

**THE
GILPIN FAMILY
FROM
RICHARD DE GYLPYN
IN 1206
IN A LINE TO
JOSEPH GILPIN
THE EMIGRANT TO AMERICA
AND SOMETHING OF
THE KENTUCKY GILPINS
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS
To 1916**

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THIS genealogical study of the Gilpin families, covering the period of twenty generations prior to the Gilpin emigration to Kentucky, is gathered solely, so far as the simple line of descent goes, from an elaborate parchment pedigree chart taken from the papers of Joshua Gilpin, Esquire, by his brother, Thomas Gilpin, Philadelphia, March, 1845, and in part, textually, from the work by Dr. Joseph Elliott Gilpin, Baltimore, 1897, whose father and the Kentucky emigrants were brothers. His authority was a Genealogical Chart accompanying a manuscript published 1879 by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society of England entitled "Memoirs of Dr. Richard Gilpin of Scaleby Castle in Cumberland, written in the year 1791 by the Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, together with an account of the author by himself; and a pedigree of the Gilpin family."

Richard de Gylpyn, the first of the name of whom there is authentic knowledge, was a scholar. He gave the family history a vigorous beginning, by becoming the Secretary and Adviser of the Baron of Kendal, who was unlearned, as were many in that day of superstition and ignorance, and accompanying him to Runnemedede, where the Barons of England, after previous long parleys with the unscrupulous and tyrannical King John, forced him to grant to his oppressed people Magna Charta and, themselves, voluntarily lifted from their dependants many feudal oppressions. English Baronetcy began under William the Conqueror and its honor, principally bestowed for sturdiness and bravery and for military service to the King, was always connected with large holdings of land, an ownership that in subsequent ages has always held a certain dignity and conferred important civil privileges.

The first Baron of Kendal was Ivo de Talboys of the House of Anjou.

The Secretary's name establishes his Norman

birth and, together with his acquirements, his consequent association with the Baron, who braved the Runnemedede revolt. Those names to which the "de" was added were of Norman extraction, the surname being taken from their family estates, the ancient Saxon not using the prefix. The Baron of Kendal, about the year 1206, granted to de Gylpyn the estate of Kentmere in Westmoreland County, some ten miles from Lake Windermere, containing about four thousand acres, for his achievement in slaying a wild boar which had committed great devastations in Cumberland and Westmoreland counties, from which Richard took his device, or arms:

A field or,
A sondlier or boar,
Sabled, armed, and
Tusks—Gules.

The big tusks of this wild and ferocious animal were formidable weapons. His chase was a

rough and dangerous but fascinating pastime, and his head at banquets and big dinners, bedecked with bays and rosemary, was considered the bravest dish of old England. Its serving at Queens College, Oxford, was a ceremony, the steaming head on a great platter being borne aloft at the front of the procession to the high-table on Christmas Day accompanied by the singing of an ancient holiday carol.

If not for heraldry, the early history of many families would have been lost, so little do they care to preserve what is recent until after the opportunity has passed. There is no subject more difficult to be dwelt upon than that of honorable descent, and none more offensive, when it is simply to confer title. The knowledge of one's own family from a remote period will always be esteemed by those who seem to live in the persons of their forefathers. If we read of some illustrious line, so ancient that it may appear to have had no beginning, and so worthy, that it ought to have no end, we sympathize in its various

fortunes, and cannot blame the humble vanity of those who are allied to the honors of its name.

At a meeting of the Historical Society of Delaware in 1902, honoring the memory of Edward W. Gilpin, former Attorney General and Chief Justice of Delaware, the then Chief Justice Lore said: "Kentmere Hall still stands, says a visitor writing in 1882, and with partly ivy-covered walls and irregular buildings forms an interesting and picturesque group. Much of the history of the hall is found in a little book entitled 'Legends of Westmoreland' and the Lake District,' published by Hamilton Adams & Co., Pater-Noster Row, London, 1868, and also in the 'History of Westmoreland,' by Dr. Burn."

Mr. Alfred Rudolph Justice, of Philadelphia, whose wife is a Gilpin, and who has on his visits to England gone deeply into the Gilpin records and leisurely visited and rambled over the grounds and through Kentmere Hall and Scalesby Castle, writes most interestingly of Kentmere Hall, its vaulted cellars, its interior, its towers, its turrets

and its battlements. It is roughly but strongly built of the ragstone and cobbles with which the country abounds and the design for defense is shown throughout, the original architectural features and details having been preserved without change or renovation. The township of Kentmere is some nine miles from Kendal and about four miles from Stavely, Westmoreland.

Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, the father of the founder of the American family, during Cromwell's time, when members of the family were taking different sides, was colonel on the republican side in the Battle of Worcester. Afterwards, along with his brother-in-law, Thomas West, he joined the Society of Friends and was a preacher for many years. He was a son of Thomas Gilpin, of Mill Hill, whose daughter, Ann, was the grandmother of Benjamin West, who succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Society. While Thomas was fighting for Cromwell, his cousin, Richard, was opposed to the "round heads."

Dr. Gilpin, of Baltimore, says:

“Cowper’s celebrated poem, ‘John Gilpin,’ which became known in 1783, after its appearance in *The Gentleman’s Magazine*, was probably suggested to him, while a boy at Westminster School, by a tombstone in St. Margaret’s Churchyard inscribed ‘Mr. John Gilpin.’ This John Gilpin, according to a book published at Croydon, came to London to be bound apprentice to a draper, with whom he served his time in Fleet Street. Then he married, setting up in business at a shop in Newgate Street, by the Blue Coat School, where he traded forty years. He purchased Collier’s Water Farm, near Croydon, and an estate in Kent. Dying in 1750, he left his property to his two daughters, his son having died young. In the poem, Mrs. Gilpin refers to the children three. The house at Croydon was still standing a few years ago, although only partly habitable. The roof is thickly covered with ivy roots and green moss, and on the wall is the date 1590.”

John Gilpin, however, was not a Gilpin. In the Congressional Library at Washington is a book more than a century old, "The Life of John Gilpin," published by S. Bladen, Pater-Noster Row, London, 1785. It is written there that the wife of the owner of a strolling wild-animal show, on their way from Epsom to Guilford, was taken in labor and, lying in at Leatherhead, was delivered of a boy child. The "unnamed ancestor," fearing the house of correction as a vagrant, "by one Mr. Gilpin, Commissioner of the Peace, and not having love for him and, understanding he had uncommon liking for fine fat pig, sent what purported to be one of his own feeding to him at Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he lived," packed in a hand-basket and directed to the "Right Worshipful Mr. Justice Gilpin." When the basket was opened the pig turned out to be a "fine chopping boy." "The Justice, however, having no child and having a share of good nature, forgave the rogue of a father and adopted the child, which he called after his own name."

He was sent to school and educated but his erratic ways gradually put him into disfavor with his protector who, notwithstanding, left him £500 at his death. He became a linen-draper, married the widow of his employer, prospered, and was the subject of Cowper's famous lines, which, with seeming universality, connect his name with any unusual horse performance and easily leads the pen to comment here on the earliest of the English poets to give himself to the humanities, to sympathy with nature and love of animal life.

The book further says that the lines were repeatedly "read by Mr. Henderson at Free-Masons Hall, London, receiving great applause," and, also, that when John Gilpin died, his remains were interred with great funeral pomp and with this inscription only on the cover of his coffin, "Here lies an Honest Man," and Cowper's first lines are:

"John Gilpin was a citizen
Of credit and renown."

Joseph Gilpin, the first of the family to come to America, was the son of Thomas of Warborough. In an old book the statement is made of Thomas, that, "After he grew up in more years and his mother Deceased, he ran into Foolish and Wanton Delights; as Sports and Pastime, Musick and Dancing." Joseph was married in 1691 to Hannah Glover and had sixteen children. He followed Penn to this country. His wife's uncle gave her 100 acres and Joseph bought 425 acres more for £40. On their way from New Castle, where they landed, night overtook them and they took refuge in an Indian Wigwam. They lived for some time in a cave dug in the side of a hill, until they could build a house. The following account of their early life is given by Isaac, the grandson of Joseph, who lived on the home farm: "For
"several years after their settlement, the fam-
"ily, as well as their neighbors, labored under
"several serious disabilities. One was to get
"their grain made into breadstuff; no mill being

“nearer than the one now owned by Richard
“Flower, which was twelve miles; and many
“persons had to carry both the grain and flour
“on their backs; and such was the press for work
“that the meal was taken home, both bran and
“flour together. There were a number of Wig-
“wams of friendly Indians on the farm of Joseph
“Gilpin and the account we have is that they
“all lived together in perfect harmony. His
“children give very pleasant and interesting ac-
“counts of their sports and games with the Indian
“boys, of their shooting with them for days at
“a time with bows and arrows. There was no
“quarreling or fighting, but quite as much har-
“mony as is now reciprocally felt by children of
“the same family or among neighbors’ children.
“Whenever a buck was killed it was shared or
“divided among the whites and the natives. It
“has been believed and handed down that Joseph
“Gilpin’s philanthropy and patriotism were not
“surpassed by any in the country. After the
“second visit of William Penn, emigration in-

“ creased rapidly. Joseph Gilpin had got his
 “ land cleared, and a tolerable habitation so that
 “ he became easy and comfortable for a man in
 “ the wilderness. From his extensive acquaint-
 “ ance and connection in England he became
 “ popular there among the emigrants, who were
 “ principally Friends, and as he was so well
 “ known there, great numbers of families on
 “ coming over, came to his house, where they
 “ were kindly received and entertained week
 “ after week. As an evidence of this, the writer
 “ knows that he killed upward of thirty hogs
 “ and seven or eight beeves in the Fall season,
 “ and the meat was all duly and frugally con-
 “ sumed by the next harvest. Hannah Gilpin
 “ was the best of housewives. The product of
 “ the farm being wheat and corn was an easy
 “ product after the land was cleared and put
 “ into good order, and during the time the emi-
 “ grant families were at Joseph Gilpin’s house
 “ they always had plenty, and he cheerfully de-
 “ voted a good portion of his time for several

“years to assist the arriving emigrants to find
“suitable situations and to get their lands prop-
“erly located and planted.” Part of his house
is still standing, and the last of the property
passed out of the family only about fifty years
ago. A print of the house can be found in
Lossing’s “Field Book of the Revolution,” as
was used as headquarters by General Howe,
after the Battle of Brandywine. One of Joseph’s
descendants, George, who had settled in Alex-
andria, and was a friend of Washington’s, was
made colonel of the Fairfax Militia at the break-
ing out of the Revolution and was present with
the army at the Battle of Dorchester Heights.
He was interested with Washington in some
navigation experiments on the Potomac. Wash-
ington’s diary shows they were much together
and each of them often slept under the other’s
roof. He was one of Washington’s pallbearers.
Thomas Gilpin, of Philadelphia, who was pre-
vented, by the religious scruples of the Society
of Friends, from entering into warfare, was

suspected of disaffection to the Colonial cause and was sent under arrest, with others, as an exile into Virginia. Before their release by Washington, Thomas had died, at Winchester, from the effects of the trip. Others of the family have played important parts in the development of the country. Henry D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, a preeminent member of the American family of Gilpins, an illustrious servant of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the Nation, a profound scholar and accomplished gentleman, was born in 1801 (1801-1860), the son of Joshua Gilpin, took his degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, was appointed Attorney of the United States for Pennsylvania in 1832, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States in 1837, and Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Van Buren in 1840. In 1837 he published Reports of the District Court of the United States for Pennsylvania and in 1841 he issued in two volumes the Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States from

the origin of the Government to the year of publication, a work declared by high authorities to be a fitting monument to the distinguished men successively filling that office. His writings enriched the law and general literature and his wealth, contributing liberally to deserving objects at home, went beyond as far as Chicago in a generous legacy to the city's Historical Society.

Another eminent member of the family was Edward W. Gilpin (an uncle of Henry), who was born in 1803, a son of William. He was appointed Attorney General of Delaware by Governor Comeges in 1840, reappointed by Governor Strickler in 1845, and Governor Causey appointed him Chief Justice of Delaware in 1857—a high office he filled with unusual ability until stricken down in the court room at Dover in 1876, his death ensuing.

William Gilpin was Governor of Colorado. Educated in England and at West Point, he got his first experience in fighting in the Seminole War. The fever of exploration led him shortly

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afterwards to undertake the exploration of the then unknown far West. He explored much of the West with Fremont and others, and sought to interest the people in the East in the great resources of that region. Some of his predictions as to the value of certain sections have been fulfilled to a remarkable degree. He was engaged in the Mexican War and was Governor of Colorado during the Civil War. His book entitled "Notes on Colorado," published in 1870, shows his power and keenness of perception and is a fitting memorial to one who has done so much to develop that section of the country.

The Gilpin family is characterized by its large families and longevity and it is remarkable to what an extent the facial characters have been transmitted through generations.



