

Colonial *and* Revolutionary Families *of* Pennsylvania

Genealogical and Personal Memoirs

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GILPIN FAMILY.

Few American families possess a pedigree of such length and so fully and well authenticated as the Gilpin family. This is largely due to the interest and care taken by the early as well as the later members of the family to preserve its records. In the latter part of the sixteenth century George Gilpin, of Kentmere Hall, the ancient seat of one branch of the family, compiled a pedigree, a copy of which he sent to his uncle, George Gilpin, then Queen Elizabeth's Minister at The Hague. About the middle of the seventeenth century this pedigree was the subject of careful research by Sir Daniel Fleming, of Rydal Hall, noted for his genealogical researches in Westmoreland. His Gilpin manuscripts are still in possession of the Fleming family at Rydal Hall, and a copy is in the Bodleim Library at Oxford. In 1713 William Gilpin (1657-1724), of Scaleby Castle, Recorder of Carlisle, with the aid of his kinsman, Alan Chambre, of Hall Head, Recorder of Kendal, made a pedigree of the family. His grandson, Rev. William Gilpin (1724-1804), of Boldre, wrote a "Life of Bernard Gilpin" in 1753, and was interested in the family genealogy.

Thomas Gilpin, of Philadelphia (1729-78), grandson of Joseph Gilpin, the American emigrant (1663-1739), made a trip to England in 1753, visiting his Gilpin relatives and noting genealogical memoranda in his diary. His son, Joshua Gilpin, of Philadelphia (1765-1841), visited Rev. William Gilpin, of Boldre, 1796, and made copies of the early Gilpin records. He and his brother, Thomas Gilpin, of Philadelphia (1776-1853), prepared the work "Memoirs of the Gilpin Family of Philadelphia." Their large collection of family manuscripts, including those of Henry D. Gilpin, son of Joshua, are preserved in the Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Several charts and sketches of various American branches of the family have appeared in recent years. Probably the best account of the early English Gilpins is embodied in the elaborate pedigree made by the learned antiquary, the late Wilhelm Jackson, F. S. A., of Whitehaven, England, and inserted in his volume, "Memoirs of Dr. Richard Gilpin, of Scaleby Castle, in Cumberland," published in 1879, by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. He made use of Sir Daniel Fleming's manuscripts; those of Mrs. Fawcett, of Scaleby Castle, a descendant of the Gilpins; and of manuscripts and records from various other sources. From these various sources have been gathered the data contained in these pages.

The name and family of Gilpin is doubtless of Norman origin, as the name, traced from authentic English records, for eight generations, was spelled "de Gylpyn."

The earliest ancestor of the Pennsylvania Quaker family of Gilpin, of which any record is known, was,

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, to whom the Baron of Kendal granted the estate of Kentmere, county of Westmoreland, in or about 1206, in the reign of King John. This grant is said to have been made as a recompense for the slaying, by de Gylpyn, of a fierce wild boar, which had done great damage in the valleys of Westmoreland and

Cumberland. From the same feat originated the arms ever since borne by his descendants, viz., "Or. a boar statant, sable, langued and tusked gules," with a Crest, A dexter arm embowed, in armour proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise vert, with the Motto, *Dictis factisque simplex*.

Kentmere Hall, still standing at the foot of the fantastic rocky heights of Rangmoor, and the estate surrounding it in the rich valley of Kent, was held by the elder male branch of the family until the time of Cromwell, when George Gilpin, who then held it, became a Captain in the army of Charles I, and, on the Parliamentary forces gaining the ascendancy, made a deed to his brother-in-law, Sir Christopher Philipson, of the Parliamentary party, to save the estate from sequestration, which his heirs failed to have set aside at the Restoration, and Kentmere was lost to the family.

A Pennsylvania descendant of the family recently visited Kentmere Hall and found the ancient structure, dating back probably to the fourteenth century, occupied by a farmer. It is surmounted at the west end by a peel tower, and the "mere" from which it took its name had been drained something over a century ago.

—— GYLPYN, son of Richard de Gylpyn, to whom Kentmere passed at the death of his father, whose name has not been preserved, had a son,

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, who flourished in the reign of Henry III., 1216 to 1272. To him Peter de Bruys, who had married the daughter and heiress of William de Lancaster, the last Baron of Kendal, granted the Manor and lands of Ulwithwaite. The original deed of grant, in Latin, dated 1268, A. D., neatly engrossed in characters of that time, with seals in perfect condition, is still in possession of the descendants of Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, near Lymington, a lineal descendant of the grantee.

