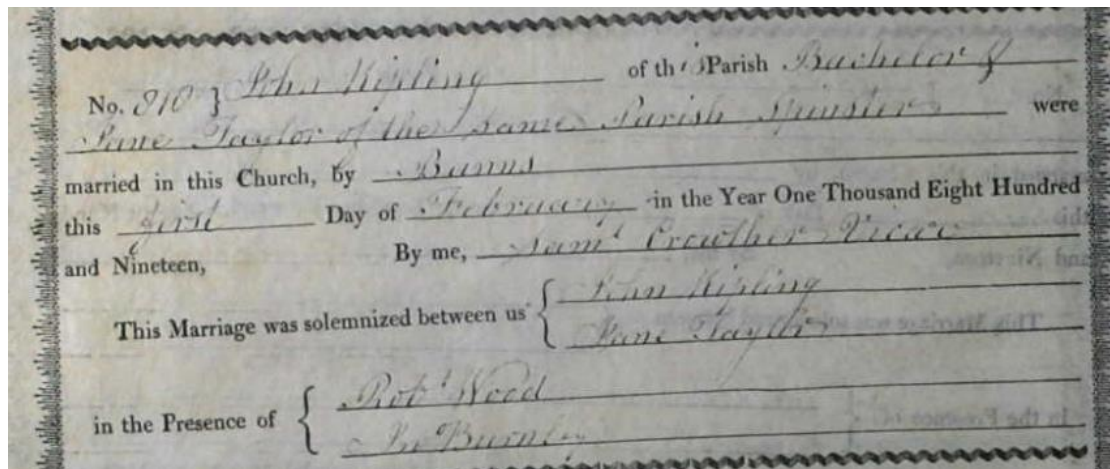


A Workhouse Kipling Family

John Kipling married Jane Taylor in 1819 at Christ Church, Fulham.¹



In September 1830, they had children Matilda Amelia and George baptised, Matilda being aged 2.

Sept 12 th 1830	Matilda Amelia	John Kipling	Landen Labourer	Peter Hannell
Sept 12 th 1830	George	John Kipling	Landen Labourer	Peter Hannell

Fulham All Saints

Four years later, things were clearly not going well for labourer John, as Matilda and another child, James aged 2, had to be admitted to St Pancras Workhouse.

6	Keppling	Matilda	Dec. 27	Jan. 19, 1835
3	Keppling	James	Jan. 23	Feb. 27

1834 admittance

Another daughter, Jane, was admitted in July 1835.

14	Kipling	Jane	July 15	July 24
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¹ I have not been able to trace John's origins, although it is possible he is the son, born 1781 in Sunderland, of John and Susannah Kipling, the actors. John senior was last heard of in London.

In August 1835, the whole family was admitted and mother Jane gave birth to a daughter, Amelia, the following month.

Age	NAME.	Came in.	Went out.
5 ^h	Rippling	John	Aug ^r 6 th Sept ^r 18 th
3 ^h	Rippling	Jane	Aug ^r 14 th Oct ^r 9 th
12	Rippling	Jane	Aug ^r 14 th Sept ^r 9 th
9	Rippling	Edward	Aug ^r 14 th Oct ^r 9 th
6	Rippling	Matilda	Aug ^r 14 th Oct ^r 9 th
4	Rippling	George	Aug ^r 14 th Oct ^r 9 th
2	Rippling	James	Aug ^r 14 th Oct ^r 9 th
Born	Rippling	Amelia	Sept ^r 18 th Oct ^r 9 th

St Pancras Workhouse 1835

James was baptised at the same time that Amelia was baptised.

8 ^h No. 1639	Amelia Taylor	John Jane	Rippling	workhouse	—	2 ^d Sept ^r 1835 J. H. Bailey
BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of SAINT PANCRAS, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Six						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed. Date of Birth.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1835 October 8 th No. 1640	James	John Jane	Rippling	workhouse	—	2 ^d Nov ^r 1832 J. H. Bailey

John was readmitted in November 1835 and appears to have died the following March.

30 Kipling John Nov 6 Mar 20 1836

Son James died later in 1836.

James Kipling	Salisbury Place	29 th	4	W. Fullbrook
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St Pancras. June 1836

Matilda and Amelia were living in the workhouse at the time of the 1841 census.

Matilda Kipling	14			
Amelia Kipling	3			

St Pancras Workhouse. 1841 Census

George nearly got himself killed in 1842 after escaping from the workhouse. The report below states that he was fatherless.