THE ENGLISH FAMILY

1. RICHARD DE GYLPYN.

2. A son whose name is not given.

3. RICHARD DE GYLPYN of 1268, grandson of the first Richard, flourished in the time of Henry III. Peter De Bruys, who married a co-heiress of William De Lancaster, the last Baron of Kendal, and in consequence of the marriage, possessed great estates in Westmoreland and Cumberland, gave the Manor of Ulwithwaite to Richard De Guylpyn. The original grant in Latin, with the seal annexed, is perfect and was in the possession of the Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, near Lymington; the deed itself is on parchment, neatly engraved in the characters of the times.

4. RICHARD DE GUYLPYN, of 1333; son of the last.

5. RICHARD DE GUYLPYN, son and heir of the latter, was possessed of Kentmere and Ul-

withwaite and is erroneously supposed by some to have been the first owner.

6. WILLIAM DE GUYLPYN, son and heir of the last, married a daughter of Thomas Airy Bail, of Kentmere.

7. RICHARD DE GUYLPYN married A. Fleming, of Cornestone, had five children.

8. WILLIAM DE GUYLPYN married R. Lancaster in the reign of Edward IV, and had seven children.

9. RICHARD GILPIN married D. Thornborough in the reign of Richard III, and had seven children. Their son, William, who was heir and was a captain, was slain in the Battle of Bosthworth-field, 22 Aug. 1485, in the civil wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Edwin.

10. EDWIN GILPIN married Margaret Laton of Dalemain, and had ten children. Their son George was a very eminent man and was minister for Queen Elizabeth at The Hague, and

was also distinguished in letters. Another son, Bernard Gilpin, born at Kentmere, 1517, and died 4th of March, 1583, age 66 years, was raised a Roman Catholic, and was Rector of Houghton, but a little before the death of Queen Mary, he became satisfied with the general doctrines of the Reformation. At a time when there was incessant strife, Bernard, called the "Apostle of the North," wandered unharmed amid the confusion. On one occasion, entering Rothbury Church in Northumberland, he observed a glove suspended in a conspicuous place as a challenge from some horse trooper of the district. Gilpin took it down, and in the course of his sermon said, "I hear there is one among you, who has even in this sacred place hung up a glove in defiance," and producing the glove said, "I challenge him to compete with me in acts of Christian charity."

At length a charge of 13 articles was drawn up against him, but his uncle, Dr. Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, found a method of dismiss-

ing them; but his enemies laid their complaint before Dr. Bonner, Bishop of London; upon this he prepared for martyrdom. However, he broke his leg on his journey to London, which protracted his arrival until the Queen's death, and on the accession of Queen Elizabeth he was immediately set at liberty, and returned to Houghton. He was offered the See of Carlisle, which he declined.

The value of Bernard's rectory was about £400 a year; he, however, endowed a grammar school, the expense of which amounted to £500, where he seldom had fewer than 20 or 30 children. One method he used to fill his school was, whenever he met a poor boy upon the road he would try his capacity by a few questions, and if it pleased him, would provide for his education.

11. WILLIAM GILPIN married Eliza Washington and had twelve children. His son George, and not his son Martin, inherited the manor of Kentmere and made a family pedigree. It de-

scended two more generations and the Kentmere estate was lost during the Parliamentary civil wars. George Gilpin, who married Catharine Philipson and was the last of the oldest branch of the family, having joined Charles I, was a captain in his army. As was often the custom, he first made a conveyance (in trust or mortgage) to ——— Philipson and after to Captain Nicholson, of the Parliamentary side (in trust, to save the estate from sequestration). Captain Gilpin, being sought for prosecution, fled beyond sea and died without issue. Sir Christopher Philipson got the estate partly by law and partly by purchase. It was said to have been restored to the family after the Restoration.

12. MARTIN GILPIN had ten children, and died at Kendal in 1634. His grandson, Richard Gilpin, D.D., son of Isaac, born 15th of Oct., 1625, died 1699, was a man eminent for his piety and learning. He first studied physic, but afterwards took a degree of Doctor of Divinity, and was presented to the rectory of Greystock in

Cumberland. Not liking the conduct of the church, he embraced Presbyterianism, but was no approver of Cromwell. After the Restoration, the King being desirous to begin a more moderate policy, Dr. Gilpin was fixed upon for the Bishopric of Carlisle, but he declined it.

After resigning Greystock, he purchased Scaleby Castle in Cumberland, where he lived for some time. This was a fortress of considerable consequence situated on the confines of England and Scotland, near Carlisle, and erected by the English lords to repel the invasion of the Scots. It stands within a short distance of the wall built by the Emperor Hadrian to prevent the inroads of the Picts. It extended from Solway Frith to New-Castle-on-Tyne; a considerable part is still standing, now called the Picts Wall. This Castle was besieged by Cromwell, and afterwards purchased by Dr. Gilpin; it is now a mixture of ancient ruins and modern comforts, rich in reminiscences and old family portraits. The moat, which circumscribed the

walls, contained five acres, but the buildings are greatly in ruins. Numerous Roman utensils have been dug up here. He lived here, dispensing both as a minister and a physician, bestowing comforts to all around him, until invited by the dissenters of New-Castle-on-Tyne, which he embraced and was their pastor. He died here 15th Feb., 1699, age 74 years.

His son, William, was Deputy Vice-Admiral of Cumberland, and died at Scaleby, 14th of Aug., 1724. William's son, Richard, was born at Scaleby, 6th of Feb., 1692, and married M. Hudson. The estate of Scaleby was now vested in Governor Stephenson.

William Gilpin, son of John Bernard Gilpin, and great grandson of Richard Gilpin, D.D., being the sixth generation from Martin, was the rector of Boldre Parish, County of Hampshire. He was a biographer and delineator of nature's picturesque beauties, with observations on the scenery. With the profits of his pen and pencil he endowed two schools, and he was buried amid

the scenes he so much loved and so well described. In 1753 he published the life of Bernard Gilpin. He was born 4th of June, 1724, married his cousin, Margaret Gilpin, and died 4th of April, 1804. Their son, William, lived at Cheam School, and married his cousin, E. Farish.

Sawry Gilpin, R.A., brother of the above, was born 30th of Oct., 1733, was a celebrated painter of horses and wild animals, and excelled in giving expression of terrible fierceness. He died at Brompton in 1807.

13. BERNARD GILPIN married D. Ayrey and had 11 children. He died 21st of April, 1636. His son, William, married Mrs. Strickland; and daughters, Caroline and Elizabeth, married into the family of the Sands of Kendal.

14. THOMAS GILPIN, of Mill Hill, had ten children.

15. THOMAS GILPIN, of Warborough, born in 1620, married Joan Bartholamew and had three sons, Joseph, Isaac, and Thomas. He was

an officer of the army, and after the battle of Worcester, 3rd of Sept., 1651, joined the Society of Friends. In 1661 he was detained seven weeks in the marshal's custody at Oxford for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Charles II, who had repudiated his promises to the Scots and Presbyterians. On the 29th of May, 1670, a meeting was held at his house for which the Justice fined him £20, and on the 26th of June of the same year, another meeting was held at his house, for which the Justice authorized the officers to break open locks and bolts, and they took away his household goods, not leaving him a bed, or a vessel in which to boil his food. Some time after this, he gathered his corn off about three acres of land, which the officers took away with some pigs. In 1672, by the King's letters patent, many persons were discharged from imprisonment, some having been confined a long time. From Oxford jail 15 persons were liberated, among whom was Thomas Gilpin.

T H E K E N T U C K Y G I L P I N S

The Gilpin family frequently had to suffer on account of their religion.

*“The race that once went bravely forth
To beard the wild boar in his den,
Now meets the bigots in their wrath,
And boldly claims the rights of men.”*



ISRAEL AND ELIZABETH (HANNUM) GILPIN FAMILY TO 1916



HIS earliest effort to gather together between the covers of a book the Pioneer Gilpins of Kentucky and their descendants, does not pretend to include all or even a very large part of the descendants, and is imperfect in many of the branches attempted to be given, because mainly of the impossibility of obtaining histories of far-scattered families. It was in preparation sporadically for several years down to 1916, when the exactions of the undertaking and the inattention and unresponsiveness of progeny caused its cessation. Those branches imperfectly given and those not given at all will, however, find the data herein from which to take up and continue the family history. By the

grace of the publisher, several footnotes relating to events subsequent to 1916 have been added to the original text.

The genealogy of the English family from Richard de Gylpyn, as given here, is contained more extensively in genealogical works on the shelves of the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the Congressional Library at Washington, and all of the larger libraries of the United States.

16. JOSEPH GILPIN, born 1664, who married Hannah Glover, 1691, in England and came to America in the year 1696, was the son of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, whose daughter, Ann Gilpin, married Thomas West and was the mother of Benjamin West, President of the English Royal Society. Joseph Gilpin, the founder of the American family, and his wife, Hannah Glover, had born to them fifteen children, of whom

17. JOSEPH GILPIN, the 2d, was one. He was born 21st March, 1703/4; married Mary

Caldwell, December 17, 1729, and removed from Brandywine to Wilmington in 1761. Of the twelve children born to this marriage, Israel Gilpin was the sixth and Joseph, 3d, the tenth. The children of Joseph Gilpin and Mary Caldwell were:

Ruth Gilpin, b. ———, d. July 27, 1781.
m. Daniel Stubbs, March 20, 1750. 12 children.

Vincent Gilpin, b. December 3, 1732. d. August 5, 1810. m. Abigail Woodward, December 6, 1758. 8 children.

Orpha Gilpin, b. ——— d. ——— m. Joseph Shallcross, October 23, 1754. 10 children.

Nun Gilpin.

Gideon Gilpin, b. December 4, 1738. d. August 20, 1825. m. Sarah Gregg, December 1, 1762.

Israel Gilpin, b. August 1, 1740. d. July 4, 1834. m. Elizabeth Hannum, January 12, 1765.

Betty Gilpin, b. November, 1742. d. ———.

William Gilpin.

Hannah Gilpin, b. ——— d. ——— m. John Grubb, November 23, 1769.

Joseph Gilpin, b. 1749, d. 1836; m. widowed daughter of Captain Giles, of Wilmington.

Thomas Gilpin, b. March 11, 1749; d. 1802; m. Lydia Rice, March 13, 1775, m. Sarah Gray, August 29, 1777, m. Sarah Council, 1802.

Mary Gilpin, b. ——— d. ——— m. Adam Williamson, October 19, 1774. Lived in Delaware.

18. ISRAEL GILPIN, b. August 1, 1740, d. July 4, 1834; m. Elizabeth Hannum, January 12, 1765, Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware (name given as Gibson).

Elizabeth Montgomery, who tells in her "Reminiscences of Wilmington" (2d Ed., p. 218) of the estate of Joshua and Thomas Gilpin along a "curve of the Brandywine Creek about two miles above the City of Wilmington" and the homestead of Joshua, called Kentmere after the family estate in England, and of her visit there in 1795, and of delightful rambles there

later in 1802 with an ancient female friend, with whom "the Battle of Brandywine and many a link in that eventful chain was bright in the memory" (Chap. III, 2d Ed.); also tells that Israel Gilpin "raised the first military company of this town to join the Revolutionary Army, of which he was captain" (*Ibid.*, p. 218).

The company became a part of Colonel McKinley's regiment that saw service in the war. Israel Gilpin was then in the 36th year of his age, and had married Elizabeth Hannum some ten years prior thereto. He must have been a farmer at the breaking out of the war, for Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution contains the picture of the Gilpin place on the Brandywine and says that he was the owner of it when Howe occupied it as his headquarters (Vol. 2, p. 172), and it is related in the "Colonial Families of Philadelphia" (Jordan, 1911, Vol. 1, p. 418, *et seq.*), that Israel's brother, Vincent, sent large stores of molasses and rum from Wilmington to him, then residing in the

old Gilpin home at Birmingham, to save it from seizure by the British; but it was lost as the old homestead became the headquarters of General Howe after the Battle of Brandywine (p. 432).

The Military Records at Washington show that Israel entered the service of the United States in the County of Newcastle, Delaware, where he then lived, in the spring of 1776 and continued in command of his company in the service for about eighteen months under Colonel McKinley, and about the beginning of the fall of 1777, or just about the time of the Battle of Brandywine, in which he took part, he was ordered to the Commissary Department and left his old company under the command of Capt. Patrick O'Flinn, who had been First Lieutenant under him. The battle was fought on the farm that then belonged to him and from that time on and for more than three years afterwards, he continued to serve as purchasing commissary until hostilities ceased in that part

of the country, during which time he was in only one engagement, that of the Battle of Brandywine. He was principally engaged in the State of Delaware and adjoining states and frequently under General Gates and General Wayne. The year before his death, some of his friends in Kentucky, where he then resided, including Gen. Richard M. Johnson, the reputed killer of the Great Indian Chief, Tecumseh, at the battle of the Thames in the War of 1812, interested themselves in procuring him a pension, and General Johnson, who was then a member of Congress from Kentucky, presented the papers showing his military service and secured the pension allowance. (Pension Office M 4695, April, 1833.)

