The Garretts in England

First, a warning – I am going to start this book with some heady stuff; but the preponderance of data definitely shows that my ancestors in Europe were high in the pecking order – socially. But, because of religious differences they left England for America where they were free but no longer "royalty".

The first direct Garrett ancestor to come to America belonged to the family of **Lord John GARRETT,** who was born in 1600 in Leicestershire, England, two years after **Elizabeth** became Queen of England. He married **Lady Mary Bible** in about 1632 when he was 32 and she was 22 years old. From a book, "Garrett Folklore & Fact", **Lady Mary Bible** was of royal blood but was disinherited because she married a Quaker, i.e**., Lord John GARRETT**. The pink dot on the map below is where they were from.

The blue and the red dots show where my mother's ancestors (Hubbards and Minors) were living in the 16th century. The green dot is where the Bates and the Eastes were located at the same time. The ancestors of Georgianna Grasham Hubbard are from the area of the orange dot.

Note: In this history, I spell the last name of direct ancestors with all capital letters.. If a Garrett is not in caps, he or she is only the relative of a direct ancestor.

From the book, *Garretts: 1000 Years From Normandy*, the surname Garrett was the baptismal name "the son of Gerard". The name was brought to England in the wake of the Norman Conquest of 1066 (see next paragraph). In English records various spellings used almost interchangeably are: Garratt, Garrot, Garat, Gerard, Gerrard, Fitzgerald (used in Ireland), Gerald and Garrett.

The name can be traced to the Gherardini family of Florence, Italy. The name there became Geraldini. One of the Gherardini went to Normandy and thence to England with **William the Conqueror**, by whom he was awarded large estates.

The English Garretts were for some eight generations closely connected with the English court, being Barons of Byrne. The Garrett seat was Newberg, in the county of Berks, near the Windsor Forest, and Dorney in Buckinghamshire, 60 miles from London.

Lord John GARRETT was 7 years old when the first English immigrants landed at Jamestown; was 20 years old when the Mayflower landed; was 24 years old before **Galileo** told the Pope that the earth revolved around the sun rather than the other way around.

He and his children immigrated to America between 1650 and 1684, but not all together. But first, lets look at **Lord John GARRETT's** ancestors.

Lord John GARRETT's father was:

Sir Knight William GARRETT, was born in 1583 when **Elizabeth**, daughter of **Henry VIII** was Queen of England. Before he died in 1640, **James I** was King for only two years when his son **Charles I** became King but was overthrown and beheaded in 1649. Afterwards, **Oliver Cromwell** took over.

He married **Bridget** (maiden name unknown). He changed the spelling of his last name from Gerrad to Garrett. When he was 7 years old ,Shakespeare begins his career and Galileo experiments with falling objects. His father was:

Sir John GERRAD,, Lord Mayor of London was born in about 1550 when **Edward VI** was King of England. When he was 3 years old, **Lady Jane Grey** was placed on the throne for nine days at which time she was overthrown, confined to the Tower of London and executed at the age of 16 by **Mary Tudor** (portrait on the right)
who then became Queen. In 1601 he was elected **Lord Mayor of London.**

He was 12 years old when **Andrea Amati** made one of the first violins; **Stradivarius** was one of his pupils.

His father was also Lord Mayor of London and his name was::

S**ir William GERRAD, Lord Mayor of London** was born in 1507 in Dorney Bucks, England two years before **Henry VIII** became King of England. He was only a few years old when **Michelangelo** painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

He married **Isabel Nethermill o**f Coventry, Warwickshire, England when he was 23 years old. He was elected **Lord Mayor of London** in 1555 when **Queen Mary** was on the throne.

In certain documents he is described as **Williemus Garrard de Dorney.**

He was knighted in 1555 (Shaw's Knights of England; 1906). He was a member of the Haberdashers Company and dwelt in Pissing Conduit in Christopher's Parish and was buried at St. Magnus, in which parish he was born." He owned property in Sittingborne, Newington and Milton.

His arms are Argent, on a fess sable, a lion passant on the field. His crest is a leopard sejant proper.

He was a merchant and adventurer. I found on the internet a copy of a contract (treaty) between **Queen Elizabeth** (who followed **Queen Mary**) and **Duke Vasiliwich** of Russia granting him certain exclusive trading rights with Russia. The portrait on the right is how a Lord looked at that time. He died on September 27, 1571 at the age of 64. His father was:

Sir John GERRAD whose birth date I estimate to be about 1485, the same year that **Henry VII** became King of England. He was 7 years old when Columbus discovered America. His father was:

Sir Lawrence GERRAD whose birth date I estimate to be around 1460, a year before **King Henry VI** was deposed during the War of Roses. Sir Lawrence had a brother**, Peter Garrard** whose descendants also immigrated to America and lived a more noteworthy and interesting life after they reached America than the Sir Lawrence line did. They had a significant effect on the history of Maryland and Washington D.C. that I will describe in the next section. While the Lawrence line changed the spelling of their name from Gerrard to Garrett, the Peter line dropped one "R" to spell their name as Gerard. This Gerard line became extinct in the 1700's whereas the Garrett line did not.

Sir Lawrence GERRARD's father was:

Sir Thomas GERRARD was born around 1420 in Sittingbourne, Kent County, England when **Henry VI** was King of England. He was about 10 years old when **Gutenberg** invented moveable type and printed the Bible, a page from which is on the left and below. He married **Douce Asheton** in 1447. He died in 1494 two years after Columbus discovered America.

One of **Sir Thomas GERRAD's** descendants was **John Gerard** (born Oct. 4, 1564), a famous Jesuit priest who was constantly in trouble that would require that he flee England for a while before returning only to flee again. One of the times he was accused by a servant of an associate (named **Thomas Bates**, possibly an ancestor of Frances). He was committed to the Tower of London 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 1600.

Another descendant was a **Thomas Gerard** who was a convert to the doctrines of Luther, and was imprisoned in the Tower of London, then taken on a hurdle to Smithfield and burnt as a heretic on July 30, 1540. Martin Luther had started the Reformation in 1517 by posting 95 theses denouncing church abuses on church doors in Wittenberg.

Sir Thomas GERRAD's father was:

Sir Peter GERRARD of Kingsley & Bryn (1380-1447) born in Chester, England. It is not clear whether his wife was **Isabel Harrington** or a **Katherine** Unknown. Peter inherits his title from his father. His father was:

William IV GERRARD of Kingsley and Cattenhal was born about 1322 in Kingsley, Runcon, Cheshire, England and died before 1437. He married **Joan Heiress de Bryn** and had 4 children. This William gains an additional title thanks to his wife.

Both William IV and his father, William III witnessed the Black Plague which started in China in the early 1330's and spread to Europe in 1347. It was so deadly that the population in Europe was cut from 75,000,000 in 1347 to 50,000,000 in 1352. Fleas were a major carrier of the disease so that the plague would essentially stop in the winter only to resume again in the spring. It continued this way for years causing a shortage of laborers. A quote from one of the accounts is, "After the pestilence, many buildings, great and small, fell into ruins in every city for lack of inhabitants, likewise many villages and hamlets became desolate, not a house being left in them, all having died who dwelt there; and it was probable that many such villages would never be inhabited."

William IV GERRARD's father was:

William III GERRARD of Kingsley was born in Kingsley, Runcon, Cheshire, England in about 1300. He married **Matilda de Glasshouse** and later, **Joan de Brindle**.. This William lived off of his inheritance. He died in Catenhall, Cheshire, England in about 1352 His father was:

WILLIAM II GERRARD of Kingsley was born about 1245 in Kingsley, Runcon, Cheshire, Englands and died in 1316. His wife's name was **Margaret**. This William also lived off of his inheritance. His father was:

William I GERRARD, Lord of Kingsley, was born between 1190 and 1236 in Eyre, Chester, Cheshire, England and died in 1260 in County Chester, England. He married **Emma Heiress DE KINGSLEY**. She was born between 1197 and 1239. William gains a title thanks to his wife. His father was:

William Fitzwilliam FITZGERALD was born between 1140 and 1174 and died between 1192 and 1260 in Eyre, County Chester, England.. . The "Fitz" means "son of", i.e. son of Gerald. His father was:

William FITZGERALD was born before 1100 in Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire, Wales (photo on the left) and died 1173 in Carrucastle in County Pembroke, England. He inherited Carew Castle and is the ancestor of the family Carew.

