

The Kiplings of Hudson's Bay: the first three generations.

John Kipling married Hannah Healey at Ferry Fryston in the West Riding of Yorkshire in April 1762¹. In another record of the banns, John's age is given as 21 and that of Hannah as 26.

Banns of Marriage _____
_____ *John Kipling* _____
N^o 31 _____ of the Parish of *Ferry Fryston*
_____ and _____ *Hannah Healey* _____ of the
same Parish _____ were
Married in this *Church* by *virtue of a licence*
this *third* Day of *April* in the Year One Thousand Seven
Hundred and *sixty two* by me *Thomas Hudson*
This Marriage was solemnized between Us { *John Kipling*
Hannah Healey }
In the Prefence of *Thomas Hudson*
Wm. Wesley

A son, Thomas, was baptised five months later at nearby Brotherton.²

Thomas Son of Thomas & Mary Kipling (Bap. 1762)
Thomas Son of John & Hannah Kipling (Bap. 1762)
Thomas Son of John & Ann Healey (Bap. 1762)

John is next heard of in 1766, employed by the Hudson's Bay Company as a sawyer and carpenter. In 1768, he had the misfortune to accidentally shoot a colleague at the HBC base at Moose Factory. In 1772 he is noted as arriving at the HBC base at Albany Fort and in 1773 travelling inland to Henley House. In 1776, he is put in temporary command there.

In the summer of 1777, he was sent further up the Albany River to towards Lake Upashewa, to found a base deeper into Indian territory to improve trade. The base was named Gloucester House, although this initially was little more than a tent! It is quite clear from a letter sent back to Albany at this time that the principle barter currency for furs was brandy.

However he and several colleagues are reported arriving back at Henley House in December "in a miserable condition, half-starved with hunger".

However, the following summer he once again set off for Gloucester House, as Master, this time apparently overwintering and not returning to Henley House and Albany until the following summer (1779).

¹ John is thought to have been born in Bishopton, Durham in 1743 (see later).

² The short time between marriage and baptism might suggest that the marriage might not have been entirely of John's choice, possibly explaining why he was willing to leave Hannah and young Thomas only a few years later to seek his fortune abroad and not return as far as is known for over 25 years.

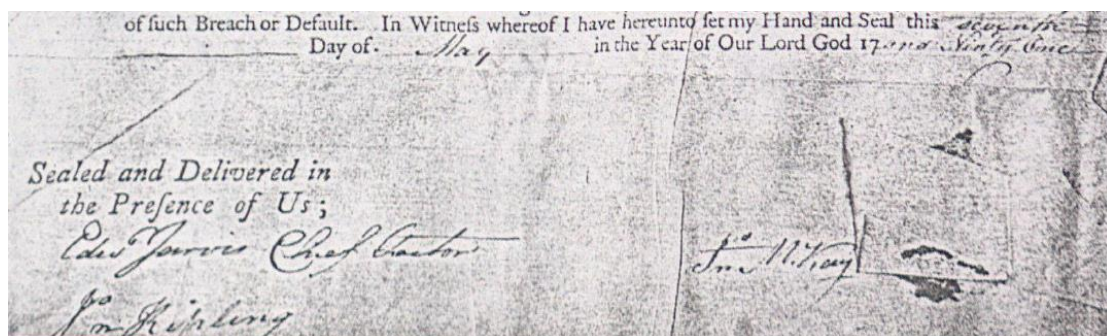
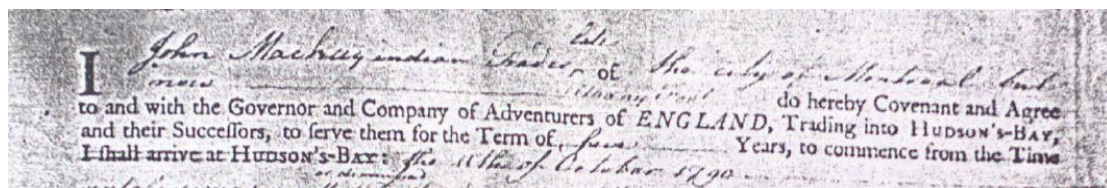
Around 1777-8, he had a son John by a Native American woman, at Albany. A second son George possibly followed around 1780.

He then appears to have spent every winter in charge at Gloucester House and every summer at Albany until 1790. In 1782 he reported “*we have all got the scurvy*” and in 1784 that he smoked the callamet (peace pipe) with two Indian ‘captains’, Newitchicaniscum and Caupematisue, who were interested in trading moose for guns and cloth.



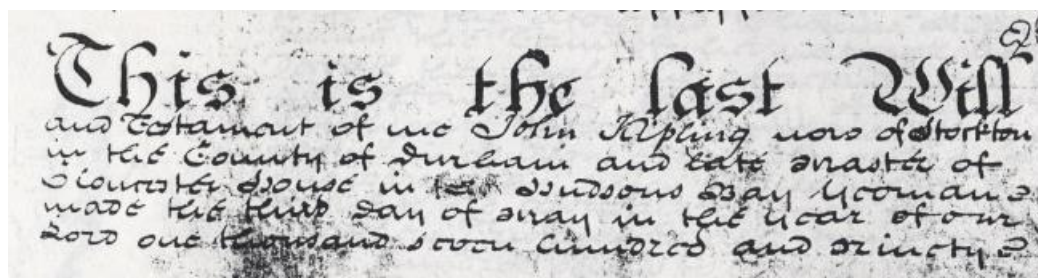
He also had further children, possibly with a different Native American woman: Jack Ram (c1788), Margaret (c1790) and Thomas Pisk (c1792).

In 1789, he was “very ill” and, back at Albany, in September 1790, he “*was seized with an paralytic fit which entirely deprived him of his sence and speech*”. He did not return to Gloucester House that winter. In May of 1791, he signed a contract on behalf of the company.



In September 1791 he attempted to return to Gloucester House, but was stopped by ice at Good Intent Point for over a month, where he was reported as fearing losing the use of his right hand. He may have eventually reached Gloucester House and, if so, it was his last visit, for in the summer of 1792 he left the service of the HBC and took ship ('The King George') for England from Moose Factory.

The passage home took a month, after which he left the ship in the Downs and went to Stockton on Tees, where wife Hannah and son Thomas were living. He made his will in May 1793, describing himself as a yeoman of Stockton and late Master of Gloucester House.



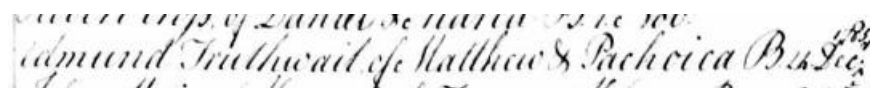
This is the last Will
and Testament of me John Kipling now of Stockton
in the County of Durham and late Master of
Gloucester House in the Hudsons Bay Company
made the third day of May in the Year of our
Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three

In it, he bequeaths four properties in Silver Street, all of which are let to others, as well as investments in 3% Consols and the residue of his estate to Hannah for her life and then to pass to his son Thomas Kipling of Stockton, bricklayer (which then meant a house builder) for his life and then to any children Thomas may have. If there were no children, the properties were to pass to first to Thomas's wife Ann if she survived him and then to Edward, the natural son of "my brother" Matthew Truthwaite, John's deputy and then successor at Gloucester House, and Pocatheia, "native of Hudson's Bay"³.