DEATHS of TWO PAUPER CHILDREN in a BRICK-KILN.—On Friday last, in the neighbourhood of Maiden-lane, Copenhagen-fields, there was a report that four boys had been found in a brick-kiln, and that fatal consequences had been the result.—Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that about a quarter before six o'clock, Police Serjeant Shaw, No. 6, of the S division, received information that four lads had been discovered by John Paisley and Charles Tubley, brickmakers, engaged in Rhodes'-fields, in the brick-kiln.—The police-serjeant immediately proceeded thither, and with the assistance of other constables of the S division, succeeded in drawing out the lifeless bodies of two lads, and in rescuing two others, apparently in a lifeless state. Assistance having been procured, the victims were removed to the St. Pancras workhouse, and the bodies of the deceased boys were deposited in the dead-house, adjoining the work-house, and the remaining two having been attended by a surgeon, they were removed to the University College Hospital by police constables No. 146 and 87 of the S division, and were admitted into that institution between six and seven o'clock. The names of the deceased were afterwards ascertained to be David Connell, aged 11, and William Burke, about the same age. The two survivors are George Kipling and George Lester, and appear to be about ten or twelve years of age. Kipling is suffering from the effects of suffocation, and both his hands were on Saturday drawn up, and he suffered severely from convulsive fits. The fourth lad, Lester, is much burnt about the lower part of the body and legs, but hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. The history of the unfortunate lads, so far as the reporter

was able to collect, is this:—Connell, Kipling, and Lester had been inmates of the St. Pancras workhouse for some years, and about three weeks since they effected their escape by scaling the workhouse wall. Burke, whose friends reside at No. 9, Ashby-street, St. Pancras, absconded from home about the same period, and it is supposed he was enticed away by the other lads. The deceased, Connell, was an orphan, and had been chargeable to the parish from his birth, and Kipling is fatherless, but has a mother residing at No. 14, Northampton-street, Battle-bridge. He had run away from the workhouse upon three occasions previously. The boy Lester was admitted into the workhouse about three years ago with his mother and four other children, and his parent afterwards left the house on pretence of visiting a friend, and did not again return, leaving her children chargeable to the parish, two of whom now remain in the workhouse. The parish authorities have been endeavouring to apprehend her, but have hitherto failed in doing so. The deceased lads, Burke and Connell, appear to have suffered from suffocation, and information of the fatal occurrence has been conveyed to Mr. Wakley, the coroner, who will probably hold an inquest on the bodies to-morrow.

Lincolnshire Chronicle - 9 September 1842

FOUR BOYS SUFFOCATED.—On Thursday morning much excitement pervaded the neighbourhoods of Camden-town and St. Pancras, in consequence of the following truly shocking occurrence taking place in Rhodes's brick-fields, on the western side of Maiden-lane. It appears that James Porsley, the foreman, and a man named Clarke, in the employ of Mr. Rhodes, went to work yesterday morning about five o'clock, in the brick-field, where they had left the kiln burning the over night. They had been there but a few minutes, when Porsley fancied he heard a low moaning proceed from the top of the kiln. He ascended, and on reaching the top, he discovered the bodies of four boys, three apparently perfectly lifeless, and the fourth nearly so. He immediately gave information to the police, and police-sergeant Shaw, No. 4 S, with some of his men, removed the bodies to St. Pancras workhouse, where they were identified as those of David Carroll, aged 11 years; George Kipling, 13; Edward Lester, 14; the whole of whom had run away at different intervals from the workhouse, and William Burke, also aged 11 years, lately residing with

his parents at No. 9, Ashby-street, King's-cross. Carroll and Burke were quite dead, both apparently from the effects of suffocation; the latter was also much burnt about the arms and legs. The boys Kipling and Lester were apparently dying and in strong convulsions, in which state they were at once conveyed to University College Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Liston. The three boys who had escaped from the workhouse had been begging about the neighbourhood for some days past, and, it is supposed, the last night or two having become colder, they retired to the brick-kiln to sleep. The mother of the boy Burke stated, that she believed her son had been enticed away by the other boys. On inquiring at the hospital last evening, it was found that Lester was also dead, and there was no possibility of the boy Kipling surviving.—*Times of Friday.*

Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette - 9 August 1842

Matilda had an illegitimate child of her own in 1847...

30	Jane	Dr. of	Kipling	Workhouse	—	28 Jan 1847	P
No. 2, 21		Matilda				H. Sturford	

St Pancras October 1847

.. who came to a unhappy end fifty years later.

