

The Maryland Garrett Line

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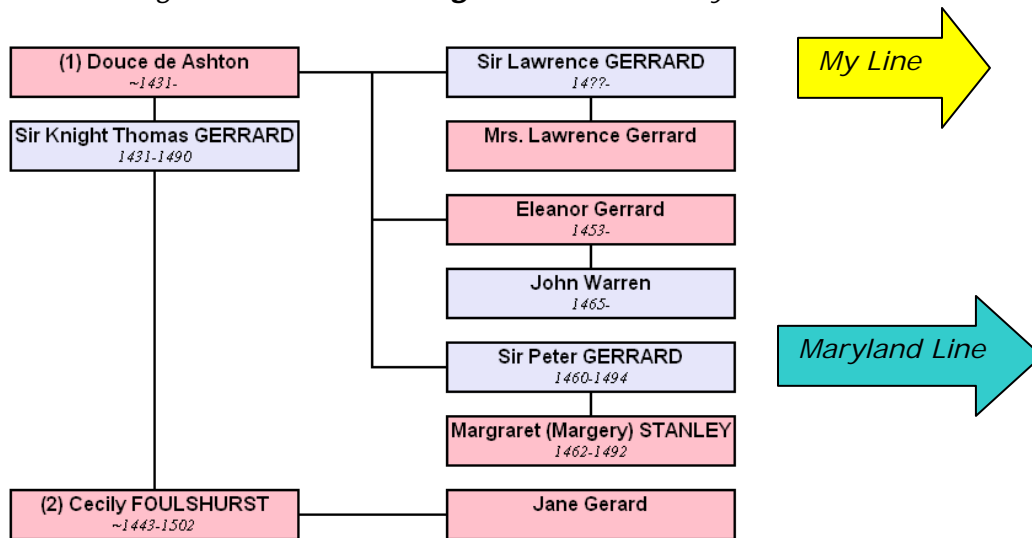
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*In the last half of the 15th Century, the Garrett ancestors divided. One of **Sir Thomas I Gerrard's** sons (Lawrence) went to London and started spelling his name, Garrard (or Garrett), and the other son, Peter, stayed in Bryn and his descendants dropped one of the "R" in Gerrard.*

The Lawrence Garrard line went through London, with 3 being Lord Mayors of London, and then to Lord John Garrett and to America. Except for the Maryland Garretts, the Garrett lines in America came by way of Lord John Garrett.

As far as I can tell, the only Garrett ancestors that resulted from Peter's line were the Maryland Gerrards (Garretts). 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.

The following chart shows **Sir Knight Thomas' family**:



The yellow arrow leads to my line of Garretts. The blue arrow leads to the Maryland Garrett Line.

The Family of
Sir Peter GERRARD
(1460-1494)

Sir Peter GERRARD of Kingsley and Bryn was born August 13, 1460 in Kingsley, Runcon, Cheshire, England and died June 20, 1494 in Ponty Pool, Gwent, Wales. He married **Margaret (Margery) Stanley** in 1476 in Bryn Kingsley, Frodsham, Cheshire, England. She was born May 12, 1462 in Hooton, Cheshire, England and died 1492 in Brynhill Brindle, Chorley, Lancashire, England, daughter of **Sir Thomas Stanley** of Hooton, Cheshire and Margaret Bromley.

Children of **Sir Peter GERRARD** and **Margaret (Margery) Stanley**:

- i. **Isabel Gerrard** was born 1458.
- ii. **Jane Gerrard** was born 1483 in Bryn, Lancashire, England.
- iii. **Alice Gerard** was born 1485.
- iv. **Joane Gerrard** (alias "Jane Gerard") was born 1487 and died in about 1532.

- v. **Sir Thomas I of Kingsley and Bryn, GERARD** was born January 9, 1488 in Newhall, Ashton, Under Lym, Lancashire, England and died November 7, 1523 in Berwick-upon-Tweed (Slain fighting Scots).

It is said that **Peter Gerard** was of Magna Carta Surety, meaning that he was born of a family that had signed the Magna Carta.

His wife inherited the estate of Bromley of Staffordshire, making his estate.