He also left a sum of £100 for Edward on his 21st birthday, income for his education and maintenance until then and for him to be apprenticed at a trade of his choosing.

It seems clear that he had been able to build up a fairly sizeable fortune, possibly remitted to England as earned and invested astutely by Hannah and Thomas. His pay

³ It can be speculated that this was a reciprocal arrangement, in that Matthew Truthwaite may have undertaken to look after John's children so that John did not have to mention them to his family back in England. An Edmund (sic) Truthwait was baptised at St Marylebone in November 1792, son of Matthew and Pachoica (sic), at the age of nearly 7.



Edmund Truthwait of Matthew & Pachoica B. & F. G.

It seems likely that Edward/Edmund was brought by John Kipling to London, as John was noted to have left Moose Factory accompanied by "two youths". St Marylebone was recorded by the HBC as Matthew's parish of origin and his father (reported by HBC as Matthew but apparently actually John) was paid Matthew's outstanding wages by the HBC in 1794.

Another Truthwaite, Jacob, "son of Matthew" entered the services of the HBC in 1800 as an apprentice carpenter at Albany.

with the HBC was good, being £36pa in 1781, £50pa in 1785 and £90pa by the time he left. It also seems clear that he had always intended to return to Canada, as in his will he left “*all my wearing apparel and all my books which shall be at Hudson’s Bay at the time of my decease*” to Matthew Truthwaite.

At the end of the May 1793, John boarded the *King George* in London and arrived in Albany in September. Only a few weeks later however, he was reported as “very indisposed” although was sufficiently recovered to be left in charge at Albany whilst Governor McNab travelled inland in summer 1794. However, in mid-November, he suffered another apoplectic fit, died and was buried at Albany a week later.

Matthew Truthwaite had died whilst John was back in England, so considerably complicating the administration of John’s will when the news of his death finally got back to England. Matters were only finally settled around 50 years later, no money finding its way to Canada as far as is known.

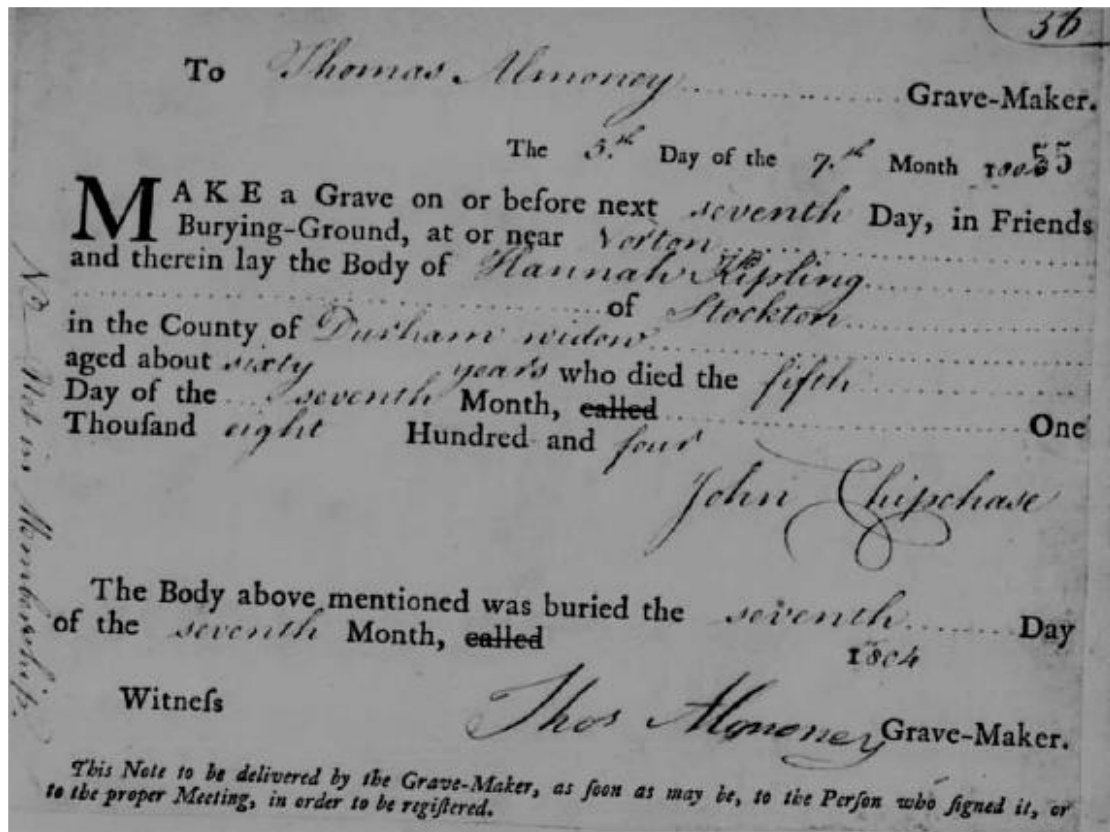
John’s English son Thomas married Ann Miller in Stockton in 1787.

<p>Marriages, Stockton District - Record Number: 356260.1 Location: Stockton, County Durham Church: St. Thomas Denomination: Anglican 8 Dec 1787 Thomas Kipling (of this parish) married Ann Miller (of this parish)</p>
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A son died the following year

<p>Burials, Stockton District - Record Number: 502914.2 Location: Stockton, County Durham Church: St. Thomas Denomination: Anglican 29 Sep 1788 John Kipling, son of Thomas Kipling & Ann (his wife)</p>
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John’s widow Hannah died in 1804 and was buried in the Quaker burying yard in Norton, although noted as not actually being a Quaker.



Thomas's wife Ann died in 1812.

Burials, Stockton District - Record Number: 559169.2

Location: Stockton, County Durham

Church: St. Thomas

Denomination: Anglican

3 Feb 1812 Ann Kipling late Millar, age: 49, died 1 Feb 1812, wife of Thomas Kipling (bricklayer)

It's possible that Thomas died in 1813 of an accident and was buried in the grounds of Newcastle Infirmary.

Who was John Kipling? Appendix 1 provides what can be deduced from the sometime conflicting evidence.

John's Canadian Family

The chart below shows the male descendants of John.

				John (1743?-94)						
Thomas 1762-1813?) England		John (c1778-)		George? (1780-)		Jack Ram (1788-)			Thomas Pisk (1792-)	
John (?- 1788) dsp	John (Jack) (c1796-1825) dsp	Thomas (c1800-) ?	George (c1805-78) 	Edward (c1807-) dsp?	Peter (1812-91) 	George (1822-65) ↓	John (1830-) 		Paul (1825-) 	
		John (c1854-)								
		Thomas (c1854-)			Mary (1850-?)		John (c1852-)	Olivier (1860-60)	Gilbert (1853-)	Joseph (1856-)
					Joseph (1866-)	Robert? (c1876-)				
Edward (1829-)	Thomas (1834-)	George (1838-)	John (1846-)							
						↓				
	Thomas (1844-45)	James (1849-)	George (1852-)	William (1854-)	Andrew (1857-)	Thomas (1859-)				

Second generation

(i) John Kipling

John's eldest son, John, also worked for the HBC. The earliest records show him in July 1791, aged around 14, travelling inland from Gloucester House to Osnaburgh House. He makes the same journey in 1794/5, in which year it is noted that he "has entered the service and is an excellent hand". His pay was £8pa.