At this time in history, genealogy records become more certain thanks to the **Domesday Book** which was commissioned in December 1085 by **William the Conqueror,** who invaded England in 1066. The first draft was completed in August 1086 and contained records for 13,418 settlements in the English counties south of the rivers Ribble and Tees (the border with Scotland at the time).

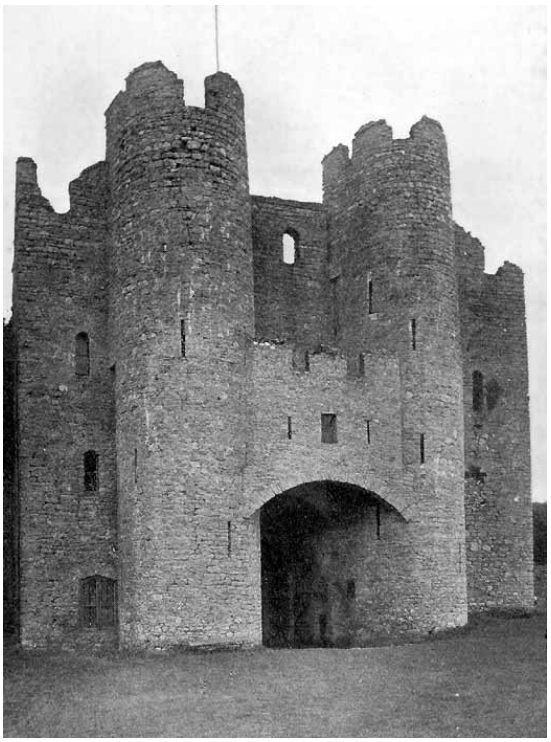
William FITZGERALD's father was:

Gerald FITZ WALTER de Windsor, who was born between 1065 and 1070 in Windsor, Berkshire, England and died 1136 in England. He married **Nesta Rhys**, daughter of the **Prince of Wales** in about 1089. Nesta was firstly, mistress to **Henry I**; secondly, she married **Stephen**, Constable of Cardigan; thirdly, she married **Gerald FITZ WALTER of Windsor**.

He was appointed by **King Henry I** to be Constable of Pembroke Castle; in 1092 he held off a Welsh attack; commanded troops against native Welsh in SW Wales in 1095; traveled to Ireland in 1100 to seek the hand in marriage of **King Murrogh's** daughter for his overlord (and sister-in-laws' father) **Arnulf de Montgomery.** On Arnulf's disgrace* in 1102, he was made full Keeper of Pembroke Castle by **Henry I.** [Burke's Peerage].

> *Amulf and his brother, Robert, built the castle of Brugge in spite of king Henry's inhibition; for which King Henry disinherited them and condemned them to perpetual exile, and he gave their lands to his knights.

Gerald FITZ WALTER de Windsor is on record as his father's successor as Castellan of Windsor in 1078. He had a son, **Maurice Fitz Gerald,** which means son of Gerald. Maurice is not a direct ancestor but he is considered to be the progenitor of the Irish Fitzgeralds. He accompanied **Richard de Clare**, Earle of Pembroke, popularly known as "Strongbow", to Ireland, and there highly distinguished himself, having, among other acts of renown, captured the city of Dublin.



At the time of the Conquest, Wales was divided into three principalities; North, South and mid-Wales. **William I** anticipating the total conquest of Wales, established aggressive Norman followers, including **Gerald Fitz Walter,** in key castles along the border. In the Northern and Central principalities he met with success, but in the South this success was offset by the powerful ruler, **Rhys ap Tewdyr (Tudor).** ("ap" means "son of" in Welsh.) William, after a show of strength, agreed to the continuance of **Rhys ap Tewdyr** as ruler, a compromise reached between them that the Welsh 'king' should acknowledge William as his overlord.

Pembroke Castle is pictured on the left.

Gerald married Nest (sometimes spelled Nesta) the daughter of **Rhys ap Tewdyr**. The marriage may have been arranged by the two rulers, since Gerald was Constable of Pembroke Castle at the time. Gerald had four children by Nest, and she had five more children, out of wedlock, by various fathers, including **Henry Fitz Roy** and **Henry I.** Gerald is the ancestor of the Fitzgerald families, in both England and Ireland, and is also the ancestor of the Earls of Kildare, the Earls of Leinster and the Earls of Offaly.

Giraldus Cambrensis, Gerald of Wales, was the grandson of Gerald and Nest and is considered a great historian. He was the Archdeacon of Brecon, and wrote some seventeen books, including *The Journey through Wales*. He had hoped to succeed his uncle, **David Fitzgerald,** the son of Gerald and Nesta, as Bishop of St David's but did not. The following in an excerpt of his description of the people of Wales in the late 12th century.

> "The women as well as the men cut their hair in a circle round their ears and their eyes. The women wear head-dresses of white cloth which has been placed in coils like a turban of the Persians.

Everyone takes great care of their teeth by rubbing them regularly with hazel green and wiping them with a piece of woolen cloth until they become as white as ivory. In their care for their teeth, they refrain from eating hot meals. The men shave their beards excepting only the mustache.

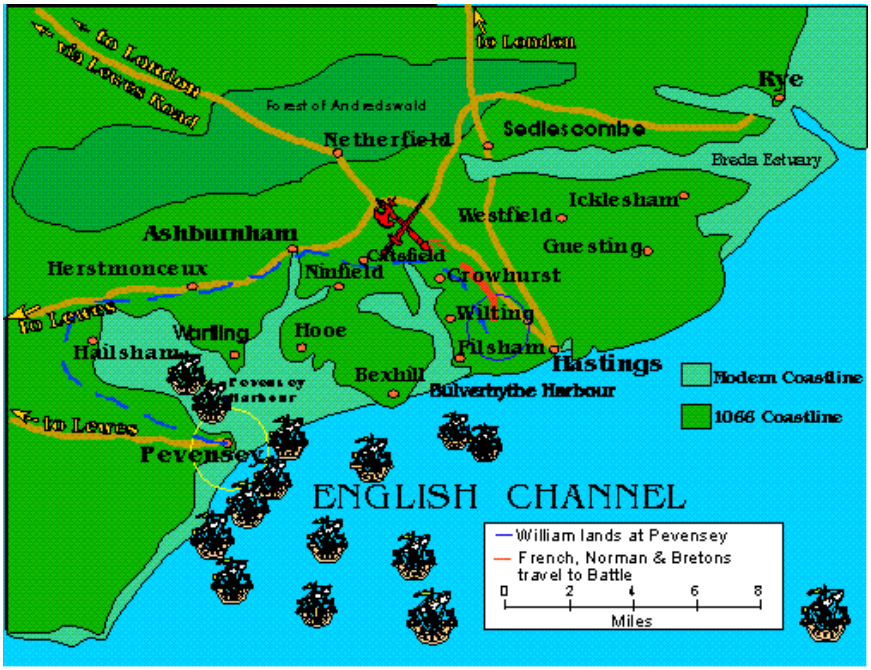
"The people show special skill on their musical instruments, the harp, the pipes, and the crowd. Bards are very numerous among them and those who compose poetry are excellent. They like alliteration very much. In their music, they are wont to sing in unison, but in many voices, modes, and keys. In a company of singers are heard as many different keynotes and voices as there are heads to be seen but in the end all finish together with B flat.