Her Usual State: A Walworth Woman Killed by Drink.
At the Newington Coroner's Court, on Tuesday evening, Mr. G. P. Wyatt held an inquiry concerning the death of Jane Kipling, aged 50 years, a single woman, lately living at 98, Smyrk's-road, Walworth, which resulted from excessive alcoholism. Timothy Robert Edge said that deceased, who was his stepdaughter, was addicted to habits of intemperance. About 9 o'clock last Wednesday night witness arrived home and found deceased lying on the mat at the foot of the stairs. He didn't think much of it at the time, as he often found her in that state. A medical man was subsequently summoned, who pronounced life extinct. She was all right when witness left home in the morning. Ellen Heath, a neighbour, said that she saw deceased in the garden about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and she (deceased) then appeared to have been drinking. The Coroner: It was her usual state, I suppose? Witness: Yes. Dr. W. F. Heuley, of 232, Old Kent-road, who made an autopsy of the body, stated that all the organs were diseased through drink. The cause of death was syncope from excessive alcoholism. A verdict to that effect was returned by the jury.

South London Press, 1 May 1897

It is possible that George may have survived his kiln experience and that it was him found guilty of larceny in 1848.

Kipling Robert	Inf 18	Carroll, 7 November	Larceny	3 Months
Kipling George	Inf 19	Edge, 21 November	Larceny	3 Months

21 Nov 1848

Amelia Kipling was admitted in 1849 and then "taken home to her mother"

18 Kipling Amelia Taken home to her Mother by King

George was also readmitted to the workhouse in April 1850, a labourer, and discharged in June.

19 Kipling George A In preference to working on the Roads Own request

Amelia, by now working as a servant, was admitted in June.

15 Kipling Amelia Servant

George was admitted again in July and August.

184 Monday July 22 1850 Admitted.

July	Age.	NAME.	Class	Occupation.	Agent.
19		Kipling George	A	Labourer	"

In November 1850, Amelia was brought in by a police constable.

10th 15 Kipling Amelia A Servant G.L. 358. A.

At the time of the 1851 census (31 March) , mother Jane was working as servant to a barrister in Chancery Lane

34 Chancery Lane	John Savage	Head	24	33	Barrister in practice	Samuel Vincent
Matthew & Mansfield	Head <th>24</th> <th>35</th> <th>Machinist</th> <th>Heart Septford</th>	24	35	Machinist	Heart Septford	
Francis	Wife	"	34	House Servant	Woodward - Belmore	
William	Son <th>"</th> <th>14</th> <th>Schooler</th> <th>Middle London</th>	"	14	Schooler	Middle London	
Jane Kipling	Servant <th>Widow</th> <th>56</th> <th>Servant</th> <th>"</th>	Widow	56	Servant	"	

1851 Census

and Amelia was resident in the workhouse.

1851 Census St Pancras Workhouse

1851 Census St Pancras Workhouse

A few months later, Jane was admitted to the Westminster workhouse, with a daughter Mary Ann, born c1837.

Date Admitted.	NAME.	Age.	Married or Single.	Place of Settlement.	Calling.	Discharged.
1851						1857
15	Kipling Jane	53	"	St. Pancras	"	" 16
"	" Mary Ann	14	"	"	"	" 16

Westminster, July 1851.

On 3 June 1851, a Mary Kipling was admitted to St Pancras, also by a constable. Possibly this was Mary Ann.

12 Kipling Mary Ann ... Pl 107. S.

The following day she was discharged to the care of her sister, presumably Amelia.

12 Kipling Mary Ann ... Sent to her sister by Widdow ...

The next year, Amelia was somewhat overeager to be readmitted!

CLERKENWELL.—NO ONE THERE AT ALL, SIR.—
 Amelia Kipling was charged with breaking windows at St. Pancras Workhouse.
 On Friday night she demanded assistance from the parochial authorities, and because she could not obtain all she wanted, she demolished several squares of glass at the vestry-room.
 In answer to the charge, prisoner said "There was no one there at all, sir, when I did it."
 She was ordered to pay the amount of damage, or be imprisoned a month.

Morning Herald (London) - Monday 12 January 1852

In 1853, George (aka William Kipling/Brown) was convicted at the Old Bailey of a more serious burglary with violence, resulting in a sentence of 7 years transportation.

CLERKENWELL.—*William Kipling, John Smith, John Venables, and John Triphook, alias Royal, well-known convicted thieves, were finally examined before Mr. Corrie, charged with having been concerned in a burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. John Bromley, No. 3, Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, and also with numerous other burglaries.*

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Bromley, whose face exhibited marks of violence, that on Friday evening week he retired to rest with his wife after the doors, &c., had been carefully fastened. About five o'clock on the following morning he was alarmed out of his sleep by a noise in the lower part of the house, when he got up, and on proceeding to the back yard, he perceived a light in the kitchen. On asking "Who's there?" he received no reply, and on entering the passage the prisoner Kipling rushed into his arms. They struggled together, and the prisoner got from him. He then seized Smith, and whilst struggling with him, Kipling gave him a blow on the head with some weapon, which rendered him nearly senseless. Mrs. Bromley, who was awoke out of her sleep, called "Police!" but before the arrival of assistance, the prisoners made their escape from the house. Considerable property of value was found packed up, all ready to have been removed from the premises. Information was given at the police-station in Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, with a description of the thieves, who were well known to Mr. Inspector Checkly and the officers, when Coffee and Smee, detective officers of the E division, went to work, and apprehended the whole of the prisoners at a house in Carey-street, called the "Rookery," in St. Giles's, where they found skeleton and picklock keys, and other implements of housebreaking.

