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Searches into the History  
OF THE  
Gillman or Gilman Family

INCLUDING THE VARIOUS BRANCHES IN  
ENGLAND, IRELAND, AMERICA AND BELGIUM.

---

BY ALEXANDER W. GILLMAN.

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*Illustrated with Engravings of Coats of Arms, Portraits, Copies of  
Ancient Pedigrees, Monumental Inscriptions, &c., &c.*

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TO

DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D.,  
PRESIDENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,  
BALTIMORE, U.S.A.,

WITH WHOSE ADVICE AND KIND INTEREST

THIS WORK WAS PRINTED,

AND TO WHOM IT IS, BY PERMISSION,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY HIS FRIEND AND KINSMAN,

ALEXANDER WILLIAM GILLMAN.

11 Chas. W. C. Gilman - \$20.00

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## PREFACE.

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THE history of the Gillman or Gilman Family was until recently almost entirely unknown.

Genealogists appear to have overlooked the name or not considered the family of sufficient importance to chronicle.

The peculiarity of the name, and the fact that there are so few Gilmans or Gillmans living in England, encouraged the writer to hope that it would be possible to trace out the history of his own immediate family further than his knowledge extended when he commenced the investigation, which reached but little further back than his grandfather, James Gillman, the Surgeon of Highgate, with whom the poet and philosopher, S. T. Coleridge, found a home of peace and lived as an honoured guest during the last eighteen years of his life.

In the course of the investigation the writer became acquainted with a Mr. Daniel Gillman, of Anne Mount, Co. Cork, who had been engaged in a similar work for some years in respect to the Irish branch of the family.

Mr. Daniel Gillman had, after much labour and many years of search from old wills, &c., traced out his family and that of Sir John St. Leger Gillman, Bart., who died in 1816, to a John Gillman or Gilman, who came from England at the close of the sixteenth century, probably with the Earl of Essex in his useless expedition of 1599.

John Gillman, who married Eleanor O'Callaghan, the daughter of Cnogher O'Callaghan, Chief of the Territory called Poble O'Callaghan, and settled at Curraheen, in the County of Cork, founded the Irish branch of Gillmans. He died in the year 1644. The birthplace, origin, and family in England of this John Gillman still remained to be discovered by the present writer. Playfair, in his "British Families of Antiquity," published in the year 1811, gives some account of the





descendants of John Gillman, down to Sir John St. Leger Gillman, created a baronet October 1st, 1799, but his particulars are not altogether accurate.

A very important and interesting work then came to the writer's knowledge, "A Gilman Genealogy, or History of the American Branch of the Family," by Arthur Gilman, A.M., of the Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. This book, published in Albany, New York, in the year 1869, contains a most interesting description of the American branch of the family and their English ancestors in Norfolk, as far back as Edward Gilman, who died at Caston, Norfolk, in the year 1573.

His grandson, Edward, with his wife, three sons and two daughters and servants, emigrated to America from Hingham, Norfolk, in the year 1638, and founded the American branch of the family, of which it was said, in the year 1827, that "Edward Gilman's descendants are as numerous as the sands of the sea shore, and that there was hardly a State in the Union where they might not be found."\* This work contains the dates of births, marriages, deaths and particulars of over 1,500 Gilmans in America; also biographies and biographical sketches of many leading citizens of that name.

The history and particulars of the Norfolk branch of the family were obtained by Arthur Gilman in the year 1865, from Mrs. Ann Gilman, the widow of Samuel Heyhoe Le Neve Gilman, who had at a great expense of time and money collected the materials for a history and pedigree of the Norfolk branch of the Gilmans from parish records, wills and other sources as far back as the sixteenth century.

Mr. Samuel H. Le N. Gilman died in 1860 in his 87th year, leaving all his genealogical papers to his widow, who placed them at the service of Mr. Arthur Gilman. She died in 1879, aged 85, leaving in her will the papers to her late husband's nephew, Edward Gilman, who had for many years resided in Canada West. Mr. Arthur Gilman having kindly given full permission to reproduce any information contained in his work, the writer has availed himself of the same in

\* "History of Hingham, Massachusetts," by Solomon Lincoln, Jun. Farmer and Brown, 1827.



the chapter on the American Gilmans, and much of the information concerning the Norfolk Gilmans is derived from the same source, further and more ancient particulars of this branch of the family having been obtained from old wills, records, &c., in the course of the general investigation into the history of the Gillman Family for this work.

Stimulated and encouraged by the labours of Mr. Arthur Gilman of America, by those of Mr. Samuel Heyhoe Le Neve Gilman of Norfolk and by those of Mr. Daniel Gillman of Ireland, &c., the author of this genealogy has searched the whole of the wills of the name of Gilman or Gillman existing at Somerset House, from the year 1404 to recent dates, including, besides those registered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (originally in Doctors' Commons), those proved in other Courts and "Peculiars" in the neighbourhood of London, such as Rochester, Shoreham, Croydon, Reigate and Essex and Herts, the indexes and wills in which were removed to Somerset House in 1857, but which are not generally accessible to the public.

Besides these a list of the wills of the name of Gilman and particulars were extracted from those proved in the several Courts at Norwich, viz., the Archdeaconry of Norwich, the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, the Consistory Court of Norwich and the Peculiar Court of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, which extend back to the year 1426. Also the wills registered in the Courts of the Diocese of Ely, of the Cambridge University, of Canterbury and of Suffolk.

A search in the Library of the College of Arms, London, has yielded much valuable information. Ancient pedigrees of the family and various grants and confirmations of coats of arms by the Heralds in their Visitations at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century were found and extracted.

The writer is indebted to Mr. Edward Bellasis, *Lancaster Herald*, for great assistance in searching the records at the College of Arms and for copies of the pedigrees and coats of arms.

The searches were continued amongst the ancient manuscripts in the Harleian and other Collections in the British Museum, also



amongst the Records and the State Papers at the Record Office in London and MSS. in the Library of Lambeth Palace. From a number of Parish Registers in parishes in which Gillmans have resided valuable entries were copied. From all these sources much historical and interesting information has been obtained, which the writer has endeavoured as much as possible to weave into a continuous record, though much must necessarily be still left in a disjunctive and incomplete state.

Much interesting material concerning the ancient Gilmans was discovered after the greater part of this work had been printed. In order to arrange this additional information with the proper sections into which the Family naturally divides itself, the author has been compelled to number some of the pages inserted for this purpose with letters in addition to the ordinary figures, as he considered it would be more convenient to adopt this plan instead of printing the new matter as an appendix at the end of the work, where it might escape the attention of the reader.

The writer is indebted for assistance and information to Mr. William Brigg, B.A., of Harpenden, St. Albans, Editor of the "*Herts Genealogist and Antiquary*," &c., and to the Rev. Henry Fowler, Secretary of the St. Albans Architectural Society, for many particulars from Parish Registers, &c., concerning the St. Albans Gilmans; to Mr. Walter Rye, Author of "*Records and Record Searching*," &c., for several mentions of ancient Gylmyns in old Records; to Mr. Herbert Webb Gillman, B.A., of Clonteadmore, Coachford, Co. Cork, for a most interesting account of his branch of the Irish Gilmans, and to Mr. Henry Gillman, now resident in Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., for the particulars concerning the Gilmans of Belrose, &c., Co. Cork, Ireland, of which family he is the eldest representative.

In the Chapter on the Gilmans of Highgate several hitherto unpublished letters and notes of the Poet Coleridge are printed with the kind assent of Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, the owner of his grandfather's copyrights, and Mr. J. H. Lloyd, the Author of the "*History of Highgate*," has kindly permitted several extracts to be made from his work.



To Mr. Arthur Gilman, the Author of the American Gilman Genealogy, and Mrs. Chas. H. Bell, of Exeter, U.S.A., the author is indebted for three beautifully engraved portraits of leading Americans of that family, and to Mr. Theodore Gilman, of New York, for the autotype *fac-simile* of the George Washington Commission; many other members of the several branches of the family in England, Ireland and America have likewise rendered valuable assistance towards perfecting this Book.

The indulgence of all its readers is asked for the many shortcomings, omissions and imperfections of this work, which is but a commencement or a framework of a Family History which may hereafter be continued corrected and rendered more complete by some more competent member of the Family.







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# SEARCHES INTO THE HISTORY OF THE GILLMAN FAMILY.

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## CHAPTER I.

### *Orthography of the Name.*

THE earliest records of the name of Gillman, or Gilman, for the two names are undoubtedly identical, are to be found connected with North Wales, in the neighbourhood of Caernarvon; in Gloucestershire; in the Eastern Counties, specially in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hunts; in Kent, in the neighbourhood of Canterbury; in London and Surrey.

The family is not to be found in olden times continuously elsewhere in England, as far as the searches of the writer have gone. There is also a large Irish branch, descended from one John Gilman, who settled in the Province of Munster at the end of the sixteenth century and married Ellen O'Callaghan, granddaughter of the Earl of Clancarty, from whom all the Irish Gillmans are descended.

The American branch of the family, the largest of all, are the descendants of Edward Gilman, who emigrated from Hingham, Norfolk, in 1638, with his wife, three sons and two daughters, and landing at Boston, Massachusetts, has left posterity in the United States, numbering at the present day over 1,300.





In order to trace out the history of this family it is necessary to consider the orthography of the name. In the present day it is spelt Gilman or Gillman, either with one or two *ll*'s, but in the older times the spelling was more diverse. The American branch spell their name with one *l*, likewise the Norfolk family, from which the American branch is almost entirely descended. The Irish branch, which dates back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, all spell their name with two *ll*'s, though the original founder of the family, John Gilman, in signing his will, spelt his name with one *l*.

In the sixteenth century and previously the name was variously spelt Gilmyn, Gilmin, Gylmyn, Gylmin, Gyllmyn, and sometimes Guylmyn. This variety in spelling is to be found in the wills, &c., of the family in all parts of the country where the name is met with, viz., Bristol, London, Surrey, Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, Essex and Kent.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century in all these counties the spelling of the name gradually changed into Gylman, *a* being substituted for the *y* in myn, and then *i* for the *y* in Gyl, so that we get Gilman and often Gillman; the different forms of spelling run concurrently and interchangeably for some time and then finally settle into Gilman and Gillman. This change takes place at the time that the English language changed from Middle English into Modern English and the spelling of words was finally settled as now followed.

It is of course well known to all readers of old documents that the orthography of most words in the Middle Ages varied very much, so that this variety and change in the spelling of the name of Gilman is not remarkable. That it is identically the same family is shown by the following evidence. The oldest monument or tablet, now in existence, erected to a Gylmyn, Gilmyn or Gilman, is that in the Parish Church of S. Mary, Reigate, Surrey. It consists of a brass plate, about 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, let into a hard stone slab, surmounted with a coat of arms and crest. This tablet is inside the Church on the north wall, at the western end thereof, immediately



opposite the south door. The inscription is clearly cut into the brass in the following elegant lines :—

Ecce jacent subter pedibus simulossa duorum  
Anthonii Gilmyn conjugis atque suæ  
Quos pietas quos vera fides conjunxit amore  
De quorum Carolus sanguine solus erat

Obiit hic 23<sup>o</sup> die Augusti

1575

Illa 25<sup>o</sup> Decembris

1580.

The coat of arms surmounting the tablet is a leg, couped at the thigh, booted and spurred, surmounted with crest, a man's leg, as in the arms, issuing out of rays.

In the "Herald's Visitation of Surrey," 1623 (College of Arms, C. 2, 251b) a copy of the inscription is given and a drawing of the coat of arms (see opposite page). This coat of arms agrees exactly with that given in "Edmonson's Heraldry," 1780, also in "Burke's General Armoury," as borne by Gilman, of Deptford Strand, co. Kent.

At Somerset House is the will of Charles Gilmyn (so spelt), son of Anthony Gylmyn, of Reigate, dated December 9, 1630: "in the sixte yeaere of the Rayne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God Kinge of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c" and is signed Ch. Gilmin.

In the "Visitation of Surrey," 1623, in the College of Arms is given the pedigree of Charles Gilmyn, his father Anthonny Gilmyn, and grandfather Richardus Gilmyn, signed by Ch. Gilmyn in his own handwriting, and is surmounted by the coat of arms of Charles Gilmyn.\* A nearly similar pedigree is given of the same family in "Vincent's Surrey," 1623, page 270, going back to Richd. Gilman, in which the name is spelt *man* all through.† In other wills of the sixteenth century the name is spelt indiscriminately Gylmyn, Guylmyn, Guillmyn, Gilmyn, all the different ways sometimes in the same will.

\* See Chapter IV., "Gillmans of Surrey."

† See page 24.



# "VISITATION OF SURREY, 1623."

(Coll: Arms, C. 2, 251<sup>b</sup>.)

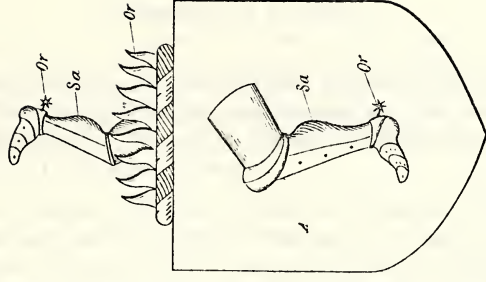
(Aldhuc Rigate church.)

Here lieth Alice, wife of Charles Gilmyn  
who died 16 May 1615.

(In the wall on the north  
side of the Church)

Ecce jacent subter pedibus simul ossa duorum  
Anthony Gilmyn coniuges atque suae  
Quos pietas quos vera fides coniunxit amore  
De quorum Carolus sanguine solus erat.

obijt { hic 23. Augusti. 1575.  
illa 25. Decembr. 1580.





The exact similarity between the coat of arms in all the different branches of the family from the earliest time, viz., *Ar.*, a man's leg couped at the thigh, *sa.*, shows the identity of Gilmyn, spelt with *y*, with Gilman of the modern spelling.

Further evidence of identity of Gilmyn, Gilman and Gillman, is found in the will of this Anthonii Gilmyn, to be seen at Somerset House, London, which is dated "The twentieth daye of August in the yere of our Lorde God a thousand fyve hundreth seventie fyve," and the name is spelt "Anthony Gil/man, of Reygate," and is proved by his son, Carolo Gilman, on Nov. 8, 1575.

Charles Gilman or Charles Gillmin, as written on his monument, was buried at Nutfield Church, Surrey, about three miles from Reigate. His tablet is a stone let into the inside of the north wall of the chancel and consists of a coat of arms, the same as his father's at Reigate, and the following inscription roughly cut into the stone:—

HEERE UNDER FEET LYETH BURIED CHARLES  
GILLMIN THE SONNE OF ANTHONYE  
GILMYN OF REIGATE GENT WHO  
DIED THE 13 OF APRIL 1631  
AS BY Y<sup>R</sup> MONUM<sup>T</sup> OF Y<sup>R</sup> SAID ANTHONY IN REIGAT APEARS

The last line is much crowded by the sculptor, who found the space at his disposal limited. It will be observed the name is twice spelt with two *ll*s.

Throughout the following history great care has been taken in copying the ancient documents, pedigrees, wills, &c., to follow the original spelling of the name of Gillman, and it will be seen that in the same document it is variously spelt with one *l*, two *ll*s, with *y* for *i* and *y* and *i* for *a*.









## CHAPTER II.

### *Welsh Origin of the Family,*

#### *Cilmin Troed-dhu or Gilman with the Black Leg.*

ARTHUR GILMAN, in his "Gilman Genealogy," published in Albany, New York, as mentioned in the Introduction, says "the earliest discovered records of anything like the name of Gilman are connected with Wales. Cilmin Troed-dhu of Glynllison in Uwch Gwir Vai in Caer-yn-Arvonshire, lived in the year 843, in the time of Roderick the Great (the last King of Wales), with whom he came out of the North of Britain.\* He bore, *Argent*, a man's leg coupé, *sable*. See 'A Display of Heraldry, of the particular coat armours now in use in the six counties of North Wales, etc.,' by John Reynolds, of Oswestry, Antiquarian, Chester. Printed by Roger Adams for the Author, 1739. Pages 4 and 15. This Cilmin was head of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales, and there appears good reason to believe that he was one of the Ancestors of the Gilmans of England, Ireland and America."

Arthur Gilman bases his opinion that the Gilmans are descended from this Cilmin Troed-dhu, from the fact that the Norfolk Gilmans have always borne as their coat of arms a man's leg coupé à la cuisse, *sable*, the same as borne by Cilmin Troed-dhu. The supposition of Arthur Gilman that Cilmin Troed-dhu was the ancestor of the Gilmans has been fully borne out by the searches of the present author, who since Arthur Gilman wrote his work, in 1869, has

\* It was with Mervyn Fyfele, the father of Roderic the Great, that Cilmin came into Wales.



discovered much stronger evidence than that known to him, showing the identity of the family of Gilman with Cilmin Troed-dhu.

The coat of arms given by Vincent, the Herald, borne by Cilmin, or Kylmyn Droed-du, as the name is spelt by Vincent in his "Welsh Coats of Arms," page 428, written about 1620, and now in the College of Arms, is displayed on the opposite page.\*

On comparison this coat of arms of Kylmyn Droed-du will be found almost identical with that confirmed by Cook, the Herald, in his Grants, *circa* 1584, to Henry Gilman, of Twickenham, Middlesex, son of John Gylmyn of London and Richmond, and formerly of Troyle, in Anglesea, found in Cook's Grants, College of Arms, B., E.D.N. 47b, also given on the opposite page.

In each coat of arms will be observed—*Argent*, an eagle displayed with two heads, *sa*. Three ragged staffs, *gu.*, fired proper. A man's leg coupé à la cuisse, *sa*. There is a little difference in the arrangement of these charges. Henry Gilman in the 4th quarter, probably, bears the arms of his mother's family, the Hornebolts, of Gaunt (Ghent), in Flanders, his mother being Susan Hornebolt, Maid of Honour to Anne of Cleves.

It is evident that had not Henry Gilman, of Twickenham, been descended from Cilmin Troed-dhu, the Heralds in those days would not have allowed him to bear a similar coat of arms, which was likewise borne by the Glyns, also unquestionably descendants of Cilmin Troed-dhu. (See "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," under Glyn, of Ewell, Co. of Surrey, and Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Co. of Flint.)

It will be also seen that the crest borne by Henry Gilman, an eagle's head, erased, *sa.*, guttée d'or, in the beak a brand ragulé, *sa.*, fired ppr., is identical with that borne by the Glyns at the present day. (See "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," &c.)

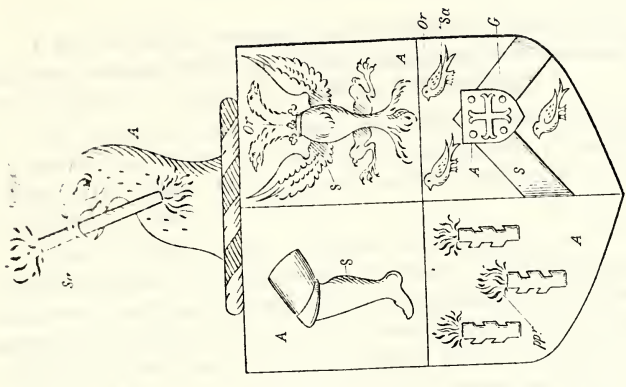
\* Augustine Vincent was appointed Rouge Rose Poursuivant in 1615-16, Rouge Croix in 1621 and Windsor Herald in 1624. He was much esteemed at the College of Arms for his great ability and equal industry. He made large Collections from the Tower Records and other valuable materials and died 11th Jan., 1625-6. His worthless son, John Vincent, sold 240 of his father's manuscripts to Ralph Sheldon, of Weston, who bequeathed them to the College. His works, though not of official authority, are not inferior in respect to accuracy.



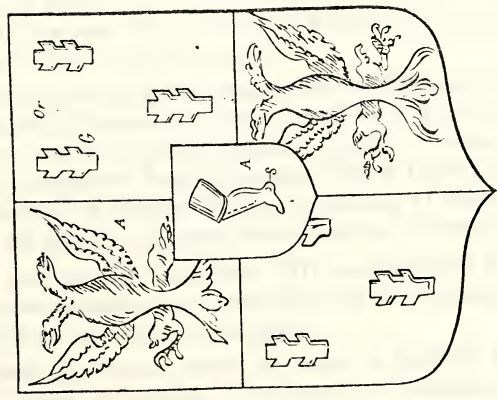
Coll: Arms, B. 1.18, 47 b.

Coll: of Arms, London.

(148)



HENRY GILMAN of Twicknam, in Com.  
Middlesex, pr. Rouge Crosse Brook.



KYLMYN DROED-DU.

(Circa 820.)



It will be shown hereafter that the son of this Henry Gilman, by his wife, Isabelle West, was John Gilman, the first ancestor of the Irish Gillmans. (Chapter V., "Gillmans of Ireland.")

The father of Henry Gilman was John Gylmyn or Guylmyn, "gentilman harbinger" to Queen Mary and Yeoman of the Crown in Henry VIII.'s time. Full particulars of this family will be found in the following Chapter.

Arthur Gilman, in his "Gilman Genealogy," says: "The fact that the Gilmans, in all branches of the family, have always borne the same arms, and the similarity in the orthography of the names, adds weight to the opinion that Cilmin was the ancestor of all the Gilmans. The break in the line of descent reaching from the Anglo-Saxons to the reign of Henry the Eighth, a period of seven centuries, is easily accounted for by the unsettled state of the countries of England and Wales, caused by the successive invasions of the Danes and Normans."

The writer has, after continued research, been able to complete this line of descent and the pedigree between Cilmin Troed-dhu of the year 843 and John Gylmyn of Henry VIII.'s time.

The pedigree on the following page is compiled from the "Heraldic Visitation of Wales," by Lewys Dwnn, in 1586, in the College of Arms, and "Harleian MSS.," No. 1969, British Museum, the "English Baronetage," 1741, and other sources.

It will be observed in this pedigree that the Gylmyns are descended from Richard ap Robert ap Mredydd, or the son of Robert ap Mredydd by his first wife, Sian (Jane), daughter of John Puleston, whilst the Glynnns are descended from the second wife of Robert ap Mredydd, Ellen, daughter of William Bulkley, Constable of Beaumaris. The Gylmyns are therefore the elder branch and the Glynnns the junior.

It is well known that Henry VIII. invited many Welshmen to his Court and promoted them to positions in his retinue, and amongst others Richard ap Robert ap Mredydd.

Richard ap Robert when he came to England followed the English custom of taking a surname and assumed that of his renowned ancestor Cilmin, Kylmyn or Gylmyn, becoming Richard

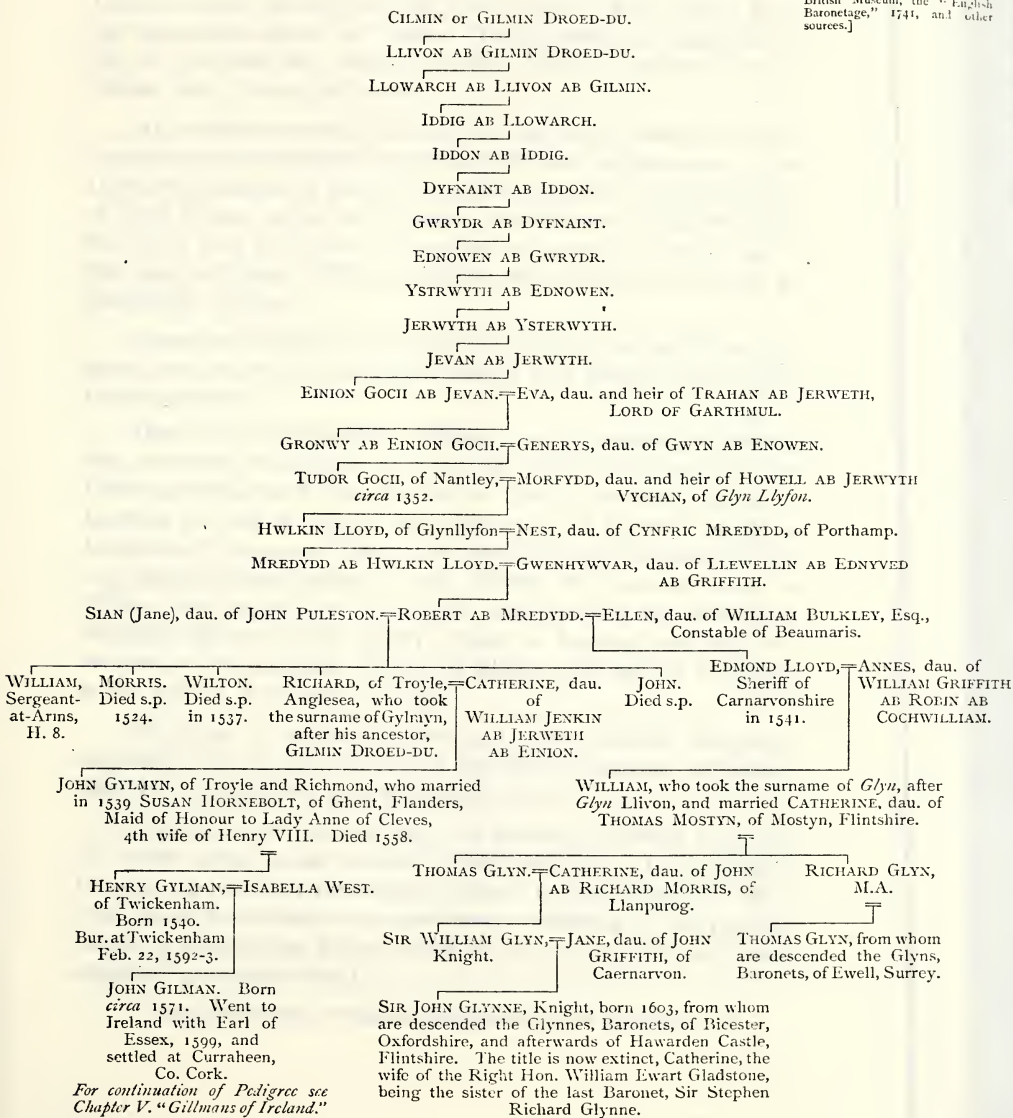




# WELSH PEDIGREE OF GILMINS,

FROM THE YEAR A.D. 820.

[From the "Heraldic Visitation of Wales," by Lewis Dwnn, in 1580, and Harleian MSS., No. 10700, British Museum, the "English Baronetage," 1744, and other sources.]



For continuation of Pedigree see Chapter V. "Gillmans of Ireland."



Gylmyn, whilst the Glynns took their surname from *Glyn Llivon*, the ancient stronghold of Cilmin. This explains the separation of the two families, who, though bearing different surnames, bore a similar coat of arms and crest.

As is often the case in families, when Robert ap Mredydd married a second time, the children of the first wife were in little favour. The Glyns, the children of Ellen, the second wife, came into the property of Glyn Llivon, whilst the Gylmyns, the children of the first wife, having to seek their fortune elsewhere, migrated to London and in the Court of Henry VIII., as will be shown further on, made an honourable position.

Surnames in England came into use early in the twelfth century, but it was not till the fourteenth century they became usual rather than exceptional.

The custom of surnames in Wales in early times was not known, they described themselves as "ap" or "ab"—the "son of"—as Llivon ap Cilmin or Llivon the son of Cilmin, Llowach ap Llivon or Llowach the son of Llivon, the fuller name of Llowach would be Llowach ap Llivon ap Cilmin. In course of time the name in this way would become tediously long. Hence the ancestral name of Cilmin was dropped, to be revived when Richard ap Robert ap Mredydd, father of John Gylmyn, came to England and took the surname of his ancestor, Cilmin or Gilmin, and spelt it according to the fashion of the day, Gylmyn.

The letter *C* in Anglo-Saxon and other kindred languages originally had the same sound as the letter *G* has at the present time, but it afterwards took the sound of *K*.\*

In Welsh, in the present day, *C* is always pronounced hard, like *K*, which letter is not known in that language. The difference between the sound of Gilmin and Kilmin is very slight, but there is no doubt that Gilmin is a more correct rendering of the pronunciation of Cilmin, than Kilmin would be, bearing in mind that *C* was originally pronounced like *G*.

\* Rev. Canon Fleming, "Chambers' Encyclopædia," Article on the letter "C."



In the fourteenth century a fashion set in in England for substituting the letter *y* for *i*. This fashion again disappeared at the end of the sixteenth century, *y* again becoming *i* in many words.\*

Thus Cilmin became Gilmin, then Gylmyn, and as we have already seen at the end of the sixteenth century or beginning of the following again became Gilmin and Gilman, or Gillman.

Members of the family of Gilman will notice that the last syllable of the name is not pronounced *mān*, like the *a* in the word man, fan, can, &c., but more similar to the spelling of myn or mun. In old times the orthography of words was more phonetic than in the present day, the sound being the guide to the speller, which no doubt occasioned the variations in spelling often found. But there can be no question that the name has been pronounced similarly from the days of Cilmin, *circa* A.D. 840, to those of Gilman of the present date, or over a space of 1,150 years. Few names, perhaps, have retained so closely their original sound and spelling. The word has remained the same, the lettering has changed and changed back again as the fashion in sounding the letters has varied.

To the descendant of Cilmin Troed-dhu all particulars known of him, both true and legendary, will be of interest.

From the "Cambrian Register," published 1796, the following is taken:—

#### "IV. CILMIN TROED-DU."

"He lived in the time of Meryyn Vryche, King of Man, being his brother's son, with whom he came from the North of Britain, when Mervyn married the Princess Eysyllt, the daughter and heir of Cynan Triodalthuy, King of the Britons. His posterity were wise and discreet men in all their ages, and many of them learned in the laws, and judges under the Kings and princes of Wales, as Mongene Ynad ap Gurydr, and Cysnerth, his son, whose law book is yet extant, fairly written on parchment. Mergen Ynad ap Madog, Morgan Ynad ap Meurie, and Madoc Coch (a judge), Ynad, *Robert ap Meredydd ap Ithelwyn Llwd*, a wise gentleman, lived in the time of Henry the

\* Rev. Canon Fleming, "Chambers' Encyclopædia," Article on the letter "Y."



Seventh, and of him are descended the Glynns of Nanlley, Sir William Glynn, Knight, of Glynllison, father of Thomas Glynn of Glynllison, Esq., and of Sir John Glynn Knight, Serjeant at law, now living; the Glynns of Lleyar, &c. Cilmin, dwelt at Glynllison, from whence the gentlemen afore said took the name of Glynne. He beareth quarterly; 1st, *Argent*, an eagle displayed with two heads *sable*; 2nd, *Argent*, three fiery ragged sticks *gules*; the 3rd, as the second; the 4th, as the first. Over all, upon an escutcheon, *argent*, a man's leg, coupéd, à la cuise *sable*."

The following information concerning Mervyn and his nephew Cilmin and their ancestors is taken from "A History of Wales," written originally in Welsh, by Caradoc of Llancarvon, in the twelfth century, and continued by Guttyn Owen to the time of Edward IV. from records preserved in the Abbeys of Conway, in North Wales, and Ystratflur, in South Wales. Humphrey Lloyd, gentleman, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., still further continued the history, which he translated into English, and it was first printed and published by Dr. Powell in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1584. It was augmented by W. Wynne, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and again printed in 1812, by Longmans & Co., from which edition these interesting particulars are taken:—

Mervyn Vryche or Mervyn the Freckled, King of Man, was brother to Cadrod, the father of Cilmin Troed-du. They were sons of Gwyriad, who was the son of Elidure and who was lineally descended from Belinus, the brother of Brennus, King of the Britains.

Gwyriad, the grandfather of Cilmin, married Nest, the daughter of Cadell, King of Powys, who was the son of Brochwel Yscithrog, who together with Cadvan, King of Britain, Morgan, King of Demetia, and Bledericus, King of Cornwall, gave that memorable overthrow to Ethelred, King of Northumberland, upon the River Dee in the year 617.

This Brochwel, by the Latin writers named Brecivallus and Broechmalus, was a very considerable prince in that part of Britain called Powys-land; as also Earl of Chester, and lived in the town then





called Pengwern Powys, now Salop, in the house where since the College of St. Chad stands. He was a great friend and favourer to the monks of Bangor, whose part he took against the Saxons who were set on by Augustine, the monk, to prosecute them with fire and sword, because they would not forsake the customs of their own Church and conform to those of Rome.

The Britains did differ from the Church of Rome in the celebration of the Feast of Easter; and the difference was this. The Church of Rome, according to the order of the Council of Nice, always observed Easter Day the next Sunday after the 14th day of the moon; so that it never happened upon the 14th day itself, nor passed the 21st. The Britains, on the other hand, followed the custom of the Greek Church and celebrated their Easter upon the 14th, and so forward to the 20th, which occasioned this difference, that the Sunday observed as Easter Day by the Britains was but Palm Sunday with the Saxons. Upon this account the Saxons did most uncharitably traduce the Britains and would scarcely allow them the name and title of Christians.

Mervyn Vryche married Epyllt, the only daughter and heir of Conan Tindaethury, who was the son of Roderic Moelwynog, King of Wales. Conan succeeded his father in the year A.D. 755 as King of the Britains, who had been driven by the Saxons into Wales, but quarrelling with Howel, who claimed the Isle of Anglesea as part of his father's inheritance, they carried on an internecine war in which Howel was at first victorious and possessed himself of the Island of Anglesea. Conan, however, raising all his forces, defeated his brother, who fled to the Isle of Man and was honorably and kindly received by Mervyn, in return of whose civilities Howel used such means afterwards that Mervyn married Epyllt, the daughter of his brother Conan. Conan did not live long to reap the satisfaction of his victory, but died a short time afterwards, and Mervyn Vrych and his wife Epyllt became King and Queen of Wales in the year 818. Howel, after he had enjoyed the Isle of Man and other lands in the north, given him by Mervyn, whose ancestors had always held the same under the Kings of Britain, died in the year 825, and the Isle of Man was, under Mervyn, annexed to the Crown of Wales.



Cilmin came with his Uncle Mervyn either from the Isle of Man or from Mervyn's other possessions in the North of Britain and founded the Fourth Noble Tribe of Wales, which were in all probability in their tribal name always known as Cilmins or Gilmins. The *c*, as we have already seen, being pronounced hard and similar to the sound of *g* as pronounced in the present day.

Mervyn was slain in the battle of Cetyll, between the Welsh and Berthred, King of Mercia, in the year 844, and was succeeded by his son, Roderic Mawr, or the Great, who was the last Sovereign of Wales, as he divided the principality into three provinces amongst his three sons.

King Henry the VII. being by his grandfather, Owen Tudor, descended from the Welsh, and having sufficiently experienced the affection of that nation towards him, granted to them a charter of liberty and immunity, whereby they were released from the cruel oppression which since their subjection to the English Government they had sustained.

Henry VII., being very desirous to trace the exact descent of his grandfather, Owen Tudor, directed a commission to the Abbot of Llan Egwest, Dr. Owen Pool, Canon of Hereford, and John King, Herald-at-Arms, to make inquisition concerning the pedigree of the said Owen; who coming to Wales, made a diligent enquiry into this matter, and by the assistance of Sir John Leyav, Guttyn Owen, Bard, Gryffyth ap Llewelyn ap Evan Vychan, and others, in the consultation of the British books of pedigrees, they drew up the exact genealogy of Owen Tudor, which, upon their return, they presented to the King.

Amongst other pedigrees the line of descent is carried back to Mervyn Vrych, King of Man, who married the Princess Eryllt. Henry VII. was the 18th in descent from Mervyn (uncle of Cilmin). The pedigree is then carried on as follows:—This Mervyn Vrych was son to Gwriad (grandfather of Cilmin) who was son of Elidur, son of Handdear Algwn, son of Tegid, son of Gwiar, son of Dwywc, son of Llywarch-hên, son of Elidur Lydanwin, son of Meirchion,



son of Grwst, son of Genaw, son of COEL GODEBOC, KING OF BRITAIN.\*

This Coel was King of Britain and Earl of Colchester, a right worthy king, to whom King Henry VII. was son in the thirty-first degree, as shown by Guttin Owen and Sir John Leiav's books.

Another pedigree gives the line of parentage from Coel Godeboc.

"Coel Godeboc, King of Britain, was  
son of Tegvan, son of Deheuvraint,  
son of Tudbwyl, son of Urban,  
son of Gradd, son of Rhyvedel,  
son of Rhydeirne, son of Endigant,  
son of Endeyrn, son of Enid,  
son of Endos, son of Enddolaw,  
son of Avalach, son of Afflech,  
son of Beli Mawr, King of Britain, of whom King Henry the  
Seventh descended by issue male and is son to him in forty-one degrees.

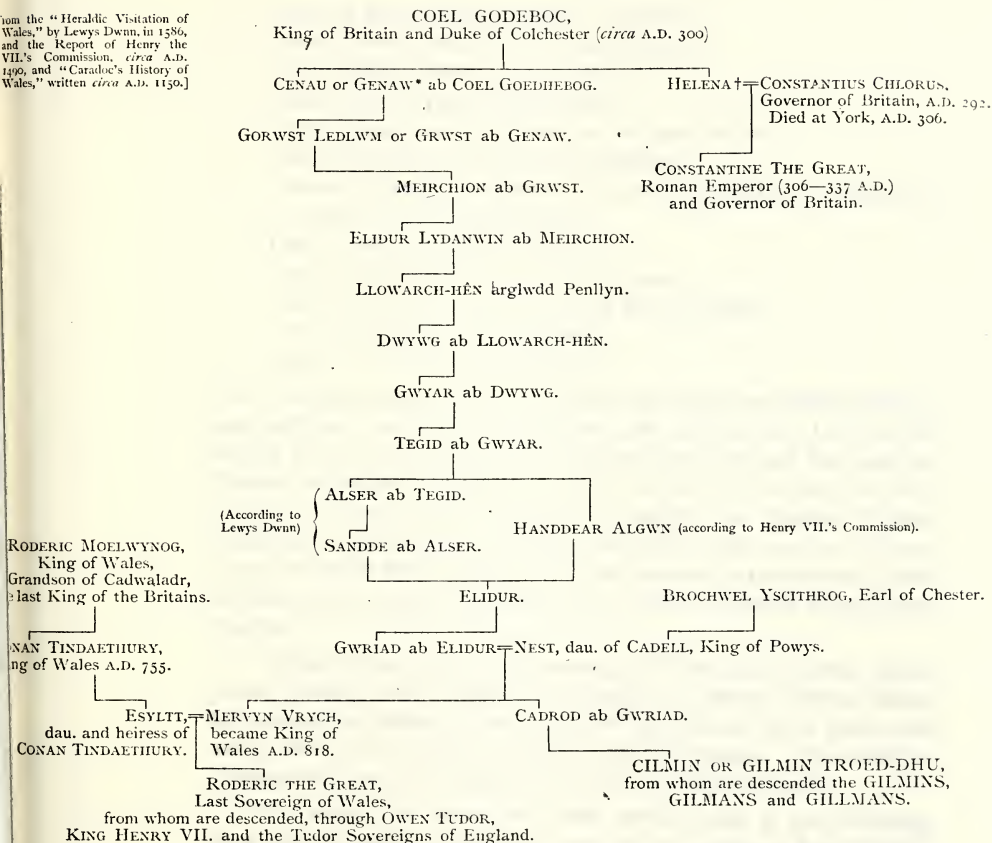
Which Beli was son to King Monnogon,  
son of King Kaxor, son of King Pyr,  
son of King Sawl Bennisel, son of King Rhytherch,  
son of King Rydion, son of King Eidol,  
son of King Arthavel, son of King Seissilt,  
son of King Owen, son of King Caxho,  
son of King Bleudydd, son of King Meirion,  
son of King Gwrgust, son of King Elydno,  
son of King Clydawe, son of King Ithel,  
son of King Urien, son of King Andrew,  
son of King Kereni, son of King Porrex,  
son of King Coel, son of King Cadell,  
son of King Geraint, son of King Elidr,  
son of King Morydd, son of King Dan,  
son of King Seissilt, son of King Cynhelyn,

\* A similar pedigree from Cilmin Troed-du to Coel Godeboc, King of Britain, is given by Lewis Dwnn in his "Heraldic Visitation of Wales in 1588," with one variation, instead of the name of "Handdear Algn" the names "Sandde ab Alser" are given in Lewis Dwnn's list, probably a variation of the same name.



# PEDIGREE OF CILMIN OR GILMIN TROED-DHU.

from the "Heraldic Visitation of Wales," by Lewys Dwnn, in 1586, and the Report of Henry the VII's Commission, *circa* A.D. 1490, and "Caradoc's History of Wales," written *circa* A.D. 1150.]



\* An example where the letters *C* and *G* are interchangeable in ancient names, Ccnaw according to Lewys Dwnn, and Genaw as written by Henry VII's Commission.

† According to some writers, Helena, the mother of Constantine, was a native of Bithynia, but of this there is no evidence; it is much more probable, according to our native historians, she was a British Princess and daughter of Coel Godeboc, King of Britain.





son of King Gwrgom (alias) Varvdrwch,  
 son of King Beli, son of King Dyvnwal,  
 son of King Dodion, son of Eynd,  
 son of Kwrwyd, son of Cyrdon,  
 son of Dyvnvarth Prydain, son of Aedd Mawr,  
 son of Antonius, son of King Seissylt,  
 son of Rhegaw, daughter and heir of King Lyr,\* and wife of  
 Henwin, Prince of Cornwall.

This Lyr was son of Bleuddyd,†  
 son of Rhunbaladr bras, son of Lleon,  
 son of Brutus darian lās, son of Effroc Cadarn,  
 son of Mymbyr, son of Madoc,  
 son of Locrine, son of Brutus,‡

who inherited first this land, and, after his name, was called Britain, and had three sons, Locrine, Kamber and Albanactus. Locrine, the eldest, parted the isle with his brethren, and kept half the land for himself and called it Leogria Kamber; the second son had the land beyond the Severn and named it Kambria: in English, Wales. Albanactus had Scotland, which he then called Albania, after his own name; of which Brutus, King Henry the Seventh, is lineally descended by issue male, saving one woman, and is son to Brutus in five-score degrees."

*Abstracted out of the old chronicles of Wales, by Sir John Leiav, priest, Gutlin Owen, Gryffith ap Llewelyn ap Jerny Vychan, Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Howel, Robert ap Howel ap Thomas, John King with many others, at the King's Majesty's cost and charges. The Abbot of Llanegwestle and Dr. Owen Pool, Canon of Harf., overseers.*

The reader, no doubt, will smile incredulously at the foregoing long list of names. The first part of the pedigree from Cilmin Troed-du to Coel Godeboc may be taken as authentic. This carries

\* King Lear, the hero of Shakespeare's drama.

† Bleuddyd founded the City of Bath.

‡ Brut, or Brintus, the eponymous Trojan hero, who gave his name to the island of Britain, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, Wace, Layamon, and all the earlier historians in verse or prose, was the grandson of the Trojan Æneas. He was banished from Italy, and after many adventures, found his way to Albion, then the abode of giants, who were not destroyed without desperate fighting.--"Chambers's Encyclopædia," Vol. II., p. 504.



us thirteen generations further back than Cilmin in 820, or probably to about the year A.D. 300.

Coel Godeboc was the father of Helena, the wife of Constantius Chlorus and the mother of the Emperor Constantine the Great. Helena was a Christian and visited Jerusalem in A.D. 326, and there, with Bishop Macarius, is said to have discovered the Holy Sepulchre and the Cross of Our Lord.

There are 68 generations previous to Coel Godeboc which are evidently only traditional.\*

Mr. W. Wynne, in a long preface to "Caradoc's History of Wales," argues very strongly in favour of the truth of much of British tradition and quotes several ancient authors in support of the same.

That the Britains kept an account of the several descents and successions of their kings, and memorials of their lives and actions may be rationally gathered from the constitution and profession of their Bards.

Diodorus Siculus† (about 44 B.C.) says:—"The bards singing to an instrument like a harp, repeat the praises and commendations of some, the faults and dispraises of others." And in like manner Marcellinus:—"Bardi quidem fortia virorum illustrium facta heroicis composita versibus, cum dulcibus lyræ modulis cantitarunt."‡

That the Bards not only committed to memory the famous deeds of their princes and heroes, and handed them down from generation to generation, but also that they wrote them down and recorded what they repeated, we have the ample testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis: || "Hoc etiam mihi notandum videtur, quod Bardi Cambrenses, et

\* If the date usually assigned to the Fall of Troy, viz., 1184 B.C., is accurate, it is evident that there are too many generations given in this pedigree from Coel Godeboc to Brutus, grandson of Æneas. The period would be about 1,500 years, and 70 generations would only give 21 years to each generation. It is probable that amongst the list of kings many of those described in the original as *af*, the word should be rendered *successor to* instead of *son of*. In a few cases in Geoffrey of Monmouth's history the successive names mentioned in this pedigree are given as brothers, and not as father and son as above written.

† Lib. 15.

‡ Pharsal, Lib. 1.

|| Giraldus Cambrensis, a celebrated writer, was Archdeacon of St. David's at the close of the 12th century. Though a Welshman he was very severe on the failings of his countrymen.



Cantatores seu recitatores, genaelogium habent praedictorum principum in libris eorum antiquis et authenticis, sed tamen Cambrice scriptam, eandemque memoriter tenent a Roderico magno usque ad Belinum Magnum, et inde usque ad Silvium, Ascanium, et Æneam: generationem linealiter producant."

The first written account of the foundation of the British Kingdom by Brutus and a colony of Trojans after the fall of Troy, is to be found in Nennius's "*Historia Britonum*," a writer of the eighth century, in which Brutus is stated to be the son of Silvius, the son of Æneas and Lavinia.

A similar account is to be found in Geoffrey of Monmouth's "*Chronicon sive Historia Britonum*." Geoffrey was Bishop of St. Asaph in 1152, and professed to have translated his work from an ancient British manuscript, entitled "*Brut y Brenhined*," found in Brittany, and given him by Walter Calenius, Archdeacon of Oxford. After the publication of this work the Trojan origin of the British people became a point of patriotism and an established historical fact. A later and more critical age has, however, thrown much doubt upon the authenticity of the work.

The pedigree and list of the names of the British kings mentioned by Henry VII.'s commission, as given in the foregoing pedigree, do not altogether agree with, though they are not inconsistent with those of Geoffrey of Monmouth and Nennius. The names in Henry's commission are evidently derived from a different source, probably ancient British manuscripts, which were carried into Wales when the Britains were driven out of the greater part of England in the seventh century, in the reign of Cadwalader the last King of the Britains. These manuscripts were preserved in the Abbeys of Conway, in North Wales, and Ystratflur, in South Wales, and probably are the books referred to by Giraldus Cambrensis, and no doubt were all destroyed at the time of the Reformation, subsequent to Henry VII.'s reign.

Though mixed with myth and fable, like all ancient histories, there is probably a great substratum of truth in the story of the foundation of the British Kingdom by Brutus and a colony of Trojans.



It must be remembered that within the last half century prior to Dr. Schliemann's excavations, which commenced in the year 1870, the whole story of Troy and Mycenæ of Homer, though considered historical by the Greeks themselves, was regarded by scholars as only the airy fabric of a poet's dream.\*

Tradition pointed unswervingly to the mound of Hissarlik as the site of Troy, the learned unanimously declared that Hissarlik could not be the site. Dr. Schliemann, guided by the simple faith that what Homer said was true, excavated the mound and brought to light the undoubted actual stone walls and battlements of Troy, and he then proceeded to Mycenæ, where "he dug up masses of gold," consisting of big diadems, chains, rings and pendants of gold, and a variety of the most exquisitely worked gold jewellery, &c., which the author has seen in Athens.

Those scholars(?), who proved to their own satisfaction that the story of Troy was all fiction, have equally held that the British History (and list of kings) from the time of Brutus the Trojan to Saxon times, as given by Nennius, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and by other writers, was all fiction. Their opinions may be as wrong in one case as in the other.

To return to Cilmin Troed-dhu; his stronghold was situated about six miles south of Carnarvon, where now stands Glynllifon Park, the seat of Lord Newborough, on the road from Carnarvon to Pwllpeli, near the sea coast. The Park is extensive and is watered by the pretty brawling river Llifon, which rises in the Cylgyn Mountains and has its outlet at the adjacent coast.

The following legend explains why Cilmin was called Troed-dhu or the black foot, or black leg, and why he and his Gilmin descendants have ever borne the man's leg *sable* (black) on their coat of arms:—

#### LEGEND OF CILMIN TROED-DHU OR GILMIN WITH THE BLACK LEG.

"Cilmin living in the immediate vicinity of necromancers and demons, became the intimate friend of one of the former, who knew all the secrets of nature, except one, which he was aware was

\* See article on Troy, "Chambers's Encyclopædia."





contained in a volume, written by no human hand, and guarded by a demon, whose abode was so near the summit of the forked mountains of Yr Eifl (for so the Rivals were formerly called), or the Fiery.

“The necromancer, though potent in his art, had no power even to attempt gaining possession of this mystic book; but he pined after the knowledge it concealed, and he imparted to his friend Cilmin the trouble of his soul. The Knight, who feared nothing, instantly offered to dare any adventure in order to satisfy his longing, and set forth, armed at all points, for the dangerous spot. The sage informed him that he must use the utmost caution in possessing himself of the magic volume, and be particularly careful in crossing a certain brook at the foot of the mountain, where the demon’s jurisdiction ended, not to wet his feet, as evil might otherwise befall him.

“Cilmin” departed towards the mountain of the mighty Twins, and, after riding several hours, entered the gloomy vale of Nant-y-Gwytheyrn, which is crowded with rugged and lofty mountains, and opens only to the sea. He spurred his steed over the stony way, climbed the sides of a steep declivity, and arrived at Tref-y-Caerau, or the Town of the Fortresses, which runs from one side of Yr Eifl to the other, and consists of an immense rampart of huge stones encircling the summit of the mountain, and ending in a point which is almost inaccessible. These rocky barriers were filled with cells of every form, and at the time when Cilmin ventured on his errand they were known to be the resort of the demons who served the chief spirit, whose abode was on the highest pinnacle of the rock: there he dwelt with a hideous and terrible giantess, his companion, who executed his biddings, and caused infinite desolation in the country. Their constant study was the Book, which in their hands taught only evil, but looked into by Christian eyes would disclose much that would serve mankind.

“The giantess inhabited a cell on the south side of Tref-y-Caerau; it is called to this day Moel-carn-y-Guwch, and now rises to a cone, being crowned by a huge pile of stones like the ruins of a fortress; but at that time the stones were in the lap of the giantess; and her intention was to heat them red hot at the demon’s fire, and cast them down upon the neighbouring fields to destroy them. Suddenly she



beheld Cilmin riding impetuously up the steep, and, taken by surprise, she started from her seat, and let the stones fall from her apron, whence the place is still called the Apron full of Stones.

"Then followed a fearful combat with the giantess, the demon and the Knight, the latter, by the help of his good sword and its cross handle, was able at length to fell the demon to the earth, and snatch from him the Book, which he always held beneath his serpent wing. No sooner had the Knight gained his prize than he commenced to retreat; and spurring his horse, began to descend the mountain, with the whole city of demons howling at his heels. On he went, over rock and through valley, making the ground re-echo to his courser's hoofs, and still keeping the rabble rout at bay. At length he reached the stream of the Llifon, and there, just on the edge, his gallant steed fell, exhausted and dying, and he felt that the demons were gaining on him: he knew that they could not cross the river, but it was so wide that scarcely was it possible for him to leap it; to ford it was impossible, the current was too strong. An effort he felt must be made, and he hesitated no longer, but, rising on the back of his gallant steed, he gave a desperate spring, and gained the opposite side. At that very moment his foot slipped, one of his legs sank into the water, and it was with extreme difficulty he could draw it forth again, and manage to climb up the bank. He felt as if a red hot iron grasp had seized his leg beneath the water and he heard a loud, chuckling laugh as he hurried away from the stream, and sought the hermitage of his friend the necromancer, to whom he gave the Book which he had gained at such risk.

"From that time the leg which the Demon had caught became coal black, and the Knight was lame to his dying day."\*

In "*Black's Guide to North Wales*" is the following description of *Yr-Eifl*, or *Eifl Mountains*, and *The'r-Cacri*, or the *Town of Fortresses*, in the present day, mentioned in the foregoing legend:—

"About midway in this route the Yr-Eifl, or Eifl Mountains, commonly, but improperly, called The Rivals, are too conspicuous

\* "*The Falls, Lakes and Mountains of North Wales*," by Louisa Stuart Costello. London: Longmans. 1845.



and too peculiar in their aspect to escape observation. The range includes three conical heights, of similar form, and not differing greatly in their altitude; the middle point, being the most lofty, is 1,886 feet high; and that which is on the N.W. projects boldly into the sea, terminating in an abrupt perpendicular descent. It is popularly believed that the needle of the compass is sensibly affected on approaching this coast, owing to the magnetic ironstone with which the mountains abound. To the antiquarian the whole district is highly interesting, as containing numerous Druidical and other British remains. Of these the most remarkable is Tre'r-Caeri, or the Town of Fortresses, the finest and most complete example of a British station in the kingdom. It is about a mile from the village of Llanaelhaiarn, at a considerable elevation on the S.E. peak of Yr-Eifl. The remains of a great number of small houses, or cells, generally of oval form, are spread over the side of the mountain, and near to them are several circles of stones, the whole being surrounded and fortified with a double range of walls. On the summit is a *carnedd*, and below are the remains of a *cromlech*.

“Nant Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern’s Valley, is a level tract, lying in a singular hollow, open on one side to the sea, and in all other parts bounded and shaded by the rocky declivities of the Eifl mountains. It is a remarkable scene, a deep gloomy glen, profoundly impressive, even awful. It owes its name to the tradition that this secluded spot was chosen as the retreat of the unfortunate British King Vortigern, when fleeing from the rage of his subjects, incensed against him for having invited the Saxons into Wales; and that here he and his dwelling were consumed by lightning.”







### CHAPTER III.

## *The Gilmans of London and Neighbourhood*

IN THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII., MARY AND ELIZABETH.

RICHARD AP ROBERT AP MEREDYDD who, we have seen in the last chapter, took the surname of Gylmyn, becoming Richard Gylmyn after his ancestor Cilmin, came to London and joined the "Yeomen of ye Guard" in the early part of Henry VIII.'s or end of Henry VII.'s reign.

This Guard was instituted in Henry VII.'s reign, in the year 1485, as a special body guard of the King, and consisted of 50 men of the best rank under Gentry, and of larger stature than ordinary, each man being required to be six feet high. The number was afterwards increased to 250 men, and they formerly had diet as well as wages when in waiting, but this privilege was withdrawn in the reign of Queen Anne and the numbers reduced to 140.

The "Domestic State Papers of Henry VIII." contain the following Grants to Richard Gylmyn on his further appointment as Yeoman of the Chamber, in the place of Thomas ap Guillams deceased, another of the Welshmen who had been appointed in Henry's retinue. This Grant is dated Dec., 1537, being the 29th year of Henry's reign.

"1537

"29. Henry VIII.

"Dec

"fo. 467. (9)

"Grants. Ric Gylmyn, a Yeoman of the Guard. Grant of 6<sup>d</sup> a day as fee of the Crown from 26<sup>th</sup> Oct last vice Thomas ap Guillams, Yeoman of the Chamber deceased. West<sup>m</sup> Palace. 1 Dec 29 Hen. VIII, Del West<sup>m</sup> 3 Dec. P.S. pat p 2 in 39 and again p. 5. in 18."





This appointment, which showed Henry's confidence in Richard Gylmyn, was further confirmed by the King's Letters Patents, of which the following, taken from the Patent Roll, is translated from the Latin :—

"PATENT ROLL: 29. HENRY VIII. Part 2.

"The King to all etc. Greeting. Be it known that we of our especial Grace and in consideration of the true and faithful service which *Richard Gylmyn* one of our Yeoman of the Guard has rendered and during his life intends to render to Us, have given and granted to the same Richard from the fees of Our Crown six pence Sterling\* per day that Thomas Ap William late Valet of Our Chamber deceased had. The aforesaid servant to have and annually receive from Our said Crown fees Six pence Sterling per day at the twenty-sixth day of October the twenty ninth year of Our reign during his life at Our Treasury, at the hands of Our Treasurer and Chamberlain of the same, for the time being at the feast of Easter, & St. Michael the Archangel in equal portions during his life as aforesaid.

"In witness whereof etc. Witness the King at Westminster the third day of December."

That Richard had influence at Court is shown from a letter to be found in "Gardiner's Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.," written from John Husee to Lord Lisle, dated July 15, 1536. Lord Lisle was afterwards Lord High Admiral of England.

"Vol. 2, 1536, 15th July.

40.

"JOHN HUSEE TO LORD LISLE.

"I have written severall letters 'these days' which I trust you have received ere this. I have received yours by Goodalle. As to the balewick of Hampton upon way, I shall be in hand with my lord Harford for it, but now the parliment is so busy there is no speaking therein. Mr Hacton has promised to make ready your harness by Tuesday next. I shall speak to *Gylmyn of Guard* to follow Wading's

\* It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that the value of money, or its purchasing power, was far greater in Henry VIII.'s time than in the present day. Sixpence in those times was fully equal to six shillings of the money of the present date.



suit as you desire. I will deal no further with Hide till I know your decision. It will be hard to borrow money on the land in Wyzt, I will do my best but the title must be first scanned. . . . .”

Richard Gylmyn married Johanna, second daughter and co-heir of John Cooper, of Lingfield, Surrey, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Skinner. This John Skinner built the priest's rooms on the north side of the chancel of Reigate Church, in the year 1513, the lower room being now used as a vestry and the upper room as a parish library. An ancient brass plate inserted in the wall of the church near records the particulars of the erection of the building. John Skinner represented the Borough of Reigate in Parliament, in 1558-9, the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

In “*Vincent's Surrey*,” dated 1623, page 270, now in the College of Arms, London, is to be found the pedigree of the Skinner family, giving also that of Richard Gilman (so spelt), as rendered on the following page.

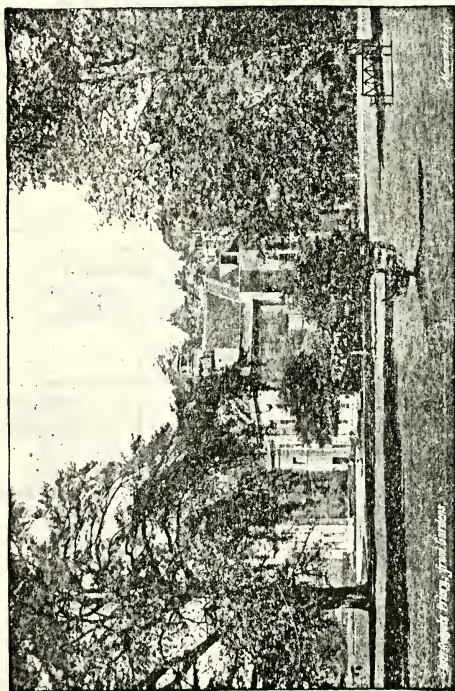
Richard Gylmyn in the later years of his life retired to Reigate, the place of residence of his wife's family, becoming known as Richard Gylmyn of Reigate. He died in that town in the latter part of the year 1558.

After much difficulty the will of Richard Gylmyn was found at Somerset House. It was amongst certain Surrey wills not indexed in the General Indexes. It is dated Aug. 3, 1558, in the last year of the reign of Queen Mary, and was proved Dec. 17, 1558, or in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The following is the preamble of the will and is remarkable as showing the countries of which Phillip and Mary claimed to be King and Queen, including “the Ciciles” (Sicily), Jerusalem and Ireland, &c.:—

“In the Name of God Amen—the thirde daye of Auguste in the yere of oure lorde god M.C.C.C.C.lviii<sup>th</sup> and in the fiveth and sixthe yeres of the regn of our Sovēgñ lorde and lady Phillippe and Marie by the grace of God Kinge and Quene of England Hispayne Fraunce bothe the Ciciles Jerlm and Ireland Defendors of the Faithe Archedukes of Austriche Dukes of Burgundie Meolyn Brabant Countece of





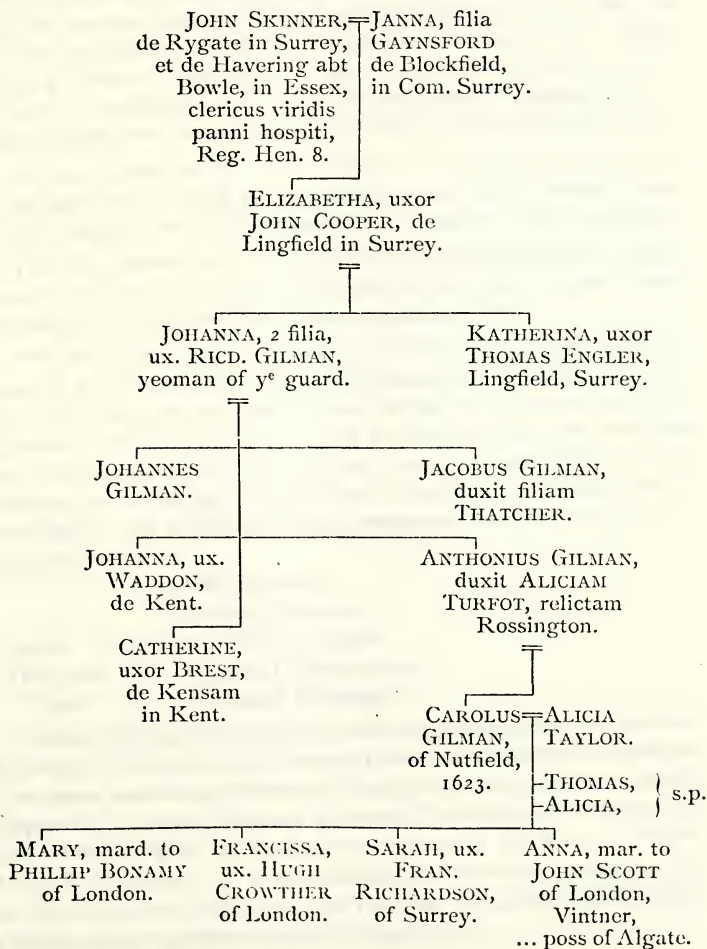
THE PRIORY, REIGATE, SURREY.