He died July 4, 1834, at Burlington, Kentucky. His grave is in the village graveyard there, and on his tombstone are the following lines, requested by him to be put there. He is said to have composed them. If so, they furnish the only evidence coming to his later de-

scendants of poetical talent, although possessed of literary attainments and of the unbounded love of country shown in the verse:

*"Pause, stranger, ere your wandering steps you
turn*

And from the grave this lesson deign to learn:

A soldier's ashes sleep beneath your feet,

A patriot's heart once in his bosom beat.

*That freedom which in youth he fought to gain
He leaves to you to cherish and maintain."*

The Pennsylvania Archives, to which state that part of Delaware had become attached (Vol. XII, pp. 379 and 543), show that in the Birmingham district Israel Gilpin in 1781 was listed with 200 acres of land, five horses and five cattle, and in the same year assessed with taxes amounting to £8.5.9.

Mary Gilpin, the eldest, born 1770, married David Hanway, in Kentucky, July, 1797. Sarah, or Sallie, the youngest but one of the children

of Israel and Elizabeth Gilpin, was married to John Cline in Paris, Kentucky, in 1798. (Record 1, p. 34, Bourbon Co., Clerk's Office.) The family must have been in the state a length of time previous to a marriage of one of its members.

In May, 1792, Gen. Isaac Shelby, who lead the Kentucky forces beyond the Ohio River against the British Redcoats and the Indians in the War of 1812, was elected the first Governor of the state, which was admitted to the Union the same year. Israel Gilpin escaped the Pennsylvania Tax list of 1782, which would have been improbable if he were still liable. He had evidently converted his possessions, was on his way to Kentucky and had made his home there in the early 1780's, some years before the state had achieved its long fight for admission to the Union.

"Joseph Gilpin (father of Israel), of Christiana Hundred and County of Newcastle, in the State of Delaware, Yeoman" made his

will December 2, 1788, bequeathing the use and profits of a considerable estate in land and personality to his wife during her natural life, with remainder to children and grandchildren. He died late in 1792 and his will was probated in 1793. Israel Gilpin and his younger brother, Joseph, after serving in the Delaware contingent of Revolutionary War troops, had then gone over the long and hazardous trail of mountains and wildernesses to Kentucky, where only sturdy and intelligent colonists were wanted or welcomed. It was at a period well within a decade of Daniel Boone's incursions into its wilds. It was when Indians still disputed occupancy by the whites and colonists had yet to arm and assemble to repel assaults of the savages on their settlements. They were there to help build a new civilization beyond the southern shores of the Ohio River with the family force of character and courage that, a century earlier, had brought the founder of the family in America, across the Atlantic Ocean from England to

Virginia and along the course of the Chesapeake Bay to the banks of the Brandywine on the heels of its cession, in the reign of Charles II, to William Penn—a territory exacting pioneer hardihood, a territory then still shared with the Indians, a territory, to which as a private citizen and member of its General Assembly, he gave his prowess and endowments, a territory which he witnessed enter the Union of States and become the first one to ratify the Federal Constitution.

Elizabeth Hannum, the wife of Israel Gilpin, died in Kentucky, 1802, and was buried at Paris. Her father, Mr. Robert Hannum, who was a landholder in the township of Birmingham as early as 1717, became a resident of Wilmington in 1732, was Chief Burgess for the year 1744 and Burgess for a number of years thereafter.

Robert Hannum was the son of John Hannum and Margery (Southery) Hannum, who were married in England and removed to America. Margery took land near Birmingham from her

father, Robert Southery, who had it from his brother-in-law, John Gibbons, who took from William Penn by deed, August, 1681.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL GILPIN AND ELIZABETH HANNUM GILPIN

Mary Gilpin, b. February 6, 1770, at the homestead on the Brandywine; m. July 7, 1797, David Hanway at Paris, Ky., A. Easton performing ceremony, Bourbon Co. records; d. February 3, 1834. David died in 1855, both at Greensburg, Ind., and both buried there in the South Park Cemetery. David was a farmer and the son of Benjamin Hanway, of near Philadelphia. Their five children were:

Benjamin, b. 1798, m. Elizabeth Beckett, Kerin H. Tremaine and Mary Lewis.

Nancy, d. May 12, 1828, m. Levi A. McQuinty.

Martha, d. August 16, 1873, m. Levi A. McQuinty.

Israel Gilpin, b. December 5, 1803, d. January 18, 1858, m. Mary Perkins and Emily Lawson.

Joseph, born near Paris, died in infancy.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL AND
ELIZABETH (HANNUM) GILPIN
(Continued)

Nancy, or Ann, Gilpin, b. near Brandywine, April 4, 1778; d. February 26, 1843, near Burlington; m. William Perkins, b. October 26, 1776, d. Burlington, Kentucky, December 2, 1849; m. September 27, 1804, by Rev. Richard Thomas. Bourbon Co. Records.

William Perkins, who married Nancy Gilpin, was of the family of Joseph Perkins, who with his elder brother, Ebenezer Perkins, both husbandmen, coming from "Hamp Town in New Hampshire near Piscatoway in New England," purchased land in Brandywine Hundred, New

Castle County, Delaware, by deeds dated October 14, 1693. A still older brother, Jacob Perkins, purchased land on the Delaware River below Burlington, New Jersey, later in 1699, and William Hussey, the husband of an older sister, Rebecca Perkins, purchased land near Newcastle in July, 1695. All four were of the family of Isaac and Susanna Perkins, of Hampton, N. H. (Perkins Families in the United States in 1790. D. W. Perkins, Utica, New York, 1911), and the family of Isaac and Susanna Perkins were of the family of John Perkins, the founder of the family in America, baptized December 23, 1583, at Hillmorton County, Warwick, emigrated December 1, 1630, arrived at New England February 5, 1631, died 1654.

The ship *Lyon*, Mr. William Pierce master, arrived at Nantucket from Bristol, England, at the date named. Among its passengers were Roger Williams and wife and the Perkins family, John and Ruth Perkins, with their six children, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Thomas and

Jacob, family names that have abounded throughout all subsequent generations. John Perkins was then 47 years old, his wife, Judith, 42, the eldest child, John, 22, and the youngest, Jacob, 3. Lydia, another child, was born in America. ("The Perkins Families of Ye Olden Times," p. 78, D. W. Perkins, Utica, New York, 1916. "Winthrop's History of New England," Vol. I, p. 42. "The History of Upton Court," Mary Sharp, London, 1892, p. 247.)

The father of William (Joseph Perkins), a son of the Delaware emigrant, removed to Maryland and married Mary Hilton there. He was known in the family to be much older than his wife and was probably deceased before 1790, as his name does not appear in the Maryland list of the United States Census of that year, while that of his wife does appear, together with one male under sixteen. It could not have been long after 1790 when his widow and son William, then about fifteen years of age, like the Gilpin families, took the long trail to Kentucky and

direct to their place of settlement in Bourbon County in that state. That generation of both the Gilpin and Perkins families in Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland evidently at times had information of the family doings in Kentucky. Some kind of communication between them was not lacking and the history of that day in its important domestic features, later passed along in both directions to succeeding members of the families. Many family letters and much genealogical data were gathered together by William Perkins, who gave himself to the task, a son of William who married Nancy Gilpin, who was a Presbyterian clergyman, but it was all destroyed by a fire which consumed his residence and contents in Jacksonville, Florida, and obliterated much that would have been valuable in this imperfect narrative, and would have avoided researches that are to be continued.

The author of "Perkins Families in the United States 1790" and of "The Perkins Families of Ye Olden Times" wrote Mr. William W.

Perkins, of Kansas City, Missouri, in 1916, "that
 " if he would refer to page 78 of the latter book,
 " he would find a pedigree of the Hillmorton
 " family and you will note that one of the de-
 " scendants was Isaac, and if you will then turn
 " to page 35 in the 1790 book you will see that
 " this Isaac had a son of the same name, who
 " was baptized January 26, 1611. There can
 " be no doubt but that this younger Isaac is iden-
 " tical with the Hampton, New Hampshire, set-
 " tler, who is mentioned on page 25 of the 1790
 " book. You will notice that his sons, Ebenezer
 " and Joseph, settled in Delaware. I have been
 " informed that when your grandfather married
 " Nancy Gilpin in 1804 in Kentucky, he wrote
 " that fact back to his relatives in Delaware."

The Gilpin and Perkins families knew each other in England. The certificate of marriage of Joseph Gilpin and Hannah Glover at the Friends Meeting at Dorchester, Oxon, England, 23d, 12th Month, 1691, was witnessed among others by John Perkins. The Perkinses from

1693 and the Gilpins from 1696, when all of them were young, were in Brandywine Hundred and in Wilmington, where there was sparse settlement, where their children were raised, and where the intercourse of first settlers made them neighbors and friends. This intercourse between them continued when members made their homes in Virginia and Maryland. Thomas Gilpin, a brother of Israel, was confined in Military Detention Camp near Winchester, Virginia, for refusal to avow himself in favor of war. Those confined there had more or less freedom outside the camp. Thomas Gilpin made most of his outside visits, as shown by his diary, to the home of Isaac Perkins, who was a son of Ebenezer Perkins, of Wilmington, and who was a farmer and mill owner of Winchester.

Israel Gilpin and his son-in-law, William Perkins, and his wife, Nancy, or Ann, together with others of his children, removed from Bourbon County, Kentucky, where the records show considerable dealings by William in real estate,

to Boone County in the same state in 1828, where William Perkins bought a farm and built a grist mill on Gunpowder Creek, a few miles from Burlington, the county seat, Israel, then 86 years of age, making his home with them until his death. William Perkins, after the death of his father-in-law, Israel Gilpin, and of his wife, took up his residence in Burlington, where he practically founded the first local congregation of the Church of Disciples of Christ, and to which thenceforward to his death he gave most of his time and much of his means.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM PERKINS AND NANCY GILPIN PERKINS

Betsy Perkins, b. June 27, 1805, near Paris, Kentucky; d. 1879, Jacksonville, Illinois; m. 1824, John C. James, a trader and farmer of Kentucky and Illinois. Children born in Harrison and Boone counties, Kentucky: Elizabeth,

1825; Harriet, 1826; William, 1828; Ann, 1830; Osborn, 1832; Louisa, 1834.

James Perkins, b. April 1, 1807, Bourbon Co., Kentucky; d. Rising Sun, Indiana, June 8, 1887, and buried there; m. Mildred Calvert, December 15, 1834, Jessamine Co., Kentucky—d. October, 1896, Rising Sun and buried there—daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Cox Calvert: Christopher of Bedford County, Virginia, and Elizabeth of Amherst County, Virginia.

James Perkins, applying himself to one of the chief industries of the early days, when goods for human clothing were the product of the spinning-wheel and loom of the pioneer home, built and operated a woolen mill at Burlington where machinery for preparing the raw wool for domestic use was propelled by horsepower and huge treadmills. The clothing of the people, man, woman and child, master and servant, came from such mills, and the deft hands of the mothers, daughters and servants of the pioneer homes. There were no classes and those adapted

and chosen for early mechanical pursuits were mostly sons of landowners, later inheritors thereof, and usually remained farmers and conducted farming during their industrial ventures.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND MILDRED (CALVERT) PERKINS

Edwin Perkins, died February 13, 1842, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Harvey Perkins, died February 19, 1842, aged 3 years, 5 months and 6 days.

In the winter of 1841-2 an epidemic of scarlet fever visited Burlington, carrying one or more young children to the graveyard from almost every home.

Richard C. Perkins, b. February 6, 1842, Burlington, Kentucky; m. April 11, 1866, Jeanette Blythe, b. November 19, 1845, at Burlington, daughter of Arthur and Sarah (Hughes) Blythe, of Burlington. Richard

fought for the North in the Civil War from 1861 to 1866, the service in 1866 in Mexico during the Maximilian usurpation, and took up a residence in Nebraska. He lived for many years in St. Paul, where he edited a newspaper, finally going to a country estate in Mayfield Township, Hall Co., Nebraska, where he lost his wife, February, 1909. He died at Lincoln in 1921, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Claflin.

Omer D., b. September 1, 1844, Burlington, Kentucky. He fought on the Northern side in the Civil War, d. in 1902, at Wingate, Kansas.

James N., b. March 17, 1849, at Burlington, Kentucky; m. on January 11, 1872, at Rising Sun, Indiana, to Harriette L. Spencer, b. June 22, 1849, daughter of John W. Spencer and Eliza M. Haines, of Erie, Pa. When the National Bank of Rising Sun was organized in 1872, James N. was made cashier, which position he held until 1919, when he became president of the bank, which has prospered and grown greatly during the fifty-four years of his management.