Mr. and Mrs. Bromley positively identified the prisoners Kipling and Smith, but they denied the charge.

They, however, were fully committed for trial.

Coffee, the officer, said that he had traced numerous burglaries and other robberies by the prisoners to have been committed in the neighbourhood of Gravesend, &c., and the stolen property was found in their possession, the owners of which were now in attendance to identify the articles produced, and to prosecute.

Mr. Corrie said there was every probability of Kipling and Smith being convicted and transported for the burglary at Mr. Bromley's, but if by any chance they should be acquitted, they might again be apprehended and taken down to Gravesend, to which place he would send Venables and Triphook *alias* Royal, to be examined by the magistrates of that place.

Coffee and Smee said the whole of the prisoners had been convicted of felony, and they could produce certificates to that effect against them.

Morning Post - Tuesday 15 February 1853

410. **GEORGE KIPLING and EDWARD SMITH**, burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling house of Peter Bromley, and stealing 1 copper, and other articles; his goods: and feloniously cutting and wounding the said Peter Bromley.

MR. COOPER conducted the Prosecution.

PETER BROMLEY. I live at No. 3, Great Ormond-street, Russell-square; it is my dwelling house, and in the parish of St. George the-Martyr. On 4th Feb. I went to bed between 11 and 12 o'clock, leaving the house door on the latch—I sleep in the back parlour—when I had been in bed three or four hours, I heard some one going along the passage, and saw a light in the back yard—I then heard some one come in from the yard, and go down into the back kitchen—I saw the lights flaring on the yard wall through the back kitchen window, and I heard a slop-pail moved—I then got up, and went to the top of the kitchen stairs, and saw a light in the back kitchen—I called out to the lodger, who I thought was below, to know who was there, and no one

answered—I then stepped back about two feet from the top of the stairs; I thought I heard some one move, went to the head of the stairs again, looked over, and saw a man, who is the prisoner Kipling, standing at the bottom—there was a candle burning in the back kitchen; I could not see where it was, but from the light there I could see—I was about ten feet off Kipling; I am quite sure he is the person—I said, “Who are you?” or, “What do you want?” but he made no answer—I then stepped back again; I did not get so far as the parlour door, when they came up, and I caught Kipling in my arms—I did not see him at that moment, because I turned myself round, and caught Smith; and while I was struggling with Smith, Kipling returned, and struck me in the eye—Kipling then went to the front door, and I saw his face at that time; I am convinced he is the man—Kipling then went out, and the other one after him—I did not see his face, but he was about the size of Smith—my eye was cut down about an inch; it did not bleed very much—I think it was done with a brick—I had left my wife in bed—I followed the prisoners to the door, and called, “Police!”

Cross-examined by MR. RIBTON. Q. Did you fasten the door yourself this night? A. Yes; but my lodger came in afterwards, about half past 12 o'clock—he is not here—he was the last in—this happened about 5 o'clock in the morning—I first saw Kipling at the bottom of the stairs, between the front and back kitchen doors—I could see him without looking over the bannister, there is not above two feet with bannister at all—there are fourteen steps—the light was in the back kitchen—when I went down afterwards, the light was burning, stuck into the end of the dresser; I dare say I stood at the top of the stairs looking at Kipling, a minute; he was standing quite still—I did not see the other man—after I saw Kipling there, it was not more than a minute, or half a minute before the men came up—I had not been into the bedroom—when they came up I caught Kipling in my arms; he got away, and just as he got away the other one came up—there was no candle, but the passage is not so dark; they both got away eventually—from the time I got out of bed till they got away, was about four or five minutes—my wife came out before they got away, but how long before I cannot say; I did not lose any property.

SUSAN BROMLEY. I am the wife of last witness. I recollect the morning when the house was broken into; I saw both the prisoners, they had to pass my door to get into the street—I saw them both pass—I am positive Smith is one of them, but I could not see the other one's face—there is a light outside the door, directly opposite the fanlight—I saw Smith again on the following Thursday at the police office—I am sure he is the man.

Cross-examined. Q. When you came out were the men just going away? A. They were scuffling on the top of the stairs with my husband, and they ran past me the moment I came out—I believe Kipling to be the other man, by his stature; I never saw Smith before; I was taken to the station by two constables to see him on the following Thursday—they came to our house, and said they wanted us to go to the station to see if we could identify two men they had taken; and we picked these two out of three—I am able to speak to Smith, by the glare of the lamp thrown on his face—the lamp is opposite the fanlight; the bedroom door is about two yards from the staircase.