"Everyone puts a high price on pure pedigree and noble lineage. The most common man of no note is concerned with his genealogical table. Because of this emphasis on pedigrees and family relationship, they are ready to avenge any wrong that has been done to their kindred, whether the wrong be old or recent."

Since **William (the Conqueror)** invasion and occupation of England is so important to our history and since **Gerald FITZ WALTER de Windsor** and his father, **Walter FITZ OTHO Castellan De Windsor** were involved, I will include here a description of the operation that has become known as the Battle of Hastings..

Duke William of Normandy left St. Valery in Normandy with about 600 ships and 10,000 to 12,000 men Sept 27th in 1066.

William and his barons had been recruiting and preparing the invasion of England since early spring of that year. He was a seasoned general and master tactician, using cavalry, archers and infantry and had fought many notable battles. Off Beachy Head, his ship, the Mora, arrived ahead of the fleet. William waited and ate a hearty breakfast. As his fleet straggled into place behind him they moved eastward to the first sheltered bay to provide protection for his armada. Pevensey and Bulverhythe were the villages on each promontory. Pevensey, to the west, was protected by an old Roman Fort and behind the fort there was much flat acreage to house his large Army. To suggest this landing was not pre-planned, is not in keeping with the preparatory time taken by William, or his track record. There had been much intelligence gathering in the past few months. See map on next page.



The bay, wide enough for maneuverability of this large fleet, was flat shored. William is said to have fallen on the beach, grasped the sand, and declared "This is my country" or words to that effect. Next, the ships were disembarked without resistance. They included 2,500 horses, prefabricated forts, and the materiel and equipment was prepared for any contingency. The ships shuttled in and out of the bay with the precision of a D Day landing. A Fort was built inside Pevensey Roman Fort as an H.Q, while the army camped behind it. William and FitzOsborn scouted the land He was unhappy with the terrain but it had proved to be a satisfactory landing beach. Taking his army around Pevensey Bay he camped 8 miles to the east, north of what is now known as Hastings all of which was most likely pre-planned. He camped to the east outside the friendly territory of the Norman Monks of Fecamp who may have been alerted and were waiting for his probable arrival. William waited. Perhaps he was waiting to know of the outcome of the battle to the north. In those two weeks William could have marched on London and taken it. He was obviously waiting for something?

Harold, far to the north in York at Stamford Bridge, was engaged in a life and death struggle against his brother who had teamed up with the Viking King Hadrada to invade England. Whether this was a planned Norman tactic, part of a pincer movement north and south, is not known, but students of Norman and Viking history might find it very feasible. The timing of each invasion was impeccable, and probably less than coincidental. Harold managed to resist the invasion to the north and killed both commanders. He was advised of the landing to the south by William.

Bringing the remnants of his Army south, Harold camped outside London at Waltham. For two weeks he gathered reinforcements, and exchanged taunts, threats and counterclaims to the Crown of England with William. Finally he moved his army south to a position about six miles north of where William waited.

Perhaps one of the most devastating events preceding the battle was Harold's sudden awareness that he had been excommunicated by the Pope, and that William was wearing the papal ring. William was leading what might perhaps by called the first Crusade. The whole world was against Harold.

William moved up to Harold's position and set up in what was then the conventional European style. Archers, infantry and cavalry in the rear.

Harold waited. He and his brother Gyrth arranged a mass of men along a high ground ridge 8 deep, 800 yards long . A fixed corridor of tightly wedged humanity. Strategically, given the relative equipment of each side, it was hopeless from the start. To William it was almost a formality. Harold's men were hemmed in by their own elbows. William, with total mobility, held his Breton, Maine and Anjou contingents to the left of the line, the Normans the main thrust, the Flemish and French to his right. The flanking movements paid off. How long the battle took has varying estimates. Some say as little as two hours. Some as long as six hours. The latter seems more reasonable simply because of the numbers involved. .

This battle would later be called Senlac, a river of blood. It demolished most of the remnants of the Saxon fighting men of the Island at very little cost to William.

It is very doubtful if Harold was shot in the eye with an arrow from over the ranks of his front line as has been reported. He was probably run through by William's lance, accompanied by three others who were in at the kill, and who savaged him brutally.

Thus began a three century Norman occupation of England, Wales and Scotland, and later Ireland. It would also result in my ancestors being rewarded with land, castles and titles.

Gerald FITZ WALTER's de Windsor father was:

Walter FITZ OTHO Castellan De Windsor was born about 1037 in Stanwell, Staines, Middlesex, England and died in 1100. He married 1st **Gwladus Verch Rhiwallon** in about 1070 in Windsor, Antrim,, Ireland and had a least one child.. She was born about 1052 in Powys, Wales. He married 2nd **Beatrice De Offlay** and had three children. She was born about 1041. He was Castellan of Windsor and Warden of the Forests of Berkshire. He is listed in Domesday as being in possession of his father's estates.

He was one of the military caste that was essential in consolidating the position of **William the Conqueror** after 1066. He may have been born in England, but it is not known whether he was in England at the time of the landing, or whether he joined William in Normandy, and took part in the Battle of Hastings, 1066.

Walter was a knight in the King's private retinue, and, when in 1070 William began the building of Windsor Castle, Walter was put in charge of its defense, and later became the first Constable of Windsor. Under the Norman kings, as with the kings of France, the Constable was the principal officer of the royal establishment, and was responsible for the defense of the establishment, by the knights stationed there. It was this position that conferred the name 'Windsor' upon his sons. Above is an artist impression of the appearance of the original Windsor Castle.

Windsor was built by William to control the middle reaches of the River Thames, and together with other castles, each a day's march apart, to keep open the route from London to the south coast, and thence to Normandy. Since Walter was a young man in 1070, to have been given such responsibility, shows the great respect felt for him by William.

Soon after 1070, Walter also had the important post of Warden of the King's forests in Berkshire. Although generally associated with hunting, the main recreation of the Royal household, the position was a military one, since the forests were subject to regular patrolling, as a precaution against enemies of the King. They were also regarded as the main source of provender for armies on the move, or those stationed at strategic castles.

Walter Fitz Other must have been very important to **William the Conqueror** since he granted Walter 22 manors in England. Walter was still holding these at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086.

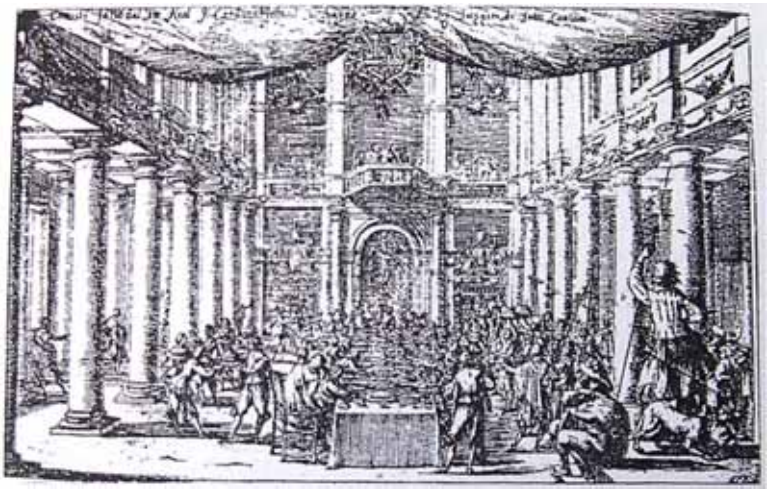
Walter FITZ OTHO's father was:

Sir OTHO Duke of Tuscany who was born about 1006 in Italy. He married **Mrs. Other Of Tuscany**. She was born about 1013. Otho, whose name is sometimes spelled, Othere or Other, was a member of the Florentine family, the Gherardini. The "Otho" comes from his father's given name of Ottorus which is sometimes spelled as Othoer. While he was Duke of Tuscany between 1006 and 1100, it would be 500 years before the famous de Medic family would be Grand Dukes of Tuscany. He came to the court of **King Edward the Confessor** in about 1056, ten years before the Norman Conquest of England, He passed into Normandy, and in 1057 crossed into England where he became a favorite with Edward the Confessor, and obtained extensive estates from the monarch.