He had the misfortune to shoot himself in the hand in 1796 whilst loading his gun but seems to have swiftly recovered, travelling up and down the Albany river for several years subsequently and to the south to Portage de L'Isle on the Winnipic (Winnipeg) river between the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg.

In 1806, he arrived at Brandon House on the Assiniboine river, west of modern-day Winnipeg. In 1808, the HBC records note that "*John Kipling...informed me that one of Haney's men has turned out to be a woman, and was delivered of a fine Boy in Mr Henry's House*".



Artist's depiction of Brandon House around 1810 (www.redriverancestry.ca)

He married (?) an Indian woman, Nancy (a Salteuse Indian woman), and had several children, John (Jack) c 1796, Thomas (c1800), George (c1805), Jane (c1806), Edward (c1807) and Peter (1812).

By 1810, his salary was £25pa.

In an HBC report it was indicated that on 29 May 1816 John arrived at Manitoba House from Brandon with seeds and letters. They were obviously intercepted by agents of the HBC's rival, the (Canadian) North West Company as the reports reads *"the Letter was Keeped from the Canadyans by Jno Kiplings wife which [who] Saved them next to her body about the west [waist]. A part of the Canedyan Bandidots Searched the Wooman's breast, in case of letters, and seased their son Thomas Pisk Kipling [actually, just Thomas Kipling] who was accompanying them to hear. They brought the young man back to Brandon and told the old man that they would soon let him go again whan they searched them for letters"*

The same year, a John Rogers notes a meeting with John Kipling at Brandon House, who said that he had been born at Albany of an English father and that three of his sons were employed by the HBC. Rogers noted that *"the old man is still active and cheerful"*, although he would only have been around 42!

In 1816/17, he was at Halkett's House.

1827 Red River Census *"#111, Lot , John KIPLING, age 61, Protestant, Rupert's Land, 1 married man, 1 woman, 2 sons (+16), 1 son (-16), 2 daughter (-15), 1 house, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 calf, 1 canoe, 2 acres"*.⁴ This was next to his brother, Thomas Pisk's, plot (see below)

⁴ Age 61 indicates a birth year around 1766 for John, which is rather earlier than the suspected 1777/8. The woman would be Nancy. Two sons over 16 would be George (age 22) and Edward (age 20). Son under 16 would be Peter (age 14). Two daughter (note daughter is singular) under 15 would be Jane (age 12). The second 'daughter' may in fact have been George's wife Isabella who was very young at the time.

(ii) George Kipling

Nothing is known of George, other than that he may have had a daughter Nancy in 1815. There is no record of him working for HBC.

(iii) John/Jack Ram Kipling

In 1806, John Kipling's younger siblings joined him at Brandon House and by 1808 (aged c20), John Ram was also employed by the HBC. In 1810-11 his salary at Brandon House was £20pa. The following year he was at Pembina, from where he was one of a group to establish a new post at Turtle River.

In 1814-15 he is noted as being a steersman at Pembina on £26pa, the same year he is recorded as killing four buffalo. The following year he was also noted as being a good interpreter (between the English and the native tribes).

In 1819, it was noted that he had got drunk and in 1820 he is noted as being at the HBC's York Factory base.

In 1832, it is recorded that he travelled 150 miles along the Missouri to Fort Union in 2 days, where it was noted in 1834 that his family "would soon number 14!!!".

In 1834, it was reported that a man called Dechamp had killed one of Jack Ram's sons. In 1836, in "a drunken row" at Fort Union, Jack Ram himself was killed by one of the Dechamp family ("*desperados of the first order, quarrelsome, vindictive and who had made themselves a general terror*"). The following morning, a large posse took upon itself to besiege the Dechamps family in retribution, killing all but two daughters.

Jack Ram had married Margaret Okanens before 1810 and had (at least) children Nancy (1810), Marie (1819), Margaret (1821), George (1822), John (1830), Catherine (1831) and Maria (1833).

In the 1870 Manitoba census, Margaret is living with daughter Catherine and her husband Louison Dubois in St Charles.

457	Marguerite Kipling	1	"	Solon N. Noel	80		
452	Louison Dubois	1	"	"	445	Dubois	1
453	Catherine	1	"	"	440	Jack Kipling	1

Mék.	Blanc.	Indien.	Marié.	Non-Marié	Veuf.	Veuve.	Sujet Britannique.	Citoyen des États-Unis.	Métis Français.	Métis Anglois.	Catholique.	Protestant.
		/				/	/				/	1 Non du tout méconnu
/			/						/		/	
/			/				/		/		/	

After tea, I accompanied a party on shore. We visited the house of a Mr. Keplin, which is near the extreme point of Cape Disappointment. On entering his dwelling I observed a Yankee clock, fresh from the manufactory! I also noticed lying upon the table an English Bible, English Prayer Book, and Noah Webster's *Spelling Book*; the latter printed in Oregon!

A Journey to Lower Oregon & Upper California, 1848-49. Rev Samuel C. Damon

Int. 55.—Was not the name of the person whom you speak of as a Hudson's Bay Company's man living at the Cape, Thomas Piske Kipling?

Ans.—He was sometimes called Piske and sometimes Kipling.

Evidence for the United States in the matter of the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company pending before the British and American Joint Commission for the Settlement of the Claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies . 1867

I was first at Cape Disappointment in the year 1842, and again in January, 1846, at which latter period the Hudson's Bay Company was represented there by a trader of the name of Kipling; who was in charge of the place.

Evidence on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company, claimants . Montréal? 1868?

Thomas Pisk married Marguerite Villebrun and had children Sophia/Sophie (c1824), Paul (c1825), Marie Anne (c1826-7) and Helene (c1828-9).

Sophie died at St Clements, Red River in 1905 "aged 90" (she would actually have been c81).

Third Generation

Children of John Kipling

John Kipling junior

His is first recorded at Brandon House in 1810-11 at £8pa and next year, at Pembina ("John Kipling Junior") at £10pa. In 1814-15 he was at Portage-la-Prairie.

In his Report on the Manitoba District dated 1819-1820 at Fort Dauphin, Peter Fidler described John Kipling Junior "*a Cripple [who] is kept at the House as an Interpreter ... Tho unable to leave the House is very serviceable at it as he acts as an Interpreter and can do several things at the House: he got hurt by a fall from a horse Five Years ago when we had a Settlement at the Portage des Prairies. George his brother a Youth about 14 or Fifteen also remains here*".

The same year, it was also noted "*Not a man home but lame Jack Kipling the interpreter*", "*Charles Fidler making small kegs & learning Jack Kipling to do the same, as it will be useful as he cannot go from the house*" and "*Lame Jack Kipling & the boy George also remains here*"

At Fort Dauphin in 1821 it was noted "*Jack Kipling wanted me to furnish his brother George with several articles more than his whole years wages which I refused as the intended to go away to their father and family at the Big Point and because they could not get it they prepared ot join their parents at that place*" (sic)

In September 1825 at Winnipeg(?) it was recorded "*Late at night John Kipling, our interpreter, died of a liver illness after a lingering illness*" and, the next day, "*The remains of our interpreter were this evening interred in the Protestant Church yard*"

Thomas Kipling

Thomas started as a labourer at Brandon House in 1814-15 on £5pa. the following year he was rated "*A good interpreter & a very smart boy*".