GEORGE DAVIS (*policeman, E 1*). On the morning of the 5th, I was called from my beat in Great Ormond-street by Mr. Bromley, and went to No. 3—I went into the kitchen and found a copper, and other articles (*produced*) in a bag in the centre of the kitchen.

PETER BROMLEY *re-examined*. I went into the kitchen after Davis, and saw this sack there—it does not belong to me—the things in it are mine; the copper had been taken out of the brickwork in which it was set, and the boiler was before, under the dresser; these are worth about 3*l*.

JAMES COFFEE (*policeman, E 31*). In consequence of information, I went in search of the prisoners, and saw them on Thursday, the 10th, in a street in St. Giles's; an hour or two after I saw them, through the window, in a room—I went in, and told them I wanted them on suspicion of a burglary on the previous Saturday, at Ormond-street; Kipling said, "Very well"—I gave them into the custody of some constables who were with me, and Kipling said, "I will be b—— if I go," and knocked the candle out—I searched him, and found 3*s*. or 4*s*. on him.

WILLIAM SMEE (*policeman, E 310*). I took Smith into custody—this pair of boots and shoes, and a cap (*produced*) I found at Mr. Bromley's house; they were left there on the night of the robbery—on the night previous to the robbery, I saw Smith with a cap on similar to this one—to the best of my belief these shoes are Smith's, he says they do not fit him, but he could make them fit if he liked.

PETER BROMLEY *re-examined*. These shoes were left at my feet, and the cap was left in my hand—I gave them to the officer.

Cross-examined. Q. You took the cap off the head of the man you were struggling with? A. Yes; off Smith's head.

WILLIAM SMEE *re-examined by Mr. RIBTON*. I and Coffee tried the shoes on Smith at the station house, but he would not let them go on, he would not put his heel down; he said they were not big enough for him—they were brought to the police office—he did not there in the presence of the Magistrate, and in my presence, ask to have them tried on—I saw him in George-street, St. Giles, on the night before the robbery, with a similar cap on to this—I cannot say that this is the same one—that was not the first time I had seen him with a cap, and I have not seen him with one since; he had a different one on when taken into custody—(*another cap similar to the one produced was here handed to the witness by Mr. RIBTON*)—this is not the same cap—this one (*the first*) is the one found in the house.

MR. COOPER. Q. In your opinion, if it had not been for Smith's resistance would the shoes have fitted him? A. Yes.

JAMES COFFEE *re-examined*. I was at the police court—I spoke about the shoes to the Magistrate, and Smith was agreeable to have them tried on, but I found I had not brought them with me—Smeë was not there at the time—I brought the shoes at the second examination, but they were not tried on, as the depositions had been taken.

KIPLING. } *Guilty of Stealing.*
SMITH. }

(*The prisoners were further charged with having been before convicted.*)

CHARLES HART (*policeman, E 99*). I produce a certificate (*read: William Brown, alias George Kipling, convicted here, Feb. 1849, having been before convicted; confined one year*)—Kipling is the same person.

THOMAS EGERTON (*policeman, E 51*). I produce a certificate (*read: Edward Lewis, alias John Brown, convicted here, Nov. 1849, having been before convicted; confined nine months*)—Smith is the person there described.

KIPLING—GUILTY. Aged 23. } *Transported for Seven Years.*
SMITH—GUILTY. Aged 23. }

County of *Bedford* *South Quay & Street*

RETURN of all Persons Committed, or Bailed to appear for Trial, or Indicted at the *Session* held at *St. Pancras* on the *28th* day of *February* 1853, shewing the nature of their Offences, and the result of the Proceedings.

No.	NAMES	Offences of which those tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Convicted	Convicted and Sentenced				Acquitted and Discharged
			Death	Transportation	Imprisonment (State if also Whipped or Fined)	Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Service	
3	<i>Chas. Topham</i>	<i>Sworn</i>					
4	<i>Thomas Hands</i>	<i>Sworn</i>					
5	<i>George Kipling</i>	<i>Sworn</i>					
6	<i>Edward Kipling</i>	<i>Sworn</i>					

I have found no records of George's arrival in Australia not of his subsequent fate elsewhere.

In 1854, Amelia gave birth to an illegitimate son, Edward, at the workhouse.

<i>Franklin</i> <i>February</i> <i>1854</i> <i>Workhouse</i> <i>St Pancras</i>	<i>Edward</i>	<i>Boy</i>	<i>Amelia</i> <i>Kipling</i>	<i>John Madrell</i> <i>Master</i> <i>Workhouse</i> <i>St Pancras</i>	<i>Twenty</i> <i>fifth</i> <i>February</i> <i>1854</i>
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Edward died just 4 days old and was buried at St Pancras parish chapel.