His father was a Florentine, named:

Baron Ottorus Gherardo GHERARDINI who was born in about 978. He married **Mrs. Ottorus Gherardo Gherardini** . She was born about 987. His father was:

Lord Otterus (Othoer) Gherardini who was born in about 934 in Italy and died in about 996 in Italy. He was (1) Baron of Gherardini (2) Lord in Tuscany. An engraving of the Gherardini Court is on the right.



His father was:

Mathias Gherardini was born in about 900. His father was:

Cosimo Gherardini was born in about 870. He was the 1st Great Duke of Florence.

The genealogy on the preceding 10 pages has been about my direct ancestors that have gone from Othoer Gherardini, to Otho, to Fitz Otho, to Fitz Walter, to Fitz Gerrard to Gerrard, to Garrett and sometimes Garrott. For each generation, there is an additional genealogical path started for every male child in excess of one. Often, the additional paths play out in a few generations or don't amount to much. However, in 1460, the additional path started by my direct ancestor's, (**Lawrence Gerrard**) bother, **Peter Gerrard,** that is of interest to the Garrett History. Their story is in the next section, entitled *The Maryland Garrards (Garretts).*

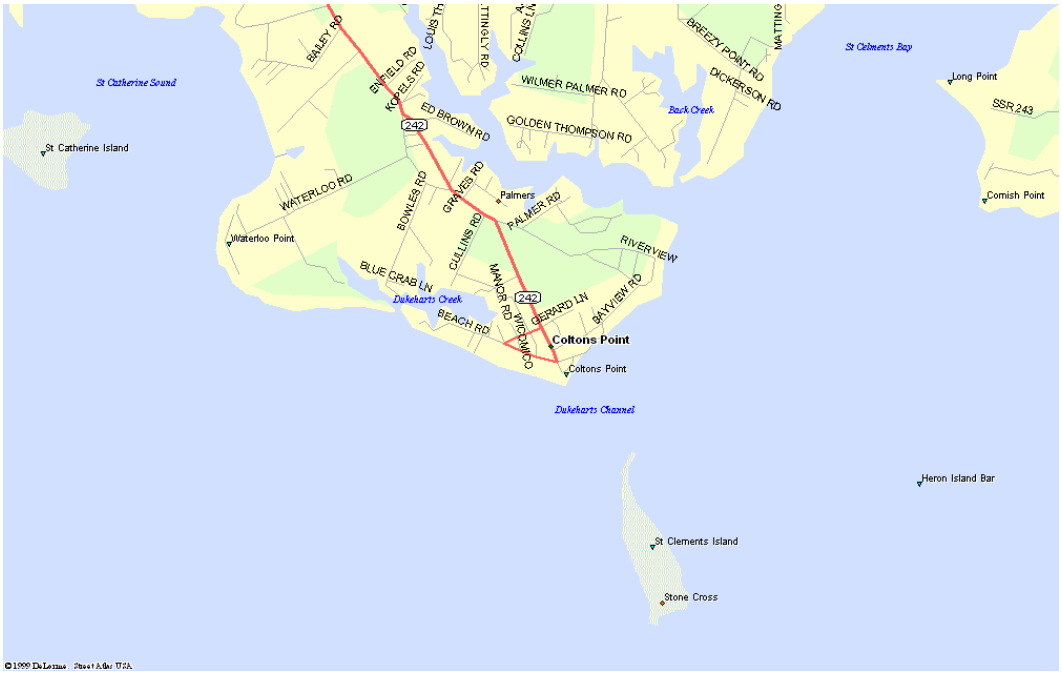
The Maryland Gerrards (Garretts)

On page 3, I noted that the Gerrard family divided with my direct ancestors being from, **Sir Lawrence GERRARD.** There was a perhaps more interesting branch started by the brother, **Peter Gerrard**. The **Lawrence Gerrard** branch will change the spelling of their name to Garrett while the **Peter Gerrard** branch will just drop one of the "R"'s.

Peter Gerrard has a son named, **Sir Thomas Gerrard of Kingsley and Bryn**; who has a son of the same name and title; who has a son simply named, **Thomas Gerrard** who was accused of a design to deliver **Mary, Queen of Scots**, out of her confinement, and was committed to the tower, and was forced to give his estate of Bromley to his kinsman, **Sir Gilbert Gerrard**, and to mortgage many other properties before he could obtain his liberty.

However, his son, **Thomas Gerrard**, (born 1560), was made a Baron, (thus becoming **Baron Thomas Gerrard**) and received back the fee which had been given in consideration of "the sufferings of his father on behalf of **Queen Mary".**

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, 2nd Baron of Bryn** who is the son of **Baron Thomas Gerrard** – see above paragraph. The first effort to form a colony failed but the next effort succeeded when on February 24th, 1634 a group 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. Clement Island is the bottle shaped island just South of Coltons Point, Maryland. It is in the Potomac River.



Sir Thomas Gerrard, 2nd Baron of Bryn, married **Frances Molyneux** and had 3 children who were:

Dr. Thomas Gerard (1608-1672)
Richard Gerard. (1612-1686)
Anne Gerard (1610-1637)

Richard Gerard and his sister, **Anne Gerard** were the first of the family to immigrate when they arrived in 1634 aboard *The Ark and the Dove*., both in their twenties. 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.

Anne Gerard was born in about 1610 and was a widow when she immigrated to Maryland. 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.

Maryland historians have given scant attention to one of the most important political figures and largest landholders in the province during the period 1637-1673. He was **Dr. Thomas Gerard**, Gentleman, son of **Sir Thomas Gerard**, the 2nd Baron of Bryn. He was born on December 10, 1608 in Newhall, Lancastershire, England. He immigrated to Maryland in 1637, three years after his brother and sister.

He married 1st **Susannah Snow** 1643 in St. Mary's Maryland. She was born 1610 in Lockhamstead, Buckinghamshire, England and died in Maryland. He married 2nd **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.

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 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.

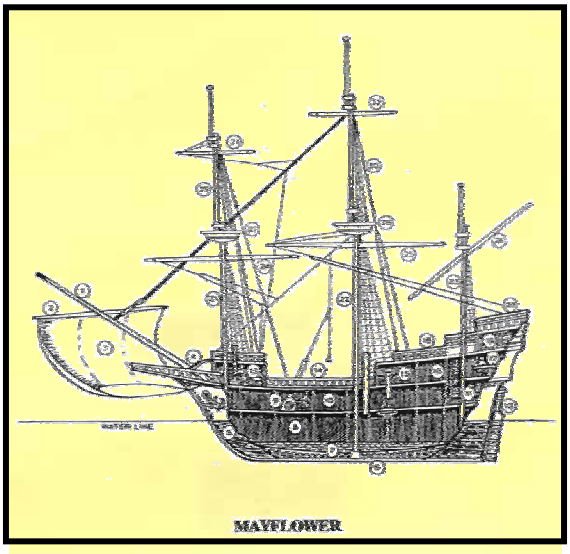
I shall now return to the **Lawrence Gerrard** branch of the family who distinguished themselves becoming Knights and Lords and with two of them being Lord Mayor of London. Before immigrating to America, they changed the spelling of their name to Garrett.