In 1820, he was engaged at Fort Dauphin at £18pa

In 1846, he was living with a wife, two daughters and brother Edward in the Red River Colony

In the 1870 Manitoba census, he and then wife Nancy (born in Dakota) are living next to his brother George (see below).

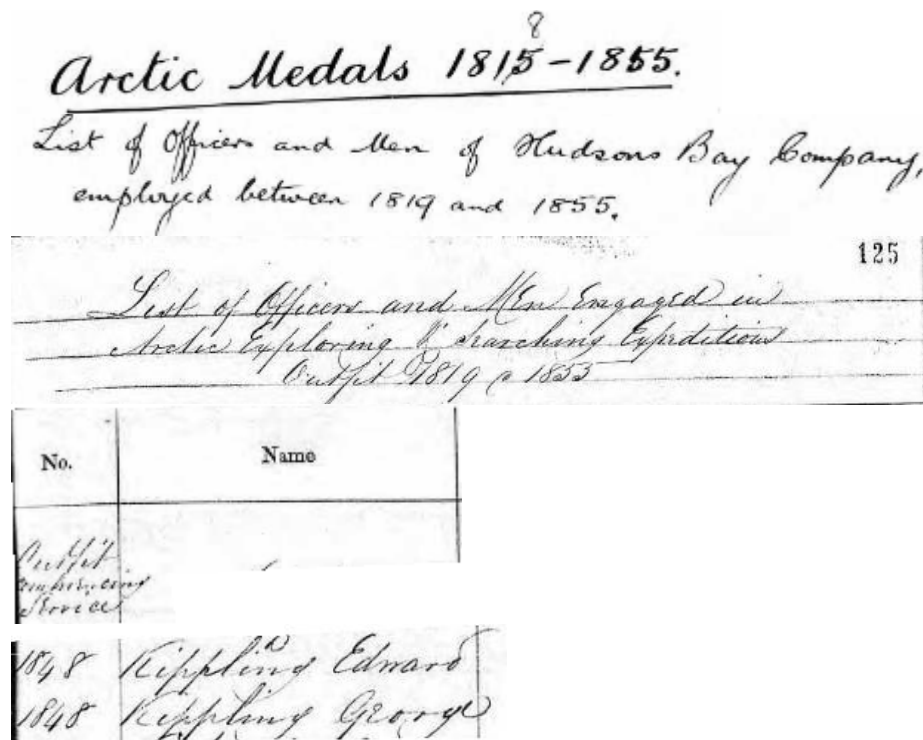
George Kipling

George is first recorded working for HSBC in 1819 at Manitoba Narrows at £6pa. In 1820, he ("Boy") is at Fort Dauphin on £8pa. Sometime before 1823 he appears to have left the service of the company to join his parents in the Red River Settlement.

In 1829, he is recorded as having a wife, a daughter, a house and 2 acres under cultivation. He maintained this existence until 1849, when he rejoined HSBC as a steersman at Norway House at £25pa. He was probably the George Kippling recorded by RM Ballantyne in *Hudson's Bay* (see Appendix 2)

He was in a similar role at Fort Garry in 1851.

He was awarded the Arctic Medal⁶ in 1859, as was his son Edward.



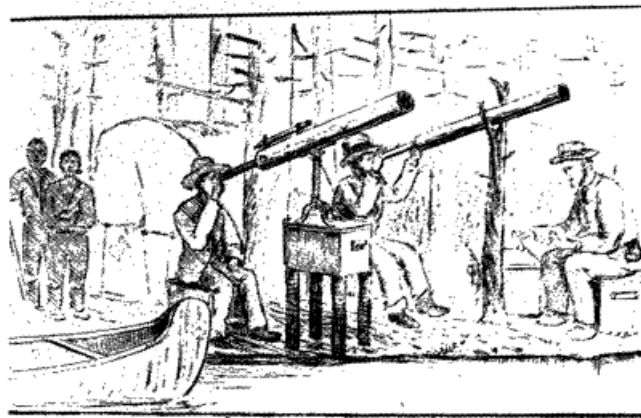
⁶ The Admiralty issued the medal in 1857 for several expeditions, including the expedition to discover the fate of Sir John Franklin and his crew who were lost while looking for the Northwest Passage in 1847, "Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify her commands that a Medal be granted to all persons, of every rank and class, who have been engaged in the several Expeditions to the Arctic Regions, whether of discovery or search, between the years 1818 and 1855, both inclusive"

^{Jan 7}
 A.O. 20 Feb 59 No. 469 enclosed list of Officers
 & Men of the Hudson Bay Company who are entitled
 also Duplicate with furnishing particulars as to
 Expeditions & present residence &c. &c. 68th list
 with the Order -

 Submission to send 107 Arctic Medals to Company
 for distribution, informing them as to Regulations
 as to Representatives in the first degree of Relations
 of deceased Persons being entitled to Medal, also
 requesting them to return undistributed portion
 of Medal, within a reasonable time. See of the Day
 Section Record N^o 2040/59

 107 Arctic Medals sent to Company 21st
 Feb 1859 P.O. N^o 2040

In 1860, George guided US scientists to The Pas to view a total eclipse.⁷ He was described as the “best guide in the country. He was a fine, straight, honest-looking wiry sharp featured fellow of about fifty-five years, with a short grizzly beard, and long black locks tinted with grey. Good-natured and full of merriment he wore a flat, pan-cake like Scotch cap set jauntily on one side of his head, a red flannel shirt, and a pair of trousers, shaped like a long bag, with very short legs”. {Olive Knox, Viewing the Eclipse, 1860, The Beaver, Summer 1954}



In 1864 he was at Fort a la Corne, where he is hardly regarded favourably, “Our staff is miserable, the only tripper being old George Kipling who is used up already” and “Kipling arrived, brought nothing. He is a useless old fellow.”

George had married Isabelle Landry in 1828 and they had children Suzanna (1828), Edward (1829), Thomas (1834), George (1838), Mary (1842, d 1846), John (1846) and Margaret (1849, d 1849).

In the 1870 census of Manitoba, we find George and George’s children, John, Susanna (Fidler) and Thomas living at St Clement.

⁷ The Pas is north-west of the top end of Lake Winnipeg. The period of totality was obscured by cloud.

No.	NOM.	DOMICILE? PAROISSE OU PLACE	NE OUI	AGE prochain Anniver. saire.	NOM DU PERE	Mère	Blanc.	Indien.	Métis.	Non Marié	Veuve.	Veuve.	Sujet du Gouvernement du Canada	États-Unis	Métis Fran- çais	Métis An- glais.	Catholique.	Protestant.
88	Thos Kipling																	
89	Thos Kipling																	
90	George Kipling		Dakota															
91	Charles Kipling		Assiniboia															
92	John Kipling		Manitoba															
93	William Kipling																	
94	John Kipling																	
95	Suzanne Kipling																	
96	John Kipling																	
97	John Kipling																	
98	John Kipling																	
99	John Kipling																	
100	John Kipling																	

In 1875, George accepted \$160 in lieu of land rights

DOMINION OF CANADA.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
County of Lisgar.