—— DE GYLPYN (first name unknown), who succeeded his father, had,

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, who possessed the estates of Kentmere and Ulwithwaite; witnessing a deed executed in the year 1333, A. D., had a son,

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, who possessed both estates, and was succeeded by,

WILLIAM DE GYLPYN, his son, who married a daughter of Thomas Airey, Bailiff of Kentmere, and was succeeded by his son,

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, who married a daughter of Fleming of Coniston Hall, Westmoreland, and had five children. The Fleming family derived its descent from Sir Michael le Fleming, who accompanied his kinsman, Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and brother-in-law, William of Normandy, to assist in the conquest of England in 1066 A. D. Sir Michael le Fleming's second son, Sir Richard le Fleming, was the grandfather of Richard le Fleming, who by marriage with Elizabeth Urswick, became possessed of Coniston Hall, and was the ancestor of Sir Daniel Fleming, of Coniston Hall and Rydal, who in the latter part of the seventeenth century made a pedigree of the Gilpin family, before referred to, the manuscript of which yet remains among the collections of S. H. Fleming, Esq., at Rydal Hall, in the English Lake District.

WILLIAM GILPIN, one of the five children of the last named Richard de Gylpyn, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lancaster, of Sockbridge Hall, a descendant of Roger de Lancaster, of the Lancasters who were Barons of Kendal, Westmoreland, by his wife Philippa, daughter of Hugh de Bolbec, of Northumberland. This William Gilpin, "was an eminent man and of great dealings in the Barony of

Kendal." He lived, as Sir Daniel Fleming's ms. has it, in the time of Edward IV., about 1472, and had seven children. His son,

RICHARD GILPIN, of the tenth generation from Richard de Gylpyn, the grantee of Kentmere, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Rowland Thornborough, of Hamsfel, in the reign of Richard II., and had eleven children, of whom William, the eldest son and heir, a captain in the King's Army, was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485, leaving no issue; and the estates and title descended to the second son,

EDWIN GILPIN, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Layton, of Dalemain, county Cumberland, descended from Sir William de Laton, of the Latons of county Durham. Margaret Layton's brothers, Sir William, Sir Brian, Sir Cuthbert, Sir Richard, Anthony and Thomas Layton, were "All famous men of great renown, some for their learning, and others in war, of which three were Knights of the Rhodes. Her sisters married Redman of Harwood; P. Redman of Ireby; Carleton; Clybburn; and Vaux, all worshipful Families." Her mother was a daughter of Thomas Tunstall, Lord of Thurland Castle and Tunstall, Lancashire; a grandson of Sir Richard, and a great-grandson of Sir Thomas Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, Man-at-arms at the battle of Agincourt, 1415. Her mother's brother, Sir Brian Tunstall, Lord of Thurland Castle, was killed at Flodden Field, 1513, A. D., and another brother, Cuthbert Tunstall (1474-1559), was Bishop of Durham.

George Gilpin, son of Edwin and Margaret (Layton) Gilpin, was a distinguished man of letters and became Queen Elizabeth's Minister at The Hague.

"Bernard Gilpin," another son of Edwin, writes his biographer in 1628, "was Born at Kentmere in the County of Westmoreland, in the Year of Our Lord, 1517, of an Ancient and Honorable Family, Being the Son of Edwin Gilpin, the elder Brother of which Edwin was Slain in the Battle of Bosworth, being Heir in the fifth Descent to Richard Gilpin, who in the Reign of King John was enfeoffed in the Lordship of Kentmere Hall, by the Baron of Kendal, for his singular Deserts, both in Peace and War. This was that Richard Gilpin, who Slew the Wild Boar, that raging in the Mountains adjoining had much indamaged the Country People; whence it is, that the Gilpins in their Coat of Arms give the Boar. The mother of Bernard Gilpin, was Margaret, the daughter of William Laton, of Dolemaine in Cumberland, a man of an Ancient House, and a Family Famous in that Warlike Age, as from whence had Sprung many Right Valiant Gentlemen."