Lord John GARRETT Comes to America

The children of **Lord John GARRETT** and **Lady Mary Bible** were:

John GARRETT II was born February 2, 1635 in Derby, Leicestershire, England and died 1706 in New Kent, VA.
Elizabeth Garrett was born January 10, 1637.
Sarah Dorothe Garrett was born April 30, 1640.
Mari Garrett was born May 15, 1642.
William (the Quaker) Garrett was born August 21, 1643 in Hose, Leicester, England and died February 7, 1723 in Philadelphia, Pa..
Catren Garrett was born May 26, 1646 in Harby, Leicestershire, England and died October 28, 1662.
Thomas Garrett was born May 17, 1649 in Harby, Leicestershire, England and died January 2, 1684 in Darby Twp. Chester Co., PA.
Ann Garrett died before 1684.

Indications are that **Lord John GARRETT** immigrated to Pennsylvania on a ship similar to the Mayflower as depicted in the picture below. All of the genealogical records show his death in Upper Darby, Chester, PA. on August 31, 1680. Lord John's wife, Mary had died in England in 1660. So, **Lord John GARRETT** apparently arrived in Pennsylvania as a widower close to the same time that his son **John GARRETT II** immigrated to Virginia. The rest of his children immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1684 – four years after the death of Lord John.



There are a good number of accounts that say that **Lord John GARRETT** also had a wife by the name of **Annie Dunston** but the records disagree on when the marriage occurred and where. One of the accounts has the marriage taking place after **Lord John GARRETT** immigrated as a widower. While all of this is fuzzy, it seems certain that **Lord John GARRETT** and his children did all immigrate between 1650 and 1684, the Quaker faction settling in Pennsylvania and the others (my direct ancestors) settling in Virginia.

John Garrett's II (Son of Lord John Garrett) Immigration

John GARRETT, II was born on February 2, 1635 in Derby, Leicestershire, England when **Charles I** was King of England and 15 years after the landing of the Mayflower. He died in 1706 at the age of 73 in New Kent, VA. He married **Elizabeth Ware** in 1664. She was born on February 13, 1635 (most likely in Dublin, Ireland) and died in 1706 in New Kent Co, VA, She was the daughter of **Peter Ware** and **Mary Hickes.**

Before marrying **Elizabeth Ware**, there was a brief marriage to **Nannie Harrison** beginning in England in 1660. From this marriage:

> **William GARRETT** was born February 12, 1661 in Harby, Leicestershire, England and died in America.

Three years after the birth of William, **John GARRRETT II** married **Elizabeth Ware** most likely in England and then immigrated to America between 1661 and 1664.. Perhaps **Nannie Harrison** died and William came to America as a baby with John and his step mother, Elizabeth.

John GARRETT II and **Elizabeth Ware** had the following children, all born in Virginia:

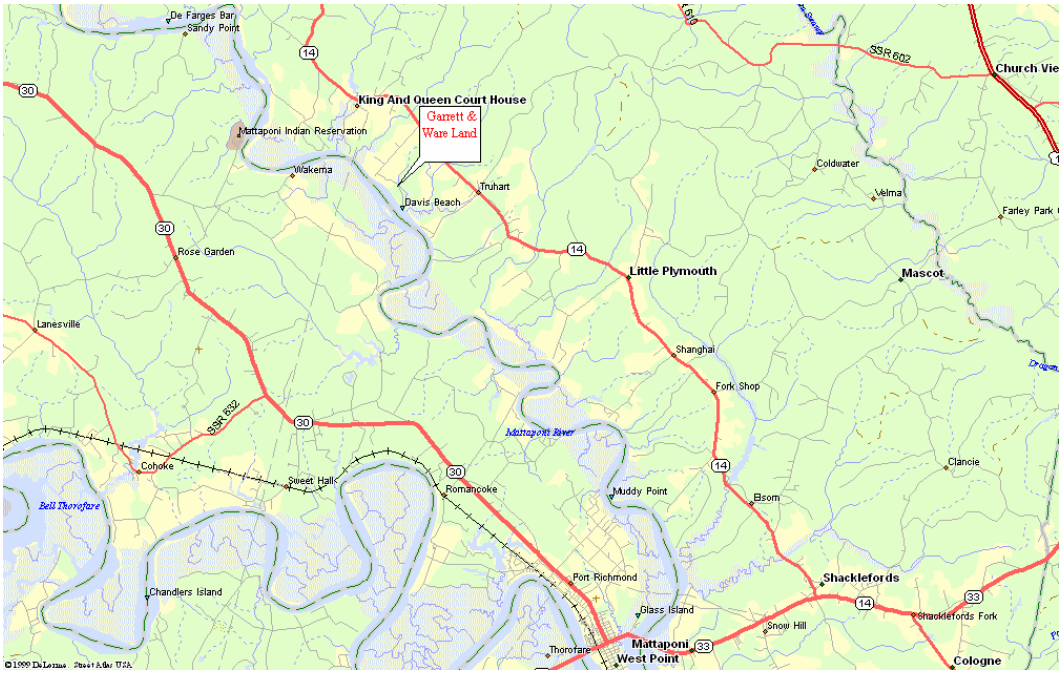
> **Mary Garrett** was born after 1664 in New Kent Co, VA.
> **John Ware Garrett III** was born 1675 in New Kent, VA, and died 1728 in Stafford Co, VA.
> **Nicholas Ware Garrett** was born 1676 in Virginia.
> **Elizabeth Garrett** was born 1678 in King and Queen Co., VA.
> **Robert Ware Garrett** was born 1680 in New Kent Co, VA.
> **Thomas Ware Garrett** was born 1683 in New Kent Co, VA and died February 1716 in Willistown Twp, Chester Co, PA.

I can trace the Wares back to a **Sir Knight James Ware** in 1564 after which the Wares spent two generations in Dublin, Ireland. **Elizabeth Ware's** father, **Peter Ware** and at least a part of his family probably immigrated first in the Plymouth Colony, but due to religious disagreement moved by 1646 to the Hampton Parish in Virginia. We find **Peter Ware** in Ireland in 1636 selling his property before coming to America by way of England. Some records have all of **Peter Ware's** children immigrating with him in 1646 -- if so **Elizabeth Ware** would have been 11 years old. Other records report that **Elizabeth Ware** "wanted to join her father and brother in Virginia" thus suggesting that she did not immigrate in 1646 but stayed in England until she came over with **John GARRETT II** in 1664.

Peter Ware settled his family in Hampton Parish of York County, VA in what is now known as Gloucester county.. There is a Ware Church in Ware Parish on the Ware River. His old home site and family cemetery can be found, but houses and tombstones have long since disappeared. While many of the county and church records have been destroyed during the wars, some land records exists that shows Peter owned land in that area when it was known as York County. Peter Ware's ancestors were named De La Warre and according the *Ware Family History*, Lord De La Warre commanded the supply ships that saved the Jamestown Colony in 1610 and the state of Delaware is named after him.

Peter Ware was a lawyer who was probably born in Ireland. He married **Mary Hicks** in Ireland in about 1610 in Dublin, Ireland. They had nine children, the 3rd of which was the **Elizabeth Ware** who married **John GARRETT II** in 1664.

The Garretts and the Wares apparently became acquainted in England as evidenced by the facts that (1) **John GARRETT II** married **Elizabeth Ware** either shortly before or after immigrating to Virginia and (2) there is a record of **Nicholas Ware** (Elizabeth's brother) and **John GARRETT** II jointly patenting land in New Kent County on the north side of the Mattapony River. Map on next page shows location of this land. Note that it is up-river from current West Point.



The year (1664) that John and Elizabeth were married, **Archbishop James Usher** of the Church of Ireland, made a careful study of the Bible and other historical sources and concluded that the Earth had been created at midday on October 23, 4004 B.C.

Also, during **John GARRETT II's** lifetime**, Isaac Newton** made his famous discoveries; including differential and integral calculus and, his work in physics and celestial mechanics, which culminated in the theory of universal gravitation.

The Pennsylvania Garrett's

John GARRETT II's brother, **William Garrett (the Quaker),** his wife **Ann Kirke** and their children immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1684. Their children were:

Ann Garrett was born December 4, 1668 in Hosse, Leic., England and died September 10, 1672 in PA.