The Family of Sir Thomas I Gerard (1488-1523)

Sir Thomas I of Kingsley and Bryn, GERARD was born January 9, 1488 in Newhall, Ashton, Under Lym, Lancashire, England and died November 7, 1523 in Berwick-upon-Tweed (Slain fighting Scots). He married **Margaret Trafford** 1510 in Makerfield, Winwick, Lancashire, England. She was born 1490 in Trafford, Lancashire, [county], England and died May 10, 1540 in Ponty Pool, Gwent, Wales.

Children of **Sir Thomas I of Kingsley and Bryn, GERARD and Margaret Trafford**:

- i. **Sir Thomas II of Kingsley and Bryn, Gerard** was born in about 1512 in Bryn, West Derby, Lancashire, England and died July 30, 1540 in burnt as a heretic..
- ii. **Peter Gerard** was born 1514.
- iii. **Sir William GERARD** was born June 19, 1518 in New Hall, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lanc, Eng. and died December 19, 1558 in Ponty Pool, Gwent, Wales.
- iv. **Anne Gerard** was born in about 1520 in Of Brynne, Warwickshire, Eng.
- v. **James Gerard** was born in about 1520.
- vi. **Henry Gerard** was born 1522.
- vii. **Miles Gerard**.

Sir Thomas Gerard, I led the Lancashire archers at Flodden Field in 1513. Died at Berwick Nov. 7, 1523/26 in Scottish wars.

Sir Thomas Gerard, I succeeded his grandfather and was killed in the wars of Berwick. He left nine children, five sons and four daughters. Only Thomas and Pyers (Peter) were specifically named as sons when friends of Thomas who were with him in the wars testified regarding his dying wishes for his four younger.

His son, **Thomas II (of Kingsley and Bryn), Gerard** was born in 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.

*The Family of
Sir William Gerard
(1518-1558)*

Sir William GERARD was born June 19, 1518 in New Hall, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lanc, Eng. and died December 19, 1558 in Ponty Pool, Gwent, Wales. He married **Constance Rowson** in about 1529 in Lancashire, England. She was born in about 1510 in England and died in about 1567 in England.

Child of **Sir William GERARD**:

- i. **Sir Thomas (the bastard) III GERARD** was born 1537 in Bryn, West Derby, Lancashire, England and died September 1601 in Mynwich Church, Lancashire, England.

William Gerard, the third son of **Thomas Gerard and Margaret Trafford** had no title, but he was considered a Gentleman. He succeeded to the family inheritance from his brother **Sir Thomas Gerard, II** who was a Knight and High Sheriff of Lancashire. There was a brother in between named John, and John was a priest.

There are court papers telling about how Newhall succeeded to William. Thomas was the bastard child of William Gerard. Thomas, uncle of Thomas and Brother of William was the inheritor of the estate but he agreed with William before his death to leave Newhall to William's baseborn son, **Thomas Gerard, III**.

Interestingly enough Peter Leigh, Esq. is named in these depositions. Constance Rowson, wife of William appeared to give a deposition. All in all, Thomas Gerard of Bryn gave his younger brother William, and William's illegitimate son life tenancy in the New Hall in 1543. William died before 1560, while his son Thomas was still a minor. Because he was a minor his uncle James occupied the home at New Hall.

*The Family of
Sir Thomas III GERARD
(1537-1601)*

Sir Thomas (the bastard) III GERARD was born 1537 in Bryn, West Derby, Lancashire, England and died September 1601 in Mynwich Church, Lancashire, England. He married **Elizabeth Port** 1559 in Bryn, Lancashire, England. She was born 1540 in Ashton, Makerfield, Lancashire, England and died 1632 in Lancaster, England.

Children of **Sir Thomas (the bastard) III GERARD** and **Elizabeth Port**:

- i. **Sir Knight Thomas IV (Baron of Bryn) GERRARD** was born 1560 in Bryn, Winwick. Lancashire, England and died February 16, 1620 in Lancaster, England.
- ii. **Alexander Gerard** was born 1561.
- iii. **John the Jesuit Priest Gerard** was born October 4, 1564 and died July 17, 1637 in English College in Rome.
- iv. **Nicholas Gerard**.
- v. **Mary Gerard** was born 1556.
- vi. **Marytha Gerard** was born 1558.