George Kipling
of the Parish of *Assiniboia* in the County
of Lisgar, *former* in said
Province, make oath and say as follows.

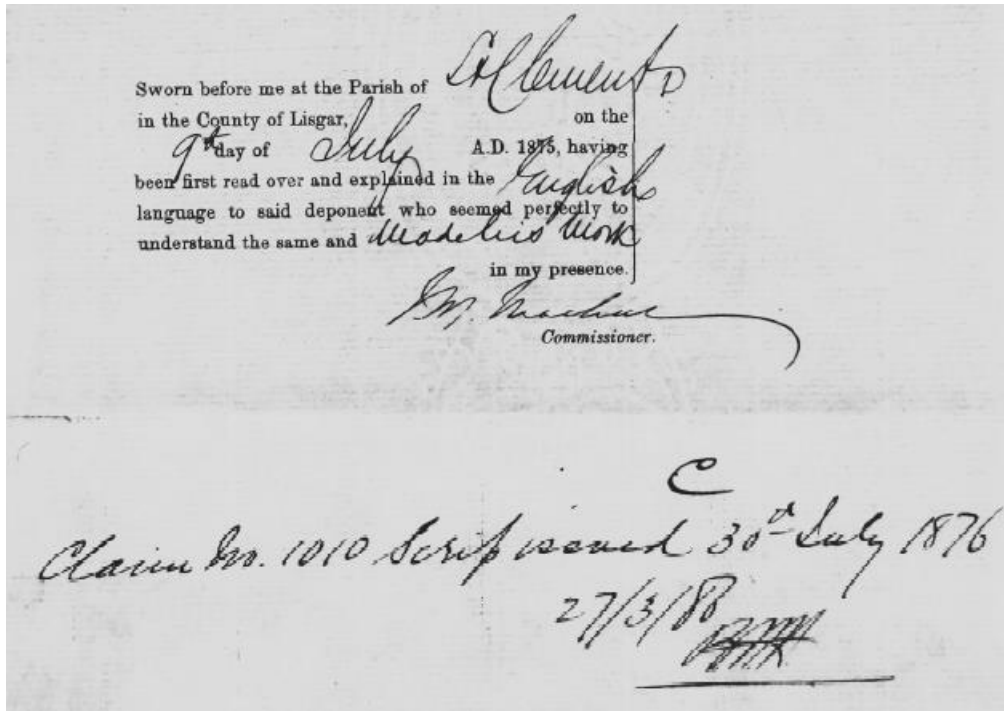
1. I am a Half-breed head of a family resident in the Parish of *Assiniboia*
in the said Province, on the 15th day of July, A.D. 1870, and consisting
of myself and wife *Suzanne*
and I claim to be entitled as such head of family to receive a grant of one hundred and sixty acres
of land or to receive Scrip for one hundred and sixty dollars pursuant to the Statute in that behalf.

2. I was born *over* about the _____ day of _____ A.D. 1875 in the
Parish of *Assiniboia* in said Province.

3. *John Kipling, a Half-Breed* was my father;
and *an Indian* was my mother.

4. I have not made or caused to be made any claim of land or Scrip other than the above in
this or any other Parish in said Province, nor have I claimed or received, as an Indian, any annuity
moneys, from the Government of said Dominion.

George Kipling
Witness



Wife Isabelle and children Susanna, Thomas and John did likewise, as did Thomas's wife Jane.

George is buried in Mapleton St Clements Anglican Cemetery located at the south end of Selkirk, R.M. of St. Andrew's, Section 3 Row 18, his headstone reads: "George Kipling / died Nov 29, 1878 / aged 76 yrs / Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord"

The story of his descendants can be read at [Manitoba Part 1.pdf \(one-name.net\)](#).

Edward Kipling

Edward married Nancy (?), an Indian woman, in 1835 in the Red River Settlement. In the 1838 to 1849 censuses he was shown as childless, until 1843 it was noted that he was living with his father.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice, that I am negotiating with the Executors of the Estate of the late Wm. Lukster for the transfer of my land and property at Mapleton.

31 no 45 **EDWARD KIPLING**
Red River Settlement, July 4th 1869

44	Edw. Kipling	1			40	Edw. Kipling	1		1
45	Nancy	1			60	Sincommen		1	1
46	Thomas	1			12	Edw. Kipling	1		1

1870 Census, St Peters

It would appear that he may have had a son, Thomas, born around 1858 although could have been a son of brother Thomas (note that Edward is apparently incorrectly shown as the son of Edward rather than John).

Kipling John, lot 24, St Clements
Kipling Ed., lot 32, St Clements
Kipling Thos., lot 38, St Clements

Henderson's Directory of Manitoba, Winnipeg and Incorporated Towns of Manitoba, 1882

Peter Kipling

Peter Kipling served the HBC as a middleman on the McKenzie River from 1841-6, then retiring to live in the Red River Settlement. He married Angelique Bercier in 1846 and they had children Catherine (1847), Mary (1850) and Sarah (1853). In 1849 he was at White Horse Plain, Rupert's Land.

In the 1870 census, Peter, Angelique and Sara are

1810	Peter Kipling	1	.	.	.	66	Kipling
1811	Angelique Kipling	1	.	.	.	60	Kipling
1812	Sara Kipling	1	.	.	.	14	Peter Kipling

In his scrip claim of 1875 he is described as a sexton.

DOMINION OF CANADA
 PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
 County of *Selkirk*

I, *Peter Kipling*
 of the Parish of *St James* in the County
 of *Selkirk* in said
 Province, make oath and say as follows:

1. I am a Half-breed head of a family resident in the Parish of *St James*
 in the said Province, on the 15th day of July, A.D. 1870, and consisting
 of myself ~~and~~ *wife and children*
 and I claim to be entitled as such head of family to receive a grant of one hundred and sixty acres
 of land or to receive Scrip for one hundred and sixty dollars pursuant to the Statute in that behalf.

2. I was born on or about the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ in the
 Parish of *Portage la Prairie* in said Province.

3. *John Kipling, a Half Breed* my father;
 and *Nancy Kipling an Indian* was my mother.

4. I have not made or caused to be made any claim of land or Scrip other than the above in
 this or any other Parish in said Province, nor have I claimed or received, as an Indian, any annuity
 moneys, from the Government of said Dominion.

P his
Peter Kipling
mark

The 1881 census sees Peter and Angelique still in Selkirk, with grandson Joseph (illegitimate son of daughter Mary) and Robert (?). Mary married Philip Bird in 1870.

sh	Kipling Peter	M	71	-	"	"	"	"	Sabon	M	4	-
"	Angelique	F	71	-	"	"	"	"	-	M	4	-
"	Joseph	M	15	-	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
"	Robert	M	5	-	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-

Jul 3, 1875 Scrip affidavit made on his behalf: Kipling, Joseph, HB illegitimate child of Mary Kipling; born March 11, 1866. Filed: Peter Kipling; my daughter [Mary] is the child of myself and Nancy Kipling. [Joseph is] entitled to share of land set apart for Metis children; English; PETER KIPPLING (x) 3 Jul 1875; CYPRIAN INKHAM, clerk, EDWIN BURKE, farmer (RG15, Series D-II-8-a, Volume 1321, Reel C-14929)

Peter died at St Clements in 1891, aged 73(?). Nothing further is known of Robert.