. **Mary Garrett** was born September 1670 in Hosse, Leic., England and died November 16, 1703 in PA.

Hannah Garrett was born April 23, 1674 in Harby, Leicestershire, England and died June 24, 1738.

Sarah Garrett was born April 23, 1676 in Leicestershire, England.

Alice Garrett was born April 24, 1678 in England and died in PA.

William Garrett was born April 4, 1679 in Harby, Leicestershire, England and died March 5, 1726 in Darby Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Garrett was born August 11, 1681 in England and died in PA.

Thomas Garrett was born January 22, 1683 in England and died February 1716/17 in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

John Garrett was born January 22, 1685 in Delaware, New Castle Co., PA and died August 17, 1757 in Delaware, New Castle Co., PA

Note that the children born before 1684 were born in England and the last child was born in 1685 in Pennsylvania.

William Garrett's and **Ann Kirke's** descendants populated Darby, Upper Darby, Willistown, and Goshen Townships in Chester County, PA. Some of their descendants traveled west, but most remained in this area.. All of **William Garrett's** children can be found in the list of "*Colonial Families of Philadelphia*". Probably their most famous descendant was his Great Grandson, **Thomas Garrett**, who was involved with the Underground Railroad. An excerpt from the internet is as follows:

> *Thomas Garrett was one of the most noted of those unselfish citizens who gave freely of their time and means to assist the poor and oppressed to a land of freedom. His house was one of the principal stations of the so-called Underground Railroad ,and it is said that nearly twenty-nine hundred fugitives passed safely through his hands. In 1848, he was prosecuted for assisting slaves to escape from their master, and fined to the extent of all his possessions. Capital was freely offered him by this friends, with which to carry on his business, that of a dealer in iron and coal, and he not only amassed a competence within a few years, but was more active and earnest than before, in his efforts for the slaves..*

Before leaving England, **William Garrett (the Quaker)** and Samuel Levis had jointly purchased 1000 acres of land in Pennsylvania by deeds of Aug. 9 and 10, 1684 in what was later called the Willistown township. **William Garrett** probably lived on this land; however, he moved to Philadelphia before his death. His wife died there in 1722, and he in 1724.

William Garrett was big in the Quaker movement even before he immigrated to America and it is probable that his parents (**Lord John GARRETT** and **Lady Mary Bible**) were also Quakers. That is likely the reason for the Garrett's (and Wares) immigration to America. A lot of William's descendants were also Quakers. I am confident that he prayed with **George Fox** (the English founder of the Quaker movement) when Fox was visiting "friends" in the America in 1672 and 1673.

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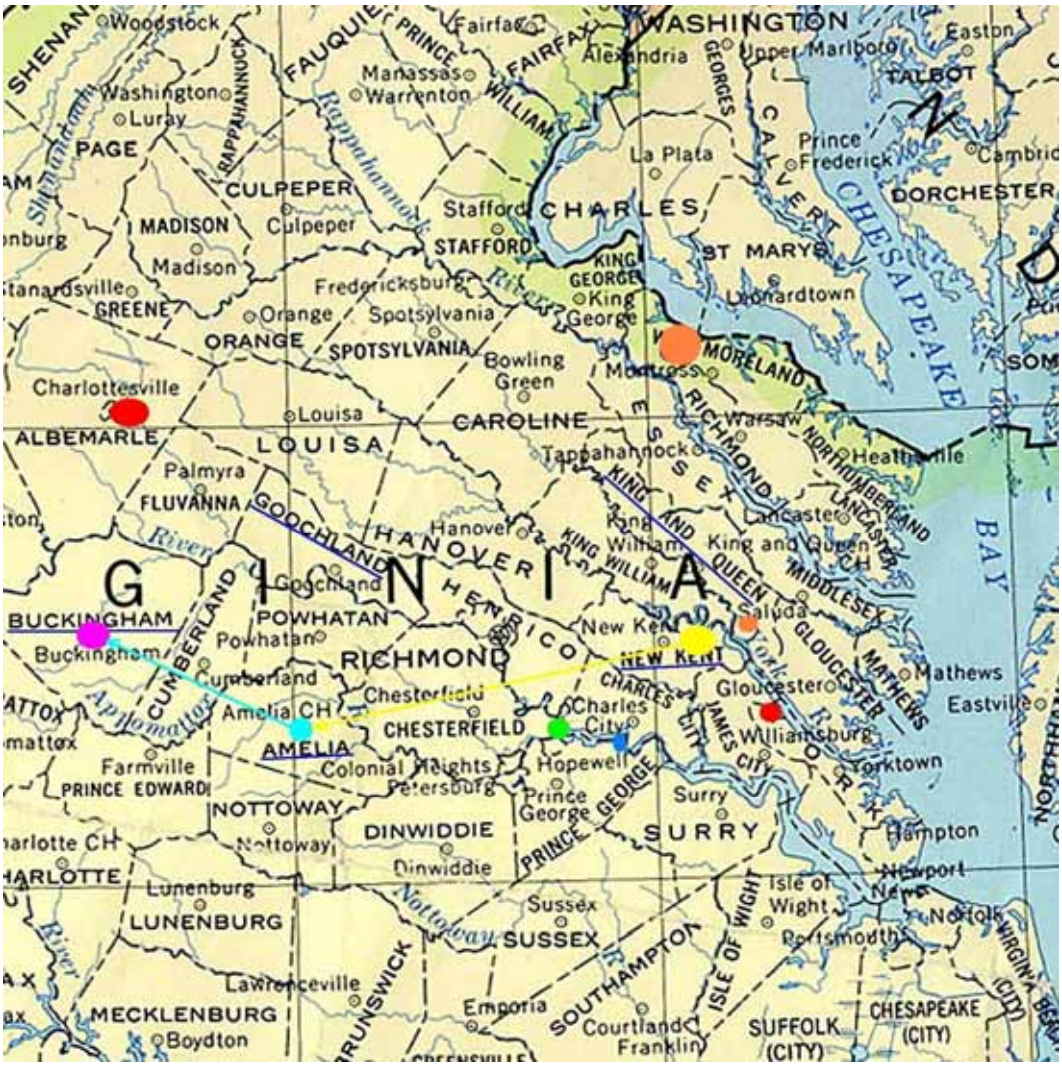
The map on the prior page shows the nearness of Chester County, Pennsylvania to Philadelphia. The William Garrett family owned land in Chester County but lived, at least part time in Philadelphia.

The Virginia Garretts and Their Neighbors

All of **John Garrett II'**s and **Elizabeth Ware's** children were born in New Kent County, Virginia which is denoted on the map on the next page as a yellow dot. This is the same map as used in *500 Years of Bates Family History.* The small red dot was where John Bates, the Quaker Merchant lived at the time the Garrett's immigrated; the blue dot is where the first Bates, (John Isaac Bates) worked as a servant to Abraham Piersey about 40 years before the Garretts arrived; the orange dot is where the Eastes ancestors settled in 1675; and the green dot is where President Thomas Jefferson's ancestors settled. The large red dot is the location of Monticello, **President Thomas Jefferson's** home.



President George Washington's Great Grand Father, **John Washington** came from Purleigh, Essex, England probably about the same time as the Garretts immigrated. **John Washington** settled in Westmoreland County, VA where the large orange dot is located. He was the one who married **Dr. Thomas Gerrard's** two daughters, Anne and Frances Gerrard -- see page 15..

My ancestor **John GARRETT** was 41 years old and living in Amelia Co., VA when **George Washington** was born.

On the Virginia map (above) the Garretts moved from New Kent County to Amelia County via Henrico County (yellow line) to Buckingham County (teal blue line) ending up at the pink dot. .