(See page 54.)



# EXTRACTED FROM THE SKINNER PEDIGREE.

*"Vincent's Surrey," 1623, page 270, College of Arms, London.*







Haspurge Flaunders and Tiroll. I Richard Gylmyn of the pisshe of Roygate in the Countie of Surrey and in the Diocesse of Wynchester beyng syk of bodye but hole and pflight of Remembraunce laude and prayse be givyn to Almightye God doo make ordeyn and Declare this my psent testament conteyning my last will in manner and forme following Firste I bequethe my Soule to Almyghtie God my only Savyour and redymer and my bodye to be buryed in suche place as shalbe thought mete by the discession of my overseers and executors."

He left legacies to his wife "Julyan," not Johanna, as given in the pedigree on preceding page, his sons, James and "Antony," and to "John Skinner the younger Gent," as "Overseer" of his testament.

The will finishes with a strange clause respecting his wife, which shows he did not place much confidence in her; but "Julyan" must have been his second wife and Johanna his first wife:—

"Pvided allwey that yf Julyane my wief or eny other pson or psones by her consent doo carye away ymbecyll (embezzle) or convey aweye eny mañer of my goodde either within the housse or withoute the housse without the consent of my overseer and executor, and that pved by eny wytnes that then the seid Julian my wief shall lose the benefite of all suche gifte bequests and legacies as is bifore given or bequethed to her by this my psent testament and last Wille these beyng witnesses—

"John Skynner

"Rychard Skynner

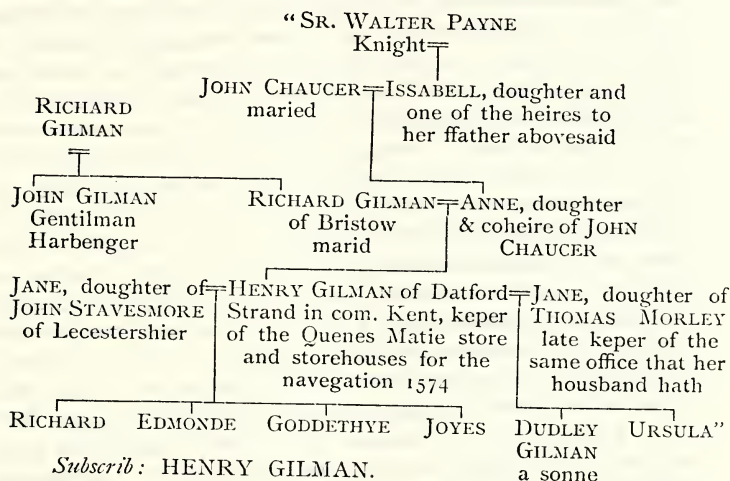
"Proved 17 <sup>th</sup>	}	By me Willm Culpeper
December		"James Gylmyn (a son)
1558		"Thomas Wonham."

Richard Gilman appears as the father of John Gilman, "Gentilman Harbenger," and also of the Richard Gilman of Bristol in the pedigree of the latter's son Henry Gilman, of Deptford Strande (Deptford, Kent), Keeper of Her Majesty's (Queen Elizabeth) Storehouses for Navigation, 1574. This pedigree is found at the College of Arms in the "Kent Herald's Visitation" (H. 2 158), of which the following is a copy. In the Harleian (Add.) MSS., 5532, fo. 123, year 1574, British Museum, is a nearly similar pedigree (printed on page 40).



# “HERALD’S KENT VISITATION,” 1574.

*College of Arms, H. 2, 158.*



Of the son, John Gilman, afterwards “Gentilman Harbenger” to Queen Mary, we have several records, the most extensive of which is his will dated Oct. 8, 1557, and now in the Principal Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Somerset House, London. This will was proved June 18, 1558, by his third wife, Helen, five months before the death of his Royal Mistress, Queen Mary, and a few months before the death of his father, Richard. The preamble is worthy of being reprinted here, as illustrating the religious opinions of the times and as a profession of the faith held by the Testator.

The will commences: “In the Name of God and of the moste gloriouse & blessed Virgyn our Ladye Saincte Mary of the hollye Companye of Heaven.”

“I John Guylmyn of London Esquier gentilman harbinger unto our Souveraigne Ladie the Quenes moost Excellent Maiestie considering the greate giftes and benefitts of Allmighti God geven unto



me in this transitorye life geve unto him moost humble and looly praise and thanckes knowledging my selfe insufficiēt in any parte to des̄ve or recompence the same And considering also that I am as all mankynd is mortall and borne in synne yet nevertheles beleving that ev̄y Christen lyving man here in Erth and endeavoring him selfe in doing good and charitable deedes and dying in the faithe of his holly and Catholique Churchē is ordayned by Christes passion to be saved and to attayn unto eternall lif w<sup>t</sup> the fellowship and Congregation of his holly Sainctes of whiche Companny I trust and beleve to be one And for as muche also as nothing in this worlde is so sure and certeyne to all living creatures as deathe and nothing more uncertain then the tyme when to dye Therefore I the saide John Gilmyn in the state of helthe being of sounde and parfite remembrance doo make ordeyne and declare this my present Testament indented conteyning herin my last Wille as well touching and concerning the ordre and disposition of all and singuler my landes tenementis and hereditamentis that I have or ought to have within the realme of Englannde as of all my goode cattalls leases and termes of yeres and all other thinge and thinges in this Worlde whatsoev̄ it be where with I am by the goodnes of Allmighti god possessed and endewed in manner and fourme following that is to saye First and principallye I moost looly and humbly commende my soule into the handes of Allmighti God who in parsonne of the Sonne cañ downe from heaven and taking fleshe and bludde naturall of the blessed Virgin Mary becañ a Man in this present lif transitory in all thinges as ev̄y man is synne only excepted and he so being both God and man in his Manhode suffred him self to be moost cruelly putt to death uppon the cross shedding his most precious harte bludde for the Redempcion of all mankynde by the merites of whose painefull death and passion and his gloriouse resurr̄cion and Ascension I doo beleve unfaynedly to have free pardon of all my synnes like as all men shall have that contynue in the faith of his holly and Catholique Churchē endeavoring them selves continuallie to doo suche goode and charitable deede as in Scripture is commannded of the whiche Catholique Churchē I trust I am a Membre moost specially beleving yt I dying in the faithe of that Churchē and in no poynte differing my selfe from the same shall enioye



and take after this life ended and due pennaunce and satisfaction made for my synnes the celestiall and heavenlye ioyes of heaven thorough the death and passion of my Savior and Redemer Jesu Christe as afore saide Also I doo moost instantlie desire the blessed Virgyn o<sup>r</sup> Ladye Sainct Marye w<sup>t</sup> all the holly Companny of Heaven and all my Christian brethern in Erth to pray for me as well whiles I am in this lif as at my passage and also after my departing that therby I may the soner obtayne Ever lasting lif And as for my bodie when it is deade I require my Executours herafter named to cause it to be decentlie and comely buried in the pishe Churche wheare it shall please Allmighti God to call for me to his Mercye and to have w<sup>t</sup> in the same Churche solempne s<sup>v</sup>ice as is used to be doon for deede folkes w<sup>t</sup> one sermon or moo. as to them shal be thought moost convenient Referring unto their discreacions th ordre of my buriall and the distributing unto poore people parte of suche thinges as it hath pleased God to endue me withall whiche I hope and truste and also desire them to doo as decentlye and comely as to my poore abilitie appertayneth."

He bequeathed "to the high aulter of the parrishe Church of Richmond for my tithes negligently forgotten or witholden in discharge of my conscience if any such be x<sup>s</sup>." This was his only bequest to the Church.

John Guylmyn's son was godson of King Henry the Eighth and was evidently named after him, Henry. The following paragraph in his will refers to the fact :—

"I will and my mynde and intent is that my saide sonne Henrye shall have all suche plate of his as I have in his keaping whiche was geven him by o<sup>r</sup> late Soverayn lorde king Henrye the eight and his other Godfathers and Godmothers at the baptisme or christenyng of the saide Henrye my son that is to say a standing cuppe of silver w<sup>t</sup> a cover all gilte and twoo pottes of silver all gilte w<sup>t</sup> covers waying all togethers fiftie ounces or ther aboute."

Like his patron, King Henry the Eighth, John Guylmyn appears to have had more than one wife, as the following in his will shows :—

"I wille that Hellyn my wif shall have and enjoye during her naturall lif all my landes tenementis and hereditaments as well free





holde as customarye or copie holde that I have in the towne and feeldes of Richemonde in the Countie of Surr and immediately after the deceace of Ellen (*sic*) my wife I geve and bequeath all my said landes tenementis and hereditaments in Richemound afore said to Henry Guylmyn my sonne and to the heires of his bodie lawfully begotten And for lacke of suche yssue of the bodie of the saide Henrye my son lawfully begotten I give and bequeath all my saide landes tenementis and hereditamentis in Richemounte afore saide to Anne my youngest daughter begotten betwene me and Susanne my second wif."

Ellen, his third wife, was his executrix, and proved his will June 18th, 1558.

Henry Guylmyn, his son, and Anne Guylmyn, his youngest daughter, both by his second wife, were the only children mentioned in his will.

John Guylmyn had two daughters named Anne, one by his first wife and one by his second, which explains why in his will he is so particular in describing the second as "Anne begotten betwene me and Susanne my second wif," as he left nothing to Anne by his first wife.

He further desired "that all and singulier my goods cattalles and detts according to the laudable custome of the Cittie of London shal be egally divided into three-egall porcionnes and partes wherof I will that Hellen my wif shall have to her owne propre use according to the said laudable custome of the Cittie of London one egall parte of all and singulier my said goods cattalles and dettis into three equall parties to be divided as afore saide And further I will that my said son Henry Guylmyn and my saide youngest daughter Anne Guylmyn begotten betwene me and Susanne my seconde wif shall have egally betwene them to their awne propre uses one other equall parte of all and singulier my goodes cattalles and detts into three egalle partes to be divided as is afore saide according to the said laudable custome And the saide Henrye parte therof I wille shal be delivered to him at the accomplishment of his full age of xxviii<sup>th</sup> yeres And the saide Annes parte therof I wille to be delivered to her at the daye of her marriage And also I wille that my saide sonne Henrye shall have



yerelie for his exhibicion and findinge at his studie out of his saide parte and porcion to him by me geven as is afore saide one yerelie payment or Anuitie of sixtene pounds by yere to him quarterlie to be paide by even porcions by the hande of my brother in lawe Henrye Leigh and my cousen Garrard Legh theire Executours or assynges untill suche tyme as my saide sonne Henrye shall accomplishe his saide age of xxviii<sup>ti</sup> yeres And also I wille that my saide daughter Anne shall have yerlie towards her said finding one yerlie pension or Annuitie of iii<sup>or</sup> mrks by yere out of her saide parte and porcion of my saide goodes cattales and detts to be paide to her quarterly by the hande of the said Henry Leighe and Gerrard Legh theire executours and assignes from the daye of my death untill the daye of her marriage."

He was evidently rather a strict father, as the following paragraph shows:—"And also my mynde will and intent is that the saide Henrye my sonne shall contynually applie his lerning in The Univ<sup>s</sup>itie of Oxford and in some Inne of Courte or Inne of Chauncery untill he be of the age of xxviii yeres And also my mynde is and I doo charge the said Henry my sonne that he shall not marrye before the said age of xxviii yeres nor then nor after that without the full consent and Agreme<sup>t</sup> of my Over seers (Executors) hereafter named or the survivo<sup>r</sup> or survivors of them if any of them be then livinge."

The Executors were "my<sup>s</sup> singulier good Lorde the nowe Bishop of Elye" and "my brother in lawe Henrye Leigh and my cousen Gerrard Legh."

To his "cousen Henry Gilmyn" he left "my best gowne of damaske furred and my best cote of Velvitt." To the Bishop of Ely "for a remembrance of my goode will and zeale toward him a ringe or jewell of golde sett with an emerode."

This Bishop of Ely was Thomas Thirlby, formerly Bishop of Norwich. He was translated to Ely by Queen Mary, 17 Aug., 1554, and was one of the Legates sent to Rome by her to arrange for the re-union of the Church of England with that of Rome. At the commencement of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth he was deprived of his See for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy, pursuant of Act of



Parliament, 1st Elizabeth, 23 Nov., 1559, and was imprisoned at Lambeth Palace, where he died, Aug. 26, 1570, and was buried in the Parish Church of Lambeth.

To insure obedience to his injunctions John Gylmyn further says :  
“My mynde and intent is that if the said Henry Gilmyn my sonne shall not contynually applye his lerning and studye in Th Un<sup>v</sup>sitie & in the Innes of Courte or Innes of Chauncery untill he accomplishe his said age of xxviij<sup>ti</sup> yeres or shall clayme to have his owne parte or porcion of the thirde parte of all and sing<sup>l</sup>r my saide goode cattalle and dettis to him bilonging by force of the saide laudable custome of the Cittie of London before his saide age of xxviij<sup>ti</sup> yeres or shall marrye before th accomplishment of his saide age of xxviij<sup>ti</sup> yeres or shall marrye at or after the saide age of xxviij<sup>ti</sup> yeres w<sup>t</sup>out the consent and AGREEMENT of my Over seers hereafter named or the survivo<sup>r</sup> or survivors of them if anye of them shal be then living Thenne I will and ordayn by this my laste Will and Testament that the said Henrye my sonne shall lose and forfaicte all suche parte and porcion of my saide thirde parte of all and singulier my goode cattalle and debts as the same Henrye by reason of this my last Wille may or can clayme to have and all the same parte of the saide thirde parte of all the saide goode cattalles and dette so forfaicte or lost by the saide Henrye I doo by thiese presents give wille and bequeath to my said youngest daughter Anne if she be then living And if she be then deade Thenne I bequeathe all the saide Henryes part and porcion of myne awne thirde parte and porcion afore said to and amongst then man childe or men children my said nephew Henry Gilmyn then living And if my saide Nephewe Henrye Gilmyn shall have no man childe or men children of his bodie begotten living at the time at such forfaicture so made by my said sonne Henry Guylmyn Then I bequeathe the hole parte and porcion of the saide Henrye Gilmyn my son so lost and forfaicted to the next of bludde and kynnerede of me the said John Guylmyn then living.”

The nephew mentioned in the above paragraph, Henry Gilmyn, was also to come into the property “if my saide sonne Henry happen to depart y<sup>s</sup> life before his saide age of xxviii<sup>ti</sup> yeres or if the said



Anne happen to dye or departe out of this worlde before she shal be married."

The connection of this nephew, Henry Gilmyn, with the testator, is shown in the pedigree of Henry Gilmyn, given in the "Herald's Visitation of Kent," 1574, College of Arms, H. 2, 158 (see page 26).

Further particulars concerning "Nephewe Henrye Gilmyn" will be found in the account of Henry Gilman, of Deptford and Stepney, on page 40.

In "Vincent's Hertfordshire," written *circa* 1620, page 122, the writer found the following pedigree, which explains the relationship, otherwise somewhat ambiguous, in John Guylmyn's will, between him and his three wives.

From this pedigree on the following page it will be seen that Ellen, the wife, who outlived John Gylmyn and proved his will, was his third wife.

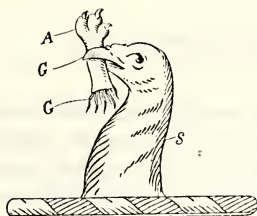
His daughter Anne, by his first wife, married Richard Warren. This daughter is not mentioned in his will; no doubt she displeased her father at the time of his second marriage to Susan Hornebolt, of Gaunt (Ghent) in Flanders. This lady came over from Flanders with Anne of Cleves,\* the fourth wife of King Henry the Eighth, being one of her Ladies in Waiting, which would explain why King Henry the Eighth stood Godfather to John Gylmyn's infant son Henry.

Henry the Eighth married Ann of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540. It is probable that John Guylmyn married his Flemish wife in the previous year, or shortly before the marriage of Anne of Cleves. As King Henry was Godfather to their first infant most likely the child was born whilst Anne was Queen, and as she was divorced six months after her marriage, Henry Gylmyn was therefore born in 1540, and was 28 years old in 1568. Now in "Vincent's Pedigree," Henry Gilmyn's (of Twickenham) son and first child is given as eight years old in 1579, and was therefore born in 1571. Henry Gilmyn was therefore probably married in 1569-70, having carried out his father's injunctions in his will not to marry till he was 28 years of age.

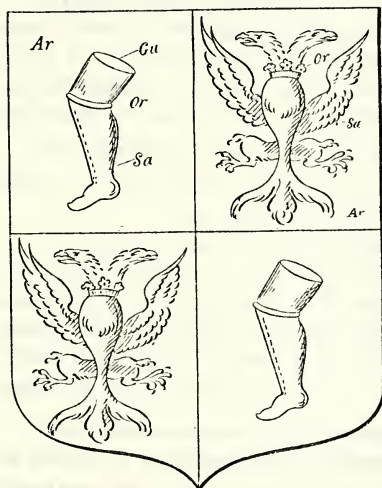
\* See letter from the Earl of Southampton to Henry VIII. on page 35.







From "Vincent's Hertfordshire" fo. 122.  
(College of Arms, London).



"A patent granted to  
John Guilemyn alias  
Gylemin of Troyle in  
Anglesey in Wales,  
and then gentleman  
Harbeng<sup>r</sup> to the  
Queenes Ma<sup>tie</sup>.  
A<sup>o</sup> pmo Mariae."

"ANNE da: JOHN GUYLMINE of SUZAN HORNEBOLT  
to ..... London, mar: to of Gaunt in Flanders.  
1. wife his 3<sup>d</sup> wife ELLEN  
da: to ... CHATFEILD

ANNE ux:  
RICHARD  
WARREN

HENRY GUYLMYNE  
of Twicknam

ISABELL da:  
to THOMAS  
WEST

ANNE, ux:  
RICH: WAUER  
ats over of  
Coventry

JOHN GUYLMINE  
sonne & heire  
aet. 8 añ 1579

SUZAN"



As we have already seen, his guardian (overseer), the Bishop of Ely, without whose consent he was not to marry, even when he came to the age of 28, was at this time deprived of his See and a prisoner at Lambeth Palace.

Whether Henry obtained the consent of the Bishop before the latter's death in the August of 1570, is not known, but as Henry was acting as Churchwarden at Twickenham Church in 1569, probably he had conformed to the Reformed Faith and his religious views would not be quite in unison with those of the prisoner in Lambeth Palace.

The following Grants, to be found in the "Domestic State Papers" in the Record Office, are of interest:—

"Henry VIII. Vol. I. (A.D. 1509).

"P.S. Art. 542. For John Gylmyn of the King's Buttery.

"To be bailiff of the lordship of Witwike and the villages thereto belonging in County Leic: with herbage pannage\* of the Park of Bardon, and windfallen and dead wood in the same. Enfield 5 Sep 1 Hen VIII. Del. Croydon 3 Oct Pat. 1 Henry VIII. p. 1. m 22 (5 Sept. 1509 and 3 Oct. 1509)."

The above-mentioned John Gylmyn apparently died in or before the year 1514, as a Patent exists, dated Dec. 25 in that year, in which King Henry VIII. grants the office of keeper of Bardon Park, Leicestershire, with the herbage and pannage of the same, and of the forest of Wabridge in Huntingdonshire, to Oliver Holand, a son of one of the "yeoman huissers of the chamber," in the place of "*John Gylmyn, late deceased*," who cannot, therefore, be the same as the following John Gilmyn, described as Yeoman of the Crown in the year 1524-5, but was possibly a brother of Richard Gylmyn, the Yeoman of the Guard. It will be seen in the Welsh pedigree, opposite page 8, that Richard had a brother John, who died without children.

"Art. 464. "16. Henry VIII. (A.D. 1524-5).

"Nov 27. John Gilmyn, Yeoman of the Crown in Henry VII's time, and John his son, Usher of the Chamber, To be Keeper, auditor and doorward, in survivorship, of Bristol Castle, with

\* Feed for hogs and pigs.



a grant of the Castle close, and 2d a day as doorward formerly held by Gilmyn the elder, then Serjeant (Serviens) of the King's Minstrels."

The following is a translation of the Letters Patent, dated June 27, 1524, granting to John Gylmyn, Yeoman of the Crown, the Office of Keeper of Bristol Castle, which he apparently first held in the last year of the reign of Henry VII :—

"Patent Roll 16 Henry VIII. Part 2. memb. 32.

"To all to whom, &c., greeting. Whereas Our most dear Father King Henry the 7th, by his Letters Patent dated at Oxford, 28 February, in the 24th year of his reign [1509], granted to his beloved *John Gylmyn, yeoman of the Crown*, the office of keeper of his Castle within his town of Bristol with the occupation and profits of one small close containing 6 acres of the yearly value of 10s. and not more; also the occupation and profit of the ditches of the Castle there: to hold, occupy and enjoy the said office, close and ditches to Our said servant by himself, or his deputy or deputies, during his life, without any fee or wages, to hold for the exercise thereof, as in the said Letters of Our said Father more fully is contained. And whereas We because the said *John Gylmyn* has returned the said Letters Patent of Our said Father into Our Chancery to be cancelled, which still remain there as We know, by other Letters Patent dated at Westminster, 26 April [year not given] of Our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have granted to the said *John Gylmyn* and to a certain John Williams, now deceased, by the names of Our beloved and faithful servant, *John Gylmyn, serjeant of Our minstrels*, and John Williams, then yeoman of the Guard, the said office of the keeper of the Castle in Bristol, also the said close called Castle close beyond the ditches of the said Castle, and also the occupation and profits of the said ditches, together with all herbage, profits and emoluments of the said close and ditches; to hold, enjoy and occupy the said office, close and ditches, and other the premises, to the said John and John, or their sufficient deputies, for the term of their lives and the survivor of them, without rendering any account to Us for the same.

"Further of Our abundant grace We have constituted the said John Gylmyn and John Williams doorwards of Our said Castle for the keeping of the gate of the said Castle.



"We have also granted to them that they may appoint for their lives or the life of the survivor of them 2 watchmen to watch as well by day as by night in the said Castle: to enjoy the said office of doorwards and the said nomination, together with all the profits, advantages and emoluments thereof for their lives, taking yearly for the said office of doorward 2d. per day, and for the wages of the said 2 watchmen 3d. per day and one halfpenny per night, forthcoming as well from the farm or fee-farm of Our town of Bristol as well as from other profits, issues and revenues of Our said town by the hands of the Sheriff or the Receiver there for the time being. And because the said John Williams is dead and the said *John Gylmyn* has returned Our said Letters Patent so to them made as aforesaid into Our Chancery to be cancelled to the intent that We should grant other Letters Patent to him and to Our faithful servant *John Gylmyn*, son of the said *John*, one of the *Grooms Usshers of our Chamber*, in consideration of the faithful services to Us rendered by them both, We of Our special grace have granted to the said *John Gylmyn, the father*, and *John Gylmyn, the son*, the said office of keeper of Our said Castle of Bristol, and have made them keepers and doorwards there for their lives in survivorship, they taking all the wages, fees, profits, &c., to the said office belonging, for their lives, without rendering to Us any account for the same. We have also granted to them the said close and ditches, with the herbage and profits thereof. Also the said wages of 2d. per day to the said office of doorward belonging, without making any account for the same. [REDACTED]

"Witness the King at Westminster, 27 June [1524]."

The following grants and receipts from the "State Papers" refer to John Gylmyn the elder, as Serjeant or Marshal of the Minstrels\* :—

\* There is apparently some confusion in the names of and offices held by the John Gylmyns mentioned in these Royal Grants which it is difficult, at first sight, quite to clear up. From them it would appear doubtful whether John Gylmyn the "Gentleman Harbinger" of Queen Mary's reign is identical with John Gilman, jun., the "Usher of our Chamber" or with his father, the "Serjeant of the Minstrels" and "Yeoman of the Crown," as mentioned in the preceding Letters Patent. The Herald's Pedigrees all give the name of Richard as the father of John Gylmyn the Gentleman Harbinger. The latter should then be the same as the Serjeant of the King's Minstrels from 1514 to 1525, and the original grantee by Henry VII. in 1509 of the office of Keeper of Bristol Castle, and "John his son," his child by his first wife Anne, though this son is not mentioned in the pedigree (facing page 32) but only a daughter named Anne. There is no later mention in any Record of this John Gylmyn *the son*, so probably he died soon after this date.





"Vol. I. Hen : VIII. (A.D. 1514).

"P.S. 5504. "For John Gylmyn.

"To be Marshall of the King's Minstrels with 4½d a day and 10 marks a year, vice Chambre. Eltham, 15 Oct 6. Henry VIII. del Westm 17 Oct. Pat 6 Henry VIII. p. 1. m. 10."

"Art. 604. "Henry VIII. [1520].

"Rymer XIII. 705 The King's Minstrels Inspeximus in favor of  
"23 Jan. John Gilmyn."

"Art. 999 (A.D. 1520).

"Sep. 29. Annuities. Receipt of Exchequer for the year ending Mich. 12 Hen. VIII. John Gilman, Marshall of the King's Minstrels and his fellows 53<sup>s</sup> 6s. 8d."

"Art. 1939 "17 Henry VIII. A.D. (1525).

"No. 9. Servants of the King, and their yearly wages.  
John Gylmyn, Marshall of the Minstrels and seven Minstrels £53. 6s. 8d."

The following grant refers to John Gylmyn as "one of the Grooms of the Royal Antechamber":—

Privy Seal 26 Henry VIII. July (1534).

*(Translated from the Latin.)*

"17 day of October in the year before mentioned this writ was delivered to the Lord Chancellor of England to be executed.

"Henry the Eighth by the Grace of God King of England and France Defender of the Faith Lord of Ireland to Our beloved and faithful Counsellor Thomas Audeley Knight Our Chancellor Greeting. We command you that under Our Great Seal, at present in your custody, you cause to be made Our letters patent in the following form.

"Henry the Eighth &c to all to whom these presents come greeting. Be it known that We of our Special grace and certain knowledge and our mere motion have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto Our beloved servant *John Gylmyn* one of the Grooms of Our Royal Antechamber the Bailiwick of Our Hundred of Pouder alias Powedere in Our County of Cornwall, and



by these presents we constitute make and ordain the said John Bailiff of our aforesaid Hundred the said John to have occupy and enjoy the aforesaid Office for himself or his sufficient deputy or deputies for the term of his life without any impediment or perturbation from the Sheriff of Our aforesaid County for the time being or any other Our officers whatsoever taking for this office and using the fees wages and rewards in any way belonging or appertaining to the office of Bailiff of the aforesaid Hundred in such ample and free manner as any other Bailiff of the aforesaid Hundred before this time had or received or ought to have received in the said Office one or all or any of the profits emoluments or advantages of the said Office or Bailiwick of the aforesaid Hundred owing or appertaining Because express mention &c, &c,

“In witness whereof &c.

“Given under Our private Seal at More the third day of July in the twenty-sixth year of our reign.”

It is probable John Gilmyn went over to Flanders in company with Dr. Wotton or the Earl of Southampton, when they were sent over by Henry VIII. to arrange the preliminaries of his marriage with the Princess Anne of Cleves, and John Gylmyn then married his second wife, Susan Hornebolt, of Ghent in Flanders. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Earl of Southampton\* and Dr. Wotton to King Henry VIII.† dated

“Calais Dec 13 (1539)

at 10 of the Clok in the night.

“and having this hoole daye not been with my Lady, therefore this after noone I went to her Grace to visite and salute the same and to knowe her pleasure wheder she wold commande me any service: and after much communication she prayed me, by Olishgver who was trencheman, to goo to the carddes at sum gamme that Your Highness used, to thintent she might learne.

“And soo my Lord William and I played with her at cent and Maister Moryson *Maistres Gylmyne*, with Mr Wotton stode by and

\* Sir William Fitzwilliam, created Earl of Southampton in 1537.

† “State Papers,” Vol. VIII., page 212, published under the authority of Her Majesty's Commission.



taught her the playe. And I assure Your Majestie she played as pleasauntly and with as good a grace and countenance as ever in all my life I sawe any noble woman."

The remainder of the letter is so quaint and interesting that it is worthy of being reprinted :—

"And after this, when she was risen, I besought her to licence me to departe to my lodging, sayeng that I had hast to advertise Your Majestie of sum other things touching your affayres, and also of this her pastyme, and this night to dispatche a post for the same. She was contented, and thanked me, prayeng me to come again to supper, and to bring sum noble folkes with me to sit with her, after the manner of her country. I showed her it was not the usage of our country soo to doo, and therefore besought Her Grace to pardon me of that for I durst not consent therunto.

"Yet nevertheles she eftsones prayed me twice or thrise verrey instantly, yea, and caused Olislier to doo the same, this oone night to graunte to her request: for as she sayed, she was moche desirous to see the maner and fashion of Englistshemen sitting at their meate. Soo, as sythens it pleased her evyn thus earnestly to byd me, I graunte to doo her will and commandement, and supp with Her Grace. Which if I did amysse, I beseeche Your Majistie of pardon; for I assure the same I was looth so to doo, but that she pressed me, as they knowe that herde.

"W. Southampton

"Nicolas Wotton"

No doubt the Earl of Southampton had a lively recollection of the fate that befell, a few years before, some of the friends of Anne Boleyn—Sir William Brereton, &c.—when he penned the latter part of the above letter.

On Dec. 11, 1539, the Lady Anne of Cleves was conducted under a German escort to Calais, where Lord Southampton and four hundred English Noblemen and Gentlemen were waiting to receive her and conduct her to her future country.



A list of the Noblemen, Gentlemen and Ladies, in the retinue of Anne of Cleves is given in the "Harleian MSS.," No. 296, fo. 169, in the British Museum, amongst the latter occurs the name of Mrs. Gilmyn.

The manuscript is endorsed :—

"The names of the Noble men and other of the Quenes trayn that attended on her grace to Calais."

\* \* \* \* \*

"M<sup>s</sup> Gilmyn w<sup>t</sup> V. psons.

The Lady Keteler w<sup>t</sup> VI. psons.

The wydowe of the  
Lorde of Wyssen w<sup>t</sup> } VI. psons.

The wyfe of thelder  
palant Lorde of } VI. psons.  
Bredebent w<sup>t</sup>

V. yong gentilwomen of  
the which one is a Baron's doughter.

III. other gentilwomen as Sūnts."

After some delay waiting for favorable weather to cross the Channel, on Dec. 27th, as the winter twilight was closing into night, the intended Queen of England set her foot on the shore under the walls of Deal Castle. On New Year's Eve she reached Rochester, where the King met her, attended only by Sir Anthony Brown. The interview, agitating under all circumstances, became doubly so from the fact that neither the King nor his bride could understand each other's language.

Whether this was also the case between John Gylmyn and his wife history does not tell us, but no doubt by this time they had learnt some of each other's language. Probably Mrs. Gylmyn spoke or understood English before she was married.

King Henry was very disappointed at the first vision of his bride. He met her at her lodgings. The King entered bringing with him "a little present." His heart sank; his presence of mind forsook





him; and he was "suddenly quite discouraged and amazed." He forgot his present; he almost forgot his courtesy. He did not stay in the room "to speak twenty words." He would not stop in Rochester. "Very sad and pensive," says Sir Anthony Brown, he entered his barge and hurried back to Greenwich.

Henry tried all he could to escape from the engagement, but without avail. They were married on Jan. 6, 1540, and Anne of Cleves was divorced the following July 10th. Henry granted her Richmond Palace, with an income of three thousand a year, where she lived till her death, July 16, 1557. It will be noted that John Gilmyn, in his will, left to his wife various lands, tenements and fields in Richmond, so it is possible that Mrs. Gilmyn remained in her service after her divorce from Henry.

But the following curious and interesting entry in the Privy Purse expenses\* of the Princess Mary, the daughter of King Henry's first wife, Catherine of Arragon, would indicate that Mrs. Gilmyn left the service of Lady Anne of Cleves for that of the Princess Mary, to whom her husband was afterwards 'Gentleman Harbinger,' when she became Queen Mary.

The entry is dated Aug. 1544, four years after the divorce of Anne of Cleves, or nine years before the Princess Mary came to the Throne.

"Item payed to Locke for xij yds. of blacke Satten at viij<sup>s</sup> the yde geven to Mrs. Gylmen . . . . iiij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup>."

Four guineas was therefore the cost of the Black Satin for Mrs. Gylmin's dress, purchased from the draper, Locke, which is equivalent to about eighty pounds in the relative value of money at the present day.

This Mrs. Gylmen, to whom the Princess Mary made this present, may not have been Susan, *née* Hornebolt, of Ghent, John Gilmyn's second wife, who was most likely to have been a Protestant, but Ellen, *née* Chatfield, his third wife, as we find from a suit in "Feet of Fines" † for London and Middlesex, that John Gylmin must have been married

\* Record Office, London.

† See note, page 116.



to his third wife, Ellen, before Easter, in the 2nd year of the reign of Philip and Mary, or in the year 1555. This is the entry in the Calendar :\*

“Philip and Mary.

“Stephen Coldewell & Gerald Legh and *John Gylmen* gentleman and *Ellen* his wife.

“A Messuage called “le Whyte Swanne” in the parish of S. Botolph near Byllynsgate

“Easter. Anno. 1 & 2. [1554].”

Gerard Legh, it will be recollected, was one of John Gylmyn's executors, mentioned in his will, and his cousin.

There is also another entry, a year later, in the same “Feet of Fines :” †

“Philip and Mary.

“John Aysshe and *John Gylmen* gentleman and *Ellen* his wife. Five Messuages in the parishes of S. Margaret, in Bridge strete next Roderlase, of St. Leonard, in Estchepe, and of S. Andrew Hubbard in Estchepe—Mention of Richard Adam.

“Remainders to Nicholas Chatfield

“Mich. Anno 2 & 3. [1556].”

A search in the “Subsidy Rolls,” being Records which contain a list of persons liable for the taxes or supplies granted to the King to aid him in his wars and emergencies, of the time of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., preserved in the Record Office, London, yielded the following particulars :—

“*Subsidy roll.* 15 Hen. VIII.  $\frac{6}{2} \frac{9}{3}$  (A.D. 1523-4) Assessm<sup>t</sup> of the payment of the subsidy granted 15 Hen. VIII. on the King's Household (under heading of offices, as pantry, &c.)

“The Hall.

“xxvj<sup>s</sup>. vjd. John Gulymyn in wages only, iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

\* Calendar of Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex, by W. J. Hardy and Wm. Page, 1893. Vol. II., page 91.

† *Ibid.* Vol. II., page 92.



The above in all probability refers to the Marshall of the King's Minstrels (see page 36).

"*Lay Subsidy roll.* 26 Hen. VIII.  $\frac{6}{27}$  (A.D. 1534-5) (Household, Assessm<sup>t</sup>. on all Dukes Marquises . . . also on the gentlemen of H.M.'s household who were chargeable to the 2<sup>nd</sup> payment of the subsidy granted in the 26<sup>th</sup> year Hen. VIII.

"Johannis Guylmynne iuxta Ratum xx<sup>li</sup> in bonis . . . x<sup>s</sup>."

" $\frac{6}{43}$ . *Lay Subsidy* of the King's household 37 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1545-6) an indenture made 3 Apr: 37 Hen. VIII. (under heading *Aula & Camera*)

"Johes Gylmen in terr. c<sup>li</sup> . . . x<sup>li</sup>."

" $\frac{6}{45}$ . The hole booke of the *Contrybucion* for the Nobyltye and other of the King's most honorable household graunted unto our late Sovereign Lord Henry theight . . . xxxvij yere (A.D. 1545-6).

"the charge      the recypte      the Arryage

"John Guylmyn . . . viii<sup>li</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. lxxj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. c<sup>s</sup>."

" $\frac{6}{50}$ . *Subsidy roll.* Assessm<sup>t</sup>. of the subsidy granted 37 Hen: VIII. on the King's Household dated 1 Edw: VI. 1<sup>st</sup> April."

Entry under heading "Hospic" [broken away].

"Johes Gylmyn in bonis" [illegible and broken away].

" $\frac{6}{56}$ . *Assessment of the contribution* on the Royal Household and Court 38 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1546-7). (under heading 'Hospitium')

"John Gylmyn in lands . . . c<sup>li</sup>. xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. . . viij<sup>li</sup>. vi<sup>s</sup>. viii<sup>d</sup>."

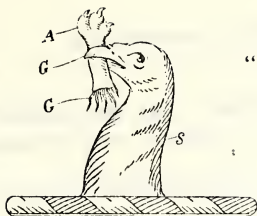
"*Lay Subsidy roll.* 32 Hen. VIII.  $\frac{6}{30}$  (A.D. 1540-1). Camera and hopic. dñi Regis. prima solu<sup>t</sup> solvend<sup>o</sup> ad Receptam Scaccarij domini R. quarto die Feb., 32 Hen: VIII." Among those assessed is—

"John Gwylmyn . . . lxxj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."

"*Subsidy roll King's Houshold.*  $\frac{6}{36}$ . 34-35 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1542-4)." Among those assessed is—

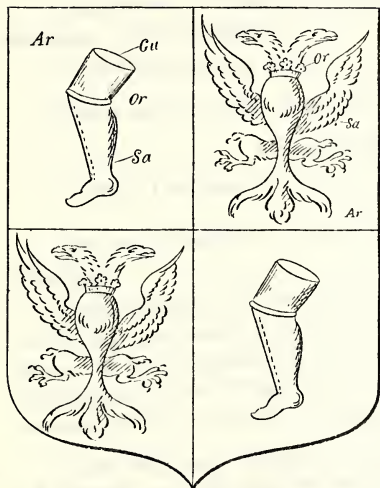
"Johes Guyllmyn in bonis clx<sup>li</sup> . . . cvi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."



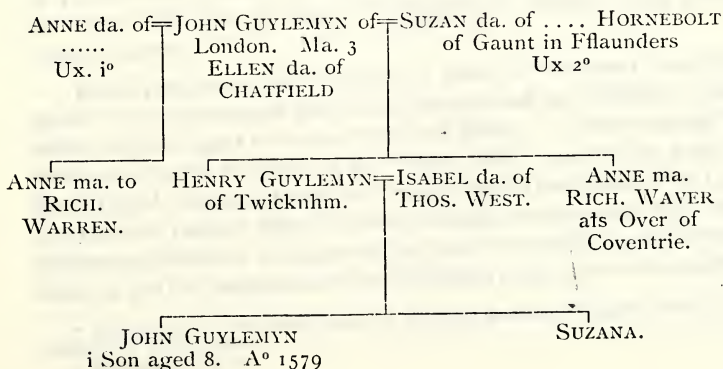


"Harleian MSS.," No. 1504, *fo. 50 back*,  
*British Museum.*

## GUYLEMYN.



This Coate and Creste  
 were confirmed by  
 Patent to Jo. Guylemyne  
 at Anglesea  
 in Wales  
 Ao. primo Mariae.  
 He being then her Gent.  
 Harbenger.







"*Subsidy roll.*  $\frac{6}{3}\frac{9}{8}$ . Hospitium R. 34-5 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1542-4).  
*Rychard gylmyn* in wages . . . xviiij<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup>. . . xviiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>."

This no doubt was Richard Gylmyn, yeoman of the guard.

"*Subsidy roll.* King's Household.  $\frac{6}{7}\frac{9}{3}$ . 34-35 Hen. VIII." Under heading, "*Aula et Camera*"—

"*Johes Guylmyn* in bonis . . . clix<sup>li</sup> . . . cvi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."

The same roll, under heading—

"*Pensionarii hospicii.*"

"*Thom̃s* Guylman in vad . . . jx<sup>li</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>. . . iiij<sup>s</sup>."

The only mention in any Record of this period of a *Thomas* Guylman.

John Guylmyn died between Oct. 8, 1557, and June 18, 1558. The exact date and place of burial the writer has not been able to ascertain, but in all probability he was buried in the Parish Church of Richmond,\* to the "high aulter" of which he left x<sup>s</sup>. It was a few months after the death of his second wife's mistress, Anne of Cleves.

His only son, Henry, afterwards lived at Twickenham, near Richmond, on the opposite side of the river. The Parish Register of Twickenham Church, of which he was Churchwarden, contains this entry "de 1569 y<sup>e</sup> church Wardyng *M<sup>r</sup> Gylmyn*, John grate, Clemet basford."

By the pedigree of John Guylmyn,† given in "Vincent's Hertfordshire," it will be observed that Henry Gilman had two children, "John sonne and heire age 8 in the year 1579 and Susan." A similar pedigree and coat of arms are given in the "Harl. MSS." 1504 on the back of fo. 50, British Museum, being the "Visitation of Hertfordshire" in 1572 (see opposite page). This Visitation, though commenced in 1572, and commonly called the Visitation of that year, was probably not finished till 1579, and the particulars of John Guylemin's pedigree were probably

\* The Registers of the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Richmond, Surrey, only commence in the year 1582.

† See opposite page 32.



written in that year on the back of folio 50, according to the date thereon.\*

The following entry of Susan's baptism is to be found in the Parish Register of Twickenham :—"Susana Gylman the daughter of Henry Gylman was baptised the xi<sup>th</sup> of June anno 1570."

The entry of the baptism of John has not been found in the Parish Register of Twickenham, or it would have cleared up any doubt about the date of his birth.† It is probable that he was born in the house of his mother's family, the Wests, and baptised in their parish, which, judging from his pedigree by Vincent in his *Hertfordshire* book, was most likely in that county.

In 1582 Henry was still living at Twickenham, as will be seen from the will of his cousin Henry Gilmin, of Stepney, made in the March of that year, in which he left to his "cosen Henrie Gylman gentleman dwelling in Twickenham besydes Richmoute, twentie poundes, which twentie poundes I doe gyve him in full satisfaction and recompence of a debt of twer'ie poundes w<sup>th</sup> he claymeth I doe owe unto him" (see page 52<sup>k</sup>).

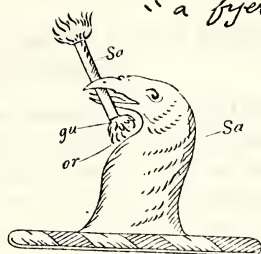
Henry Gilman, of Twickenham, died in 1593, as appears from the entry in the Register of that Parish Church, wherein he was buried on Feb. 22 of that year. His daughter Susan, one year afterwards or on Jan. 13, 1594, was married in the same church to George Watkins,

\* Similar pedigrees are to be found in copies of the "Visitation of Hertfordshire" in 1572, given in the "Harl. MSS." 1433, fo. 15, Brit. Mus., also in No. 1546, fo. 38, and No. 6147, fo. 38. In all these pedigrees it says that "John the son and heir" of Henry Gilman of Twickenham "is 8 years old" *without mentioning any year* when he was that age: it would naturally, therefore, be assumed that he was 8 years old in 1572, when the Visitation was made or commenced, but this does not agree with the particulars given in "Vincent's Hertfordshire" and in "Harl. MS." 1504, fo. 50 *back*, which says definitely he was "8 years old in 1579." As John is believed to be the original ancestor of the Irish Gillmans (see Chapter V.), the exact date as giving the year of his birth is of some importance. The writer is of opinion that this pedigree was an additional one, made in the year 1579, and entered afterwards into the Visitation of 1572. The editor of the Harleian Society's printed edition of the "Hertfordshire Visitation of 1572" is evidently also of the same opinion, for he omits this pedigree altogether from his publication. On the other hand, in the copy of the "Middlesex Visitation" in the "Harl. MS." 1551, fo. 6, there is a pedigree similar to the foregoing, in which it says "John 8 years old 1572," but this copy also contains the date of 1593 against his father, Henry Gilman of Twickenham (that being the year in which he died), showing this MS. must have been a later copy, made at least 21 years afterwards. This pedigree was, in all probability, transcribed from the "Herts Visitation" ("Harl. MS." 1546, fo. 38 version), and the copyist must have assumed that "8 years old" meant "8 years old in 1572," the date when the Visitation was commenced, and therefore inserted that date on his own responsibility.

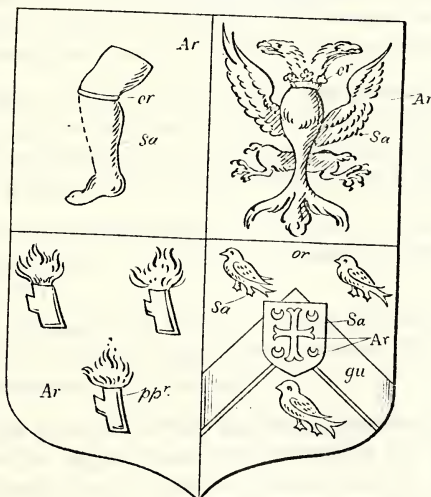
† See foregoing note.



"a fyer brande".



"p. rugecross  
booke"



a manes  
four"

11) fyer  
races  
roper"

(He)ry guilemyr of ... Twycken=  
=ham, midelsex."

From "Cooke's Grants," F. 13, College of Arms, London.  
(Circa 1584.)



Gent. This is the last entry of Gilmans to be found in the Parish Registers of Twickenham.

Though an extensive and careful search has been made, the will of Henry Gylman has not been found. The ancient wills of the Twickenham district and the indexes, prior to 1660, were all destroyed in a fire at the Registry. No doubt Henry Gilman's will was destroyed therein, so we know not what became of the "standing cuppe of silver w<sup>t</sup> a cover all gilte and twoo pottes of silver all gilte w<sup>t</sup> covers waying all togethers fiftie ounces or ther aboute," which had been given him by his Godfather, King Henry VIII.

There can be but little doubt that John Gilman (the only son of Henry Gilman) went to Ireland with the Earl of Essex, and, settling near Cork, founded the Irish Branch of the family. For evidence in proof of this, see Chapter V., "Gillmans of Ireland."

On the preceding page will be found the coat of Arms confirmed to Henry Gilman in 1584, as it appears in Cook's Grants, College of Arms, F. 13.

A comparison of this coat of arms and crest with those borne by the Glyn or Glynne family shows a remarkable resemblance in both, as already pointed out on page 6.

The crest of the two families is identically the same, viz., on a wreath, an eagle's head, erased *sable*, in the beak a brand ragulé, *sable*, fired proper. (See the coat of arms in "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," or other Heraldic works, of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, and of Sir George Glyn, Bart., of Ewell, Surrey).

In the shields there is slight difference in the arrangement of the charges; the Glyns bearing the man's leg, coupé à la cuisse, *sable*, on an escutcheon of pretence, instead of in the 1st quarter of the shield as borne by the Gilmans, whilst both families bear, *Argent*, an eagle displayed, with two heads, *sable*, and *Argent*, three ragged staffs, or brands, fired proper, *gules*. The only difference being that the Gilmans, in consequence of the man's leg being placed in the 1st quarter,





bear the displayed two-headed eagle in the 2nd quarter, in the place of one of the charges of the three burning brands.

As pointed out in Chapter II., this close resemblance arises from both families being descendants of Gilmin Troed-dhu, and therefore they both bear the arms of that ancient ancestor, or, more correctly, those of the tribe he founded, namely, the Fourth Noble Tribe of Wales.\*

The arms in the 4th quarter of Henry Gilman's escutcheon are no doubt those of the Hornebolts of Ghent, his mother's family.

On referring to the pedigree of John Gilman, given on page 26, it will be seen that he had a brother, described as Richard Gilman of Bristow. In the pedigree below another version of that before printed, and found in the "Harleian MSS.," 5532, fo. 123, in the British Museum, gives the reading as of Bristol; Bristow or Bristowa being the ancient name for Bristol.

Of Richard Gilman of Bristol we have but few particulars, and no will of his has been discovered. A search, however, in the "Coram Rege Roll" or Crown Plea Rolls of the time of Edward VI. yielded the following important particulars concerning him:—

"Coram Rege Roll, No. 20. Mich. 5 Edw: VI.

"Indent. 1 June 5 Edw: VI. (1551) between *Henry Gylman* of Conston, C<sup>o</sup>. Leicester, gent., son and heir of *Richard Gylman*, late of Boston, C<sup>o</sup>. Lincoln, and *Anne* his wife, dec<sup>d</sup>., daughter and sole heir of one John Chaucer, also dec<sup>d</sup>., of the one part and Nicholas Berry of Aswell, C<sup>o</sup>. Rutland, Yeoman, by which the former sell for £260. 6. 8. a capital Messuage in Bottylsforth, with the appur<sup>ts</sup>, C<sup>o</sup>. Leic: and all these lands in Bottylsforth afores<sup>d</sup>. Esthorpe and Normāton in s<sup>d</sup>. C<sup>o</sup>. Leic."

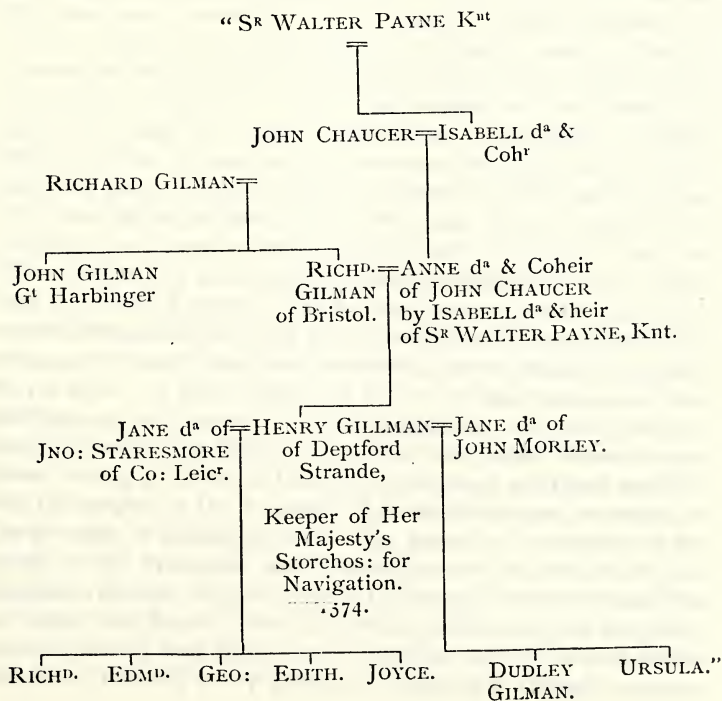
\* A clever, but rather carping critic, on reading page 6, took great exception to the particulars as stated therein, and to the coat of arms given by Vincent, the Herald, as those borne by Kylmyn Droed-du, on the ground that coats of arms were not known earlier than the twelfth century, whereas Kylmyn or Gylmyn lived at the beginning of the ninth century. But it should be evident to every educated and intelligent reader that the coat of arms delineated by Vincent is that of the tribe or descendants of Kylmyn and not in all probability of Kylmyn himself. If any other would-be clever critic refers to "Burke's General Armoury," page lxi., he will there find the same coat of arms given by Burke as borne by *Gilmin Troed-du*, meaning, of course, by those of his tribe. In the company of Sir Bernard Burke and Vincent, the Herald, the writer is satisfied to stand or fall.



From the above it will be seen that Richard Gilman lived probably after leaving Bristol at Boston, in the County of Lincolnshire. John Chaucer, the father of his wife, Anne, is mentioned in the following pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of Kent:—

## DEPTFORD, KENT, GILMAN.

*British Museum, "Harl. (Add.) MSS.," 5532, fo. 123, year 1574.*





Of the son, Henry Gilman (cousin of Henry Gilman of Twickenham) the writer has discovered several interesting records. He was appointed in June, 1567, by Queen Elizabeth, Keeper of Her Majesty's Storehouses for Navigation, at Deptford Strand (Deptford), Chatham and Portsmouth, as the following from the Patent Roll at the Record Office testifies :—

Patent Roll.

9 Elizabeth, Part 10, June, 1567.

“Elizabeth by the Grace of God etc To all men Greeting Whereas our wellbeloved servant Henry Gylman gent holdeth and enjoyeth at this presente thoffice and rome of Clerke and keper of all manner Our Store and Storehowses and of the Store and Storehowses of us Our heyres and successores at Depforde strande Chatham Portsmouth and elsewhere and in what place rode or coaste soever any of Our shippes or any of the shippes of Our heyres and successores shall ride be or remayne for theexercising of whiche Office he hathe not soe large allowance as his predecessors therein hath had know ye that towards the paynes travells and chardges of bourde wages and such like by the saide Henrye Gilman to be susteyned and borne in the exercisinge and occupyeng of the said Office We of Our grace especyall certen knowledge and mere mōcon have geven and graunted And by these presents for Us Our heyres and successors doe geve and graunte to the said Henry Gilman the allowance of two shillings and sixepence of lawfull money of England by the daye To have houlde and enjoye the said allowance of two shillings and sixe pence by the daye unto the said Henry Gilman from the feast of the birthe of our Lorde laste passed before the date hereof during his lief to be had pceyved receaved and taken unto him and his assignes of the Treasoure of us our heyres and successors at the Receipte of thexchequer of Us Our heyres and successors by the hands of the Treasurer and Chamberlayne of us our heyres and successors there for the tyme being at the feaste of Easter the Natyvytie of Sainte John Baptist Sainte Michael thArchannge ll and the birthe of our Lorde by even porcons every yeare quarterly to be paid during the lief of the said Henry Gilman as is aforesaid Though e expresse



mention etc. In witness whereof etc Witness our Self at Westminster the fyfth day of June By Writ of Privy Seal."

Deptford Dockyard was first established about the year 1513, and continued to be a building yard as well as a place for Naval Stores until 1869, when it was closed as a building yard, but continued as a depôt for Naval Stores. A portion of the site is now occupied by the Foreign Cattle Market. Within the refrigerating room in that Market is to be found a beautiful little brick window. Mutilated, alas! in many of its details, having been subjected to fire among other things, nevertheless the carved stones beneath have fortunately escaped damage. The inscription runs :—

A° X. H R. 1513

*(Anno Christi, Henricus Rex, 1513.)*

Pursuing the wise naval policy which was bequeathed to him by his father, Henry VIII. in 1513 built storehouses in various places, Deptford, Chatham and Portsmouth among the number. A grant, dated Jan. 12, 1514, appoints John Hopton, Gentleman Usher of the Chamber, as keeper of the "King's new storehouses" at Erith and Deptford, for supplying the King's ships.

John Hopton, the first storekeeper, held office until 1523, when he was succeeded by William Gonson. It is curious to note that in July, 1526, Ann, widow of John Hopton, "late comptroller of the navy and keeper of the newly built storehouse. at Ereth and Depford and of the storehouse at Portesmouth," has to obtain pardon and release for complicity in certain evil deeds of her late husband. Both Gonson and Hopton were valued public servants, and their names are constantly to be met with in papers referring to naval matters. Gonson was originally a merchant and large shipowner—curiously enough, naming his vessels after members of his family—Mary, Nicholas, Vincent, &c., Gonson. In 1513 he commanded the *Katherine Fortileza*, a royal ship of 700 tons. Ten years later he succeeded Hopton as keeper of the storehouses at Erith and Deptford. In 1527 he became a Teller of the Exchequer. In 1529 he was raised to the rank of Admiral, and commanded his own ship, the *Mary*





*Gonson.* The following year Gonson received the grant in tail male of the reversion of the Manor of Frutewell, alias Fritwell, in Oxon, and, like his predecessor, found it needful also to obtain pardon and release for all matters prior to Dec. 30 in the seventeenth year of King Henry VIII. This pardon is curious, for Gonson is described as "Gentleman Usher of the Chamber, alias of Depfordestrond, Kent, merchant, alias purveyor of stores therein." The last appointment held by Gonson was that of Treasurer of Marine Causes. To him succeeded Thomas Morley, who was followed by his son-in-law,\* Henry Gilman, as Keeper and Clerk of the Stores, in 1567 or about 50 years after the Dockyard was established.

The Lords of the Admiralty, as termed in the present day, but in Queen Elizabeth's reign called the Commissioners of the Navy, consisted then of the Vice-Admiral of England, the Master of the Ordnance, the Surveyor of the Marine Causes, the Treasurer, Comptroller, General Surveyor of the Victualling, Clerk of the Ships, and *Keeper or Clerk of the Stores*. The duties of this latter office, held by Henry Gilman, appear to have been not only that of Keeper of the Stores, but also the more responsible one of purchasing all the stores and materials required for the Navy, and the sale of the old and disused stores, &c. This position in the Admiralty in 1869, called the Store-keeper General, was abolished by Mr. Childers and the duty given to another officer, the Superintendent of Contracts. Queen Elizabeth's Admiralty officials all resided at Deptford and thither, it will be remembered, went the Queen in 1580 to confer the honour of knighthood on Sir Francis Drake. Of the other dockyards in which Henry Gilman had specially the charge of the stores, Chatham was founded by Queen Elizabeth and Portsmouth by Henry VII., but was not regularly established till 1540. The officers of the Admiralty in these times were not paid greatly in salaries. The Lord High Admiral till the time of George II., only received 300 marks or £200 per annum, but they had various fees, emoluments and perquisites, "flotsam, jetsam, ligam, treasure, deodands, derelicts, all goods picked up at sea; all fines, forfeitures, ransoms, recognisances and pecuniary punishments;

\* See pedigree on page 26.



all sturgeons, whales, porpoises, dolphins and grampuses," &c., &c., "all ships and goods of the enemy coming into creek, road or port by stress of weather, mistake or ignorance of the war, all ships seized at sea, salvage, &c., cast ships and all decayed and unserviceable stores, &c."

The connection which existed between the Guild of the Trinity and the Deptford storehouse, deserves special attention. Almost immediately after the foundation and establishment of the Deptford Dockyard and Storehouse—namely, in 1520, the superintendence thereof was placed under the direct control of the Guild. Readers hardly need to be reminded that this Guild, the full title of which is "The Guild Fraternity and Brotherhood of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity and of Saint Clement in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the County of Kent," survives to the present day in the Corporation of the Trinity House, an institution to whose members is entrusted the management of some of the most important interests of the seamen and shipping of England, the erection and maintenance of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, &c., and all matters connected with the safe navigation of English waters. That Hopton, Gonson and Gilman were all members of the Guild and royal pilots may well be assumed, and to be a royal pilot was then, as now, a privilege of the brethren of the Guild. The superintendence of the stores, &c., at Deptford, was placed in the hands of the Trinity House, it is most reasonable, therefore, to expect to find the Storekeepers members of that fraternity. Unfortunately, owing to fires in 1665 and 1714, documentary evidence on this point is lacking.

There is a sand or shoal at the mouth of the Thames, off the north coast of Kent, called the "Gilman sand," marked on all charts and now distinguished by the Trinity House by two buoys with the name East Gilman and North Gilman painted on them.

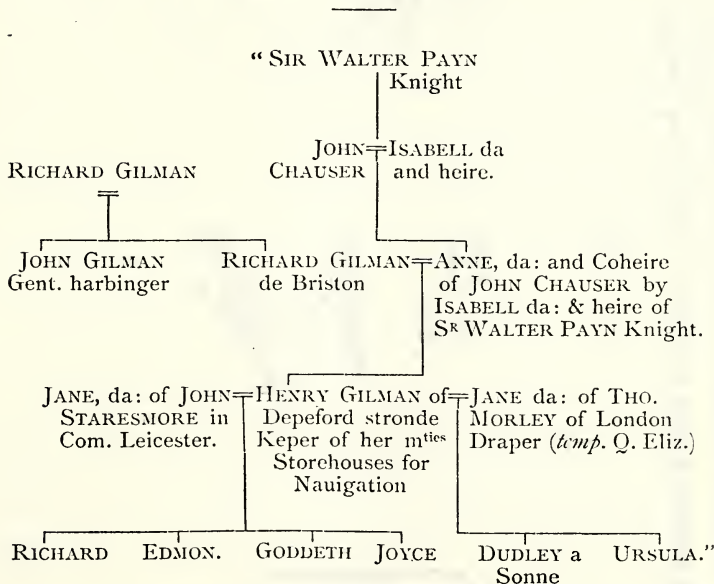
It is quite reasonable to conjecture that this sand was named after Henry Gilman, the Keeper of Her Majesty's Storehouses for Navigation at Deptford, Chatham and Portsmouth, and Member of the Guild of the Holy Trinity of Deptford Stronde, or the Corporation of Trinity House.



Henry Gilman was evidently residing at Deptford, Kent, when the Herald's Visitation in that county took place, in 1574, as shown in Philip 24, 41, in the College of Arms.

## "VISITATION OF KENT," 1574.

*Coll. Arms, Philp. 24-41.*

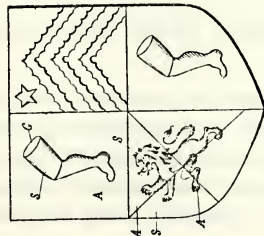


*Subscribe :*

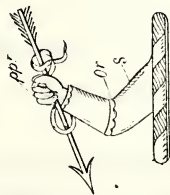
H. GILMAN.