Children of Jack Ram Kipling

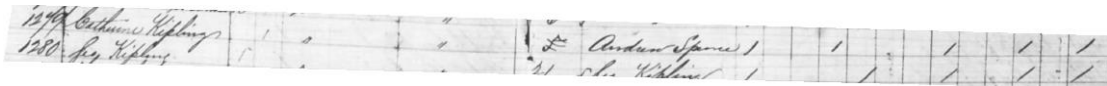
George Kipling

George Kipling (c1822) married Catherine Spence November 30, 1843 in Grand Rapids, Red River, Rupertsland.

In May, 1849 he was counted in Red River census “Kipling, Geo Junr, age 25, with wife 1 young son & 1 young daughter, having 1 mare, 2 cows, & 1 cart”

His children were Thomas (1844, Grand Rapids; d1845), Margaret (1846, Grand Rapids; d1850), James (1849, St. Andrews), George (b1852), William (1854), Andrew (1857; d1858), Mary Ann (1858) and Thomas (1859).

George died in 1865 at Cypress Hills, Rupertsland, “Killed by Indians”.⁸ Widow Catherine and son George are shown in the 1870 census at St Andrews, as are James and wife Bella.



John Kipling

John Kipling (c1830) married Marguerite Hamelin before 1853. Their children were John (c1852-3) and Olivier (b Sept 1860, d Nov 1860).

A handwritten baptism record in French. The text reads: "N. 92 Le vingt-quatre Septembre mil huit cent soixante deux Olivier Pierre Loupique nous baptise Olivier ne avant bien du legitime mariage de John Kiplin et de Marguerite Hamelin parrain Olivier Larocque marraine Rosalie Hamelin qui resignent P. B. Thibault P. M." The record is dated September 24, 1862.

A handwritten burial record in French. The text reads: "N. 24 Le neuf Novembre mil huit cent soixante Nous Pierre Loupique nous inhumons dans le cimetiere de cette paroisse le corps de Olivier Kiplin deid hier age d'un mois enfant de John Kiplin et de Marguerite Hamelin furent presents a l'inhumation John Kiplin et Jean Baptiste Maripet qui resignent P. B. Thibault P. M." The record is dated November 9, 1860.

St Francis Xavier 1860.

In 1875, Marguerite made scrip affidavit “Kipplin, Margaret; HB Head; myself, husband and children; St. Charles, Selkirk; wife of John Kipplin, laborer; Born 1836. St. Vital; Joseph Hamelin (HB) is my father; his wife, Theresa Ducharme (HB) is my mother; French.”

⁸ See Appendix 3 for a George Kiplin killed by Indians in 1870 in Dakota. Might this be him?

Child of Thomas Pisk Kipling

Paul Kipling

Although Thomas Pisk Kipling appears to have settled in Oregon in 1846, his known children appear to have remained in the Red River Settlement. Only son Paul married Margaret Gourneau in Pembina in 1852.⁹

Past researchers concluded that they had five children:

- i. GILBERT, b. September 12, 1853, Pembina, Minnesota Territory; d. Aft. 1895;
- ii. MARGUERITE, b. 1854; d. July 18, 1872. Buried at St. Joseph, Pembina, Dakota Territory;
- iii. JOSEPH, b. June 20, 1856; d. December 08, 1937, Turtle Mountain Chippewa Reservation, Belcourt, North Dakota;
- iv. BETSY, b. December 27, 1858, Pembina, Minnesota Territory; d. July 21, 1952, Lewiston, Montana; and
- v. MARIE, b. November 03, 1863.

However, in 1868, he was recorded as receiving an annuity at Turtle Mountain, Dakota, for 1 man, 1 woman and 4 children at \$3.00 a share, \$24.00 paid (the 'Pembina band' annuity list). The following year there were payments for five children (3 boys, 2 girls) but in 1870 it was back to two of each.

At the time of the 1870 national census, Paul's family was living in Clay County, Minnesota¹⁰, although son Gilbert, who would have been around 19, was not present. On the other hand, daughters Elizabeth and Louisa (=Marie Anne?) are reported. The number and names of their children appear to have been quite flexible.

Kipling Paul	15	20	3/2	Home	300	St. O.	P. Gourneau
Margaret	55	5	3/2	Keeping Home			Minnesota
Elizabeth	17	4	3/2	None			Minnesota
Margaret	14	7	3/2				Minnesota
Joseph	12	10	3/2				Minnesota
Betsy	10	4	3/2				Minnesota
Louisa	8	4	3/2				Minnesota

1870. Clay, Minnesota

Neither Paul, Margaret or the two older children could read or write.

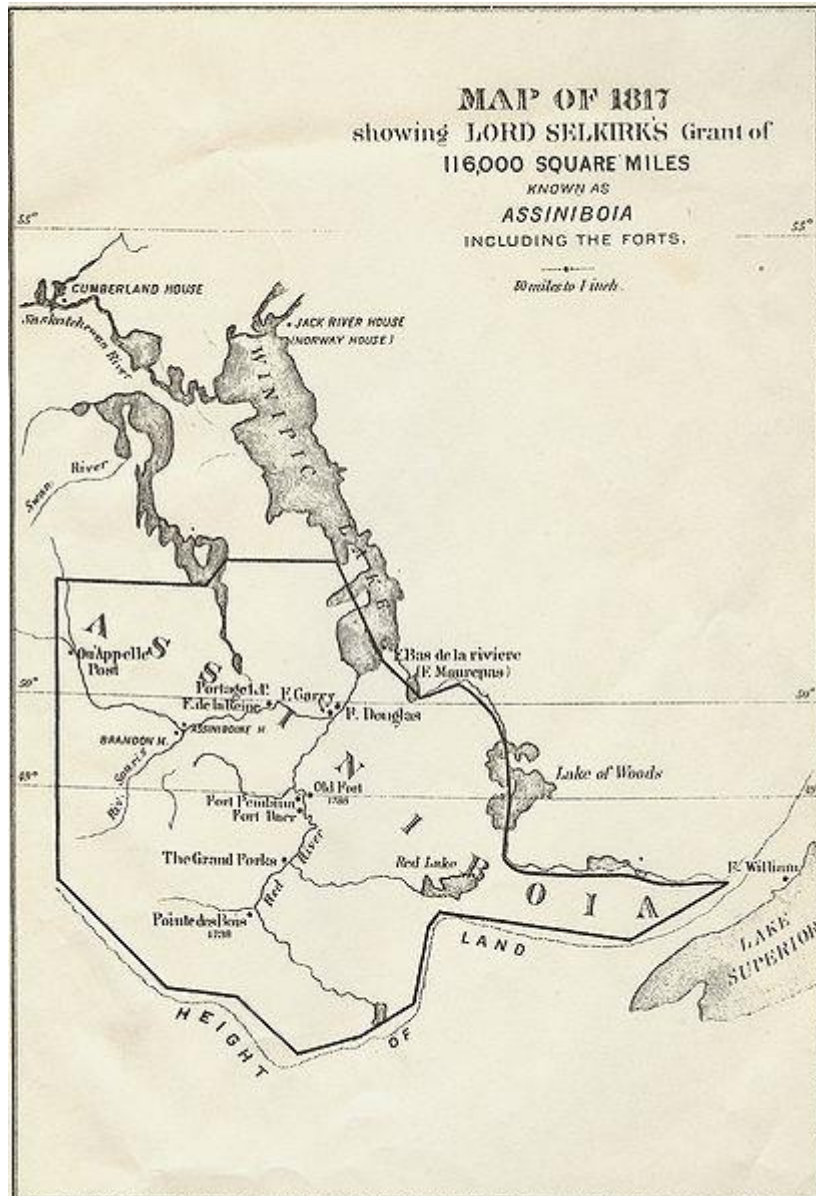
In 1874, Paul witnessed marriage of daughter Marie Anne to Joseph Frederick at St. Joseph, Walhalla, Pembina, North Dakota. In 1885, Margaret was living with son Gilbert at Devil's Lake in the Dakota Territory. This would seem to imply that Paul was then dead, but a record apparently shows that in 1886, he applied for scrip (*Kippling, Paul; f. ... Kippling; m. ___ Villebrun; b. 1821/1826; Disallowed (NWHBSI, page 41). Reference: RG15, INTERIOR, Series D-II-1, Volume 747,*