Mildred, b. January 12, 1850, d. in 1886 at Rising Sun and is buried there.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD C. AND JEANNETTE (BLYTHE) PERKINS

Mary Mildred Perkins, b. March 8, 1867, Burlington, Kentucky; m. February 10, 1886, to Jason L. Claflin, b. June 26, 1858, at Cloudersport, Pennsylvania, son of Rufus I. and Lavinia Claflin, of St. Paul, Nebraska. Jason, engaged in the newspaper and printing business, was District Court Reporter at Ord, Nebraska, but he and his wife are living at University Place in Lincoln where he is a journalist and she writes for W. C. T. U. and similar publications. For many years she served variously in the Nebraska branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Editor of the state paper for a number of years and is State President at this writing. Their two children are: Faith Margaret Claflin, b. February 10, 1889, St. Paul, Nebraska; m. Dr. Wayne J. Atwell, Anatomy Department, Uni-

versity of Buffalo Medical School, Alumnus of Nebraska Wesleyan and University of Michigan.

Mildred Perkins Claflin, b. August 11, 1890, St. Paul, Nebraska; m. July 11, 1916, Weldon Frank Crossland, of Wayne, Nebraska, Alumnus of Nebraska Wesleyan, also of Oxford, England, where he held a Rhodes Scholarship. Pastor, Central M. E. Church, Pontiac. Michigan.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD C. AND JEANNETTE BLYTHE PERKINS

(Continued)

Edith, b. October 6, 1869, m. A. C. Stouffer, Cairo, Nebraska, December 22, 1888.

Jeannette, b. January 30, 1873, d. May 9, 1879.

R. Clark, b. February 6, 1875, m. Josephine Williams, June 25, 1892, a leading journalist of Nebraska. Two children: Vance, b. February 2, 1906; Clark Dwight, b. November 29, 1914.

Edmund Arthur, b. December 30, 1880, d. September 19, 1882.

CHILDREN OF JAMES N. AND
HARRIETTE (SPENCER) PERKINS

Alice S., b. January 12, 1873, m. on June 12, 1900, to Fred. A. Caldwell, of Rushville, Indiana, who is a furniture and lumber merchant there. They have one son, James A., born at Rushville on August 26, 1902; he graduated from Purdue University in 1925 and is now connected with the electric light plant at Elwood, Indiana.

Hugh E. Perkins, b. December 12, 1874, at Rising Sun, Indiana. Graduated from Rose Polytechnic Institute in 1901 and was employed as a civil engineer by the Chicago Elevated Railways until his death in October, 1915. In December, 1905, he married Esther Simpson, daughter of Dr. Robert Simpson, of Rising Sun. His widow is now Mrs. Henry Gireaux, of Fresno, California.

Joshua S. Perkins, b. at Rising Sun, Indiana, on September 9, 1876; d. in 1888.

Harold C. Perkins, b. at Rising Sun, Indiana,

on January 29, 1879; m. in June, 1905, to Mary Goldson Burns, daughter of R. C. and Nettie Burns, of Rising Sun; Harold d. in July, 1913, at McAlester, Oklahoma, where he was Secretary of the McAlester Trust Co. His widow lives in Rising Sun and is employed in the National Bank. Their daughter, Harriette L., was born at Rising Sun on May 26, 1906.

James G. Perkins, b. at Rising Sun, Indiana, on June 5, 1881; d. in November, 1913.

John W. Perkins,* b. at Rising Sun, Indiana, on November 17, 1886; educated at Earlham College and Northwestern University; taught modern languages for several years and is now attached to the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff at Washington, where an expert knowledge of foreign languages is a requisite.

* Married at Indianapolis on Aug. 22, 1925, to Mekkin Sveinson, born Sept. 18, 1887, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, daughter of Gunnar and Kristin (Finnsdattir) Sveinson, who came to Canada from Klippsta, Iceland. She received the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Washington, and is also connected with the Military Intelligence Division. Before coming to Washington she taught languages.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM PERKINS
AND NANCY GILPIN PERKINS

(Continued)

John Hilton Perkins, b. August 26, 1808, near Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky; d. December 12, 1894, Covington, Kentucky, buried Highland Cemetery, near Covington; m. October 1, 1835 Union, Boone Co., Kentucky, Maria Robinson Stansifer, b. Boone Co., Kentucky, February 11, 1816, daughter of Abram Stansifer and his wife, Maria Robinson Stansifer, b. Bath County, Kentucky, September 17, 1796, d. March 6, 1878, at Union, daughter of John Robinson, from Pennsylvania, and his wife, Sallie Brown, from Virginia, both of whom came with their parents to Kentucky at an early day. Abram Stansifer was born in Madison County, Virginia, May 19, 1788, d. Union, November 4, 1866, buried in the family burying-ground on the home farm where his wife and other members of the family were afterwards buried.

Abram was the son of John Stansifer, who came with his parents from Holland when he was ten years of age. John married Jemima Clore and afterwards removed with his ten children to Campbell County, Kentucky. Abram, after marriage, settled in Boone County at Union, where he acquired a large land estate with many negro slaves and farmed and bred live stock extensively. He was among the earliest to import foreign live stock, including Jacks and Jennets from Spain, and to improve the blood of horses, cattle and sheep. His trophies were many from the premium lists of Kentucky Agricultural Fairs and he and his negroes for many years, annually, took overland, or in barges down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, droves of mules to New Orleans, from whence they went into the sugar and cotton plantations of the South. He and his wife lived through the war between the states. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, being a war measure and directed against the seceding states only, did not free the slaves in Kentucky,

where the institution was not legally affected until some three years afterwards by the Constitutional Amendment. Although Kentucky did not adopt the secession ordinance, slavery became a loose proposition in the non-seceding slave states after the proclamation. The Stansifer farm lost some of its people after the proclamation and after the constitutional amendment, but the most of them, after trying the world of freedom, wandered back to their cabins and gave to their old master and mistress their faithful services during their lives; a return in their declining years for the patriarchal care and comfort given them through their years of servitude.

John Hilton Perkins was both a manufacturer and farmer. When the horse was the only transportation power, he heard the call for the animals' equipment supplies, left his father's farm, went to Paris and became a saddler, but never lost his family love for land and never ceased to possess and use and enjoy it. He carried his trade to Burlington in 1828, where he estab-

lished a shop which was the only one in a wide scope and which soon became a factory with foreman and workmen, its products supplying Boone County from the Ohio River on its north to its southern limits and going into neighboring counties and frequently across the Ohio River. He prospered, married his wife six miles away at Union in 1835, brought her to Burlington at the head of a cavalcade of mounted wedding attendants to an already established home and an old-fashioned "Infair," or wedding festival, that lasted throughout a week and lived long in local annals.

Behind the merry wedding company rode two negro girls, her maid and a cook, a part of the wedding offerings from the old home, who became a part of the household, throughout the birth and growth of a large family of children, always faithful to a kind mistress and home-loving mother.

His slave holding was limited to a man house-servant and a land tender, his factory requiring

white workmen. He was a thorough Southerner and sympathized with Southern life and institutions, but favored continued union of the states, believing that secession would mean war and that war went with the strong, "a habit that war had acquired even before Alexander and Hannibal."

He early acquired farming and grass land in the outskirts of the village which grazed his cows and supplied his table. Late in the 40's he closed out his establishment to his foreman and removed to Covington, where he established a like factory, from which he conducted an expanding trade, reaching into the interior of the state and into Ohio and Indiana. As at Burlington, he had his outlying land some three miles out from Covington on the Lexington turnpike, mostly grass land. After building up a prosperous trade, during which he bought the patent right and introduced the first creasing machine, which relieved the workmen from simple but time-consuming hand work and reduced the

manufacturing cost, he again closed out to his second foreman, both of whom he favored, and retired to his farm where the younger of his children grew up. His introduction of new machinery and new methods in the manufacture of saddlery and harness came largely from familiarity with farm life. He put the trade upon a more extended and higher scale.

His farm life led to betterments in all its branches. He went forward in his community in many things and ways, in more comfortable fittings and kinder treatment for the dumb four-footed allies of man, in fruit orchards that were of the best, in housings for his animals and fowls that were of the most comfortable. He built the first above-ground ice-house in the County and was followed later by neighbors who smiled at his venturesomeness in the beginning. His smoke-house cured his hogsheads, his hams and sidemeat with the smoke of hickory bark and corncobs and all his bacon had age before going to the table. Balky horses that

were of good bloodstrain he soon had giving gentle and obedient service in his farm wagons. He did not reject unruly but well-bred milch cows but readily put them to profitable service by intelligent treatment and self-devised appliances, so that no milk bucket was ever sent flying by the heels of a recalcitrant cow in his barns. He put his hands to much of the work of his farm help and not one of them but profited by his example and teachings and gave him in abundance of their gratitude and esteem. He set up the foremen in the factories he relinquished and he selected the land and helped stock it and financed and advised his farm foreman when the latter made his first venture and saw him afterwards a successful dairyman.

When the Civil War came on, the homestead known as "Highlands," from its commanding altitude, lay midway between the camps of the contending forces of the North and South at the time during that war when the Confederate forces under General Kirby Smith invaded

Kentucky and menaced Cincinnati. It was probably the most northern point on our map west of the mountains, except in parts of Virginia, where two hostile camps were arrayed against each other. Skirmishing and forays were frequent with many fatalities, but no general engagement ensued, the Southern troops being forced to retreat without offering battle.

The remains of the fortifications and rifle pits constructed in expectation of an engagement are visible yet (1916), and the old Perkins place is now the site of a fashionable club and golf links, named the Fort Mitchell Country Club, from one of the neighboring war forts, which overlooks the field now given to healthful recreation and prolongation of life, rather than the preparation for conflict and the shedding of blood.

On this aforetime advanced post of war are also now the suburban homes of many business and professional Covingtonians, among them the old homestead remodeled and housing a promi-

nent young banker and his wife. Trolley cars and motors now travel over, or parallel, the old Lexington post road, skirting the place which formerly echoed, morning and evening, with the resounding bugle notes of the four-in-hand stage coaches, covering each way daily the one hundred miles of its stretch between Covington and Lexington.

CHILDREN OF JOHN HILTON AND MARIA ROBINSON PERKINS

Henry Abram Perkins, b. Burlington, Kentucky, December 4, 1836; m. September 28, 1865, Glendale, Ohio, Harriet Moores, b. December 19, 1846, daughter of William Burkitt Moores and Elizabeth Cobb, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHILDREN OF HENRY ABRAM AND HARRIET PERKINS

Amy Moores Perkins, b. June 20, 1867, Glendale, Ohio; m. October 25, 1893, Caleb

March Van Hamm (Caleb Van Hamm is one of the commanding newspaper managers and editors of New York City), son of Washington Van Hamm and Rebecca Baldridge, b. March 11, 1861, at Cincinnati. One child only—Rebecca, b. September 17, 1894, Pelham Manor, New York.

Elizabeth Oliver Perkins, b. October 1, 1869, Cincinnati, Ohio; m. October 12, 1892, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, Frank Hathaway Kemper, son of Hugh Fulton Kemper and Mary Jane Miller, b. July 3, 1860, Cincinnati, Ohio. Their children: Mary Elizabeth, b. September 8, 1893, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, m. October 3, 1914, Avondale, John Bruce Strobridge, son of John Melvin Strobridge and Lillian Bruce, b. May 14, 1889, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Harriet Hathaway, b. December 10, 1894, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, m. October, 1916, Avondale, James Holmes, Jr., son of James Holmes and Cora Marion, b. June 22, 1889, at Mt. Auburn.

Francis, b. July 10, 1896, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio; d. January 25, 1897, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHILDREN OF JOHN HILTON AND MARIA (ROBINSON) PERKINS

(Continued)

George Gilpin Perkins, b. Burlington, Kentucky, July 10, 1839; m. June 7, 1864, Madison, Indiana, Lavinia Jane Smith, b. February 26, 1844, daughter of Irby Smith and Ann Maria Todd, Madison.

George Gilpin Perkins was educated at Shelby College, Kentucky, and Belmont College, Ohio, read the law books and had the personal tutelage of Judge James Pryor, one of the Circuit Judges of Kentucky, admitted to the bar in 1863, married 1864, elected to the lower house of the Kentucky General Assembly in 1867 where he served, the youngest member, for two long winter sessions of that body on the Judiciary Com-

mittee, on the Codes of Practice Committee, and the Committee on Executive Affairs, being the neighbor and representative of Honorable John W. Stevenson, the then Governor of the Commonwealth. That was the first Democratic Legislature after the Civil War and many lawyers and business and agricultural citizens of the highest standing sat in its chambers. It was a fruitful field for one who had a taste for parliamentary law, a love for Jefferson's Manual and the literary societies of his college days, who sat in daily sessions on law committees composed, in most part, of learned and leading lawyers and who valued its opportunities. He took part in parliamentary debates, was frequently called to the chair by the speaker and was, during his legislative career, both temporary and permanent president of the most important after-the-war Democratic State Convention. It was a political state gathering in which the party creed had its first serious post-war conflict. Jeffersonian principles

and those of the historic Kentucky Resolutions of Madison bearing upon the rights of the States and the work the Civil War had wrought on their modification met face to face. Hon. Proctor Knott and General Chilton on one side and Hons. W. C. P. Breckenridge and Joe Blackburn on the other were the leaders in a fiery forensic controversy that resulted in resolutions of patriotic support of a restored Union of States bound together by a common national interest. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, 1872, and member of committee on Permanent Organization and Rules. Governor Proctor Knott appointed him Kentucky Commissioner to the New Orleans World's Cotton Exposition 1883-4. He has always been interested in outdoor life and sports; was one of the founders of the Latonia Jockey Club of Covington and one of its chief officers at a time when breeders of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and other states personally raced their thoroughbreds and leading citizens of those states and of Cincinnati, Cov-

ington and Newport were club members and personally conducted race meetings.