<i>Entry</i>	NAME 1854	RESIDENCE	Date of Birth	Age	Sum Paid	Where Buried
<i>21</i>	<i>Edward Kipling</i>	<i>Workhouse</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>St. Pancras</i>

The following year, Amelia had another child, Amelia, who died just one hour old.

<i>Second</i> <i>June</i> <i>1855</i> <i>Workhouse</i> <i>St Pancras</i>	<i>Amelia</i>	<i>Girl</i>	<i>Amelia</i> <i>Kipling</i>	<i>John Madrell</i> <i>Master</i> <i>Workhouse</i> <i>St Pancras</i>	<i>Eightth</i> <i>June</i> <i>1855</i>
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June 2 Kipling *Amelia* *Thos Spring and Ward,*
St Pancras workhouse. 1855

Total Number in the House 1622.

1856, Monday January 7th Admitted. 1856.

	Age.	NAME.	Class.	Occupation.	Agent.
<i>Jan. 7th</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Burchell</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Costamonger</i>	<i>Wildbore,</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Hughes</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Hubbards,</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Kipling</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Buchmore,</i>

[illegible]

<div style="text-align: center;"> Applications Parish St. Martin in the Fields. Monday, 1st June 1857. Persons Admitted into the Workhouse in the previous Week. </div>						
Name.	Age.	By whose Order Admitted.	Under what Circumstances Admitted.	Observations upon the Case.	Application.	Decision of the Board.
<i>Jane Kipling</i> <i>1. Oct^r 12. Nov^r 1857.</i>	58		<i>Illness.</i>	<i>Does not belong</i> <i>has been in</i> <i>Workhouse about 1 year</i>	<i>Applies for 5/- week</i> <i>to become the house</i>	<i>Remove to</i> <i>Parish</i> <i>MM</i>

Saint Pancras Workhouse,				1858.				
Name.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Admitted.	By whose order Admitted.	Ward.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Kipling Jane	62		House	June 17. 1858			April 10. 1860	D.D. 7-30-a.m.

Eighteenth April 1860 Panama Workhouse	Jane Kipling	female	64 Years	Nurse	Pneumonia	Louisa Gayley In Attendance	Twenty Eighth April 1860
					—	Panama Workhouse	
					corroded		

Repling Amelia 22 14 Swinton Street 8 P.M. Servant. 22/8 Sent Clothing

5	Musika Musikda	Amelia Kipling Workhouse	9 Aug th 1858
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No. 2515

R.P. Henning

St Pancras, Camden, Nov 1858

Younger sister, Mary Ann, aged 19 had also got into the family way at the same time. She was employed making oakum (unpicking old rope to make caulking for ships) and had a daughter Mary Ann in late 1858.

DISCHARGED.						
Date.	NAME.	Age.	How generally employed while in Workhouse.	How discharged, and if by order by whose order.	Time of Discharge	Observations on general character and behaviour in the Workhouse.
1858 Dec 8	Kipling Mary Ann	19	Outwork	McLester	4 PM	To Lying in Ward
DISCHARGED.						
Date.	NAME.	Age.	How generally employed while in Workhouse.	How discharged, and if by order by whose order.	Time of Discharge	Observations on general character and behaviour in the Workhouse.
1858 Jan 10	Kipling Martha Ann Mary Ann	19 Months	Outwork	McLester	2 PM	To Infant Nursing

In February 1859, Amelia was admitted, apparently with a 4 week old son Charles Edward, which is curious, as Martha Matilda would have been nearly six months old at the time.

1859 Feb 1	Kipling Amelia	22	Infant Nursing	1 PM	Servant	Committee	2859	House Clothing
1859 Feb 1	Charles Edw	4 Weeks					2860	

Both sisters were admitted together the following month, Amelia this time with the correct child!

1859 Mar 1	Jones Elizabeth	51	"	Master	7 PM	To Infant Nursing
1859 Mar 1	Kipling Amelia	22	"	"	7 PM	"
1859 Mar 1	Martha	6 Months	"	"	"	"
1859 Mar 1	Kipling Mary Ann	19	"	"	"	"
1859 Mar 1	Mary Ann	4 Months	"	"	"	"

Mary Ann junior died of convulsions following prolonged diarrhoea age just 9 months and was buried by the workhouse.