The son of **John GARRETT II** that is my direct ancestor is **William GARRETT** (See page 16)

William GARRETT immigrates to Virginia

William GARRETT was born February 12, 1661 in Harby, Leicestershire, England and died January 5, 1726 in either VA or Chester Co., PA. It is believed that he came to America as a baby with his father and step mother. He married **Mary Smith** in about 1689. She was born September 1, 1686 in Harby, Leicestershire, England and died 1742.

Children of **William GARRETT** and **Mary Smith** are:

For certain**:**

John GARRETT was born 1690 in Amelia Co, VA and died February 15, 1743 in Amelia Co, Virginia.

Possibly:

Elizabeth Garrett was born on September 1, 1712.
Isaac Garrett was born August 19, 1714 and died January 19, 1793.
Martha Garrett was born in January 17, 1715.
Joshua Garrett was born September 20, 1718.
Mary Garrett was born January 3, 1720.

Some genealogical records show 3 more children, named William, Thomas and Samuel. The place of birth is absent in most of the records with the exception of **John GARRETT** where there is no disagreement

The reason that there is a lot of genealogical confusion about the above **William GARRETT** who married **Mary Smith** is because there was another **William Garrett** from Pennsylvania whose wife was named **Mary Smith**. The Pennsylvania **William Garrett** was the son of **William (the Quaker) Garrett** and is younger than "my" William, being born 18 years later.

Most of the Ancestry.com records report that William and Mary married in England in 1689. If so, he either (1) did not immigrate with his parents in around 1664 staying in England with someone until he was 28 years, or (2) he returned to England to marry Mary Smith. To me, it is more likely that he and Mary Smith married in Virginia. Their oldest child, **John GARRETT** was born in 1690 in Virginia.

So, while **William GARRETT** first lived in New Kent County, Virginia, he may have moved to Delaware County, PA. However, with the confusion of records between this **William GARRETT** and the son of **William (the Quaker) Garrett**, a good case can be made that **William GARRETT** stayed in VA.

John GARRETT Stayed in Virginia

Regardless of the confusion concerning **William GARRETT'S** children, his son, **John GARRETT** stayed in Amelia County and married **Susannah Featherstone Burton** in 1717 when he was 27 years old. She was born 1695 in Henrico Co, Virginia and died after 1744 in Chesterfield Co, Virginia, daughter of **Abraham Burton** and **Anne Featherstone**. There are a lot of data on the internet about the Featherstone ancestors.

Children of **John GARRETT** and **Susannah Featherstone Burton were**:

Isaac Burton-Garrett was born December 9, 1717 in Amelia Co, Virginia and died 1775 in Chesterfield Co, Virginia.
Anne Garrett was born September 22, 1721 in Amelia Co, Virginia.
Susannah Garrett was born September 1, 1723 in Amelia Co, Virginia.
John D. Burton Garrett was born July 10, 1726 in Amelia Co, Virginia.
Abraham Burton Garrett was born July 3, 1729 in Amelia Co, Virginia.
Thomas Burton Garrett was born December 6, 1730, in Amelia Co., VA and died 1816 in Mecklenburg County, Virginia
Stephen Burton Garrett was born April 9, 1733 in Prince George Co,(later Amelia Co.) Virginia and died after 1803 in Buckingham Co VA.
Charles Burton GARRETT was born 1735 in Amelia Co, Virginia and died May 1782 in Buckingham, VA.
Fannie "Nanney" Garrett was born 1737 in Bristol Parish, Henrico Co. VA.
possibly Amelia Garrett was born February 5, 1741.

Note that the first 8 of the children were born in Amelia County; the 9th in Henrico County and the 10th is questionable. From the map on page 8 one can see that Henrico County is in between New Kent County and Amelia County.

In September of 1730 **John GARRETT** secured a patent to 400 acres in Amelia County. Later deeds show the land was on Persimmon Slash. In August of 1740 he conveyed via deeds of lease the release of 140 acres to **Isaac Garrett**, who we presume was his brother. Isaac sold this land to William Vasser in July 1744.

John GARRETT died in Amelia County by 1743 (will dated 15 Feb. 1742/3, recorded 18 May 1744). He willed his son **Isaac Burton Garrett** "his plantation on which he lives--". **Charles Burton GARRETT** inherited 159 acres of land. His family sold much of the land to neighbor William Vasser in the 1750s. Isaac, Anne, and **John D. Garrett** sold 55 acres to Vasser in March 1750/51. Isaac was in the "Province of Carolina" in November 1752 when he sold 55 acres to Vasser.

Susannah Featherstone Burton's father willed her a cow and a calf.

On April 2, 1743, two weeks after the death of **John GARRETT**, **Thomas Jefferson** (future President) is born at Shadwell plantation in Goochland County, VA.. Goochland is between Buckingham and Henrico Counties. See map on page 20.

When **John GARRETT** was 2 years old the witchcraft trials took place in Salem; when 19 years old the piano was invented; when 22 years old, **Thomas Newcomen** patented

the atmospheric steam engine; when 34 years old, **Gabriel Fahrenheit** invented the 1st mercury thermometer.

The ancestor that we are interested in here is **Charles Burton GARRETT.**

The Living Conditions Facing the Settlers

The living conditions in the "New World" were not very well understood by many people in Europe. The great French naturalist the Comte de Buffon wrote that living things in the New World were inferior in nearly every way to those of the Old World. America, Buffon wrote, was a land where the water was stagnant, the soil unproductive, and the animals without size or vigor, their constitutions weakened by the "noxious vapors" that rose from the rotting swamps and sunless forests. In such an environment even the native Indians lacked virility. "They have no beard or body hair," and Buffon sagely confided, "and no ardor for the female". Their reproductive organs were "small and feeble."

A Dutchman named Corneille de Pauw announced that native American males were not only reproductively unimposing, but "so lacking in virility that they had milk in their breasts".

The New World settlers knew different and were constantly at war with the Indians. An example of the real life world is depicted in the hand painted engraving below is entitled **The massacre of the settlers.**

During these times (1610-1750) there was constant fighting between the encroaching white settlers and the various Indian tribes. The internet is full of accounts of these fights. I have chosen one of them to reproduce here to illustrate what the settlers were facing.

> Pressed to acquire new land to compensate for their growing losses to white settlement, the Cherokee and Creek Indians were almost forced into a war with each other (1752-55). At stake was control of a hunting territory in northern Georgia which the two tribes had formerly shared. After the decisive battle at Taliwa (1755), the Cherokee emerged as the winner, and this new territory probably allowed them to support the British at the outbreak of the French and Indian War (1755-63). Although the Cherokee signed a treaty in 1754 confirming their alliance and allowing the construction of British forts in their territory to defend the colonies, the lingering suspicion remained they were sympathetic to the French. Incidents between Cherokee and white settlers during 1758 were hastily covered over by another treaty, but the cooperation collapsed in 1759. Almost 100 Cherokee accompanying a Virginia expedition against the Ohio Shawnee lost their provisions while crossing a river and were abandoned by their white "allies." Angry at this treatment, the Cherokee helped themselves to some of the Virginians' horses and were attacked. After killing more than twenty Cherokee, the Virginians scalped and mutilated the bodies. They later collected a bounty for the scalps.

While their chiefs rushed to arrange restitution to "cover the dead," outraged Cherokee warriors launched a series of retaliatory raids against outlying settlements. Blaming French intrigue rather than Virginia treachery, Governor Littleton of South Carolina raised an 1,100 man army and marched on the lower Cherokee settlements. Stunned to discover the British were attacking them, the lower Cherokee chiefs quickly agreed to peace. Two warriors accused of murder were handed over for execution, and 29 chiefs were surrendered as hostages at Fort Prince George on British suspicions of their hostile intentions. Satisfied with these arrangements, Littleton left, but the Cherokee were furious. His army had barely reached Charleston when the Cherokee War (1760-62) exploded with full fury. Settlers were massacred at Long Canes, and a militia unit was mauled near Broad River. In February of 1760, the Cherokee attacked Fort Prince George in attempt to free the hostages, killing the fort's commander from ambush. The fort's new commander promptly executed the hostages and fought off the assault Fort 96 also

withstood an attack, but lesser outposts were not so fortunate, and the war quickly expanded beyond Littleton's resources.

