

The Garrett Line That Immigrated to Maryland

In the last half of the 15th Century, the Garrett ancestors divided. One of **Sir Thomas I Gerrard's** sons (Lawrence) went to London and started spelling his name, Garrard, and the other son, Peter, stayed in Bryn and just dropped one of the "R" in Gerrard. For six generations, Peter's primary descendants were named Thomas, so, for clarity I have numbered them Thomas I through Thomas VI. The sixth Thomas immigrated to America; however, many of the Gerards remained in that part of England. In fact, even today, in Ashton in Makerfield, there is a Thomas Gerrard School, a Gerard street, a Gerard pub a Gerard farmer and a Gerard car dealer.

This Appendix tells the story of the six Thomases.

Peter Gerrard had a son named **Sir Thomas I Gerard of Kingsley and Bryn** who was born on January 9, 1488 in Newhall, Ashton, Under Lyme, Lancashire, England. In 1513 England was at war with France and it was the Queen of that country who persuaded **King James IV** of Scotland to renew the 'auld alliance' and assist the French, by invading northern England. One of the results was the battle of Flodden Field on September 9, 1513 where the English and the Scots met. In this battle, **Sir Thomas Gerard I**, led the Lancashire archers at Flodden Field where the English were victorious. The Scottish dead included twelve earls, fifteen lords, many clan chiefs an archbishop and above all **King James IV** of Scotland. Later, **Sir Thomas Gerard I** was killed in the Scottish wars at Berwick on November 7, 1523.

He left nine children, five sons and four daughters. Only Thomas II and Peter were specifically named as sons when friends of Thomas I who were with him in the wars testified regarding his dying wishes for his four younger sons in order to protect their inheritance against the greediness of their elder brother Thomas II. Most of his children were minors at his death.

Thomas I's son, **William Gerard** became Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Thomas I's son, **Thomas II (of Kingsley and Bryn), Gerard** was born about 1512. He married **Jane Legh**, daughter of Sir Peter Legh (Lee) of Haydock, Co. of Lancaster. On July 30, 1540 **Thomas Gerard II**, a convert to the doctrines of Luther, was imprisoned in the Tower, then taken by hurdle to Smithfield and burnt as a heretic.

Thomas II's son, **Thomas III Gerrard of Kingsley and Bryn** also got into trouble. During his life, there was a plot to rescue Mary, Queen of Scots when she was imprisoned at Tutbury, Staffordshire, a few miles from Bryn, and to take her to the Isle of Man. The beginnings of the plot to place a Scottish monarch on the throne of England can be traced to the year 1569 when Thomas III got involved at the age of 29. Two years later, Thomas III was imprisoned in the Tower of London. On Thomas III's release in 1573, he took his children back to Bryn. The price he paid for his freedom was the enforced sale of his Manor at Bromley to his cousin, **Sir Gilbert Gerard**, the Attorney General.

From August 1586 to October 1588, Sir Thomas III was again imprisoned for supposed complicity in the Babbington plot to kill Queen Elizabeth and place Mary on the throne, On his release, he seems to have given up the practice of his faith, though he returned to it before his death in 1601. The family thereafter remained staunchly Catholic and loyal to the Stuart cause.

Thomas III's son, **John Gerard** was a Jesuit Priest and in 1585 was imprisoned in The Tower of London for attempting to leave England without license. On release he went to Rome. In 1588, **John Gerard** returned to England, was betrayed by a servant (named **Thomas Bates**, possibly an ancestor of Frances), and committed to the Tower and tortured. With the help of **John Arden**, a Roman Catholic priest and also a prisoner, he escaped from the Tower in 1597. He was later suspected of complicity in the Gunpowder Plot, and escaped to Rome in 1606.

Thomas III's son, **Nicholas Gerard** had a daughter, **Margery**, who married **Robert Arrowsmith** of Haydock. Their son, Bryan took the name **Edmund Arrowsmith** and became a priest. He was martyred at the age of 43 on August 28, 1628. In a strange ritual under cover of night, **Sir Thomas III** and other family members accompanied by the family priest who was armed with a knife and slipped in where the body was secreted and severed his right hand which is held in great veneration with other memoirs of Arrowsmith.