Twenty third August 1859	69 Grave St Pancras	Female	General	9 Months	Daughter of Mary Jones Domestic Servant	69 Grave St Pancras	Female	General	9 Months	Daughter of Mary Ann Kipling Domestic Servant	69 Grave St Pancras
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Kipling Mary Ann	Infant	69 Grave St B. 8
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St Pancras workhouse deaths. August 1859

Mary (Martha) Ann was subsequently admitted on two occasions later in 1859

Kipling Martha Ann	20	Stone	Servant	24	Master	Sept 5
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1859	Discharged	Nov 11
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as was Amelia.

DISCHARGED.						
Date.	NAME.	Age.	How generally employed while in Workhouse.	How discharged, and if by order by whose order.	Time of Discharge	Observations on general character and behaviour in the Workhouse.
1859	Discharged	Nov 11				
1859	Discharged	Nov 11				

Camden, 18 Oct 1859

Amelia then seems to have had marriage banns called with a Charles Miales at St Clement Danes in 1860, although there is no record that the marriage was ever registered.

No. 471

Banns of Marriage between

Charles Miales Bachelor

and Amelia Taylor Discharged Spinster both of this Parish

were published on the Three Sundays underwritten ;

That is to say, On Sunday the 19th May C. H. Butcher

On Sunday the 26th May R. Henry Kellwick

On Sunday the 27th - J. Parker

Amelia and Martha Matilda were subsequently admitted to the workhouse on a dozen or more other occasions over the next few years.

In 1861, Amelia and Martha were living with a James Gobey.

James Gobey	Head	Widow	38	Bricklayers Labourer	Middlesex Finchley
Joseph	Son	-	14	"	"
John	"	"	11	Scholar	"
James	"	"	4	"	"
Amelia Kepling	Visitor	Widow	24	Laundress	Paneras
Martha Kepling	Visitor	-	2	Severely	Middlesex Paneras

Kings Place, Pancras 1861

Martha Matilda was twice admitted for short periods to the Central London District Poor Law School at Hanwell in 1861.

REGISTER OF ADMISSIONS				
NAME OF THE CHILD	Age.	To which Union Chargeable.	To which Parish Chargeable.	NAME & ADDRESS OF PARENTS OR NEAREST RELATIVE.
Kepling Martha	2		P. Paneras	
Kepling Martha	3		P. Paneras	Moscow in Monk House

Admitted.	Discharged.
Feb 28 th 1867	March 11 th 1867
Nov 25 th 1861	Dec 16 th 1861

Banns were read between Amelia and James Gobey in 1863 but the marriage did not proceed.

But not read.	N ^o <u>James Gobey</u>	Banns of Marriage between
	<u>Widower</u>	and <u>Amelia Kipling,</u>
	<u>Spinster</u>	<u>both of this Parish</u>
	were published, as follows:	
	1st, on Sunday <u>Jan 25th</u>	by <u>Henry Thompson</u>
2d, on Sunday <u>Feb 1st</u>	by <u>H. Thompson</u>	
3d, on Sunday <u>Feb 8th</u>	by <u>H. Thompson</u>	

St Peter, Regent Square. 1863

Later that year, Amelia and Martha were admitted to the workhouse in December, spending Christmas in the workhouse. In January they were discharged with 2 shillings.

Kipling	Amelia	28	8 Caroline St.	Charing
"	her child Martha	14	do do	"
"	16	St. Peter	Jan 5/63	Comm ^{ce} with 2s.
"	"	"	" "	"

December 1863

The last recorded admission is in 1867, when Martha was 8 years old.

Kipling	Amelia	24	Casual	Washing
	Martha	8	"	"

Things certainly got better for Martha, as she married in Paris in 1881, to a Belgian Jacques Jean Storms.

L'An Mil huit cent quatre vingt un, le vingt neuf Janvier, à Bruxelles
 Du matin; Acte de Mariage de Jacques, Jean, Storms, né à
 Mortsel (Belgique), le vingt deux Janvier Mil huit cent cinquante et un,
 Eberriste, Domicilié à Paris, rue du faubourg Saint Antoine 148, fils majeur
 de Jean, Coiffeur, Storms, menuisier et de Jeanne, De Beuckelaer,
 une épouse, sans profession, Domiciliés à Anvers (Belgique), le père le vingt trois
 Décembre dernier et la mère le premier Novembre, Mil huit cent soixante huit,
 les aïeuls paternels et maternels étant aussi Domiciliés ce que constatent les actes
 de Décès de sa père et mère, D'une part H Et de M art he, Matilde,
 Kipling, né à Londres (Angleterre) le huit Octobre Mil huit cent
 cinquante huit, sans profession, Demeurant à Paris, rue du faubourg Saint
 Antoine 148, fille majeure naturelle de père sans Dénommé et mère connue
 de Amelia, Kipling, D'autre part. Dressé par nous Philbert, Garnier, Adjoint au

Storms Kipling

They emigrated to the USA around 1885, living in Manhattan. Their children included Matilda and Amelia.