Surmounting the above pedigree in the Herald's book is the coat of arms and crest, as given on the right hand of the opposite plate, marked "Philip 24, 41," whilst a similar pedigree printed on page 26, also from a "Herald's Visitation of Kent" in 1574, now in the



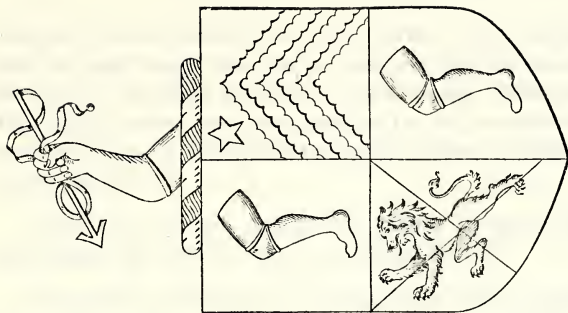


"H. 2, 158."



"This is  
ye Crest  
in R G"

"H. 2, 158."



"Philip 24, 41."

Coat of Arms and alternative Crest of HENRY GILMAN, of Deptford, as given in the "Herald's Visitation of Kent" in 1574, in the College of Arms, London.





College of Arms, London, in a book marked "H2," on folio 158, there is on the top thereof the coat of arms and crest as delineated on the left hand of the same plate, and in the corner of the same pedigree (H2, 158) is drawn the *crest*, similar to that surmounting the first mentioned coat of arms, with the words written underneath, "This is ye crest in R.G."

From this it would appear that Henry Gilman was granted by the Heralds the right to bear two different crests.

The crest in "Philip 24, 41," being a man's right arm holding a dart or spear, to which is attached a long band or strap, no doubt intended to represent the special weapon employed by the ancient Britons, a spear, at the end of the shaft of which was fixed a long strip of hide, enabling them to throw the weapon by a special jerk thereof, or to recover the spear when it had been thrown. This crest was apparently used in token of the British descent of the Gylmyns, and was the same as that borne by the Gilmans of Bedfordshire and afterwards of London in 1634 (see page 201).

The other crest is a demi lion rampant *or*, issuing from a cap of maintenance, *gules*.

The Cap of Dignity or Maintenance, called by the French the *chapeau*, was worn formerly by all the Nobility. It took its name of maintenance from a cap which Julius II. sent with a sword to King Henry VIII. in token of his appreciation of the King's book against Martin Luther in maintenance of the Faith, and the right to bear the same was specially granted by the King to certain English families of note.

This crest was also borne by the Norfolk Gilmans (see Chapter IX., page 150).

The charges in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of Henry Gilman's shield are probably the arms of his grandfather, John Chaucer, and great grandfather, Sir Walter Payn, Knight, to which he was entitled through his mother and maternal grandmother, being their respective heiresses, as will be seen from the above pedigree.



In the year 1582 Henry Gilman was living in Poplar in the parish of Stepney, where he made his will and where he died in the following year. His will commences—

“I Henrye Gilman gentleman dwellinge in Poplar in the Parishe of Stebunheathe (Stepney) in the County of Middlesex.” The will is dated “The fourtenthe daye of Marche in the year of our Lorde God (after the course and computation of the Churche of Englande) one thousand fyve hundred eightie twoe and in the fyve and twenthie yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Ladye Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queene of Englande Fraunce and Irelande Defender of the Faithe etc Firste I commende my Soule to Allmightie god and my bodye to be buried in the Chauncell of the prishe Church of Stebunheath (Stepney).”

There is an entry in the Register in the Parish Church of St. Dunstan, Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, in the year 1583 :—

“M. Harry Gilman was buried the second of Aprill.”

There is no monument to be found in the Church.

The whole of the will of this Henry Gilman is so characteristic and of so much interest that it is worthy of being printed in full :—

“Whereas heretofore I have gyven to my wel beloved wief Jane Gillman three hundreth poundes in monney and tenne poundes Annuytye duringe my naturall lief to be paide out of my Coffe together with other moveables as appeareth more at large by an Indenture of Covenantes Nowe I am further contented and doe bequeathe unto her one hundredth poundes more And alsoe I doe gyve her my best guilte salte and sixe guilte spoones my best guilte standing Cuppe twoe paire of my fynest sheetes of open worke and fower pillow beres to the same Item I gyve unto my saide wief my tablett of golde with her picture in yt and I gyve unto her all such hangyngs of course tapestrye as I broughte to Poplar and the feather bedd boulsters blanketts coverlets pillows ruggs and all other thinges belonginge to the same bedd whiche I have now remayninge and being in my sayd howse wherein I nowe dwell in Poplar afore said And also I gyve to the same Jane my wief my black nagge that nowe



remayneth at Stansted in Mr. Balsshes pastures uppon condicion that my saied wief at the receipte of theise legacies afore saide which I have gyven unto her whiche I will shal be within one yeare after my deceasse doe make a sufficient releasse as well of the saide Annuytie of tenne poundes as alsoe of all other Covenantes Actions and demaundes whatsoever from the begynninge of the Worlde to the daie of my deathe whiche saide Release shall be made to myne heyres executors or assignes Item I gyve and bequeathe to Richarde Gillman myne eldest sonne twoe hundreth poundes currant monney of England and my chayne of gold of the value of one hundreth poundes or thereabouts Item I gyve unto Edwarde Gilman my youngest sonne to be paide unto him within one yeare after my decease One hundreth poundes currant monye of England And I gyve and bequeathe also to the same Edwarde my sonne my Armo<sup>r</sup> of prooffe with all the furniture that doeth belonge to the same whiche I had of Mr Rowlande And I gyve unto him my grograine cloke of silk with fyve gardes of velvett my velvett hose my seconde blacke satten dublett a paire of blacke nether stockes and my white rapier and dagger Item I gyve and bequeathe unto Ursula Gylman my daughter one hundreth and fyftie poundes And to Dorathie Gylman my daughter one hundreth and fyftie poundes currante monneye of Englande to be paide to my saide daughters at the daye of their marriage or at theire severall ages of one and twentye yeares yf theie lyve soe longe And if it fortune eyther of my sayde daughters to departe this mortall lyfe before she shall attayne and comme to her saide age of one and twentie yeares or marriage Then I will the parte and portion of one hundreth and fyftie poundes given unto her by this my laste will and Testament to my fore sayde twoe Sonnes Richard Gilman and Edward Gilman equallye and indifferentlye to be devided betwene my saide twoe sonnes parte and parte lyke and yf yt fortune bothe my saide daughters to departe this mortall worlde before theie shall attayne and comme to theire said severall ages of one and twentie yeares or marriages as is afore saide Then I will and my mynde is that the saide Richard Gilman my sonne shall have the one hundreth and fyftie poundes due to my saide daughter so laste dyinge to his owne propre use for ever Item I will that my wief shall have the education of my saide twoe



daughters (if yt please her so to accepte of it) and that she shall have fyftene poundes yerly for either of theme for their education whiche fyftene poundes shal be paide half yerelye by even portions by myne Executor Item I doe will and appointe that for the paymente of thirte poundes yerelye for the fyndinge of my saide Twoe daughters that myne Executor shall dely<sup>v</sup> within one yeare nexte after my deathe three hundreth poundes currant moneye of Englande unto suche sufficient mens handes as myne Over seers or the survivor of theme shall appoynte and nominate declaringe their consente under their handes wrytinge takinge good bondes or assurance for the repaymente thereof whiche bondes and assurance I will and my mynde is shall be to myne Executor made and shall reserve yerelye tenne poundes intereste uppon every hundreth poundes whiche reservation of Tenne poundes uppon every hundreth poundes shal be ymployed yearelye for the fyndinge of my saide twoe daughters Provided allwaies that yf myne Executor do not obaye this my laste Will for my daughters portions Then I appoynte and desier the Overseers by me named in this my laste Will to nominate sufficient men according to their discrecion or the discrecion of the survivor of theme that will hier the said three hundreth poundes being my daughters portions unto the Mr of the Rolls for the tyme beinge to the ende and entente my saide Executor shal be by order of the right honourable Courte of Chauncery compelled to performe this my devise for the behoffe of my saide twoe daughters Item I doe clerelye releasse and forgyve William Warren my sonne in lawe fyftie poundes wherein he is indebted unto me And I gyve unto my daughter Joyce wief of the saide William Warren fourtye poundes currante monney of Englande to be paide unto her within one yeare and a day after my decease And I doe geve and bequeathe to the saide William Warren my sonne in lawe my perfumed fustian dublett with a silver lace uppon the same my buff Jerkyne with the silver tagged points my blewe velvet hose the neather stockes of blewe and my chamblet gowne furred withe fox Item I doe gyve and bequeathe to Jane Hooker my daughters daughter fouertie poundes currant money of England And to Joan Hooker her sister other fourtie poundes of like money And I doe clerelye release and forgive John







Hooker my sonne in lawe the whole debte which he dothe owe unto me Item I doe give unto my cosen Henrie Gylman gentleman dwellinge in Twickenham besydes Richemounte twentie pounds whiche twentie poundes I doe gyve him in full satisfaction and recompence of a debt of twentie poundes w<sup>ch</sup> he claymeth I doe owe unto him Item I doe geve to S<sup>r</sup> William Winter Knight a ringe of goulde of the value of fortye shillings and my dammask gowne Item I gyve to M<sup>r</sup> John Hawkins a ringe of like value and one ringe of the valewe of twentie shillings to his wief Item I gyve to M<sup>r</sup> William Holstock a ringe of goulde of the value of fortye shillings and one ringe of twentie shillings to his wiffe Item I gyve to M<sup>r</sup> Edward Balsshe one ring of gould of the value of fortye shillings And one of twentie shillings to his wief Item I doe gyve and bequeathe unto X<sup>p</sup>ofer Baker\* one ringe of goulde of the value of forty shillings And to M<sup>r</sup> John Mattheue a ringe of gould of the value of fortye shillinge Item I doe gyve unto my good Frende M<sup>r</sup> Pynner Clerk Comptroller to the Queenes Maiestie my brooche of goulde and two Calivers withe there furniture as a token of my good will at my laste farewell in God Item I doe gyve unto my lovinge freende M<sup>r</sup> Henrye Phillippes one of the Clerks of the Queenes Maiesties kytchen my best newe Spannishe sadle with all the furniture to the same as a token of good will for my laste farewell in God Item I doe gyve unto Thomas Russell my servaunt a white Canvas dublett and a paire of blacke venetians garded withe velvett of myne And I doe gyve unto Anthony Frauncis my servaunte my rounde hose of black clothe payned lyned withe taffita and my bootes Item I doe gyve and bequeathe to fortye poore people of the prish of Stebuneth afore sayde where I nowe dwell fortye shillings to be distributed at the discession of myne Executo<sup>r</sup> The rest and residue of all and singuler my readye monney plates goodds leases chattells and house houlde stuffe whatsoever yt be my debtes and legacies paide and performed I doe gyve and bequeathe to Rycharde Gyllman my eldest sonne for the performaunce of this my last Will And I constitute and make him the saide Richarde my sonne my sole and onelye Executor

\* Christopher Baker succeeded Henry Gilman, by grant, after his death or resignation, as "Keeper of Her Majesty's Store Houses for Navigation," at Deptford.



of this my last Will And I ordaine and make my wel beloved frendes the fore saide Sr William Winter Knight and Mr John Mathewe Over seers of this my laste Will desyringe theme moste hartelye to take some paynes to see the same in all things performed accordinge to the creditt I have allwayes hadd in theme.

*Henry Gillman.* (sic).

Theise beinge witnesses—

“John Brewster and Tho. Wrightson Scr—

“W. Wynter—Jo. Mathewe.”

This will was proved by Richard Gilman, June 26th, 1583.

The following relations are mentioned in Henry Gillman's will, the names being spelt as given :—His “wief, Jane Gillman,” eldest “sonne Richarde Gillman,” youngest “sonne Edwarde Gilman,” daughters “Ursula Gylman” and “Dorathie Gylman,” “Joyce,” wife of William Warren, his “cosen Henrie Gylman gentleman dwellinge in Twickenham besydes Richemounte,” who was undoubtedly the son of John Guylmyn the “gentilman harbinger” to Queen Mary and the Godson of Henry the Eighth.

“John Guylmyn gent. harbinger” speaks in his will, dated Oct., 1557, of his “nevew Henry Guylmyn of ..... in the Countie of Leicester gent,”\* and in the “Coram Rege Roll” of 5 Edward VI. (1551), Henry is described as living at Conston in the County of Leicestershir (see page 46), where, no doubt, he made the acquaintance of his first wife, “Jane, daughter of John Staresmore, of County of Leicester,” as mentioned in the Kent Heralds pedigree of 1574 (see pages 47 and 52).

In the pedigree of the Staesmore family, given in the “Visitation of Leicestershire,” in the Harl. MS. in the British Museum, it is stated that Jane Staesmore, daughter of John Staesmore, married “Henry Gilman of St. Albans,” where probably he resided before he went to Leicestershire.

It will be seen hereafter, in Chapter VI., that Richard Gilman, the eldest son of Henry, his brother Edward or Edmond and sister

\* See page 31.



Dorathie, lived at St. Albans after the death of their father. In Chapter VI. will also be found further particulars concerning the children and descendants of Henry Gilman of Deptford.

The history of the Gillmans through the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary and Elizabeth has so far now been told from information solely gathered from ancient documents, not one of which was known to any member of the family previous to the searches of the present writer.

Through the most momentous period of English History, during a time of conflicting religious opinions, of plunder and confiscation, of new ideas, of struggles for supremacy by opposing parties, the Gillmans appear to have pursued the even tenor of their way, uncorrupted and unbiassed.

They were placed in positions of confidence and trust in which they acquitted themselves so wisely without taking advantage of their position, unfortunately so much the custom of those times, that they continued to the end respected and trusted in their appointments.

What must have been the experience of John Gylman all through the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Queen Mary! Of how many celebrated men must he have seen the rise and fall—Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell as Lord Chancellors of England, Lord Rochford, the Earl of Surrey, Bishop Fisher and Archbishop Cranmer, Bishops Hooper, Latimer and Ridley.

As "Gentleman Harbinger" to Queen Mary important indeed must have been the messages and documents of which John Gylman was the bearer, including no doubt many of the death warrants for those who suffered for their religious views in that reign.

It will be seen from the writ of the Lord Privy Seal, dated October 17, 1534, that John Gylmyn, during the time Anne Boleyn was Queen, was holding a similar position as Groom of the Royal Antechamber, with Henry Norris, Sir William Brereton and Francis Weston, who, with the Queen, were all involved in that terrible charge for which they were no doubt all justly found guilty and executed\* on Tower Hill in May, 1536.

\* See Froude's "History of England," Vol. II., pages 360 to 400. Edition 1877.



John Gylmyn evidently had not fallen into the same snare, for we find him shortly afterwards accompanying Dr. Wotton, Dean of Canterbury, in July, 1539, when the latter was sent over to Germany by Henry VIII. to arrange the preliminaries of his marriage with Anne of Cleves.

Henry Gilman, as "Keeper" of the Naval Stores in Queen Elizabeth's reign in the Dockyards of Deptford, Chatham and Portsmouth, was placed in an important and trusted post at a time when the English Navy was rising to a pitch of eminence and efficiency.

The Gilmans, though they never rose to any very eminent position, acquired titles, or so far as we know, were granted lands and properties from the proceeds of the robbery of the monasteries, must have done their duty in that station of life in which they were placed, or they would not have enjoyed the confidence of their Royal Master and Mistresses to the end;—but their names are not to be found in "Foxe's Book of Martyrs."

As in those times so in later ones, to quote Arthur Gilman's words in his American work :—"The family of Gilman is not one furnishing a few brilliant exceptions in a long list of commonplace names. Its members appear generally to have been remarkable for the quiet home virtues, and rather to have desired to be good citizens than men of great name. To an eminent degree they appear to have obtained the esteem and respect of those nearest to them for sound judgment and sterling traits of character."







ECCE IACENT SUBTER PEDIBUS SIMPLICISSA OMNIVM  
 ANTHONII GILLMANI CONINGTIS AITONIS SVA  
 QVOS PIETATIS OMNIS VERA FIDUES CONIVNXT AMORE  
 DIE OMNIVM CAROLVS SANGVINI SOLVS FRAT

(V) BHT HIC 23 DIE AUGUSTI

11 8 = 3

HILIA 24 8 DIE CLAMOR

11 8 = 8

Rubbing from the Brass on the Monumental Tablet of ANTHONY GILLMAN, in  
 the North Aisle of the Parish Church of Reigate, Surrey.





#### CHAPTER IV.

### *The Gilmans of Surrey.*

RICHARD GILMAN, Yeoman of the Chamber in Henry VIII.'s time, dying at Reigate in 1558, as we have seen in the last chapter, left two sons, Anthony and James, by his second wife Johanna, daughter of John Cooper of Lingfield, and granddaughter of John Skinner of Reigate. James married the daughter of — Thatcher, went into the County of Oxfordshire and there left descendants (see the pedigree at the end of this chapter). Two of his sons, however, died without male heirs, Thomas in London, in May 1601, and Anthony at Kingston-upon-Thames, in May 1628.

Anthony, the son of Richard Gilman, in the year 1560, married "Mestrese Alisse Roslington Wedowe" daughter of — Turfoot, of London. He died Aug. 23, 1575, leaving one son, Charles Gilman, who erected a monument to his memory and that of his mother in Reigate Parish Church. This monument is fixed on the wall of the north aisle, opposite the south door. It consists of a brass plate about  $9\frac{3}{4}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, let into a hard stone slab, on which is carved an ornamental bordering, and surmounted with a coat of arms and crest.

Opposite this page will be found a rubbing of the inscription on the brass plate.

The coat of arms surmounting the monument and the inscription thereon, is given in the "Herald's Visitation of Surrey," 1623, and is engraved opposite page 3.

Anthony Gilman was buried in Reigate Church, near his monument, on Aug. 24, 1575, and his wife in the same spot on Dec. 25, 1581.



This is the oldest monument in the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and dates back to the twelfth century. In the chancel of this church is buried Lord Howard of Effingham "Lord High Admyrall of Englande, Generall of Queene Elizabeth's Navy Royall at sea against the Spanyards invinsable Navye in the year of our Lorde 1588" according to the inscription found on the coffin, when the vault was opened about a hundred years since. There was, however, until a few years ago, no monument erected to the memory of this celebrated English Admiral in the church or chancel thereof.

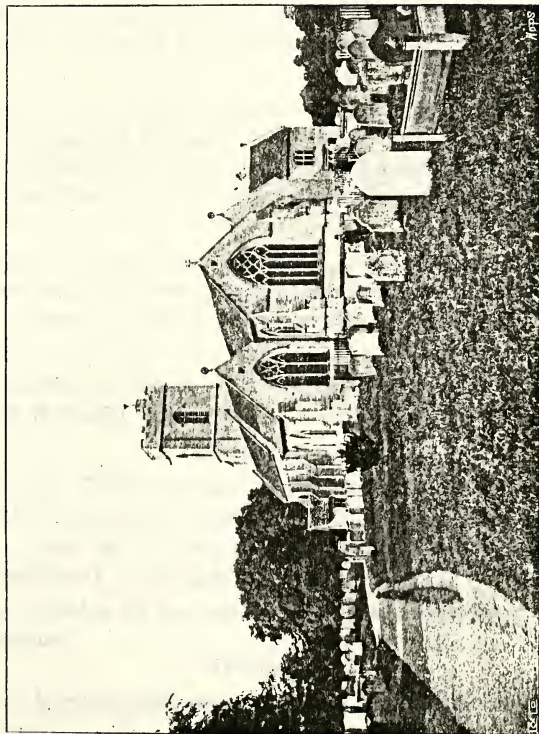
In the same Church, on a brass plate immediately over the door leading from the vestry into the church, is a Latin inscription in Old English characters. The following is the translation:—"Be it remembered that in the year 1513, John Skinner, gent., as well with ten pounds given for the soul of Richard Knight, forty shillings for the soul of William Laker, Esq., with eighteen shillings and sixpence for the soul of Alice Holmden, as also with thirteen shillings and fourpence for the soul of George Longeville, left to be disposed of by the aforesaid John Skinner, as with one hundred and three shillings and fourpence of his own money, for the souls of his own parents, hath for the honour of God caused this porch to be built. On whose souls God have mercy."

This John Skinner, the grandfather of Richard Gylmyn's second wife, was a "*clericus viridis panni hospiti*," or cleric of the hospital of the green coat, as will be seen from the pedigree at the end of this chapter and in that on page 24.

This hospital was, no doubt, attached to the Priory of Reigate, founded by William of Warren about 1230 A.D., dissolved by Henry VIII. in 1535, and now the residence of Lady Henry Somerset.

The sums of money above-mentioned were probably left to John Skinner, as clergyman of the hospital, by poor people dying therein, and instead of devoting them to saying masses for their souls, the belief in the efficacy of which was probably waning in the year 1513, he used them for the purpose of building what is now the vestry, with a parish room over, attached to the church.





The Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Reigate,  
CONTAINING THE OLDEST GILMAN MONUMENT.

*(From a Photo by F. Frith & Co., Reigate.)*





The total money which this building cost was apparently £18. 15s. 2d., as stated on the brass plate, whereas in the present day such a building could not be erected under from £200 to £250, showing the difference of value in money between Henry VIII.'s time and the present day, which must be borne in mind in considering the sums of money mentioned in the various ancient wills, &c., given in this book.

Anthony's will is dated Aug. 20, 1575, and he is described as "Anthony Gillman of Reygate." He left all his 'gooddes' to his 'wief.' "And that Charles his sonne should stande to the Courtesy of his said wief for, (sd. he) I knowe she wilbe a naturall Mother to her chield."

He does not appear to have followed any profession or held any appointment under the Crown, but to have lived the life of a private gentleman at Reigate during the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The following are copies of the entries to be found in the Parish Registers of Reigate Church :—

#### MARRIAGES.

"An<sup>o</sup>. 1560. The XXII daye was maryed Antonys Gyllman and Mestrese Alisse Roslington Wedowe."

"1581. May the 23—was maryed Charles Gylmyn and Alice Taylor of the Parish of Burstow."

"1593. October the 6—was married Henrye Gilmyn and Eleanor Marden wyddow."

#### BAPTISMS.

"1586. May the XXXI daye was Ann Gylmyn the d. of Charll Gylmyn Gent."

#### BURIALS.

"1575. Aug. XXIII Mr Anthonye Gylmyne Gent."

"1581. 25 Dec. Mestres Alse Gylmyne wyddow."

"1615. 18 Maie the wife of Charles Gyllmyn Gent."

"1616. 12 Nov. Henry Gyllmyn."

"1618. 16 May Widow Gyllmyn."



Charles Gilman, as will be seen from the above Register, married at Reigate Church, on May 23, 1581, Alice Taylor, of the Parish of Burstow, a small village about six miles south east of Reigate, which now gives its name to the Burstow pack of foxhounds which hunt the district. He afterwards lived at Nutfield, a village about three miles to the east of Reigate. He had one son, Thomas, and five daughters. The son Thomas died without male issue and the family of Gilmans in Surrey became extinct.

Charles Gilman died April 13, 1631, and was buried at Nutfield Church, a stone tablet being erected to his memory in the north wall of the chancel, with the following inscription somewhat rudely carved in the stone:—

HEERE UNDER FEET LYETH BURIED CHARLES  
GILLMIN THE SONNE OF ANTHONYE  
GILLMYN OF REIGATE GENT WHO  
DIED THE 13 OF APRIL 1631.  
AS BY Y<sup>E</sup> MONUM<sup>T</sup> OF Y<sup>E</sup> SAID ANTHONY IN REIGAT APEARS

In the last line the sculptor seems to have been much driven for space, as will be seen from a rubbing of the inscription, given on the opposite page. Adjoining the left hand of the inscription is the coat of arms, the same as on his father's monument in Reigate.

"The wife of Charles Gyllmyn Gent" was buried at Reigate Church, May 18, 1615, and he had a daughter, Ann, baptised in the same church, May 31, 1586, so probably it was not till after the death of his first wife that he went to reside at Nutfield, as in those days people were generally baptised and buried in the parish in which they lived and died.

The will of Charles Gilmyn is dated Dec. 9, 1630, the sixth year of the reign of King Charles; his wife's name is there given as "Dorothie, sister of Josia Harris, Cittizen of London, and widow of Anthony Boys," so it is evident, like many of the Gilmans, Charles married a second time, and both wives' names will be found in the pedigree. The Gillmans seem to have often married, but left but few male heirs, and the families in nearly every case shortly became extinct. His son Thomas is not mentioned in Charles' will, as he predeceased him in



COAT  
OF  
ARMS.

HEREVNDERETH I BE THE BEVRID CHARLES  
GILLMAN THE SONNE OF ANTHONNE  
GILLMAN OF REGATE GENT WHO  
DIED THE 13 OF APRIL 1631  
AS BY THIS MONUMENT SAID ANTHONNE OF REGATE GENT

Rubbing from the Stone Monumental Tablet of CHARLES GILLMAN, in the North  
Wall of the Chancel of the Parish of Nutfield, near Reigate, Surrey.



the year 1600. The following daughters had legacies bequeathed to them:—"Anne Scott the now wife of John Scott," "Mary the now wife of Philip Bonamy," "Sara Richardson."

His 'executor' was "his loving sonne in law John Scott Cittizen" and his 'overseers' were "his lovinge friends Edward Bishe of Burstowe of Surrey Esquire and Nicholas Cooke the Elder of Rigate in the Countie aforesaid Brewer."

The will is signed "Charles Gilmin," in his own handwriting, and was proved in London, April 19, 1631, or six days after his death, by John Scott, executor.

The will of Thomas, the son of Charles Gilmyn, was made Feb. 13, 1599. The testator was described as of "Clifford's Inne nigh Fleete Streete London Gent." It is evident that he was studying for the Bar, as Clifford's Inn, which was founded in 1345, was one of the smaller Inns of Court, or Inns of Chancery, as they were sometimes called, which had the exclusive privilege of calling persons to the English Bar and which were to some extent colleges for teaching the Law.

The legacies he left to the poor in the parish of Burstow and to his uncle, Mr. George Turner, of Lingfield, and his 'landes' in Burstow and Horne, mentioned in his will, all in Surrey, in the neighbourhood of Nutfield and Reigate, show his connection with those places. Also the wife of Charles Gilman, Alice Taylor, came from Burstow, otherwise there is nothing mentioned in his will to prove directly that this Thomas was the same as the son of Charles Gilman.

He must, however, have been very young when he married, and have died shortly afterwards.

He married Jane Polhill, daughter of John Polhill, as mentioned in his will, to whom he left a good deal of property at Burstow and elsewhere in Surrey, and ordered "one hundred poundes of lawfull monie of Englande" to be paid unto his daughter Elizabeth at "her age of twentie and one yeares or on the day of her marriage which shall first happen." He gives "unto the childe wherew<sup>th</sup> my wife





nowe goethe yf she happen to be with childe w<sup>th</sup> a daughter the like sum of one hundred poundes, but yf it be a sonne then I will that the saide hundred poundes laste herein before mentioned shall be and remaine unto the saide Elizabeth my daughter."

The will was dated Feb. 13, 1599, and was proved May 8, 1600, and judging from the date of his mother's marriage, May 23, 1581, the testator could not have been nineteen years of age when he died and left Jane Gilmin a widow.

In the "Visitation of Surrey," 1633-4 (Harl. MS. 6164, fo. 35<sup>b</sup>), in the pedigree of Bysshe of Burstow, in Surrey, it is stated that John Bysshe of Worth in Sussex, Principal of Gray's Inn, London, married Katherine, daughter of Gilmin of Burstow, of whom there is "no issue male left."

This Katherine Gilmin was in all probability the posthumous child of Thomas Gilmin, of Clifford's Inn and Burstow, to whom reference is made in his will, as his only daughter born when he died was named Elizabeth.

Annexed is the pedigree of Charles Gilmyn, signed by himself, which is to be found in the "Herald's Visitation of Surrey," 1623, in the Library of the College of Arms, London. His signature is printed in *fac simile*, and the reader should compare this pedigree with that given opposite to page 25, taken from "Vincent's Surrey," 1623.

In the Register of the Marriage Licences issued by the Bishop of London is to be found :—

"Nov 17. 1616. Hugh Crowder of S<sup>t</sup> Olaves Southwark co. Surrey and Frances Gilman of S<sup>t</sup> Botolp Aldgate London Spinster dau. of Charles Gilman of Rygate co Surrey Gent at S<sup>t</sup> Botolps Aldgate London."

These names agree with those in the pedigree but are not mentioned in Charles Gilman's will.







## CHAPTER V.

### *The Gillmans of Ireland.*

THE Gillmans of Ireland have traced their descent, as before mentioned, from John Gillman, who is believed to have come from England to that country with the Earl of Essex at the time of his unfortunate expedition to Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1599.

Marrying Eleanor, daughter of Cnoger O'Callaghan, Lord and chief of the territory called Poble O'Callaghan, west of Mallow, being the present parishes of Kilshanick and Clonmeen, Co. of Cork,\* he gave up warlike pursuits and settled in the neighbourhood.†

The parentage and the place of origin of this John Gillman have hitherto been a mystery. The writer believes he has elucidated the same, the evidence being so circumstantially strong as not to leave much doubt that this John Gillman was the son of Henry Gilman, of Twickenham, Middlesex, as before mentioned in the Gillmans of London, Chapter III.

\* "History of the County and City of Cork," by Charles Smith, M.D., 1815, Vol. I., page 34.

† In a short traditional account of the Gillmans of Cork, written by Mr. Herbert Gillman, of Rushfield, Co. Cork, circa 1800, in the British Museum, amongst Sir William Betham's MSS., it is stated that "the first Gillmans who came to Munster were two brothers, one a Lieutenant, the other an Ensign. The Ensign was killed in Cork, the Lieutenant was married sometime after to Miss O'Callaghan, granddaughter to the Earl of Clancarty, and great granddaughter of the Duke (*sic*) of Ormonde." Playfair, in his "British Families of Antiquity," published in 1811, repeats this statement, and says it was Walter, the 11th Earl of Ormonde, from whom Eleanor O'Callaghan was descended. However, this could hardly have been correct, as Donogh McCarthy, Earl of Clancarty, who married Lady Eleanor Butler, daughter of Sir Walter Butler, 11th Earl of Ormonde, was not created Earl of Clancarty in the English peerage till 1658 by Charles II. The Countess of Clancarty died in 1682, aged 70 years, and the Earl in 1665. They could scarcely have been the grandparents of the wife of John Gillman, who died in 1644, leaving four children. (See "Gillman of Co. Cork," on page 82).



Playfair, in his "British Families of Antiquity," published in 1811, who gives the history of the family from Sir John St. Leger Gillman, of Curraheen, Co. Cork, born on the 21st Nov., 1756, and created baronet on the 1st of October, 1799, back to this John Gillman, considers that he came from Essex, but produces no evidence to substantiate his statement. Not much reliance can be placed upon his opinion, as he says of the family of Gillman (Vol. I., fo. 93) "The ancestors of this family, who were formerly called *Gillmain*, are said to have originally come from the Province of Maine, in France, and to have accompanied William the Conqueror to England and after the Conquest to have settled in Essex."

At one time it was the fashion for every family who wished to be thought a "family of distinction" to say they came over with William the Conqueror.

But we have seen how this family dates back more than 300 years before the Conquest and that the name originally was Gilmin, changing to Gylmyn, then to Gylman, Gilman and Gillman. Not in a single instance in any record, monument, will, parish register or ancient document is the name spelt *Gillmain*. Invariably in every county where the name occurs previous to 1500 is it spelt *myn* or *min*, gradually changing towards the latter part of the sixteenth century to *man*.

As to John Gillman having come from Essex (though undoubtedly there were some Gilmans resident in Essex at the close of the sixteenth century, of whom the writer has collected all particulars from their wills, &c.), there is no John connected with them who is of sufficient position, or likely to have been an officer in the army of the Earl of Essex. Nor has the searcher been able to find any record of any John Gilman in the Gloucester or Norfolk families, or of any branch living at that time who could have been the ancestor of the Irish Gillmans. The only John to whom the evidence points is the son of Henry, aged eight in the year 1579 (see pedigree *ex* the College of Arms, opposite page 32).\*

\* Also in the "Visitation of Herts," in 1579, given in the Harl. MS., 1504, fo. 50 back, British Museum, the same date is given—"1<sup>o</sup> son aged 8 a<sup>o</sup> 1579."



This John would have been 28 years old in 1599, an age when possibly he would be holding the position of Lieutenant in the army, or seeking his fortune in what would then be looked upon as a distant land.

John Gilman, of Twickenham, from his relations, connection and influence at Court, being the grandson of John Gilman, 'Gentilman Harbinger' to Queen Mary, and Groom of the Royal Antechamber in Henry VIII.'s time, cousin of Henry Gilman, Keeper of Queen Elizabeth's "Storehouses for Navigation,"\* would have been in a position to obtain such an appointment from the Earl of Essex.

It is also curious to note that the Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, had a house at Twickenham. Mr. Ironside, in his "History of Twickenham," says Twickenham Park belonged to the Earl of Essex, and that he built the house and afterwards gave it to Mr. Bacon; it was in course of time occupied by Sir Francis Bacon.†

Again we lose all trace of this John in England, no will of his, no marriage or entry of burial, &c., is to be found. Had not the will of his father Henry been, as it probably was, destroyed by the fire at Twickenham, it very likely would have thrown some light on the subject.

A comparison of the crest and coat of arms now borne by the Gillmans of Ireland, is very strong evidence of the identity of the Irish and Twickenham Gillmans.

The crest borne by Sir John St. Leger Gillman, of Curraheen, Co. Cork, as given in "Burke's Armoury" and other Heraldic books is—an eagle's head erased, *sa.*, holding in the beak a lion's gamb (paw) erased, *or.* This will be found almost identical with the crest granted by Letters Patent to John Gylmyn, grandfather of John, of Twickenham (see Coat of Arms, opposite page 32, from Vincent's book, *circa* 1600, College of Arms, London). The only difference, a very slight one, between the two being the tincture of the lion's gamb, in the original patent is *argent*, whilst in that of Sir John

\* One of the "Commissioners of the Navy," now termed "Lords of the Admiralty."

† Lyson's "Environs of London."





St. Leger Gillman it is *or*. Henry, the son of John Gylmyn, 'Gentilman Harbinger,' used the eagle's head with a fire brand in its beak, the same as the *Glyns*. But it is likely when John Gilman junior went to Ireland he reverted to his grandfather's crest, the lion's paw in the eagle's beak. These two crests are so similar (see pedigree opposite page 32 and coat of arms opposite page 38), that one is likely to be mistaken for the other. In fact, in engraving the copper plates for this work, the engraver actually, in the first instance, engraved the firebrand for the lion's paw in John Gylmyn's coat of arms.

It is a singular thing that in no other branch of the Gilman family, although they all bore the man's leg couped at the thigh on their shield (as is now done by the Irish Gillmans) is this crest of an eagle's head holding in its beak a lion's paw to be found.

Henry Gilman, of Deptford and Stepney (first cousin of John of Twickenham) bore as a crest on a chapeau, *gu.*, a demi lion, *or*, or as an alternative crest, a man's arm in armour, *sa.*, holding in his hand a lance with ribbon attached, *or* (see facing page 42). These two crests were borne by other branches of the family in Norfolk and the Eastern Counties.

John Gilman signed his will spelling his name with one '*l*,' but all his descendants have adopted the two '*lls.*' Though in the Patent granting the title of Baronet to Sir John St. Leger Gillman in 1799, it is spelt all through with one '*l*,' and in two old pedigrees of a date *circa* 1808, amongst Sir Wm. Betham's MSS. in the British Museum, the name is spelt Gilman for the first generation, *i.e.*, the sons of John Gilman of 1599, are given as Stephen Gilman and Henry Gilman; but their children's names are spelt with two '*lls.*'

The writer has made many efforts and searches to further elucidate the history of John, the first Irish Gilman. The ancient MSS. at the British Museum, State Papers and documents at the Record Office have all been searched without further results. Singular to say, nothing can be found in this country bearing on the matter of his going to Ireland, or particulars of those who accompanied Earl Essex in his expedition. Perhaps on account of the failure of this



expedition, the disgrace which it brought upon the Earl, and the displeasure of Queen Elizabeth, the papers connected with the matter were destroyed by his influence or that of his friends.

A few particulars of the expedition will be of interest.

The Earl of Essex landed in Ireland the 15th of April, 1599, with an army of 16,000 men. He proceeded towards Munster, penetrated as far as Limerick, and, taking *Cork* and Waterford in his way, returned by the coast to Dublin. The reduction of two castles and the feigned submission of three native chieftains, formed the sum of his exploits; and if he magnified the importance of these advantages in his despatches, he was at the same time compelled to own that three months of the summer season had been consumed, and that his army had dwindled away by desertion, disease and the casualties of war to 4,000 in number. But the Queen would listen to no apology; his demand for reinforcements only inflamed her anger, and he received a peremptory order to undertake the promised expedition. About the end of August, with only three thousand men, a force inadequate to its object, he met Tyrone on the banks of the Brenny. Instead of fighting, the two chieftains conversed together in private; the next day a more public conference was held and an armistice was concluded, to be renewed every six weeks during the winter, on condition that the Lord-Deputy should transmit to the Queen the several demands of the O'Neil. Of these the most important were that the Catholic worship should be tolerated; that the Chief Governor should be an Earl with the title of Viceroy; that the principal Officers of the State and the Judges should be natives; that the O'Neil, O'Donnell, Desmond and their associates should enjoy the lands possessed by their ancestors for the last two hundred years; and that one half of the army in Ireland should consist of natives.

The termination of the campaign, so contrary to his promises, completed the ruin of the Earl in the mind of his Sovereign. If the disappointment of her hopes revived her resentment, her ignorance of what had passed between him and Tyrone in their private interview provoked a suspicion of his loyalty. He might perhaps seek only to perpetuate his command by protracting the war; but it was also



possible that his ambition might aspire to obtain the Crown of Ireland through the aid of the O'Neil. Essex, however, did not allow her time to brood over these thoughts. To her astonishment, on the morning of Michaelmas Eve, just after she had risen, but before she was dressed, the door of her bed-chamber opened, and she beheld Essex himself on his knees at her feet. He begged of her to pardon the intrusion, to attribute it to zeal for her service, which had brought him from Ireland to lay before her the true state of that kingdom. Elizabeth knew not whether to be angry or pleased. She gave him her hand to kiss and he retired with a cheerful countenance, observing to his friends that, though he had met with many storms abroad, he had found a perfect calm at home. About noon he was admitted to an audience and indulged in the same delusion; but in the evening the tempest burst upon his head. He was ordered to consider himself a prisoner in his room, and within a few days was delivered to the Lord Keeper, to be kept in free custody under his charge. The Earl of Essex never recovered from this disgrace, and after vainly endeavouring to raise the Londoners to revolt, he was tried and beheaded at the Tower of London, on the 25th Feb., 1601, at the age of thirty-four.\*

### Lineage.

JOHN GILMAN, ESQ., came to Ireland at the close of the sixteenth century and settled at Curraheen in the County of Cork, where he married Eleanor, daughter of Cnogher O'Callaghan, Esq., of Clonmeen Castle, Co. Cork, and O'Dorney Abbey, Co. Kerry; he died at Curraheen in 1644 (his will being dated 7th January, 1644, was proved in the Registry at Cork, on the 26th February in that year) having left issue two sons and two daughters, viz.:

- I. Stephen, his successor, of whom presently.
- II. Henry, of Carrigrohane, Co. Cork, d. Sept., 1657, having left issue by his wife, Elizabeth, an only child
  1. James.

\* Lingard's "History of England."



And by his second wife, Magdeline, sister to Theophilus Carey, Esq., of Carrigrohane, Co. Cork, four sons and one daughter, viz.:

2. Henry, of whom hereafter.
3. Richard.
4. John.
5. Thomas.
1. Magdeline.

- I. Alice, m. Philip Daville, Esq.
- II. Ellen, m. E. Crosse, Esq., of Crosshaven, Co. Cork, and Crosses Green, Cork. She was maternal great-grandmother of John, last Earl of Wandesford.

STEPHEN GILLMAN, ESQ., succeeded his father at Curraheen, and d. 1679, leaving issue by his wife,\* Ursula, five sons and two daughters, viz.:

- I. John, of whom presently.
  - II. Robert, of whom hereafter.
  - III. Stephen, d. s.p. 1710.
  - IV. Sylvester, d. s.p. 1723.
  - V. Henry, m. Letitia Woodley, d. 1724, leaving issue one son, Philip, d. s.p. 1724, and one daughter, Ursula, m. Edward Porter, of Ballinhassig, Co. Cork.
- I. Ellen, d. unm. 1692.
  - II. Elizabeth, m. 1684, John Jermyn, Esq., of Tulland, Co. Cork.

JOHN GILLMAN, ESQ., of Curraheen, b. 20 Jan., 1644, m. 28 June, 1679, Mary, daughter of Colonel Heyward St. Leger, M.P., of Castlemore and Heywards Hill, Co. Cork, by Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir William St. Leger, Bart., Lord President of Munster and widow of Sir William Barrett, Bart., of Inniscarra, Co. Cork, whose son, Sir

\* In the old pedigree in Sir Wm. Betham's MSS., British Museum, of a date *circa* 1808, it is stated that Stephen married "a Welsh woman," thus apparently confirming the connection with Wales of John Gilman's ancestors.





William, d. at Bristol 16 Feb., 1672, on his return from Italy, whereby the title of Baronet ceased. He left his personal estate to his maternal uncle, John St. Leger, Esq., of Doneraile, Co. Cork. By her he left issue :

- I. John, b. 21 April, 1680, m. Anne, daughter of the Rev. Mathew Jones, of Culbridogue, Co. Cork, d. s.p. 1746.
- II. Stephen, Major in the Army, d. s.p. 1747.
- III. Heyward, of whom presently.
  - I. Mary, m. 19 July, 1702, Rowland Delahyde, Esq., Mayor of Cork, 1708.
  - II. Barbara.
  - III. Ursula.

HEYWARD GILLMAN, ESQ., third and only surviving son, b. 23 March, 1691, succeeded his father at Curraheen, m. 16 Sept., 1727, Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Edward Sayers, of Doneraile, Co. Cork, by whom (who d. 11 Sept., 1743) he had two sons and one daughter :

- I. John, b. 27 Sept., 1729, d. unm. 13 April, 1749.
- II. St. Leger Heyward.
  - I. Elizabeth, b. 15 March, 1732, m. Jasper Lucas, Esq., of Rochfordstown, Co. Cork.

ST. LEGER HEYWARD GILLMAN, ESQ., the only surviving son, b. 13 May, 1733, succeeded his father at Curraheen, m. Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Harding Parker, Esq., of Hillbrook, Co. Cork, High Sheriff, 1727 and Mayor of Cork, 1740, by her (who after his decease married Sir Henry Martin, Bart., Comptroller of the Royal Navy) he had issue two sons.

- I. John St. Leger, his successor.
- II. St. Leger Heyward, b. 15 May, 1758, Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Service, d. in India.



SIR JOHN ST. LEGER GILLMAN, BART., of Curraheen, b. 21 Nov., 1756, was created Baronet 1 October, 1799, m. 10 June, 1790, Hannah, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., of Froyle, Hampshire, and Harley Street, London, by her (who d. 30 May, 1803) he had issue:

- I. George, who d. y.
- II. John St. Leger, b. 25 Jan., 1794, d. unm. 25 Oct., 1812.
  - I. Hannah Anne, d. y.
  - II. Hannah Elizabeth, m. Rev. Thomas Preston, M.A., eldest son of Rear-Admiral Preston.
- III. Margaret Emily.
- IV. Frances.

Sir John St. Leger Gillman, Bart., died at Bath, 1816, when the Baronetcy became extinct, and also the male line direct of John, eldest son of Stephen Gillman, who d. 1679.

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ROBERT GILLMAN, ESQ., of Clashmartel, and Cove, Kinsale, Co. Cork, second son of Stephen Gillman, Esq., of Curraheen, who d. 1679, b. 17 July, 1647, m. 11 Oct., 1676, Margaret, daughter of Colonel John Swete, J.P., of Timoleague Castle and Mahonagh, Co. Cork (a daughter of his grandson, John Swete, Esq., Mayor of Cork, 1758, married Henry Sheares, a leader of the Irish Rebellion of 1798) he d. 1724 and had issue:\*

- I. Robert, of whom presently.
- II. Sylvester, d. y.
- III. Edmund, of whom hereafter.
- IV. John.
  - I. Margaret.
  - II. Ursula.

\* In "Bennett's History of Bandon" (page 222) the name of "Robert Gillman, wife and six children," are given amongst a list of Protestant inhabitants who left Bandon in the year 1689. Stephen Gillman, of Clashmartel, in the parish of Carrigrohan, County Cork, the next younger brother of this Robert Gillman (see Pedigree No. 1, at the end of chapter), in his will, dated 8th March, 1709, and proved 11 Sept., 1710, by his brother Sylvester, "bequeaths to his brother Robert Gillman Fifty Pounds, and his silver hilted Sword," and to his "nephew Robert Gillman, Ten Pounds." This silver-hilted sword perhaps belonged to his grandfather, John Gillman, which he brought over with him from England, when in the army of the Earl of Essex.



ROBERT GILLMAN, ESQ., the eldest son, b. 4 Sept., 1681, succeeded his father at Clashmartel and Cove, m. 9 Oct., 1722, Alice, daughter of Robert Gookin, Esq., of Killgarrieff, Co. Cork, and had issue:

I. John.

I. Margaret, d. unm.

The son, JOHN GILLMAN, ESQ., of Clashmartel and Cove, b. 11 May, 1724, m. 26 July, 1757, Mary, daughter of William Daunt, Esq., of Tracton, Co. Cork, and left issue:

I. Stephen, of whom presently.

II. John, of Bellvue, Co. Dublin, d. at Cheltenham, 1844, leaving issue by his wife, Mary Elizabeth, four daughters, viz.:

1. Letitia, d. unm.

2. Alicia, m. Nelson Trafalgar Foley, Esq., of Ballygally, Lismore, Co. Waterford.

3. Mary, m. Edward Browne, Esq., of Booterstown House, Co. Dublin.

4. Catherine, m. John Gillespie, Esq., of Merrion, Co. Dublin.

I. Mary, m. 13 June, 1795, Achilles Daunt, Esq., of Tracton Abbey, Co. Cork, their eldest son, Achilles Daunt, m. Mary, daughter of John Isaac Heard, Esq., M.P., of Kinsale.

II. Frances, d. unm. in London, 1845.

STEPHEN GILLMAN, ESQ., of Cove Kinsale and Curraheen, Co. Cork, late Capt. 75th Regt., d. 7 April, 1829, leaving issue by his wife, Mary, an only child:

Frances.

EDMUND GILLMAN, ESQ., of Killgubnet, Co. Cork, third and second surviving son of Robert Gillman, Esq., who d. 1724, b. 9 Jan., 1688, m. 18 Dec., 1723, Martha Anne, sister to Sir Emanuel Moore,



Bart. (7th Bart.), of Maryborough, Co. Cork, and had issue two sons and one daughter :

- I. Sylvester, of whom presently.
- II. Edmund, b. 13 Aug., 1733, m. 14 Feb., 1777, Rebecca, daughter of John Atkin, Esq., of Cork, and had issue two sons, viz. :
  1. John, b. 9 May, 1779, m. 5 Jan., 1814, Elizabeth, daughter of George Atkin, Esq., and had issue an only child—Rebecca.
  2. Sylvester, b. 4 Nov., 1781, m. 19 Sept., 1815, Mary, second daughter of George Atkin, Esq., and had issue two sons, Edmund and Sylvester, who both d. y., and one daughter, Mary.
- I. Margaret, m. 5 April, 1743, John Foley, Esq., of Nadrid, Co. Cork, son of the Rev. Solomon Foley, A.M., of Kilbrogan, Bandon, Co. Cork.

SYLVESTER GILLMAN, ESQ., of Killgubnet, Co. Cork, b. 8 Nov., 1729, m. 14 Sept., 1767, Ellen, daughter of Warren Crooke, Esq., of Crookstown, Co. Cork, cousin of Sir Robert Warren, Bart. (his father, Thomas Crooke, Esq., of Crookstown, having m. 23 Nov., 1714, Eliza, sister to Robert Warren, Esq., of Warrens Court, Co. Cork, same Robert Warren m. 27 April, 1710, Anne, sister to same Thomas Crooke, their son, Sir Robert Warren, being the first baronet) by his wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Copinger, Esq., of Carhue, Co. Cork, and granddaughter of William O'Mahony, Esq., of Ballinamona Abbey, Co. Cork (her cousin Marian, daughter of John Copinger, Esq., m. Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk) and had issue :

- I. Warren, of whom presently.
- II. Sylvester, of whom hereafter.
  - I. Sarah, d. unm.
  - II. Ellen, m. Robert Clark, Esq., of Bay View, Bantry, Co. Cork.
- III. Elizabeth, d. y.
- IV. Jane, m. James Holmes, of Scilly, Kinsale, Co. Cork.





WARREN GILLMAN, ESQ., of Nadrid, Co. Cork, b. 7 Oct., 1771, m. 16 Feb., 1806, Anne, daughter of Charles Sherroll, Esq., of Doneraile, Co. Cork, and had issue :

- I. Warren, b. 17 July, 1811, m. 3 Oct., 1851, Anne, daughter of John Varian, Esq., of Mallow, Co. Cork, d. s.p. 22 Nov., 1890.
- II. Sylvester, b. 13 May, 1821, d. 4 Dec., 1846, unm.
- I. Elizabeth, m. 11 Oct., 1835, Capt. William Anderson, of Clifton, Bristol.
- II. Anne, m. Henry O'Sullivan, Esq., of Rose Hill, Co. Cork.

SYLVESTER GILLMAN, ESQ., the second son, succeeded his father at Killgubnet, b. 9 June, 1782, m. 5 Jan., 1818, Ellen, daughter of Daniel Horgan, Esq., of Killinardrish, and sister to the Rev. Canon Horgan, of Ballincollig, Co. Cork, d. 19 March, 1853, and had issue :

- I. Sylvester, b. 13 December, 1818. In 1861 he succeeded the late Sir Mathew Barrington, Bart., as H.M. Crown Solicitor for the County and City of Cork, d. s.p. 30th November, 1878.
- II. Warren, b. 20 October, 1820, d. unmarried 30th April, 1888.
- III. Daniel, of whom presently.
  - I. Mary, d. 19 April, 1827, aged five years.
  - II. Maryanne.

DANIEL GILLMAN, ESQ., of Anne Mount, Co. Cork,\* and South Mall, Cork, b. 21 July, 1826, m. 7 November, 1854, Eleanor Victoria, only child of James Evans, Esq., of South Mall, Cork, who m. 20 June, 1829, Charlotte, daughter of James Fairbairn, Esq., of Botcherby, Carlisle, Cumberland, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Joseph Nelson, Esq., of Oldham, Lancashire, cousin of Admiral Lord Nelson, and has issue,

\* This genealogy, from John Gillman of 1599 to this generation, substantially the same as here printed, has been in the writer's hands for over three years, having been furnished to him by Mr. Daniel Gillman, of Dublin, above mentioned. It was submitted to the late Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, and after correction by him, was inserted in the eighth edition of his "Landed Gentry," published in March, 1894, and edited by his two sons. The genealogy here given, though not copied from, is practically the same as in that work. The present Ulster King of Arms has approved and registered in his Office, at the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, the pedigree (No. 1) given at the end of this chapter, containing similar particulars to the foregoing genealogy.





DANIEL GILLMAN, Esq.,

OF ANNE MOUNT, CO. CORK.



- I. James Sylvester, b. 2 July, 1857.
  - II. Herbert Robert, b. 22 March, 1860.
  - III. Warren Crooke, b. 25 May, 1863.
  - IV. Sylvester John, b. 13 Dec., 1864.
  - V. Daniel Frances, b. 11 Aug., 1866.
  - VI. Victor St. Leger, b. 24 May, 1868.
- I. Charlotte.
  - II. Eleanor Jane.
  - III. Mary Frances.

From the first John Gillman of 1599 to the Gillmans of the present date, there are eight generations. From John Gillman (see pedigree opposite page 8) to Gilmin Troed-dhu, *circa* 820 A.D., there are twenty generations, and from Gilmin Troed-dhu to Coel Godeboc, King of Britain, *circa* 300 A.D. (see pedigree opposite page 14), there are fourteen generations, making in all a complete continuous pedigree of forty-two generations, extending over a period of 1,600 years.

#### THE GILLMANS OF BELROSE, &c., Co. CORK.

The Gillmans of this branch bear for their arms a man's dexter leg couped at the thigh, with the crest, a griffin's head, erased, holding in its beak a bear's paw, erased, and the motto, *Non cantu sed actu*. Any variations which occur are but slight. In some of the drawings the so-called griffin's head more nearly resembles the head of an eagle than that of a griffin, and the bear's paw might easily be taken for a lion's gamb, thus closely identifying the crest with that borne by the collateral branch of Sir John St. Leger Gillman, Bart., and also evidently being derived from the original crest granted to John Gylmyn, of Troyle, Anglesea, in Wales, in the first year of Queen Mary.

HENRY GILLMAN, ESQ., of Carrigrohan, Co. of Cork (second son of John Gillman, Esq., of Curraheen, Co. of Cork, who died 1644), left with other issue by his second wife, Magdeline, sister to Theophilus Carey, Esq., of Carrigrohan, his second son (eldest son of this marriage).



HENRY GILLMAN, ESQ., who succeeded his father at Carrigrohan; he left issue by his wife, of whom the following are believed to be the descendants :\*

- I. John, who m. 21 Oct., 1772, Hannah Cooper, of Kilbreheret, and died s.p; will dated 21 March, 1793, proved 1794.
- II. Edward, of whom presently.
- III. James, of Oakmount and Baltanbrach, m. 9 Sept., 1756, Elizabeth Clarke. He died 1803.
  - I. Mary, m. 12 June, 1769, Richard Hungerford, Esq.
  - II. Catherine, m. — Glasson, Esq.

EDWARD GILLMAN, ESQ., of Belrose, Co. Cork, the second son, succeeded his father and elder brother at Belrose, &c. His will is dated 25 Aug., 1803, and was proved 31 Dec., 1803. He died at Bath, England; m. 19 Nov., 1765, Jane Doherty, and had issue :†

- I. Henry, of whom presently.
- II. Edward, of Clancool, Lieut.-Colonel in the Army. He was distinguished in the wars in India and Egypt, having shown great bravery in capturing a fort in the former. Will dated 16 May, 1832, proved 1833; m. 16 April, 1801, Mary, dau. of George Cornwall, of Bandon, and had issue :
  1. Edward, b. 30 April, 1802; d. y.
  2. George, Captain in the Army, m. Elizabeth, dau. of — Waring, Esq., and niece of General Clarke, of Bandon, and had issue one son and one daughter, viz.: Henry George Waring, Captain in the East India Company's Service; m. Elizabeth, relict of — Long, Esq., and dau. of Richard Gillman, Esq., of Sandycove, d. s.p., 1880, and Mary Elizabeth.

\* In a pedigree in the Record Office, Dublin Castle, amongst Sir Wm. Betham's MSS., of a date *circa* 1806, Thomas Gillman is stated to be the "Ancestor of the Gillmans of Belrose," and this Thomas is shown as a younger brother of John, son of Stephen, eldest son of John Gilman of 1599.

† The writer is indebted to Mr. Henry Gillman, of Detroit, U.S.A., the senior representative of the Gillmans of Belrose, Co. Cork, for corrections and interesting additions to the following genealogy.







The Coat of Arms of Edward Gillman, Esq.,

Of Rock House, Co. Cork, Ireland.

NOTE.—The Crest as here given shows the head to be that of the Heraldic Eagle, as represented in John Gylmyn's Pedigree, granted to him in the first year of Queen Mary. It is also the same as that borne by the late Sir John St. Leger Gillman, Bart.



3. Henry, A.M., Lieutenant in the Army; afterwards, 19 Aug., 1844, ordained a Clergyman of the Established Church; d. 18 Feb., 1858; m. 1st, Miss Ottley, by whom he had no issue; m. 2ndly, 6 May, 1845, Lydia, dau. of George Dunscombe, Esq., of Mount Desert, by whom he had issue: Edward (twin with the following), Lieutenant 80th Regt., b. 2 Jan., 1848; George, Lieutenant Royal Marines Light Infantry, d. s.p. at Rosanna, 15 April, 1878, will 16 Dec., 1877; Henry Charles, b. at Bandon, 15 March, 1849; Lydia Mary, b. 7 May, 1852, m. William Guest Lane, Esq., of Prospect, Blackrock; Penelope Colthurst, b. 14 June, 1853.
  1. Elizabeth, b. 7 April, 1813; m. 1831, Colonel the Honourable William Smyth Bernard, son of the Earl of Bandon; d. 1878.
- III. Richard, died unm. 24 Mar., 1797.
- IV. Herbert, of Woodbrooke, J.P., d. 1836; m. 19 Sept., 1802, Sarah, dau. of Richard Croke, of Ahavrin, and had issue:
1. Edward, b. 4 April, 1804; d. y.
  2. Herbert, of Woodbrook, b. 1807; d. 185—; m. Anne Jane, dau. of E. S. Shawe, Esq., of Garry Castle, King's County, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters, viz.: Herbert, b. 27 March, 1841; Edward, b. 4 Dec., 1842; Thomas Henry, b. ———, m. and has issue; Anne, b. 9 Feb., 1845; Harriet, b. 10 April, 1849; and Elizabeth, b. 8 Sept., 1857.
  3. Thomas, b. 1813; d. 1815.
  4. Thomas Henry, M.D., of Laurel Mount, b. 1817; d. 1861; m. 14 Oct., 1843, Frances Alicia, dau. of E. S. Shawe, Esq., of Garry Castle, King's County (sister of his brother Herbert's wife), and had issue three sons and two daughters,



viz.: Herbert, b. 1845, d. 16 Sept., 1863; Shawe, b. 25 Dec., 1853, d. 23 April, 1856; Edward Sylvester, Lieutenant 31st Regt., b. 11 Dec., 1857; Frances, b. 1851, d. 1888, m. 1874, C. H. P. Wilkinson, Esq.; Jane, b. ———, m. 1881, J. Orpen Payne, Esq., who is deceased.

5. William Crooke, d. y.

1. Marianne, b. 1810; m. 22 June, 1841, Rev. H. Wise. and is deceased.

2. Jane, m. Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the Army, and had numerous issue.

3. Eliza, d. unmarried, at Woodbrook, 5 Jan., 1894, aged 78 years.

4. Harriet, d. y.

5. Sarah, d. y.

V. Thomas, of Belrose, m. 21 Jan., 1781, Margaret Long. Died s.p. 18 April, 1809.

I. Mary, m. — Whitney.

II. Anne, m. Richd. Chinnery.

III. Jane, d. unm.

HENRY GILLMAN, ESQ., of Rock House and Belrose, &c., eldest son and heir of Edward Gillman, Esq., of Belrose, &c., succeeded to the principal of his father's estates (to which he largely added), including Belrose; b. 1770; d. 5 Feb., 1837, and is buried in the family vault at Kinneigh Church, supposed to be an ancient cathedral; will 23 Feb., 1822, proved 3 June, 1837. The demesne of Rock House is situated on the Bandon River, which forms its eastern boundary, and is celebrated for its picturesque scenery. Spencer, in his "Fairie Queen," describes the river as

"Fair Bandon crowned with many a wooded height."

Henry Gillman, m. 15 Sept., 1793, Mary (who d., Island of Guernsey, 6 April, 1846), dau. of William Skeys, Esq., of Douglas, Cork, who was descended from Von Skeys, an officer of noble family



in the Army of King William III., accompanying him, when Prince of Orange, to England, and then to Ireland, where he took part in the Battle of the Boyne, subsequently settling in the latter country, where he had received grants of land; and had issue three sons and three daughters, viz.:

- I. Edward, of whom presently.
- II. William Henry, of Monerone Cottage, Bandon, Major-General in the Army, and Colonel of the 68th (Durham) Light Infantry; b. 29 Oct., 1806; m. 1838, Rose, dau. of Francis Sealy, Esq., of Woodview, and relict of Capt. James Stawell; issue, one daughter, Rose, b. 1839, d. unm. 1878; m. 2ndly, Rose Emma, dau. of William Sealy, Esq., of Frankfort, and had issue; d. 31 Jan., 1894.
- III. John, b. 11 March, 1810; removed to Dexter, Michigan, United States, in 1837; m. 30 May, 1839, Grace, dau. of William Baker, Esq., formerly of Mallow, and had issue one son and one daughter, viz.: William Henry, b., Dexter, 29 Aug., 1848, d. unm., and Mary Elizabeth, b., Dexter, 15 Sept., 1842, m. 30 Oct., 1866, John Richardson Park, Esq., of Amherstburg, Canada, and has issue three daughters; m. 2ndly, 14 May, 1864, Melian, dau. of Richard Evanson, Esq., of Friendly Cove, Co. Cork, by whom he had no issue; d. 31 May, 1889.
  - I. Jane, b. 30 June, 1795; d. 12 Feb., 1813.
  - II. Mary, b. 10 July, 1796; d., Island of Guernsey, 22 Oct., 1851; m. Major George Foss Westcott, of the 77th Regt., who served under the Duke of Wellington (of whom he was the intimate friend), distinguishing himself throughout the Peninsula War, and had issue one son and four daughters. Major Westcott, who is deceased, was uncle to the Right Rev. Brook Foss Westcott, D.D., D.C.L., present Bishop of Durham.
  - III. Sarah, b. 27 Sept., 1804; d. 29 Oct., 1804.