In 1869, before his legal legislative term had expired, he was chosen Judge of the Kenton County Court to fill a vacancy. In 1871, before the remaining short term on the bench of the County Court had expired, he was appointed by the Governor to a vacancy on the bench of the Criminal Circuit Court of the Covington and New Port district composed of six counties, the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton and Bracken on the south bank of the Ohio River, and the counties of Harrison and Robertson adjoining on the south, to which he continued to be elected and re-elected, for a number of six-year terms until the provisions of a new constitution, redistricting the state judicially, made Kenton County, in which the City of Covington is situated, a separate judicial district, with one judge for the trial of all criminal, common law and chancery cases, to the bench of which he was chosen and served until 1889.

His long service was in a court near the people, where a short civil code and a shorter criminal code of fundamental legal principles had received long and liberal adjudications and remained without legislative amendment except in rare instances of manifest need. There was no intervening court between the Circuit Court, the trial Court, and the Court of Appeals—the court of last resort.

Criminal cases had precedence on the Circuit Court dockets and almost invariably had speedy trials. A jury once sworn placed the accused in jeopardy. He had the inviolable ancient right of trial by a jury of his peers and the correlative right to be confronted by all witnesses and their word-of-mouth testimony. The Commonwealth was religiously held to the burden of proof, and the venerable and humanitarian rules of presumptive innocence and of reasonable doubt had wide sway. It was where the home judge and jury witnessed the demeanor and discovered the leanings and sympathies, if any,

of the witness box, where the manner, as the matter, of the witness went to his credibility, where findings influenced by manifest local prejudice, or not supported by sufficient credible testimony could be set aside by the judge who saw all the witnesses and heard all the testimony and remained in supreme control throughout and at the close of the hearing. All of the law but none of transpirings legally incident to and belonging to a jury trial are in the cold, unspeaking typewritten, or printed, pages that reach the distant judges in a hearing on appeal. Convictions in criminal cases in Kentucky when approved by the trial judge could not be reversed on appeal, except for material errors of law. At the close of more than thirty years of continuous service, Judge Perkins, made his residence in New York City for some five years, representing clients interested in the rush at that period for business and manufacturing combinations.

When these pages, assembling what has been

gathered about the Kentucky Gilpins, are being compiled, he, still a legal citizen of Kentucky, is passing a vigorous old age on a small country estate in Maryland, adjoining the Chevy Chase Country Club and its golf grounds.

Mrs. George Gilpin Perkins was graduated at the Ohio Female College, College Hill, Ohio. Her father, Irby Smith, was of Virginia birth in 1814, his father and mother dying young. When he was a youth, he was taken to live with his uncle, Larkin Smith, in Paris, Kentucky. His uncle had been a captain in Moyland's Cavalry troop in the Revolutionary War and had afterwards located Virginia military land warrants in Kentucky.

Irby Smith afterwards became a citizen of Indiana and was a leading merchant of Madison, situated half-way between Cincinnati, Ohio and Louisville, Kentucky, on the Ohio River, then the highway of travel and traffic from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. It was the *entre-pôt* for large sections of southern Indiana and northern Ken-

tucky, and interchanged on its busy wharf much of the manufactures and merchandise of both North and South.

On the 17th of September, 1840, he married there, Maria Ann Todd. His wife was the daughter of Robert W. Todd, who had served as 1st Lieutenant, 6th Regiment, Indiana Cavalry, as associate Judge, Ripley County Court, and was then a farmer and nurseryman, his acres overlooking the city of Madison, the Ohio River and the Kentucky distances. His father, Owen Todd, of Virginia, left home when 17 years old and took part in the conquest of Stony Point by Gen. Anthony Wayne, came with his father and mother to Kentucky, where three older brothers, John, Robert, and Levi had gone years before. He was an educated land surveyor. The father bought lands in Fayette County near the village of Lexington. Owen in 1786 accompanied the expedition of Gen. George Rogers Clark against the Indians of the lower Wabash River, was commissioned 1778 by Gov. Edmund

Randolph of Virginia, Lieutenant in a troop of Fayette County Cavalry; the following year, 1779, was commissioned Captain in the same line of service by Gov. Beverly Randolph of Virginia, and in 1791 commanded a company under Gen. Wilkinson in the second expedition against the Wabash River Indian Villages. August 20, 1794, fifteen years after his boyish adventure at Stony Point, he again fought with Gen. Wayne, commanding a company of Kentuckians in the brigade of his elder brother, Gen. Robert Todd, at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on the Maumee River, Ohio, generally known as "Wayne's Victory."

He afterwards became a land owner on the Little Miami River in Ohio; seven of the eleven slaves he had manumitted in Kentucky, voluntarily coming with him. He was the judge of the first court of General Quarter Sessions of Clermont County in 1801, for its term of four years. The Todd family was a large one descending from a line of lawyers and Presbyterian

preachers. The older brothers of Owen Todd, who preceded him to Kentucky, were John who was a colonel in General George Rogers Clarke's expedition to the Northwest, was the first Governor of the Territory of Illinois by appointment of President Jefferson, and while such on a visit to Kentucky was killed leading the Kentucky forces in the Battle of Blue Lick against the Indians. The other brothers, Robert and Levi, were prominent in the establishment of the government of Kentucky. The granddaughter of the latter was Mary Todd, who while visiting a brother in Springfield, Illinois, met and married Abraham Lincoln, 1842, who then had been a practicing lawyer since 1836 and had been four times successively elected a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, serving from 1834 to 1842, the year of his marriage, and who four years after his marriage, 1846, was elected a member of the National House of Representatives.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE GILPIN AND LAVINIA SMITH PERKINS

Anna Todd Perkins, b. March 18, 1865, Covington, Ky.; m. December 10, 1902, First Presbyterian Church, New York City, Henry Clay Stewart, lawyer in Washington, D. C.

Gilbert Brooke Perkins,* b. May 27, 1871, Covington, Ky.; m. April 30, 1902, Trinity Church, San Francisco, California, Clara Huntington, b. February 2, 1878, daughter of Henry Edwards Huntington and Mary (Prentice) Huntington; business—Bonds and Investments, New York City. Their children: Huntington Todd Perkins, b. November 29, 1910, Washington, D. C.; Jane Perkins, b. San Francisco,

* Gilbert Brooke Perkins, the war being prolonged, when past the age for compulsory service, wound up his business connections in New York in 1917 and, going to Washington, offered his services for any place in the army. He was commissioned First Lieutenant Transport Corps, and ordered to Camp Meigs. While there he was designated Adjutant of Headquarters, Motor Command No. 33, and ordered to Camp Benning, Columbus, Georgia, where the Captain being ordered to Camp Jessup, Georgia, he was designated acting Captain by Col. Eames, commanding officer, and was serving as such in preparation for an overseas order when the armistice came. He asked for release from further service and was given honorable discharge in May, 1919.

California, May 15, 1912; Mary Perkins, b. February 22, 1915, Tarrytown, New York.

Mrs. Gilbert Brooke Perkins is of the New England Huntington blood from which came a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a General in the Revolutionary War and a Governor of Connecticut. Her father, Henry Edwards Huntington, is one of the prominent railroad executives of the country and a bountiful patron of art and literature.

More than two hundred years ago, October, 1718, Captain Joshua Huntington, grandson of one first settler, and Hannah Perkins, granddaughter of another first settler of Norwich, Connecticut, intermarried at Norwich and the same blood intermarried in the Trinity Church, San Francisco, 30th April, 1902.

Nearly three hundred and fifty years ago, 1651, at the battle of Worcester, where Cromwell overcame Charles, John Todd, the ancestor of Robert and Andrew Todd, founders of the American family, with his fellow Pres-

byterians, fought in the ranks of Charles under his and the royalists' false promise of religious freedom, where Thomas Gilpin of Warborough, the father of Joseph Gilpin, the founder of the American family, was a Colonel under Cromwell—both staunch defenders of the faith—and the same blood intermarried in the bride's home on the 7th June, 1864, at Madison, Indiana.

Noted for his bravery at Worcester, also, was Sir Henry Washington of the English and American blood who fought the parliamentary troops. Another member of the Washington blood, of the next preceding generation, was Elizabeth Washington, the wife of William Gilpin, the brother of Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North" and George Gilpin, Elizabeth's ambassador to France.

CHILDREN OF JOHN HILTON AND
MARIA (ROBINSON) PERKINS

(Continued)

Laura Perkins, b. Burlington, Kentucky, December 3, 1841; m. Covington, Kentucky, May 22, 1864, Xerxes W. Culbertson, b. October 1, 1843, Edinboro, Erie County, Pennsylvania, son of Cyrus A. and Catharine Willoughby Culbertson; business of Xerxes—lumber, Covington.

CHILDREN OF XERXES AND LAURA
PERKINS CULBERTSON

Lillie, b. Covington, March 14, 1865; died in infancy.

Hattie, b. March 29, 1866, Covington; d. October 24, 1867.

Willoughby, b. Kansas City, Missouri, September 12, 1868.

Harry D., b. March 25, 1870, Kansas City; d. July 24, 1870.

Dwight L., b. August 15, 1873, Covington, Ky.; m. Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1902, Kathryn Davis, b. February 8, 1875, daughter of Wallace M. and Georgianna Davis. Dwight, wholesale paper merchant, New York. One child, Kathryn Jean, b. Cincinnati, Ohio, June 4, 1906.

Florence, b. near Covington, July 25, 1877; m. Covington, October 1, 1898, William Thornton Stevenson, b. Covington, September 20, 1873, son of William Thornton and Margaret Manly Stevenson; no issue; live in Covington. He is a traffic official in Cincinnati of the C. C. C. and St. Louis Railway, intrusted among other duties with important affairs of the road before the Interstate Commerce Commission. His father was an owner of farming lands near Erlanger, a few miles from Covington, and was a member of Morgan's Cavalry Brigade (Confederate) during the Civil War.

Benjamin Easton, b. Covington, August 16, 1885; m. Covington, June 5, 1912, to Kathleen

Cleary, b. Garden City, Kansas, September 13, 1889, daughter of Walter W. and Anna Sullivan Cleary. One child: William Cleary Culbertson, b. Covington, March 19, 1914.

CHILDREN OF JOHN HILTON AND
MARIA (ROBINSON) PERKINS
(Continued)

John Edgar Perkins, b. April 1, 1844, Burlington; m. Laura Alice Senour, b. August 6, 1851; m. June 11, 1870, Covington, daughter of Lewis N. and Hester Bowling Senour. Tobacco Manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Lewis Perkins, b. August 15, 1846, Burlington; m. March 2, 1891, Chicago, Bessie E. Calkins, b. January 15, 1867, New Orleans, La., daughter of Judge Harvey E. and Sophia Kelley Calkins of Ocean Springs, Mississippi. Charles is a cotton mill owner in Columbus, Georgia. Children born in Columbus: Bessie

L. Perkins, b. March 26, 1892; Charles L. Perkins, b. June 21, 1893, and Susie D. Perkins, b. August 6, 1895.

William Stansifer Perkins, b. September 4, 1850, Covington; d. June 25, 1921, buried at Highland Cemetery, Covington, Kentucky; m. January 29, 1880, Covington, Emma Sophia, b. March 1, 1857, daughter of John E. and Mary Owens Clendenning; d. February 22, 1910, buried at Highland Cemetery, Covington.

Mary Nancy Perkins, b. July 24, 1854, Covington; m. Covington, July 10, 1875, W. W. Riggs, b. February 25, 1853, Kenton County, Kentucky, son of James and Elizabeth Longmore Riggs of Kenton County.

Anna Maria Perkins, b. June 1, 1857, Covington; d. February 5, 1860, Covington, buried Highland Cemetery.

Robert Trimble Perkins, b. November 28, 1859, Covington; d. December 20, 1883, Covington, unmarried. Buried Highland Cemetery.

Frank Hilton Perkins,* b. December 12, 1861, Covington; m. March 1, 1885, Blanche Mayberry, Florence Boone County; d. February 1, 1914, daughter of John Joseph and Nancy Goodrich Mayberry of Kenton County, Kentucky.