This Bernard Gilpin was educated at Queen's College Oxford, and was made a Fellow of the College. On taking orders as a Priest, he was made one of the head masters by Cardinal Wolsey. In the divisions arising at the University at this time, on the doctrines of the Reformation, he at first took sides against them, but after diligent study of the Scriptures, took ground in favor of the Reformation. In 1552 he became Vicar of Norton, Diocese of Durham, of which his mother's uncle, Cuthbert Tunstall, was Bishop, and after preaching a sermon before Edward VI., was licensed as a general preacher of the Gospel throughout the Kingdom.

Troubled with doubts, however, he resigned his vicarage and went to London, Paris and Antwerp to pursue his theological studies. Returning to England, towards the close of Queen Mary's reign, he was invested by his great-uncle, Bishop of Durham, with the Archdeaconry of Durham and became Rector of

Essington. He attacked the vices and ignorance of the clergy with such vigor that he incurred the enmity of the priests and was brought before the Bishop for heresy. The Bishop not only discharged him but conferred upon him the rectorship of Houghton-le-Spring, Diocese of Durham, he having resigned the Archdeaconry. His enemies, however, carried his case before the Bishop of London, Dr. Bonner, and Gilpin, hearing that a warrant for his arrest had been issued, started to London, prepared to suffer martyrdom. But breaking his leg on the journey, "Bloody Mary" had died before he recovered sufficiently to resume his journey and Catholic supremacy being at an end with the accession of "Good Queen Bess" to the throne, he returned to Durham and resumed his charge of Houghton-le-Spring. He was offered the Bishopric of Carlisle, when the Roman Catholic Bishop was deposed, but declined it, preferring to retain the rectorship of Houghton-le-Spring, where he continued to preach until his death, March 4, 1583.

His parish, including fourteen villages, was then, as now, one of the richest benefices of the North and yielded an ample income, the whole of which he spent in charity and beneficence. His rectory was always open to travellers and strangers, and he kept a table for his parishioners every Sunday from Michaelmas to Easter, and every fortnight provided forty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of malt, and a whole ox, with which to feed the poor of his parish. He founded a grammar school at Houghton-le-Spring, and assisted many of the more promising youths there, educated to enter universities to prepare themselves for the Church; always maintaining at least six at the different universities, and after their graduation, charging himself with their settlement. George Carleton, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, who wrote a life of Bernard Gilpin, was one of his beneficiaries. (Bishop Carleton in his "Vita B. Gilpini," was printed by William James, "dwelling in Red-Crosse Street," London, 1628, and an English translation of the Latin was published in 1629).

Disgusted with the ignorance and inefficiency of the clergy, Bernard Gilpin, every year, visited the neglected parts of Northumberland and other northern shires, particularly the lawless region of Redesdale and Tynedale, holding forth the commands and sanctions of Christianity, and did much to change the character of the denizens of that lawless region, where he became known as the "Apostle of the North," as he was known in his own parish as the "Father of the Poor." He was never married.

In the ancient church of Houghton-le-Spring, where he so long ministered, is the tomb of Bernard Gilpin. It is a massive table or altar monument of free-stone, at the upper end of the south transept. At the west end of the monument, cut in raised characters, divided by an escutcheon on which is relieved a boar resting against a tree, with a crescent cut in the side of the boar, is the following inscription:

"BERNERDS GILPIN

Rector
H V I V S
ECCLAE"

"OBIIT IVA
RTS DIEM
ARTII AN
DOM 1583."

In Durham Cathedral, on the left-hand as you enter the nave by the north door, is a window, erected in modern times to Bernard Gilpin. It contains three pictures arranged above each other representing, first, Gilpin giving away his horse; second,

quelling the feud in Rothbury Church; third, founding Houghton Grammar School. In 1884 there was at Wallington Hall, Northumberland, the seat of Sir G. Trevelyan, Baronet, a painting by William Bell, Esq., representing Gilpin in Rothbury Church. A portrait of him is in collection of Gilpin portraits and family papers at Scaleby Castle, Cumberland. Among the books bequeathed by him to his alma mater, Queen's College, is a folio, "Opera A Politani," edited by Aldo Pio Manuzio, Venice, 1498, containing the autographs of him and his uncle, William Laton, and inscribed, "Erat hic Willus Layton de Dalemane in Comtatu Cumbriae ad Emontis fluenta, unde et Bernardus Gilpin (qui librum hunc bibliothecae 'd) genus maternum duxit."