Thomas III's son, **Thomas Gerrard, IV** (born 1560), was made a Baron, (thus becoming **Baron Thomas Gerrard**) and received back the fee (extracted from his father) in consideration of "the sufferings of his father on behalf of **Queen Mary**". He was knighted on April 18, 1603, (becoming **Sir Knight Baron Thomas Gerrard IV**) and was created a baronet May 22, 1611 by **King James I**, free of charge, in recognition of his father's services to Mary Stuart. Thomas IV's brother, John Gerard's, comment upon hearing of his brother's knighthood said, "It was really no great advancement for him as the family has been thus for sixteen centuries."

In 1603, **King James 1**, son of Mary, Queen of Scots; on his way to London expressed his gratitude to Thomas IV for the family's loyalty to his mother. "I am particularly bound," he said, "to love your blood on account of the persecution you have borne for me

Thomas IV married three times. first to Cecily Maney, mother of his children and daughter of Sir Walter Maney; secondly, Mary Hawes, daughter of Sir Thomas Hawes; and thirdly to Mary Browne, daughter of William Browne. Thomas IV and his brother, Alexander matriculated from Brasenose College to Oxford on the same date, July 20, 1578. **Sir Thomas IV** received his M.A. at Cambridge in 1612 (on the King's visit) as "Jarrard.". Thomas IV's sons and grandsons were educated at Oxford, Cambridge, Douai, Rheims, and the Jesuit College in Paris as were other Gerard sons thus incurring the wrath of the Queen for their exposure to the "Popish" religion.

On the 16th of December, 1580, the Council wrote "the Queen finds great inconvenience growing by the education of great numbers of young gentlemen and other subjects beyond the sea, where they are accustomed and nourished in papistry with instructions making them dislike the government and on reaching home refusing to yield obedience to the laws and matters of religion. and by their evil religion corrupt others, the contagion spreading so far, as, if not remedied, to be dangerous to the Queen and state." She, therefore, "intending to take orders that children shall be prohibited from departing out of the realm except by special license; as also by recalling those now in Spain, Italy, France, etc." Among those named abroad without license were sons of the Gerards,.

On Thomas IV's death, he owned the following property:

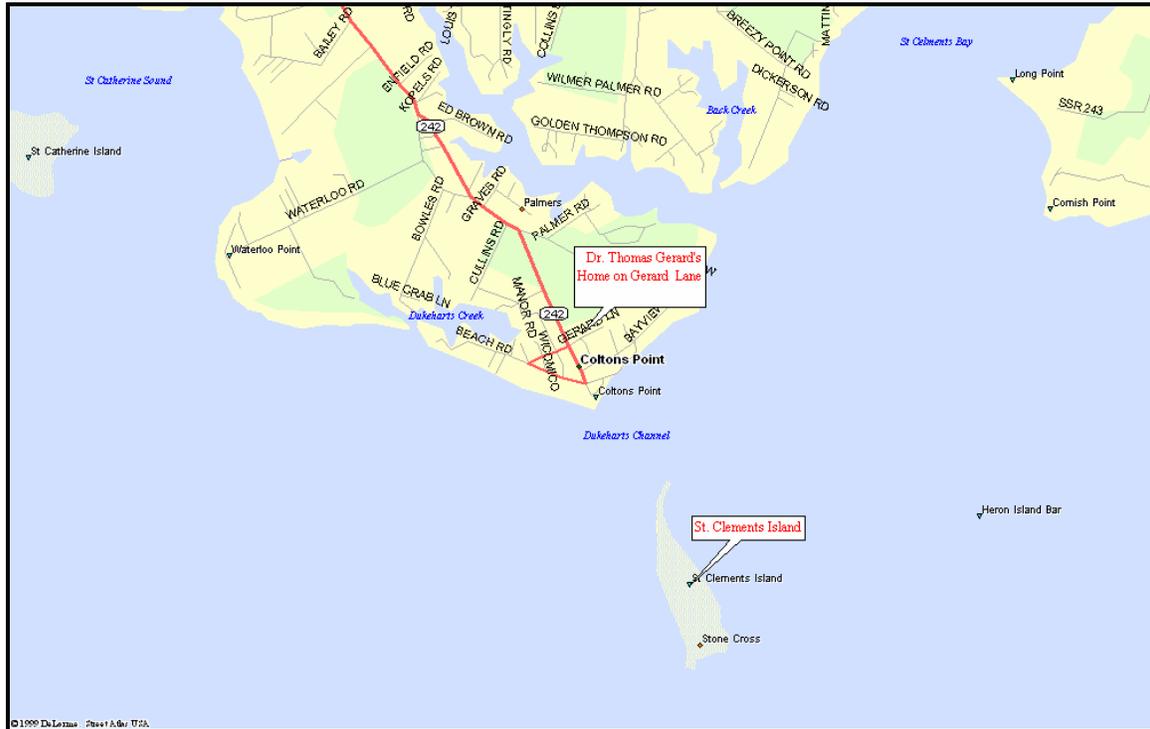
Messuage (house) called le Bryn
Manor of Ashton in Makerfield with
130 messuages,
60 cottages,
2 windmills,
4 watermills,
1300 acres of land;
300 acres of meadow;
3000 acres of pasture;
100 acres of wood and underwood;
20 acres of land covered by water;
40 acres of moor and moss;
300 acres of marsh and
40 shillings rent in Bryn and Ashton in Makerfield
Manor of Windle with
70 messuages,
40 cottages,
70 acres of land;
100 acres of meadow;
1000 acres of pasture; 20 acres of wood and underwood;
300 acres of moor, moss, and marsh; and
10 shillings of rent in Windle;
30 acres of land, meadow, and pasture
In Ince, with
5 messuages;
5 gardens;
5 orchards; and
5 acres of land