EDWARD GILLMAN, ESQ., of Rock House and Belrose, &c., the eldest son and heir, succeeded his father at Rock House and Belrose; b. 8 July, 1797; removed with entire family to Detroit, U.S.A., in 1850; d. 7 Nov., 1874; m. 17 Sept., 1831, in the Church of St. Multose, Kinsale, Eleanor Mandeville (who d. 4 Dec., 1874), dau. of Captain John Hackett, 8th Light Dragoons, of Miltown, &c., Co. Tipperary, a lineal descendant of Dominus Paganus de Hackett, Baron de Hackett, who accompanied King Henry II. to Ireland, and obtained, in consideration of his valiant deeds, large grants of land from that monarch, his descendants being Parliamentary Barons, some of whom were prominent under Richard I. in the Crusade, the original ancestor being Haket, a Norman General and Baron, who came with William the Conqueror to England, and whose name is inscribed on Battle Abbey Roll, and on the pillar at Hastings, where it may be read, even unto this day; and had issue:

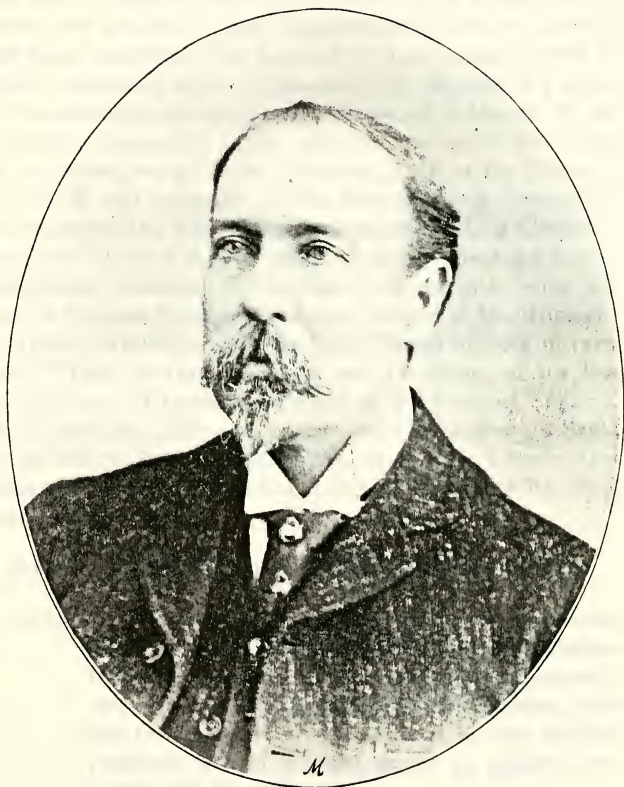
- I. Henry, of whom presently.
  - II. George Edward, b. 16 Dec., 1834; d. s.p., 21 Nov., 1883.
  - III. John Winthrop, b. 31 March, 1837.
  - IV. William Henry, b. 10 May, 1838.
  - V. Edward Herbert, b. 22 Oct., 1841.
  - VI. Richard Pope Hackett, b. 15 March, 1852; d. s.p. 5 Feb., 1892.
- I. Frances Sarah Mitchell, b. 13 Sept., 1832; m. 21 Aug., 1854, Donald Lundy McDonell, Esq., of Detroit; d. 19 April, 1879, and had issue two sons and two daughters.
  - II. Mary Skeys, b. 14 Feb., 1836; m. 19 Aug., 1854, Thomas H. Moakley, Esq., of Albany, N.Y.; d. 16 March, 1863, leaving issue one son and three daughters.
  - III. Elizabeth Anne Becher Donovan, b. 10 Aug., 1839; m. 16 Dec., 1868, Joseph Nicholson, Esq., of Detroit, and had issue one son and one daughter, who d. y.
  - IV. Melian Jane, b. 18 Aug., 1840; m. 2 Nov., 1860, George Augustus Saberton, Esq., late of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England, and had issue one son and two daughters.



- V. Sophia Amelia Eleanor, b. 22 Feb., 1843; m. 18 April, 1865, Charles Atwood, Esq., of Vermont, and had issue four sons and two daughters.

HENRY GILLMAN, ESQ., of The Mountain, Co. Waterford, now residing in Detroit, U.S.A., the eldest son and heir, b. 16 Nov., 1833; was for many years connected with the United States Geodetic Survey of the Great Lakes, in command of a Topographical and Hydrographical Party, and most of the important charts of the work published by the Government contain his name; he is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Member of the British Association, Corresponding Member of the Oriental Society, and of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and one of the founders of the Detroit Scientific Association. In 1876 he was elected delegate at large for America to the Congress of the Society of Americanists, held at Luxembourg, to which he contributed a paper, "The Osteological Evidences from the Mounds," which received marked attention, and, translated into French, was printed in the *Compte Rendu* of the Society. He has devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits, and has been a liberal contributor to periodical literature, in both prose and poetry; in 1863 he published a volume of poems, entitled "Marked for Life." His scientific writings, such as "Characteristics of Ancient Man," "The Mound-Builders and Platycnemism," "The Ancient Men of the Great Lakes," "Is a Variety an Incipient Species?" &c., printed in Government Reports, in the Proceedings of learned Societies, and elsewhere, have received high commendation from Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Prof. George Busk, Dr. Asa Gray, and Prof. Paul Broca, of France. Herbert Spencer devotes the chief part of the 4th Chapter of Vol. I. of his great work, "The Principles of Sociology," to the discussion of some of Mr. Gillman's discoveries in Anthropology. From 1886 to 1891 Mr. Gillman was United States Consul at Jerusalem for Palestine, where, while maintaining the most friendly relations with the Turkish Government, through his exertions many reforms were inaugurated, and the severe enactments in the expulsion of the Jews from Palestine were so





HENRY GILLMAN, Esq.,  
OF THE MOUNTAIN, CO. CORK, AND DETROIT, U.S.A.  
*(Late American Consul at Jerusalem.)*



relaxed that (though of the ten foreign Consuls in Jerusalem he stood alone in resisting their expulsion) his representations had such a good effect, that the Sultan modified his decree so as to only refer to Jews entering the country in large numbers, which was so liberally interpreted that, soon after, four hundred of these people landed at once at Jaffa, without the least molestation. Mr. Gillman is a representative, through both his father and mother, of a branch of the Winthrop family, now extinct in the male line, descended from John Winthrop, the eldest son of Adam Winthrop, Lord of the Manor of Groton, in Suffolk, and the uncle of John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts under the Royal Charter granted by King Charles I. for founding the Colony of New England in 1630. The elder branch of the Winthrops remained in England and Ireland, being the descendants of Stephen Winthrop, the twin brother of Mr. Gillman's ancestor, William Winthrop, who was High Sheriff of Cork in 1741, and Mayor of Cork in 1744. Stephen was the father of the late Benjamin Winthrop, of London, Governor of the Bank of England, 1802. Mr. Gillman m. 7 Dec., 1858, Mary Julia (who died 29 Sept., 1878), dau. of Hiram Reeve Johnson, Esq., of Detroit, a descendant of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards and of Vice-Chancellor Reeve, of Connecticut, and had issue :

I. Stephen Winthrop, b. 14 July, 1861; d. 5 Feb., 1866.

II. Robert Winthrop, M.D., b. 2 Nov., 1865; was appointed in 1887 Assistant Surgeon to the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. After continuing the prosecution of his medical studies in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, he returned to Detroit in 1890, and has published several original papers on subjects connected with his profession.

I. Eleanor Mary Winthrop, b. 10 Oct., 1859; m. 11 Jan., 1882, William Campbell Broadwell, Esq., of Detroit, and has issue one son.

II. Alice Hackett, b. 13 Nov., 1863.





JAMES GILLMAN, ESQ., of Oakmount and Baltonbrack, third son of Gillman of Belrose; will proved 25 Jan., 1804; who m. 9 Sept., 1756, Elizabeth Clarke, and had issue:

I. James, of whom presently.

II. Herbert, of Bennett's Grove; will 27 Feb., 1838, proved 22 April, 1838; m. 2 Aug., 1808, Elizabeth Davies, dau. of Francis Bennett, Esq., of Bennett's Grove, and had issue:

1. James Francis, M.D., of Woodlands, b. 14 May, 1810; d. 5 Aug., 1858; m. 26 May, 1842, Susanna Townsend, dau. of Samuel Bennett, Esq., J.P., of Tullenlana, Blackrock, and had issue one son and three daus., viz.: Henry Davies Bennett; Maria Kate, Susanna Penelope Townsend French and Elizabeth Sarah.

2. Bennett Watkins, Major, of The Retreat, b. 1814; d. Feb., 1880; m. 1859, Sarah Beamish, dau. of Francis Bennett, Esq., of Clonakilty, and had issue: John St. Leger and Annie.

3. Herbert.

1. Elizabeth Sarah, b. 23 Nov., 1818; m. 3 March, 1842, James Gillman, Esq., of Oakmount.

III. John, of Milane; will 3 Nov., 1839; d. 1 Jan., 1840; m. Elizabeth, who d. 22 June, 1841, and had issue:

1. James, b. ———; m. 24 Oct., 1812, Annie Tanner, and had issue: John, b. 22 Aug., 1818; Elizabeth, b. 22 Jan., 1814; Jane, b. 19 May, 1816; and Mary.

2. Herbert, d. 1861; m. 2 July, 1823, Mary Haynes, of Scilly, Kinsale, and had issue: John Henry, b. 1829; Edward James, b. 1831; Herbert, b. 1833; Thomas, b. 1839; Mary Jane, b. 1827; Ellen, b. 1836.

3. John, Lieutenant in the Royal Bucks Militia; d. 1834, Adm. to Edward Gillman, his brother, 6 Jan., 1835.



4. Edward, of Milane, m. 30 Nov., 1820, Eliza Haynes, of Hawthorn Hill, and had issue: Edward, b. 1823; Nagle, b. 1827; Pierce Butler, b. 1833; and Annie, d. 1855.
  5. Thomas, of Dunmanway, b. 8 Aug., 1799; m. Catherine, and had issue: John, b. 11 Dec., 1848; Letitia Raymond, b. 1844, d. aged 3 months.
  1. Anne, b. 27 Feb., 1803.
- IV. Edward, of Baltonbrack, late of Kinsale; m. 14 Feb., 1801, Ellen White, of Kinsale, and had issue:
1. James White.
  1. Elizabeth, b. 6 May, 1803; d. 1809.
  2. Ellen, b. 20 July, 1805.
  3. Mary, b. 3 Oct., 1809.
- I. Ellen.
- II. Rebecca, m. 26 Sept., 1800, Robert Clarke, Esq., of Bantry.

JAMES GILLMAN, ESQ., of Oakmount, the eldest son and heir, succeeded his father at Oakmount; d. 9 June, 1814, adm. 5 July, 1814; m. 29 Sept., 1797, Eliza Lander, of Cork, and by her, who d. 14 March, 1848, had issue:

- I. James, of whom presently.
- II. William, m. and had issue.
- I. Elizabeth, b. 29 Nov., 1799; m. 15 Jan., 1818, Hill Gillman, Esq., of Sandycove, Kinsale, and had issue.
- II. Mary, b. 20 Dec., 1801.

JAMES GILLMAN, ESQ., J.P., of Oakmount, the eldest son and heir, succeeded his father at Oakmount, b. 14 April, 1804; d. 1858; m. 3 March, 1842, Elizabeth Sarah, only dau. of Herbert Gillman, Esq., of Bennett's Grove, and had issue:

- I. James Herbert, of Oakmount, only son, who succeeded his father at Oakmount, b. 22 Sept., 1845.
- I. Amelia Davies.



GILLMAN, OF Co. CORK.

*Pedigree A. registered A.D. 1809, in Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, by Sir John St. Leger Gillman, Baronet, and continued to the year 1890.\**  
(See end of this Chapter.)

John Gillman came with a Col. Cross in Essex's Army to Ireland in 1599, and finally settled at Curraheen, Co. Cork, near the lands and castle of Carrigrohane, granted to Cross. He married Eleanor, dau. of 'O'Callaghan,' of Clonmeen, chief of 'Poble—(i.e., people)—O'Callaghan,' one of the septs under the chieftainship of the MacCarthy more (i.e., 'great MacCarthy'). O'Callaghan had been in rebellion, but made his peace with Queen Elizabeth, whose policy was to break down the influence of the Irish chiefs, and who forced him to surrender† the clan lands to herself, as Queen, on 2 Dec., 1594. He then received a re-grant‡ thereof from Her Majesty on the 7th of same month, to hold in tail male to himself and heirs, which plan was intended to reduce him to the position of a mere landlord, and his clansmen to that of tenants holding at a money rent. He was again in trouble before 1601, but received a pardon§ from the Queen for himself and 'his wife Joan-ny-Tirrelagh' [i.e., Joan, dau. of Turlogh (MacSweeney)], and his son and chief followers on 15 June, 1601; the xvi<sup>th</sup> chief of Muskerry also, 'Cormock M'Dermod M'Teige MacCarthy of Blarney Esq<sup>re</sup>,' being, with some followers, included in the same grant.§

\* The author is indebted to Mr. Herbert Webb Gillman, of Clonteadmore, Co. Cork, for the following descriptive sketch and genealogy.

† Fiant, No. 5903, 2 Dec., xxxvii. Eliz., which mentions the castles and lands of Clonmeen and castle and lands of Drominine, and 79 other townlands, "all in Poble I. Callaghan, Co. Cork, extending from Glanda Ieyhe and Molyne Intrynnane on the West, to the water of Clyedagh, Bearny-ny-mohir, Bearny-Inclynowe on the East, and from Portidicil and Bear-Icanhen on the South, to the foss of Ballynowe on the North."

‡ Fiant 5908, 7 Dec., xxxvii. Eliz., "Grant under Queen's letter to Conoghor O'Callaghan, alias 'O'Callaghan' of Drominine . . . of all the castles, lands and tenements in Co. Cork, which have come to the Queen's hands by his charter of surrender (5903). To hold for ever by the service of the twentieth part of a Knight's fee."

§ Fiant 6407, of 15 June xlii. Eliz.



O'Callaghan's pedigree, five generations, compiled by that born genealogist, Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster, appears in the Carew\* MSS., wherein his wife's surname, as above, is given in full, and his own grandmother, the wife of Teige roe ('red') O'Callaghan, is shown as Ellen, daughter of Donogh McDonogh MacCarthy, chieftain of Duhallow, Co. Cork, another sept under the MacCarthy more; and this Donogh's wife was a daughter of the MacCarthy Mòr (whose son Donal was, in 1565, created by Queen Elizabeth Earl of Clencarre), and his mother was a dau. of 'Butler of Cahir,' of the house of Ormond. It is this connection that probably gave rise to the erroneous statement given by Playfair, that John Gillman's wife was granddaughter of the Earl of Clancarty.

The Irish chieftains of Co. Cork attended on the Earl of Essex while he was in their county in 1599. The 'Pacata Hibernia' mentions his capture of the Castle of Cahir, above referred to, and his "receiving the Lord of Cahir, and the Lord Roche *with some others* into protection." Among these *others* was Lord Roche's neighbour, O'Callaghan of Clonmeen; and it was in this way that John Gillman must have met Miss O'Callaghan. John, however, seems to have not obtained lands by his wife; indeed, the Queen's policy of 'surrender and regrant' had not yet had the full effect, which it afterwards achieved, of altering the common possession of land by the clan into the separate possession of lands by the clansmen as tenants under their chief as a mere landlord; and thus the chieftain's interest was still not much more than a life-interest. He could not devise lands, and so John took part of lands, forfeited by another clan, at Curraheen, Co. Cork, which remains in the hands of his descendants to this day. His will (7 Jan., 1644) appears to be that of a Protestant; only two sons—though he is said to have had three—are mentioned therein and shown in Ulster's pedigree, viz. :

- I. Stephen, of Curraheen.
- II. Henry, of Carrigrohane.

Besides daughters, as mentioned in Pedigree *A.* herewith.

\* Lamb. Carew cod. 635, fol. 124, and V. fol. 45 *dorso*.





I. STEPHEN had five sons : John, Robert, Stephen, Sylvester and Henry. The marriage bonds of John (1679), of Robert (1695), and of Henry (1686), are all in the Public Record Office, Dublin. John's descendants became extinct in the male line on the death of Sir John St. L. Gillman, Bart., 11 March, 1817 ; Robert left no issue, according to the pedigree registered in 1809 by the Ulster King of Arms, at the instance of Sir John St. Leger Gillman ; and Henry's only son, Philip, died early, unmarried, and Stephen and Sylvester also died unmarried. (See Pedigree A. following this chapter.)

II. HENRY, second son of John, of Curraheen, settled on the adjacent townland of Carrigrohane, near where the old castle of this name still stands. He seems to have led an agricultural life, as quiet as the troublous times in which he lived could allow him. He held his lands on lease from the grantees or purchasers of forfeited lands. In his time many English came as 'settlers' into Co. Cork, and bought for small sums lands from Queen's grantees, or from the descendants of native chiefs, who had already become owners in severalty of lands, which (before the 'surrender and regrant' policy) had been the common property of the Irish clans, according to the laws of Tanistry. Henry appears to have contracted three marriages, though the Ulster King of Arms, in 1809, has recorded only two, owing to an oversight arising from the fact that Henry's last two wives were each called Maude. By his first wife, Elizabeth (surname not known), he had an only child, James,\* who is not mentioned in his father's will. By his other wives, Maude, dau. of James Ellwell, of Bandon, Co. Cork, or Maude, sister of Lieut. Theophilus Carey, he had issue :

- II. Henry, d. s.p.\*
- III. Richard, of whom presently.
- IV. John,        } of whom nothing is recorded by the Ulster King
- V. Thomas,     } of Arms.

And a dau., Magdalen, living under age 1657.

Henry, of Carrigrohane, died in Sept., 1657, leaving his will, dated the previous 23 July, and proved Pr. Ct. 26 July, 1658.

\* According to the Pedigree of 1809, before mentioned, James and Henry died s.p.



RICHARD, the eldest surviving son of Henry, was the founder of the families well known in Co. Cork, of Gurteen, Old Park (Shanacloyne), and of Clonteadmore, the surviving line in that county. He thus deserves a short history. He is mentioned as conditional co-legatee with Richard Carey (s. of Lieut. Theophilus Carey) in the will dated 19 July, 1654, of Richard Hawes, an English settler in Co. Cork. Hawes had come with money to the county, and acquired a large number of townlands by purchase from chieftains, or on leases at low rents from Royal grantees. He married a widow, Ellenor Ellwell, who had an only child, Mary Ellwell, by her first husband. Hawes, who had no child of his own, devised to this Mary, his step-daughter, all his lands, provided she should marry with her mother's consent, but "if the said Mary shall be headstrong, &c.," then the lands should go to Richard Gillman and his co-legatee above named. Mary married, with due consent, Philip Cross, then of Carrigrohane, and they settled at Cronody, five miles west of that place, one of Hawes' lands, by the banks of the River Lee, which townland, containing 364 acres, Hawes had bought from Cormac MacCarthy, a kinsman of the Chief of Muskerry. This land of Cronody and another of Hawes' lands, Kilgubnet, remain in possession of the Cross family to this day. The close connection between Richard Gillman and the Ellwell and Cross families, however, continued, for Richard, who had himself got possession of and lived on the townland of Finnis, near Bandon, is soon found holding on lease, from Cross, the lands of Gurteen adjoining thereto, but in a different parish, being one of Rd. Hawes' lands. Gurteen, containing 640 acres, was valued at £800 a year in A.D. 1802; it has a history of its own, being part of the Barony of Kinalmeaky, 24,000 acres, Co. Cork, held by the Clan O'Mahon, which barony was all forfeited to Queen Elizabeth after the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, A.D. 1583, and divided among certain grantees, called 'undertakers.' Gurteen was obtained by Hawes from Henry Becher, of Castle Mahon (now Castle Bernard, and the seat of Lord Bandon), descendant of a grantee, at a head-rent of only £10 per ann., with covenant to "provide three footmen with shot and pike to serve said H. B. to be employed in the King's Service"—a picture of the times.



Richard Gillman married a wife called Mary, believed to be of the Baldwin family, whose lands of Curravordy (now Mt. Pleasant, &c.), adjoin Gurteen and Old Park, and from which family Richard's son, Herbert, took his second wife, Sarah. From Mary's family came the name 'Herbert' to the Gillmans. Richard died before 23 June, 1716, when his widow Mary and son Herbert are found taking a new lease of Gurteen from Philip Hawes Cross at the rent of £60 a year; he left issue :

Herbert, only son, of whom presently ;

And four daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Barbery and Ellen,  
who married the gentlemen recorded by Ulster, the  
last two into the O'Callaghan family. (Ped. A. *infra*.)

The marriage bonds of Herbert and his four sisters are all extant in the Public Record Office, Dublin. The widow, Mary, lived on till 1737, and her will, dated 12 Dec. in that year, shows her to have been a woman of decided character.

HERBERT, known as Herbert 1st, of Old Park (Shanacloyne), only son of Richard, married three times, a sort of occurrence not uncommon among the Gillmans from the time of John, Gentleman Harbegier to Queen Mary, and his father. His first wife was Jane, third dau. of John Webb, of Cloheenmilcon, Clonteadmore, and many other lands in Co. Cork. The marriage settlement of Herbert and Jane is dated 11 April, 1724, and settled the lands of Gurteen on the issue male; and thus the Gurteen branch became the senior of this line. From this marriage there was issue two sons :

I. Richard, who died in his sixth year.

II. John, of Gurteen, of whom presently.

Richard is known only by his tomb, still standing in Templemartin Churchyard and bearing this inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Richard Gillman, the son of Harba't Gillman, who died May the 13<sup>h</sup> 1731 in the sixth yeare of his age." He of course does not appear in Herbert's will or any subsequent family deed.



Herbert's second wife was Sarah, dau. of Henry Baldwin, of Mt. Pleasant, the marriage taking place at Christ Church, Cork, on 4 May, 1732. By her he had issue an only child, and III<sup>rd</sup> son, Herbert, known as Herbert 2nd, of Old Park. This Herbert, though the younger surviving son, seems to have been his father's favourite, for besides acquiring the lands of Knock-a-rushealig, settled on him by the marriage settlement of his parents, he gained under his father's will not only the extensive lands of Old Park, on which the later family residence, covered with ivy, still stands, but also those of Moskeagh and Clonmoyle, Co. Cork. Herbert 2nd, of Old Park, married firstly Elinor Sturs, in 1765; and secondly, Catherine Hawkes, in 1767, as shown in Ulster's pedigree, and carried on the well-known line of Gillmans of Old Park; which, however, decayed in this century, and the survivors emigrated to America about A.D. 1850.

The third wife of Herbert 1st, of Old Park, was Penelope (married 23 Feb., 1744), 2nd dau. of Philip French, of Gurrane, in the parish of Temple-martin aforesaid, and also of Cork City, and Sheriff thereof in 1712 and Mayor 1715. By her, Herbert left issue two daughters: 1st, Penelope French, wife (married in 1768) of Jonas Bernard, of Carhue, near Bandon, of Lord Bandon's family; and, 2nd, Mary, who was living in 1757. Herbert himself died in or before 1765, leaving a parchment will dated 31 Dec., 1757, in duplicate, one copy of which was duly proved in the Prerog. Court, Dublin, and the other is still among the family deeds of the Clonteadmore family. Herbert was succeeded in Gurteen by his elder surviving son,

JOHN GILLMAN, of Gurteen and other lands. Clonteadmore had gone into the hands of the Warren family, who leased to the Carey family, before mentioned. The Carey interest was re-purchased by Herbert G. (b. 1791, d. 1877), and the Warren head-rent by his son, Herbert Webb G., still living, and who holds the townland in fee. John married 23 October, 1751, Sarah, dau. of Ralph Clear, Provost of Bandon in years 1744 and 1747, and a well-known man\* in the history of that town. Sarah is traditionally remembered as a very

\* See "History of Bandon," by Geo. Bennett. Ed<sup>n</sup>. 1869.







beautiful woman. The marriage settlement made between her and John entailed the Gurteen lands on their male descendants—a provision, however, which was defeated afterwards by the female issue of his eldest son. John died in 1770, leaving by his will, dated 3rd April of that year, the lands of Gurteen (so settled) and the townlands of Shannacashel and Artitigue to his eldest son, Richard; and to his other children, in equal shares, the townlands of Mamooocky, Keelhannan, with other lands and a sum of £600 in money. He left issue:

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| I. Richard, of Gurteen,    | } of whom presently. |
| II. Herbert, of Rushfield, |                      |
| III. Webb, of Lakefield,   |                      |

And a dau., Mary, who married, 3 March, 1785, John, eldest son of Corliss Hawkes, of Carhue, Par. Magourney, Co. Cork, by his wife, Elizabeth Ann Crooke, of the Crookestown family.

Mary d. 3 Sept., 1822, and her husband on 3 June, 1804; both buried in the Hawkes' tomb, in Temple-martin aforesaid.

I. RICHARD, of Gurteen, eldest son of John, was born in 1752; he was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; but lived a quiet life in Bandon, near the bulk of his property. He married into an old and wealthy family, his wife being Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of Francis Beamish, of Kilmalooda House, Parish Kilmalooda, Co. Cork, and had issue by her three daughters, but no son. He died in January, 1796, leaving by his will, dated 25 June, 1795, the townlands of Gurteen, Shanacashel, Artitigue, Ballycoughlan, East Drinagh, Littergorman, Currycrowly and Knockaneedy, and houses in Bandon, in equal undivided shares, among his three daughters:

1. Mary Ann,
2. Elizabeth,
3. Jane,

Who were regarded as co-heiresses, and were quickly married. After their father's death their mother had moved with them to the town of Kinsale, then 'the Brighton' of Co. Cork, where there was a large society of residents and military and naval officers. The Register of



the very ancient Church of St. Multose, in that town, has numerous entries of marriages between women of all classes there and military and naval men; and there are also entries, about 1794 and onwards, of deaths among French prisoners detained in Charles Fort, near the town—a sad reminder of the Napoleonic struggle.

Mary Ann married 15 Nov., 1817, at that church, John Howard, of an English family, Major in the 96th or Queen's Own Regiment, who died in 1821, and left issue. She died in 1858 and was buried at Kilmalooda. Elizabeth married 5 Jan., 1815, Isaac Henry Hewitt, an officer in the army, appointed as Lieut.-Colonel to command the 24th Portuguese Regiment, one of those raised during the Peninsular War. He was 2nd son of Isaac Hewitt, of Clancoole, near Bandon aforesaid. He died in 1828 and she in 1856, and left issue. Jane, the youngest daughter, married 21 Sept., 1820, Simon Davies Crooke, of Oldtown, Par. Magourney, Co. Cork, in which parish William, one of the Crookestown family (descendant of Sir Thomas Crooke, Bart., who founded an English settlement in Baltimore, Co. Cork, in 1608), had settled about 1750. She died in Dec., 1881, and he in 7 June, 1862, both buried at Magourney; they left issue an only child, Warren Gillman Crooke, J.P., of Oldtown, who d. 22 March, 1888, leaving an only son, now living.

II. HERBERT, 2nd son of Richard, of Gurteen, lived at first at Neucestown, and held the townland of Rushfield, Par. Kinneigh, where he finally settled and died. He married a Mary Coghlan, of whom little is known, and died s.p. He wrote a short history of the family, of which the original is extant at Clonteadmore, and a copy exists in the Betham MSS. in the British Museum.

III. WEBB, the 3rd son of Richard, claimed the lands of Gurteen as next heir male on the death of his brother Herbert, s.p. But it was found that the entail purported to be made by John's marriage settlement in 1751 could not stand, as the property was a leasehold, though at a small rent, and not being held in fee simple could not then be entailed. Webb consoled himself by marrying, 26 Jan., 1786,



Catherine Crooke, 3rd and youngest dau. of William Crooke, who had settled at Derreen, in Magourney aforesaid, about 1750. Webb built a house on and settled on her share of her father's lands of Nadrid, Clonteadbeg and Knockane-owen, the share known as Lakefield. Webb died 3 Jan., 1821, and was buried in the family tomb at Templemartin. She died 17 Jan., 1854, and was buried in the Crooke vault at Moviddy, near Crookestown. Webb left issue :

- I. John, bap. 6 March, 1789; bur. Magourney, 18th same month.
- II. Herbert 1st, of Clonteadmore, }
- III. Webb, 2nd of Lakefield, } of whom presently.
- IV. Richard, bap. 17 June, 1799, of Riverstown, who d. unm. 25 Jan., 1850.

And three daughters—Elizabeth, Alice and Mary—whose marriages, &c., are fully set out in the Ulster King's pedigree, Table A.

HERBERT GILLMAN 1st, of Clonteadmore, bap. 16 Oct., 1791, elder surviving son of Webb, of Lakefield, inherited half of those lands, and with his son re-purchased Clonteadmore, as aforesaid. He married firstly, Esther, 3rd dau. of John Barter Bennett, surgeon, of Cork, and of the Haremount family, who was distinguished in the history of Cork of his time. J. B. Bennett's wife was Margaret, 4th dau. of Rev. Ed. Weekes, Prebendary of Kilbrittain, Co. Cork, who had died in 1791, leaving six daughters unprovided for. These ladies,\* who had many friends, amassed a large fortune by taking Government contracts in the time of the war with France. Herbert and his children shared in the wealth thus amassed, which he himself added to. Esther died 3 Jan., 1842, and was buried in the Bennett tomb, at Carrigrohane. On 12 Oct., 1847, Herbert married, secondly, Sarah Honeywood Pollock Skottowe, 3rd dau. of Richard Neville Parker, of Waterview, Co. Cork,—the same family as connected with the Baronet's line—and his wife, Margaret, dau. of Rt. Hon. John Skottowe, of Chesham

\* Rev. Geo. Salmon, D.D., F.R.S., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is son of Helen, one of these ladies; and the most Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, and Edward Dowden, LL.D., Professor of English Literature in Trinity College, Dublin, are also grandsons of Margaret, who married John Barter Bennett.



Hall, Co. Norfolk, and Ex-Governor of St. Helena. Sarah died s.p. 2 April, 1878, and Herbert on 2 Dec., 1877; both buried at Magourney. His will, dated 16 Jan., 1877, was proved 30 Dec. following. He had issue by his first wife :

One son, Herbert Webb Gillman, of Ceylon Civil Service, and Clonteadmore, of whom presently, and four daughters :

1. Margaret, wife (m. 26 June, 1856) of Edward Henry Ruby, of Curragh, eldest son of Henry Ruby, of Knockane, of the Killetra (Mt. Ruby) family; both living 1895, and have issue.
2. Catherine Crooke, who died in her 3rd year.
3. Susan Weekes, wife (m. 1 June, 1871) of William Howe Hennis, a banker, only son of Francis Hennis, of Ballinaboy, Co. Cork. She died s.p. 11 Jan., 1873; buried at Magourney.
4. Elizabeth Bennett, wife (m. 28 Dec., 1871) of Robert Conner Madras, M.D., of Dripsey, Co. Cork, 3rd son of Rev. John Henry Madras, Prebendary of Donoughmore, Dio. Ross, Co. Cork. Dr Madras died s.p. 7 July, 1884. She living 1895.

WEBB GILLMAN 2nd, of Lakefield, bap. 19 July, 1795, second surviving son of Webb 1st, of same place; lived at Lakefield and married 11 Sept., 1844, Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of Thomas Gardiner, of Scart, Co. Cork. He died on 3 June, 1857, and she on 26 March, 1890; and both lie buried in the Crooke family vault, at Moviddy aforesaid. They left issue :

- I. Webb, died, a medical student and unmarried, 2 April, 1864.
- II. Thomas Herbert, of Lakefield aforesaid, married 12 Oct., 1893, Maria Catherine Beecher (Minnie), 5th dau. and youngest child of Winthrop Baldwin Sealy, J.P., of Gortnahorna, Par. Rathclaren, Co. Cork; both living 1895.

And two daughters :

1. Catherine Crooke, died in infancy 4 Oct., 1849.





2. Elizabeth Jane, wife (m. 30 July, 1885) of Richard Hayes Barter, of Annesgrove, Par. Kilbonane, Co. Cork, and has issue a son, Richard Webb Barter ; all living 1895.

HERBERT WEBB GILLMAN, of Clonteadmore, only son of Herbert 1st, of that townland, is still living, and, by Sir John St. L. Gillman's pedigree, registered 1809, is the present representative of the Gillman family of Co. Cork. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as Mathematical Gold Medallist in 1853, and was reading for a Fellowship there when he was offered and accepted a post in the Ceylon Civil Service. In this he served 20 years, being engaged at various times in nearly every branch of that service. In 1859 he was employed by the Ceylon Government, with the consent of that of Madras, as Ambassador to the Rajah of Pudukotta, to negotiate for a supply of Cooly laborers for the Coffee Estates in Ceylon, a negotiation successfully carried out. He was a Judge in the District Courts of Kandy and of Galle, and afterwards was moved thence to the post of Treasurer of that Colony, with seats in the Legislative and Executive Councils, in which capacity he carried out the many and troublesome details of the change of currency in 1871-2 from £. s. d. to rupees and cents.—a decimal coinage. He retired from that service in 1875, but had leave to return to it at his own option within a space of two years. He did not avail himself of this privilege, however, nor of offers made him by Lord Beaconsfield's Government of a post in Mauritius, and another afterwards in Cyprus. He preferred to indulge some literary tastes at home and attend to the education of his two sons. Mr. Gillman is a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, Vice-President and a Founder of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, Member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, &c., and holds the Commission of the Peace for Co. Cork. He married 30 Aug., 1866, Annie, 2nd dau. of Francis Mackwood, of Scarborough, Yorkshire, and Galboda and other estates in Ceylon, who, dying in 1883, left his large property in equal shares between his children. Both are still living and have issue two sons,





HERBERT WEBB GILLMAN, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

*Judge in Ceylon (retired),*

Of Clonteadmore, Coachford, Co. Cork, Ireland.



- I. Herbert Francis Webb Gillman, educated at Dulwich College and Emanuel College, Cambridge, a Member of the Indian Civil Service. Covenant dated 31 August, 1888; living unm. 1895.
- II. Webb Webb Gillman, educated at Dulwich aforesaid. Living unm. 1895; a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery. Commission dated 27 July, 1889.
- And one dau., Francis Hetty Webb, educated at Dulwich High School. Living unm. 1895.
- 

On the following pages will be found pedigrees of the various branches of the Gillmans of Ireland, all descendants of the original John Gilman of 1599, viz.:—

*Pedigree marked A.*—Gillmans of the County of Cork, as recorded by the Ulster King of Arms, Sir William Betham, in 1809, at the instance of Sir John St. Leger Gillman, and continued to the present date by Herbert Webb Gillman, of Clonteadmore, Co. Cork.

*Pedigree No. 1.*—The descendants of Stephen, the eldest son of John Gillman (1599), as registered by the present Ulster King of Arms, in the Record Office, Dublin, 1894-5.

*Pedigree No. 2.*—Believed to be the descendants of James, eldest son of Henry, the second son of John Gillman (1599).

*Pedigree No. 3.*—The Gillmans of Belrose, believed to be the descendants of Henry, eldest son by the second wife of Henry, second son of John Gillman (1599).





*Extracts from the Imperial Parliamentary Blue Book of Estates in Ireland held in fee simple, &c., 1876, known as the "Domesday Book of Ireland."*

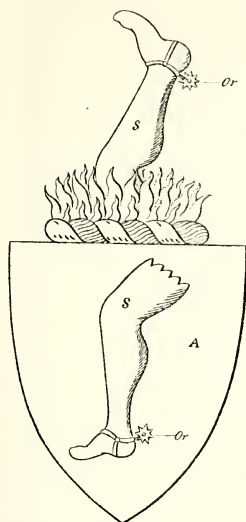
# FAMILY OF GILLMAN, COUNTY OF CORK.

No.	NAME OF OWNER.	ADDRESS.	EXTENT.		
			A.	R.	P.
1	Gillman, Anne Jane [widow of Herbert G.] of Woodbrook.	Woodbrook, Dunmanway, Co. Cork	195	2	10
2	Gillman, Bennett . . . . .	Clonakilty . . . . .	1827	0	0
3	„ Rev. David . . . . .	Leap . . . . .	18	1	30
4	„ Edward . . . . .	Bandon . . . . .	824	0	5
5	„ Frances Alicia . . . . . [Widow of Dr. Thomas G. of Laurel Mount.]	Castlewood Avenue, Rathmines, Dublin	542	3	20
6	„ Henry . . . . .	Bandon . . . . .	93	0	0
7	„ Herbert . . . . .	Bachelor's Quay, Cork . . . . .	87	1	15
8	„ Herbert [of Woodbrook] representatives of	Dunmanway . . . . .	484	0	0
9	„ James . . . . .	Clonakilty . . . . .	14	3	30
10	„ James . . . . .	Cork . . . . .	58	2	30
11	„ Major [died 1880] . . . . .	Retreat, Clonakilty . . . . .	1208	0	0
12	„ Mrs. . . . .	Dublin. . . . .	160	0	10
13	„ Robert . . . . . [eldest son of John, who was eldest son of his father. John had two brothers—Hill and Richard. The former m. Elizabeth Gillman.]	Sandycove, Kinsale . . . . .	111	1	30
14	„ Thomas . . . . . Representatives of M. Chanery [Chinery?]	. . . . .	2698	1	25
15	„ William . . . . .	Castletown, Berehaven . . . . .	160	3	10

NOTE.—The explanatory words in brackets are not in the original.







# "THE VISITATION OF SURREY," 1623.

*College of Arms, London, C 2, 106.*

JOHES COOPER de Linkfield in Com Surrey = ELIZABETHA filia JOHIS SKINNER de Rigate Ar clerici viridis panni tepē Hen: 8

RICHARDUS GILMYN de Rigate in Com Surrey = JOHANNA filia 2 et Cohæres JOHIS COOPER

JOHANNES GILMYN ob: s.p.	JOHANNA vxor WADDEN de Kent	KATHERINA vx BEST de Kensam in Com Kanc.	ANTHONIUS GILMYN de Rigate in Com Surrey Ob: 23 Aug: A <sup>o</sup> 1575, et ibidem sepultus	ALICIA filia ..... TURFOOT de London relicta ..... ROSSINGTON q <sup>a</sup> obiit 25 Decemb: A <sup>o</sup> 1580	JACOBUS GILMYN duxit filiam THATCHER et reliquit exitum in comitatu Oxonia
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ALICIA filia et hæres GEORGH TAYLOR de Rigate in Com Surrey vxor 1	CAROLUS GILMYN de Nutfield in Com Surrey, fil: et hæres A <sup>o</sup> 1623.	DOROTHEA filia HARRIS de ..... in Com Buck clerici, relicta ANTHONY BOYS de Cowlesdon in Surrey
---	---	---

THOMAS GILMYN s.p.	ALICIA vxor THO: TAYLER de Horley in Co: Surrey.	ANNA vxor JOHIS SCOTT de London vinetarij	MARIA vxor PHI BONAMY de London.	FRANCISCA vxor HUGONIS CROWTHER de London	SARAH vxor FRANCISCI RICHARDSON de Rigate
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*Ch: Gilmyne*



# FAMILY MS. NOTES.

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PEDIGREE OF THE GILMANS OF  
HINGHAM, NORFOLK.



# FOLK.

MARGARET.  
KATHERINE.  
ROSE.  
JOHN.  
ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, who proved his will Feb. 3, 1635. EDWARD GILMAN, died 1624. buried at Caston, Dec. 24, 1624. REBECCA SPOONER.

MOSES, bapt. at Hingham, March 11, 1630. EDWARD, bapt. at Caston, Dec. 30, 1615. died unm.

..... REUBEN GILMAN, = SARAH STANNARD.

SARAH, born 1712. d. March 7, 1733. HENRIETTE, born 1716. died Dec. 14, 1738. REUBEN, died unmarried. CHARLES, died unmarried. JOHN, = MARY WILLIAM.

MARY, died in infancy. JOHN, died in infancy. REUBEN, died in infancy. MARY, = EDWARD BODHAM. Buried at Bungay.

HESTER, born in 1750. m. Thomas G. Payne, of Hingham. died March 14, 1834. monument in St. Andrew's, Hingham.

Seven other children, who died young. CHARLES GILMAN, = ANNE SUCKLING, born Nov. 15, 1779. married at St. Margaret's, Norwich Aug. 28, 1804. JOHN, born Aug. 9, 1782. died unmarried, July, 1842, at Norwich.

CHARLES SUCKLING GILMAN, bapt. March 18, 1807. at St. Andrew's, Norwich. MARY ELGAR, of Wells, Norfolk. married at St. Martin's-in-Fields, June 1, 1832. ANN SUCKLING GILMAN, born June 27, 1809. m. W. T. D. Eagles, of Aylesbury. d. July 3, 1887. No issue.

LYDIA LOUISA GILMAN, b. Jan. 4, 1841. d. May 15, 1841. JOHN HENRY STOTHER = ELIZA HARRIETTE, GILMAN, b. Jan. 20, 1843. daughter of John Randon Worcester, of London, m. Jan. 26, 1882. ROSE LYDIA GILMAN, March 18, 1847. m. G. B. Kennett, of Norwich. EDWARD PHILIP REUBEN GILMAN, b. Dec. 9, 1852. Resides in India.

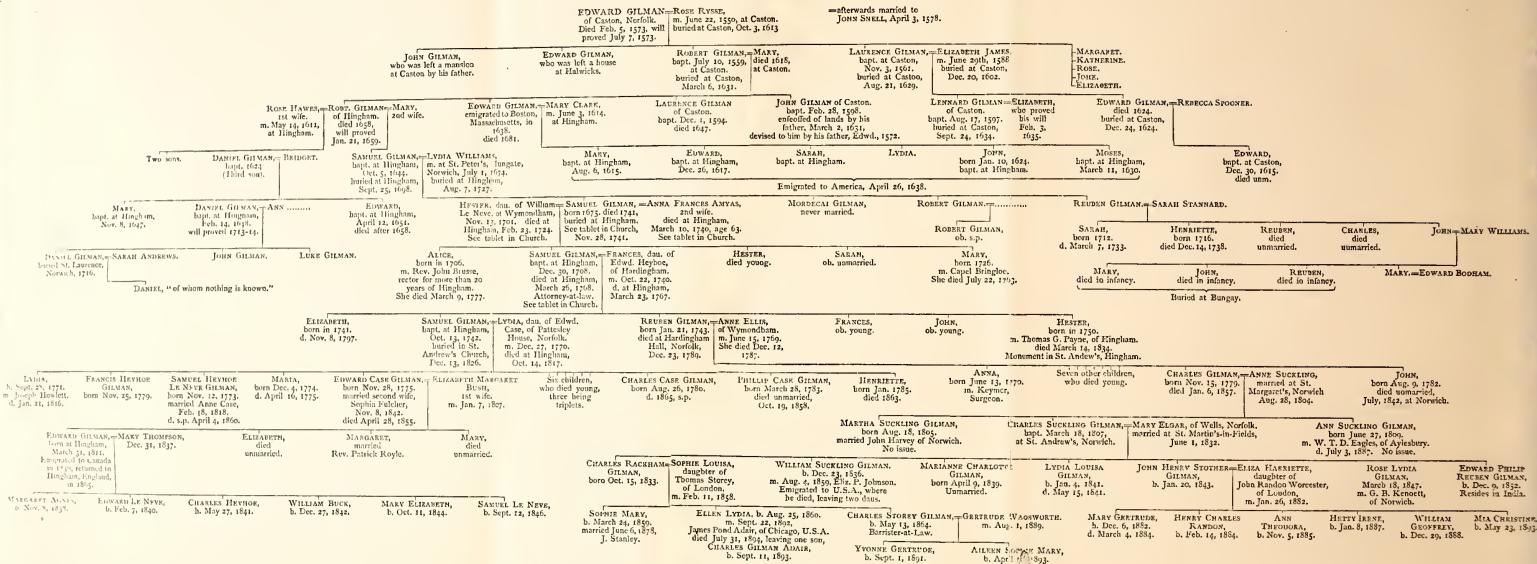
WADSWORTH. 1, 1889. MARY GERTRUDE, b. Dec. 6, 1882. d. March 4, 1884. HENRY CHARLES RANDON, b. Feb. 14, 1884. ANN THEODORA, b. Nov. 5, 1885. HETTY IRENE, b. Jan. 8, 1887. WILLIAM GEOFFREY, b. Dec. 29, 1888. MIA CHRIST, b. May 23,

OF MARY, 1893.





# PEDIGREE OF THE GILMANS OF HINGHAM, NORFOLK.





THE GILLMANS OF IRELAND,  
PEDIGREE MARKED A.

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*Gillmans of the County of Cork, as recorded by the  
Ulster King of Arms, Sir William Betham, in 1809,  
at the instance of Sir John St. Leger Gillman, and  
continued to the present date in the same Registry.*





JOHN GILLMAN of Curraneen, in the County of the City of Cork, Gentleman.—ELEANOR, dau. of C. Died at Curraneen, 1644. Will, 7 Jan., 1644, proved 26 Feb. following (Cork Consist. Court). a Sept of the Chancery Queen									
STEPHEN GILLMAN of Curraneen aforesaid.—URSULA. Died March 8, 1678. Will proved 28 January, 1679.					ELIZABETH, dau. of—HENRY GILLMAN, of Carrigrohane, Co. Cork.—MAGDALEN, sister of Lieutenant Carrigrohane, whose will, dated proved 25 Jan., 1612/3, Dio. Cork				
JOHN GILLMAN of Curraneen.—MARY, dau. of Col. Heyward St. Leger, by Mary, eldest dau. of Sir William St. Leger of Doneraile, Lord President of Munster and widow of Sir William Barrett, Bart. Died 25 April, 1718, whose son, Sir William Barrett left his estate personal to his mother's brother, John St. Leger of Doneraile, Esquire.		ROBERT GILLMAN, —....., dan. of Esq., 2nd son. Died without issue.		STEPHEN GILLMAN, 3rd son, of Clonsmore. Died without issue. Will proved to June, 1709. Died 9 May, 1697.		SILVESTER GILLMAN. Died 29 March, 1697.		HENRY GILLMAN, 5th son. Died 18 March, 1723/4.	
				PHILIP GILLMAN. Died without issue, 4 Sept., 1724.		URSULA GILLMAN, born May 26, 1685. married Edward Porter, Esq.		LETTITIA WOOLLEY, alias CLYFFE.	
						ELLEN. ELIZABETH, wife of..... Jermyn.		JAMES GILLMAN, eldest son and only child by first wife. Died s.p.	
						STEPHEN. MARY.		JANE, third dau. more, &c., whose 1728), devising mtd Curraneen, and Marriage settlement	
JOHN GILLMAN, of Curraneen, Esq.—ANNE, eldest dau. of Matthew Jones of Colliadoge, in Co. Cork, Clerke.		STEPHEN GILLMAN, Major in the Army.—MARY, dan. of..... Will dated 21 May, 1717, proved 5 June, 1748.		HEYWARD GILLMAN of Curraneen, Esq.—MARGARET, dau. of..... Will dated 10 Oct. (for Sept.), 1732, proved 9 Feb., 1732/3. Buried at Killegrohan.		HANNAH, dau. of Rev. Edward Savers of Doneraile. Married Sept., 1727. Died 11 Sept., 1743.		MARY GILLMAN, born 27 Dec., 1682. Wife of Rowland Delahide, Esq. Had no issue.	
JOHN GILLMAN of Curraneen, Esq.—ELIZABETH ANNE, dau. of—Sir Henry Martin, Bart., Comptroller of the Navy, 2nd husband.		ST. LEGER HEYWARD GILLMAN.—ELIZABETH ANNE, dau. of—Sir Henry Martin, Bart., Comptroller of the Navy, 2nd husband.		ELIZABETH GILLMAN.—JASPER LUCAS, of Richmondstown, in Co. Cork, Esq.		BARBARA GILLMAN, born 18 Jan., 1683/4.		URSULA GILLMAN, born 26 May, 1685.	
JOHN ST. LEGER GILLMAN.—HANNAH, dau. of Sir Thomas Miller of Freyre, in Hampshire, Bart. Married to June, 1759. Died 30 May, 1803.		ST. LEGER HEYWARD GILLMAN, 2nd son, a Major in the Honorable East India Company's Service. Born 5 May, 1758. Died in India.		SIR HENRY MARTIN, of Harley Street, London, Bart.		Two sons. Two daughters.		RICHARD GILLMAN of Bandon and Gurtene, &c. Died in January, 1796. Will, 25 June, 1795, proved 11 February, 1796.	
HANNAH ANNE and GEORGE GILLMAN. Both died young.		JOHN ST. LEGER GILLMAN, son and heir apparent. Born 25 Jan., 1794. Died 25 Oct., 1812, s.p.		HANNAH ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. J. D'Arcy Preston, M.A., eldest son of Rear Admiral Preston. 30 Aug., 1835.		MARGARET FRANCES.		ELIZABETH, 2nd dan. of Francis Beamish of Kilmaloda House, Par. Kilmaloda, and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of John Sealy of Richmond. Mar. 18 1877. Died in August, 1882.	
				MARY ANN, co-heir. Mar. at St. Mulhose, Kinsale, 15 Nov., 1817, to John Howard, Major 96th, or Queen's Own Regiment (who died in 1821). She died in 1858. Bur. at Kilmaloda.		ELIZABETH, co-heir. Mar. at St. Mulhose, 5 Jan., 1815, to Isaac Henry Hewitt, Lt.-Col. 21th Portuguese Regiment (2nd son of Isaac Hewitt of Clonsmore, Par. Ballymooly, who died in 1821). She died in 1856.		JANE, youngest dau. (posthumous) and co-heir. Born March, 1796, at Kilmaloda House. Mar. at St. Mulhose, 21 Sept., 1820, to Simon Davies Crooke of Oldtown, Par. Magourney (2nd son of Warren Crooke of Deane and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Rev. Simon Davies, Rector of that Par.) He died 7 June, 1862. She died in Dec., 1881. Both bur. at Magourney.	
								JOHN GILLMAN. Bapt. 6 March, 1789. Bur. at Magourney 18th of same month.	
								ESTHER, 3rd dau. of John Bart. Bennett of Harcourt, and surgeon of Cork (President Edinburgh Royal Physical Society, 1790), and Margaret his wife, 4th dau. of Rev. Edward Weekes, Rector of Kilmaloda. Died 3 Jan., 1842. Bur. at Carrigrohane. 1st wife.	
HERBERT WEBB GILLMAN of Clontarfmore, &c., in the Commission of the Peace for Co. Cork, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, District Judge, Ceylon (retired 1875), only son and heir. Living 1890.		ANNIE, 2nd dan. of Francis Mackwood, of Scarborough, Co. York, and Galboda, Maddakelle, Gava Hill, and Mastawatte Estates in Ceylon. Mar. at St. Mark's, South Norwood, Co. Surrey, 30 Aug., 1866. Living 1890.		MARGARET. Mar. at Magourney, 26 June 1856, to Edward Henry Ruby of Curragh, Par. Donoughmore, eldest son of Henry Ruby of Knockane House, in same Par., of the family of Ruby of Killetra. Both living 1890.		CATHERINE CROOKER. Died 27 Nov., 1835, young.		SUSAN WEEKES, Mar. at Magourney, 1 June, 1871, to Wm. Howe Henniss, only son of Francis Henniss, of Ballinacoy, Co. Cork. She died s.p. 11 Jan., 1873. Bur. at Magourney. He living 1892.	
HERBERT FRANCIS WEBB GILLMAN, eldest son, Bapt. at Kurenegala, Ceylon. Birth registered at Colombo and Magourney. Member of the Indian Civil Service. (Covenant dated 31 August, 1884.) Living unm. 1890.		WEBB GILLMAN, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery (Commission dated 27 July, 1889). Bapt. at Galle, Ceylon. Birth registered there and at Magourney. Living unm. 1890.		FRANCES HETTY WEBB, only dau. Bapt. at Magourney. Living unm. 1890.					

# Co. CORK.—PEDIGREE A.

ster King of Arms, Dublin Castle, in 1809, and continued to the present date in the same Registry.

ity of Cork, Gentlman.—**ELEANOR**, dau. of Cnogher O'Callaghan of Clonmeen, Co. Cork, Chieftain of Poble-Callaghan, a Sept of the Clancarty, attainted for participation in rebellion; but on surrender of his lands to Queen Elizabeth obtained a re-grant and pardon. June, 1601.

c, Co. Cork.—**MAGDALEN**, sister of Lieutenant Theophilus Carey of Carriphouse, whose will, dated 11 June, 1608, was proved 28 Jan., 1612/3, Dio. Cork and Ross. 2nd wife.

**ALICE**, wife of Philip Darville.

**ELLEN**, wife of Epenetus Cross of Crosshaven, Co. Cork, and ancestress of John, Earl of Wandesford, which title became extinct in 1784.

**HENRY GILLMAN**, Living 20 July, 1657, under age. Died s.p.

**RICHARD GILLMAN**, Held lands of Gorteen, Par. Kilbrigan, conditionally bequeathed by will (19 July, 1654), of Richard Hawes of Cronodmore. Died before June, 1716.

**MARY**, Will dated at Gorteen, 12 December, 1737, and proved 7 Feb., 1737-8, Dio. Cork and Ross.

**JOHN GILLMAN**, Living 20 July, 1657, under age.

**THOMAS GILLMAN**, youngest son. Living 20 July, 1657, under age.

**MAODALE**, bapt. at Christ Church, Cork, 20 Feb., 1645. Living unm. 20 July, 1657.

**JANE**, third dau. of John Webb of Clocheamoon, Clontarf, 1728, devising much landed property, appointed John Gillman of Curosheen, and son-in-law, Herbert Gillman, Trustees. Marriage settlement, 11 April, 1721, settling West Gorteen on issue male. 1st wife.

**HERBERT GILLMAN** of Fianis, Par. Brinny, Gorteen and Shanacloyne, Par. Templemartin. Will, 31 Dec., 1757, proved in Feb., 1765 (P.C. Dublin).

**SARAH**, dau. of Henry Baldwin of Carravordy (Mt. Pleasant), &c. (whose will, 1 Nov., 1713, was proved 8 Oct., 1750, P.C. Dub.), by whose mar. settlement the lands of Knockarduff were settled on her son, who by his father's will succeeded to Shanacloyne, &c. Mar. at Christ Church 4 May, 1732. 2nd wife.

**PENFLOPE**, 2nd dau. of Philip French of Rath, Par. Templemartin, and of City of Cork, Sheriff 1712, Mayor 1715, by his wife Penelope (mar. bond 29 May, 1713), dau. of ... Townsend of Par. Tullagh. Mar. bond 23 Feb., 1744. 3rd wife.

**ELIZABETH**, eldest dau., wife of Martin Newman of Kilmacdonna, Par. Ringrone. Mar. bond 22 Nov., 1701.

**MARY**, wife of Francis Brettridge of Moyallow. Mar. bond 20 Sept., 1698.

**BARBERY**, wife of Cornelius Callaghan of Derryalla, Par. Clonfert. Mar. bond 4 Oct., 1706.

**ELLEN**, wife of Roger Callaghan of Lismyleconig, Par. Clonfert. Mar. bond 14 Oct., 1713.

**URSULA GILLMAN**, born 26 May, 1687.

**JOHN GILLMAN** of Gorteen, only surviving child by first wife. Will 8 April, 1770, proved in Consist. Court, Cork and Ross, 7 August following.

**SARAH**, dau. of Ralph Clear of Bandon, Provost thereof in 1744 and 1747. Marriage settlement 23 Oct., 1751. Bur. at Kilbrigan, 29 May, 1766.

**HERBERT GILLMAN** of Shanacloyne, (alias "Old Park"). Living 1757. Had issue. Gillmans of Old Park.

**ELLINOR**, dau. of ... Stors of Kilmore, Par. Brinny. Mar. bond, 26 June, 1705. 1st wife.

**CATHERINE**, dau. of ... Hawkes of Par. Athnoween. Mar. bond, 22 July, 1707. 2nd wife.

**PENELOPE FRENCH**, eldest dau., wife of Jonas Bernard of Carhue, Par. Kilbrigan. Mar. bond, 16 March, 1768.

**MARY**, second and youngest child. Living 1757.

Only issue of said marriage.

2nd dau. of Francis Beamish of House, Par. Kilmacdonna, th his wife, dau. of John Scaly chieftain. Mar. 12 1707. Bur. at Clontarf, 1822.

**HERBERT GILLMAN** of Newcastle, Par. Murragh, and afterwards of Rushfield, Par. Kinneigh. Died s.p.

**WEBB GILLMAN** of Lakefield, Par. Magorney. Died 3 January, 1821. Bur. Templemartin. Will dated 17 Dec., 1818.

**CATHERINE**, 3rd dau. of William Crooke of Derreen, Par. Magorney, and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Philip Hawes Cross of Cronnaly, same Par. Bapt. 16 Nov., 1761. Mar. 26 Jan., 1786. Post-nuptial settlement, 11 March, 1790. Died 17 Jan., 1854. Bur. in Crooke tomb at Moviddy.

**MARY**, only dau. Bapt. at Kilbrigan, 8 April, 1759. Mar. 3 March, 1791. Died 3 Sept., 1822. Bur. at Templemartin.

**JOHN HAWKES**, eldest son of Corliss Hawkes of Carhue, Par. Magorney, and Elizabeth Ann his wife, dau. of William Crooke of Lusherahell (Crookstown). Died 3 June, 1864. Bur. at Templemartin.

**ESTHER**, 2nd dau. of John Barber, Benemt of Hancumot, and surgeon of Cork; President Edinburgh Royal Physicall Society, 1790, and Margaret his wife, 4th dau. of Rev. Edward Weeks, Prebendary of Killelittin. Mar. at Christ Church, 5 May, 1830. Died 3 Jan., 1842. Bur. at Carrigrohane. 1st wife.

**HERBERT GILLMAN** of Clontarfmore, &c., Par. Magorney. Bapt. there 16 Oct., 1791. Died 2 Dec., 1877. Bur. at Magorney. Will 16 Jan., 1857, proved 20 Dec. following (Consist. Court of Cork).

**SARAH HONEYWOOD POLLOCK SKOTTOWE**, 5th dau. of Richard Neville Parker of Waterview, Par. Monkstown (Mayor of Cork, 1827 and 1828), and Margaret his wife, dau. of the Rt. Hon. John Skottowe of Chesham Hall, Co. Norfolk, Ex-governor of St. Helena. Mar. at Monkstown, 12 Oct., 1847. Died s.p. 2 April, 1878. Bur. at Magorney. 2nd wife.

**WEBB GILLMAN** of Lakefield. Bapt. 19 July, 1705. Died 3 June, 1857, and bur. at Moviddy. Admon. granted to widow, 23 Oct., 1858.

**ELIZABETH**, 2nd dau. of Thoma. Gardiner of Sarr. Mar. at Clonmeen, 11 Sept., 1841. Died 20 Mar., 1890. Bur. at Moviddy.

**RICHARD GILLMAN**, of Riverstown, Co. Cork. Bapt. 17 June, 1799. Died unm. 25 Jan., 1850. Bur. at Moviddy.

**SARAH**, Bapt. 15 March, 1788. Bur. at Magorney, 13th July following.

**ELIZABETH MARY**, Bapt. 24 Feb., 1790. Mar. 16 March, 1819 to William Hammond of Pepper Hill, Par. Buttevant (who died in 1847). She died in 1848. Both bur. at Buttevant.

**ALICE**, Bapt. 18 Dec., 1792. Mar. 11 July, 1825, to Thomas Borister of Droimaneen House, Par. Kilshannig. She bur. at Moviddy in August, 1826.

**MARY**, Bapt. 9 March, 1798. Mar. (1stly) 11 Feb., 1823, to William Wiseman of Desertrmore, by whom she had no issue; (2ndly) 14 Jan., 1841, to Wm. Allen of Ukenville, Par. of Buttevant (who d. 2 Aug., 1837). She died 28 Sept., 1887. Both bur. at Kilbaleen.

**WEEKS**, Mar. at Magorney, 1 June, 1811. Howe House, only son of Francis Lewis of Ballinacry, Co. Cork. sp. 11 Jan., 1873. Bur. at Magorney. He living 1893.

**ELIZABETH BENNETT**, Mar. at Magorney, 28 Dec., 1871, to Robert Connor Madras of Drispey, Doctor in Medicine, 3rd son of the Rev. John Henry Madras, Prebendary of Donoughmore, Dio. Ross, and Martha his wife, dau. of Richard Evanson of Friendly Cove. He died s.p. 7 July, 1884. Bur. at Desertrmore. She living 1890.

**WEBB GILLMAN**, eldest son. Bapt. at Kilshannig. Died unm. 2 April, 1864. Bur. at Moviddy.

**THOMAS HERBERT GILLMAN** of Lakefield. Living unm. 1890.

**CATHERINE CROOKE**, Died young, 13 Oct., 1852. Bur. at Moviddy.

**ELIZABETH JANE**, Mar. 30 July, 1885, to Richard Hayes Barter of Annesgrove, Par. Kilbarnane, of the Annesgrove family. Both living 1890.

I, HENRY FARNHAM BURKE, Esquire, Somerset Herald of Arms and Genealogist of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, do hereby certify the above Pedigree to be faithfully extracted from the Records of Ulster's Office, Dublin. As witness my hand this eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two.

(Signed) H. FARNHAM BURKE.





THE GILLMANS OF IRELAND,  
PEDIGREE No. 1.