⁹ Pembina was, after 1846, in the US, initially in the Minnesota Territory and now in North Dakota.

¹⁰ The state of Minnesota was founded in 1858 from the eastern part of the former territory, the western part becoming the Dakota Territory. The latter mainly became North and South Dakota in 1889.

Reel T-12495 File : 472479 File Title: PAUL KIPPLING RE CLAIM TO HALFBREED SCRIP Outside Dates: 1886-1898 Finding Aid: 15-5 15-6).

See 'The Keplins of Turtle Mountain' for the further story of Marguerite and sons Gilbert and Joseph [The Keplins of Turtle Mountain.pdf \(one-name.net\)](#)



Note: I wish to acknowledge my debt to the significant research carried out into these families by Brian Kipling, Dennis and Vivienne Middleton, Clarence Kipling, Rod MacQuerrie, Michael Keplin, Lawrence Arnault and Brenda Macdougall amongst many others. Also to Marie Kyplain Chartier for helping to arrange the first y-chromosome DNA test, which supports the documentary evidence.

Appendix 1 – The Ancestry of John Kipling

John died in Canada in 1794 but his will was left unadministered by his wife Hannah. She died in 1804 and his English son Thomas was granted administration the same year. Thomas also left the will unadministered and administration was granted in 1847 to a Robert Kipling. Matthew Truthwaite had died before John and Edward Truthwaite before Thomas. Thomas died childless and the beneficiary was Jane Featham of Gilling, supposedly Thomas's cousin-german (i.e. first cousin)

Jane Featham was Jane Kipling, born 1760 at Gilling, North Riding of Yorkshire, daughter of George and Margaret Kipling, who married Robert Featham at Gilling in 1784. She only died in 1849. If her father George had been a brother of John, then Jane and Thomas would indeed have been first cousins.

It has long been speculated that they are the George and John Kipling born at Barningham in 1721 and 1724 respectively. Francis Kipling of Gilling, who had a grandson Robert who was a clerk in London in the 1840s, is likely to have been a third brother. Robert is likely to have been the successful administrator of John's will and also Jane's nephew.

However, Y-chromosome DNA tests completed on two Canadian descendants of John in 2014 and 2015 match closely that of the Kipling family who have lived in Baldersdale in the North Riding of Yorkshire since at least 1330. There is no match to a descendant of Francis Kipling of Gilling who was also tested, although Francis's DNA does match that of other Kiplings known to have ancestors in Barningham.

There are also other challenges to the original hypothesis:

- *When John married Hannah Healey at Ferry Fryston in 1762, the marriage licence gives his age as 21 whereas had he been born in 1724 he would have been 38 by that time. Hannah's age was given as 26.*
- *Why did John name his English son, and one of his Hudson's Bay sons, Thomas when that was not a common name amongst the Barningham Kiplings?*
- *Why did John and Hannah settle in Stockton, when the rest of the family was still in upper Teesdale?*
- *Why did John call Matthew Truthwaite 'my brother' and bring Edward Truthwaite back to England in 1792?*
- *Why was the estate only finally administered in 1847?*

An alternative candidate for John has now been identified. A Susannah Kipling married a John Truefoot at Bishopton near Stockton in 1747, and they had a son Matthew there in 1751. It is not known who Susannah was although she could be the Susannah Dodds who married a Thomas Kipling, gentleman, at Auckland St Helen and had a son John there in 1743.

Thomas may have been Thomas Kipling, of Lanchester, born 1722, son of Lancelot Kipling (he was '21 and upwards' at the time of his wedding, Susannah was 24). Lancelot could have been the son (b 1688, Soulby, Westmorland) of schoolmaster

Richard Kipling, himself the son of a Thomas. The elder Thomas may well be of the Baldersdale Kiplings, so explaining the DNA match.

I now think that Susannah and Thomas's son John is more likely to have been the John of Hudson's Bay (although he would only have been 19 rather than 21 in 1762, the year of marriage to Hannah Healey). This would fit with his son's name being Thomas and would make Matthew his half-brother. Truefoot appears to have alternated with Truwhitt around that time/area, which is then not far to Truthwait.

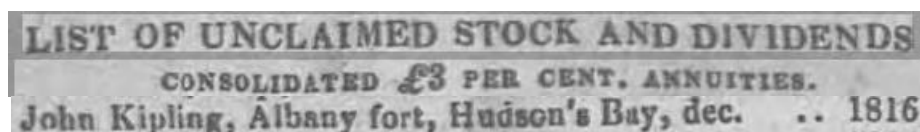
John, the 23-year-old son of a gentleman, brought up in a step-family and with a possibly unexpected family of his own, also seems a more likely candidate to seek his fortune in Canada than John the 42-year-old son of a dales wool-farmer. It would also be a better explanation of why he and Hannah lived in Stockton.

Also, an Edward Truefoot (aged 14 of Union Street) died in Stockton in 1798.

However, there are still some outstanding questions with this alternative, too:

- *No evidence has been found that Thomas Kipling, husband of Susannah, died between 1743 and 1747*
- *Why were the Gilling Kiplings involved in the eventual administration of John's will?*
- *Are Truefoot and Truthwaite really interchangeable?*
- *What is the Truthwaite/Trufoot link with St Marylebone?*
- *Did John exaggerate his age on marriage to avoid needing parental permission (as Hannah was already pregnant)?*
- *Did Edward travel with John to Stockton and remain there, possibly with Hannah and Thomas, until his death in 1798?*
- *What happened to the John born 1724 in Barningham?*

One possible explanation for Robert Kipling's involvement in the eventual administration of John's will is that he chanced upon the unadministered estate, via newspaper advertisements for unclaimed interest on Governments bonds such as that of 1736 below.