WILLIAM GILPIN, eldest brother of Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North," married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Washington, of Hall Head, Westmoreland, great-grandson of Robert Washington, Lord of Milburne, Westmoreland, ancestor of President George Washington. William and Elizabeth (Washington) Gilpin had twelve children. He was buried, according to the Kendal parish records, January 23, 1577.

The Kentmere estate descended to the eldest son, George Gilpin, who collected a pedigree of the family to his own time and sent a copy to his uncle, George Gilpin, before referred to as Queen Elizabeth's Minister at The Hague. George Gilpin was succeeded in the tenure of Kentmere by his son, William Gilpin, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Sanford, of Howgill, and was succeeded by his son, George Gilpin, who married Catharine, daughter of Robert Philipson, of Holling Hall, Westmoreland. This latter George Gilpin lost the estate of Kentmere to the Gilpin name in the time of the Civil War. He was a Captain in the army of Charles I., and made a conveyance in trust to one Philipson, and afterwards to Capt. Nicolson, of Hawkeshead, of the Parliamentarians, to save the estate from sequestration. Upon prosecution by the Parliamentarians, Capt. Gilpin fled beyond the sea and died abroad without issue. Capt. Nicolson held the estate until the Restoration, when he was ousted in a suit-at-law under the first conveyance by Sir Christopher Philipson.

MARTIN GILPIN, a younger son of William, was an Attorney-at-law of Leathes House, Cumberland, and of Kendal, Westmoreland. He married, 1580 A. D., Catharine Newby (died 1634), and died at Kendal, December 18, 1629, leaving eight children.

His son, Isaac Gilpin, of Gilthron, Westmoreland, was the father of Richard Gilpin, D. D., born October 5, 1625, at Kendal, who was eminent for his piety and learning. Dr. Richard Gilpin studied medicine and later divinity, and became rector of Greystock, in Cumberland, developing into a staunch Presbyterian divine. He was called by the dissenters to Newcastle-on-Tyne, but returning to Cumberland, purchased Scaleby Castle, a fortress of consequence erected on the confines of England to repel the inroads of the Scots. There he died in 1699.

He was succeeded by his son, William Gilpin (1657-1724), in the ownership of Scaleby Castle. This William Gilpin, a Barrister-at-law, Deputy Vice-Admiral of Cumberland, and Recorder of Carlisle, in 1713, compiled a pedigree of the Gilpin family. His son, Capt. John Bernard Gilpin (1701-1801), was the father of William Gilpin (1724-1804), rector of Boldre, Hampshire, before referred to as holding the old deed of Ulwithwaite. He was a prolific writer on Scottish and English

scenery and country life and published in 1753 a life of Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North."

Sawry Gilpin, R. A. (1733-1807), a brother of Rev. William Gilpin, of Boldre, was a celebrated painter of animals. John Bernard Gilpin (1754-1851), son of Rev. William Gilpin, of Boldre, came to Philadelphia in 1783, and was British Consul to the Eastern States in 1803, dying at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, aged ninety-seven years.

BERNARD GILPIN, eldest son and heir of Martin Gilpin, married Dorothy Ayrey and had eleven children. He died April 21, 1636. His sons of whom we have record were: William, Martin, Samuel, Arthur, Ranulph, Alan and Thomas.

THOMAS GILPIN, one of the younger sons of Bernard Gilpin, resided at Mill Hill, parish of Caton, Westmoreland, on the borders of Lancashire. He had five sons and five daughters of whom we have the name of but one, Thomas, the youngest son. "They were People of Good Repute in the Country, and were Religious, being called Puritans, who Educated their Children very Strictly." After their father's death the mother removed with her children to Kendal, five of her children being dead.

THOMAS GILPIN, Quaker minister, of Warborough, Oxfordshire, youngest son of Thomas of Mill Hill, was born in 1622, died 12mo. 3, 1702. According to a sketch of his life published in 1706, in "Piety Promoted," part iii., from which the above reference to his parents is quoted, Thomas Gilpin went as a young man from Kendal to London as an "Apprentice to a Tallow Chandler, and after went into the Wars." In the "Memoirs of the Gilpin Family of Philadelphia," it is stated that he was an officer and fought at the battle of Worcester, 1651, but the statement is based entirely on tradition and lacks proof.