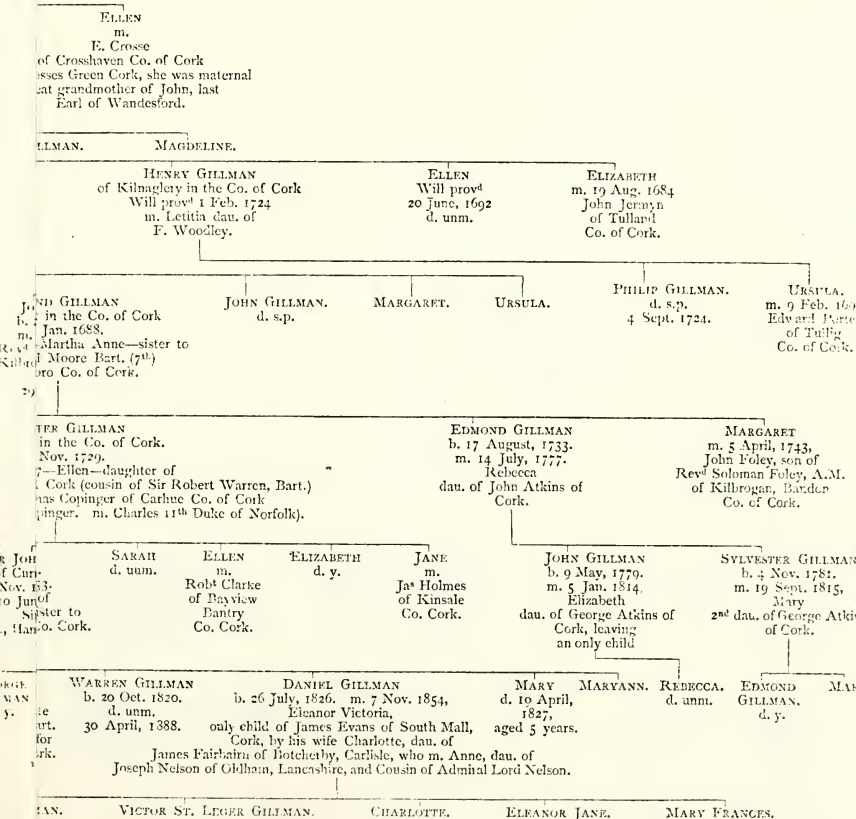
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*The descendants of Stephen, the eldest son of John  
Gillman (1599), as registered by the present  
Ulster King of Arms, in the Record Office,  
Dublin, Jan. 7th, 1895.*



## The Senior Branch.

REGISTERED BY THE ULSTER KING OF ARMS,  
SCORD TOWER, DUBLIN CASTLE, JAN. 7, 1895.





AS REGISTERED BY THE ULSTER KING OF ARMS,  
RECORD TOWER, DUBLIN CASTLE, JAN. 7, 1895.

JOHN GILLMAN  
of Curraheen in the County of Cork.  
Will 17 January, 1644. Proved in Cork 22 February, 1644.  
married—Eleanor—*dau.* of Crogher O'Callaghan  
of Clonmeen in the County of Cork, and The Abbey O'Dorney Co. Kerry,  
by his wife—Ellen—*dau.* of Lord Muskerry Earl of Clancarty  
and Grand daughter of The Earl of Ormonde.

STEPHEN GILLMAN  
of Curraheen in the County of Cork.  
Will 21 July, 1678. Proved 28 June, 1679.  
m. 3 March, 1643.  
and left issue by his wife  
Ursula.

HENRY GILLMAN  
of Carrigrohane in the County of Cork.  
Will 23 July, 1657. Proved 16 Sept. 1658.  
Left issue by his wife  
Elizabeth  
an only  
child.

ALICE  
m.  
Philip Daville.

ELLEN  
m.  
E. Crooke  
of Crookhaven Co. of Cork  
and Crooke Green Co. of Cork, she was maternal  
great grandmother of John, 1st  
Earl of Wandesford.

JAMES GILLMAN.

HENRY GILLMAN.

RICHARD GILLMAN.

JOHN GILLMAN.

THOMAS GILLMAN.

MARGARETINE.

JOHN GILLMAN  
of Curraheen in the County of Cork.  
b. 20 July 1644  
m. 28 June, 1679—Mary—*dau.* of  
Col. Heyward St. Leger, M.P.  
of Castlemore and Heywards Hill  
in the County of Cork.

ROBERT GILLMAN  
of the Cove Kinsale and Clonsmart in the County of Cork.  
b. 17 July, 1647.  
m. 11 Oct. 1676—Margaret—*daughter* of  
Colonel John Swete of  
Timoleague Castle and Mahonagh Co. of Cork.

STEPHEN GILLMAN  
of Clonsmart in the Co. of Cork  
b. 6 April, 1649  
Will proved by his brother Sylvester  
11 Sept. 1710  
d. s.p.

SYLVESTER GILLMAN  
of Ballymaw in the Co. of Cork.  
Will proved 31 July, 1724  
d. s.p.

HENRY GILLMAN  
of Kilgungay in the Co. of Cork  
Will proved 1 Feb. 1724  
m. Letitia *dau.* of  
F. Woodley.

ELLEN  
Will proved  
20 June, 1692  
d. unm.

ELIZABETH  
m. 19 Aug. 1684  
John Jernyn  
of Tullam  
Co. of Cork.

JOHN GILLMAN  
b. 21 April, 1680  
m. 11 June, 1681  
d. 13 April, 1746

STEPHEN GILLMAN  
Major in the Army  
b. 11 June, 1681. d. April, 1748.  
m. Mary—*issue*  
only Elizabeth who m.  
Matthew Hutchinson *issue*  
Mary and Elizabeth.

HEYWARD GILLMAN  
b. 23 March, 1697.  
m. 16 Sept. 1727  
dau. of Rev<sup>d</sup> Edward Sayers of  
Dromedie  
Co. of Cork.

MARY  
m. 27 July, 1702  
Rowland Delahyde,  
Mayor of Cork  
1708.

BARBARA  
m.  
Robert Atkins  
of Cork.

URSULA  
m.  
Robert Atkins  
of Cork.

ROBERT GILLMAN  
of The Cove Kinsale and Clonsmart Co. Cork  
b. 4 Sept. 1681.  
m. 9 Oct. 1722—Alice—*dau.* of  
Richard Gookin of  
Killgarra in the Co. of Cork.

SYLVESTER GILLMAN  
d. y.

EDMOND GILLMAN  
of Killgungay in the Co. of Cork  
b. 5 Jan. 1688.  
m. 18 Dec. 1723—Martha Anne—*sister* to  
Sir Edmund Moore Bart. (7th)  
of Maryboro in the Co. of Cork.

JOHN GILLMAN.  
d. s.p.

MARGARET.

URSULA.

PHILIP GILLMAN.  
d. s.p.  
4 Sept. 1724.

URSULA.  
m. 9 Feb. 1692  
Edward Porter  
of Tully  
Co. of Cork.

JOHN GILLMAN  
b. 27 Sept. 1729.  
d. 13 April, 1746.

ST. LEGER HEYWARD GILLMAN  
b. 13 May, 1733.  
m. Elizabeth Anne—*dau.* of  
Hawling Parker of Ballybrooke Co. of Cork  
High Sheriff 1729 and Mayor of Cork 1740, and by her (who  
m. secondly Sir Henry Martin, Bart.)  
had two sons.

ELIZABETH  
b. 25 March, 1732.  
m. Jasper Lucas of  
Richfieldstown  
Co. of Cork.

JOHN GILLMAN  
of The Cove Kinsale and Clonsmart Co. Cork  
b. 11 May, 1724. m. 26 Jan. 1757.  
Mary  
dau. of William Daunt of  
Tracton Co. of Cork.

MARGARET  
d. unm.

SYLVESTER GILLMAN  
of Killgungay in the Co. of Cork.  
b. 3 Nov. 1729.  
m. 14 Sept. 1767—Ellen—*daughter* of  
Warren Crooke of Crookstown, Co. of Cork (son of Sir Robert Warren, Bart.)  
by his wife Jane, *dau.* of Thomas Crooke of Carlow Co. of Cork  
(her Cousin Marian *dau.* of John Crooke, m. Charles 11th Duke of Norfolk).

EDMOND GILLMAN  
b. 17 August, 1733.  
d. 14 July, 1777.  
Rebecca  
dau. of John Atkins of  
Cork.

MARGARET  
m. 5 April, 1743.  
John Foley, son of  
Rev<sup>d</sup> Solomon Foley, A.M.  
of Killbrogan, Bandon  
Co. of Cork.

JOHN ST. LEGER GILLMAN, Bart.  
m. 1739. Created Baronet 1 Oct. 1799.  
d. 1799—Susannah—*dau.* of  
Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. of  
Lansdowne and Harley Street, London.

ST. LEGER HEYWARD GILLMAN  
b. 15 May, 1758.  
Captain in the Honorable East  
India Company's Service, and  
died in India.

STEPHEN GILLMAN  
of Curraheen and Cove Kinsale,  
late Capt. 75th Highland  
Regt of Foot, d. 7 April, 1829,  
leaving issue by his wife  
—Mary—  
an only child

JOHN GILLMAN  
of Bellevue, Co. of Dublin,  
d. 1824, leaving issue  
by his wife  
Mary Elizabeth  
four daughters

MARY  
m. 13 June, 1798,  
Achilles Daunt  
of Tracton Abbey,  
their son Achilles  
m. Mary, *dau.* of  
John Isaac Heard, M.P.

FRANCES  
d. unm.  
1815.

WARREN GILLMAN  
of Naird in the Co. of Cork.  
b. 7 October, 1771.  
m. 16 Feb. 1806—Anne—*dau.* of  
Charles Sherrill of  
Dromedie, Co. of Cork.

SYLVESTER GILLMAN  
of Killgungay in the Co. of Cork,  
b. 9 June, 1782. d. 19 March, 1813.  
m. 5 Jan. 1818—Ellen—*daughter* of  
Daniel Horgan of Killinacrish and sister to  
The Rev<sup>d</sup> Canon Horgan of Ballynecolig, Co. Cork.

SARAH  
d. unm.

ELLEN  
m. Robt Clarke  
of Bayview  
Bantry  
Co. Cork.

ELIZABETH  
d. y.

JANE  
m. Jas Holmes  
of Kinsale  
Co. Cork.

JOHN GILLMAN  
b. 9 May, 1779.  
m. 5 Jan. 1814.  
Elizabeth  
dau. of George Atkins of  
Cork, leaving  
an only child

SYLVESTER GILLMAN  
b. 4 Nov. 1782.  
m. 19 Sept. 1815.  
Mary  
2nd *dau.* of George Atkins  
of Cork.

JOHN ST. LEGER GILLMAN, Bart.  
d. 1799. Created Baronet 1 Oct. 1799.  
d. 1799—Susannah—*dau.* of  
Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. of  
Lansdowne and Harley Street, London.

HANNAH  
ANN  
d. y.

HANNAH ELIZABETH.  
m.  
Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Preston,  
A.M.  
eldest son of  
Rear Admiral Preston.

MARGT.  
EMILY.

FRANCES.

FRANCES.

LETITIA.  
d. unm.

ALICE  
m.  
Nelson Trafalgar  
Foley of  
Ballygally  
Lansdowne  
Co. Waterford.

MARY.  
m.  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Browne  
of Booterstown  
Howe, Co.  
Dublin.

CATHERINE.  
m.  
John Gillespie  
of Merrion,  
Co. of  
Dublin.

WARREN GILLMAN.  
b. 17 July, 1811.  
m. 3 Oct. 1851, Anne  
dau. of John Varian  
of Malrow, Co. Cork.  
d. s.p.  
22 Nov. 1890.

SYLVESTER GILLMAN.  
b. 13 May, 1821.  
d. unm.  
4 Dec. 1846.

ELMA.  
m. 11 Oct. 1835.  
Capt. Wm  
Anderson  
of Clifton,  
Bristol.

ELLEN.

ANNE.  
m.  
Henry  
O'Sullivan  
of Rose  
Hill, Co.  
of Cork.

SYLVESTER GILLMAN.  
b. 13 Dec. 1818.  
1861 he succeeded the late  
Sir Matthew Harrington, Bart.  
as H.M. Crown Solicitor for  
the County and City of Cork.  
d. s.p. 30 Nov. 1878.

WARREN GILLMAN  
b. 20 Oct. 1820.  
30 April, 1888.

DANIEL GILLMAN  
b. 26 July, 1826. m. 7 Nov. 1854.  
Eleanor Victoria,  
only child of James Evans of South Mall,  
Cork, by his wife Charlotte, *dau.* of  
James Fairbairn of Botolph Claydon, who m. Anne, *dau.* of  
Joseph Nelson of Oldham, Lancashire, and Cousin of Admiral Lord Nelson.

MARY  
d. 10 April,  
1827,  
aged 5 years.

MARYANN.

REBECCA.  
d. unm.

EDMOND GILLMAN.  
d. y.

MARY.

JOHN ST. LEGER GILLMAN, Bart., died 1816 at Bath,  
when the Barony became extinct.

JAMES SYLVESTER GILLMAN.

HERBERT ROBERT GILLMAN.

WARREN CROOKE GILLMAN.

SYLVESTER JOHN GILLMAN.

DANIEL FRANCIS GILLMAN.

VICTOR ST. LEGER GILLMAN.

CHARLOTTE.

ELFANOR JANE.

MARY FRANCES.



THE GILLMANS OF IRELAND,  
PEDIGREE No. 2.



*Believed to be the decendants of James, eldest son of  
Henry, the second son of John Gillman (1599).*





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# THE GILLMANS OF IRELAND.—PEDIGREE No. 2.

BELIEVED TO BE

*The Descendants of James Gillman, the eldest son of Henry, the second son of John Gillman of 1599.*

**JAMES GILLMAN**  
 eldest son of Henry Gillman of Carrigrohan  
 (only child) by his first wife Elizabeth.  
 Left issue by his wife Bridget, her will  
 being dated 9th June, 1689, and probate  
 thereof was granted 29th June, 1689, to her son  
**JOHN GILLMAN**  
 believed to have married a daughter of Benjamin Hill  
 of Ballinbohilly, Kinsale, Co. Cork, and left issue

**JOHN GILLMAN**  
 of Ballinbohilly, Kinsale.  
 Will 19 Feb. 1784. Adm<sup>r</sup> to his nephew Hill Gillman 25 Jan. 1786.  
 m. Mary Holmes.  
 d. s.p.

**BENJAMIN GILLMAN**  
 of Ballinbohilly.  
 Will 7 July, 1792. Prov<sup>d</sup> 17 May, 1793.  
 m. 25 March, 1762,  
 Anne Carbery.

**CATHERINE**  
 m.  
 ..... Anderson.

**MARY**  
 m. 29 Dec. 1751.  
 Robert Fowler.

**HILL GILLMAN**  
 of Ballinbohilly.  
 Will 8 Oct. 1817. Prov<sup>d</sup> 7 Aug. 1818.  
 He left issue by his wife Sarah, who d. 15 April, 1824.

**HOLMES GILLMAN**  
 Will 14 Jan. 1831. Prov<sup>d</sup> 15 Aug. 1832.  
 m. 13 May, 1796,  
 Catherine Stanley.

**JOHN GILLMAN**  
 b. 1760. d. 1830.  
 m. 28 Sept. 1795,  
 Margaret Sutherland.

**EDWARD GILLMAN**  
 b. 1760. d. 1805.  
 m. 14 June, 1792,  
 Catherine Gillman  
 of Fanelobus.

ANNE. b. 1796.

**JOHN GILLMAN**  
 of Sandycove, Kinsale.  
 m. 22 April, 1817,  
 Martha Long  
 of  
 Hollyhill.

**HILL GILLMAN**  
 b. 1793. d. 1867.  
 m. 15 Jan. 1818,  
 Elizabeth, dau. of  
 James Gillman  
 of Oakmount.

**BENJAMIN HILL  
 GILLMAN**  
 of Knocknacarra House.  
 m. 20 Oct. 1820,  
 Margaret Precilla  
 Kingston.

**RICHARD GILLMAN**  
 of Sandycove, Kinsale.  
 d. 1800. m. 19 Oct. 1838,  
 Elizabeth Gregg  
 of Castleview,  
 Buttevant, Co. Cork.

**ELIZA**  
 m. 9 Jan. 1813,  
 Mich<sup>d</sup> Wren.

**CATHERINE**  
 m. 19 Aug. 1817,  
 G. Long.

**ELLEN**  
 m. 9 Aug. 1803,  
 W. Bransfield.

**MARY**  
 m. 4 Nov. 1833,  
 Barry Gregg  
 of Castleview,  
 Buttevant.

**DAVID**  
 b. 1793.  
 m. 22 May, 1832,  
 Anne Dawson.

**ANNE**  
 m.  
 4 Oct. 1832,  
 George Jago  
 of Clonmeen,  
 Co. Cork.

**BENJAMIN**  
 b. 1793.  
 d. same year.

**JAMES BENJAMIN,  
 (Rev<sup>d</sup>)**  
 b. 31 May, 1800.

**SARAH**  
 d. 1816,  
 aged 8 years.

**JOHN**  
 b. 21 May,  
 1820,  
 d. y.

**JOHN**  
 b. 1822.  
 d. y.

**HILL**  
 b. 1824.  
 m.  
 Eliza Long.

**RICH<sup>d</sup> LONG**  
 b. 12 Nov.  
 1826.

**GEORGE**  
 b. 8 Jan.  
 1829.

**CATHERINE**  
 b. 1818,  
 d. y.

**THEOPHRENA**  
 b. 1821.  
 d. 1838.

**CHARLOTTE**  
 b. 1825.  
 d. y.

**HILL**  
 b. 23 April, 1822.  
 d. y.  
 (drowned).

**JAMES**  
 b. 1826.

**JOHN**  
 b. 3 Aug.  
 1829.

**MARY.**  
 b. 1820.

**ELLEN**  
 b. 1824.  
 d. 1830.

**HILL**

**STRICKLAND GROUGH**  
 b. 10 April, 1837.

**RICH<sup>d</sup> WILLIAM.**

**ELIZABETH.**

**CATHERINE.**

**ELIZABETH.**  
 m.

Henry George Gillman  
 of the Farm, Bandon,  
 son of  
 Cap<sup>t</sup>. George Gillman  
 by his wife Elizabeth  
 Waring and nephew of  
 Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mrs. Smyth  
 Bernard, of the Farm,  
 Bandon.



# THE GILLMANS OF IRELAND, PEDIGREE No. 3.

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*The Gillmans of Belrose, Co. Cork, believed to be the  
descendants of Henry, eldest son by the second wife  
of Henry, second son of John Gillman (1599).*

EDWA  
of  
b. 8  
m. 1  
Elec  
Capt.  
8th Li  
of N  
Edwa  
family  
Am

HEN  
GILL  
b. 16  
1833.  
Det  
U.S.  
1858,  
Julia,  
of  
Hiram  
John



# OF IRELAND

3.

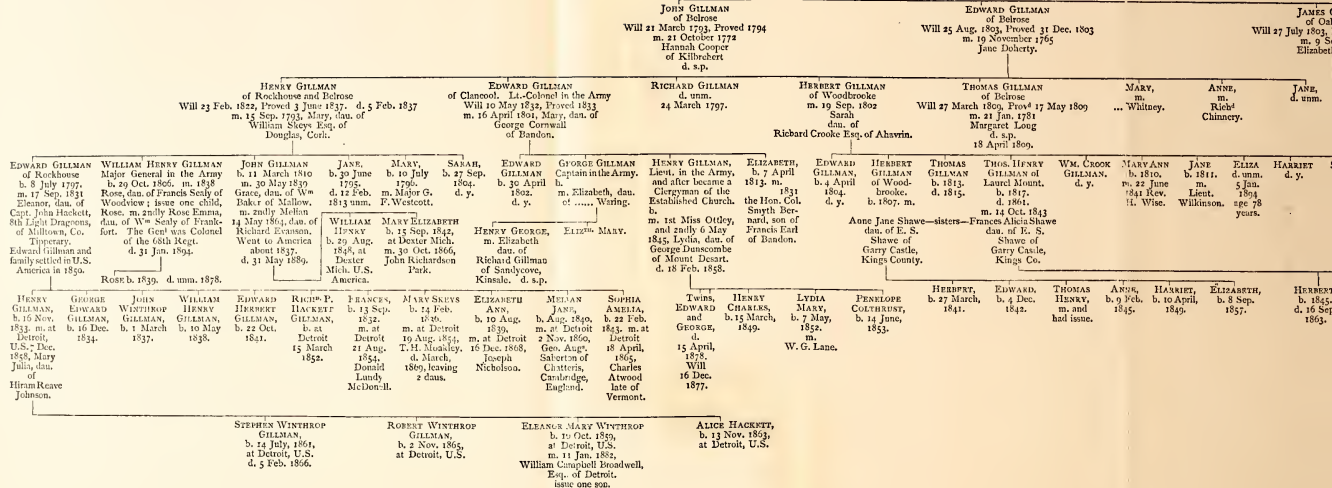
dest son by the Second

Will 27

MARY, m. Whitney.	ANNE, m. Rich <sup>d</sup> Chinnery.	EDWARD GILLMAN Penbrack, late of Kinsale m. 14 Feb. 1801 Ellen White of Kinsale.	ELLEN.	REBECCA m. 26 Sep. 1800 Robert Clarke of Bantry.						
MARY ANN b. 1810. 22 June 1841 Rev. H. Wise.	JANE b. 1811. m. Lieut. 1894 Wilkinson.	ELIZA d. unm. 5 Jan. 1894 age 78 years.	HA JOHN GILLMAN 1834. m. 30 Nov. 1820. Ellen Haynes of Hawthorn Hill. m to Edw <sup>d</sup> man his sister, n. 1835.	EDWARD GILLMAN of Milane m. 30 Nov. 1820. Ellen Haynes of Hawthorn Hill.	THOMAS GILLMAN of Dunmanway. b. 8 Aug. 1799. m. Catherine.	ANNE, b. 27 Feb. 1803.	JAMES WHITE GILLMAN.	ELIZABETH b. 6 May 1803. d. y. 1809.	ELLEN b. 20 July 1804.	MARY b. 3 Oct. 1809.
				JOHN, b. 11 Dec. 1848.	LETITIA RAYMOND, b. 1844. d. aged 3 months.					
				EDWARD b. 1823.	NAGLE b. 1827.	PIERCE BUTLER b. 1833.	ANNE d. 1855.			
SE, Feb. 5.	HARRIET, b. 10 April, 1849.	ELIZABETH, b. 8 Sep. 1857.	MARY.	JOHN HENRY, b. 1829.	EDWARD JAMES, b. 1831.	HERBERT, b. 1833.	THOMAS, b. 1839.	MARY JANE, b. 1827.	ELLEN, b. 1836.	

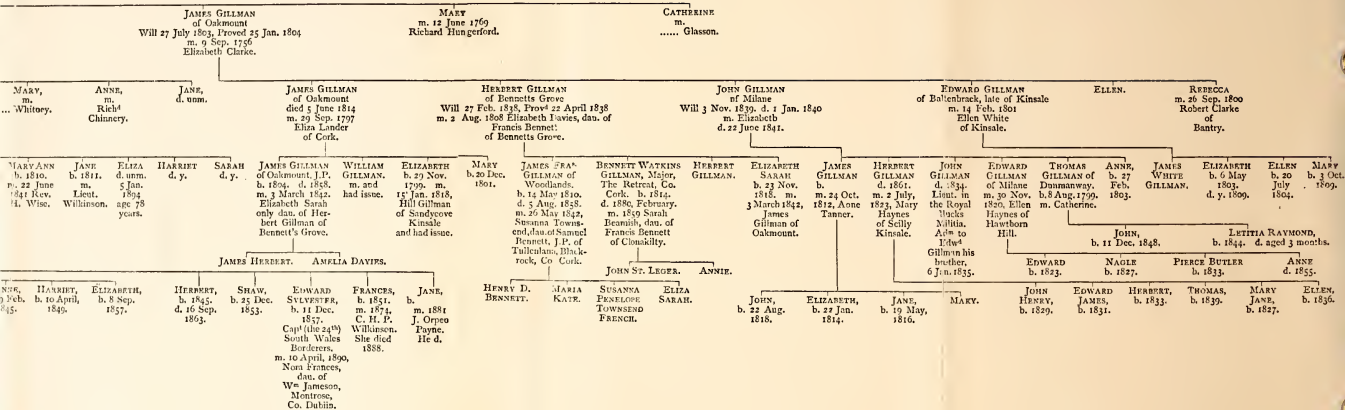
# THE GILLMANS OF IRELAND.

*Believed to be the Descendants of Henry Gillman, the eldest son by the Second Wife*





eldest son by the Second Wife of Henry Gillman, second son of John Gillman, of 1599.









Mary Anne Gillman, daughter of — Gillman, Esq., of the Co. Cork, where he resided on his estates, and niece of Rev. — Gillman, J.P., a landed proprietor of the same county, had seven brothers, Gillmans, strict Orangemen, from whom and from her family she was estranged in consequence of her becoming a Roman Catholic. From description it appears her seven brothers were of the typical Gillman brand—handsome, fair, stalwart men, standing, every one of them, over six feet high. She married Augustine Burke, Esq., of the Co. Galway, of a branch of the ancient family of Burke or De Burgh, of which the noble house of Clanricarde is the chief, and which numbered the illustrious Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke among its members; and had issue, all born in Ireland:

- I. Henry, who died young.
- II. Luke, of London, distinguished for his writings. He was the editor and proprietor of the "Ethnological Journal," as well as its originator (1848); and, for his independent spirit, deep thought, solid learning, remarkable original views and intellectual vigour, attracted wide and marked attention. Among his writings may be mentioned the following:—"Principles of Mythonomy," "The Destruction of Atlantis," "The Nature and Causes of the Physical Differences of Mankind," "Critical Analysis of the Hebrew Chronology," "Outlines of Ethnology," "The True Nature of Animal Mechanism," "Importance of Mythology in the Study of Primeval History," "Spontaneous Generations, and the Progressive Evolution of Species" (1849), "Structural Analysis of the Book of Genesis," &c., &c.
- I. Mary Anne (much the youngest of the family), who had for Godmother, Lady Hubbard, wife of Lord Hubbard, who was sent as Governor to India, married Michael Balfe, Esq., M.D., of London, Canada, formerly of the Co. Roscommon, Ireland, a nephew of Lord Dunsaney (Plunkett Family); and also a member of the same family as that of Michael William Balfe,



Esq., the celebrated musician and composer, who was born in Dublin, May 15, 1808, died October 20, 1870, the author of so many well-known operas, including "The Bohemian Girl," "The Rose of Castile," "Satanella," &c., &c.

Mrs. Balfe was very young when her father, Augustine Burke, died. Her mother, Mary Anne (Gillman) Burke, now deceased, outlived him many years. Dr. Michael Balfe has long been deceased, having left no issue. His widow, at an advanced age, but in the full enjoyment of all her faculties, still survives him, and now resides in Canada.









## CHAPTER VI.

### *The Gillmans of (St. Albans) Hertfordshire and Essex.*

IN the preceding Chapter we have followed to the present day the descendants of John Gilman of Twickenham, the only grandson of John Gilman, the 'Gentilman Harbinger' to Queen Mary.

It now remains to trace the descendants of Henry Gilman of Deptford Stronde, Kent, the Keeper of Queen Elizabeth's Storehouses for Navigation and one of the Commissioners of her Navy.

This Henry Gilman, who, as we have seen at the close of Chapter III., died at 'Stebunheathe' (Stepney), Middlesex, and was buried in that Parish Church, 2nd April, 1583, was the nephew of John Gilman, 'Gentilman Harbinger,' being the son of Richard Gilman, his brother.

Henry Gilman had by his first wife Jane, daughter of John Stareshmore of Leicestershire, two sons, Richard and Edmond, as the latter is described in the Herald's pedigree, or Edward, as mentioned in his father's will, and two daughters, Goddeth or Dorathie and Joyce. By his second wife Jane Morley, daughter of Thomas Morley, who was his predecessor as Keeper of the Queen's Storehouses for Navigation, he had two sons—Dudley and Robert—and two daughters—Ursula and Katherine. Of these children Dudley and Ursula were both mentioned in the Herald's Pedigree as living in 1574; whilst Robert was buried at St. Nicholas Church, Deptford, 13th Jan., 1571-2, and Katherine on the 21st Nov., 1573. Dudley also died



during his father's lifetime and was buried in the same churchyard 2nd Nov., 1578, after which Henry Gilman probably moved to Poplar, in the Parish of Stépney. Joyce, the eldest daughter, married William Warren. Of the other two daughters, Dorathie or Goddeth and Ursula, nothing certain is known, though a Dorathie Gilman was married to Lionel Morley at St. Michael's Church, St. Albans, Herts, on 3rd July, 1593 (see page 102).

To trace what became of Henry's two sons, Richard and Edward, was a work of some difficulty, but a clue was found\* in the pedigree of the Staesmore family, given in the "Herald's Visitation of Leicestershire," Harl. MS. in the British Museum. It there states that Jane Staesmore married "Henry Gilman of St. Albans." A search of the Parish Registers at St. Albans, Herts, showed several entries of baptisms of children of a Richard Gilman, and in the Herald's pedigree of "Spencer of St. Albans," given in the "Visitation of Herts," Harl. MS., 1546, it appears that Anne, daughter of Robert Spencer of St. Albans, married Richard Gilman of St. Albans. There can be no question as confirmed by further corroborative evidence but that this was Richard Gilman, the eldest son of Henry Gilman of 'Deptford Stronde.'

The children born to Richard Gilman by Anne his wife, of whom there have been found entries in the several Parish Registers in St. Albans, were :

Frances, a daughter, bapt. 26th Nov., 1584, at St. Peter's, St. Albans.

Henry, baptised 16th Nov., 1585, at St. Peter's, St. Albans.

Richard, „ 17th Nov., 1586, „ „

William, „ 20th Dec., 1590, at the Abbey Church, St. Albans.

Anne, „ 12th Jan., 1594, at St. Peter's, St. Albans.

Mary, „ 19th June, 1597, „ „

\* The writer is indebted for this and other information concerning Henry Gilman's family to Mr. Herbert Webb Gillman of Clonteadmore, Coachford, Co. Cork.



On Oct. 22, 1596, Mr. Richard Gillman, Gent., was buried at St. Peter's Church, in St. Albans. Besides the above children Richard Gilman had three sons, Thomas, Edward and Robert, whose christenings are not to be found at St. Albans, but whose names are mentioned in some Chancery proceedings which Richard, the eldest son, in May, 1623, took against his maternal uncle's widow, Margaret Spencer. The Baptism Register of St. Stephen's Church, St. Albans, does not go back prior to 1597, having been lost or destroyed previous to that date. It is not improbable that these three sons were baptised in that church. Robert signs his name as Robert Guilman to a deed dated 2nd June, 1627, in which he is described as "one of the sonnes of Richard Gyllman." (See pedigree at the end of this Chapter.)

This deed is in connection with a property called 'Stonehall,' at St. Albans, and forms to this day one of the title deeds to the property. From these it is shown that 'Stonehall' was the place of residence of Richard Gilman and was leased to him by his father-in-law, Robert Spencer, by deed dated 13th April, 28 year of Elizabeth or 1586. On the 12th of May, 34 Elizabeth or 1592, Richard Gilman assigned his lease to Richard Belfeld of St. Albans, Gent.

The present house called 'Stonehall' is not the same building, though standing on the same site as the house occupied by Richard Gilman.

The existing edifice is built of red brick and does not appear to old be more than 100 or 150 years old. It stands at the top of the Meat Market at the bottom of St. Peter's Street, occupying one of the most important sites in the city, and is now utilised as solicitors' offices. There is nothing particularly noteworthy about the building, but it is very interesting to be able at this distant date to identify the site of the house occupied by the eldest son of Henry Gilman, Commissioner of the Navy in Queen Elizabeth's reign.



*Spencer* Street runs out of St. Peter's Street and was no doubt named after a family connected with the Gillmans.

In the year 1588 all England was agitated by the prospect of the threatened Spanish Invasion and the destruction of Queen Elizabeth's Navy by the "Invincible Armada," and levies were universally made to defend the country against the expected foe. Amongst other towns that furnished troops was St. Albans, Herts, and in the records of the Corporation of that town is a book, dated Feb. 27, 1587, containing at the end memoranda of the arms and men raised in St. Albans.

There is first a list of 15 'corsletts,' from which it appears each City Company or Guild had to furnish a corslett and a trained man and the inhabitants had to find the rest between them. In two instances an inhabitant each found one corslett and one trained man at their own expense. One of these two inhabitants was "Mr. Richard Gillman," and the man whose expense of training and maintenance he bore in addition to his equipment was Richard Norton.\*

Richard Gilman died in October, 1596, probably rather suddenly, as he left no will, but Letters of Administration were taken out by his widow, Anne Gilman, on 11th Nov., 1596, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and commission was again further issued on 22nd May, 1606, to his son Henry, to administer his estate, Anne Gilman, his relict, having died before the completion of the administration.

Henry Gilman, the eldest son, was buried at St. Peter's Church, St. Albans, on the 9th March, 1612-13. Letters of Administration were applied for by his brother Richard nearly ten years afterwards and were granted on 17th Jan., 1622-3. The delay in making the application is explained by a law suit, which will be mentioned presently.

\* "Corporation Records of St. Albans," by A. E. Gibbs, F.L.S.





Who Richard Gilman, the eldest surviving son, married has not been ascertained, but the following baptisms of his children appear in the Register of St. Albans Abbey Church :

Richard, on the 19th Oct., 1610.

Marie, on the 1st Feb., 1612-13.

Besides these there is an entry, "On July 10, 1608, James sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Richard Gilman Maior was baptised at the Abbey Church of St. Albans." This would indicate that Richard Gilman was Mayor of St. Albans in 1608, but in the list of Mayors of St. Albans the name is given as Richard Gilmet, as stated in the "Corporation Records of St. Albans,"\* and the same Richard Gilmet appears as Mayor again in 1618 and Robert Gilmet in 1612.

A further investigation, assisted by Mr. William Brigg, a genealogist and antiquarian, and Editor of the "Herts Genealogist and Antiquary," to whom the writer is indebted for many of the entries in the Parish Registers of St. Albans, shows that there were two families in St. Albans, the Gillmans and Gilmetts, and that the names are frequently confused in the local records.

This entry no doubt referred to the baptism of James, a son of Richard Gilmet, who was Mayor of St. Albans in that year. The clerk must have made a mistake and put Gilman instead of Gilmet; perhaps Richard Gilman may have been talking to him at the time he was writing the entry.

In May, 1623, Richard Gilman commenced a Chancery suit against a Margaret Bayley, *alias* Margaret Spencer, the reputed widow of his uncle, John Spencer, his mother's brother.

These proceedings are to be found in the Record Office, London; they present some degree of interest and the following abstracts made from the original Records tell their own story :

"Chancery Proceedings B. & A. Ja<sup>s</sup>. I. G 10. N<sup>o</sup>. 55.

"1 May, 1623. *Richard Gillman*, gent, Son & heir of Ann Spencer late dec<sup>d</sup>, who was 1<sup>st</sup> married to Richard Gillman, gent, father of

\* "Corporation Records of St. Albans," by A. E. Gibbs, F.L.S.



orator\* R<sup>d</sup> Gillman, who was administrator of the goods &c of his Said Mother as also of the goods &c of Henry Gillman his brother late dec<sup>d</sup>.†

“Robert Spencer of S<sup>t</sup> Albones C<sup>o</sup> Hert., s<sup>d</sup> orator’s grandfather (whose next heir said orator now is) was possessed of a great personal estate & of lands in the Counties of Hertf—Bedf—Norfthon & elsewhere & had only 2 children Viz:—John Spencer now dec<sup>d</sup> & Ann orator’s mother & by his will dated 26 Aug. 1584 he left lands to his right heirs for ever. S<sup>d</sup> R<sup>d</sup> Gillman is now his only right heir.

“One Margaret Bayley als Spencer pretending to be the widow of the s<sup>d</sup> John Spencer having long been servant to the s<sup>d</sup> John Spencer & by her being attendant on him in his infirmity & weakness & gaining great power over him & finding it her only advantage ‘by craft & subtiltie’ to work upon his weakness & draw his estate into her hands as well as that she had from his s<sup>d</sup> father, she presumed so far notwithstanding she was a woman of mean credit & no estate, to publish a marriage between herself & yo<sup>r</sup> orator’s uncle pretended to have taken place some few years before his death in his great weakness in a remote & obscure place far from his dwelling. The minister who married them was not in orders but a mere layman & for his abuse of this kind driven to flee the country. By her influence she not only got into her hands the disposing of his property but also caused a will to be written in the name of the said John Spencer purporting that he gave his houses in St. Albans afore<sup>sd</sup> to Margaret his welbeloved wife, also the residue of his goods including plate, jewels &c, & made her sole executrix. She also caused a clause to be inserted that s<sup>d</sup> orator was to have all his (John Spencer’s) lands &c in Bedfordshire except his wife’s third during his life, but after his decease to one Robert Gillman & his heirs, whereas in truth s<sup>d</sup> lands in Bedfordshire, after death of s<sup>d</sup> John Spencer without issue, were to remain to s<sup>d</sup> orator by virtue of

\* The old name for petitioner or plaintiff.

† This explains why Letters of Administration were not taken out to administer the estate of Henry Gilman till ten years after his death. Henry was buried at St. Peter’s Church, according to the Register of that Parish, on Mar. 9, 1612-3, and Richard his brother took out Letters of Administration on the 17th Jan., 1622-3, no doubt with a view to qualify himself as his administrator in this Chancery suit.



the will of Rob<sup>t</sup> Spencer & after the death of s<sup>d</sup> John Spencer, s<sup>d</sup> Margaret by colour of s<sup>d</sup> pretended will made by herself, hath not only possessed herself of your Orator's goods and chattels but also of his mother's plate &c, & hath in her possession all the evidences charters & writings concerning s<sup>d</sup> lands & has taken possession of s<sup>d</sup> houses in S<sup>t</sup> Albones & of divers other lands belonging to s<sup>d</sup> orator. Desires writ of subpœna to be issued against Margaret Bayley ats Spencer."

"Chancery B. & A. Jas. I. G 10. N<sup>o</sup>. 55.

"14 May, 1623. *Answer of Margaret Spencer*, widow, deft. to the bill of compt of Rd Gilman gent. acknowledging that Rob<sup>t</sup> Spencer left bequests of plate &c to Anne Spencer as set forth in the bill &c &c. but denies that they ever came into her husband's hands. Henry Gilman's [brother of orator R<sup>d</sup>] lands sold for about £700. After death of Henry Gilman John Spencer paid to Mary Gillman afterwards married to Able Swyneton\* and Anne Gilman (Henry's sisters) £20 each & £100 each to Thomas, Edward, William, & Robt. Gilman, brothers, & £20 to John Parlor, half bro<sup>r</sup> of Henry on the mother's side.

"She was servant to her late husband 20 years before she married him in the parish Church of Sandey, Beds. She has several deeds in her possession concerning the houses in S<sup>t</sup> Albanes devised to her by her s<sup>d</sup> late husband, w<sup>ch</sup> she hopes she may keep for the maintenance of her defence to her right & title to them."

"*Replication of R<sup>d</sup> Gilman* to ans<sup>r</sup> of Marg<sup>t</sup> Bayly ats Spencer. Wishes to vindicate reputation of his uncle J. Spencer. His mother Anne Spencer received basin & ewer &c by will of her father, Rob<sup>t</sup> Spencer. John Spencer was entitled to lands in tail at Blougham, C<sup>o</sup> Beds, &c."

\* In the marriage licences granted by the Bishop of London :—"Sept. 18, 1618, Abel Swynerton of S<sup>t</sup>. John's, Walbrook, London, Silkman, and Mary Gilman, Spinster, dau. of *John Gilman*, decd., of St. Albans, at Trinity Minories, London." (The name John is evidently a mistake for Richard.)



“Chancery B. & A. Ja<sup>s</sup>. I. G. 10. N<sup>o</sup>. 12.

“[No date.] *Rejoinder of Margaret Spencer*, to replicacion of Rich<sup>d</sup> Gillman, gent.

“Maintains the will of her late husband was his deliberate act, & that her marriage with him (John Spencer) was legal, & that no plate belonging to plaintiff’s grandfather ever came into her husband’s hands, except those left her by him in his will. Maintains s<sup>d</sup> Henry Gilman before he came to her husband’s house (during the illness of which H. Gilman died) had spent much of the money for w<sup>ch</sup> he had sold his lands. He had nothing left but his clothes, & at his death J. Spencer p<sup>d</sup> for his funeral & also distributed sev<sup>l</sup> sums to H<sup>r</sup> Gilman’s brothers & sisters, amongst the rest, £100 to Pltff.”

The suit dragged on, meantime the defendant’s solicitor, Twiford Wath, gent., believing that his client had a good case, married her, and Margaret Bayley, alias Spencer, became Margaret Wath.

Richard Gilman appears to have been somewhat dismayed at this coalition and did nothing more in the case for five terms and on the 29th Jan., 1624-5, upon the application of the defendant, the matter was dismissed with costs against the plaintiff, Richard Gilman, whereupon, on 8th February, 1624-5, a fresh application was made to the Court.

“Chan: Decree & order 1624 B. p. 614.

“8 Feb. 1624-5. *Richard Gilman* p<sup>l</sup>t, Margaret Spencer now wife of Twiford Warth, gent, de<sup>f</sup>t. By an order of 29 Jan. last upon information that the parties to the suit had done nothing in it for 5 terms the matter was dismissed with costs as Sir John Mitchell Knt. one of the Masters of the Court should tax and assess, which costs have since been taxed accordingly. The Counsel on both sides now deny the information of that order, and produce a petition from Pltff asking exam<sup>n</sup> of his witnesses. It is therefore ordered that the cause and costs be suspended until both parties be heard.”



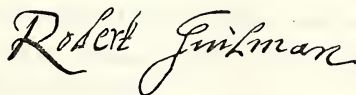


Search has been made to the end of 1628, but no further action appears to have been taken by Richard Gilman in the matter. The suit, therefore, must have been dismissed with costs.

Twiford Wath obtained possession, in June, 1627, of 'Stonehall,' formerly the residence of Richard Gilman, as appears from the following particulars taken from one of the title deeds thereof, by permission of Richard Gibbs, Esq., J.P., the present owner of the property.

"On 2 June 3 Chas. (1627) Robert Gyllman gent one of the sonnes of Richard Gyllman late of S<sup>t</sup> Albans co Hertf. esq dec<sup>d</sup> and of Anne his wife one of the sisters of John Spencer of S<sup>t</sup> Albans esq. dec<sup>d</sup> after reciting that said John Spencer by will dated 18 Aug. 1622 amongst other things gave to Margaret his wife now wife of Twyford Wath of S<sup>t</sup> Albans gent for her life & after her decease to s<sup>d</sup> Robt. Gyllman the messuage called the Stonehall—now in consideration of £72 said Robert Gyllman granted the said messuage to said Twiford Wath."

This deed is signed Robert Guilman, as will be seen from this *fac-simile* of the signature:—



The name of Gilman disappears from the Parish Registers of St. Albans, Herts, after the year 1650, or the date of the commencement of the Commonwealth, and we shall have to seek for it, after this period, in the neighbouring county of Essex. Before doing so it may be well to trace what became of Edward or Edmund Gilman, the second son of Henry Gilman of 'Deptford Stronde.'\*

In the Register of Marriage Licences issued by the Bishop of London is the following entry.

\* He is called Edward in his father's will and Edmund in three different Herald's pedigrees (see page 47). An alias or confusion in Christian names was not uncommon at these periods.



"Dec. 1583. Edmund Gylman Gent and Florence Tucker of St. Magdalen Milk Street dau. of W<sup>m</sup> Tucker of the City of Exeter dec<sup>d</sup>, at St. Magd<sup>n</sup> afs<sup>t</sup>." That this was the same Edmund or Edward is possible, but the following burial at St. Peter's in St. Albans, Herts, is no doubt the same person : "Buried 1586, Sep. 13. Edward Gilman Gent."

Dorathie, the sister of Richard and Edward, who probably resided with them at St. Albans after her father's death, in 1583, was married in 1593, as we have seen, at the neighbouring Church of St. Michael's, in St. Albans, to Lionel Morley, having the same surname as her stepmother and therefore probably a relative of the same.

The other Gilman entries in the Register of the Abbey Church in St. Albans are :

"Baptism. 9 Dec. 1576 Elizabeth Gilman filia Thome."

"do. 10 Sept. 1643 Ann the daughter of Andro Gilman by  
Ann his wyfe."

"do. 24 Aug. 1645 Joane daughter of Andrew Gillman by  
Anne his wife."

And in the Marriage Licences of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans :

"July 14. 1594. Thomas Gilman of St. Stephen's and Dorothy Bunchley of the same, maiden."

In the Marriage Register of St. Stephen's Church, St. Albans :

"16 July 1614. Thomas Gyllman et Elizabetha Wells."

And in the Burial Register of the Abbey Church, St. Albans :

"29 June 1621. (Buried) Elizabeth wife of Thomas Gilman."

The last Thomas Gilman was, no doubt, a son of Richard Gilman (the 1st) of St. Albans, and the same as mentioned in the Chancery suit of Richard Gilman v. Margaret Spencer, in 1623. He was apparently married twice, first to Dorothy Bunchley, in 1594, in which case he



must have been older than his brother Richard, who was not born till 1586, and secondly to Elizabeth Wells, in 1614.

The relationship of the first Thomas Gilman, whose daughter Elizabeth was baptised in the Abbey Church, St. Albans, in 1576, is uncertain, but he may have been a brother of Henry Gilman of Deptford and Stepney, who resided at St. Albans previous to his Government appointment. Nothing, again, is known of the Andrew Gilman, whose daughters Ann and Joane were baptised in the same church respectively, in 1643 and 1645. He may have been a son of Richard (the 2nd) or a son of Thomas. The other brothers of Richard (2nd), William and Edward, do not seem to have resided in St. Albans.

Edward Gilman became a merchant at Tecoe, in the Island of Java, East Indies, in the year 1617, being a Member of the East India Company, then recently formed by the Merchants of London, and incorporated in the year 1600 by Royal Charter. A special fund of £1,600,000 was subscribed by the London merchants in 1617-18 for establishing 'factories' in, and trading with, the East Indies, under concessions granted by the Mogul of Hindustan, Edward Gilman's name appearing as one of the merchants in the factory at Tecoe, in papers connected with the East Indies, China and Japan, for 1617-1621, preserved in the Record Office, London, and published in the "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series," as follows:

"1617. July 14. Art. 114. Consultation in the Factory of Tecoe. The first and second merchants of Tecoe, [John] Millward and Robert Everard, having died and Patteson being appointed to Bantam (Island of Java), it was thought fit, however, that he should remain principal at Tecoe, as he had been instituted by Capt. Keeling. And Geo. Pyborne, through sickness, desiring me to return home, Lewis Smyth is to succeed him. Signed by Wm. Methold, Henry Patteson, Lewis Smyth, Peter Nedham, *Edward Gilman*, on the 20<sup>th</sup> of August, in the presence of the above written. Richard Harryes purser's Mate of the *Unicorn*, was appointed to assist Patteson."



According to a despatch from Henry Patteson to President George Ball at Bantam, dated July 28, 1617, Edward Gilman was appointed as Lewis Smyth's successor at Tecoe.

4 In a letter dated Succadana (Borneo), Feb. 20, 1619, from Cokayne and Hayward to Staverton at Macapar, they speak of the arrival of three junks from Patani (the Malay Peninsula), "also a letter from *Gilman*, who says he is chief there."

Shortly afterwards the Dutch appear to have attacked and captured these English merchant vessels and factories at Tecoe and Patani.

On May 2, 1620, "aboard the *Bull*, Jacatra Road," writes Capt. Robert Adames to the East India Company: "Arrived at the Cape of Good Hope 28 Nov. last without the loss of a single man; and on 14 March in the Straits of Sunda where were 12 Dutch Ships. No small grief to him to hear of the loss of the *Dragon*, *Bear Expedition*, and *Rose*, taken at Tecoe 1 Oct. 1619, *The Sampson* and *Hound* taken at Patani 17 July, 1619, the *Star* taken in the Straits of Sunda Aug. 1619 Capt. Jourdain Slain in the *Sampson*, and Sir Thos. Dale died of the flux, on the Coast of Coromandel. Death of John Garterson and John Griffin. Anchored in Jacatra Road, 17. March; sent for ashore by the Dutch General, who bid him very welcome, and all seemed very glad of their good news.

"Encloses list of the names of the prisoners with the Dutch, which at his request the Dutch General delivered to him, so that when he met the English fleet, there were 153 men in the *Bull*.

"The names of such men as were released by the Dutch General, and received aboard the *Bull*. Total 51. Among whom are George Muschampe, Thos. Hackwell, Master of the *Sampson*, Marmaduke Steventon, Arnold Browne, Peter Eliot, Barth Churchman, Robert Hackwell, Wm. Piborne, *Edward Gillman*, Edward Channer, John Owen, Surgeon, Wm. Rewney, Surgeon, Joseph Prat [March 31 OC Vol. VII. No. 847]."\*

\* "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, East India, China and Japan," 1617-1621. Record Office, London.





This Edward Gilman could have been none other than the grandson of Henry Gilman, the Commissioner of Queen Elizabeth's navy. A search would be in vain to find another endowed with the pluck and knowledge necessary for such an enterprise, and this Edward Gilman may be considered to be the earliest colonist amongst the Gillmans; his namesake, Edward Gilman, having left Hingham, Norfolk, and arrived at Hingham, in America, in 1638, twenty-one years later.

It is singular that two Edward Gillmans of two distinct families should be imbued with the same spirit at so nearly the same date.

We have no record of Edward Gilman's death, but the other brother, William, apparently died abroad, as stated in Letters of Administration taken out on 5th Oct., 1648, by Mary Gilman, wife of William Gilman, described as of Stepney, Co. Middlesex. It will be recollected that his grandfather, Henry, died at Stepney; probably William inherited some of his property there.

In a survey of the Island of Jamaica, made between the years 1669 and 1674,\* it is stated that a William Gillman held 43 acres of land in St. John's parish. This could not have been the William Gilman above mentioned, but it may have been the son of William Gilman of Stepney, who 'died abroad.'

Robert Gilman, the other brother of Richard (2nd), after having disposed of his interest in Stonehall to Twiford Wath, entered the service of the Lady Elizabeth, sister to Charles I., as appears from the following in the "Calendar of State Papers":

"Charles I., Domestic Series, 1628-1629, Vol. CXXII.

• "9 Dec. 1628, Art. 30.

"Licence to Joseph Moore, Alexander Foster, *Robert Guilman* and Joseph Townsend, with the rest of their company, Servants to the lady Elizabeth his Majesty's sister to practice the playing of Comedies,

\* "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies." Sainsbury, 1669-1674. Preserved in the Record Office, London.



histories, tragedies and interludes, in and about the city of London, or any other place they shall think fitting."

It will be noted that the name is spelt therein *Guilman*, which corresponds with Robert's signature to the deed of 1627 assigning 'Stonehall.' No doubt he copied the older spelling of the name in his grandfather's time, which gave it a more foreign appearance, then in fashion.

This was shortly after Shakespeare's plays were acted for the first time; more than possibly Robert Guilman performed a part therein before the Lady Elizabeth, who took much interest in them.

Robert Gilman appears to have died at Bedford in 1647, as Letters of Administration of a Robert Gilman of Bedford were taken out by an Edward Gilman in that year, Edward being, of course, the name of Robert's brother, the East India Merchant.

Richard Gilman, after his defeat in the Chancery suit against his maternal uncle's widow and her second husband, Twiford Wath, Esq., in 1624, seems to have found it necessary to leave St. Albans, and to seek an appointment as Lieutenant in the Army, being recommended by the celebrated Viscount St. Albans, Lord Verulam, more commonly but erroneously called Lord Francis Bacon, to the Secretary of State, Conway, for such a post in the reinforcements or 'succors' then being sent to the Palatinate against Spain.

Lord Bacon was at this time living at his family residence at Gorhambury, near St. Albans, where he had recently retired, after his public disgrace and release from the Tower. Though pardoned by the King, James I., he was not allowed to return to Parliament or the Court, at the time he wrote the following letter\* to Mr. Secretary Conway:

"Good Mr. Secretary This Gentlman Mr. Ric. Gilman who hath been towards me hath served formerly in Swede and in Russia and the Low Countries and is such a man for a Lieutenant's place in these

\* "Domestic State Papers," James I., Vol. CLXVII., Article II. Record Office.



succors which have now to be sent. I recomend his sute unto you, and shall give you very hearty thanks if for my sake you will pleasure him.

“I rest

“Your Very Affectionate Friend,

“Grays Inn

“Fr. St. Albans.

“3 June 1624.”

On back of letter:

“To the R. Hon.

“his Very Good Friend

“Mr. Secretary Conway.”

This expedition, under the celebrated adventurer, Count Mansfield, does not appear to have been very fortunate. In addition to his French and German mercenaries, 12,000 Englishmen were pressed into the service and placed under his command. From Dover, where their excesses could only be checked by summary executions, these recruits sailed to Calais and thence to the island of Zeeland. But the crowded state of the transports, the inclemency of the season, and the want of provisions and accommodation on shore, generated a contagious disease, which carried off five thousand men in the course of a few weeks, and Mansfield, though he continued to advance in defiance of every obstacle, found his army, when he reached the Rhine, so weakened by sickness and the casualties of his march, that he was compelled to remain on the defensive.\*

After this Richard Gillman, no doubt, had had enough of war, and was very glad to get back to rural pursuits in England, and he appears to have settled at Shenfield, a village and parish adjoining Brentwood, in Essex,† a town about 18 miles from London and 20 from St. Albans.

\* “Lingard’s History of England.”

† The tradition held by Sir John St. Leger Gillman that his family, the Irish Gillmans, were descended from the Essex Gillmans, has after all some foundation (see page 60), though his first Irish ancestor, John Gilman, did not come from Essex. Richard Gilman, who settled in Essex about 1630, would have been a distant cousin of the Irish John. Perhaps the relationship was acknowledged and acquaintance kept up for a generation or two afterwards. When the author penned the paragraph on page 60 he was not acquainted with the connection of the children of Henry Gilman of Deptford and St. Albans with the Essex Gilmans.



He died in 1656, his will being proved by his wife, Mary Gillman, on Jan. 29, 1657.

In his will he leaves his property in Shenfield to his son Robert Gilman and his daughter Naylett.

Robert Gilman is described as of Brentwood, Essex, and in his will dated March 18, 1658, proved by his mother, Mary Gilman, Aug. 10, 1659, leaves his furniture, lands and tenements in Shenfield, which he inherited from his father, Richard, to his mother, Mary Gilman, widow.

Robert leaves legacies to his brother Richard's three children and his sister, Jane Naylett. This brother Richard was the one baptised at St. Albans, 19 Oct., 1610 (see page 97), and was the third in succession of that Christian name. He is described in his will, dated Oct. 18, 1669, as of Mount Nessing, Essex, an ancient parish and village about three miles north-east of Brentwood, and adjoining the parish of Shenfield. This will was proved April 8, 1670, by his wife, Elizabeth. He leaves various houses, lands, &c., to his *three* sons, Richard, John and Thomas.

The following Chancery Proceedings evidently refer to this Richard Gilman (the 3rd):—

“Chancery B. & A. Mitford. N<sup>o</sup>. 2.  $\frac{148}{35}$ .

“23 Oct. 1661. Complaint of *Richard Gilman of Mount Nessing C<sup>o</sup>. Essex, Yeoman*. That whereas one Nathaniel Gilman orator's brother in the time of the late unhappy troubles in this Kingdom being arrested to appear at the suit of one James Duckett, s<sup>d</sup> orator became bail in a bond for his brother to John Sparrow Esq, then High Sheriff of Essex—s<sup>d</sup> orator having to appear, he became again bound in a bond for £800 to one Avery Sandford, who having since died, one Tho<sup>s</sup> Springfeild has got said bond with intent to exert unlawful advantage over s<sup>d</sup> orator.”





Of the three sons of Richard Gilman of Mount Nessing, the eldest, Richard, appears to have died soon after his father, as Letters of Administration of a Richard Gilman, late of Brentwood, Essex, deceased, were granted to his widow, Mary Gilman, on the 6th March, 1678-9. The following refers to the latter Richard's nuptial engagements:

In the Marriage Licences of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster: "In the year 1670, Sept. 5, *Richard Gillman* of Rumford, Essex, Gent. bachelor about 25, and Rebecca Harris of Stepney, Middlesex, Spinster about 20 her parents dead, at Stepney Plasto or Bowe, Middlesex."

And again: "On March 9, 1673-4, *Richard Gillman* of Brentwood, Essex Gent widower about 30 and Mary Brand of St. Andrews, Holborn Widow about 24 at St. Catherine Cree Church St. Andrew Undershaft or St. Ethelburgh London."

It will be noticed that this Richard Gillman, who, for the sake of distinction may be described as Richard the 4th (being the 4th in succession of that name), was twice married, his widow, Mary Gillman, formerly Mary Brand, widow, *née* Mary Evans,\* taking out, as already stated, Letters of Administration at his death, five years after his second marriage. His first wife, Rebecca Harris, lived in Stepney, the parish in which his great great grandfather, Henry Gilman, resided during the last years of his life and where he died and was buried. This may have been only a coincidence, or it may indicate that the family kept up an acquaintance with some of the residents in the old parish.

Stepney at that time, though close to the City of London, was a country town on the road to Brentwood and Rumford, then surrounded by fields and probably a fashionable suburban place of residence, but now forms part of the poor and populous East End of London.

\* See the Chancery proceedings, *Gilman v. Hyett*, on the following page.



Richard Gillman (the 4th) was an Attorney of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and lived, in the year 1673, at Shenfield, where his grandfather settled after leaving St. Albans, in 1624. After his second marriage to Mary Brand he lived at Brentwood. These facts may be gathered from the following Chancery proceedings. Shenfield, Mount Nessing, Brentwood and Romford are all situated on the main road from London to Colchester and are in close proximity to one another.

The following Chancery Proceedings refer to Richard Gilman the 4th :—

“Chancery B. & A. Bridges N<sup>o</sup>. 486. Gilman v. Foote.

“27 Oct. 1673. *Richard Gilman of Shenfield, C<sup>o</sup> Essex, gent,* Attorney of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Court of King's Bench, for settlement of moneys due to him from one, W<sup>m</sup> Foote of Shenfield, for discharging duties of a Solicitor.”

“Chancery B. & A. Bridges N<sup>o</sup>. 486. Gilman v. Hyett.

“29 Oct. 1675. *Richard Gillman of Brentwood Essex & Mary his wife*—Richard Chance having intermarried with Ann Hyett, dec<sup>d</sup>, late the relict of John Hyett, dec<sup>d</sup>, oratrix's late grandfather by her mother Bridget Hyett likewise dec<sup>d</sup>, late the wife of John Evans, father of oratrix—concerning 2 acres of land & a house left to oratrix in Hereford of w<sup>ch</sup> she is deprived by one Robert Hyett, &c. &c.”

“Chan. B. & A. Bridges N<sup>o</sup>. 490. Gilman v. Rogers.

“12 Feb: 1674/5. *Richard Gilman of Brentwood, Essex, gent: & Mary his wife* late the widow of Henry Brand, dec<sup>d</sup>,—To recover a bond from one Rogers, of £200 put into his hands by Mary Gilman's late husband Henry Brand.”



“Chan. B. & A. Bridges N<sup>o</sup>. 491. Gilman v. Whood.

“16 May 1678. *Richard Gilman of Brentwood, C<sup>o</sup> Essex, gent (Attorney)*—Suit to recover moneys from Henry Whood & at, for services performed to one Robert Turney late of Hockley, Essex, Yeoman, dec<sup>d</sup>.”

“Chan. B. & A. Bridges N<sup>o</sup>. 491. Gilman v. Wharton.

“25 April 1678. The Answer of Thomas Wharton to the complaint of *Richard Gilman*—Believes it to be true that R<sup>d</sup> Gilman the Compt<sup>t</sup>’s late grandfather dec<sup>d</sup>, in the Bill named, was in his life time seized of one messuage, garden & orchard called Tressells being in Shenfield, C<sup>o</sup> Essex, & various other lands in Essex, did by his will dated 16 May 1653 give the first mentioned house &c unto Mary Gilman his wife during her natural life & after her decease to return to his son Robert Gillman son & heir of s<sup>d</sup> R<sup>d</sup> Gillman & did also further give to the s<sup>d</sup> Robert Gillman his son another messuage when he was 21 yrs old—Mary his wife was appointed ex<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>d</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Gilman about the 18<sup>th</sup> Mar. 1658/9 made his will & did give to the s<sup>d</sup> Mary Gilman his mother & her heirs for ever all his lands & before the end of s<sup>d</sup> month he died—after w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mary Gilman sold the premises to one Charles Wharton who left the same to his son Tho<sup>s</sup> Wharton (present deft).”

Whether this Richard Gilman (the 4th) left any children or not is uncertain, but if he died without issue, by his father’s will his property and lands, called after his mother “Reeve,” were to go to his younger brother, Thomas.

Amongst the Marriage Licences of the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury in London appears :

“15 May 1666.

“*Thomas Gillman* of Rumford Co. Essex bachelor, 25, and Elizabeth Baylie spinister, 20, daughter of Joane Baylie of Mountneys Inn said County widow, who consents at St Gregory or St Margaret, Lothbury, London.”



Again in the Marriage Licences of the Bishop of London :

" 4 July 1701 :

" *Thomas Gillman Senr* of Rumford Essex Widower, 50, and Elizabeth Parker of same Spinster, 40, at St Alphege."

Like his brother Richard (the 4th), he was twice married. He died in 1721. His will, which was dated July 25, 1715, was proved by his sons, Thomas and Samuel, Oct., 1721.

The following Chancery proceedings refer to Thomas Gilman, sen., of Rumford :

"Chancery B. & A. Mitford N<sup>o</sup>. 4.  $\frac{341}{140}$ .