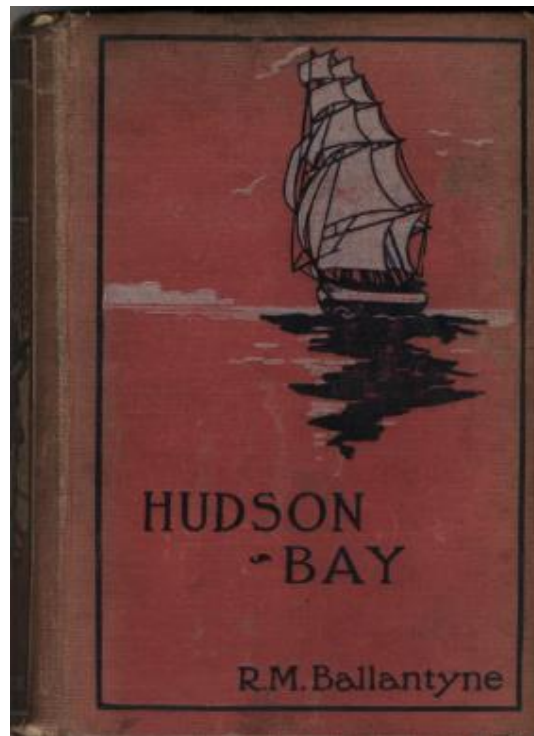


Berkshire Chronicle 13/12/1836

He may have recalled Jane telling of an uncle John, possibly who moved away when she was a small child, and successfully achieved the administration on the basis of the incorrect John.

Her uncle John (born Barningham 1724) is now thought quite likely to be the John Kipling who married an Ann Sanderson in Loftus, near Whitby on the Yorkshire coast, in 1764. He was the great-great-grandfather of Rudyard Kipling, the poet and author, whose close relatives share the same DNA as the Gilling Kiplings.

Appendix 2 - RM Ballantyne meets George Kipling



On the morning of the 25th, we arose very little refreshed by our short nap, and continued our journey. The weather was still warm, but a little more bearable, owing to a light grateful breeze that came down the river. After breakfast,—which we took at the usual hour, and in the usual way,—while proceeding slowly up the current, we descried, on rounding a point, a brigade of boats close to the bank, on the opposite side of the river; so we embarked our man, who was tracking us up with a line (the current being too rapid for the continued use of the paddle), and crossed over to see who they were. On landing, we found it was the Norway House brigade, in charge of George Kipling, a Red River settler. He shook hands with us, and then commenced an animated discourse with my two men in the

Indian language, which being perfectly unintelligible to me, I amused myself by watching the operations of the men, who were in the act of cooking breakfast.

Nothing can be more picturesque than a band of *voyageurs* breakfasting on the banks of a pretty river. The spot they had chosen was a little above the Burnt-wood Creek, on a projecting grassy point, pretty clear of underwood. Each boat's crew—of which there were three—had a fire to itself, and over these fires were placed gipsy-like tripods, from which huge tin kettles depended; and above them hovered three volunteer cooks, who were employed stirring their contents with persevering industry. The curling wreaths of smoke formed a black cloud among the numerous fleecy ones in the blue sky, while all around, in every imaginable attitude, sat, stood, and reclined the sun-burnt, savage-looking half-breeds, chatting, laughing, and smoking in perfect happiness. They were all dressed alike, in light cloth capotes with hoods, corduroy trousers, striped shirts open in front, with cotton kerchiefs tied sailor-fashion loosely round their swarthy necks. A scarlet worsted belt strapped each man's coat tightly to his body, and Indian moccasins defended their feet. Their head-dresses were as various as fanciful—some wore caps of coarse cloth, others coloured handkerchiefs, twisted turban-fashion round their heads; and one or two, who might be looked upon as *voyageur* fops, sported tall black hats, covered so plenteously with bullion tassels and feathers as to be scarcely recognizable.

The breakfast consisted solely of pemmican and flour,

boiled into the sort of thick soup dignified by the name of *robbiboo*. As might be expected, it is not a very delicate dish, but is, nevertheless, exceedingly nutritious; and those who have lived long in the country, particularly the Canadians, are very fond of it. I think, however, that another of their dishes, composed of the same materials, but fried instead of boiled, is much superior to it. They call it *richeau*; it is uncommonly rich, and very little will suffice for an ordinary man.

After staying about a quarter of an hour, chatting with Kipling about the good folk of Red River and Norway House, we took our departure, just as they commenced the first vigorous attack upon the capacious kettles of *robbiboo*.

Appendix 3 – George Kiplin is killed by Indians

A call by the contractor for more citizens to help along the logging work, found the writer and several others of the Fort Stevenson neighborhood, on their way to Fort Buford, early in July of the same year [1870]. At the White Earth river we were joined by a band of disgusted wood choppers from a fortified woodyard at North Bend, and were caught up to by George Kiplin the half breed mail carrier and his rollicking partner, "Scotty" Richmond. If presentiment of coming shadows cast their spells over men and chain down their thoughts with impending revelation, such forewarning certainly haunted spectre like the movements of the brave half breed on this trip. He was usually rash and reckless, verging the dare-devil order, but after joining our crowd seemed very nervous and was continually expressing his fears that something awful would overtake us before the journey's end. We run the Fort Buford gauntlet safely, but Kiplin returned to Fort Berthold a corpse.

The escort was commanded by Major Dickey, of the 22nd U. S. Infantry, of Fort Stevenson. The command consisted of twenty men, and the first day out encamped near the Rising Waters, a small stream some twenty-five miles up the river trail from Ft. Berthold. While here encamped they were met by two mail riders coming down from Fort Buford, Kiplin and "Scotty" Richmond, two of the most fearless of the frontier mail carriers. While the parties were thus encamped at their nooning, three Indians were seen coming over the bluffs from the direction of the Fort Berthold agency, mounted and riding at full speed, but on seeing the military campers, shied the road and dashed toward some timbered ravines in the direction of the Slides, near the Missouri. Seeing the Indians making this, if not unfriendly, at least unaccountable move, Major Dickey ordered up some soldiers and with Kiplin in the lead went after the fleeing Indians. George Kiplin, was one of the descendants of the original Scotch founders of the famous Selkirk settlement on the Red River of the North. His mother was a Cree woman as were most of the Indian wives of the original Selkirk colony. Kiplin was thoroughly conversant with many of the Indian languages contingent to that section of country. He was considered one of the most trustworthy mail carrier's on the northern plains. On this occasion, and at this critical time the mail carriers had secured possession of some bad whiskey and Kiplin was under influence when he led the charge. He was far in advance of the soldiers, but when the pursued reached the foot of a timbered ravine they reined up their panting ponies and awaited with evident unconcern the coming of Kiplin and the soldiers. "Who are you?" yelled Kiplin in Sioux to the Indians, as he rode up within good call, though he halted for reply and seemed evidently discomfited by the sublime nonchalance of the Indians. "I am Bad Hand, the Sisseton," replied the self possessed warrior, and pointing his hand to his companions, added, "these are my friends, I see you are white soldiers. My people are good friends of the whites. Why do you pursue us?" "I have come to fight you," Kiplin said quickly. "Then fight it is!" cried the swarthy Sisseton, raising his gun to his face; with the word a rifle's report, and Kiplin dropped from his horse with a ball through his heart. The triumphant red then dismounted and rushing up to the dead man taking up his charged needle gun and belt of cartridges ran back to the shelter of the grove.

[Sketches of frontier and Indian life on the upper Missouri and great plains. Embracing the author's personal recollections of noted frontier characters and some observations of wild Indian life during a twenty-five years residence in the two Dakotas' and other territories between the years 1864 and 1889](#) BY JOSEPH HENRY TAYLOR,