On leaving the "Wars" Thomas Gilpin settled in Oxfordshire and was married prior to 1651 to Joan, daughter of Thomas Bartholomew *alias* Martin, husbandman, of Shillingsford, a small village in the parish of Warborough, on river Thames, midway between Oxford and Reading. Joan Bartholomew was baptized in the church at Warborough, August 28, 1625, died March 21, 1700-1. Thomas Gilpin, her husband, lived a short time with his father-in-law at Shillingford and then took a house for his little family in the nearby village of Warborough, where he lived the remainder of his life. About 1654, while on a trip to London, he became a convert to the new doctrines and faith of the Society of Friends, and on his return established a meeting at his house in Warborough, which was held there for many years. About 1662 he entered the Ministry of the Society, and made frequent visits to the neighboring counties, to London and to Wales. At times he was severely persecuted for his Quaker testimonies, being twice a prisoner in Oxford Castle, and once in Newgate, London. In May, 1670, he was fined £20 for having a meeting in his house, and a month later, says a quaint old chronicle, "Was another Meeting att the said Thomas Gilpin's," when the officers of the law, "broke open his Door, and took away his Household Goods, leaveing him not a Bed to lie on, nor a Pot to boil his Food in. He had a Family of five small Children which suffered much through this Seizure. Some Time after, as soon as he had got his Corn in, being about three Acres, the Officers came and took that alsoe, with two Pigs, in all the value of £11."

The Gilpin family, founded in America by Joseph Gilpin, of Dorchester, County Oxford, England, who came to Pennsylvania and settled in Birmingham township, Chester (now Delaware) county, in 1695, is of Norman origin.

BERT DE GUYLPYN, came to England in the train of William the Conqueror in 1066, and founded the family in that country.

RICHARD DE GUYLPYN, the first representative of the family of whom we have any very definite record, was secretary to the Baron of Kendal, in the reign of King John, and accompanied him to Runnymede. He was known as "Richard the Rider," and, while serving the Baron, performed a signal act of bravery in slaying a fierce wild boar which had long preyed upon the flocks and herds in the valleys of Westmoreland and Cumberland. For this service Baron Kendal in 1206, granted to Richard de Gylpyn, an estate of some 4,000 acres in the English Lake district about ten miles from Lake Windermere, County Westmoreland, which was created into the manor of Kentmere, on which Richard erected "Kentmere Hall" an imposing castle still standing, which was the home of the Gilpin family for five centuries. In honor of his heroic feat the coat of arms of the Gylpyn family was changed from the Norman armorial bearings of his ancestors by having a boar as its central figure. This change is recounted in an ancient poem called the "Minstrels of Wandwemere," as follows:—

"Bert de Gylpn drew of Normandie,
From Walshelin his gentle blood,
Who haply heard, by Bewley's sea,
The Angerins' bugles in the wood.
His crest, the rebus of his name,
A pineapple—a pine of gold,
Was on his Norman shield; and,
Sincere in word and deed, his fame extolled.
But Richard, having killed the boar,
With crested arm an olive shook,
And sable boar on field of or,
For impress on his shield he took.
And well he won his honest arms,
And well he won his Kentmere lands,
He won them not in war's alarms,
Nor dipt in human blood his hands."

The arms recorded in the College of Arms and thereafter borne by the descendants of Richard de Gylpyn, were, "Or. a boar sable, langued and tusked, gules"—Crest, A dexter arm embowed, in armor proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise, vert. Motto—*Dictis Factisque Simplex*.

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, grandson of Richard the grantee of Kentmere, inherited his grandsire's lands and titles, and, in the reign of Henry III, received the grant of the Manor of Ulwithwaite, the original patent for which is still in possession of his descendants. From this Richard de Gylpyn both Kentmere and Ulwithwaite descended to his son of the same name and passed successively from

father and son for six generations from the latter. The family name became gradually modernized, first by dropping the "u" in the name, then the Norman prefix "de" and finally by substituting "i" for the "y."

RICHARD GILPIN, of the ninth generation from the grantee of Kentmere, was the first of the family to spell the name in its modern form. He inherited the manor of Kentmere, which, because his eldest son William Gilpin was killed at Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485, in the lifetime of his father, passed to the second son.