"25 July 1693. *Thomas Gilman of Rumford*, C<sup>o</sup> Essex, gent, advanced money upon a lease mortgaged to W<sup>m</sup> Bower & paid Francis Berry money for the costs of the suits & sues him in the matter."

In the Register of the Scholars of Merchant Taylors' School is this entry :—" *John Gillman*, son of Thomas Gillman, of Romford, Essex, born April, 1675, entered the School, March 11, 1688."\*

He was elected to St. John's, Oxford, in 1693, took his degree of M.A. in 1701, and of D.D. in 1711. He became second under-master of Merchant Taylors' School in 1707, and was appointed Rector of Crick, Northamptonshire, by St. John's College, Oxford, in 1719. He died in June, 1741, his will being proved Sept. 11 in that year. He desired to be buried in the Chancel of Crick Church, Northamptonshire, and that a monument should be placed on the north wall thereof, with an inscription in Latin. He left one son, Thomas, and one daughter, Catherine Maria, who married the Rev. Francis Raynsford.

On the floor of the chancel of the Parish Church of Crick is a stone with an inscription (now almost illegible), of which the present Rector has kindly furnished this copy.

\* "Register of the Merchant Taylors' School," by the Rev. C. J. Robinson, M.A. Vol. I., page 322.





*Hic infra  
Sitae sunt mortales exuviae  
Reverendi Johannis Gillman  
S. S. T. P.  
Hujus Ecclesiae Rectoris  
Qui obiit Jun. 11 anno Domini 1741  
Anno ætatis 66.*

The living is still in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford, and the value is given in the Clergy List as £1,000 per annum.

Richard (the 5th), a brother of the Rev. John Gillman, who was born June 17, 1687, entered Merchant Taylors' School, Sept. 11, 1700, was elected to St. John's, Oxford, in 1705, took his degree of M.A. in 1713 and B.D. in 1718. He died at West Lisbon on 30th March, 1720, where he was Chaplain to the English Factory, having been appointed in 1717. His will was proved in London by his brothers Thomas and Samuel in Oct., 1721. He left no children and bequeathed all his property to his brothers.

The two brothers, John and Richard, and their father, Thomas, are mentioned in the following Chancery proceedings. The moiety or half part of Southwood Farm, mentioned therein, was bequeathed in the latter's will to his son Thomas.

"Chan. B. & A. Bridges N<sup>o</sup>. 257. Gilman v. Ferne.

"25 May 1709. *Thomas Gilman the elder of Romford, C<sup>o</sup> Essex*, John Gilman of St Johns College in Oxford, Bachelor in Divinity, & Richard Gilman of same College, Student, Sons of the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Gilman the elder. In the month of July 1707 Susanna Ferne, Widow, being seized of the 4<sup>th</sup> part of a farm called Southwood farm in Chelmsford & Writtle, Essex, & also of some estate of reversion expectant upon decease of Susanna Banes now of London, widow, her mother, your orator Tho<sup>s</sup> abt July, 1707, purchased from s<sup>d</sup> Susanna Ferne the absolute inheritance of both s<sup>d</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> parts—About



July 1690 one Henry Guy late of Writtle, Carpenter, & Eliz<sup>th</sup> his wife, one other of the daughters of s<sup>d</sup> Susanna Banes mortgaged their part of the estate w<sup>ch</sup> has led to disagreements &c. &c.”

The Gilmans of Essex seemed to have been fond of Chancery proceedings. The following refers to Thomas Gilman, jun., brother of the Rev. John :

“Chan. B. & A. 1714-58 N<sup>o</sup>. 1139. Gilman v. Lacy.

“15 May 1727. Suit by *Thom<sup>s</sup> Gilman of Rumford, Essex*. Upon the marriage of Gilbert Lacy, Citizen & Merchant Taylor of London, son of Gilbert Lacy, late of Rumford, Innholder, with Sarah, dau. of Thomas Gilman, the elder, late of Rumford, Mercer, Orator’s father, dec<sup>d</sup>, Gilbert Lacy jun<sup>r</sup>, settled £1000 upon Sarah, secured on leases from the Duke of Bedford, in Covent Garden and elsewhere. Samuel Gilman, dec<sup>d</sup>, a party to deeds with Thomas Gilman sen<sup>r</sup>.<sup>\*</sup> Suit brought against Thomas & Benjamin Lacy & Sarah Shutton, children of Gilbert Lacy, sen<sup>r</sup>, for recovery of money under various indentures between the families.”

Thomas, the father of the Rev. John Gillman, died in 1721, leaving by his will dated July 25, 1715, considerable property to his wife, Elizabeth, and lands, &c., to his four sons, Thomas, Samuel, John and Richard, and his daughter, Elizabeth, who never married and died in 1722, leaving her property to her four brothers by her will dated April 9, 1717, and proved Feb., 1722, by her brother Samuel.

Samuel Gillman of Romford died in 1724, without children, leaving his property, by his will dated June 23rd, 1722, and proved Jan., 1724, by his brother Thomas, to him and his brother, the Rev. John Gillman. Thomas Gillman, jun., died in 1730, without children, leaving all his property, by his will dated June 23rd, 1725, to his brother, the Rev.

<sup>\*</sup> N.B.—The parchment is entirely covered in places with a dark brown deposit, and from it it is impossible to ascertain the relationship of Samuel, but from his father’s will we know that he was a brother to Thomas Gilman, jun.



John Gillman, who thus inherited all his brothers' shares, and left the same to his only son Thomas, who afterwards resided in Great Ormond Street, London. He died in 1767, his will being proved on June 22nd of that year, leaving one son, John Thomas Gillman, born Jan. 26, 1754, and baptised at St. James's, Clerkenwell, Feb. 25, 1754, and a daughter, Catherine Elizabeth, born April 29, 1751, and baptised at the same Church as her brother May 20, 1751, as appears from the Registers of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

John Thomas Gillman, who became a Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, London, died without a will in 1792, and apparently without children, and Letters of Administration were granted to Catherine Elizabeth Edridge, his sister, in 1817 (see pedigree at the end of this Chapter).

Besides the Gillmans in Essex recorded in the foregoing pages, who came originally from St. Albans, Herts, there was a family, at one time, of many members, who appeared in the south of Essex, on the coast bordering the Estuary of the Thames. There cannot be much doubt but that they came across from the opposite or Kentish shore and were descendants of Gilmans who settled at Canterbury in the early part of the fourteenth century and afterwards resided at Whitstable, on the North coast of Kent (see Chapter VIII., "The Gillmans of Kent.") The names of these Gilmans appear in the Essex wills, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, but they were not of much note and were only located in a few villages near the mouth of the Thames, such as Lygh (now Leigh), Fobbing, Mockyng, now known to sailors as Mucking, there being a well-known light-house situated on that point in the River Thames, Dunton Waylett, Pitsea and Stanford le Hope, all being situated close together in the same neighbourhood. The Gilmans are not found elsewhere in Essex, and the family appears now to have died out, as it has done in the opposite county of Kent.

There is one more Gillman record which is of interest connected with Essex. On two of the bells of the Parish Church of Leigh are cast the following inscriptions.



(1) Treble. "The Rev<sup>d</sup>. J. D. Hodge Rector: John Loten and *Wm. Gillman*, Churchwardens. Thomas Mears of London Fecit 1794."

(4.) "John Goings and *Richard Gillman* Churchwardens: Lester and Pack of London fecit 1753."

The bells at Leigh ring on, and the Gilman Buoy, near the opposite shore of Kent, warns the passing mariner of the dangerous sand named after Henry Gilman, the Member of the Trinity House of 'Deptford Stronde,' but in Essex and Kent the name of Gillman is heard no more.







# PEDIGREE OF THE GILLMANS OF (ST. ALBANS) HERTS AND ESSEX.

RICHARD GILMAN, "1574,  
(See Pedigree "Kent Visitation,"  
pages 26 and 34.)

SIR WALTER PAYN, Knight.

JOHN CHATSE, Isabella, dau. and coheir of  
Sir Walter Payn, Knight.

ANNE (1st wife) = JOHN GUYMAN, of GILMAN, of London and Richmond, Surrey, = SUSAN HORNEDOLT (2nd wife) of Gaunt  
(formerly of Toyle, Anglesce. "Gentleman Harbinger" to Her  
Majesty Queen Mary I. Will dated Oct. 8, 1557; proved June 18, 1558.  
the 4th wife of King Henry VIII.

RICHARD GILMAN de Brislow = ANNE, dau. and coheir  
(Bristol), and of Boston, Co. of John Chichester.  
Lincoln, in 1551.

ANNE, married  
Richard Warren.  
HENRY GILMAN, of Twickenham, Co. Middlesex, = ISABELL, dau. of  
King Henry VIII. Born in the year 1549.  
Buried in Twickenham Church, Feb. 22, 1594.  
Thomas West.

JANE, dau. of, = HENRY GILMAN, of St. Albans, Herts, and Canon, Co. Leicester, = JANE, dau. of  
John Stanesmore, and of Deipford Strimble, Kent, "Keeper of Her Majesty's Store-  
houses for Navigation" at Deipford, Chatham and Portsmouth.  
County of  
Leicestershire.  
Died at Totham, parish of "Stichalcott" (Stepney).  
Buried in the church of Stepney Church, April 2, 1583.  
Will dated March 14, 1582; proved June 26, 1583.

JOHN CHATSE, Isabella, dau. and coheir of  
Sir Walter Payn, Knight.

JOHN GILMAN, son and  
heir, = ANNE, married  
Richard Warren.  
HENRY GILMAN, of Twickenham, Co. Middlesex, = ISABELL, dau. of  
King Henry VIII. Born in the year 1549.  
Buried in Twickenham Church, Feb. 22, 1594.  
Thomas West.

RICHARD GILMAN, of = ANNE, daughter of  
"Stonchall," St. Albans, Robert Spencer, of  
Herts. Buried at  
St. Peter's Church,  
St. Albans, Herts,  
on Oct. 22, 1596.

JANE, dau. of, = HENRY GILMAN, of St. Albans, Herts, and Canon, Co. Leicester, = JANE, dau. of  
John Stanesmore, and of Deipford Strimble, Kent, "Keeper of Her Majesty's Store-  
houses for Navigation" at Deipford, Chatham and Portsmouth.  
County of  
Leicestershire.  
Died at Totham, parish of "Stichalcott" (Stepney).  
Buried in the church of Stepney Church, April 2, 1583.  
Will dated March 14, 1582; proved June 26, 1583.

JOHN CHATSE, Isabella, dau. and coheir of  
Sir Walter Payn, Knight.

HENRY GILMAN, RICHARD GILMAN (2nd) = MARY .....  
bapt. Nov. 16, 1585, at St. Peter's Church, St. Albans.  
Died at Stonchall, Essex, in  
1656. Will proved Jan. 29,  
1657, by Mary, his widow.  
granted to his  
brother Richard,  
Jan. 17, 1622-3.

THOMAS GILMAN = ELIZABETH WILKES,  
mar. July 16, 1614,  
at St. Stephen's St.  
Albans. Bur. June  
29, 1621, in the Abbey  
Church, St. Albans.

JOHN GILMAN, of Hertwood, Essex.  
Will dated March 18, 1658; proved Aug.  
19, 1659, by his mother, Mary Gilman.

JOHN CHATSE, Isabella, dau. and coheir of  
Sir Walter Payn, Knight.

RICHARD GILMAN (3rd) = MARY .....  
bapt. Oct. 19, 1616, at St. Albans Abbey = ELIZABETH .....  
Herts. Resided at Mooningsing, Essex. Will dated Oct. 18,  
1669; proved Aug. 8, 1670, by Elizabeth, his widow.

REBECCA HAGGIS, = RICHARD GILMAN (4th), Attorney of His Majesty's Court = MARY BRADSHAW, married  
of Stepney, of King's Bench, of Romford, Shenfield and Brentwood.  
Middlesex, married. Letters of Administration granted to his widow, Mary Gilman,  
March, 1673-4.

JOHN GILMAN, of Hertwood, Essex.  
Will dated March 18, 1658; proved Aug.  
19, 1659, by his mother, Mary Gilman.

JOHN CHATSE, Isabella, dau. and coheir of  
Sir Walter Payn, Knight.

JOHN GILMAN, born April 1675,  
Educated at Merchant Taylors'  
School; elected to St. John's  
College, Oxford, in 1693.  
M.A. 1701, B.D. 1711; Rector  
of Crick, Northamptonshire, 1709.  
Died June 11, 1741.  
Will proved Sept. 11, 1741.

RICHARD GILMAN (5th) born June 17, 1687;  
educated at Merchant Taylors'  
School; elected to St. John's  
College, Oxford, 1705.  
M.A. 1713, B.D. 1718. Chaplain to  
the English Factory, West Lisbon, 1717.  
Will dated April 5, 1721; proved Oct. 1721,  
by his brothers, Thomas and Samuel.

THOMAS GILMAN, of Romford, Essex. Will  
dated June 22, 1755; proved  
May 12, 1759, by his widow,  
Elizabeth, and brother,  
John Gilman.  
Died apparently s.p.

JOHN CHATSE, Isabella, dau. and coheir of  
Sir Walter Payn, Knight.

THOMAS GILMAN, of Great Ormond Street, London = CATHERINE .....  
Will dated May 12, 1763; proved June 22, 1767.

CATHERINE MATIA,  
married the Rev. Francis Reynolds.

JOHN CHATSE, Isabella, dau. and coheir of  
Sir Walter Payn, Knight.

JOHN THOMAS GILMAN, born Jan. 26, 1754;  
Bapt. at St. James', Clerkenwell, Feb. 25, 1754;  
Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, London.  
Died in 1754. Letters of Administration granted  
to his sister, Catherine Elizabeth Edridge, in 1817.

CATHERINE, ELIZABETH, born April 29, 1751;  
Bapt. at St. James', Clerkenwell, May 29, 1751.  
Married = Edridge.

JOHN CHATSE, Isabella, dau. and coheir of  
Sir Walter Payn, Knight.

JOHN THOMAS GILMAN, born Jan. 26, 1754;  
Bapt. at St. James', Clerkenwell, Feb. 25, 1754;  
Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, London.  
Died in 1754. Letters of Administration granted  
to his sister, Catherine Elizabeth Edridge, in 1817.

CATHERINE, ELIZABETH, born April 29, 1751;  
Bapt. at St. James', Clerkenwell, May 29, 1751.  
Married = Edridge.

JOHN CHATSE, Isabella, dau. and coheir of  
Sir Walter Payn, Knight.





## CHAPTER VII.

### *The Gillmans of Bristol and Gloucestershire.*

THE earliest English record which mentions the name of Gilman or Gilmyn is the Patent Roll in the 45th year of King Henry III., or A.D. 1261, where a grant is made to John Gylemyn, King's Marshal "p diutino et laudabili ſevcio quod Jokes Gylemyn marescallus (Marshal) nob impendit." A similar grant is made to him as Marshal, 53 Henry III., Patent Roll, m. 19 (A.D. 1269).

The term Marshal originally meant a Groom or Manager of the Horse, though eventually the King's Marshal became one of the principal officers of the State. The Royal Farrier rose in dignity with the increasing importance of the *chevalerie* till he became conjointly with the Constable the Judge in Court of Chivalry. When the King headed his army in feudal times, the assembled troops were inspected by the Constable and Marshal, who fixed the spot for the encampment of each noble, and examined the number, arms and condition of his retainers. With these duties was naturally combined the regulation of all matters connected with armorial bearings, standards and ensigns.\*

Next to this in position is the Marshal of the King's House, whose special authority is (according to Britton and Gwin in the Preface to his Readings) in the King's Place "to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, and to punish faults committed within the Verge, and to hear and judge of Suits between those of the King's Household," &c.†

\* "Chambers' Encyclopædia," Vol. vii. p. 62.

† "The Interpreter," by Thos. Manley, of the Middle Temple. 1684.



It would appear that this latter post, or that of Sub-Marshal, was the one held by John Gylemyn, as at this time the Earl of Pembroke held the position of Earl Marshal by hereditary right.

In the time of Edward I. (1272—1307) the name of John Gylemyn is given as a juror in a suit at Southampton (Warrants, 775c).

In the Kent "Feet of Fines," being records of a certain class of law suits, it is stated that in the second year of King Edward II. (A.D. 1308-9), John Adam, of Canterbury, sued John Gylmyn and Emma, his wife, as to two houses in Canterbury (Kent Fines, No. 72).

These are in all probability, all records of the same John Gylemyn, who, from the nature of his business and office, was constantly moving about in all parts of the country.

In the fourth year of the reign of Edward II., or in 1310, in the Calendar of the Close Roll, membrane 18 d., this entry is to be found :

"Berwick on Tweed. Nov. 24. \*

"*Master John Gylemyn*, for his good service to the King and his father, is sent to the Abbot and Convent of St Edmunds to receive the maintenance in their house that John de Ponte Fracto had at late Kings request. B. P.S."

This was a pension or maintenance most likely for life for the old King's Marshal of 1261, in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., granted by Edward II. as a reward of his services.

In the following year, 5 Edward II., we again find mention in the 'Close Roll' of Master John Gylemyn, who might be a son of the former John Gyleman, or the same individual.

"Westminster, Dec. 28, 1311.

"To the Sheriff of Nottingham order to deliver to *Master John Gylemyn*, the King's Servant, whom the King is sending with 46 of his horses and 38 grooms to take care of them, and a farrier, and a Carter with his groom, and a herberger to stay at Lenton until



further orders, hay and oats for the maintenance of the horses, to wit for each of 38 of the above horses a decena of oats daily, and for each of the other eight horses half a bushel of oats daily, and 2.d daily for each of the grooms, the farrier, and the herberger, and 4½.d. daily for the Carter and his groom, and 6.d daily for the said John and his groom."

Similar orders in favour of John Gylemyn are found in other Close Rolls, as follows :

"7 Edward II. 1313.

"Calendar of Close Rolls

"Membrane 13 Cont<sup>d</sup>

"Jan. 6. Windsor.

"The like order to the Sheriff of Essex and Hertford to pay 20.s a day to Merlin de Sene and *John Gylemyn*, whom the King is sending with thirty six horses to stay within his Bailiwick."

"8 Edward II. 1315.

"Membrane 11 Cont<sup>d</sup>

"April 6. Windsor.

"To the Sheriff of Gloucester like letters in favour of Giles de Tholos whom the King is sending with thirty two of his horses and two of his own horses and two horses of *Master John Gylemyn* the Marshal (Marescallus) to Gloucester to stay in the Abbey."

"8 Edward II. 1315.

"Membrane 9 Cont<sup>d</sup>

"April 6. Windsor.

"Like order to the Sheriff of Gloucester in favor of Giles de Thosola, whom the King is sending with thirtytwo of the King's horses and two horses of his own, and two horses of *Master John Gylemyn*, the Marshal, to Gloucester to stay in the Abbey, and to pay him 6.d a day for himself and Grom 6.d a day to John for himself and Grom, and, 2.d a day to each of the thirty four Groms attending the horses. By P.S."





"9 Edward II. 1315.

"Membrane 25 Cont<sup>d</sup>

"Sep 2 Lincoln.

"To the Sheriff of York. Order to deliver to the King's Yeoman Giles de Tholosa, whom the King is sending with twenty two of the King's horses and two of his own, and two horses of Master John the Marshal to stay at Wellebek Abbey\* until further orders, hay, Oats, litter, and other necessities for the said horses, and to pay him 6.d a day for the wages of John and his grom, and the usual wages of the thirty two groms Keeping the horses."

"9 Edward II. 1315.

"Membrane 25 Cont<sup>d</sup>

"Oct 1. Ditton.

"To the Sheriff of York. Order to pay to the King's Yeoman Giles de Toulouse, Staying in his County (*sic*) at Wellebek with thirty two horses of the King's and two of his own and two of Master John Gylemyn, the Marshal (Marescallus) 18.s daily from September 1 last during his stay there, for the maintenance of the horses and the wages of Giles, and John, and the groms attending the horses. By C."

"9 Edward II. 1315.

"Membrane 22 Cont<sup>d</sup>

"Nov. 26 Clipston.

"To the Sheriff of York order to pay to Giles de Tholouse, who is staying at Welleberk (*sic*) with twenty five of the King's horses, and two of his own and two of Master John Gylemyn's, the marshal, 14.s daily for the maintenance of the horses, and the wages of Giles, John, and the grooms, and 40 Marks for the expenses of the horses at Wellebek in time past.

"By K. on the information of W. de Melton."

\* Welbeck Abbey, now the seat of the Duke of Portland, situated in Northamptonshire, on the borders of Yorkshire.



Practically speaking, in those times the King had a banking account open with the Sheriff of every county. Whenever the King wanted to make a payment he gave a 'close' letter on the Sheriff of the handiest county, or, as we should say, drew a cheque on him. Hence these letters in the Close Rolls, *i.e.*, closed letters as against open letters, called 'Patent,' or addressed to every one of the King's subjects.

In the following year occurs this letter in the Close Rolls, addressed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London:

"9 Edward II. 1315.

"Membrane 3—Schedule Cont<sup>d</sup>

"July 1 Westminster.

"To the Mayor and Sheriffs of London order not to put *Master John Gylemyn* in default for his failure to appear before them at a jury instituted by Robert de Assho, as above as he was engaged in the Kings Service on Monday after St. Barnabas so he could not appear. By K."

It will be noticed that John appeared at a jury at Southampton, in the reign of Edward I., as before mentioned.

In a "Catalogue of Ancient Deeds of Surrey," of the time of Edward III., there is a "grant by Peter de Nork and *John Gyleman*, the heirs of Thos. atte Mulle of Kyngeston to Walter de Greyndum and John de Oxtede of lands and tenements in Kyngeston Monday after Michaelmas day 25 Edward III. (A.D. 1351) Sealed."\*

This in all probability is the Master John Gylemyn referred to before, who became possessed of this property in Surrey, perhaps through his wife, and disposed of the same. There were no Gilmyns in Surrey at that date.

Of about the same time as that of Master John Gylemyn the King's Marshal, there are several records mentioning a William

\* "Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, Surrey," B. 1662, page 374. 1890.



Gylemyn, an Attorney or Clerk (Clericus) in Holy Orders, and very possibly a brother or near relative of John Gylemyn.

In the 22nd year of Edward I. (A.D. 1293) William Gilemyn appears for Abbot V. C of Alencestr, Warwick (Inq. ad quod damnum).

The next record of William Gylemyn is from the Close Rolls and dated

“5 Edward II. 1311.

“Membrane 27.

“Sep 2 London.

“Hic recessit Cancellarius rersus Concilium Generale.

“Memorandum, that this assignment was made with the assent of William le Latymer, to whom the King committed the custody of the lands of the said Nicholas, who was present at the assignment by *William Gylemyn his Attorney.*”

There is another in the same year :

“5 Edward II. 1311.

“Membrane 28.

“William le Latimer, to whom the King committed the custody of the lands of the late Nicholas Pointz, tenant in chief, puts in his place *William Gylemyn to be present in Chancery* at the assignment of dower to Matilda, late the wife of the said Nicholas.”

In the ninth year of Edward II. (A.D. 1315) William Gylemyn was turned out of Bristol (“Rolls of Parliament,” 1 p. 360). But in the 18th year of the same King (1324-5) William Gilemyn, Clerk (in Holy Orders) witnesses a demise of property at Bristol by John de Westone, so probably he had returned to that city.

“18. Edw II Feast of St. Leonard the Abbot, Bristol, John de Westone son and heir of Thomas de Westone late burgess of Bristol, demises, to Richard de Bourtone Burgess of Bristol and Agnes his wife, for their lives, and the life of the Survivor the cellar\* above

\* The term “cellar” in Bristol in ancient times denoted a storehouse, in which the Bristol merchants and burgesses stored their goods and merchandise.



described, rent and other consideration as in the last Charter [Witnesses Roger] or Reg Fortle Mayor of Bristol John de Romeneye and Walter de Prentiz, Bailiffs of Bristol, Simon Forstal, Thomas le Forbor, John de Leche Richard le Mareschal,\* Richard le Cartere *William Gilemyn*† *Clerk*."

In the reign of the next King (Edward III.), or in 1327, William Gylemyn appears to have got into some dispute or trouble at Tavistock, Devon, concerning possession of the Abbey during a vacancy of the Abbacy, caused by the death or removal of the Abbot, as appears from the following record :

"Clarendon Patent Roll.

"1 Edward III. Part III.

"Commission of Oyer and trimmer de Campe Arnselphi &c. *William Gylemyn the elder* and *William Gylemyn the younger* of Tavystock, Devon, during the voidance of the Abbey entered the same, assaulted the King's servants there and carried away goods."

This was most likely to test some ecclesiastical rights against the claims of the Crown during the vacancy of the Abbacy, and not a vulgar robbery of goods, as at first sight would appear to the modern reader.

Four years later he is again in the Law Courts and obtaining pardon of the King.

"5 Edward III. Part I. 1331.

"Close Rolls Membrane 23 Cont<sup>d</sup>

"Feb 25 Croydon.

"Pardon to *William Gilymn* of his outlawry in the County of Kent, for non-appearance before the justices of the Bench to answer touching a plea of John Walwayn the younger, and Thomas de Burgh executors of John Walwayn, the elder that he render his account as receiver for the said John the elder."

\* The Marshal, probably a colleague of John Gylmyn.

† The name is spelt 'Gylomyn' in the printed copy in the "Fifth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts." The same use of 'o' for an 'e' occurs once in John Gylemyn's name, in Patent Roll, 45 Hen. III., but afterwards it is spelt as usual with an 'e.'





In 41 Edward III. (A.D. 1367) William Gilemyn and Alice his wife are parties to a 'fine' \* concerning property in Maddingley, Surrey.

This may have been William Gilemyn the younger, of Tavystock Abbey notoriety.

In the "Calendar of the Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex," Vol. 1, p. 151, in the 49th year of the reign of Edward III. (1375) is the following entry:—"Thomas Gilmyrn of Hemerston, Vicar of Stanes (Staines, Middlesex) and John Clerk, of Stanes and Alice his wife. (concerning) Premises in Stanes."

Hemerston, of which place Thomas Gilmyrn is described, is probably Hempston, three miles from Totnes and not very far from Tavistock, in Devonshire.

In "Manning and Bray's History of Surrey," folio 143, we find the following mention of the Rev. Thomas Gilmin:

"Vicarage of Stoke in Surrey (near Guildford)

"Patrons.

"Prior and Convent of Newark.

"*Thomas Gilmin* instituted 5<sup>th</sup> February 1389 on exchange from Stanes Co. Middlesex" (Reg. Wick I., fo. 200a. Newcourt I., 733).

"Resigned 1402" (Reg. Wickham I., fo. 328a).

This Rev. Thomas Gilmin, Vicar of Stoke, near Guildford, in Surrey, from 1389 to 1402, and formerly Vicar of Staines, Middlesex, was probably related to William Gylemyn Clerk and one of the Bristol Gilmyns.

The oldest will of any Gillman at Somerset House, in fact there are not many wills there much older of any other name,† is that of

\* Fines were practically deeds transferring land, though nominally the 'finis' or end of a fictitious suit. They early became a popular method of conveyance, not only from their efficacy, but from the safety to a purchaser, by the fact of a duplicate of each fine being preserved as a record in the custody of the court ("Records," by Walter Rye, 1888).

† The oldest wills at Somerset House date from 1383, but all those before the year 1483 are not the originals but only ancient copies on parchment.



Thomas Gylemyn, Burgess of the City of Bristol, dated the Festival of St. Thomas, Anno Domini 1404, and is written in Latin.

Thomas Gylemyn, who was probably born early in the 14th century, may have been a son of William, the Attorney, or John Gylemyn, the Marshal, and also a relation of the Rev. Thomas Gilmin, Vicar of Staines, before mentioned.

Thomas Gilmin, the burgess of Bristol, desires his body to be buried in the crypt of Saint Nicholas Church, Bristol. In a letter the writer received from the Rev. J. G. Alford, Vicar of this church, he says "there is nothing left of St. Nicholas of 1400 but the pillars of the crypt and the 'egyl of laten,'" and states "there is no monument existing to the memory of this oldest recorded Gilman."

The following is a translation from the original Latin of the will of Thomas Gylemyn, and on account of its age is worthy of being printed *in extenso*:—

"In the Name of God Amen. The month of the festival of the Translation of Saint Thomas the Martyr, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and four. I, Thomas Gylemyn, burgess of the town of Bristol, sound in mind, in this my manner make my will Firstly I leave my soul to God, my body to be buried in the Crypt under the Church of Saint Nicholas Bristol in the tomb where my children lie buried. Item I leave to the fabric of the church aforesaid my best silver girdle. Item I leave by gift to Nicholas Adames the vicar of the same church six silver spoons which I received as a legacy and gift from John Croume, and one silver dish marked with the head of a bishop. Item for the celebration of divine worship in the chapel of the same church at my funeral and interment xij<sup>d</sup>. Item to the clergyman of the same church vj<sup>d</sup>. and to the suffragan iiij<sup>d</sup>. and to each of the other clergy of the chapel at my obsequies and interment ij<sup>d</sup>. Item I appoint and will that on the day of my burial shall be distributed among the poor and needy in bread to the value of xl shillings. Item I leave to be distributed among the needy living in almshouses in Bristol x<sup>s</sup>. Item to the fabric of the cathedral church



of Worcester xii<sup>d</sup>. Item I leave to the Church of the Holy Trinity Bradeford my second best, silver girdle. Item I appoint and will that the expenses of my interment shall be paid according to the arrangement of my executors. Item I appoint that my manuscript be assigned to the chaplain of the same chapel for the good direction of all during his life and the book is to be kept well and in good condition and in the end to be assigned to other suitable clergy of the same order and so from cleric to cleric as long as that book shall last. Also I appoint and will that one qualified clergyman shall have one hundred shillings for the repetition of masses for my soul for a whole year in the Church of Saint Nicholas aforesaid. Also I leave to the hospital of Saint Batholomew of Bristol one jar of clyster. Also I appoint and will that all my lands and tenements in the town of Bristol and in the suburbs of the same, shall be sold immediately after my decease by my executors, and the money raised thereby to be divided into three parts. Item that one part should be given to the Church of Saint Nicholas aforesaid for the fabric of the same church, the second part for the providing of qualified clergymen for praying for my soul and of Agnes my wife, and Richard formerly my faithful nephew, now deceased. The third part to be distributed among the poor and those in want and all these things to be done as soon as possible. And I will that all my Executors who shall administer the Executorship, shall have a silver seal covered with silver for their labours. But the remainder of all my goods in this my testament after payment of my creditors, I desire that they shall be distributed and divided into three parts, and shall be distributed by my executors in the same manner and form as ordered in the sale of the tenements aforesaid and above written. And in order that my testament may be faithfully executed and fulfilled I arrange and appoint as my esteemed executors, Michael in Christ, Thomas Hendy, John Penryce, Roger Peny, and Robert Clements."

"This will was proved before the Magistrate, John Perche, commissioner &c., xvj day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and four. And it was intrusted for administration, &c., to Thomas Hendy, John Penryce, Roger Peny and Robert Clements, executors abovesaid, on the last day of the



month of July in the year of the Lord above mentioned. The Lord Commissioner agreed with the Executors abovesaid."

It will be noticed that the name Gylemyn is spelt in this will and in all the Records from the Close Roll and other documents before given in the same way as that of John Gylemyn in the pedigree facing page 32.

It will also be observed that this document concerning Thomas Gylemyn is of an earlier date by more than one hundred and fifty years than the will of John Gylemyn, Groom of the Royal Antechamber in Henry VIII.'s time, and 'Gentleman Harbinger' to Queen Mary, and some of the Records before given are over one hundred years earlier still.

The question naturally arises, are these Bristol Gylmyns of the same family as those whose history we have already traced out in Chapters III., IV. and V., and are they likewise descended from Cilmin or Gilmin Troed-dhu? The question is not capable of absolute proof, at this far distance of time and absence of documentary evidence, such as ancient pedigrees, &c., but the matter is one that must depend on circumstantial evidence.

In the first half of the 13th century the office of Earl Marshal was held by the Earl of Pembroke. In the year 1233 Richard, Earl of Pembroke, then Earl Marshal, joined the Welsh forces in revolt against King Henry, but was defeated by the King in the first instance, but the Welsh, under the Earl Marshal, were afterwards victorious against the English army under John of Monmouth.

Richard, Earl of Pembroke, was shortly afterwards slain in Ireland and was succeeded by his brother Gilbert as Earl of Pembroke and Marshal.

In the year 1240 Prince Llewelyn, the reigning Prince of Wales, with all the Barons, English and Welsh, who had lands in Wales, went to *Gloucester* and there did homage to King Henry.\*

\*"Caradoc's History of Wales."







Under the Earl Marshal in King Henry's reign there were sub-marshals, one of whom we have seen in the Patent Roll for the year 1261 was John Gylemyn; whether he was appointed originally by Gilbert, Earl Marshal, or by the King, we know not; but as the Earl Marshal, Earl of Pembroke was frequently in Wales and there was much communication between Wales and Gloucester and Bristol at that time by reason of frequent incursions of the English into Wales, with intervals of attempts at peacemaking on the part of Prince Llewelyn, it would not be improbable that a Welshman should be appointed a Marshal.

The appointment of others than Englishmen to places of trust about the Court in Henry's reign was not singular, but quite otherwise. "It was Henry's misfortune to have inherited the antipathy of his father to the charter of Runymede, and to consider his barons as enemies leagued in a conspiracy to deprive him of the legitimate prerogatives of the Crown. He watched with jealousy all their proceedings, refused their advice, and *confided in the fidelity of foreigners* more than in the affections of his own subjects." \*      †

The list of the descendants of Gilmin Troed-dhu in the Harleian Manuscript in the British Museum, No. 1969, fo. 465, gives many names other than those contained in the pedigree (printed opposite page 8) with which John Gylemyn the Marshal and the Gilmins of Bristol may have been connected. Settling in England at a time when the Welsh, as a nation, were much hated, it is only natural to suppose they would follow the English custom of a surname, and as such make use of their tribal name of Gilmin, prefixing it with Christian names then in common use in England.

It will be noticed that in the early Records at the commencement of the Chapter they are called plain John Gylemyn or William Gylemyn. There is no prefix of 'de' before the surname, as in all or nearly all the other surnames mentioned, showing that the Gylmyns were not of Norman origin nor yet probably of Saxon, many of

\* "Lingard's History of England."



whom had copied the custom of the Normans in adding the prefix 'de' before their second name.

Amongst other Gylmyn records which appear to corroborate their Welsh origin is one to be found in the No. 1 *Welsh* Records, the Recognizance Rolls of Chester :

"March 16. 1415-6.

"Robert Gylmyn, Ralph Pekoe of Chester and John Wylkoesone of Salghton, to the King, recognizance for 10s. that the said Robert keep the peace towards Robert Daweson" (3 & 4. Henry V. m. 5).

To return to Bristol, a large part of the wealth of that city was derived from its trade in wool and the manufacture of woollen cloths. In 1353 a statute was passed, fixing on eleven places in England, in which towns only wool and woollen goods were to be sold, amongst these were Bristol and Norwich, these two cities being at that time the principal seats of the manufacturers of cloths and weavers of wool, the weavers of Bristol forming the wealthiest craft in that town.

It will be shown hereafter, in the Chapter on the Gilmans of Norfolk, that this trade connection between Bristol and Norwich in the fourteenth century is probably the explanation of the appearance of the Gylmyns in Norfolk at that time.

In 1348 the Plague, or "Black Death," broke out in Bristol. This city and Norwich suffered, perhaps, more severely than others. Few of those who were seized with it lived as long as three days, many died after one and a half day's sickness. "The whole strength of the town," we are told, "perished," and grass is said to have grown inches high in the principal streets.

In Norwich, in the same year, sixty thousand people perished from the plague, leaving only one-fifth of the population living. Both these cities having suffered so exceptionally from this terrible disease, seems to indicate that there was frequent traffic and communication between the two towns, Norwich at that time being a port.



After this great visitation it is not surprising to find that "life in Bristol in the beginning of the fifteenth century was deeply tinged with Religion. The Merchants and Burgesses of the town engaged largely in Church-building and other like good works. Numerous chapels built for special services adorned the City, and many Merchants founded charities in its different churches. The wills of the burgesses are full of bequests both to the Church and the poor, great care was taken to ensure an honourable funeral, and gifts were left for those who attended."\* Many, like Thomas Gylmyn before mentioned, the Vicar of Staines, took Holy Orders.

The next will is that of Thomas Gilmyn, dated the Festival of Saint Edmund the Confessor, 1448, who desired to be buried in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Tettebury (Tetbury), in the county of Gloucestershire, about 24 miles from Bristol. This will is also in Latin, and this Thomas Gilmyn was probably a son or relation of Thomas Gylemyn of Bristol, 1404. There is a further will of Thomas Gilmyn of the same date, and a third will made by the same Thomas, dated April 8, 1454.

The first of these wills of Thomas Gilmyn, dated Mar. 18, 1448, was proved at "Lamhith" (Lambeth), July 14th, 1455, by "Alianor," his wife and executrix, and the two latter, dated March 18, 1448 and April 18, 1455, were proved on Nov. 4th, 1457, also at "Lamhith," by his wife.

Most of the bequests were like those of the older Thomas Gylmyn, of an ecclesiastical nature, and it is rather singular that he should have made three wills, all of which were proved.

In the eighth year of Henry V. (A.D. 1420), "the goods of Thos. Gilmyn, of Tettebury, fugitive for felony,† were granted to the Abbot

\* "Historic Towns—Bristol." By William Hunt.

† Felony in ancient times had not always the same meaning in law as in the present day. Its original significance was supposed to be a vassal who failed in his allegiance to his superior, thus committing an offence by which he forfeited his fee or feud. A breach of duty on the part of the vassal, neglect of service, delay in seeking investiture and the like were felonies. Injuries by the lord against the vassal were also felonies. In course of time felonies came to mean capital crimes, although there were a few felonies not punishable with death.—"Encyclopædia Britannica."



of Cirencester" (8 Hy. V. rot. 7). This in all probability was the same Thomas Gilmyrn, and it may explain his anxiety to make his peace with the Church by ecclesiastical bequests in so many wills.

He does not appear to have left any children. At least none are mentioned in either of his three wills.

One of these documents is worthy of being printed as a specimen of an ancient Latin will, with its abbreviations, &c. For this purpose the last one is selected:—

"In dei Nōie Amen Octavo die mensis Aprilis Anno Domini Millmo CCCC<sup>mo</sup> Quinquagesimo quinto Et Anno Regni Regnis Henrici Sexti post Conqñ tricesimo ꝑcio Ego THOMAS GILMYN in bona memoria & sana mente condo & facio testamentum meum in hunc modum In primis lego animā meam deo & Bñe Marię ac omnib; Sanctis eius & corpus meum ad sepeliend in Ecclia Bñe Marię de Tetbery in Cōm Glouč & Wigorñ Dioč Item do & lego matriçi Ecclie Wigorñ iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. Item lego pcuratorib; Ecclie de Tettebery predicī p tempore existenē ad usum ecclie eiusdem p sepultuř mea ibm xiii<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. Item lego cuilit lumini eiusdem Ecclie xii<sup>d</sup>. Item lego torchijs eiusdem Ecclie p sustentaōe eorund xiii<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. Item lego lumini sepulcri Dñi nrī Jhu Christi iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. Item lego p curatorib; ecclie de Tetbury predicī vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ad inveniend unam ceream stantem & ardentem post decessum meum p unū annū integrū ad alī altare in ecclia Bñe Marię Virginis de Tetbery predicī coram corpoř domini nrī Jhu Xpi tempoř cuiuslibet misse celebratuř Item do volo lego ordino & constituto ac oñib; homib; certifico qđ Hec est mea ultima voluntas qđ omīa terř teñta mea prař pascua & pastuř Reddiť Revsiones & ſvicia cum omnib; & singlis eoř ptineñ de & in Villis & Camptis de Tetbery Chorlton Upton & Avenyng in Cōm Gloucestř & in Villa et in Campis de Lang Newton in Cōm Wilts post decessum meum et Alianore uxore mee & herede mei de corpoř ipius Alianore līme pcreať put in quadam carta p Henricū Periton Vinetariū de Tetbury & Walſum Toly Cap<sup>m</sup>. Michi & prefať Alianōr uxori mee & heredib; meis quos ego de corpōr eiūsd Alianore līme pcreaverim in cuius Datť est xxvij<sup>o</sup>. die Marcij Anno Regnī Rege Henrici Sexti post conquestum xxvii<sup>mo</sup>. satē liquet &







apparet p Executores meos vel executoř eozdem sive executoř executoř eorum & post mortem eorum p vicariū de Tetbury predicī & p quatuor notabiles viros ac quatuor procuratores Eccleie de Tetbery predicī meliori modo disponant<sup>r</sup>. & non vendant<sup>r</sup>. ad dei & Btē Marię Virgīs & oīm Sanctoř suorum honorem & sustentacionem dei ſvič itm & pfitum totius poch eiusdem Videliř si fieri pořit ad faciend & fundand quandam Cantariā Sanctę Trinitate in Ecclia Btē Marię de Tetbury predicī ad celebrand p bono statu Excellentissimi Domini nři Regis Henrici Sexti Anglie post conqū & Margarete Regine Anglie Consortę sue & oīm amicoř & benefactoř meorum & p animab; pentum meoř & p anima mea & anima Alianoř uxoris mee benefactoř nřoř et oīm fideliū defunctoř Item do & lego Executorib; meis viginti quatuor marcas sřlingoř ad inveniend in Ecclia de Tetbury predicī p trienniu unū Capellanū habilem & idoneum ad celebrand p anima mea & animab; pentu meoř & amicorum meoř & oīm fidelū defunctoř ad altař Sanctę Trinitate de Tetbury predicī Item lego uxori mee Residuum omnium aliorum bonoř meorum non legatoř si ipa me supvixerit & se solam custodierit & si virum post meam mortem cepit tunc volo & ordino q ipa tantum heat nisi ſcia ptem alioř bonorum sic remanentiū Ultra dicī xx<sup>ti</sup> Marcas Executorib; meis ad predcū Cap<sup>m</sup>. idoneū sic supius inveniend legař Et q de Residuo eorundem bonoř & catalloř ut Capellanus p ea vel eorum precio inveniatur. q diu eadem bona et catalla vel eoř pćium durant vel durat ad celebrand p animabus pentum meorum et animabus mei & dicte uxoris mee Et si dicī terř & teñ ad Cantariam prenotař sic superius faciend & fundand dari ullo modo non possint tunc volo & concedo q<sup>d</sup>. post mortem dicī uxore mee & si dicta uxor mea sine heredib; obcerit quos ego de corpoř eiusdem līme pcreařim q<sup>d</sup>. omīa predcā ſre et teñta Reddiř Reversiones & ſvič cum oīm; suis pťineñ per Executores meos vel Executores eorum sive executores Executoř eorum & post mortem eorum p Vicariū de Tettebury predicī & pćatoř eiusdem ac p quatuor aliōs pbos et fidedignos homines eiusdem pochie ad verū valorem inde faciend vendant<sup>r</sup>. & pecunia inde pveřens presbiř is idoneis distribuat<sup>r</sup>. ad celebrand p animab; pentū meorum & anima mea & aĩa Alianore uxore mee & animab; oīm fideliū defunctorum quorum animabus ppiciet<sup>r</sup>. deus Amen Et si predcā ſre & teñta Redditus Reversiones & ſvičia ad



verum valorē eorundem ut superius liquet non vendant<sup>r</sup>. ut voluntas mea predcā impleri non po<sup>t</sup> it ut supra constat tunc volo q̄ omīa predcā t<sup>r</sup>e & teñta Redditus Reversiones & ſvič cum omībus eorum ptineñ p<sup>r</sup>pinquiori heredi meo & hered de corpo<sup>r</sup> suo līme p<sup>r</sup>creat remaneant tenend de capi<sup>t</sup> dñis feod iſt p ſvicia inde debi<sup>t</sup> & de Ju<sup>r</sup> consueta Et si contingat predcā p pinquiorē heredem meū sine heredib; de corpo<sup>r</sup> suo līme p<sup>r</sup>creat<sup>r</sup> obire tunc volo et concedo q<sup>d</sup>. oīa predcā t<sup>r</sup>e & teñta Redditus Reversiones & ſvicia cum omīb; eorum ptineñ Rectis heredib; dicti p<sup>r</sup>pinquiorē hered mei remaneant ad vendend et disponend ad eorum verum valorem & q̄ pecunia inde p<sup>r</sup>vēieris presbi<sup>l</sup> is Idoneis distribuāt. ad celebrand p anima mea & anima uxore mee predictē & p animabus benefactorum n<sup>r</sup>orum ac oīm fidei<sup>l</sup>iū defunctorē ordino facō & constituo Executores meos p<sup>r</sup>efat Alianorā & Johannem Stanley de Brīstollia mercatorem Hijs testb; Mag<sup>r</sup>o Johanne Fitz Waren Clico R<sup>o</sup>re Eccle Sancte Trinitatis Bristollie Henrico Piryton Vica<sup>r</sup> Eccle de Tetbury Johanne Chewe Wal<sup>l</sup>o Toly Johanne Spekke Johanne Baker Ričō Cabell Willmo Ramys Barbo<sup>r</sup>. & alijs Da<sup>t</sup> Die et Anno p<sup>r</sup>dcīs In cuius Rei testimoniū p<sup>r</sup>ntib; Sigillum meū apposui.

“Probatum fuit suſcriptū testamentū apud Lamehith quinto die Mensis Novemb<sup>r</sup> Anno Domini Millīmo CCCC<sup>mo</sup>. Ivii<sup>mo</sup>. Commissaq; fuit administracō oīm & singlo<sup>r</sup> bono<sup>r</sup> dicti defuncti Alianor<sup>r</sup> Relicte et Executrici in d<sup>o</sup>o testamento nomina<sup>t</sup> de bene et fide<sup>l</sup>i administrand bona hmoi ac de pleno et fidei Inventario oīm & singlorum bono<sup>r</sup> hmoi domino citra Festum Natāl Dñi p<sup>r</sup>x extūc sequeñ exhibend Necnō de plano compoto calcto &c Al<sup>l</sup>o coexecutore in dicto testa<sup>o</sup>. nomina<sup>t</sup> onus admīstracōis hmoi in se assume<sup>r</sup> expresse ad tunc recusante.”

The next will in date is that of “Richard Gylmyn of Chevynnege in the pariasshe of Horsley in the Countie of Glouc. husbandman,” dated July 1st, 1538, in the reign of King Henry VIII., and proved June 27, 1539.

He leaves his “bodye to be buried in the Churchyarde of Horsley,” and he bequeaths “to the mayntenance of a light before the Sacrament and the Roode light vi Sheep,” and by a codicil of the will



made the same day, "aboute VI, VII, VIII, IX or X of the clocke att after none Richard Gylmyn bequeathed to the mayntenance of the light before the Sacrament and the Roode of Horsley Church VI sheepe over and above the VI sheepe in his Testament before bequeathed."

There are several relations mentioned in this will, which the writer has arranged in the form of a pedigree, and has continued the same from the wills of Brian Gilman, Richard's nephew, proved Jan. 13, 1608, and his great nephew, Thomas Gilman, son of Brian, whose will was proved in 1652.

In the State Papers of King Henry VIII. of the date of March 20, 1523, there is the following grant :—

"Art. 2293 No. 20

"Grant to Richard Gilman Lease of a pasture called Warth, and Newclease, in the lordship of Slymbryg Glouc. late of the Marquis of Barkeley, except woods, mines &c. for 21 years; at an annual rent of 6<sup>£</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> & 6s 8d of increase Del Hampton Court 20 March 14 Henry VIII. S B Pat p. 2 M. 24."

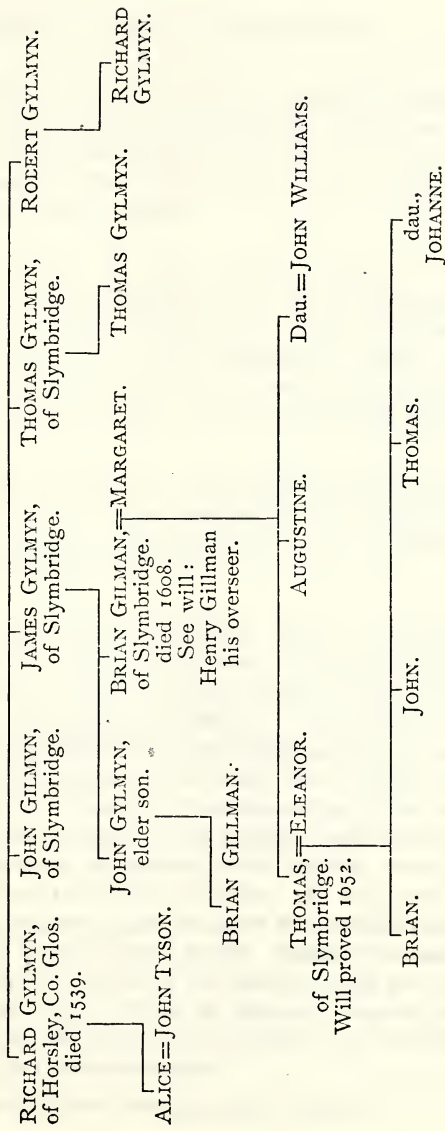
In the will of Richard Gylmyn of Horsley he devises to his brother John and his nephews Johr and Thomas "all the right title interest and terme that he in any wise hathe in the pasture called the *Warthe* and new lease w<sup>t</sup> their appurteuency lying within the said parish of Slymbridge graunted to hym by lease and letters patent for the terme of 21 years."

There are descendants of the brothers of Richard Gylmyn at the present day in the neighbourhood of Horsley, in Gloucestershire.

Later than this into the pedigrees of the Gloucester Gillmans the writer has not gone. The wills are mostly no doubt to be found in the Probate Registries in Gloucester and in Bristol, and the Parish Registers of Horsley contain many entries of Gillmans.



*Compiled from Particulars given in the Will of RICHARD GYLMYN of Chwynege, in the Parish of Horsley, Co. of Gloucestershire, Dated July 1, 1538, Proved June 27, 1539; and the Wills of BRIAN GILMAN of Slymbridge, Proved 1608, and THOMAS GILMAN, Proved 1652.*







It will be recollected that Henry Gilman of Deptford, Keeper of Queen Elizabeth's Store Houses for Navigation, was the son of a Richard Gilman *of Bristol* (see pedigrees on pages 26, 40 and 42), who married Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Chaucer, and granddaughter of Sir Walter Payne, Knight.

This is not, of course, the same Richard Gilman as before mentioned, of Horsley, Gloucestershire, and we have no information as to what connection he had with Bristol. His will is not at Somerset House and may have been registered in the Probate Registry at Bristol, but as the wills now in existence in that city do not date further back than 1593, it is not to be found there.

John Chaucer, the father-in-law of Richard Gilman, and son-in-law of Sir Walter Payne, Knight, was possibly a descendant or relation of Geoffrey Chaucer the Poet (son of John Chaucer) of Edward III. and Richard II.'s reigns.

John Gylmyn (the brother of Richard Gylmyn 'of Bristol') Yeoman of the Crown in Henry VIII.'s time,\* was made 'Keeper' or Governor of Bristol Castle by Royal Grant in 1524. Bristol Castle, originally built by Bishop Geoffrey of Coutances in 1086, and considerably added to by the Earl of Gloucester in 1121, was a strong fortress, though probably at that time, Henry VIII.'s reign, much fallen into decay. It stood on a vast mound facing the eastern side of the town, at the summit of the present Castle Street, and consisted of a square keep the largest in the kingdom, save those of Colchester Castle and the Tower of London. In the inner ward there was a splendid banqueting hall of which the thirteenth century entrance may still be seen in Tower Street. Besides this and the substructure of a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, to the east of the keep, there is little now to be seen of the famous stronghold which, after being purchased by the City from the Crown in the seventeenth century, was shortly afterwards demolished.

\* See "Gillmans of London and Neighbourhood," Chapter III.



Amongst the "Domestic State Papers" of Charles II. the searcher came across some particulars concerning a Rev. John Gilman, Vicar of Wittington, Gloucestershire, which are of some interest.

This John Gilman might have been a son of Brian Gilman before mentioned, who died in 1652, or he may be of another family altogether.

In the "Herald's Visitation of Gloucestershire" in 1683 is this entry :—"John Gilman of Withington Gloucershire Clerk Arms *not* allowed." So it was not always that the Heralds granted or allowed arms.

Record Office, "Domestic State Papers," Charles II., Vol. VII., 1660.

"Article 56.

"To the King's most Excelent Majesty

"The humble petition of John Gilman, Clerke

"Humbly Sheweth

"That your Petitioner about three years since upon the death of the late incumbent was presented to the ——— Parsonage of Withington in the County of Gloucester and where ever since he hath officiated Your Petitioner hath been duly ordained according to the institution of the church of England and hath ever been ready and assisting in your Majesties service upon all occasions

"He humbly prays your Gracious Majesty will be graciously pleased to continue him therein by your Majesties Grant

"And your Petit<sup>r</sup> shall pray &c."

"At the Court at Whitehall the 6<sup>th</sup> day of July 1660

"His Majestie is graciously pleased to referr this Petition to the consideraço of D<sup>r</sup>. Sheldon, D<sup>r</sup>. Earles, and Morley, or any two of them who are to informe themselves of the Petitioners capacity and merit and thereof certify his Ma<sup>tie</sup> who will then declare his further pleasure

"Edw Nicholas"



"We to whom this Petition is referred are satisfied in the information concerning the abilities & conversation of the Petitioner and believe him a person capable of his Maties favour

"Jo Earles

"Geor Morley."

(On back of letter) "Gilman John."

"Domestic State Papers," Charles II., 1660-1661.

"1660

"Vol. XXIV. fo. 435.

"Dec. James Lloyd to Mr. Whittaker sends the paper for his

"Sat. friend Gilman, with note of Gilbert Osborn as the last incumbent of Whittington Deanery of Winchcombe Co. Gloucester. Encloses"

"1660. 137. Certificate by Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper and nine others of the loyalty and orthodoxy of John Gilman"

Record Office, "Domestic State Papers," Vol. XXIV., Charles II.

"December 19—31. 1660.

"Sir,

"I have returned you the papers I had from you for my friend Mr Gilman perfected according as is required by the reference Clearly fitt for the further dispatch with his Majesty which I entreate you will be pleased to do by Munday Morning next with my other smaller business remaining with you vid<sup>t</sup>. the pardon of Tomson and the warrant for a pardon Crashaw whom you will Very much oblige fr

"Your' Very affectionate Serv<sup>t</sup>

"James F. Loyd.

"these in the afternoon

"this instant Saturday

"Gilbert Osborne the last incumbent of Withington in the Denery of Winchcombe in the County of Gloster in the diocese of Worcester."

(Back of letter):

"To his Worthy Friend Mr Whittaker at the hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Edward Miles Lodgings at Whitehall theese"



Record Office, "Domestic State Papers," Charles II., Vol. XXIV.

"These are to certifie whom it may concern that the bearer thereof John Gilman, Clerke is a person well known unto us, to be of a godly and pious conversation, Orthodox in judgment, and hath in all those late revolutions and changes given good demonstrations of his constant affection, and loyalty to his Majesty

"An. Ashley Roper *	Fra Henry Lee
Edw Hungerford	Rich Grobher (?) Howe
Geo Howe	Jo Ernli
Edw Poole	
John Howe	Thos Masters "
Jo Norden	

"Article 137. Part II.

"Among the Records Muniments and Memorandums remaining in the Custody of the Remembrancer of first fruits and tenths Touching the Annual values of Rectories Vicarages &c. in the County of Gloucester (Among other things) is containyd as followeth  
(Vizt)

"Withington Rectoria per Anum 7 Clear Value xxx<sup>s</sup>

"Sum in all 60/-

"Ex<sup>d</sup> by George Farington Deputy of James Rogers Remembrancer

"Glous: comitat"

On a flat stone in the Chancel of Chadworth Church, seven miles from Cirencester, is this inscription:—"Dorothea, daughter of Rev. Mr Gilman Rector of Withington & wife of Geoffrey Wall M.A. Vicar of this Church died July 13. 1725 aged 63."

Arthur Gilman, in his "Gilman Genealogy," page 281, says:—"It is said that some interesting Gilman monuments exist in Gloucester Cathedral."

\* Ashley Cooper in Catalogue.





The writer communicated with the Cathedral authorities and received the following from the Sub-Sacrist:—"I have inspected every monument and tablet in the Cathedral and Cloisters but without success;"—so there are no Gilman monuments in the Cathedral.

In "Edmondson's Heraldry," 1780, the arms of the Gilmans, Gloucestershire, are given: "*Sa.* a man's leg couped at the thigh *argent.*"







### *Appendix to Chapter VII.*

AMONGST the list of names of Members returned to Parliament between 1213 and 1702\* is found *Willmus Gylemyn*, who was returned with Thos Aureham for Canterbury City in 20 Edward II. (1326-7) and *Johannes Gylemyn*, who was returned with Joh. de Duryngton for Salisbury City, 12 Edw. III. (1338).

These are, no doubt, the William and John Gylemyn (the second) mentioned in the foregoing pages.

The expulsion of *William Gylemyn* from the City of Bristol in 1315 occurred at the time of what is termed the 'Great Insurrection' in Bristol, which was brought about by various causes. Amongst others the Merchant Guild, which was invested with the government of the town, had a natural tendency to become an exclusive body. There was no means of compelling the ruling body to admit new members into its fellowship, and it gradually dwindled down to a narrow oligarchy. Such a body naturally tried to usurp the right of electing the magistrates and to become permanent and self-elective. They were headed by William Randolf, who had already been Mayor three times, and thirteen others, the names of some being given in the Memorandum de Parl, 9 Edward II., No. 8, membrane 7, "*Willm Randolfe —, Willm Gylemyn Clicum [& alios Burgess] dñe Ville Bristoll,*" being specifically mentioned. They were opposed by the Commonalty, the townsmen at large, who declared that all the burgesses were on the same footing and ought to have an equal share in the privileges of the town. The Fourteen tried to strengthen themselves by an alliance with the Court and by maintaining the

\* "Return of the Members of Parliament, 1213-1702." British Museum Library.



authority of the Constable of the Castle, while the Commonalty was secretly favoured by the Lords who were in opposition to Edward II.

The dispute between the two parties in the town came to a head about certain customs, and especially about the toll on fish. The Commonalty refused to pay this toll and would not allow Badelesmere, the Constable of the Castle, to collect it or any other tax. On the other hand, the Fourteen, faithful to their alliance with the royal authority, tried to enforce the toll, allied themselves with Badelesmere and upheld his claims. The King appointed a commission to try the case and at its head was Lord Thomas of Berkeley. The judges met in the Guildhall and a jury was formed, which, contrary to the privileges of Bristol, included men who were not burgesses and were probably Gloucestershire men, more or less under the Berkeley influence. When the leaders of the Commonalty saw this they incited the townsmen to rise, who attacked the Guildhall. The Court broke up in confusion; in the panic several tried to escape by the windows, fell into the street and broke their limbs. A fierce fight took place and twenty men were killed, but the judges got away in safety. The King seized the liberties of the town, appointed Badelesmere warden, and on May 2, 1313, deprived the Mayor and Bailiffs of the return of writs. Meanwhile, the Fourteen (including William Randolph and *William Gylemyn*) were chased from the town, and though the King ordered that they should be restored and received as fellow citizens, the order was disregarded, the Commonalty "took by force the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Wm. Randolph and the others in the said town to the value of £2,000 and drove their wives and children, their servants and tenants out of the town."

In consequence of these lawless proceedings, early in 1314, the Earl of Gloucester marched against Bristol with 20,000 men, the forces of three shires, and demanded its surrender. The ringleaders of the insurrection refused to surrender, and the Earl, who had been warned by the King not to proceed to extremities, as all the troops were needed for the Scottish war, withdrew his forces.

In the next year the town was again besieged by a regular army, led by John Charlton, the Chamberlain, and Maurice of Berkeley



employed his ships in cutting off the approach by water. At first the townsmen stood firm, for another Scottish expedition was talked of, but they were mistaken. Large stones, thrown from the Castle by machines, shook their walls and houses, and they were forced to open their gates. Several burgesses were imprisoned and peace was purchased by the payment of a fine of 4,000 marks and the arrears of the customs. Randolph and his coadjutors re-entered the town on the "20th Sunday after the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle," 10 Edward II. (1316), and the Commonalty promised the King general good behaviour for the future.

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In the first year of the reign of Edward IV. (1461-2) *Richard Gylmyn* was appointed Serjeant-at-Arms to the King. This appointment was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 7 & 8 Edward IV. (1468), Rot. Parl., Vol. 5, p. 592b:—

"In the act of Resumption of the King's Honors, Lordshippes, &c. &c. wh. he was seized and possessed of the 4<sup>th</sup> day of March, the first year of his reign &c. &c. . . . Among the provisions . . .

(mem. 15) "Provided alwey, that this Acte of Resumption, ne noon oder made or to be made in this present Parlī, extend not ne be prejudiciall to James Manthorp . . . *Richard Gylmyn* . . . Squiers, oure Serjauntes at Armes, nor to eny of them, or for any Graunte or Grauntes, by our Letters Patentes to theym severally made, of the Office of Serjeaunt at Armes, or to be Serjeaunt at Armes, or of xij<sup>d</sup> by the day, for or by reason of the occupation of Serjeaunt at Armes. . . ."

This appointment was again confirmed by Act of Parliament, 13 Edw. IV. (1473), Rot. Parl., Vol. VI., p. 89b:—

"Act to compel all persons holding any patent &c. for any sums of money, dated prior to 1 Dec. 10 Edw. IV, to prove their just claim to said money, . . . Among the provisions . . .