It is believed that he financed his descendants and relatives in education and immigration to America.

The last quarter of the 16th century witnessed the beginning of a Catholic exile movement to America. As early as 1574 **Sir Humphrey Gilbert**, half-brother of **Sir Walter Raleigh**, conceived a plan of colonization which was to have the support of two Catholic gentlemen, **Sir George Peckham** and **Sir Thomas Gerard V**, At the time of this venture there was in force a statute called "An Act against Fugitives over the Sea", which was designed to prevent the migration of Catholic recusants

The first effort to form a colony failed but the next effort succeeded when on February 24th, 1634 a group (including one of Thomas V's sons and daughters) sailing in the *Ark and Dove* dropped anchor at Point Comfort, Virginia. They were there several days and then entered the Chesapeake and reached the Potomac. On St. Clement Island these Maryland colonists made their first landing

on March 25th 1634. On the modern map, below, St. Clements Island is the bottle shaped island just South of Coltons Point, Maryland. It is in the Potomac River.



Thomas IV also had a son named, **John Gerrard** who became a Jesuit priest and was tortured in the Tower during one of the religious upheavals in England. He later founded a college at Liege.

Thomas IV's son, **Sir Thomas V, 2nd baronet of Bryn, Gerard**, was born in 1586 and was 36 years old when his father died.

Sir Thomas V, Gerrard, married **Frances Molyneux** and had 8 children who were:

- Dr. Thomas VI of Newhall, Gerard** (1608-1672) the immigrant.
- Richard Gerard**. (1612-1686), cup bearer to King James
- Anne Gerard** (1610-1637) who married Governor Thomas Greene
- William Gerard** (1611-1681) involved in the inquisition held in 1637
- Sir Gilbert Gerard** (1612-1687) who died unmarried.
- Peter Gerard** (1614-) who died unmarried.
- John Gerard** (1616 -) who died unmarried.
- Frances Gerard** (1618-) who became a nun.

Thomas V's, second son **Richard Gerard** was born in 1612 and went to America in 1634 with the Calverts. aboard *The Ark and the Dove*. Richard, who had been the Cup Bearer to **King James** did not stay in America but instead returned to England where he became a distinguished soldier and died on September 5, 1686. Upon his return, he purchased the Manor of Ince from his cousin **Thomas Gerard**. There he died in 1686.

Thomas V's oldest daughter, **Anne Gerard** was born in about 1610 and was a widow when she immigrated to Maryland with her brother, Richard. She was to become the 2nd wife of **Thomas Greene**, Governor of the Province of Maryland within 2 years and would bear them two sons, Leonard and Thomas. She died early in 1637.

Thomas V's daughter, **Frances Gerrard**, became a Nun at Gravelines in Flanders.

Thomas V's third son, **Sir William Gerard of Garswood and Bryn**, was born in 1611 and was a Baronet. He was 19 years old when his father's died, and 26 years old at the inquisition held in 1637. He expended a large estate in the reign of **King Charles I** and lost considerable property by sequestration. (The State seized property as a means of enforcing a degree for the payment of money from these Catholic families.) He was buried April 7, 1681.

Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Cuthbert and Alice Clifton, Knight of Lytham and Westby. He had four sons, all of whom attended an English Jesuit School, St. Omer's College, at Saint Omer in Spanish Flanders, founded in 1593. (Flanders is now Vlaanderen, Belgium.) The school was forced to move to Bruges, Austria in the Netherlands in 1762 because of attacks on the Jesuits in France. (St. Omer's was then on French Territory.) Boys with a view to entering the priesthood attended St. Omer's and a large proportion of them actually did become priests.