Notes on Sir Thomas (the bastard) III GERARD

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 Babington 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 my wife, 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."

*The Family of
Sir Knight Thomas IV GERRARD
(1560-1620)*

Sir Knight Thomas IV (Baron of Bryn) GERRARD was born 1560 in Bryn, Winwick, Lancashire, England and died February 16, 1620 in Lancaster, England. He married 1st **(1) Cecily Maney** 1580 in Lancaster, England. She was born 1560 in Staplehurst, Kent, England. He married 2nd **(2) Mary Hawes**. She was daughter of **Sir James Hawes, Lord Mayor of London** and (unknown). He married 3rd **(3) Mary Dormer** in April 1606. She was born 1555 in Eythorpe, Buckshire, England and died 1637 in Midhurst, Sussex, England.

Children of **Sir Knight Thomas IV (Baron of Bryn) GERRARD** and **(1) Cecily Maney**:

- i. **Sir Thomas V (2nd Baron of Bryn) GERRARD** was born 1580 in Ashton, Lancashire, England and died May 15, 1630 in Winwick, Lancashire, [county], England.
- ii. **Frances Gerrard**.

Notes on Sir Knight Thomas IV (Baron of Bryn) GERRARD

Sir Thomas Gerard IV of Bryn, born 1560 and buried 16 February 1620-1, was knighted in 18 April 1603, created a baronet 22 May 1611 by James I, free of charge, in recognition of his father's services to Mary Stuart. He had only one son, Thomas. He was 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 widow of John Smythe; and thirdly to Mary Browne, daughter of William Browne, widow of William Downer, Esq.

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.

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.

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 1e 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 Family of
Sir Thomas V GERRARD
(1580-1630)*

Sir Thomas V (2nd Baron of Bryn) GERRARD was born 1580 in Ashton, Lancashire, England and died May 15, 1630 in Winwick, Lancashire, England. He married **Frances Molyneux** in 1610 . She was born in about 1592 in Sefton, Lancashire, England and died February 28, 1613 in Winwick, Lancashire, England, daughter of **Sir Richard Molyneux, 1st Baron of Sefton** and (unknown).

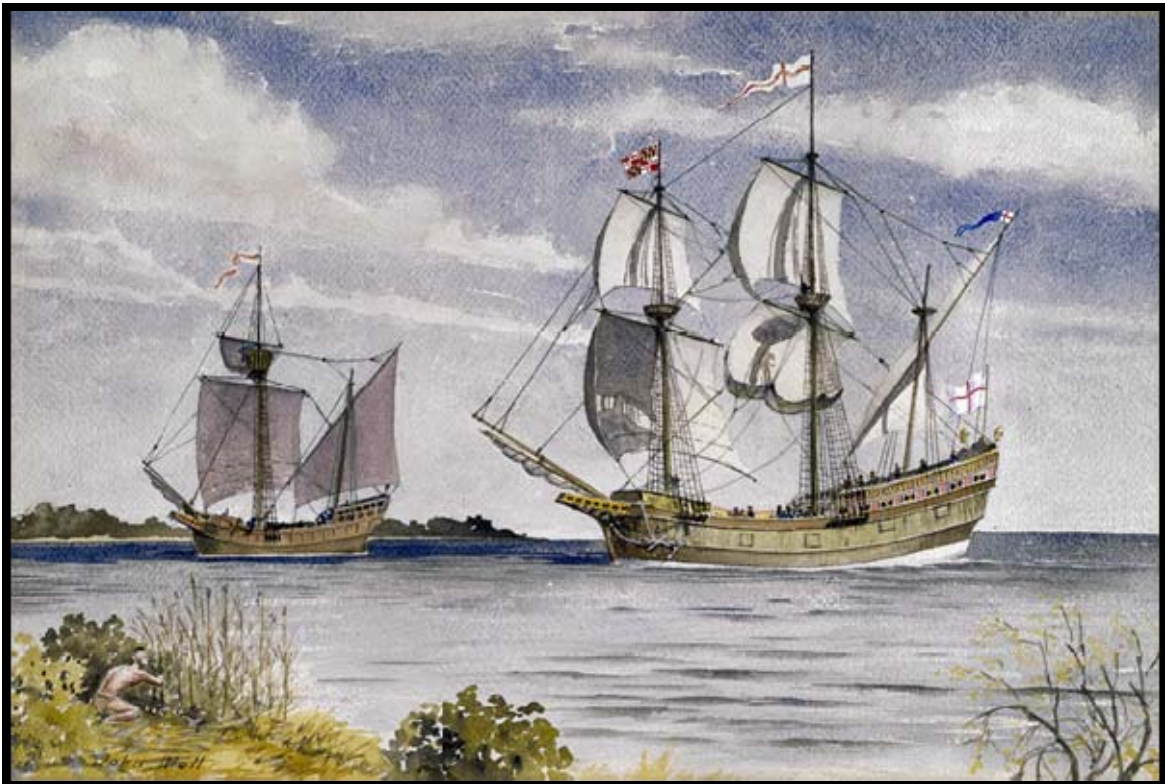
Children of **Sir Thomas V (2nd Baron of Bryn) GERRARD** and **Frances Molyneux**:

- i. **Dr. Thomas VI GERRARD** was born December 10, 1608 in Newhall, Lancashire, England and died February 1, 1672 in Westmoreland Co, Virginia.
- ii. **Richard Gerrard**, cup bearer to **King James** was born 1612 and died 1686.
- iii. **Anne Gerrard** was born in about 1608 in Lancashire, England and died 1637 in St. Mary County, MD. She married Governor Thomas Greene.
- iv. **William (3rd Baron of Bryn) Gerard** was born in about 1612 in Daniel, Kemp, Lancashire, England. and died April 7, 1681 in

Winwick, Huntingdonshire, England. He was involved in the inquisition held in 1637

- v. **Sir Gilbert Gerard** was born in about 1612 and died September 24, 1687, unmarried.
- vi. **Peter Gerard** was born in about 1614. He died unmarried.
- vii. **John Gerard** was born in about 1616. He died unmarried
- viii. **Frances (the Nun) Gerard** was born in about 1618. She 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.*



The Ark and the Dove

*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 **Dr. 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.

*The Family of
Dr. Thomas VI GERRARD
(1608-1672)*

Dr. Thomas VI GERRARD was born December 10, 1608 in Newhall, Lancashire, England and died February 1, 1672 in Westmoreland Co, Virginia

There is evidence that **Thomas VI** married twice in England before immigrating to America. The first wife was named **Frances Mullinear**. 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 VI GERRARD** and **Susannah Snow**:

- i. **Elizabeth Gerrard** was born in about 1632.
- ii. **Capt. Justinian Gerrard** was born 1634 in Bryn, Winwick. Lancashire, , England and died 1688 in St. Mary's City, MD.
- iii. **Thomas Gerrard** was born in about 1636.
- iv. **Frances Gerrard** was born 1640.
- v. **Anne Gerrard** was born 1642.
- vi. **Patience Gerrard** was born in about 1643.
- vii. **John Gerrard** was born in about 1644 in St. Mary's County, MD and died Before 1678 in Westmoreland Co, Virginia.
- viii. **Janette Gerrard** was born in about 1645.
- ix. **Mary Gerrard** was born Before 1647.
- x. **Judith Gerrard** was born in about 1649.
- xi. **Rebecca Gerrard** was born in about 1651.