EDWIN GILPIN, whose second son, Bernard Gilpin, "The Apostle of the North" was one of the most prominent figures in the ecclesiastic history of England. He was born at Kentmere Hall, in 1517, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, made a Fellow of the college and, taking priest's orders, was made one of the head masters of the college by Cardinal Woolsey, its founder. In the first divisions arising among the students and faculty, which led up to the English Reformation, he took sides against the "protestants" but having some doubts of the correctness of his views, he gave the subject diligent study and became convinced that he and the church were in error and was thereafter one of the most prominent exponents of the Protestant religion of his time. He was many times tried for apostacy, but always escaped conviction by the influence of his uncle, the bishop of Durham. The life of this remarkable man has been written by many prominent religious historians, and Scott's painting of "Gilpin in Rothbury Church" hangs at Wallington Hall, Northumberland. A memorial window in Durham cathedral also commemorates important episodes in his career. He was licensed by King Henry VI, as a general preacher of the Gospel throughout the kingdom, and after serving several years as vicar of Norton in the diocese of Durham, of which his maternal uncle was bishop, resigned his charge and for several years pursued his theological studies on the continent. Returning to England toward the close of Queen Mary's reign, he was appointed by his uncle, the bishop, archdeacon of the diocese of Durham, and became resident rector of Essington. As archdeacon he attacked so vigorously the ignorance, superstitions and inefficiency of the priests that the bishop was forced to discharge him, and transfer him to the rectorship of Houghton-le-Spring. The priests however carried their case to the bishop of London, Dr. Bonner, and warrants were issued for his arrest. Without waiting for the execution of these warrants he started to London, expecting to suffer martyrdom, but the death of "Bloody Mary" before his arrival put an end to the persecution of the Protestants and he returned to his rectorship, though offered the bishopric of Carlisle, which he declined. His parish in the north included fourteen villages and was one of the richest benefices of the north, the whole income of which he spent in charity and beneficence, keeping open house for travellers and furnishing periodical feasts to his poorer parishioners, beside distributing vast amounts of provisions in his parish. He was known all over his parish as "Father of the Poor." He founded a grammar school for boys in his parish, and assisted a great number of the more promising students therein to enter universities, always maintaining at least six scholarships for them in the leading universities. His death occurred March 4, 1583.

WILLIAM GILPIN, eldest brother of the "Apostle of the North," inherited Kentmere Hall, and it passed on his death, January 23, 1577, to his son George.

and on the death of the latter to his son, Charles Gilpin, but the latter being a captain in the army of Charles I, at the time of the civil war, he lost his inheritance with the downfall of the House of Stuart. William Gilpin married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Washington, of Hall Head, West Moreland, great grandson of Robert Washington, Lord of Milburne, ancestor of George Washington. This relationship may have accounted for the intimacy between members of the two families in America.

MARTIN GILPIN, one of the younger sons of William, was the ancestor of the American branch of the Gilpin family. He married, in 1580, Catharine Newby and died at Kendal, Dec. 18, 1629. His widow died at Kendal, in 1634. They had eight children, of whom Isaac, one of the younger sons, was the father of Richard Gilpin, D. D. (1625-1699), who first studied medicine and later entered the ministry; eminent for his piety and learning, first a rector of Graystock, later a staunch Presbyterian divine at New Castle-on-the-Tyne, still later the purchaser of Scaleby Castle, County Cumberland, where he died. Some of his descendants later migrated to America.

BERNARD GILPIN, eldest son of Martin, above mentioned, married Dorothy Ayrey and died April 21, 1636, leaving several sons and daughters.

THOMAS GILPIN, one of the younger sons of Bernard and Dorothy (Ayrey) Gilpin, was the ancestor of the Pennsylvania Gilpins as well as of Benjamin West, the artist, his daughter Ann, having married Thomas West, of Long Grandon, County Bucks, England, grandfather of the painter, whose father John West, came to Pennsylvania some years later than his cousin, Joseph Gilpin, though William West, another son of Thomas and Ann (Gilpin) West, emigrated about the same date as Gilpin and settled in Chester county, where he has left descendants. Thomas Gilpin resided at Mill Hill, parish of Eaton, Westmoreland, on the borders of Lancashire, and had five sons and five daughters.