(mem. 11) "Provided alwey, that this Acte of Resumption . . . extend not or be in anywise prejudiciall unto our Graunte & Letters Patent beryng date the first daye of August, in the first year of our reigne, made to *Richard Gilmyn*, to be oon of our Serjeautes atte armes for terme of his lyfe, taking yearly in the same Office of Serjeaunt atte armes, xij d by the day, as in our seid Letters Patentes more at large is conteigned . . ."

Serjeants-at-Arms were in ancient times gentlemen of less than knightly rank, serving on horseback, and later they were the Royal body guard of gentlemen armed *cap-a-pie*. By the statute of 13 Rich. II., c. 6, their number was limited to thirty. Their office was to attend the person of the King, to arrest offenders, and to attend the Lord High Steward when sitting in judgment upon a peer. Two of these Serjeants-at-Arms, by the King's permission, attend the two Houses of Parliament.

It will be seen from the foregoing particulars of Richard Gylmyn, &c., that the Gylmyns appear to have been in the Royal service of various kings from the time of Henry III. (1260) to that of Henry VIII., Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.







## CHAPTER VIII.

### *The Gillmans of Kent.*

IN the 20th or the last year of the reign of Edward II. (1326-7), *William Gylemyn*, in conjunction with Thomas Aureham, was returned to Parliament to represent the City of Canterbury.\*

This William Gylemyn, as we have seen in the Appendix to the last Chapter, was no doubt William Gylemyn, *Clerk* and Attorney, formerly of Bristol, and was therefore amongst the earliest Members of the House of Commons. In this year (1326) Queen Isabella, the wife of Edward II., headed the insurrection against him, landing on Sept. 22 in the River Orwell, in Suffolk. She was joined by all the most distinguished persons in Suffolk, including the Earl of Kent, the King's own brother. Edward, deserted by all except the two Despencers and a few of their supporters, left London and took refuge at first at Bristol.

The Bristol townsmen strongly supported Queen Isabella, the mother of Edward III., and compelled the Governor of the Castle, Despencer, who had been left by Edward to hold the same when he fled to Wales, to surrender the town and castle to the Queen, and with the consent of the whole commonalty of the Realm, the young Edward was elected guardian of the kingdom by the shouts of their armed followers, Jan., 1327. His father, Edward II., was afterwards imprisoned in Berkeley Castle, not far from Bristol, where he was probably murdered in a horrible manner on Sept. 21, 1327, though the Knights and Burgesses of Bristol were called to come and view the body to see that it bore no marks of violence.

\* "Names of Members returned to Parliament," 1213 to 1702. British Museum.



Four months after the proclamation of Edward III. as King, *Geoffrey Gilmyn* was appointed Custodian or Governor of Canterbury Castle, as appears in the "Clarendon Patent Roll," dated May 30th, 1327, or the 1st year of Edward III.

The following is the translation from the original Latin :—

"The King grants to his beloved Geoffrey Gilmyn of Canterbury the custody of the Gate of the King's Castle of Canterbury as long as the King shall please in the same manner as others have held the same receiving for his office the customary wages. In Witness whereof witness the King. At York 30th day of May. By writ of Privy Seal. And it is commanded to the Sheriff of Kent that he shall deliver to the said Geoffrey the bailwick aforesaid to hold in manner aforesaid."

In the "Domestic State Papers" of Edward III. Part II., fol. 105,  
1327 to 30.

1327 "Grant to Geoffrey Gilmyn of Canterbury of the custody of  
May 30 the gate of the King's Castle of Canterbury during pleasure.  
York By p.s. mandate in pursuance to the Sheriff of Kent."

This Geoffrey Gilmyn was, no doubt, a relative, probably a brother of William Gilmyn, the Member for Canterbury and formerly a Burgess of Bristol, and both may have been sons of 'John Gylmyn and Emma his wife' who owned 'two houses in Canterbury' in the second year of Edward II., 1308-9 (see Kent "Feet of Fines," No. 72), the said John Gylmyn being the Marshal (Marescallus) of Edward II., 1311 to 1316 (see pages 110 to 113).

The appointment of Geoffrey Gilmyn as 'Custodian of the gate of the King's Castle at Canterbury' was made when Edward III. was at York engaged in the expedition against the Scots who had invaded Cumberland. No doubt he felt, during his absence in the North, he could depend on the loyalty of the Bristol townsman, Geoffrey Gilmyn, hence his appointment by Writ of Privy Seal and mandate in pursuance to the Sheriff of Kent.

Geoffrey Gilmyn probably continued to reside in Canterbury or the neighbourhood and left descendants in the county. In the year



1431, two brothers, living at Wittersham, near Appledore, in Kent, were convicted before the Archbishop of Canterbury of heresy and Lollardie and of harbouring heretical teachers, especially one *Peter Gylmyn*. "Mandatum factum ad vocandum hereticos ad penitenciam," &c. (MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.)

In 1478 Richard Gilmyn, Brother of the Hospital of Saint Harboldowne, situated about one mile from Canterbury, died; his will, proved in the Consistory Court of that Cathedral City, shows the continuance of Geoffrey's descendants in or near Canterbury.

The Hospital of St. Nicholas, at Harbledown (as now spelt), was founded in 1084, by Archbishop Lanfranc, for lepers: those poor outcasts from society, suffering from a loathsome disease, cared for by none, and on whom none but a 'religious' would attend. Brother Gilmyn had no doubt devoted his life to the work and was a 'Father Damien' of that period. In course of time the terrible disease has been stamped out in this country, and the 'Hospital' now consists of almshouses, being a range of cottages and gardens, with a large common hall in the centre and a fine old church, consisting of chancel, nave and tower. A prior, chaplain and steward now preside over the establishment.

Harbledown is situated one mile from the West Gate of Canterbury, on the road from London, on high ground from which one of the most beautiful views of Canterbury greeted the pilgrim in ancient times on his journey to the shrine of St. Thomas-à-Becket.

Here the first sight of his journey's goal burst upon his vision. Nothing could be more striking than the great mass of the Cathedral, with the hooded outline of the Chapter House lying monk-like beside it, lifting its deep shadows against the clear blue of the mid-day sky, or flushed all over with the rosy glow of sunset. Far in the distance are visible the white cliffs of Pegwell Bay, under which Augustine landed on his mission to subject the English Church to Roman influence.





At the hospital was kept the upper leather of Becket's shoe, which one of the Brothers duly presented to the pilgrim to be kissed on his journey to the shrine.

The Lepers and the Brothers who attended on them are now all departed, buried probably under the flagstones in the church. Brother Richard Gilmyn directed, in his will, his body to be buried there, and left Andrew Gilmyn one of his executors.

The descendants of Geoffrey Gilmyn now become noticeable and frequent in the wills proved at Canterbury.

Emme Gylmyn's (widow) will is proved on Sept. 10th, 1497, and directs her body to be buried in the churchyard of All Halwyn in Whitstaple (All Saints, Whitstable, about six miles from Canterbury), and leaves "her best cotyn kerchir unto the pyxte w<sup>h</sup>in the said cherch."

Robert Gyllmyn of Sesalter (near Whitstable), 1498; William Gilmyn of the same parish, 1526; Robert Gylmyn of Whitstaple, 1528; James Gilman (*sic*) of Queenborough, 1529; Richard Gylmyn of Whitstaple, 1532; and Robert Gylmyn of Canterbury, 1547, are undoubtedly all descendants of Geoffrey, being the only Gilmans in Kent at that time and existing only in that one small district. Robert Gylmyn of Canterbury, in 1533-4, "was paid for ryding to London for the comm<sup>n</sup> concerning the oath to be sworn to our Sov. Ld the King." (7th Report of Hist. MSS. Commissioners, page 152.)

A few more wills of Gilmans of this district were registered up to the year 1600 or beginning of the seventeenth century, and then the family appears to have dwindled away and died out in Kent, as the few Gilmans whose names afterwards appear amongst Kent wills, after a period of 130 years, during which time no Gillman will was registered in Kent, were no doubt from other counties.

Probably the last of the original family in Kent was Thomas Gilman of Whitstable, whose will was proved in 1636, but their descendants were for many years afterwards to be found in Essex, on the opposite shore to this part of Kent (see Chapter VI., "Gillmans of Essex").



Amongst the later Gilmans of Kent, who came from another county, was the Rev. John Gilman, M.A., who was Prebendary of Rochester and Vicar of St. Nicholas, in Rochester. He was admitted to the 3rd Stall of Rochester Cathedral on April 17, 1689, and was the son of the Rev. John Gilman, Rector of Withington, Gloucestershire.\* He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 17th May, 1675, aged 16, (subs.) as of St. John's College; demy Magdalen College, 1676-84; took his B.A. 22nd Feb., 1678-9; M.A., 1681; was Fellow of Magdalen College, 1681-91; appointed Rector of Kingsdown, near Farningham, Kent, and St. Nicholas, Rochester, 1690. He was expelled with other Fellows from Magdalen College in 1687, but was restored in the following year.†

The circumstances attending John Gilman's expulsion were these: The Presidency of Magdalen College became vacant, and King James II. appointed Antony Farmer, said to be a Roman Catholic, to the position. This appointment did not meet with the approval of the Fellows, who chose instead John Hough. In a rage the King went down himself to browbeat the Fellows, but they stoutly refused to obey him. A special commission then installed Parker, Bishop of Oxford—the new choice of James—while the Fellows were not only driven by royal edict from the University, but the profession of the Church was shut against them. A Roman Catholic, named Gifford, the titular Bishop of Madaura, was afterwards placed over Magdalen College, in the place of Bishop Parker, deceased, and twelve Roman Catholic Fellows were appointed in one day. A year later James felt the bitter truth that this blow, which, as he fondly thought, struck at the root of the English Church, had in reality been levelled with suicidal madness at the very prop and pillar of his own throne.

The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay, in Devonshire, on Nov. 5th, 1688, and before long John Gilman was restored to his Fellowship at Magdalen College.

\* See the last Chapter, "The Gillmans of Bristol and Gloucestershire," page 129.

† Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses," Early Series.



In the Registers of Rochester Cathedral are these entries :

- "1695. Aug. 6. bap<sup>d.</sup> Mary, d. of Mr John Gillman, by Anne his wife. Born July 20."
- "1698. Nov. 24. Thomas, son of Mr John Gilman, Prebendary, by Mrs Anne his wife, bap<sup>d.</sup> Born Nov. 5."
- "1699. Jan. 26. Harry, s. of Mr John Gilman, Prebendary, by Anne, his wife, baptised. Born Jan. 20."
- "1700. March 12. Richard, son of Mr John Gilman, Preb. by Anne his wife, bap<sup>d.</sup>—born Feb. 20."
- "1703. Sep. 9. Robert, s. of Mr John Gillman, Prebendary, by Anne his wife, born & baptised."

In the Burial Register of the Cathedral appears :

- "1696. Aug. 15. Mary, d. of Mr Jno. Gilman, prebendary, buried."
- "1698. Anne, d. of Mr John Gillman, Prebendary, buried."
- "1698. Feb. 26. Tho<sup>s.</sup>, an infant s. of Mr John Gillman, Preb., buried."
- "1703. Sept. 28. Robert, s. of Mr John Gillman, Preb., buried."
- "1710. Nov. 22. Mr John Gilman, Prebendary, buried."

The Rev. Prebendary John Gilman died Nov. 17, 1710, and was buried in the Cathedral. He left no will, but Letters of Administration were granted to his wife, Anne Gilman, in London, in January, 1710-11. Two sons apparently survived him, Harry and Richard, who would be respectively ten and nine years of age at the date of his death.

In the Cathedral of Rochester "under the Stairs up to the Quire" (near a black gravestone to Christopher Fogge) is the following inscription.\*

\* "The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Rochester." Printed for E. Curll at the Dial and Bible, near St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, London. 1717.



*Sub hoc marmore conduntur Reliquiæ  
Johannis Gilman, A.M.  
Collegii Magdalensis  
Apud Oxon. olim socii,  
Hujus Ecclesiæ Canonici,  
Rectoris de Kings-dōtōne,  
Et S<sup>ti</sup> Nicholai infra hanc Urbem Vicarii.  
Hæc omnia vir egregius  
Summā cum fide obivit munia  
Difficillimis temporibus,  
Argumentis, consilio, prudentiâ,  
Collegii jura constantissimè defendit;  
Et cum contra vim  
Ulterius defendere non potuit,  
Cum iis pulsus cessit Collegio,  
Cum iis rediit restitutus.  
Hujus Ecclesiæ rem et statum  
Optimè perspexit,  
Prudentissimè in omnibus officiis administravit,  
Hujusque Parochiæ gregem  
Diligenter curavit.  
Multis virtutibus ornatus,  
Multis occidit flebilis.  
Plorant  
Parèntes ejus filium observantissimum,  
Conjux maritum amantissimum,  
Liberi patrem mitissimum,  
Amici amicum fidelissimum,  
Egeni patronum beneficum,  
Qui tamen omnes,  
Non tanquam sine spe mærent,  
Sciunt enim easdem dotes,  
Quæ cum ipsis desideratissimum,  
Cælis etiam maturum reddidisse.  
Et dum suo dolent detrimento,  
Summam ejus felicitatem  
Grato animo prosequuntur.  
Obiit 17 Nov, A.D. M.D.CCX.  
Ætat 50*





The Rev. Prebendary John Gilman had a brother, named Henry, a year his senior, who matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, the same day as himself, 17th May, 1675, (subs.) as of St. John's College, demy Magdalen College, 1678-86; took his B.A., 22nd Feb., 1678-9; M.A., 1681; and was incorporated at Cambridge, 1693.\*

The father of the foregoing brothers, the Rev. John Gilman, was at Brasenose College, Oxford; he matriculated in the year 1649; took his B.A. on the 25th Feb., 1651-2; took M.A. on 7th July, 1654; was made Fellow of his College, 1649, by the Parliamentary visitors, and was appointed Rector of Withington, Co. of Gloucestershire, in 1658,† which appointment was confirmed at the Restoration of Charles II. in 1660 (see page 129), many clergy who had been appointed to livings during the Commonwealth being deprived for their disloyalty to the Church and State.‡

To come to later times, the Rev. James Gillman, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford (the father of the author of this work), was presented by his College, in October, 1836, to the Rectory of the Parish of St. Mary's, Barfreystone, a village situated midway between Canterbury and Dover, Kent. Further particulars concerning this clergyman will be found in Chapter X., under "The Gillmans of Highgate," page 189.

Thus the name of Gillman has been associated from the earliest to nearly the latest times with the County of Kent.

\* Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses," Early Series; and Burrow's "Register of the University of Oxford, 1647 to 1658," published by the Camden Society.

† Foster's "Alumni Oxoniensis," Early Series.

‡ For further particulars of the Rector of Withington see "The Gillmans of Bristol and Gloucestershire," page 129.







## CHAPTER IX.

### *The Gilmans of Norfolk.*

**A**RTHUR GILMAN, in his "History of the Gilman Family," which is principally the history of the American and the Norfolk branches, commences the latter with Edward Gilman of Caston, who died in the year 1573.

The aim of the author of these present searches has been to trace the family further back than Edward of Caston, but owing to the frequent interruptions in the continuity of the wills registered in the four various Norfolk Probate Registries, and the non-existence of Parish Registers of an earlier date than the middle of the sixteenth century, it is impossible in one unbroken chain to carry the family further back. But the discoveries the writer has made, which are the result of much labour and expense, will, he thinks, be of great interest, especially to his American kinsmen, enabling them to have a greater retrospective view of their family history in Norfolk of over 200 years, and by connection with the other branches of the family, still earlier records, *viz.*, to John Gylmyn, King's Marshal in Henry III.'s reign, A.D. 1261, and probably still further to Gilmin Troed-dhu, 820 A.D., and Coel Godeboc, King of the Britains, *circa* 300 A.D.

The earliest Gilman record specially connected with Norfolk gives, singularly enough the name of Geoffrey Gilemyn, as belonging to the Lete of St. Peter, Mancroft, Norwich, on a Norwich Roll, 6 L. R., No. 9, *circa* 1300-10. This is probably the same Geoffrey Gilmyn as the Keeper of Canterbury Castle, mentioned in the last chapter, 'Gillmans of Kent.'



These being the only two instances which the writer has met with of the names of Geoffrey connected with Gilmyn, and as the dates agree in time, there is no reason to believe that they are other than one and the same person. This shows a distinct connection with the Gilmyns of Kent and probably also with those of Bristol.

Reginall Gilmyn of Pagrave, and Cecilia, his wife, who were parties to a 'fine' of land in Shipdham in 6 Edward III. (1333), a village about six miles north of Caston, are probably the ancestors of the Caston and Hingham Gilmans.

The wills registered in the Consistory Court of Norwich commence in the year 1416, and the oldest Gylmyn will is that of Alice Gylmyn of Upton, dated the Feast of Saints Fabian and Sebastian in the year 1426. It is written in Latin, and Alice desires to be buried in the churchyard of St. Margaret's, of Upton, a parish 12 miles north-east of Norwich and 11 west from Yarmouth, the parish church being dedicated to St. Margaret.

There are no relations mentioned in the will of Alice Gylmyn, so there is no further clue from this, the oldest testamentary record of the Gylmyns in Norfolk. It will be remembered the other oldest Gylmyn will, that of Thomas Gylmyn of Bristol, is dated 22 years before this Norfolk one.

The proximity of Upton to the ancient port of Yarmouth would betoken that the Gylmyns arrived in Norfolk by sea. Landing at that port or at Norwich, which was a more important port at that time than Yarmouth, they came possibly from Kent, being connected, as indicated by the Norwich Roll of 1300-10, with Geoffrey Gilmyn, appointed in 1327 by Edward III. the Keeper or Governor of Canterbury Castle. Or, perhaps, from the more distant port of Bristol amongst the numerous vessels trading from that port, from which, as we have seen in Chapter VII., 'The Gillmans of Bristol,' there was much communication with Yarmouth and Norwich connected with the woollen trade, Norwich and Bristol being in the fourteenth century the chief seats of that manufacture.



The next Norfolk will is registered in the Norwich Archdeaconry Court, the wills of which commence in 1469, and, singular to say, is that of another Alice Gylmyn, described as a widow and of Norwich, and desiring to be buried in the churchyard of St. Clement at the Bridge, in Norwich. It is dated April 3, 1500, and proved on May 4, 1501.

She leaves tenements in St. Clement's parish to be sold and the proceeds to be disposed of "in fulfilling the will of Robert Gylmyn late mine Husband." The will of Robert Gylmyn does not appear to be now in existence as it cannot be found in the Norfolk or other registries. The only other relation mentioned in Alice Gylmyn's will is her daughter.

Rather older than the above will, but proved in the Ipswich Registry, is that of Johes (John) Gylmyn of Walbswyk (Walberswick), dated 8th of February, 1446. Walberswick is one mile from Southwold on the sea coast of Suffolk, not far south of Lowestoft, a port ten miles south of Yarmouth. This is again evidence that the Gylmyns arrived in the Eastern Counties by sea. In Suffolk the name is only to be found in close proximity to the County of Norfolk near the sea coast and then the family died out, moved into Norfolk, or further west by the end of the sixteenth century. No name is mentioned in the will of John Gylmyn of Walbswyk, except that of his wife Alice. This is not the before-mentioned Alice Gylmyn, widow, of Norwich, as her husband's name was Robert.

The connection of the early Gylmyns of the Suffolk border with Norfolk is shown in the next will of Richard Gylman (*sic*) of Coorton (Corton), dated Nov. 10, 1540, Corton being on the sea coast about three miles north of Lowestoft, Suffolk, and seven miles south of Yarmouth, Norfolk. The testator leaves his house in 'Yermouth' and all his houses and lands in Corton for ten years to his wife and then to his son, Richard Gylman.

About the same time is the will of Thomas Gylmyn "now dwelling at St. Martin at the oak Norwich," so called "from a large oak tree which stood in the churchyard, and in which was placed the





image of our Lady." This will was proved 19 July, 1536, and again Alice Gylmyn is left a widow, but no children's names are mentioned.

Thomas Gylmyn of Norwich is described as a wool and worsted manufacturer, the name worsted being derived from the town of Worstede, situated about 13 miles north of Norwich, the original seat of the manufacture. The wool trade and manufacture of woollen goods being the great early trade of Bristol and afterwards of Norwich, as we have already noticed.

In the next will that of "John Gilmyn the Elder," we find the family 27 miles north-west of Norwich, or at Little Walsingham. He desires to be buried at the Church of All Hallows, Little Walsingham, "before the Image of our ladye in the Wall." This was a most noted place of pilgrimage, Kings and Queens of England and distinguished foreigners from all parts of Europe resorting hither to pay their devotions at the famous shrine of our Lady of Walsingham. The last regal devotee was Henry VIII., who, in the second year of his reign, A.D. 1510, walked barefoot to the shrine from Barsham, a village distant about three miles. The King, however, a few years later (1538) very ungallantly caused the image to be burned at Chelsea.

The will of John Gilmyn the Elder, of Little Walsingham, was proved 23 June, 1505, by his wife Elyn, and four days later that of his son, John Gilmyn of the same place, was proved by his wife Alice. Again we have no children's names mentioned.

At Ingworth, about 13 miles north of Norwich, a William Gylmyn in the year 1545 resides and is buried in the churchyard there, and only Margaret his wife is mentioned in his will, proved 19th Oct., 1545.

In March, 1558, Rauff (Ralf) Gylman (*sic*) dies at Shipdenham (Shipdam), 14 miles east of Norwich and *six miles north of Caston*, according to his will, dated March 21, 1558, and proved on the 14th March, in the same year.

This brings us to the nearest record in time and place to Edward Gylman of Caston, hitherto the oldest known ancestor of the Norfolk Gilmans.



Ralf Gylman leaves to his 'uncle's children' (no names given) all his lands and houses in Shipdam, and Carbrooke a village half-way between Shipdam and Caston, being three miles from the latter place, the uncle to occupy them till the children come of age. There was no doubt a close relationship between Ralf Gylman of Shipdam and Edward Gylman of Caston, the latter, probably, being one of the former's 'uncle's children,' and, therefore, they were first cousins.

From the Parish Register of Caston it is found that Edward Gilman married Rose Rysse on June 12, 1550, who survived her husband and proved his will, which was dated Feb. 5, 1573, on July 7 in the same year. By his will he devised his houses and lands in Caston to his eldest son, John, and his other estates, lands at Saham Toney being mentioned, were divided between his other three sons and his five daughters. The widow married again at Caston, April 3, 1578, and was buried at Caston, Oct. 3, 1613.

As the Parish Registers of Caston commence in 1539, the date and place of birth of Edward Gilman are not known.

The children of EDWARD GILMAN of Caston and Rose Rysse his wife were :

SECOND GENERATION.

- I. John,
- II. Edward,
- III. Robert, who was baptised at Caston, July 10, 1559. He married Mary —, and was buried at Caston, March 6, 1631. On March 2, 1631, he enfeoffed his son John with the lands which had been left to him in his father's will, of whom directly.
- IV. Laurence, baptised at Caston, Nov. 3, 1561; buried on Aug. 21, 1629, at the same place. Will dated Aug. 1, 1629; was proved Dec. 8, 1629. He married first Elizabeth James of Caston, June 20, 1588, who was buried in the same place, Dec. 20, 1602. He married secondly Joan Sponer, who outlived him, of whom presently.



1. Margaret.
2. Katherine.
3. Rose.
4. Jone.
5. Elizabeth.

The author has arranged the particulars of the birth, marriage, death, burial, &c., of all the descendants of the above-named sons, as collected by Samuel Heyhoe Le Neve Gilman, together with some further particulars ascertained by the writer, in the form of a pedigree at the end of this chapter, from which all the various relations can be the most plainly seen.

In the following pages, for convenience of description, the same division into generations, as adopted by Arthur Gilman in his book, will be followed. The above-mentioned children of Edward Gilman being the Second Generation.

Some of the Gilmans now appear to have moved to Hingham, a small market town about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Caston, six miles west from Wymondham, and now three miles S.W. from Kimberley and Hardingham Stations on the Dereham branch line. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a noble edifice of flint stone and is a fine specimen of the Decorated style, consisting of chancel, lofty nave, aisles, south porch, and a massive western tower, containing eight bells. On the floor of the church are several monumental stones to the memory of many members of the Gilman family of several generations, bearing the family arms and crest. Some of the inscriptions on these tablets are given on the following pages.

The children of ROBERT GILMAN, of Caston and Mary — his wife were:

#### THIRD GENERATION.

- I. Robert of Hingham, who married first Rose Hawes, at Hingham, May 14, 1611, and, second, Mary —, who survived him, proving his will, dated Sept. 27, 1658, on Jan. 21, 1658-9, of whom directly.
- II. Edward, married at Hingham, June 3, 1614, to Mary Clark.





The Parish Church of St. Andrew's,

HINGHAM, NORFOLK.





The date of birth of these two sons is not known, the Register at Hingham commencing 1601.

Edward Gilman and his wife, three sons, two daughters and three servants emigrated to America on April 26, 1638, leaving Gravesend on that date in the ship *Diligent*, of Ipswich, Captain John Martin, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, Aug. 10, 1638.

Edward Gilman became thus the ancestor of nearly all the large family of Gilmans now in America (see 'The American Gilmans,' Chapter XII.) The occasion of this emigration was as follows:—

The Rev. Robert Peck, who was then Rector of Hingham, having been instituted as far back as the year 1605, was "a man of very violent and schismatical spirit." He pulled down the rails and levelled the altar and the whole chancel a foot below the church; but being prosecuted for it by Bishop Wren, he determined to leave the kingdom and seek a shelter in the New World. A party of 133 men, women and children, his parishioners, having sold their estates for half their value, joined him, and including Edward Gilman, his wife and children, sailed, as before mentioned, and settled in the town of Hingham, on Massachusetts Bay, at which place emigrants from Hingham, England, had settled five years previously.

The Rev. Robert Peck, who had promised never to desert his flock, hearing that the Bishops in England were deposed, left them to shift for themselves and returned to Hingham, England, in the year 1646, was re-instituted into the rectory and died there in the year 1656.

The other two sons of ROBERT GILMAN were :

- III. Lawrence, baptised at Caston, Dec. 1, 1594. He married Anne ——. His will was proved on 8 Feb., 1647, mentioning two daughters, Margaret and Katherine.
- IV. John, baptised at Caston, Feb. 28, 1598. He was enfeoffed by his father in March, 1631, of lands, devised to him by his father, Edward, in 1572. His will was proved 14 June, 1639, by his wife Anne.



Children of LAURENCE GILMAN, and his wife, Elizabeth James :

- I. Leonard, baptised at Caston, Aug. 17, 1597. Married Elizabeth —, who survived him and proved his will, dated Sept. 9, 1634, on Feb. 3, 1635. He was buried at Caston, Sept. 24, 1634, of whom presently.
- II. Edward, married at Caston, Jan. 29, 1614, Rebecca Spooner, and was buried at Caston, Dec. 24, 1624, leaving one child, Edward, bapt. at Caston, Dec. 30, 1615, who received an annuity as "lame grandchild" in Lawrence's will in 1629 and is mentioned in his Uncle Leonard's will in 1634. He died unmarried.

Children of ROBERT GILMAN of Hingham, and Rose Hawes, his first wife :

#### FOURTH GENERATION.

- I. Daniel, third son and fourth child, baptised at Hingham, March 25, 1624, who was father of
  1. Mary, bapt. at Hingham, Nov. 8, 1647.
  2. Daniel, bapt. at Hingham, Feb. 14, 1648; married Ann —; will proved 1713 or 14, and had issue (1) Daniel, who married Sarah Andrews and was buried at St. Lawrence, Norwich, 1716, having one son, Daniel, of whom nothing is known; (2) John; (3) Luke, of whom we have no particulars.
  3. Edward, bapt. at Hingham, April 12, 1651.
- II. A daughter, who married, first, Thomas Beloe; second, — Bayes.

Children of ROBERT GILMAN and Mary —, his second wife :

- I. Samuel, bapt. at Hingham, Oct. 5, 1644, buried at Hingham, Sept. 25, 1698. He married Lydia Williams, at St. Peter's, Hungate, Norwich, July 1, 1674. She was buried at Hingham, Aug. 7, 1727. Of whom directly.
- II. Four daughters, named Mary, Sarah, Anne and Lidia.



Children of LEONARD GILMAN, ESQ., of Caston, and Elizabeth his wife:

- I. John.
- II. Robert.
- III. Lawrence.

Children of SAMUEL GILMAN, ESQ., and Lydia his wife:

FIFTH GENERATION.

- I. Samuel, born 1675, of whom directly.
- II. Mordecai, never married.
- III. Robert, married —, and had one son, Robert, who died without issue, at Spitalfields. Will proved May 12, 1766.
- IV. Reuben, married Sarah, daughter of Rev. — Stannard of Laxfield, and niece of Laurence le Neve, and had issue:
  1. Sarah, born 1712; died March 7, 1733.
  2. Henriette, born 1716; died Dec. 14, 1738.
  3. Reuben, died unmarried.
  4. Charles, died unmarried.
  5. John, married Mary Williams, and had three children, Mary, John and Reuben, all of whom died in infancy and were buried at Bungay, and a daughter, Mary, who married Edward Bodham and died without issue.

SAMUEL GILMAN, ESQ., married, *first*, Hester, daughter of William Le Neve of Wymondham,\* on Nov. 13, 1701, at Wymondham Church.

\* The family of Le Neve is one of great antiquity and respectability. The following is the pedigree of the branch referred to in the text:

Adam Le Neve, time of Edward I., had  
 Jordan Le Neve of Quiddenham, Norfolk, of the time of Edward II. He had  
 Jeffrey Le Neve, who had  
 Robert Le Neve of Tivetshall, County Norfolk, 1st year of Henry IV.'s reign, 1399. He had  
 John Le Neve of Tivetshall, 6th year of Henry VI.'s reign, 1428. He had  
 Robert Le Neve of Tivetshall, 1486. He had  
 Geoffrey Le Neve of Tivetshall; died 1539. He married Alice, daughter of Roger, and  
 sister of William Brett, and had  
 Lawrence Le Neve of Aslacton, County Norfolk; died 1587. He married Aveline Martin,  
 and had  
 Jeffrey Le Neve of Aslacton, born 1578. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Burcham  
 of Aslacton. He was own uncle to Sir William Le Neve, Clarencieux King at Arms. He had  
 Thomas Le Neve, born 1614; married, 1639, Alice Greenwood, and had  
 William Le Neve of Wymondham; died 1720. He married for his second wife, Alice  
 Burrell, and had  
 Hester Le Neve; died 1724. She married Samuel Gilman, as above.



*Second*, Anna, daughter of Francis Amyas, who was born in 1677, and by whom he does not appear to have had any children. He died Nov. 28, 1741, and a tablet to his memory is erected in the chancel of Hingham Church, where he is buried.

TABLET OF SAMUELIS GILMAN.



*M. S.*

*Samuelis Gilman, Generosi,  
 Qui Uxoribus Maritum, natis Parentem,  
 Servis Magistrum; Junctis Amicitia Amicum;  
 Semper se præstitit optimum.  
 Sine Invidia Laudem meruit  
 Et placidam Egît vitam:  
 Morte non Acerba quicvit;  
 Die 28<sup>o</sup> Nov. 1741;  
 Anno Æt. 66.  
 Haud procul ab hoc deposita sunt ossa  
 Patris et Matris  
 Samuelis et Lydiæ Gilman.*

The inscriptions on the opposite page are over the graves of the two wives of Samuel Gilman in the chancel of Hingham Church.







*Hestera Gilman*  
*Gulielmi Le Neve Generosi Filia*  
*Samuelis Gilman hujus Parochiæ Generosi*  
*Uxor charissima*  
*Rei domesticæ & pollentissima*  
*Christianæ patientiæ insigne exemplar :*  
*Obijt 23<sup>o</sup> Februarij*  
*Anno { Salutis 1724*  
*{ Ætatis suæ 43<sup>o</sup>*  
*Hic quoque jacent*  
*Hestera & Sara*  
*Optimæ Spei, nec non*  
*Amantissimorum parentum*  
*Filiæ.*

[CREST AS ABOVE.]

*Hic jacet*  
*Anna, Francisci Amyas Generosi Nata,*  
*Samuelis Gilman Uxor altera,*  
*Quæ*  
*Parentibus Reverentia*  
*Marito Fidelitate*  
*Familiaribus Amicitia*  
*Pauperibus Charitate*  
*Deo Pietate*  
*rite peractis*  
*immaculata*  
*s; quæ alia*  
*Morte succubuit*  
*Die Martie 10*  
*Anno Æt. 63*  
*Salutis 1740.*



SAMUEL GILMAN, ESQ., by his first wife, Hester, had issue :

SIXTH GENERATION.

- I. Alice, born in 1706 ; died March 9, 1777 ; married Rev. John Breeze, M.A., who was 20 years Rector of Hingham, and whose monumental tablet is in the floor of the chancel of the church at Hingham.
- II. Samuel, bapt. at Hingham, Dec. 30, 1708 ; died in the same place, March 20, 1768. Of whom directly.
- III. Hester, died unm. ) Buried in Hingham Church. Their monu-  
IV. Sarah, died unm. ) ments are on the floor of the chancel.
- V. Mary, born in 1726 ; died July 22, 1763 ; married Capel Bringloe.

SAMUEL GILMAN, ESQ., married Frances, dau. of the Rev. Edward Heyhoe of Hardingham, Oct. 22, 1740, at Wicklewood. She died March 23, 1767, and was buried in the chancel of Hingham Church. They had issue :

SEVENTH GENERATION.

- I. Elizabeth, born in 1741 ; died Nov. 8, 1797.
- II. Samuel, bapt. Oct. 13, 1742, at Hingham ; buried in the same place, Dec. 13, 1826 ; married Lydia, dau. of Edward Case, of Pattisley House, Norfolk, Dec. 27, 1770. Of whom presently.
- III. Reuben, born Jan. 21, 1743 ; died at Hardingham Hall, Nov. 23, 1789 ; married Anna Ellis, of Wymondham, June 15, 1769. She died Dec. 12, 1787. Of whom hereafter.
- IV. Frances, died in infancy.
- V. John, ditto.
- VI. Hester, born in 1750 ; died March 14, 1834 ; married Thomas Gregson Paine, Esq., of Hingham. Her monument is in the church.

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Samuel Gilman was an attorney-at-law, and in Hingham Church are the epitaphs of himself and his wife :—



*To the memory of  
Samuel Gilman,  
late of this Parish, Attorney at Law,  
whose unblemished honor in his profession  
spoke him the honest man ;  
Generous and sincere Friend.  
He departed this life the 26th of March  
in the year of our Lord 1768,  
and in the 60th year of his age.*

*Also in memory of  
John & Frances Gilman,  
Son and daughter of  
Samuel Gilman and Frances his wife,  
who died in their infancy.*





*To the memory of  
Frances the wife of  
Samuel Gilman,  
late of this Parish, Gentleman,  
and daughter of Edward Heyhoe, Clerk,  
late of Hardingham.  
She was a tender and affectionate wife,  
kind and indulgent Mother,  
a sincere and constant friend,  
whose amiable qualities made her greatly  
respected by all her acquaintances.  
She departed this life the 20th of March,  
in the year of our Lord 1767,  
and in the 58th year of her age.*





Children of SAMUEL GILMAN, ESQ., and Lydia, his wife :

EIGHTH GENERATION.

- I. Lydia, born Sept. 28, 1771 ; died Jan. 21, 1816 ; married Joseph Howlett, Nov. 2, 1792.
- II. Francis Heyhoe, born Nov. 28, 1772 ; died Dec. 30, 1866, aged 94 years.
- III. Samuel Heyhoe Le Neve, born Nov. 12, 1773 ; died without issue, April 4, 1860, aged 86 years. He married Ann Case, at Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 3, 1818 ; she died Feb. 9, 1879, aged 85 years.
- IV. Maria and six other children, who died in infancy.
- V. Edward Case, born Nov. 28, 1775, died April 28, 1855 ; married first, Elizabeth Margaret Buck, Jan. 7, 1807 ; second, Sophia Fulcher, Nov. 8, 1842, by whom he had no children. By his first wife he had issue,

Edward Gilman, born at Hingham, March 31, 1811, emigrated to Canada in 1836, and married Mary Thompson, Dec. 21, 1837, at Simcoe Talbot District, Canada West, and by her had, in Canada, six children, who are the only surviving representatives of this branch of the family (see pedigree at the end of chapter).

- VI. Charles Case, born Aug. 26, 1780 ; married, March 2, 1809, Catherine Hammond ; died in 1865, leaving no children.
- VII. Philip Case, born 28 March, 1783 ; died unmarried Oct. 19, in 1858, at Hingham. He was appointed a Cadet in the Bengal Establishment, July 4, 1804, and remained in India until 1829, when he returned to Hingham on account of his health. He died there October 19, 1858, at which time he held the rank of Colonel in the Bengal Native Infantry, having never left the service of the Hon. East India Company. Upon his return to his native place in 1829, he was received with marked tokens of welcome. His remains are interred in the churchyard of St. Andrew's.
- VIII. Henrietta, born Jan. 7, 1785 ; died Feb. 24, 1863 ; married Harvey Goodwin of Lynn.



These epitaphs are to be found in Hingham Church:—



*To the memory of  
 Samuel Gilman  
 late of this Parish, Gentleman,  
 the eldest son of  
 Samuel Gilman by Frances  
 his wife, the only daughter of  
 the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Edward Heyhoe  
 late of Hardingham  
 Born 13<sup>th</sup> October, 1742  
 Died 13<sup>th</sup> December, 1826*



*To the Memory of  
 Lydia the late wife of  
 Samuel Gilman Gent.  
 of this Parish  
 and daughter of  
 Edward Case Gent.  
 of Pattesly House  
 in this County  
 Born 16<sup>th</sup> June 1743  
 Died 14<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1817*



The following account of Mr. Samuel H. Le N. Gilman appeared in the *Norfolk Chronicle*, published at Norwich :—

“In our last we recorded the death on the 4th instant of Samuel Heyhoe Le Neve Gilman, Esq., in the 87th year of his age. His remains were interred on Tuesday last at Hingham. The funeral was attended by his relatives and friends, and many of the tradesmen and inhabitants of the Parish. During nearly all his long life he resided in his native town of Hingham, in which place his family have been settled for many generations, and have always held a high and honorable position. As a private gentleman he was honoured with the friendship of many of the noble and worthy of our land; in his own circle he was cherished as a true and valued friend; and to all, whether in prosperity or adversity, he readily afforded all the assistance in his power, both by his advice and his purse. As a lawyer, his talents and high moral and intellectual character procured him the respect of his professional brethren and the confidence of his clients. He also for many years held the appointment of distributor of stamps for Norwich and Norfolk. In the earlier part of his life he took a prominent and active part in the political questions and contests of the day. He was engaged on several occasions as the agent of the Conservative party; and his strenuous exertions and indefatigable zeal contributed greatly to the success of the Conservative cause, and ultimately to gain the elections for the late Edmund Wodehouse, Esq., one of the late Members for Norfolk. His name is so identified with the prosperity of Hingham, that there is scarcely a person in the middle ranks of life, living in the place, who has not been benefited by his numerous and important undertakings. He has died full of years and full of honors. He has carried with him to his grave the respect and esteem of all who knew his private worth; and in him many have lost an inestimable friend, a kind master, and a generous benefactor. Of him it may in truth be said, that a good man and a good Christian has passed from amongst us.”

Mr. Samuel H. Le N. Gilman collected the greater part of the particulars here given of the Norfolk Gilmans subsequent to those of Edward Gilman of Caston, 1573, which were furnished to Mr. Arthur



Gilman, now Regent of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., by Mrs. Ann Gilman, the widow, in the year 1865, and were given by him in his 'Gilman Genealogy,' published in Albany, N.Y., 1869. Mr. S. H. Le N. Gilman was the last of this branch of Gilmans living in Hingham.

Children of REUBEN GILMAN, ESQ., and Anna his wife :

EIGHTH GENERATION (continued).

- I. Anna, born June 13, 1770; married a surgeon named Keymer and went to America.
- II. Seven other children, who died young, and John, born Aug. 9, 1782, who died unmarried at Norwich, July, 1842.
- III. Charles, born Nov. 15, 1779.

CHARLES GILMAN, ESQ., married at St. Margaret's, Norwich, Aug. 28, 1804, Ann Suckling, niece of Capt. Suckling, of the Royal Navy, who first took to sea his nephew, Horatio Nelson, afterwards Lord Nelson. He died Jan. 6, 1857, and had issue :

NINTH GENERATION.

- I. Martha Suckling, born Aug. 18, 1805; married John Harvey of Norwich. Is still living (March, 1895).
- II. Charles Suckling, born at St. Andrew's, Norwich, March 18, 1807. Of whom directly.
- III. Ann Suckling, born June 27, 1809; married Woodfield T. D. Eagles of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Died July 3, 1887. No issue.

CHARLES SUCKLING GILMAN, ESQ., married at St. Martin's in the Fields, London, June 1, 1832, Mary Elgar of Wells, Norfolk; he died at Norwich, March 8, 1888, and left issue :

TENTH GENERATION.

- I. Charles Rackham Gilman, born Oct. 15, 1833, of whom directly.





- II. William Suckling, born Dec. 23, 1836; married, Aug. 4, 1859, Elizabeth Press Johnson, and emigrated to U.S.A., where he died, leaving two daughters, Mary Beatrice, who married James McCandlish of New Orleans, and was left a widow with three children, two of whom, a daughter and a son, survive; and Maud Elizabeth, who married T. W. Whiting of New York.
- III. Marianne Charlotte, born April 9, 1839.
- IV. Lydia Louisa, born Jan. 24, 1841; died May 15, 1841.
- V. John Henry Stother, born Jan. 20, 1843. Of whom presently.
- VI. Rosa Lydia, born March 18, 1847; married G. B. Kennett of Norwich, and has issue one son and four daughters.
- VII. Edward Philip Reuben, born Dec. 9, 1852. Resides in India.

The following account of Mr. Charles S. Gilman is taken from the *Norfolk Chronicle*, of March 17th, 1888:—

“We last week briefly intimated that Mr. Charles Suckling Gilman, of St. Giles’ Street, in this city, expired shortly before midnight on the 8th inst. Thus there is removed from us not merely an active and useful citizen who had attained to a green old age—for he was an octogenarian—but one who in his day, or rather throughout his life, contributed to the commercial status of Norwich. And when we say contributed, the term is to be understood in no ordinary sense, because the late Mr. Gilman was one of those few men to whom the power is given of originating and founding new institutions for the general welfare of the community. A contemporary of the late Sir Samuel Bignold when in the zenith of his power and influence as an insurance celebrity, Mr. Gilman displayed his genius and exerted his energy in the same field of insurance enterprise, though with a somewhat different *clientèle* to serve. For considerably more than half a century he laboured assiduously, and has left enduring marks of his skill and energy upon our local life. In 1824, when in his seventeenth year, he was articled to a solicitor, and early displayed that contempt for idleness and that passion for industry which distinguished him



throughout his career. Within a year of receiving his 'baptism of law' he was at work at society-founding, for it was to his initiative that the Norwich Law Students' Amicable Society owed its creation. Four years later (in 1829) he was following the practice of the law, but, unlike so many men of that generation, he recognised even then what in our own day is felt to be such an important desideratum—the physical development as well as the mental culture and training of young people. Accordingly he discerned the health-giving advantages of our Norwich streams—then unpolluted—and founded the Norfolk and Norwich Aquatic Club, which at one time engaged in rowing contests with crews from the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He also aided in the founding of the Norwich Athenæum, which, though its particular form had disappeared in the efflux of time, its spirit survives and dwells amongst us in other institutions which have for their object the intellectual advancement of the people. These were, however, but the initial stages on that road towards the establishment of local institutions with which Mr. Gilman's name is inseparably associated. His business ventures were accompanied with that boldness and sagacity without which originality is denied success. In 1834 he founded the Militia Substitute Insurance Association, which was welcomed in its day as a means of providing, by cash payment, a substitute in the event of any member of the association being drawn for military service, and it only terminated its useful work when the passage of an Act of Parliament rendered its purpose obsolete. It was nine years later (1843) that a great opportunity came for Mr. Gilman. In the August of that year occurred the memorable hailstorm, which levied such widespread disaster upon the crops of the country that a voluntary rate was made in many places for the relief of the sufferers, and as a means of future protection to farmers against pecuniary losses from such a cause, Mr. Gilman applied himself to the founding of the General Hailstorm Insurance Society, to which he became, and remained till his death, the secretary, and which has been so prosperously and beneficially at work for upwards of a generation. Later on (in 1846) we find him the leading promoter and secretary of the Norwich Mutual Marine Assurance Society; in 1849 he established the Norfolk Farmers Cattle Insurance



Society, of which he also became secretary ; and in 1856 he was an able assistant to his son (Mr. C. R. Gilman) in the formation of another insurance office—the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association—which, under their management, has a reputation far and wide, and we may well believe a very long and prosperous career before it.

“The late Mr. Gilman was a remarkable example of the truth, not perhaps commonly understood, that it is the busiest man who finds the most leisure in which to engage in congenial pursuits outside the routine of everyday business life. His occupations, incessant as was the demand which they must have made upon his time, did not prevent him from doing his part either in the way of assisting in the municipal government of the city, or in furthering those institutions, the mission of which was to bring succour and support to the sick and suffering and necessitous around him. In the former connection we have to record that he was the last surviving member of the Corporation of pre-Reform days, having been elected for the Wymer Ward in March, 1830, a member for some time of the present Corporation, a revising assessor, a member of the old Court of Guardians, as well as of the present body, and an old Paving Commissioner. In the latter connection we find that he was engaged with Joseph John Gurney and others in founding and organizing the Norwich District Visiting Society—which, when he was the active counsellor in association with the late Mr. John Withers Dowson, always anticipated the wants of the unemployed in times of exceptional distress ; he was one of the oldest Life Governors of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital ; a member of the Festival Committee (the continued success of which is so much owing to the services so freely and effectually given for its advancement by his esteemed son, the Honorary Secretary) ; and of the committees of the Blind Institution, the Eye Infirmary, the Dispensary and the Jenny Lind Infirmary. Besides this, he manifested great interest in, and was a liberal supporter of, various useful societies, such as the Horticultural Society, at whose shows he officiated for years, even down to the very last, as one of the judges ; of the Tradesmen’s Benevolent Society, the Archæological Society, the Museum, the City Mission, the Norwich Cricket Club, and, in fact,



almost every society of primary importance in our midst. It is also worthy of observation that in 1847, with Mr. John Henry Gurney and the late Sir Samuel Bignold, he formed the Norwich Chamber of Commerce, which it is now felt ought to have been more vigorously supported, and there is some talk of reviving it.

"Mr. C. S. Gilman was descended from an old Norfolk family, going back into the sixteenth century, and one of his maternal ancestors was the great Norfolk hero, Nelson. In politics deceased was an earnest, consistent Conservative. At the time of his death, the deceased gentleman was within ten days of completing his 81st year. Of an exceedingly kind, amiable and genial disposition, Mr. Gilman was generally esteemed—we may say venerated. With the exception towards the close of his life of slight deafness and severe periodical attacks of bronchitis, he retained his faculties unimpaired. His loss will be widely felt and greatly mourned."

CHARLES RACKHAM GILMAN, ESQ., married Feb. 11, 1858, Sophie Louisa, daughter of Thomas Storey of London. He resides at Stafford House, Eaton, Norwich, and has issue:

#### ELEVENTH GENERATION.

- I. Sophie Mary, born March 24, 1859; married June 6, 1878, J. Stanley. Resides abroad.
- II. Ellen Lydia, born August 25, 1860; married Sept. 22, 1892, James Pond Adair of Chicago, U.S.A., and died July 31, 1894, leaving one son, Charles Gilman Adair, who was born Sept. 11, 1893.
- III. Charles Storey, born May 13, 1864. Of whom presently.

The following short biographical sketch of Mr. Charles Rackham Gilman is abridged from a local publication:—

"Among the citizens who have helped to keep the name of Norwich to the fore, by coupling it with a great institution of his origination, is Charles Rackham Gilman, Esq., who was Mayor in 1882-3. The son of the late Charles Suckling Gilman (who was a man of varied gifts and great business capacity), he was successful in







establishing, in 1856, the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association. Mr. Gilman succeeded his father in the secretaryship of the General Hail Storm Insurance Society, founded in 1843, to indemnify agriculturists and others, paying a moderate premium, against the ruinous consequence which often attend a heavy storm of hail. It was because of Mr. Gilman's acquaintance with agricultural matters, through his business relations with the Hail Storm Insurance Society that, on the outbreak of the disastrous Cattle Plague in 1865, he was requested by the foremost agriculturists of the county to become the Secretary of the Norfolk Cattle Plague Association, the members of which adopted a scheme of mutual insurance from loss by that fell disease. For his valuable services rendered to that Association during its existence, Mr. Gilman received special recognition at the hands of its members. In 1882 Mr. Gilman, a Conservative in politics, was urged by his friends to enter the Town Council in succession to his father, who had been also a member of the old Corporation, and no sooner had he taken his seat in the Council Chamber than he was unanimously requested to accept the position of President of the Council and Chief Magistrate of the city. For the discharge of the duties of Mayor, Mr. Gilman's previous training, in connection with the great institutions of which he was secretary, had somewhat prepared him, while he was possessed with the tact and public spirit that were sure to make his election satisfactory. Among the important events of Mr. Gilman's Mayoralty were the judgment of the Court of Chancery, declaring that Mousehold Heath was an estate vested in the Corporation (since which time he has been Chairman of the Conservators of the Heath), and the formal opening of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on 20th August, when a grand bazaar was held in the completed wing. For some years Mr. Gilman has been a Justice of the Peace of the city and he is an active supporter of our leading charities. Though a sincere and ardent politician, Mr. Gilman is always most courteous to his opponents, and his speeches, remarkable for their clearness, deal only with principles, never with persons. It is this fair-minded dealing which has won for him the respect of his fellow-citizens generally."





CHARLES RACKHAM GILMAN, Esq., J.P.,

Of Stafford House, Eaton, Norwich.



Mr. Gilman is a Member of the Board of Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, of which he has also been chairman, and is a Trustee or on the Committee of the principal Charities in the City.

JOHN HENRY STOTHER GILMAN, ESQ., married January 26, 1882, Eliza Harriette Worcester, daughter of John Randon Worcester of London, and has issue :

- I. Mary Gertrude, born December 6, 1882 ; died March 4, 1884.
- II. Henry Charles Randon, born February 14, 1884.
- III. Ann Theodora, born November 5, 1885.
- IV. Hetty Irene, born January 8, 1887.
- V. William Geoffrey, born December 29, 1888.
- VI. Mia Christine, born May 23, 1893.

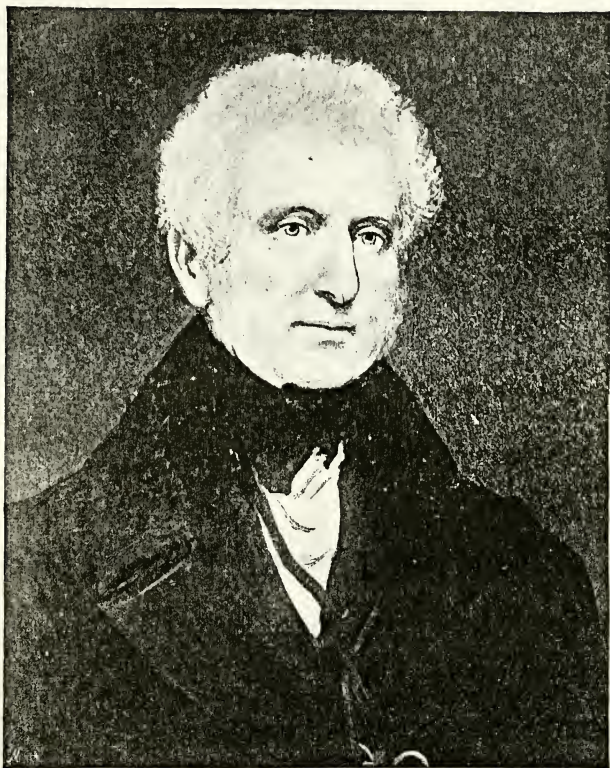
CHARLES STOREY GILMAN, ESQ., of the Inner Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law, married on Aug. 1, 1889, Gertrude, daughter of William Wadsworth, at Eaton, Norwich, where he resides, and has issue :

TWELFTH GENERATION.

- I. Yvonne Gertrude, born Sept. 1, 1891.
- II. Aileen Sophie Mary, born April 12, 1893.







JAMES GILLMAN, Surgeon,

"The Friend of S. T. COLERIDGE."

*(From an Oil Painting in the possession of Alex. W. Gillman.)*









THE GROVE, HIGHGATE.

CHAPTER X.

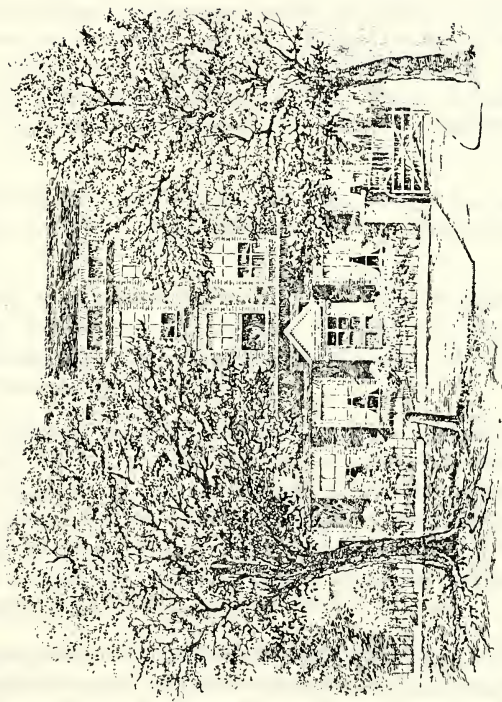
*The Gillmans of Highgate (Middlesex).*

LETTERS OF S. T. COLERIDGE.

JAMES GILLMAN, the well-known surgeon of Highgate (grandfather of the author of this work) was born at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, and baptised in the Parish Church of that town on the 7th of July, 1782.

He was the eldest surviving son of John Gilman and Elizabeth Bracey of Great Yarmouth, who were married on March 15th, 1777, at the Parish Church of that town. John Gilman subsequently married Frances Keymer, the daughter of a surgeon at Norwich, and dying at Heigham, near Norwich, in January, 1821, was buried at St. Peter's





“Moreton House,” Highgate,

*The residence of James Gillman, Surgeon, when S. T. Coleridge first came  
to reside with him in 1816.*



Church, Norwich, January 15th, 1821. James Gillman acquired his first knowledge and taste for surgery from Mr. Keymer, having been probably articled to that gentleman, but after his father's second marriage, he came up to London, and supporting himself, completed his medical and surgical training at the Westminster Hospital and at the Royal College of Surgeons, where he obtained in the year 1811 the prize for his essay on the "Bite of a Rabid Animal," which was subsequently published, being dedicated to Anthony Carlisle, F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Academy and Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, who wrote an appendix to the same.

James Gillman married on the 18th July, 1807, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, Anne Harding, daughter of James Harding, Esq.

He settled at Highgate, where he practised as a surgeon, and soon became well known for his medical skill, not only in that suburban village, but also in London, to which he was frequently called in important consultations.

He first lived on Highgate Hill, but afterwards removed to No. 3 in The Grove, the house being the central one in the illustration heading this chapter. A view of the back of the house, showing the room which he raised in the roof for the study of the Poet Coleridge, is given opposite page 168. The latter engraving is from a drawing in the writer's possession, made by Amelia Boyce, in the year 1835, and now published for the first time.

His acquaintance with the Poet and Philosopher, S. T. Coleridge, which has made the name of James Gillman as world-wide known as that of his inmate, guest and friend, began in the year 1816 in this wise.

Coleridge, in order to allay the pain of a disease, had acquired the habit of 'opium eating' in the form of taking large doses of laudanum. The vice became one of which he could not break himself, and at the age of forty-three he at last perceived that his only hope of





redemption lay in a voluntary submission of his enfeebled will to the control of others, and he had apparently just strength of volition to form and execute the necessary resolve. He appears, in the first instance, to have consulted a physician of the name of Adams, who, on the 9th of April, 1816, put himself in communication with Mr. Gillman of Highgate. "A very learned, but in one respect an unfortunate gentleman, has," he wrote, "applied to me on a singular occasion. He has for several years been in the habit of taking large quantities of opium. For some time past he has been in vain endeavouring to break himself of it. It is apprehended his friends are not firm enough, from a dread lest he should suffer by suddenly leaving it off, though he is conscious of the contrary, and has proposed to me to submit himself to any regimen, however severe. With this view he wishes to fix himself in the house of some medical gentleman who will have the courage to refuse him any laudanum, and under whose assistance, should he be the worse for it, he may be relieved." Would such a proposal, inquires the writer, be absolutely inconsistent with Mr. Gillman's family arrangements? He would not, he adds, have proposed it "but on account of the great importance of the character as a literary man. His communicative temper will make his society very interesting as well as useful." Mr. Gillman's acquaintance with Dr. Adams was but slight, and he had had no previous intention of receiving an inmate into his house. But the case very naturally interesting him, he sought an interview with Dr. Adams, and it was agreed that the latter should drive Coleridge to Highgate the following evening. At the appointed hour, on the 10th of April, 1816, however, Coleridge presented himself alone, and, after spending the evening at Mr. Gillman's, left him, as, even in his then condition, he left most people who met him for the first time, completely captivated by the amiability of his manners and the charm of his conversation. The next day Mr. Gillman received from him a letter, finally settling the arrangement to place himself under the doctor's care, and on the following Monday Coleridge presented himself at Mr. Gillman's, bringing in his hand the proof sheets of 'Christabel,' now printed for the first time.\*

\* Mr. Traill's "Coleridge."





"From his ninth year Coleridge had been a wanderer and a sojourner, finding 'no city to dwell in,' and now, when he was at his wits' end, tossed in a sea of troubles, the waves suddenly stilled, and he felt that he had reached his desired haven. His first sight of the Gillmans seems to have convinced him of this, and his prescience was justified, for during the eighteen years of life that remained to him their house was his home."\*

A cool and peaceful evening after the storms of a hot and feverish day. Here, on the brow of Highgate Hill, to quote Carlyle, "he sat, looking down on London and its smoke-tumult, like a sage escaped from the inanity of life's battle; attracting towards him the thoughts of innumerable brave souls still engaged there,—a heavy-laden, high-aspiring, and surely much suffering man."

He began his residence at The Grove, Highgate, simply as a temporary patient, but before three months had passed he was inspired to write thus to a recent acquaintance who had done him a kindness:—

"If I omitted this due acknowledgment, I should think myself less deserving of the fortunate state of convalescence, and tranquil, yet active impulses, which, under Providence, I owe to the unrelaxed attention, the professional skill, and above all to the continued firmness and affectionateness of the medical friend whose housemate I have been for the last three months, *and shall, I trust, continue to be indefinitely.*"†

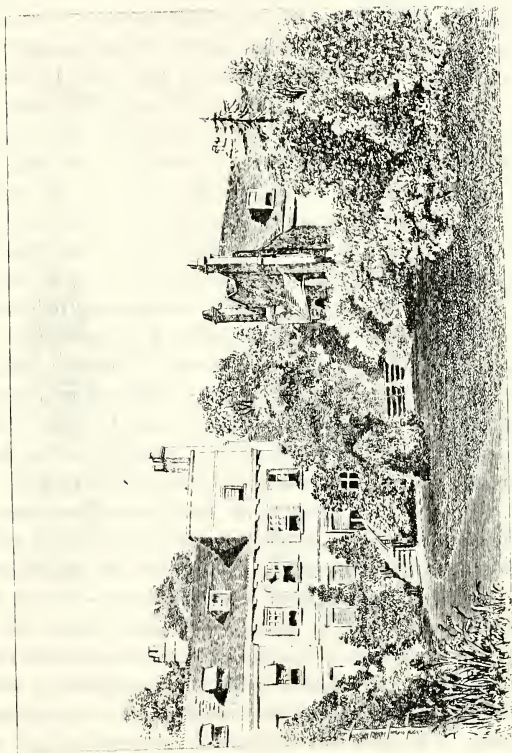
The following account of Coleridge's life at Highgate is taken from Professor A. Brandl's "Life of Coleridge":—

"The Gillmans gave our poet a more luxurious refuge at Highgate than he had had with the kind Morgans at Hammersmith. They were then living at No. 3 in The Grove and had a portion of the roof raised in order to gain a room where he could place his great book chests and

\* "Life of S. T. Coleridge," by Mr. J. Dykes Campbell. 1894.

† Letter to John Gale, 8th July, 1816, "Lippincott's Magazine," June, 1874.