William's sons attended St. Omer's as follows: William, 1650-54; Cuthbert, 1656-62; John 1658-52 or later; and Thomas, who became a priest, 1660-62 and died in 1682.

Thomas V's fourth son, **Gilbert Gerard** attended St. Omer's 1629-34 and became a Catholic priest. He died in 1645. Ships passenger lists show that **Gilbert Gerard** went to Virginia in 1643 and **Peter Gerard**, (Gilbert's brother) went to America in 1653.

Thomas V's oldest son was **Thomas VI of Newhall, Gerard** was born on December 10, 1608 in Newhall, Lancashire. He immigrated to Maryland in 1637, three years after his brother, Richard, and sister, Anne.

There is evidence that **Thomas VI** married twice in England before immigrating to America. The first wife was named Frances Mullinlear. The second wife was Alice Parran who died before 1637. He married **Susannah Snow** in 1643 in St. Mary's Maryland. She was born 1610 in Lockhamstead, Buckinghamshire, England and died in Maryland. After, **Susannah Snow's** death, he married **Virginia Rose Tucker**.

Children of **Dr. Thomas Gerrard** and **Susannah Snow** were:

Capt. Justinian Gerrard was born 1634 in St. Mary's City, MD and died 1688 in St. Mary's City, MD.

Elizabeth Gerrard.

Susannah Gerrard.

Thomas Gerrard.

Frances Gerrard.

Anne Gerrard.

John Gerrard was born about 1644 in St. Mary's County, MD and died before 1678 in Westmoreland Co, Virginia.

Patience Gerrard.
Janette Gerrard.
Judith Gerrard.
Mary Gerrard.
Rebecca Gerrard.

Maryland historians have given scant attention to **Dr. Thomas VI Gerard** although he was an important political figures and the largest landholders in the province during the period 1637-1673.

A timeline for **Dr. Thomas Gerard** is as follows:

1637 arrived in Maryland
 1638 elected burgess from St. Mary's Hundred
 1639 appointed by Cecilius, second Lord Baltimore, conservator of the peace for St. Clement's Hundred
 1639 St. Clement's manor grant made to Gerard
 1641 chosen burgess from St. Clement's Hundred
 1643-1659 appointed by Lord Baltimore as member of Provincial Council & Judge of Provincial Court
 1650 patent 1000 acres Northum.
 1654-1656 Captain for Governor Stone during Puritan uprising/ captured
 1659-1660 participation in Fendall's Rebellion and banishment to Virginia
 1660 or 1661 pardon granted and return to Maryland
 1666 death of first wife SUSANNAH, moved back to Virginia
 1667 married Rose Tucker
 1673 died in Westmoreland County but buried back at Longworth Point, MD.

Dr. Thomas VI Gerard, on October 29th, 1639, requested a land grant for transporting himself and five able men into the province. On March 30th, 1640 a survey of 1,000 acres of land lying to the north of St. Clement's Manor where the town of Matapania now stands and including the island of St. Catherine's Creek called St. Catherine's Island was made for Thomas. Among other of his land possessions taken from the rent rolls of St. Mary's County from 1639 to 1724 are: St. Clement's Manor, St. Clement's Island, 11,400 acres granted to him by Lord Baltimore in 1638-9 and was surveyed by **Justinian Gerard**, his eldest son in 1678, Gerard's Freehold, 243 acres in St. Mary's Hundred, St. Winefreides Freehold in Charles County, Wiccocomico, 550 acres surveyed for him in 1666, Westwood Manor, surveyed in 1651. In all there are **32,343 acres**. Some of the place names were: Bromley, Chaptico, River View, Bushwood, Hackley, Little Hackley, Waterloo, Dukehard, Branton, Longworth Point, and Chancellor Point.

The first proprietors of what is now called Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C. were **George Thompson** and **Dr. Thomas Gerard**, who patented the land jointly under several titles in 1663. One hundred and twenty seven years later the land was purchased by the Federal Government,

Dr. Thomas Gerard was one of the first doctors or "chirurgeons" in the province.

In 1639, he was appointed conservator of the peace for St. Clement's Hundred. In 1641 he was chosen burgess from St. Clements and two years later, appointed as member of the Provincial Council & Judge of Provincial Court. Other appointments and commissions followed, such as one to look after his Lordship's property and another to advise concerning Indian problems.. Gerard

continued as a member of the Council until the time of Fendall's Rebellion in 1659 and also served as a Judge of the Provincial Court during this period.