Henry Abram Perkins, William Stansifer Perkins and Frank Hilton Perkins, along with Braxton W. Campbell, comparatively young men formerly connected there with like establishments, were founders of the Saddlery House of Perkins, Campbell & Company in Cincinnati,

* Captain Du Pont, the military purchasing representative in the United States of the Belgian Government, approving the factory and manufacturing methods of Perkins, Campbell & Company, enlisted its youngest member, Frank Hilton Perkins, to go to his country and duplicate the machines and methods of the Cincinnati house in the Belgian plants then located at Havre and Calais. He was kept there and in April, 1915, he established a plant at Houblouer, over which he was given full command, and soon had over five hundred French and Belgian workmen giving vigorous and loyal service with American machinery and methods. He was often called into the Paris office of the Belgian Government for advice in purchasing supplies in America, refusing repeated offers of remuneration, and donating his services to the cause, and was, after returning home, presented through the military department of the United States Government, with the chief decorative Belgian honor, the Leopold II medal. When the United States forces reached France he filed in the Quartermaster General's office his qualifications and desire to serve his country and was, thereafter, the Ordnance Department, having turned over its horses and equipment to

Ohio, which beginning 1879 in Lower Main Street of that city, then the center of wholesale traffic, gradually extended its trade until its requirements brought about the construction and equipment of a large new factory in an unfrequented eastern part of the city where, still extending its trade and enlarging its factory, it came to be a dominating factor in its line in this country and a formidable contender in England and Continental Europe for the trade of many of their communities, so that at the beginning of the World War in 1914 it was enabled to lay before the French authorities

the Quartermaster, called by Colonel Wilkins, in charge of Quartermaster supplies, to make the necessary changes to the first 3,000 new sets of United States harness provided. He was notified to appear for examination and was commissioned Captain Q.M.C., called to Tours to establish a salvage depot, in three weeks had it completed, took charge of all the immense deals in leather, had 13,000 workmen, indicating and demonstrating the feasibility and economy of repairs to rejected material, was later ordered to Paris and put at the head of animal and leather transportation under General Krauthoff, where he was purchasing for 4,000,000 men when the armistice came. He remained under General Krauthoff and actively participated in the difficult task of adjusting pending contracts. He had been promoted to the rank of major and was honorably discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., August, 1919. Later he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Q.M. section Officers Reserve Corps and was the recipient of a bronze foreign-service medal.

their make of artillery, cavalry and other leather equipment that resulted in first orders for the same amounting to \$3,000,000 as well as subsequent like orders, the Belgians later duplicating the French orders.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL AND
ELIZABETH (HANNUM) GILPIN
(Continued)

George Gilpin, son of Israel and Elizabeth (Hannum) Gilpin, born 30th, January 1780, at the home of his grandfather, Robert Hannum, Chester Co., Pa., died 15th September, 1830, Columbus, Ind., buried Flat Rock Grave Yard, Bartholomew Co., Ind.; m. 12th October 1811, New Castle, Henry County, Ky., Charlotte Conn, b. 14th February, 1795, Lincoln Co., N. C., d. April 12, 1866, buried Sand Creek Graveyard, near Martinsville, Ind.

Their son, Tolbert Owen Gilpin, born 12th February, 1813, died 23d April, 1840,

buried beside his mother, Sand Creek Grave Yard, near Martinsville, Ind., married 28th October, 1836, Sarah McVey, Marion Co., Ind., born 5th March, 1820, Highland Co., Ohio, died 29th Oct., 1892. Daughter of William McVey and Rachel Akers, his first wife. His second wife was Elizabeth Merritt.

Tolbert Owen Gilpin was a cabinet maker by trade, but very early he and his brother Joshua bought a Woolen Mill of William Castle Cline, a kinsman, of Mooresville, Ind., and moved it to Martinsville, Ind. It was the first Woolen Mill in Morgan Co., and was run by oxen power. On the death of Tolbert O. Gilpin, his daughter, Mary Ann, became the ward of James Madison Mitchell, afterward she married his eldest son, John K. Mitchell, and in 1883, they erected a beautiful and modern home on the ground on which the Woolen Mill had stood. In 1912, the home was sold and was later converted into the Morgan County Memorial Hospital; with the addition of a large

wing it makes a very creditable, modern Hospital.

Sarah McVey was the granddaughter of John McVey who served as Sargeant in the Revolutionary War. She met Tolbert Owen Gilpin at the home of William C. Cline and his wife Ella Hunt, at Mooresville, Ind. Ella Hunt Cline was a sister of Effie Hunt McVey, the wife of Alexander McVey of Danville, Ind., who was the uncle of Sarah McVey.

Sarah McVey Gilpin was a natural nurse and in those early days there was much sickness and but few doctors in or near Martinsville and she did much nursing; it was said she kept a "pot of pepper tea" on her hearth to drink, when she returned from her errands of mercy, to counteract disease. After the death of her husband, she married Charles D. Hamilton of Virginia. After the death of her second husband, she became a house-keeper in a hotel in Indianapolis, managed by Col. Jefferson K. Scott, formerly of Martinsville, Ind. Later Col.

Scott became the Manager of another hotel and she went to the Terre Haute House, Terre Haute, Ind., as house-keeper. She was a woman of strong character and attractive personality; was a member of the Methodist Church; buried at South Park Cemetery, Martinsville, Ind., on the Mitchell lot as Sara McVey Gilpin-Hamilton.

CHILDREN OF TOLBERT OWEN AND SARAH (McVEY) GILPIN

Eliza Jane Gilpin, died in infancy.

Mary Ann Gilpin, born 10th April, 1840; died 28th November, 1915; married 12th July, 1860, John K. Mitchell, born 7th November, 1840, died 21st December, 1889, son of James Madison Mitchell and his wife Mary Ann Scott.

Mary Ann (Gilpin) Mitchell was a member of the Methodist Church and the Order of Eastern Star, was educated at Franklin College and possessed many charming attributes.

John K. Mitchell owned the first shoe store in Martinsville, was in business in Indianapolis for a time with his brother, Albert S. Mitchell and their uncle Col. Jefferson K. Scott, under the firm name of Mitchell's and Scott; later they bought the Scott interests and brought the stock to Martinsville and formed a partnership with their father in General Merchandise and Banking, under the name of James M. Mitchell and Son's. The Mitchell family were prominent in business and socially. John K. Mitchell was a member of the Masonic Lodge, Order of Eastern Star and Methodist Church, was an expert accountant, was educated at Indiana University and a Commercial College in Cincinnati, Ohio.

John K. and Mary Ann (Gilpin) Mitchell are buried at South Park Cemetery, on the Mitchel lot, Martinsville, Ind.

CHILDREN OF JOHN K. AND MARY
ANN (GILPIN) MITCHELL

Eva Mitchell, died in infancy.

Nettie Mitchell, married 30th November, 1915, P. F. W. Newman; is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Order of Eastern Star, and was educated at St. Mary's of the Woods College, near Terre Haute, Ind.

P. F. W. Newman, born 13th February, 1877, Moen, Denmark. Arrived in New York on the *Ship Thing Valla*, 1884. Is a Plumbing and Heating Contractor.

*World War Record:

First Lieutenant Q.M.C., Construction Division; graduated from the first Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Enlisted May, 1917. Honorably discharged October, 1919. Member American Legion, Masonic Lodge (Knights Templar and Scottish Rite), B. P. O. Elks, Knights of Pythias, Order of Eastern Star and Lutheran Church. Is at this date (1927) Chief of Police of the City of Martinsville, Ind.

THE OTHER CHILDREN OF GEORGE
AND CHARLOTTE (CONN) GILPIN

Jane, b. 2d April, 1815; d. 16th December, 1849; married Allen Carter, Columbus, Ind.

Joshua, b. 10th April 1817; d. 23d July, 185...; married (Rhoda Shireman) (Martha Day).

Squire, b. 21st May, 1819; d. July, 1819.

Malinda, b. 16th June, 1820; d. 16th October, 1900; married Joseph Carter.

Elizabeth, b. 21st September, 1822; married John Lutzen, Madison, Ind.

William, b. 23d October, 1824; d. (no date); buried, Philadelphia, Ind.

Lusetta, b. 17th February, 1827; d. (no date); married Wm. H. Dye; buried, Phila., Ind.

George, b. October 2, 1829; d. (no date); buried, Philadelphia, Ind.

Israel, b. 13th April, 1831; d. 17th June, 1907; married Mary E. Ray, b. 16th November,

1826; d. 7th December, 1906. Both burried Hill Dale Cemetery, Martinsville, Ind.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL GILPIN AND
ELIZABETH HANNUM GILPIN
(Continued)

Betsy Gilpin, b. about 1780, probably a twin with George; d. early in April, 1846, at Burlington, at the home of John H. Perkins.

Sarah (known as Sallie), daughter of *Israel* and *Elizabeth* (Hannum) Gilpin, married *John C. Cline*, son of *Peter Cline* and *Hanna* (tradition says her maiden name was *Castle*), in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, February 8, 1798, consent of Sarah's father, Israel Gilpin, given February 7, 1798. Marriage Record No. 1, page 34. Rev. A. Easton performing ceremony.

Issue of Sarah Gilpin and John C. Cline:

David G. Cline, *born* Jan. 4, 1800, Bourbon Co., Ky.; *died* March 8, 1875; married, first,

May 19, 1819, Elizabeth Beard. *No issue.*
 Came to Indiana, 1824, died Dec. 20, 1859.
 Married, second, August, 1859, Sarah ———.

Issue of David and Sarah Cline:

Eliza Cline, b. July 13, 1861; m. James B.
 McDonald. Issue: two daughters, one son.
 Alice Cline, b. Jan. 6, 1864. Sarah P., b. July,
 1866; d. Sept. 26, 1868. Elzan, b. Oct. 9, 1869.
 David L., b. Jan. 16, 1872.

George G. Cline.

William Castle Cline, b. Nov. 3, 1805, in
 Paris, Ky., d. 1884, in Clayton, Hendricks Co.,
 Indiana; *married* in Edinburg, Indiana, in 1826
 or 7. (The marriage record is on file in the
 Court House of Johnson Co., at Franklin, Ind.)
Eleanor, daughter of *Israel Hunt* and *Effie*
Wright (descendant of *David Wright* and
Prudence Cummings, both have Revolutionary
 War fame; Prudence Cummings Wright has a
 monument erected to her memory and a D.A.R.
 chapter named for her.

William Castle Cline and wife settled in

Mooreville, Ind., where he had extensive Woolen Mills, a Carding Factory and a Cabinet Shop. The History of Mooreville Churches tells of the "origin of the Methodist Church and the class meetings being held in Cline's Cabinet Shop." Also that Mrs. Cline's father and mother, Israel and Effie Hunt, were the early members of that M. E. Class Meeting in 1828.

Issue of *William C. and Eleanor Cline*:

Priscilla Cline, b. April, 1831; m. Benjamin Givins. Issue: Susie, m. ——— Boge; Curvose, d. in Brazil, Ind.

Hamilton Curtis Cline, b. ———; d. March 19, 1907; m. Elizabeth Bishop. Issue: Emma Cline, m. ——— Peters; Burton; John, lives in Neoga, Ill.; Ralph, lives in Neoga, Ill.

William Castle Cline, Jr. (called Button), b. December 24, 1834, in Mooreville, Ind.; d. September, 1911, in Indianapolis, Ind., where he practiced law for a number of years. He married in Stylesville, Ind., at noon in the M. E.

Church, July 21, 1856, *Milissia Ellen*, daughter of *J. and Docia Bishop*.

Issue of William Castle Cline, Jr., and Malissia Ellen Bishop, his wife:

Charles Fremont Cline, b. April 17, 1857, in Mooresville, Ind., and died in Mooresville (coming back to the childhood home to spend his few remaining years), March 27, 1916, and is buried on the family lot in the Clayton cemetery. He removed with his parents to Clayton in 1864, and here he met his wife-to-be; they grew up classmates, going hand-in-hand to school. These first school days bear much of significance. Their first school teacher was Miss Fannie Van de Griff, who became the wife of Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles inherited his mother's talents for music and at the age of 14 was elected Church and Sunday-School Chorister, which he filled for twenty-three years in the little Methodist Church his Grandfather Cline had builded and financed, and of which he was first pastor. Mr. Cline was a violinist of note, and he organized the first

orchestra in the Church and the furore was such they almost Churched him. Married, June 18, 1878, *Ida May*, daughter of John Huff Sanders (ancestors of whom came to America and settled in Virginia before the *Mayflower*, emigrating to North Carolina, thence to Ohio and on to Indiana), and Zereldia Jane Ballard, also of Virginia ancestry, whose grandparents came to Indiana and "built the first house on the brink of the hill in Brown Township, Morgan Co., Ind., in 1818. Both the Sanders and Ballard families came to America from England and each has a Family Crest and Coat-of-Arms. She was born in Belleville, Ind., April 17, 1860.

Issue of Charles Freemont and Ida May Cline:
Ernest Earl Cline, b. Jan. 18, 1880; d. Dec. 19, 1916; unmarried. Was a musician.