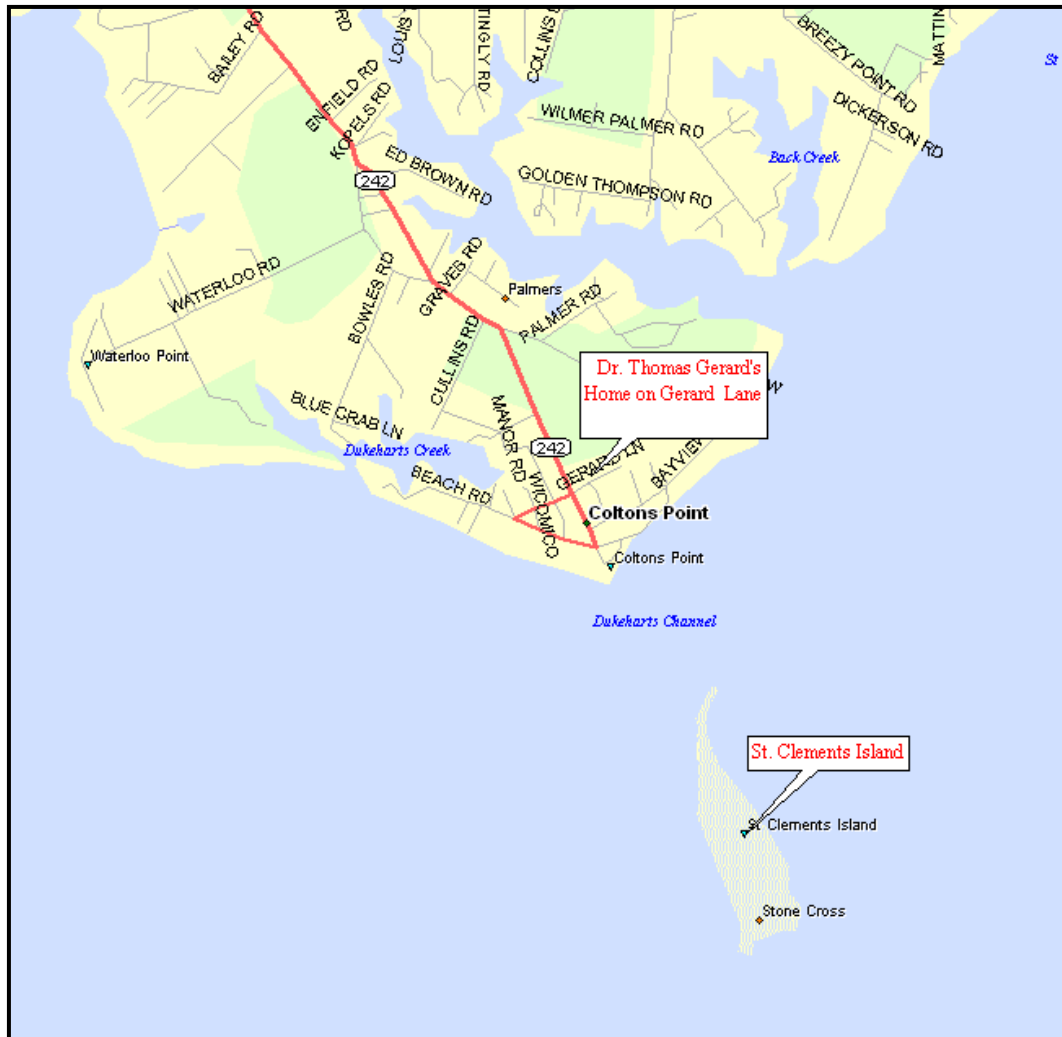
*The last quarter of the 16th century witnessed the beginning of a Catholic exile movement to America. As early as 1574 Sir Humphrey Gilbert, half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, conceived a plan of colonization which was to have the support of two Catholic gentlemen, Sir George Peckham and **Sir Thomas IV Gerard***

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

On June 11th 1583, Sir Humphrey's fleet of five ships and some two hundred men, including Catholic recusants, sailed from Plymouth and reached Maine on August 20th. On their return trip at midnight on September 9th, during a heavy storm, Sir Humphrey's ship with all on board went down.

Nothing eventful happened until --After much preparation the Ark and the Dove spread its sails in the early morning of November 22nd, 1633. The departure was from Cowes on the Isle of Wight.

*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 the 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. Clement Island is the bottle shaped island just South of Coltons Point, Maryland. It is in the Potomac River.*



*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. 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 owners 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 Gerard's won the case. **John Washington** was one of the Justices of the Court.*

***Dr. Thomas 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 4, 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 that 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 3^d 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 from 1720 to 1727). After John's death this line of the Gerard family became extinct.