Storms	John	Head	66	W	M	Jan	1851	49	11	24			Belgium	Belgium
	Martha	Wife	21	F	Oct	1858	42	11	24	9	6		England	England
	John J.	Son	21	M	Sept	1877	22	S					England	Belgium
	Matilda	Daughter	17	F	June	1880	19	S					France	Belgium
	Emmette	Daughter	15	F	May	1882	18	S					Belgium	Belgium
	Frank	Son	21	M	June	1885	14	S					Belgium	Belgium
	Amelia	Daughter	21	F	May	1891	9	S					New York	Belgium
	Albert	Son	21	M	Aug	1894	5	S					New York	Belgium
Belgium	1851	18	Na										Carpenter	
England	1858	18	Na											
England	1877	18	Na										Brookfield Avenue	
England	1880	14											Drummaker	
England	1886	14												
England	1886	14											at School	
England													at School	
England													at School	

1900 census, Manhattan.

Storms	John J.	Head	M	M	54	M	1	34			Belg. Flemish	Belg. Flemish
	Martha M.	Wife	F	M	52	M	1	34	9	6	Eng. English	Eng. English
	Albert	Son	M	M	15	S					New York	Belg. Flemish
Belg. Flemish	1886	Na	English			Proprietor	Carpenter	Shop Empl				
Scot. English	1886		English			none						
Eng. English			English			none						

1910 census, Manhattan

It looks like mother Amelia came too, although still sadly still destitute and in need of public assistance.

Record of Inmates, New York City Alms House, under Act Chap. 140, Laws of 1875. F

Name, *Amelia Kipling* Sex, *Female* Age, *56* Color, *White* Single, Married, Widow, Widower, *Widow* Birth Place, State or Country, *England*
County, *Windsor* Town or City, *Longford* (If Foreign Born, how long in the U. S. *1848* How long in this State? *48* At what Port Landed? *N. Y.* Was Head Money Paid? *No* Is the Person Naturalized? *No*
Record Number, *134056* Birth Place of Father — State or Country, *England* County, *Windsor* Town or City, *Longford* Birth Place of Mother — State or Country, *England* County, *Windsor* Town or City, *Longford* Education, *Head & Hands*
Re-Admitted *18* Habits, *Temper* Habits of Father, *Temper* Habits of Mother, *Temper* Occupation, *Domestic*
18 Occupation of Father, *Sailor* Condition of Ancestors and other Relatives (living or dead), as to whether
18 Pauper or Self-Supporting — Grand Parents Paternal Side, *No* Grand Parents Maternal Side, *No*
18 Father, *No* Mother, *No* Brothers, *No* Sisters, *No* Other
18 Relatives, *No* (If a Parent, how many Children Living? *1* State their Condition — whether in Poor
18 Houses, Asylums, Hospitals, other Institutions, or Self-Supporting, *No*
18 Existing Cause of Dependence, *Transferred from City Hospital* *Distilled*
18 What kind of Labor is the Person able to pursue, and to what extent? *No*
Discharged *18* Has the Person received Public or Private Out-Door Relief? If so, how long? *No*
18 Have the Parents or other relatives been thus aided? If so, state the fact. *No*
18 Has the Person been, heretofore, an Inmate of Poor Houses? If so, how long? *No*
18 Has the Person been an Inmate of any other Charitable Institution? If so, note the fact. *City Hospital*
18 What is the probable destiny of the Person as respects recovery from the cause of Dependence? *Doubtful*
18 Remarks: *Adm. Dec. 18. 90. 51*
18
18

And did Amelia's sister Mary Ann marry Henry Skinner in 1864?

1864 Marriage solemnized at *St Pancras Church* in the Parish of *St Pancras* in the County of *Middlesex*

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
268	January 3	Henry William Skinner	full	Bachelor	Law Clerk	Raglan St	Henry William Skinner	Dead
		Mary Ann Kipling	full	Spinster	—	Bayham St	Richard Edward Kipling	Dead

Married in the *Parish Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by *John Forster* after *Banns* by me, *W. Richmanville*.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *Henry William Skinner* and *Mary Ann Kipling* in the presence of us, *John Forster* and *Emily Fowler*.

I have found no record of a Richard Edward Kipling, so it is possible that she made up the name to disguise her illegitimacy.

Other St Pancras workhouse Kiplings.

Admitted to St Pancras workhouse in 1833 was James Kipling, aged 56.

56 Kipling James Dec. 18 Jan. 10 1834

And an untraceable Georgina Kipling gave birth to a son George in 1858.

10 George Georgina Kipling Workhouse Nov. 9. 1858 J. H. Kipling

St Pancras. December 1858