Eulalie Bishop Cline, b. March 11, 1882, in Clayton, Ind. Was educated in the schools of Indianapolis and Cincinnati in both Art and Music, and for several years was a cartoonist on leading Western papers and has given much time

to the research of History of Art and History generally. Married March 8, 1922, Archibald McClelland Hall, A.M. and Ph.D. Mr. Hall was born in Laughlinstown, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1865, the son of Robert Hall and Catherine Funk (who was a direct descendant of Bishop Henry Funk, who came to America in 1683 and translated the Bible into the German for Mennonite use, and whose forefathers from Bishop Henry Funk down to Catherine Funk were either ministers or Bishops.) Mr. Hall graduated from Butler, Chicago University and Yale with degrees of A.M. and Ph.D.

Mr. Hall is a writer and an orator of National reputation. He is a high Mason, has given much time to the study of Masonry, its antiquity, romance and beneficence, and has expounded it eloquently from the platform.

John Charles Cline, b. March 30, 1883; m. August 29, 1904, in Pittsboro, Ind., *Malissa Florence Booker*, daughter of Erasmus T. and Martha (Crosby) Booker, b. August 29, 1883.

Issue of John Charles and Malissa Florence (Booker) Cline:

Ida Martha, b. March 30, 1908, in Denver, Colorado.

Reba Lucile, b. in Mooresville, Ind., November 16, 1914.

Issue of William Castle Cline, Jr., and Malissa Ellen Bishop, his wife—Cont'd.:

William C. Cline, Jr., b. 1860, in Mooresville; d. Jan. 18, 1917, in Indianapolis, Ind.; m. Cordelia Alice Knox, b. May 30, 1855; d. 1925. Issue: Mary Dee Cline, b. April 2, 1885; m. Jan. 4, 1904, Lynn H. Spafford, b. Sept. 17, 1869. Jesse E. Cline, b. Oct. 12, 1886; m. July, 1912, Blanch I. Stout, b. July 22, 1885. Leo Knox Cline, b. Oct. 21, 1891; m. June 29, 1919, Edna Woodbeck.

Issue of William Castle Cline, Jr., and Melissa Ellen Bishop—Cont'd.:

Benjamin Franklin Cline, b. Sept. 19, 1864; m. Sept. 19, 1889, Grace D. Thompson, b. July 6, 1868, in Cincinnati, where they were married.

Issue of Benjamin Franklin Cline and Grace D. Thompson, his wife:

Gladys Cline, b. Feb. 11, 1891.

Eleanora Cline, m. Walter Bedell Smith.

Arthur R. Cline, m. Louise Hinkle. Issue: 1, Robert; 2, a daughter.

Issue of William Castle Cline, Jr., and Melissa Ellen Bishop—Cont'd.:

Albert Cline, b. 1872; m. Minnie Pearl (decd.); m. second, Grace Woods.

Fred E. Cline, b. Sept. 25, 1875; m. 16, 1898, Bunnie Etta Prichett, b. Sept. 21, 1878, daughter of Jerry and Mrs. Prichett; were married in Indianapolis, Ind: Issue: Herbert Spencer Cline, b. March 21, 1902, d. March 19, 1911; Frederick Cline, Jr.; Richard Cline; Robert Cline.

Issue of William Castle Cline, Jr., and Melissa Ellen Bishop—Cont'd.:

Minnie Elizabeth Cline, b. Feb. 16, 1881, d. 1883.

Issue of William Castle and Eleanor (Hunt)
Cline—Cont'd.:

Israel Burt Cline, b. Aug. 8, 1842; d. 1902;
m. first, Francis Clemens. Issue: Francis Cline,
m. Walter Coble; live in Clayton, Ind., m. sec-
ond, Ella McCormick. Issue: Hugh Curtis Cline,
b. in Clayton, Ind., m. Attawa ———. Issue:
two daughters and one son, live near Fredericks-
burg, Va., m. third, Ella Hunt.

Issue of William Castle and Eleanor (Hunt)
Cline—Cont'd.:

Marandia E. Cline, b. July 8, 1848, m. April
13, 186—, Oscar F. McHaffie. Issue: George
McHaffie, m. first, Alice Tyner. Issue: Helen,
m. Lee Boles. Issue: two children. May, m.
——— Adkins. Issue: one daughter. James
McHaffie, m. Mamye Sink. Issue: Ethel
McHaffie, m. Roy Bonifield. Issue: one child.
Frank McHaffie, m. ———. Issue: two chil-
dren.

David C. Cline, b. Feb. 25, 1852; d. Aug.
24, 1915; m. Florence Knox. Issue: Pearl

Francis Cline, m. O. C. Lukinbill, M.D.; live in Indianapolis, Ind.

Issue of Sarah Gilpin and John C. Cline:

Elizabeth, b. 1807; d. ———; m. first, William(?) Wessley(?) McClelland. Issue: Wesley McClelland, m. ———. Issue: Faunie McClelland, m. Alice Long; Art McClelland, m. Nellie Beadl. Jasper, McClelland, m. Jane Johnson. Mary McClelland, m. Clark Stout. Issue: Andrew Stout, m. Myrtle Rushton; Logan Stout, m. ———. Issue lives in Mooresville, Ind. Married second, Brooks Johnson, of Lake Valley, Ind.

John Gilpin Cline, b. 1810; m. ———. Issue: George Cline, of Terre Haute, Ind.

Jane Gilpin, d. October 7, 1804, in the 17th year of her age near Paris, Kentucky, and buried in Cave Ridge Cemetery, Bourbon County.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND
NANCY GILPIN PERKINS
(Continued)

Jane A. Perkins, b. February 10, 1810, near Paris, Kentucky; d. February 12, 1877, Burlington, Kentucky; buried there; m. December 29, 1832, Burlington, James Calvert, b. December 29, 1806, Jessamine County, Kentucky; d. September 29, 1876, Burlington, buried there; son of Christopher Calvert and Elizabeth Cox. James Calvert was sheriff of Boone County, of which Burlington was the County Seat, for eight years and Provost Marshal during the Civil War. He was a man of forcible appearance and character, of good sense and quick understanding which, together with a humane spirit and the great respect in which he was held, enabled him to ameliorate many hardships and prevent many oppressions during that long and bitter struggle.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND JANE
(PERKINS) CALVERT

John E., b. February 7, 1835, Armourdale, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

William C., b. September 14, 1836; m. November 4, 1858, Burlington, Mary F. Sandford, b. February 26, 1840, E. Bend, Boone County, Kentucky; d. December 3, 1880, Grand Island, Nebraska, buried there. He is living in Kansas City, Kansas.

Augusta E., b. October 25, 1838; d. June 14, 1877, Burlington, buried there; m. January 27, 1859, John W. Kirkpatrick, b. August 26, 1836, Burlington. John was married a second time to Lavina E. Utz. Children of Augusta born in Burlington: Julia S., b. March 26, 1860; d. September 29, 1802. Samuel P., b. January 1, 1863; b. October 9, 1877. Charles L., b. December 5, 1864; d. May 14, 1865. Clarence B., b. May 6, 1866. Calvert, b. February 12, 1874. Lewis L., b. March 13, 1841, Kansas City, Kansas.

THE KENTUCKY GILPINS

Samuel E., b. September 3, 1843; clerk in Burlington; went to Minnesota.

James B., b. December 25, 1845; farmer Boone County, Kentucky.

Helen J., b. December 25, 1845; d. June 13, 1848, Burlington, buried there. Twin to James.

Maria J., b. April 26, 1848; m. May 16, 1866, Florence, Boone County, Kentucky., Jacob P. Phipps, b. Marion, Virginia, September 24, 1835; farmer near Kansas City, Kansas. Children: Kate M., b. September 3, 1867. James W., b. June 10, 1869. Lou C., b. February 3, 1871. Bettie R., b. January 8, 1873. Lida M., b. February 27, 1875. Blanche, b. April 19, 1880.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL AND NANCY GILPIN PERKINS

(Continued)

Israel, b. July 11, 1811, Paris; d. August, 1814.

William, b. January 13, 1813, Paris, Kentucky; d. July 18, 1892, Jacksonville, Florida, buried there; m. November 28, 1839, Lewiston, Illinois, Adelia Rice, b. October 4, 1820, Oxford, Grafton County, New Hampshire; d. February 23, 1880, Nashville, Tennessee; buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Nashville; daughter of Asaph Rice and Abigail Sawyer of Lewiston, formerly of Westminster, Massachusetts. Removed to Lewiston where they died, Asaph, April 24, 1871, and his wife April 23, 1850. William Perkins married a second time, Belleview, Florida, Sophia D. Howe, b. Town of Industry, Maine.

William Perkins was a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church and a writer. Children of William and Adelia Rice Perkins: Iren, b. December 3, 1840, Lewiston; d. September 16, 1841, buried Lewiston. William Wirt Perkins, b. December 11, 1841, Rushville, Illinois, m. on April 13, 1870, Chicago, Belle M. Parry, b. July 30, 1839, Liverpool, England; daughter of

John and Eliza Moore Parry of Liverpool. William Wirt is a lawyer in Kansas City, Missouri. Issue: Charles Edwin Perkins, b. March 31, 1871, Chicago. Railroad official at Texarkana, Texas.

Edwin Perkins, b. July 23, 1843, Rushville, Illinois; m. November 30, 1865, Pulaski, Tennessee, Kate V. Potter, b. December 27, 1841, near Pulaski; daughter of William Wallace and Sarah Conner Potter of Pulaski. Edwin in Real Estate, Kansas City, Missouri. For a time identified with the Hynes School, Nashville, Tennessee. Their children: Percy Otis, b. October 7, 1866, Ottawa, Illinois. Marion Burdette, b. July 10, 1871, Nashville. Edwin Potter, b. May 14, 1873, near Nashville; d. June 11, 1877, Nashville, buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery there. Will Clifton, b. October 3, 1874, near Nashville; d. November 7, 1877, Nashville, buried there, Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Myron, b. July 28, 1845, Lewiston; d.

March 13, 1846, Oquawka, Henderson County, Illinois; buried Lewiston.

Catharine, b. June 27, 1847, Princeton, Illinois; d. October 9, 1853, Rushville, Illinois, buried Lewiston Cemetery.

Mary Jane, b. May 17, 1849, Princeton, Illinois; d. January 15, 1853, Liverpool, Illinois; buried Lewiston.

Asaph Rice, b. April 3, 1851, Kincaid Settlement on Indian Creek, Menard County, Illinois; m. May 3, 1873, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sallie T. Bartlett, b. January 7, 1850, Cincinnati; d. February 1, 1876, Cincinnati, buried Spring Grove Cemetery there; daughter of R. M. and Sarah Thomas Bartlett. Asaph in Real Estate, Kansas City, Missouri. Issue: Nellie Bartlett, b. February 19, 1875; d. October 20, 1877, buried Spring Grove Cemetery. Asaph second marriage, Cincinnati, July 9, 1879, Augusta Dixon, b. September 16, 1850, Georgetown, Kentucky, daughter of Randolph and Martha Robertson Dixon, of Cincinnati.

Children by that marriage:

Jessie Adelia, b. June 1, 1884, Kansas City, Missouri; m. Oliver T. Smith. Their children: Frank D., b. October 22, 1885, lives in Kansas City, Missouri. Myron Reed, b. April 30, 1891, lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ADELIA (RICE) PERKINS

(Continued)

Silas, b. November 10, 1853, Liverpool, Illinois; m. December 24, 1891, Dayton, Washington, Josie M. Long, b. February 23, 1869, daughter of William Hiram and Elizabeth McKee Long. Silas, Presbyterian Clergyman, Stuart, Idaho. Issue: William Horace, b. September 17, 1894. Jennie Belle, b. October 16, 1896. Laura Irene, b. October 15, 1900.

Lucy Belle, b. October 3, 1855, Noy, Ohio. Address: Newark, New Jersey.

Charles H., b. March 18, 1858, Ripley, Ohio;

d. October 24, 1877, Nashville, buried there at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Frank Gordon, b. October 18, 1860, Cincinnati; m. April 5, 1883, Claymont, Delaware, Mary Tage, b. October 17, 1847, Burlington, New Jersey, daughter of James M. and Rachel Smith Tage. Frank lives in New York City. Issue: James McAlpin Rice, b. August 7, 1885, East Orange, New Jersey. Cora Alice, b. August 5, 1864, Danvors, Illinois; m. Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, Leonard Hainlerie, October 4, 1862. Leonard is a merchant in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL AND ELIZABETH (HANNUM) GILPIN
(Continued)

Milton Perkins, b. February 10, 1821; m. Amanda Calvert. Second wife, Jane Ann Pugh, by whom he had a son, Joseph W. Perkins, b. Crittenden, Kentucky, May 30, 1851, who mar-

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ried, September 9, 1871, Covenia Ward, b. January 13, 1856, Dover, Mason County, Kentucky, daughter of Richard C. and Mary Whipps Ward, of Robertson County, Kentucky.

