th</u>	19 <u>17</u>	at	<u>9</u>	o'clock <u>a</u> m.
Landed at	<u>9 am 27th</u>	o'clock	<u>m.</u>	Saloon <u>368</u>	2nd Cabin <u>640</u>	Steerage	Total <u>1008</u>
Bill of Health	<u>clean</u>	No. held at Quarantine	<u>none</u>				
							<u>Arrival Packages</u> 59 <u>Stores on board</u> 85 <u>Royal Navy Corps</u> 132 <u>Imperial details</u> 5 <u>Canadian troops</u> 340
1st X 2nd CABIN INSPECTION							

NAME IN FULL	AGE OF ADULTS		CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS		Married, Single or Widowed	Have You ever been in Canada before	IF SO			Do you intend to permanently reside in Canada	Are you able to read	Are you able to write	COUNTRY OF BIRTH
	Male	Female	Male	Female			When	Where	How long				
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Richardson, Kate Bernard		27			Single	No	Sept 1917	England	7				Eng

No. of Passengers	RACE OF PEOPLE	DESTINATION	
		POST OFFICE	PROVINCE
18	19	20	21
5		Witley	Eng
6			



Olympic had been a White Star liner, sister ship of Titanic, and was requisitioned as a troop ship during the First World War, mainly carrying Canadian troops across the Atlantic.

Bernard was baptised for a second time under the name Bernard Jervis Kipling Richardson at the Stanley presbyterian church in Montreal, Canada in September 1917.

Baptism Bernard Jervis Kipling, son of James Richardson Richardson, and his wife, Kate McLeod, was born at St. Marglebone, England, on the twenty-second day of August nineteen hundred and sixteen, and was baptized by me this twenty-fifth day of September, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

W.P. Fowler
Minister.

Witness: Kate Richardson
Lucie Fowler.

Here is the Richardson family in the 1921 Canadian census.

Richardson James	1872	Scotland	Scotland	1910
Kate		Scotland	Scotland	1910
Bernard		England	Scotland	1917
Presbyterian	W.P. Fowler	Walter		
Presbyterian	W.P. Fowler	Janet		
Richardson	70	70		

Westmount, Montreal

Nancy married former soldier Frank Langridge of New Maldon, Surrey in October 1917 and, as far as I know (she was my great aunt and died age 101 in 1989) never told a soul about Bernard.

An 1801 census entry

Although the first national census in the UK to include names was in 1841, censuses just containing household details began in 1801. For some of these, individual parishes sometimes made their own lists including names. The only Kipling I have discovered on these list is John Kipling, who replied to those listing inhabitants of the Liberty of the Rolls in Chancery Lane as follows:



"No person resides at this time in the Rolls Chapel office where this precept has been left. I reside at present at No. 75 Welbeck Street where I make the Return required by the above mentioned Act of parliament. John Kipling 10 March 1801"

John was the Clerk of the Rolls and a very wealthy legal practitioner. See [John Kipling - Clerk of the Rolls](#).

THE KIPLING DNA PROJECT



Recently, Sinisa Jerkovic, a Serbian genealogist contacted to let me know that a man named Mucibabic from the Herzegovina region had been tested and belongs to the 'Kipling' haplogroup R-PF4363. He is the only person found with this SNP who is not a R-haplotype Kipling or is suspected of having a common ancestor with the R-haplotype Kiplings of early-modern Yorkshire. It seems likely that Mucibabic's line split from the Kipling's in Roman times. Subsequently, a Google search also identified a positive test for PF4363 from an Italian man.



Sinsa later sent Mucubabic's STR results. At 87 markers, there were difference of 1 at 19 and 2 at two, a total 'genetic distance' of 23 between him and me. This is consistent with a common ancestor around two thousand years ago.

This all fits the hypothesis that the ancestors of the R-haplotype Kiplings originated in central Europe, and first came to the UK in the first millennium AD.