(As will be discussed later, a direct ancestor via Grandmother, **Margarette Blackwood Garrett** named **Major John Downing** was captured by the Indians, tortured, mutilated and burned at the stake during the above assault on Fort 96.)

Littleton appealed for help from Lord Jeffrey Amherst, the British commander in North America (who despised Indians, friend or foe). With the French defeated, the entire British army in North America was available for use against the Cherokee. In May Amherst sent 1,200 Highlanders and Royals under Colonel Montgomery to the area. Montgomery's approach to Indian warfare: no male prisoners, but spare women and small children. The war did not go well for the British. After burning several abandoned lower Cherokee towns, Montgomery met with ambush and defeat when he attempted to push deeper into Cherokee territory. After a long siege, Fort Loudon in eastern Tennessee fell during August, and the garrison was massacred. In early 1761, the incompetent Montgomery was replaced by Colonel James Grant. Ignoring Cherokee attempts to make peace, Grant enlisted the help of Catawba scouts in June, and soon afterwards his 2,600 man army captured 15 middle Cherokee towns and destroyed the food the Cherokee needed for the coming winter. Faced with starvation if the war continued, the Cherokee signed a treaty with the South Carolina in September that ceded most of their eastern lands in the Carolinas. A second treaty was signed with Virginia in November. The Cherokee maintained their part of the agreement and did not participate in the Pontiac uprising (1763) but did suffer another smallpox epidemic that year.

The Virginia Garretts During the Revolutionary War

The Revolutionary war took place during **Charles Burton GARRETT's** life. His father, **John GARRETT** was dead having passed away in 1743 when Charles was 8 years old.

Charles Burton GARRETT was born 1735 in Amelia Co, Virginia and died May 1782 in Buckingham, VA. He married **Mary or Mollie Ayers** in 1755 in VA. She was born 1735 in Amelia Co, Virginia and died between 1812 and 1817. Before having his family, **Charles Burton GARRETT** moved from Amelia County to Buckingham County, Virginia. Note blue line on map on page 20.

Children of **Charles Burton GARRETT** and **Mary or Mollie Ayers** were:

Mary Garrett was born between 1756 and 1765 in Buckingham, VA.

John Ayers Garrett was born about 1756.

Isaac Ayers GARRETT was born between 1758 and 1761 in Buckingham, VA and died October 28, 1825 at "Henry Rives Place", Montgomery, TN.

Charles Ayers Garrett was born about 1758 in Amelia Co. or Buckingham Co., Virginia and died September 8, 1836.

Edmond Ayers Garrett was born 1770 in Buckingham, VA.

Elizabeth Garrett was born 1763 or 1769 in Buckingham, VA.
Judith Garrett was born 1757 or 1771 in Amelia Co. or Buckingham Co., Virginia and died November 5, 1829.
Susannah Garrett was born February 22, 1772 or 1767 in Buckingham Co., VA and died December 2, 1813 in Logan Co., KY.

Charles Burton GARRETT was 40 years old when **Paul Revere** made his ride to warn the people of Lexington that the British attack was coming and when the battle of Concord and Lexington was fought which started the Revolutionary War. In this same year the U.S. Navy was created; Thomas Paine published his pamphlet "Common Sense"; and the Battle of Bunker Hill occurred. See inset on the right. He was 41 years old when his fellow Virginian, **Thomas Jefferson** was instrumental in drafting the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

One year before **Charles Burton Garrett** died at the age of 47, the war effectively ended when British **General Charles Cornwallis** surrendered at Yorktown (see page 20), giving up almost 8000 men and any chance of winning the Revolutionary War. Cornwallis had marched his army into the Virginia port town earlier that summer expecting to meet British ships sent from New York. The ships never arrived.

In early October, some 17,000 American and French troops led by Generals **George Washington** and **Jean-Baptiste Rochambeau** surrounded British-occupied Yorktown. Off the coast, French **Admiral François de Grasse** strategically positioned his naval fleet to control access to the town via the Chesapeake Bay and the York River.

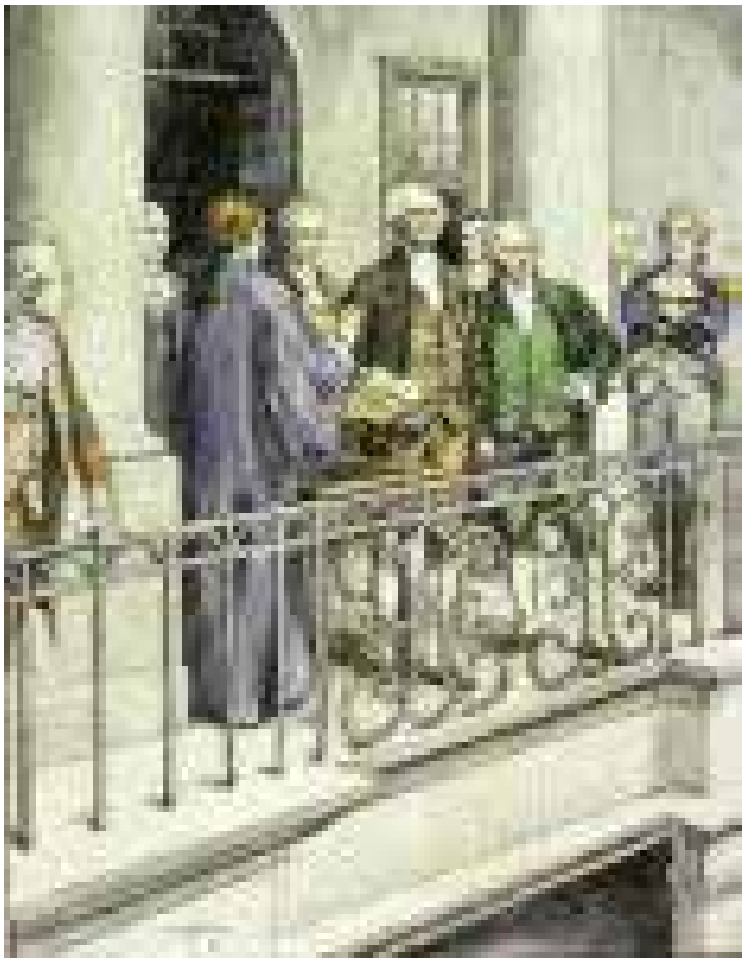
The Franco-American siege exhausted the British army's supplies of food and ammunition. With no hope for escape, Cornwallis agreed to the terms of Washington's *Articles of Capitulation*, signing the document at Moore House on October 19, 1781. An engraving of Cornwallis surrendering his sword to **George Washington** is on the left.

Almost two years later, on September 3, 1783, the signing of the *Treaty of Paris* brought the war to an end.

Charles Burton GARRETT was in the Revolutionary War, and is approved by the Daughters of the American Revolution, DAR, but, I have found no information that details his military record.

During **Charles Burton GARRETT's** lifetime, **Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotin** invented the guillotine as a method to stop the customary way of execution by quartering, where the prisoner's limb's were tied to four oxen and the animals driven in four different directions.

Also, during his lifetime, in 1770, the Frenchman **Georges-Louis Leclerc Comte de Buffon** computed that the earth was between 75,000 and 168,000 years old. This was, of course, a wild underestimate, but a radical notion nonetheless, and Buffon found himself threatened with excommunication for expressing it. He apologized at once for his thoughtless heresy. According to the Church, the earth dated from 4004 BC.



The picture on the right is of **George Washington** being sworn in as first president of the United States in 1789. **Charles Burton GARRETT** had died 7 years earlier.