Gerard was not only active in the practice of medicine, member of Council and Court, but was also an able farmer, a manufacturer of liquors, particularly peach brandy, and a breeder of fine cattle. Apparently, he was also an excellent sailor from the many trips that he made by boat between Longworth Point and St. Mary's City.

During the Puritan uprising (1654-1656) Gerard was appointed one of **Governor Stone's** captains. He took part in the battle at Herring Creek where he was captured with the rest of Stone's force. Although quarter had been promised, four of the men were executed by the Puritans and Gerard narrowly escaped with his life. After the difficulties with the Puritans had been resolved, Gerard returned to his duties as a member of the Council under the governorship of **Josias Fendall**.

Dr. Thomas Gerard patented 1,000 acres south of the Potomac River on October 18, 1650 in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He moved there after he lost his Maryland estates in the revolution of 1659 under his friend, **Josias Fendall**. To protest certain taxes that they thought unfair, the Assembly issued the first declaration of Independence in America and **Governor Fendall** proclaimed Maryland a republic – which started the revolution of 1659.

However, the rebellion collapsed in 1660, and **Lord Baltimore**, in a furious letter dated August 24, 1660, instructed his brother **Philip Calvert**, then governor, to deal harshly with GERARD, FENDALL, HATCH, SLYE and others who took a leading part in the revolt. They could be sentenced to death, be banished from the province and suffer the loss of all their property. Gerard's manor lands and other property were seized, and he was banished. He retired temporarily to his lands across the Potomac in Westmoreland County, Virginia, a 3,500 acre holding, known as Gerard Preserve. In a few months, however, he applied to the Maryland Council for a pardon which was promptly granted. He was restored to citizenship in the Province but forbidden to hold office or to have a voice in elections. His lands and other property were restored to him.

After the restoration of his estates, Gerard returned to live in Maryland, where he continued his practice as a physician, looked after his lands, and completed more sales of property. His large family consisted of three sons and seven daughters. He had many friends on both sides of the Potomac River, and several of his daughters married Virginians. In addition to enjoying the favorite provincial drink of "burnt brandy," GERARD was not averse to cards and dice.

Later, Dr. Thomas Gerard returned to his land in Virginia where together with Henry Corbin, John Lee, son of Col. Richard Lee, then deceased, and Isaac Allerton, they built a "Banqueting House" at or near the head of Cherive's (now Jackson's) Creek, where their estates joined. It was agreed that each party to the contract should "yearly, according to his due course, make an honorable treatment fit to entertain the wives, heirs, neighbors and friends".

All neighbors were, however, not so friendly. Two, Richard and his wife, Anna Cole, were of a type not frequent in Virginia. In 1664 Mrs. Cole had been committed to the custody of the sheriff "upon suspicion of the murder of Rose Parker". Of this charge she must have been acquitted, but she did not bridle her tongue and evidently the Coles looked upon **Dr. Thomas Gerard** and his two daughters, Anne and Frances, as enemies and in due time the Gerard's had to bring charges of libel against Mrs. Cole. It appears the Gerards won the case. **John Washington** was one of the Justices of the Court.

Dr. Gerard died on February 1, 1672 at the age of 64 at his home in Westmoreland County, VA. By his request he was buried "as close as possible" to his first wife, Susannah which was at his home across the Potomac at Longworth Point, Maryland. On the map on page 12, Longworth Point is now call Colton's Point. There is today, a street at that location named "Gerrard Lane". The Gerard private cemetery existed until the early 1900's when the owner of surrounding land threw the tombstones over the cliff and into the Potomac. Not satisfied with this desecration, it has been reported at a guest at the local hotel was allowed to open the graves and remove a skull. In a terrific storm in the summer of 1933 the hotel was wrecked and much ground washed away so that now there is no evidence whatsoever of the original Gerard home or burial grounds.

Dr. Thomas Gerard's daughter, **Anne Gerard** became the 2nd wife to **Col. John Washington**, the Great Grand Father of **President George Washington**. When Anne died, her sister Frances became the 3rd wife to **President George Washington's** great grand father.

None of **Dr. Thomas Gerard's** three sons long survived him. John died first in 1678 leaving a son John (who had no sons) and a daughter, Rebecca who married **Charles Calvert** (Governor of Maryland form 1720 to 1727). After John's death this line of the Gerard family became extinct.