JOSEPH GILPIN

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH GILPIN (BROTHER OF
ISRAEL GILPIN) AND HIS WIFE, THE WIDOW
MALCOLM, DAUGHTER OF CAPTAIN GILES



IN 1851, when Miss Elizabeth Montgomery wrote the "Conclusion" to the second edition of her reminiscences of Wilmington, she stated she was past the scriptural allotted years of three score and ten. The preface of the Publishers recited that the motives that originally incited to the production of this book are now equally urgent for its reproduction: * * * Since it has become rare—being out of print—fabulous prices have been offered for it and refused.

Miss Montgomery was born at, or near, the beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1776 and lived the distance of a step from one of its famous battle fields through the years that many who fought there and on other fields lived

to bear the wounds and tell the story of them. Miss Montgomery tells of the establishment on the estate of Joshua and Thomas Gilpin on the Brandywine, of their paper mills in 1787, of a personal visit in 1797 she made to a family residing there, of "passing in 1802 a balmy Indian summer in Brandywine Hundred" and her delight in wandering around and through the woods with an elder female friend, then past 80 years of age, "who loved to tell legends and early recollections of her birthplace and youthful home"; of the Messrs. Dupont & Co. making their first purchase of land there in about the year 1800, of the immense powder mills they constructed, of their explosion in 1818, of their generosity in allowing annuities during widowhood to the surviving wives of forty workmen who lost their lives in the explosion, of the visit to the Messrs. Dupont in 1825, of Lafayette and with them reviewing the battle ground "of which he bore the marks of a brave man." All of these incidents of history and more, she was, in

her conclusion to the second edition, delighted to preserve, saying some "of which are traditional, but many of them are, to adopt a poetical description:—"All that I saw, and part of which I was." Her production is the loving work of a lover of Wilmington and its people, of a contemporary and near contemporary narrator, and it bears the impress of a local history that had no political, social or personal environments to misdirect it.

Hence, much of her narrative supports and supplies much of what was lost when, during the second war with Great Britain, when the American forces were defeated at Bladensburg, the City of Washington was occupied and the Capitol, President's House, many of the public offices and the Navy Yard structures were burned, the adjacent territories of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania were overrun, many public and private buildings burned and much of state, county, church and private records destroyed. The subsequent

efforts of National and State Commissions to restore public, civic and military documents and of families to rewrite domestic records have resulted in sparse and isolated findings.

*"The Revolutionary Soldiers of Delaware," published by Historical Society, Wilmington, 1896, notes "but few of the original rolls and other returns of the regiments are in the Secretary's office." (Cong. Lib. E 263. D 3. W 53.)

Therefore, when Scharf's History of Delaware recites "Capt. Giles a wealthy trader resided N. W. corner of King and Front Streets. Captain Joseph Gilpin married his young widowed daughter and for a long time occupied the Giles homestead. He soldiered in the Revolutionary War and moved to the West," (Vol. 2., pg. 49). And again when the same history says, "Joseph Gilpin, Captain in the Revolution, resident of Wilmington but later moved to the West" (Vol. 2., pg. 649), it is not strange there was found no official military record confirming contemporary local history, when the Pub-

lic Archives Commission of Delaware, about the year 1911, completed its work in tabulating what could be recovered of the official soldier history of its citizens.

Miss Montgomery tells at some length of the first marriage of Capt. Giles' daughter to young Malcolm of Monckton Park and the festivities of some two weeks attending it. Among the doings of the festive season was a sail on the Delaware by a large party, including the bride and groom when a storm wrecked the vessel with the loss of all on board. "In a few years" she says, "Capt. Joseph Gilpin married the widow and long occupied her father's house, of which he became the owner. Capt. Gilpin was considered one of the handsomest men in the country and in advanced age moved to the West, more than a half century ago," (Pg. 218.)

Joseph Gilpin was in Kentucky before 1799, where his son, Joseph Vincent Gilpin, was born in that year in Clarke County. The

earliest record evidence there is the recision of a land sale made by him in 1802 to William McMillan, the title being in dispute. This document was, of course, preceded by a deed or title bond between the parties neither of which, however, appeared in the examination made. Among other land transactions, there was in 1805, a deed from Samuel Scott and wife to Gilpin of 35 acres, 4 miles N. E. of Winchester for the consideration of £119.10s. In 1806 Gilpin and wife conveyed to Fielding Watts $15\frac{3}{4}$ acres for £39.10s. In 1816 Washington Mills and R. Mills conveyed to Gilpin two tracts of $52\frac{3}{4}$ acres each, the location and consideration not being noted by the person examining the record. The only other deed from Gilpin, besides that of $15\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Fielding Watts, was one in 1827 to James Ramsey for 88 acres of the land sold to him by W. and R. Mills; except there was in 1827 a deed of Gift of personalty, consisting of thoroughbred race horse stock, to his grandchildren, the children

of William and Jane Boggs, who were: John, Eliza Jane, Martha Ann, Polly, Joseph, William, Betsy and James, no further record of said parents and children having been discovered.

A widow in the second generation of one of his descendants says she had it that Joseph and his wife removed to Cynthiana, Harrison Co., and are probably buried there. The county records disclose no marriages, wills or decedent estates of the Gilpin family, so it is improbable that any of the family ever lived in Harrison Co.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH GILPIN
AND HIS WIFE, ——— MALCOLM

Joseph Vincent Gilpin, b. Clarke Co., 1799; d. 1867, Maysville, Ky., where he married Anna Morford of Mason Co., in 1833.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH VINCENT
GILPIN AND ANNA MORFORD
GILPIN

Mary (or Mollie) E. Gilpin, b. 1834; m. Judge George Heard of Sedalia, Mo., in Maysville, January, 1874. Judge Heard died in Washington, D. C., in November, 1893, while he and his wife were on a visit to his son, John, a member of Congress and his son, George, a practicing attorney there. Children by a first wife. His wife was still living and residing in Marshall, Mo., in 1916. No children to this marriage.

James M. Gilpin, b. Nov. 9, 1836, Maysville; d. February 4, 1910, Ennis, Texas; m. 1869, Mildred Ann Addison, b.—; d. August, 1875; m. October 4, 1876, Mary Elizabeth Perry, b. February 27, 1852; d. January 30, 1910.

CHILDREN OF JAMES M. AND MIL-
DRED ANN (ADDISON) GILPIN (One
daughter)

Elizabeth Ann (Bessie) Gilpin, b. January
8, 1874; m. Litsey Lloyd Sessions, April 19,
1894. Their four children:

Gilpin Shelton Sessions, b. February 3, 1896;
m. Margaret Burchorn, August 19, 1917.

Addison Sessions, b. September 29, 1898; m.
Francis Kathryn Sabin, December 10, 1920.

CHILDREN OF ADDISON AND
FRANCIS (SABIN) SESSIONS (Two
children)

Betty Sue Sessions, b. December 25, 1921.
Addison Sessions, Jr., b. August 18, 1924.

CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH ANN
(GILPIN) AND LITSEY LLOYD
SESSIONS
(Continued)

Litsey Lloyd Sessions, b. November 11, 1906.
James Paul Sessions, b. May 26, 1914.

SIX CHILDREN OF JAMES M. AND
MARY (PERRY) GILPIN, HIS
SECOND WIFE

Hugh Perry Gilpin, b. August 17, 1877; m.
Betty Welch, August 16, 1909; d. August 25,
1914; m. Nona Mae Thompson, August 6,
1925. The one child of the first marriage:—
Dorothy Glen Gilpin, b. May 26, 1914.

Charles Edward Gilpin, b. November 25,
1878; m. Lillian Atwood, October 10, 1901;
d. January 23, 1910; m. Annie Coulter, Novem-
ber 27, 1915. Charles is manager of Morton
Salt Company, Dallas, Texas.

**CHILDREN OF CHARLES EDWARD
AND LILLIAN (ATWOOD) GILPIN**

Mabel Elizabeth Gilpin, b. December 19,
1902; m. Chester Hunter, March 7, 1924.

Charles Edward Gilpin, b. January 1, 1909.

**CHILDREN OF JAMES M. AND MARY
(PERRY) GILPIN**

(Continued)

Joseph Calhoun Gilpin, b. September 2, 1880;
m. Pansy Keller Cannon, April 7, 1907. Their
three children:

Joseph Calhoun Gilpin, b. April 27, 1909.

Helen Elizabeth Gilpin, b. December 21,
1913.

James Clark Gilpin, b. July 27, 1923.

**CHILDREN OF JAMES M. AND MARY
(PERRY) GILPIN**

(Continued)

James M. Gilpin, b. September 14, 1882; m.
Virginia Noel, December 26, 1912. Their one

THE KENTUCKY GILPINS

child, Mary Virginia Gilpin, b. June 21, 1914.

Ellen Lucille Gilpin, b. September 4, 1888;
m. John Gessner, April 10, 1913. Their two
children:

John Gilpin Gessner, b. December 24, 1909.

Hugh Andrew Gessner, b. April 24, 1919;
d. August 15, 1919.

William Owen Gilpin, b. May 25, 1890; m.
Ruth Floyd, August 19, 1919.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH VINCENT AND ANNA (MORFORD) GILPIN

(Continued)

Joseph Vincent Gilpin, b. 1838; m. A. B.
Powell. No children.

Margaret Gilpin, b. 1840; m. 1870, J V. L.
Davis, Marshall, Mo.

Anna Gilpin, b. 1842.

Charles Marshall Gilpin, b. 1847; m. in
Marshall, Mo., 1871, Jennie Sphar of Win-
chester, Ky.

Their children:

Harry Hall Gilpin, b. 1877, Marshall, Mo.;
m. 1905, to Reba Nunelly of Winchester, Ky.

Their two living children:

Mary Eugenia, b. 1907.

Alice Josephine, b. 1910 at Marshall, Mo.
Now living at Canton, Mississippi.

Deceased children:

Joseph Dudley, b. 1872; d. 1874.

Mollie Heard, b. 1874; d. 1891.

Emma Elizabeth, b. 1883; d. 1885.

Roxie Lou, b. 1892; d. 1892.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES MARSHALL
AND JENNIE (SPHAR) GILPIN

(Continued)

Mary Josephine Gilpin, b. Marshall, Mo.,
November, 1879; m. Robert Earl Rea of Sa-
vannah, Mo., in 1904. One child:—Joseph
Gilpin Rea, b. 1905.

Charles Sphar Gilpin, b. Marshall, Mo., 1886; m. Mayme Lee Sparks, Marshall, Mo., 1906. Their three children:

Charles Marshall Gilpin, b. January, 1908; d. 1910.

Martha Belle Gilpin, b. September, 1909.

Harold Rea Gilpni, b. 1912. Family living in Canton, Miss.

Charles Marshall Gilpin who married Jennie Sphar was a very prominent citizen and prosperous farmer and live stock breeder in Missouri where he died some years ago. His two sons, Harry and Charles, are now successful cotton planters near Canton, Miss.

Joseph Vincent Gilpin (son of the original emigrant to Clarke County, Kentucky) who removed to Maysville and married Anna C. Morford, 1833, figured quite prominently there. He was evidently a high-class and prosperous jeweler and silversmith. His name in some way became Joseph S. Gilpin on the public records there. By that name as early as 1831, he had a

mortgage deed from David Hickman on land on Shannon Creek. The first conveyance by him and his wife, Anne E. Gilpin, was to George Corwine in 1834. Another is a gift deed from Joseph S. and Anne C. Gilpin, Eliza Pickett and Theodore Morford to "our beloved" mother, Mary P. Morford, of a negro man named Octavus. The last deed to him was from Julia Parker, December 4, 1848.

There were many other conveyances to Joseph S. Gilpin. On April 6, 1852, he and his wife executed a mortgage deed conveying his residence property, about 100 feet on Third Street, two negro women and one negro man and his stock of goods and other properties and choses in action, to Stephen Morgan, Charles A. Marshall, Edwin P. Lee and Robert T. Blanchard as trustees for the payment of his debts and for accounting to him of any balance remaining. He was evidently in financial trouble and was making safe his neighbors to whom he was indebted.

The last conveyance bearing any names of the Gilpin family, in December, 1863, was by John Morford, Elizabeth Pickett, Theodore Morford and Amelia his wife, Mary E. Gilpin, James M. Gilpin, Josephine Gilpin, Margaret P. Gilpin, Anne E. Gilpin, Charles M. Gilpin and Joseph Gilpin heirs at law of Mary P. Morford deceased to Herman Ebersole of the Oil lot near Maysville.

Mrs. Anne C. Gilpin, who was the daughter of John Morford and the heir at law of Mary P. Morford, had apparently died and the Gilpins mentioned in the deed were apparently her children. The Joseph Gilpin mentioned is not named as Joseph S. or Joseph Vincent, nor does any Joseph Gilpin sign the deed, the others having signed. It is said somewhere that Joseph (S. or Vincent) Gilpin, who was then an old man, was in sympathy with the Southern Cause during the Civil War and had to answer to the Union Military authority at Cincinnati—a mili-

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tary proceeding in those days against only citizens of character and influence in their community. He died in Maysville in 1867.

*Greenacre,
Chevy Chase, Maryland,
December, 1916.*

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