*The Grove, Highgate.*

THE RESIDENCE OF JAMES GILLMAN, ESQ., SURGEON.  
SHOWING THE ROOF RAISED FOR S. T. COLERIDGE, POET.



work undisturbed. His windows overlooked—and overlook still—a beautiful view of the Nightingale Valley, with the green heights behind, the shady walks and half-hidden villas of Hampstead. In the depth to the left lies the great metropolis—through the smoky cloud of which many a soaring tower is visible; while the sky spreads forth all the rich colours of the Western sun. The Gillmans' manner towards him was all that was sensible and hearty. Their granddaughter, Mrs. Henry Watson (St. Leonard's Vicarage, Tring), who admitted me with utmost kindness to the family traditions, possesses portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Gillman—he with brown eyes and hair and manly expression; she, a pretty blonde, with rosy cheeks and blue eyes. It is easy to understand that with these good people Coleridge felt himself at home for eighteen long years. Mr. Gillman had an extensive practice; still he found time to enter gladly and eagerly into the philosophical discussions of his guest. Before this (as we have seen) he had written, in a professional way, "*A Dissertation on the Bite of a Rabid Animal*." Now he turned to Schelling's comprehensive speculations, and worked out, in conjunction with Coleridge, a '*Theory of Life*' (printed 1848), seeking in it an idea of life capable of being enrolled in the sphere of natural science. Mrs. Gillman was a good listener, but first and foremost she was an excellent manager; their servants remained with them for years. She was proud of ministering to the happiness of the celebrated and much-to-be-pitied poet: nor did she forget the ornaments of life, and had always some of his favourite plants—geraniums and myrtles—in his room. No opium entered the house unless prescribed by the doctor for very severe pains. On the other hand, relations and friends were welcomed at all times. Mrs. Coleridge came for Christmas, 1822, and after that maintained a confidential correspondence with Mrs. Gillman, in so far an advantage to her husband, who, when he did venture to open her letters, was usually dispirited for days. Lamb dined with them almost every Sunday. Strangers also, from all parts, anxious to know Coleridge, were readily introduced. It would take long to enumerate the names of those who sought him; from that of Emerson, the brilliant American essayist, to that of Joseph Green, the celebrated surgeon, who acted almost the part of an amanuensis; from Hookham



Frere, the refined ex-minister and Byron's humorous precursor, to the naïve and often over-enthusiastic Thomas Allsop, who would willingly have played the part of a Boswell if he had had the talent for it. Dressed all in black, as he moved through house and garden, Coleridge might have been taken for a clergyman. He shared his breakfast with the birds, and his knowledge with his friends, without greatly concerning himself about either class of guest. On being asked by Gillman's son (afterwards the Rev. James Gillman, B.C.L. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford), for help in a school exercise, he was known to give him a lecture an hour long on the profoundest principles of the subject, beginning from our first parents, till the boy took care not to apply to him again. He would still also from time to time discourse so enchantingly, that the whole circle of visitors sat silent, and hung more or less bewitched on his words. The trembling of his limbs, it is true, did not cease; his gait remained unsteady, and the habit of walking first on one side of his companion and then on the other, which Hazlitt had remarked even at Stowey, never left him. But the tottering limbs became rounder, the large grey eye and full lips retained a childlike expression, and his luxuriant white hair was like a crown of honour. Wherever he appeared, whether in the flowery fields or woods of Highgate, old and young took off their hats.

"It is well known how Keats—already with the seeds of consumption in him—addressed him on such an occasion with gushing veneration, and asked to be allowed to press his hand. Coleridge never quitted this refuge for long. He went regularly every summer to the nearest seaside—Ramsgate—and once, in 1828, when the Gillmans were in Paris, he accompanied Wordsworth on a visit of three weeks to the Rhine. Otherwise he remained faithful to his beautiful Highgate, where the clock of the Gothic church struck the hours of his increasing age, and where he lived to the last in dignified leisure."\*

"From 1820 onwards the house of Mr. Gillman had gradually acquired a unique distinction, as a rallying-point for intellectual activity. The residence of Coleridge with the Gillmans drew to

\* "Life of Coleridge," by Prof. Alois Brandl, translated by Lady Eastlake.









SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE,

POET AND PHILOSOPHER.

*(From a Drawing by C. R. Leslie, R.A., in the possession of the Author.)*



Highgate many men and women who were celebrated in their several walks. One day a week or oftener there gathered about Coleridge a select band of young men, who looked up to him as to a 'master.' Among them were Edward Irving, Frederick Denison Maurice, Arthur H. Hallam, Joseph Henry Green, Julius Hare and Coleridge's nephew, H. N. Coleridge. Men of an older generation often joined this weekly gathering, and of these there was Basil Montagu, whose estrangement from Coleridge in 1811 did not forbid a genial social intercourse. Charles Lamb was often of the circle, and, on rare occasions of their visits to London, Wordsworth and John Wilson were at Highgate. It does not appear that Shelley ever met Coleridge at Mr. Gillman's or elsewhere, and this was probably due, not to any lack of appreciation on Shelley's part, for he described him as 'a hooded eagle among blinking owls,' but to the circumstance that Shelley's circle among poets was that of Leigh Hunt; and after 1817 the editor of *The Examiner* could hardly be a welcome guest or sincere disciple where Coleridge was practically in the position of the honoured host and prophet."

"Coleridge's attractions as a talker were great, but in the days at Highgate they were probably at their best. The only satisfying record of Coleridge's powers in conversation is the volume of 'Table Talk,' collected by H. N. Coleridge, from the end of 1822 to the middle of July, 1834."\*

Lord Hatherley has given us some interesting notes of the conversation of Coleridge:—

"During the last year and a half of my study for the Bar I had also received much kindness from the late Basil Montagu, Esq., and his admirable wife. I had been allowed free access to their home in Bedford Square on any evening I thought fit to go, when it was their custom to receive those who had this privilege from eight to ten. Thursday was the only day on which these receptions did not take place, for every Thursday evening was spent by Mr. and Mrs. Montagu at Highgate, in the company of Coleridge. I had the privilege,

\* Mr. Hall Caine.



through Mr. Montagu's kindness, of frequently accompanying on these pilgrimages, and I entertain most lively recollections of many an evening passed there of the highest enjoyment and interest.

"It is well known that Coleridge poured out all the riches of his prodigious memory and all the poetry of his brilliant imagination to every listener. I was not only so addressed myself, but I heard the whole of the poet-philosopher's favourite system of Polarities—the Prothesis, the Thesis, the Mesothesis, and Antithesis—showered down on a young lady of seventeen, with as much unction as he afterwards expounded it to Edward Irving. I was also present at some discussions between Edward Irving and Coleridge, on subjects of higher and holier import, in which the poetical temperament of Irving shone forth, but not with the genial, all-embracing fervour that distinguished Coleridge." \*

Before taking leave of Coleridge, there is an incident connected with a visit paid to him by Charles Lamb, which so essentially belongs to Highgate that, although the joke is somewhat 'time-honoured,' it ought to find a place here.

Lamb had been to supper with Coleridge, and on reaching the stage coach, which ran from the Fox and Crown to Holborn (fares, 1s. 6d. outside, 2s. in), one very wet night, fortunately found one vacant seat inside, and whilst congratulating himself on his good fortune a lady opened the door and anxiously asked, "Any room inside?" "No, madam," said Lamb, "quite full;" adding with a kind of blissful remembrance, "it was the last bit of pudden at Mr. Gillman's that did it; but I can't speak for the other passengers."

Coleridge died July 25th, 1834, at the residence of Mr. Gillman, The Grove, Highgate, and was buried at Highgate Old Chapel, a monument being erected to his memory in the new Church of St. Michael by the Gillmans. The following is a copy of the epitaph to his memory, which was composed by Mr. Gillman, who, after a close association of 19 years, spoke with authority.

\* "Life of John Sterling," by Thomas Carlyle.



*Sacred to the Memory  
of  
Samuel Taylor Coleridge,  
Poet, Philosopher, Theologian.  
This truly great and good man resided,  
For the last nineteen years of his life,  
In this hamlet.  
He quitted "the body of this death"  
July 25th, 1834,  
In the sixty-second year of his age.  
Of his profound learning and discursive genius  
His literary works are an imperishable record;  
To his private worth,  
His social and Christian virtues,  
James and Ann Gillman,  
The friends with whom he resided  
During the above period, dedicate this tablet.  
Under the pressure of a long  
And most painful disease  
His disposition was unalterably sweet and angelic;  
He was an ever-during, ever-loving friend,  
The gentlest and kindest teacher,  
The most engaging home companion.*

*"O framed for calmer times and nobler hearts!  
O studious poet, eloquent for truth!  
Philosopher contemning wealth and death,  
Yet docile, childlike, full of life and love,  
Here on this monumental stone thy friends inscribe thy worth."*

*Reader! for the world mourn.  
A light has passed away from the earth;  
But for this pious and exalted Christian  
Rejoice, and again I say unto you, rejoice.*

*Ubi  
Thesaurus,  
Ibi  
Cor  
S. T. C.*





Writing of the death of Coleridge, Charles Lamb says: “. . . Never saw I his likeness, nor probably the world can see it again. I seem to love the house he died at more passionately than when he lived. I love the faithful Gillmans more than while they exercised their virtues towards him living.”\*

Coleridge's gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Gillman was thus expressed in a paragraph of his will:—

“I bequeath my pictures and engravings to James and Ann Gillman, my more than friends, the guardians of my health, happiness, and interests, during the fourteen† years of my life that I have enjoyed the proofs of their constant zealous and disinterested affection as an inmate and member of their family.”

There are two inaccurate statements which are made by some of Coleridge's biographers which the author of this work deems that it is due to his grandfather's and Coleridge's memory should be corrected. One is that Coleridge was never thoroughly cured of opium-eating, and the other that Coleridge ‘paid for board and lodging’ during the eighteen years he lived in Mr. James Gillman's house.

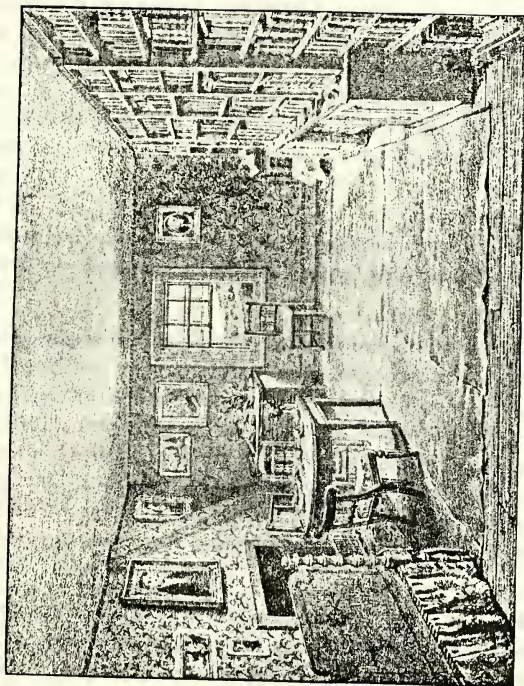
In regard to the first statement:

A few days before Coleridge settled at Highgate, in 1816, he wrote a letter to Mr. Gillman, in which he detailed with frankness the temptation to which his besetting weakness exposed him, of acting a deception, of which prior habits of rigid truthfulness made it impossible for him not to speak. “I have full belief,” he wrote, “that your anxiety need not be extended beyond the first week, and for the first week I *shall* not, I *must* not be permitted to leave the house, except with you. Delicately or indelicately, this must be done, and both your servants and the assistants must receive absolute commands from you.” A more resolute determination could not have been made by a man whose will had never been sapped by disease. There is no reason to doubt its sincerity, and only the idlest gossip to question its

\* From “Mary Lamb,” by Mrs. Alex. Gilchrist, page 252.

† This will was made by Coleridge four years before his death.





Coleridge's Study and the Room in which he Died,

*In Mr. Gillman's house, in The Grove, Highgate.*



faithful observance. It is true that De Quincey said that "Coleridge never conquered his evil habit;" true, too, that irresponsible persons have alleged that down to his death Coleridge continued to obtain supplies of laudanum surreptitiously from a chemist in the Tottenham Court Road; but the burden of proof is in favour of Mr. Gillman's clear assurance that the habit *was* eventually overcome, and this assurance has just received unexpected confirmation. The report was that the doctor's boy procured Coleridge the drug when he went to Town weekly for other medicines. This boy—a boy no longer, but now one of the oldest inhabitants of Highgate—a quiet, truthful, much-respected man, Mr. Thomas Taylor, until lately a shoemaker in the North Road—states that he lived a long while with Mr. Gillman, "that he *never* procured any opium for Mr. Coleridge, nor did he ever hear of his alleged habit of taking it;" but he added, "He was a great consumer of snuff, and I used to bring him a pound of *Irish blackguard* (his favourite snuff) at a time, with which he smothered himself." \*

With respect to the second inaccurate statement it is true that in that first letter to Mr. Gillman, Coleridge stated, in these terms, the condition on which he proposed to become an inmate of his house: "With respect to pecuniary remuneration, allow me to say I must not at least be suffered to make any addition to your family expenses, that I cannot offer anything that would be in any way adequate to my sense of the service; for that indeed there could not be a compensation, as it must be returned in kind, by esteem and grateful affection."

There is no doubt that when Coleridge came to Highgate as a resident patient to be cured of opium eating, it was his intention to make some 'pecuniary remuneration,' and on that expression in his letter is based the very objectionable and inaccurate remark in a foot note of Mr. Hall Caine's "Life of Coleridge," that "he paid for board and lodging at Gillman's from 1816 to 1834."† The writer of this book was more than once told by his father, the Rev. James Gillman

\* "The History of Highgate," by Mr. John H. Lloyd.

† Mr. Hall Caine's "Life of Coleridge," page 108.



(the eldest son of James Gillman of Highgate), but who died previous to the publication of Mr. Hall Caine's book, that though Coleridge might possibly at first have contributed something as a return for the medical care and advice which he received, he practically lived as a guest at the invitation of Mr. Gillman for those eighteen years.\* Besides which many of his friends were weekly entertained at dinner, &c., no doubt to the great pleasure and edification of his host and hostess, who, in addition, endeavoured to relieve Coleridge as far as possible of all anxiety concerning his petty expenses.†

It could not be otherwise, for Coleridge had no means or income out of which to make any 'pecuniary remuneration,' though the writer's father has said that probably with that indifference to mundane affairs with which most real geniuses are blest, he may, and probably was under the impression that he did make this remuneration, from which happy frame of mind Mr. Gillman, who was celebrated for his kindness to all poor and badly off patients, no doubt never disillusioned the poet. As Mr. Hall Caine himself says in another place: "The Gillmans were attached to him by every tie of esteem and love, and the day must have been dark for them in which they could have beclouded Coleridge's life with one thought of his pecuniary indebtedness."

Coleridge's pecuniary circumstances may be judged from the following extract from Mr. J. Dykes Campbell's "Life of Coleridge," page 242:—

"And yet in this spring of 1819 he (Coleridge) must have been in desperate need of money, for he had been unable to make any remittance to his wife out of the net proceeds of his lectures, and the fund for sending Derwent to College was still incomplete. Next, in the summer time, came the bankruptcy of Rest Fenner.

\* It must be borne in mind that the Rev. James Gillman lived in his father's house after leaving the University of Oxford for several years prior to Coleridge's death, and must have been well acquainted with his father's private affairs. He was probably the only one who could have known the facts of the case and "the secret jealously guarded by his (Coleridge's) generous hosts," as Mr. Ernest H. Coleridge puts it in a note on the subject in his recent work. His evidence is therefore almost indisputable, as all modern biographers of Coleridge, including even his grandson, could not even have ever seen Coleridge or his host, James Gillman.

† The same facts were also frequently stated to the author by Dr. Seth B. Watson, the editor of Coleridge's "Theory of Life," published in 1848.







"All the profits from the sale of my writings (writes Coleridge to Allsop) which I should have had, and which, in spite of the accumulated disadvantages under which the works were published, would have been considerable, 'I have lost; and not only so, but have been obliged, at a sum larger than all the profits of my lectures, to purchase myself my own books, and the half copyrights . . . I have withdrawn them from sale.'"

And again, on page 248:—"Out of the dead-lock he (Coleridge) can discern but one way—it is not a new one—that a few friends 'who think respectfully and hope highly of his powers and attainments' should subscribe for three or four years an annuity of about £200. Two-thirds of his time would be tranquilly devoted to the bringing out of the four minor works, one after the other; the remainder to the completion of the Great Work 'and my *Christabel*, and what else the happier hour might inspire.' Towards this scheme Mr. Green has offered £30 to £40 yearly; another young friend and pupil £50; and he thinks he can rely on £10 to £20 from another. Will Allsop advise him? he asks, and decide if without 'moral degradation' the statement now made, but in a compressed form, might be circulated among the right sort of people?"

It is true that for five years from 1825 to 1830, Coleridge received a pension from George IV.'s private purse of 100 guineas per annum, but that ceased on the king's death. This sum, and what little he earned from his lectures, writings and books, which latter, owing to the unfortunate failure of his publisher,\* was not much, was probably all required for the support of his wife. It was not till after Coleridge's death that his writings were appreciated and that there was much sale for them, with, perhaps, the exception of the "Aids to Reflection." There was an annual payment of £26. 5s. 6d., which Coleridge had to make on his life insurance policy, to meet which he often had to borrow the money from his friends.† This life policy realised £2,560 on Coleridge's death, which went to his widow.‡

\* On May 8th, 1825, Coleridge writes to his nephew concerning his publisher, "I trusted him, and lost £1,100 *clear*, and was forced to borrow £150 in order to buy up my own books and half copyrights, a shock which has embarrassed me in debt (thank God, to one person only) even to this amount."—Prof. Alois Brandl's "Life of Coleridge," page 353.

† See Mr. Dykes Campbell's "Life of Coleridge," page 211.

‡ *Ibid.*, page 279.



The payment of this pension of 100 guineas per annum was stopped after 1830, whereupon Mr. Gillman wrote the following letter to the *Times*, which appeared in the issue of that paper on June 4, 1831 :—

“Sir,—In consequence of a paragraph which appeared in the *Times* of this day, I think it is expedient to state the fact respecting Mr. Coleridge as it actually is. On the sudden suppression of the Royal Society of Literature, with the extinction of the honours and annual honoraria of the Royal Associateships, a representation in Mr. Coleridge’s behalf was made to Lord Brougham, who promptly and kindly recommended the case to Lord Grey’s consideration. The result of the application was, that a sum of £200, the one moiety to be received forthwith, and the other the year following, by a private grant from the Treasury, was placed at Mr. Coleridge’s acceptance; but he felt it his duty most respectfully to decline it, though with every grateful acknowledgmer<sup>t</sup>, of the prompt and courteous attention which his case had received from their Lordships.

“I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

“JAMES GILLMAN.

“Highgate, June 3.”

Stuart, however, wrote to King William’s son, the Earl of Munster, pointing out the hardship entailed on Coleridge, whom he describes as old and infirm, and without other means of subsistence. He begs the Earl to lay the matter before his royal father. To this a prompt reply came, excusing the King on account of his ‘very reduced income,’ but promising that the matter shall be submitted to His Majesty.

Since the foregoing pages were written and in type, a very kind acknowledgment of the hospitality Coleridge received at Highgate has been made by Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, the poet’s grandson, in his new work, “The Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.” The following extract is taken from a notice of the book in the *Daily News* of April 27, 1895, and gives also the reviewer’s remarks.



“Finally Coleridge was destined to find such help as all his failings required at the hands of the Gillmans, who, in 1816, took him into their house at Highgate, and kept him there to the end of his days, an honoured and a cherished guest. His present editor shows a becoming sense of the family obligation to that most worthy pair :

‘With Coleridge’s name and memory must ever be associated the names of James and Anne Gillman. It was beneath the shelter of their friendly roof that he spent the last eighteen years of his life, and it was to their wise and loving care that the comparative fruitfulness and well-being of those years were due. They thought themselves honoured by his presence, and he repaid their devotion with unbounded love and gratitude. Friendship and loving kindness followed Coleridge all the days of his life. What did he not owe to Poole, to Southey for his noble protection of his family, to the Morgans for their long-trying faithfulness and devotion to himself? But to the Gillmans he owed the “crown of his cup and garnish of his dish,” a welcome which lasted till the day of his death. Doubtless there were chords in his nature which were struck for the first time by these good people, and in their presence and by their help he was a new man. But, for all that, their patience must have been inexhaustible, their loyalty unimpeachable, their love indestructible. “Such friendship is rare and beautiful and merits a most honourable remembrance.”

“And Coleridge himself expressed his gratitude, towards the close of his life, in one of the finest letters in these volumes : \*

‘1830.

‘Dear Mrs. Gillman,—Wife of the friend who has been more than a brother to me, and who have month after month, yea, hour after hour, for how many successive years, united in yourself the affections and offices of an anxious friend and tender sister to me-ward! May the Father of Mercies, the God of Health and all Salvation, be your reward for your great and constant love and loving kindness to

\* The original of this letter is in the possession of Mrs. Henry Watson (late of St. Leonard’s Vicarage, Tring, Herts), granddaughter of Mrs. Gillman and sister to the compiler of this book.



me, abiding with you and within you, as the Spirit of guidance, support, and consolation! And may His Grace and gracious Providence bless James and Henry for your sake, and make them a blessing to you and their father. And though weighed down by a heavy presentiment respecting my own sojourn here, I not only hope but have a steadfast faith that God will be your reward, because your love to me, from first to last has begun in, and been caused by, what appeared to you a translucence of the love of the good, the true, and the beautiful from within me,—as a relic of glory gleaming through the turbid shrine of my mortal imperfections and infirmities, as a Light of Life seen within “the body of this Death,”—because in loving me you loved our Heavenly Father reflected in the gifts and influences of His Holy Spirit.

‘S. T. COLERIDGE.’

“Who will give us a set of biographies of the great friends of great men—the Gillmans, the Unwins, the Abneys? Coleridge was relieved of all care. The most famous people came from all parts to listen to the outpourings of his wonderful mind—not always with a becoming tenderness and reverence, as we know by the memorable example of Carlyle. In 1834, still in the same harbour of refuge, he gently passed away.”\*

In the year 1827 Mr. Gillman undertook, in conjunction with Mr. Jameson, a friend of Hartley Coleridge's and the husband of Mrs. Jameson, the well-known writer on Art, to superintend for Coleridge an edition of his Poems, to be published by Pickering. This edition was published in 1828 in three volumes (though it was advertised to appear in four), and only three hundred copies were printed, which were all sold before October in that year.†

\* *Daily News*, April 27, 1895.

† Mr. Ernest H. Coleridge, in a note to his “Letters of S. T. Coleridge,” page 658, says that Mr. Gillman received the profits of this edition, and refers, no doubt, as his authority to a letter written by S. T. Coleridge to Mr. Stuart, editor of the *Morning Post*, on Feb. 24, 1827, which is published in Mr. J. Dykes Campbell's “Life of Coleridge,” on page 263 of that book. The wording of this letter does not fairly seem to imply this meaning: it only states, “That is to say, I have given all these poems, as far as this edition is concerned, to Mr. Gillman,” he having, in conjunction with Mr. Jameson, “undertaken to superintend the edition.” If Mr. Gillman had received any profits from these 300 copies it would undoubtedly have been known in the Gillman family, and the surviving descendants would have heard of the same, which they never have. (See Note on page 176.)









JAMES GILLMAN, Esq.,

OF HIGHGATE, SURGEON.

(From a Drawing by C. R. Leslie, R.A., in the year 1816.)



As has already been mentioned, many were the literary men of the day who received invitations to Mr. Gillman's house. Amongst others invited by Coleridge was Mr. Daniel Stuart, the editor of the *Morning Post*, who received the following letter, dated May 13th, 1816, in which Coleridge freely expresses his opinion of his host and hostess:\*

"Mr. and Mrs. Gillman will be happy to have you share in our family dinner, and if you will come early I can lead you round some most delicious walks. You will like Mr. Gillman. He is a man of a strong, fervid, and agile intellect, with such a master passion for *Truth*, that his most abstracted Verities assume a character of Veracity. And his excellent Wife it must be impossible not to love and respect, if a *Balance* and Harmony of powers and qualities *unified*, and spiritualized by a native feminine *Fineness* of character, render womanhood amiable and respectable. I have known many persons whose characters are so far harmonized that their faults are balanced by counteracting virtues, and *vice versâ*: but in this woman it is a Balance of Positives, of Virtues modified by Virtues. In serious truth, I have ample reason to be most grateful to Providence for the chance (and chance it mainly was which placed me under their friendly Roof), and the Hope already dawns purple on my mental eye, and as it were minutely spreads and deepens its Lights of Promise, themselves not only Pledges, but portions and precursors of the Brightness promised, that Mr. Gillman both as companionable Friend, and as skilful and thinking Physician, will restore to his natural self.

"Your obliged and affec<sup>te</sup> f<sup>d</sup> S. T. COLERIDGE."

After living in Mr. and Mrs. Gillman's house for more than *thirteen* years Coleridge expresses himself further concerning his friends:

"October 20th, 1829.

"Of our fellow men we are bound to judge comparatively—of ourselves only, by the *ideal*. Now verily, judging comparatively I

\* This letter, in a shorter and somewhat different form, is given in Mr. Ernest H. Coleridge's "Letters of S. T. Coleridge," ii. 665, from which it is reprinted in this book on page 183, but since that page was printed another copy of the original letter has come into the author's hands, which he has deemed it right to give as well. The letters, &c., on this and the two following pages have also, with the foregoing, at the moment of issuing this work, been furnished to the compiler by Mrs. H. G. Watson, of Great Staughton Vicarage, Hunts, and are here printed by the kind permission of Mr. Ernest H. Coleridge, the owner of the copyright of S. T. Coleridge's Letters.



never did know the Master and Mistress of a Household, and the Household in consequence so estimable and so amiable as the Gillman's ! The general Hospitality, without the least *self-indulgence*, or *self-respecting* expenses, compared with their income ; the respectability and even elegance of all the appearances ; the *centrality* to whatever is good and love-worthy in the whole neighbourhood, old and young ; the attachment and cheerfulness of the servants, and the innocence and high tone of principle which reign throughout, would really be a very unusual combination, even though Mrs. Gillman herself had been a less finely natured and lady-like Being than she is. Would to God that I had Health and Opportunity to add 5 or 6 hundred a year to remove all anxious thoughts,—and that I could but render it possible and advisable for dear Mr. Gillman to have a two months' tour whither he liked every year ! God bless them !

“S. T. C.”

The evenings at Highgate were brightened, not only with Literary and Philosophic conversation of the highest order, but also with the sister art, Music, which elicits these remarks in one of Coleridge's letters :

“1824. What seems to me wanting in our fashionable vocal music is *Eloquence*. As oratory is Passion in the service of Reason, so should vocal music be Passion connective in the service of Passion—*Precipitandus est liber spiritus*. If there were as much Spirit and Liberty, as Feeling and Sweetness in her singing, Mrs. Gillman would excel to my judgment all the singers I have ever heard. Oratory—Passion in the service of Reasoning fusing the Links of connection, so as to soften away the Angles, and fill up the interspaces without destroying the distinctness. Vocal Music—Connection in the service of Passion, giving it at once order and Progression. “S. T. C.”

Of Mrs. Gillman's other gifts Coleridge penned this beautiful description in 1832, as a note to his Poem, entitled “Inscription for a fountain on a Heath” :

“This fountain is an exact emblem of what Mrs. Gillman was by Nature, and still would be, if the exhaustion by casualties and anxious duties, and hope surviving hopes, had not been too, too disproportionate to the ‘tiny’ tho’ never-failing spring of reproductive life at the botton of the pure Basin. No Drouth, no impurity from



without, no alien ingredient in its own composition, it was indeed a Crystal Fount of Water undefiled. But the demand has been beyond the supply! the exhaustion in merciless disproportion to the reproduction! But God be praised! it is immortal, and will shoot all its bright column of living Waters, where its God will be the Sun, whose light reflects! and its place in Christ, the containing and protecting Basin.\*

In the following year, being the year before Coleridge's death, he writes to the Rev. James Gillman, his host's eldest son, then recently ordained, in a letter of good counsel and advice, these words:—

“That your Father is the Friend of a most important portion of my Life, and your Mother a most dear and holy name to me, a blessing which plays like an auspicious flame on my nightly sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.  
“S. T. C.”

One of the last of Coleridge's expressions of gratitude to and appreciation of his “Friends” is to be found in the following letter sent with a New Years gift to Mrs. Dinah Knowe, probably the wife or mother of Knowe, for many years Mr. Gillman's coachman :

“January 1st, 1834.

“I have it not in my power nor is it within my means to offer anything fit to be called a New Years Gift, but I hope that Dinah Knowe will accept the enclosed trifle, as an acknowledgment of her late dutiful and affectionate attentions to Mr. Gillman during his illness, and no less to her dear Mistress, the best of good women, Mrs. Gillman. From Mr. and Mrs. Gillman's Friend and Housemate,

“S. T. COLERIDGE.”

There are some letters addressed to Coleridge which he desired should be preserved as testimonies to the worth of his “Friends:” amongst others is one from Allston, the American artist, who painted and presented to Coleridge the picture of the Horse Fair in Spain, mentioned in Emerson's Visit to Highgate, wherein the latter relates the anecdote of the celebrated picture dealer and connoisseur, Montagu, mistaking the painting for an original Titian. †

\* The original of this Note is in the possession of Mrs. Henry G. Watson.

† This Painting is now in the Author's possession.







Mrs. ANN GILLMAN,  
OF HIGHGATE.

*(From an Oil Painting on Copper by Maria Spilsbury.)*



Allston writes to Coleridge, October 5, 1816 :

"Pray tell Mr. and Mrs. Gillman how grateful I feel for their kindness. Mrs. G. has a gentleness and delicacy of feeling, which so temper her inflexible love of *right* that it is impossible not to love virtue in her. And in Mr. G. I have found strength of mind and manly integrity which command both my respect and esteem. You who know me know how I *must* appreciate them."

Leslie the artist, afterwards Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy, who sketched the portraits of Coleridge and James Gillman given in this work, writes to Coleridge, probably in the year 1816, when he made those drawings, and to which he refers :

"I forgot to ask you if you would like to have the sketch I made yesterday framed. I shall not attempt a copy of it, in which I am almost sure of not succeeding.

"Mrs. Gillman has in the kindest manner offered to sit again at any time, and as the pleasure I am sure she *always* takes in the act of obliging has removed in a great measure my apprehensions of being troublesome to her, I shall most gladly avail myself of so valuable a study as that of her features. While she was performing last night those beautiful Hymns, I watched her face (unobserved by her), and the recollection of some of its expressions, which were as heavenly as her voice, suggested to me the idea of painting a St. Cecilia.

"I am, Dear Sir, Yours devotedly,

"CHAS. R. LESLIE."

One more extract deserves to be here printed ; it is from a letter by Dr. Anster, Regius Professor of Civil Law at Trinity College, Dublin :

"I never met a more true-hearted, single-minded, or genuine nature than Mr. Gillman's. The most entire frankness, plain dealing, open heartedness,—and this with the utmost delicacy and feeling in every movement of his mind.

"His devotion to Mr. Coleridge was but a manifestation of his general kindness, and I almost think some of Coleridge's sufferings and privations were providentially permitted that the world might be shewn such a lesson of faithful friendship as was taught in the relation of those two good men whose names must never be disunited."



In July, 1828, Mr. Gillman accompanied as their medical adviser the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans on a continental tour, visiting Paris and the principal cities of Belgium, &c. Of this tour, which of course was made by road, being before the existence of railways, he has left an interesting diary, addressed to his wife, which commenced as follows:—"This morning we started from Stratton Street (Piccadilly, London), at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock. The party consisted of the Duke and Duchess, who led the way in their Chariot and four in their usual rich liveries, next in order was a carriage and four much laden, in which was Lady D. K. and Miss G., next and last followed the Doctor's Carriage, a landau open and more desirable to me and therefore more pleasant in which was your humble Serv<sup>t</sup>. with Miss G.'s brother with a servant appointed to me for my use. This cavalcade looked well for the morning was fine and promising, and so we proceeded down St. James Street, causing much gazing and admiration through the Park to the first stage, where the Duke's Horses left us and we proceeded with post-horses to Sittingbourne."

James Gillman commenced, in the year 1836, to write the "Life of Coleridge," which was to be completed in two volumes. The first volume was published in 1838, by William Pickering, London, but the second was never finished, the author some short time before his death, in the following year (1839), finding his health broken and his end probably drawing near, destroyed the materials for this volume, no doubt actuated to some extent by the delicate position in which he was placed in reference to Coleridge's family, in recording his life during the many years circumstances had compelled him to live under Mr. Gillman's roof. That this volume was nearly completed is shown from the fact that Pickering, the publisher, announced it as 'just ready,' and Mr. Prentiss, the American, speaks of the delight with which he heard portions of the second volume read to him by Mrs. Gillman.

James Gillman died in the year 1839, or five years after the decease of Coleridge, at Ramsgate, where he was buried, but a monument, similar in every respect to that which *he* erected to Coleridge in St. Michael's Church, Highgate, was placed on the



same wall near thereto, with the following inscription, which also records the death of his second son, Henry Anthony, and of his widow, Ann Gillman:—

*Sacred*  
*To the memory of*  
*James Gillman surgeon*  
*(The friend of S. T. Coleridge)*  
*For many years an eminent practitioner*  
*In this place.*  
*He died at Ramsgate,*  
*Where his remains are interred,*  
*On 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1839,*  
*In the 57 year of his age.*  
*While on earth, his integrity of heart*  
*And generosity of character*  
*Gained the confidence and esteem of men,*  
*His Christian faith has, we humbly trust,*  
*Through the merits of the Saviour,*  
*Obtained the promise of a better inheritance.*  
*"Mercy! for praise—to be forgiven for fame*  
*He asked, and hoped through Christ; do thou the same!"*

*Also of Henry Anthony his second son,*  
*Who died May 31<sup>st</sup> 1858, aged 44,*  
*And is interred in the adjacent Cemetery.*

*Also of Ann Gillman,*  
*Widow of the above James*  
*Died August 4<sup>th</sup> 1860 aged 81*  
*Buried at Ramsgate.*  
*A most devoted Wife and Mother, a firm friend,*  
*A kind Neighbour, a sincere Christian.*  
*Valete! sed non Æternum.*





The memory of James Gillman, surgeon, lived long after his death amongst the poor of Highgate.

The author paid a visit to the church and hamlet about the year 1875, or nearly forty years after his death, and found (though the informants were not aware of the author's relationship) that the recollection of the various kindnesses and gratuitous medical care of the poor was still fresh in the memory of many, or had been told from parent to child.

He was honest and straightforward to a fault. During a 'high feud' which divided the parishioners of Highgate in 1822, on the question of whether the old chapel which had fallen into disrepair, belonged to the inhabitants or to the Governors of the Grammar School, Coleridge wrote as follows to a friend:—

"Our friend Gillman sees the factious nature and origin of the proceedings in so strong a light, and feels so indignantly, that I am constantly afraid of his honesty spiriting out to his injury. If I had the craft of a Draughtsman, I would paint Gillman in the character of Honesty, levelling a pistol (with 'Truth' on the barrel) at Sutton, in the character of Modern Reform, and myself as a Dutch Mercury, with rod in hand, hovering aloft, and pouring water into the touch-hole. The superscription might be 'Pacification,' a little finely pronounced on the first syllable."

In a letter written to Mr. Daniel Stuart, the editor of the *Morning Post*, dated May 13, 1816, Coleridge says:—

"Mr. and Mrs. Gillman will be most happy to see you to share in a family dinner and spend the evening with us, and if you will come early I can show you some most delicious walks. You will like Mr. Gillman. He is a man of strong, fervid and agile intellect, with such a master passion for truth that his most abstracted verities assume a character of veracity. And his wife it will be impossible not to respect, if a balance and harmony of powers and qualities, unified and spiritualised by a native fineness of character, render womanhood amiable and respectable. In serious truth I have much reason to be



most grateful for the choice and chance which has placed me under their hospitable roof. I have no doubt that Mr. Gillman, as friend and as physician, will succeed in restoring me to my natural self." \*

In "Coleridge's Letters, Conversations and Recollections," edited by Thomas Allsop, his hostess, Mrs. Ann Gillman is also several times mentioned.

In 1820 Coleridge writes :

"Mrs. Gillman, who has always felt a sort of lofty, yet refined, enthusiasm respecting the relations of an only sister to her brothers. Of all women I ever knew, Mrs. G. is the woman who seems to have been framed by Nature for a heroine is that rare species of love which subsists in a tri-unity of the heart, the moral sense, and the faculty, corresponding to what Spurzheim calls the organ of *ideality*. What in other women is *refinement* exists in her as by implication, and, *à fortiori*, in a native *fineness* of character. She often represents to my mind the best parts of the Spanish Santa Teresa, ladyhood of nature."

Again, in the same year :

"Before I opened your letter, or rather before I gave it to *my best sister, and, under God, best comforter*, to open, a heavy, a very heavy affliction came upon me with all the aggravations of surprise, sudden as a peal of thunder from a cloudless sky."

In the following year :

"In Mrs. Gillman I have always admired, what indeed I have found more or less an accompaniment of womanly excellence wherever found, a high opinion of her own sex comparatively, and a partiality for female society. I know that her strongest prejudices against individual men have originated in their professed disbelief of such a thing as female friendship, or in some similar brutish forgetfulness that woman is an immortal soul ; and as to all parts of the female character, so chiefly and especially to the best, noblest, and highest—

\* "Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge." Edited by Ernest H. Coleridge. London, 1895. Page 665.





Mrs. ANN GILLMAN,  
WIDOW OF JAMES GILLMAN, SURGEON,  
OF THE GROVE, HIGHGATE.





to the germs and yearnings of immortality in the man. I have much to say on this, and shall now say it with comfort, because I can think of it as a pure Question of Thought."

After a visit to Ramsgate for change of air, &c. :

"First, it will give you so much real pleasure to see my improved looks and how *very well* Mrs. Gillman has come back. I need not tell you, that your sister cannot be dearer to *you*—and you are no ordinary brother—than Mrs. Gillman is to me ; and you will therefore readily understand me when I say, that I look at the manifest and (as it was gradual) I hope permanent change in her countenance, expression and motion, with a sort of *pride* of comfort."

In 1823 Coleridge describes an accident which befel his hostess :

"Mrs. Gillman, on stepping from my attic, slipt on the first step of a steep flight of nine high stairs, precipitated herself and fell head foremost on the fifth stair ; and when at the piercing scream I rushed out, I found her lying on the landing place, her head at the wall. Even now the Image, and the Terror of the Image, blends with the recollection of the Past a strange expectancy, a fearful sense of a something still to come ; and breaks in, and makes stoppages, as it were, in my Thanks to God for her providential escape. For an escape we must all think it, though the small bone of her left arm was broken, and her wrist sprained. She went without a light, though (Oh ! the vanity of Prophecies, the sense of which can be established only by the proof of their uselessness) two nights before I had expostulated with her on this account with some warmth, having previously more than once remonstrated against it, on stairs not familiar and without carpeting."

The following beautiful and symbolical letter written to Mrs. Gillman on May 3, 1827, shows Coleridge's attachment and gratitude to her:—

"My Dear Friend,—I received and acknowledged your this morning's present both as plant and symbol, and with appropriate thanks and correspondent feeling. The rose is the pride of summer,





the delight and the beauty of our gardens ; the eglantine, the honeysuckle and the jasmine, if not so bright or so ambrosial, are less transient, creep nearer to us, clothe our walls, twine over our porch, and haply peep in at our chamber window, with the crested wren or linnet within the tufts wishing good morning to us. Lastly, the geranium passes the door, and in its hundred varieties, imitating now this, now that leaf, odour, blossom of the garden, still steadily retains its own *staid* character, its own sober and refreshing hue and fragrance.

"It deserves to be the inmate of the house, and with due attention and tenderness will live through the winter, grave yet cheerful, as an old family friend that makes up for the departure of gayer visitors in the leafless season.

"But none of these are the *myrtle* ! In none of these, nor in all collectively, will the *myrtle* find a substitute. All together and joining with them all the aroma, the spices and the balsams of the hot-house, yet should they be a sad exchange for the *myrtle* ! Oh, precious in its sweetness is the *rich* innocence of its snow-white blossoms ! And dear are they in remembrance ; but these may pass with the season, and while the myrtle plant or own myrtle plant remains unchanged, its blossoms are remembered the more to endear the faithful bearer ; yea, they survive invisibly in every *more than* fragrant leaf. As the flashing strains of the nightingale to the yearning murmurs of the dove, so the myrtle to the rose ! He who has once possessed and prized a genuine *myrtle* will rather *remember* it under the cypress tree than seek to *forget* it among the rose bushes of a paradise.

"God bless you, my dearest friend, and be assured that if death do not suspend memory and consciousness death itself will ~~not~~ deprive you of a faithful participator in all your hopes and fears, affections and solitudes, in your unalterable\*

S. T. COLERIDGE.

James Gillman, the surgeon, left two sons, James and Henry Anthony, the latter died unmarried on May 31, 1858, aged 44. He had no daughters.

\* The original of this letter is in the possession of Mrs. Henry Watson (late of St. Leonard's Vicarage, Tring, Herts), the granddaughter of the Mrs. Gillman to whom the letter is addressed.



James Gillman, junior, the eldest son, was born 8 Aug., 1808; he was sent by his father to Merchant Taylors' School in May, 1818, and became the Head Scholar and Monitor of that School. He was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, on 11th June, 1827, and took his degree, B.C.L., in 1831, becoming a Fellow of his College. He was ordained in the same year.

Coleridge writes on Dec. 15, 1831, to Mr. J. H. Green: "James Gillman has passed an unusually strict and long examination for ordination with great credit, and was selected by the Bishop to read the lessons in the service." \*

In February, 1837, in the Chapel of the British Embassy, at Paris, he married Sophia Riley, daughter of Alexander Riley, Esq., of Euston Square, London, and the Burwood and Raby Estates, near Sydney, New South Wales.

In May, 1834, he was an applicant for the living of St. Margaret's, Leiston, Suffolk, in the gift alternately of Christ's Hospital and the Haberdashers' Company, to the latter of whom Coleridge penned the following letter recommending him for the same. The original letter, which has not hitherto been published, is in the writer's possession, and the reader will doubtless consider it as much a testimonial to Coleridge himself as to the candidate for the living!

This letter was written two months before Coleridge's death:

"To the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of  
Haberdashers.

"Gentlemen

"The Living of Leiston in your presentation is vacant, and one of the Candidates is the Reverend James Gillman, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. Among the weightier Testimonials and from higher Authority, which he will, doubtless, lay before you, condescend to accept that of the humble Individual, whose Name is subscribed,

\* "Letters of S. T. Coleridge." Edited by Ernest H. Coleridge. 1895.



and who at an advanced Age writes from a Bed of Sickness under convictions, that subordinate every worldly motive and predilection to more aweful Interests.

“I have known the Rev<sup>d</sup> James Gillman from his Childhood, as having been from that time to this a trusted Inmate of the Household of his dear and exemplary Parents. I have followed his progress at weekly Intervals from his entrance into the Merchants’ Taylors’ School, and traced his continued improvements under the excellent Mr. Bellamy to his Removal, as Head Scholar, to St. John’s College : and during his academic Career his Vacations were in the main passed under my eye.

“I was myself educated for the Church at Christ’s Hospital, and sent from that honored and unique Institution to Jesus College, Cambridge, under the tutorage and discipline of the Rev<sup>d</sup> James Bowyer who has left an honored name in the Church for the zeal and ability with which he formed and trained his Orphan Pupils to the Sacred Ministry, as Scholars, as Readers, as Preachers, and as sound Interpreters of the Word. May I add that I was the Junior School-fellow in the next place, the Protégé, and the Friend of the late venerated Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta. And assuredly whatever under such Training and such Influence I learnt, or thro’ a long life mainly devoted to Scriptural, Theological and Ecclesiastical Studies, I have been permitted to attain, I have been anxious to communicate to the Son of my dearest Friends, with little less than paternal Solitude. And at all events I dare attest, that the Rev<sup>d</sup> James Gillman is pure and blameless in morals and unexceptionable in manners, equally impressed with the importance of the Pastoral Duties as of the Labors in the Desk and the Pulpit : and that his mind is made up to preach the *whole* truth in Christ.

“Accept, Gentlemen, the unfeigned Respects of your aged humble Servant.

“S. T. COLERIDGE.

“Grove, Highgate,  
“27 May, 1834.”



The Rev. James Gillman seems about a year previous to this time to have thought of standing as a candidate for the Vicarship of Enfield, the gift to the living of which parish was apparently in the hands of the parishioners themselves, as appears from the following letter, written on May 7, 1833, to him by the celebrated though somewhat eccentric Charles Lamb,\* and published in the "Life of Mary Lamb," by Mrs. Alex. Gilchrist:—

"By a strange occurrence we have quitted Enfield for ever. Oh! the happy eternity! Who is Vicar or Lecturer for that detestable place concerns us not. But Ashbury, surgeon and a good fellow, had offered to get you a Mover and Seconder, and you may use my name freely to him. Except him and Dr. Creswell, I have no respectable acquaintance in the dreary village. At least my friends are all in the *public* line, and it might not suit to have it moved at a special vestry by John Gage at the Crown and Horseshoe, licensed victualler, and seconded by Joseph Horner of the Green Dragon, ditto, that the Rev. J. G. is a fit person to be Lecturer, &c.

"My dear James, I wish you all success, but am too full of my own emancipation almost to congratulate anyone else. With both our loves to your father and mother and glorious S. T. C.,

"Yours, C. LAMB."

After acting for a short time as Under Master at the Highgate Grammar School he was presented by St. John's College, Oxford, to the living of Barfreystone, Kent, in October, 1836, a village situated about half-way between Canterbury and Dover, celebrated for one of the most beautiful small Norman churches that exists in England. This church, which was probably designed by the architect of, and built by the masons employed at, Canterbury Cathedral, is remarkable for its beautiful carved south door, circular Norman window and carved work inside the church.

Owing to its age and the subsidence of the soil, the church standing on a knoll of ground which had been much excavated for

\* The original letter is in the possession of Mrs. Henry Watson, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Gillman.







The Revd. JAMES GILLMAN, B.C.L.

*(Formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.)*

From a Painting by Herman Macbeth, A.R.S.A.



graves, the walls had become much cracked and out of the perpendicular, so that the stability of the whole structure had become endangered.

The Rev. James Gillman, soon after his presentation, saw that the restoration or re-building of the church was inevitable. At that time but few old churches had been restored and the subject was but little understood. The popular idea on the subject was the old churchwardens' fashions of beautifying and adorning by plastering and whitewashing.

The new rector superintended the work himself with reverent care, under the direction of Mr. Twopenny, architect.

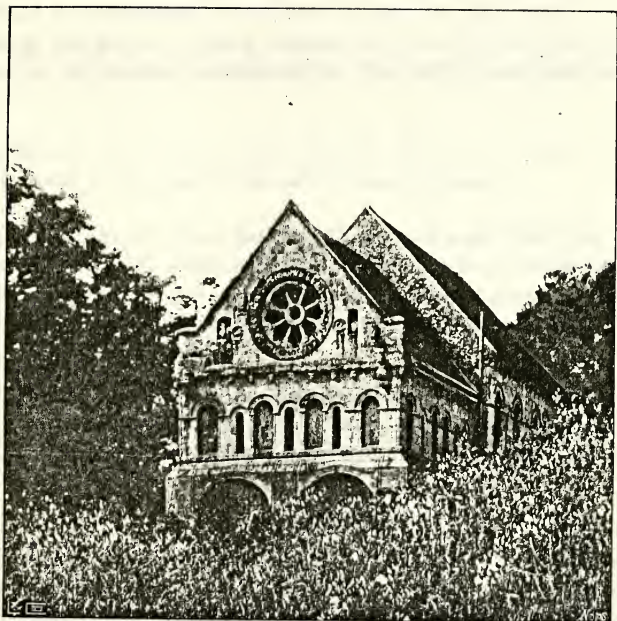
It was necessary to take all the principal walls down to the foundations. Each stone was carefully numbered and laid in its place on the grass of the surrounding churchyard, the greatest care being taken not to remove any of the lichen or moss that had grown on the outside stones, but only to clean and remove the churchwardens' whitewash where necessary.

When the church was re-built all the stones were placed back exactly in their original position, the only difference being that they were upright and exact in their fitting as the church had been six hundred years before.

The Duke of Wellington, then residing at Walmer, took a great interest in the restoration of the church, coming over several times during the progress of the work and lunching with the Rector. The Duke contributed liberally to the Church Restoration Fund.

When, subsequently, the Rector became Vicar of a parish in Lambeth and the Duke of Wellington was staying at Lambeth Palace with the Archbishop of Canterbury, he asked specially that the Rev. James Gillman might be invited to dinner to meet him. The three dined alone together, the Duke in course of conversation recalling with pleasure his visits to Barfreystone.





BARFREYSTONE CHURCH, KENT,

FROM THE N.E.

*(From a Photo taken by the Author in 1863).*



At the opening of the church, in the year 1842, there was a great congregation of the neighbouring clergy, and amongst them the Archbishop of Canterbury (Howley). After the service was finished the Archbishop thus addressed the Rector: "Mr. Gillman, I am much disappointed at the appearance of the work, I thought this church had been restored, I can see no signs of new work, &c." Whereupon the Rector replied, raising his hat, "Thank you, my lord, that is the greatest compliment on the work I have had paid me yet."

The author was the first child baptised (March 10, 1844) in the new font placed in the church soon after it was re-opened.

In the year 1847 the Rev. James Gillman exchanged the living of Barfreystone for the Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Lambeth, in the south of London, in which large and poor parish he found a greater sphere for his energies and indefatigable work, this notice appearing at the time in a Kentish newspaper:—

"On Sunday week the Rev. James Gillman preached a farewell sermon at Barfreystone Church, near Wingham, and the following is the copy of an address from his late parishioners, together with the rev. gentleman's reply:—

"Barfreystone, Nov. 10, 1847.

"Revd. Sir, -The poor and humble inhabitants of Barfreystone, sincerely regretting your removal, beg leave to express their unfeigned esteem for your character and thankfulness for the religious advantages enjoyed during your ministry, as well as for numerous private acts of individual kindness conferred upon them.

"On the eve of your departure they respectfully solicit your acceptance of a silver cream pot and butter knife, as a very small token of grateful remembrance, in after times, when you are removed to a more enlarged sphere of usefulness, where they hope and trust the blessing of God will rest upon you and your exertions.

"To the Rev. James Gillman.







*"To the Parishioners of Barfreystone.*

"My dear Christian friends, alas! no longer parishioners,—It is with the deepest emotion that I receive your very beautiful and unexpected testimonial, which I shall ever prize as a token that you reciprocate those feelings of regard I have long entertained for you all.

"In the arduous duties upon which I am about to enter, it will be no small support and consolation to reflect that I carry with me such unfeigned sympathy from you all—sympathy the more valuable because springing from the genuine kindness of your own hearts rather than the popularity of the opinions I conscientiously entertain.

"Mrs. Gillman unites in offering her most cordial thanks for the kind expressions we have both personally received, and in heartily wishing that Providence may extend to you the highest blessings, temporal and spiritual.

"Ever yours, faithfully and affectionately,

"J. GILLMAN.

"Nov. 10th, 1847."

The following year, 1848, was the memorable one in which the cholera visited London and carried off thousands of victims, especially in the district of Lambeth. For three weeks he never returned to his home for fear of carrying the contagion to his family, but attended the sick and dying unremittingly day and night, never undressing but sleeping only on a sofa in the surgery of the parish doctor.

In recognition of his labours at this dreadful period the parishioners, though consisting almost entirely of the poorest classes, presented him with a handsome silver inkstand. At this time, and during the whole period of his being Vicar of Holy Trinity, the Rev. James Gillman set a good example as a parish priest in the way he visited his parishioners. Once every year at least he called at every house in the parish, and not only at every house, but upon every family in each house, many houses having several families living in them. In those times, at least, few clergy were so unremitting in their labors.



His experience amongst the working classes and the interest he took in their earthly as well as spiritual affairs showed him, how much difficulty and distress in consequence often occurred on the death either of the head or a member of the family, in providing the necessary monies for the funeral, &c.

This led him to give his attention to the question of providing a fund for the same on a similar principle to life insurance, then but little practised or known amongst the working classes, and adapting the system to their special requirements.

In conjunction with Mr. Henry Harben, then the secretary of a comparatively small and struggling insurance company (called the Prudential), he evolved a scheme for insurance not only of the heads of a family but of the wife and children, so that by small weekly payments of one penny and upwards, without the annoyance of a medical examination, a certain sum depending on the age of the insured and the number of pence paid weekly, should be immediately remitted by return of post, on receipt of advice of the death of the person insured, to the proper representatives. Thus providing at once a sum of money for the funeral and other expenses.

The Rev. James Gillman, in order the better to develop and superintend this new scheme, became Chairman of the Company in the year 1850, as he considered this a great philanthropic work. The office of director of an insurance company being by Act of Parliament specially provided as one that can be held by a clergyman without contravening any ecclesiastical or secular law.

So marvellously successful was this new scheme, proving itself so well adapted to the requirements of the working classes, &c., that the sum of money received by the Company on this account in weekly payments of pence amounted before the Chairman's death, in 1877, to over £2,000,000 per annum, and has since increased to more than double that amount.



At the present time over 11,000,000 of the population of Great Britain, principally in England, are insured in this Company under this system, and sums of money equal to over £1,500,000 per annum are distributed by the next post after receipt of the proper notice of death, to the representatives of nearly 170,000 persons.

The Rev. James Gillman died on April 3, 1877, his wife having predeceased him on the 6th May, 1862.

They had seven children :

- I. James Coleridge, born May 22, 1842, at Bath ; died Feb. 17, 1875, without issue.
- II. Alexander William, born Dec. 1, 1843, at Barfreystone, Kent, of whom directly.
- III. Arthur Riley, born Sept. 11, 1852, of whom presently.
- IV. Charles Herbert, born July 6, 1854 ; died June 26, 1879, unmarried.
- I. Lucy Eleanor, born July 4, 1838 ; married May 19, 1863, the  
     "     Rev. Henry G. Watson, Vicar of Great Stoughton,  
         Huntingdonshire, late Vicar of St. Leonard's, Tring.
- II. Amelia, born Feb. 13, 1840 ; died Feb. 16, 1862.
- III. Sophia Raby, born May 30, 1851 ; married Cosmo Gordon  
         Howard, Esq., June 24, 1873.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM GILLMAN, the eldest surviving son, was born at Barfreystone, Kent, Dec. 1, 1843, he exhibited an early taste for science, especially for chemistry and physics. Having at the age of thirteen passed through the usual school education, he studied Chemistry under Professor Hofmann at the Royal College of Chemistry, London, and Physics with Professor Tyndall at the Royal School of Mines. Having passed the first in the first class in the examination in competition with men many years his senior, he was appointed private assistant at the age of fifteen to Professor Hofmann, for whom he conducted several researches in organic chemistry. After being four years





ALEXANDER W. GILLMAN.

(THE AUTHOR.)





engaged in this position, owing to the unhealthy laboratory atmosphere and the nature of the work, the strain on his health, at that early period of life, was too much for him, and he was compelled to resign his appointment.

After a short rest he devoted his attentions to the study of the Science of brewing, and was one of the earliest to apply in a practical form the researches and discoveries of Pasteur, Schützenberger, and others, on fermentation, &c., and to reduce brewing, which was formerly only a rule of thumb process, or at the best an empiric art, to as nearly as possible a true and exact Science. In consequence he was consulted by very many of the largest London and provincial brewers in improving and perfecting the processes they employed. He thus created a new scientific profession in which others have followed his footsteps.

In conjunction with Mr. Samuel Spencer he has patented several new scientific processes in brewing, which have proved a great success.

He is a life Fellow of the Chemical Society, London.

Having always had a great taste for archæology and antiquarian research, seven years ago he conceived the idea of investigating the history of the Gillman Family, of which this work is the outcome.

On September 3, 1872, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, he married Annie, the youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late James Chalmers Swan, Esq., Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils in Ceylon. His descent and pedigree the writer has traced through the Campbells of Glenorchy to Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, A.D. 1328.

They have the following children :

- I. Alexander Henry, born 8th Sept., 1873.
- II. Isabel Margaret Riley, born 28th October, 1878.
- III. Gerald Coleridge, born 18th July, 1881.

Alexander Henry Gillman follows in his father's profession.



ARTHUR RILEY GILLMAN, the second surviving son of the Rev. James Gillman, was educated at Lancing College, Sussex. He was admitted as a solicitor in November, 1875.

He married, at St. George's Church Bloomsbury, London, on 31st March, 1880, Jane, the youngest daughter of the late Joseph Everitt Mestaer Aldridge, a well-known solicitor of Montague Place, Russell Square.

They have the following children :

- I. Arthur Charles, born 19th January, 1881.
- II. Martin Alexander Aldridge, born 11th November, 1887.
- III. Warren Riley, born 12th January, 1890.
- IV. Barbara, born 7th January, 1895.







### *Appendix to Chapter X.*

THE following letter from Mrs. Lucy E. Watson, granddaughter of James Gillman, Surgeon, of Highgate, appeared in the *Times* on June 8th, 1895, in reference to Coleridge's habit of taking opium, and to some remarks thereon which were made in a review in the same newspaper on the recently published "Letters of Coleridge," edited by his grandson, Ernest H. Coleridge:—

"S. T. COLERIDGE.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES.'

"Sir,—In the review of the above work in your issue of April 27 your reviewer says:—'The perpetual cry of ill-health seems to echo through the volumes from end to end, and this, being interpreted, means little less than opium and indolence. There is no getting over this unfortunate truth.'

"In justice to Coleridge's memory I think the following extract from a letter by my grandfather, Mr. Gillman (with whom, as is well known, the poet lived more than 18 years), should be made more widely known:—

"'From some expressions in your letter I am induced to give you a short account of Mr. Coleridge's personal sufferings and their physical causes, which sufferings at the last were agonizing to himself and to those about him.

"'After his decease his body was inspected by two able anatomists appointed by Professor Green, a task too painful for either him or myself to perform.

"'The left side of the chest was nearly occupied by the heart, which was immensely enlarged and the sides of which were so thin as not to be able to sustain its weight when raised.



“The right side of the chest was filled with a fluid enclosed in a membrane, having the appearance of a cyst, amounting in quantity to upwards of three quarts, so that the lungs on both sides were completely compressed.

“This will sufficiently account for his bodily sufferings, which were almost without intermission during the progress of the disease, and will explain to you the necessity of subduing these sufferings by narcotics, and of driving on a most feeble circulation by stimulants, which his case had imperatively demanded.

“This disease, which is generally of slow progress, had its commencement in Coleridge nearly 40 years before his death.

“To the general observer his disease masked itself; and his personal sufferings were hidden and concealed by his fortitude and resignation and by the extraordinary power he had of apparently overcoming and drowning them, as it were, at times in fervid colloquy.’

“I could say much more on this subject did space permit; but I think that the evidence of the *post-mortem* examination and the testimony of my grandfather as to his sufferings during life are sufficient to show that the ‘cry of ill-health’ was not all ‘opium and indolence.’

“I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

“LUCY E. WATSON.

“Great Staughton, St. Neots, June 5.”

The above quoted letter from James Gillman was written to Joseph Cottle. The *Lancet* on June 15, 1895, made the following comments on this letter, reprinting it therein:—

“The tyranny of the body finds its most striking exemplification in the subjects of chronic disease, which without actually threatening life so restricts vitality as to modify the whole character of the individual. The old classification of temperaments may be largely interpreted in a pathological sense, for a real basis in organic derangement may be at the root of the physical and moral attributes





that the individual possesses. This is, we fear, too often overlooked in persons who belong to the great class of hypochondriacs, for whom, it may be, less sympathy is shown than is deserved. The case of Coleridge is an illustration of this. A recent review of his life in the columns of the *Times* interpreted his 'perpetual cry of ill-health' to mean 'little less than opium and indolence.' This opinion brought forth from the granddaughter of Mr. Gillman, 'with whom the poet lived for more than eighteen years,' a reply containing a most interesting account of Coleridge's chronic ailment penned by Mr. Gillman, which accounts for much of his idiosyncrasies of character and habits. The account here given of the *post-mortem* examination was probably not intended for professional perusal, and is therefore not so precise and definite as to be quite clearly interpreted. Thus it is somewhat puzzling to define the condition described in the right pleura. The large 'cyst' mentioned could hardly have been a hydatid. It is more likely, we think, that it was really a pleural effusion, which seemed to be encysted from the presence of adhesions of the lung to the chest wall. If this be so then this effusion may be regarded as dropsical in character, occurring towards the close of life in a subject of chronic cardiac dilatation. The account which describes the enormous size of the heart and the extreme tenuity of its walls is silent as to the pericardium, but such a degree of enlargement may well have been due to universal adhesion of the heart to the pericardial sac, from the inflammation of the latter in early life. The record, however, suffices to prove that this intellectual giant must have suffered more than the world was aware of, and it can be understood that his 'indolence' as well as his opium habit had a physical basis. It can only add to the marvel with which his achievements are justly regarded that one so physically disabled should have made such extensive and profound contributions to philosophy and literature. It is one more instance of the triumph of mind over body."







## CHAPTER XI.

### *The Gilmans of Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire.*

SOME of the Norfolk Gilmans, at an early period, appear to have journeyed further west than the limits of that county and settled on the borders of Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, in the part where those three counties all adjoin one another. The Gilmans are only to be found in this small district on the borders of these three counties. One of the earliest recorded is Thomas Gylmyn, who died at St. Neots, Hunts, in the year 1508.\* His will is dated March 8, 1508, and was proved at Lambeth, London, on July 17 in that year, being the last year of the reign of King Henry VII.

Thomas Gylmyn is described as of 'Seynt Nede' (St. Neots); he desires his "body to be buried in the parish Church of Seynt Nede afore saide before our blessed Lady of pity on the right side of Katherine Gylmyn late my wif."

The following are some of his bequests: "to the hedde church of Lincoln iiiid.—to the high Aulter in the parishe Church of Seynt Nede for tithes negligently forgotten xx<sup>d</sup>.—to the Rood loft peynting xx<sup>d</sup>. To the Vicar of Seynt Nede to pray for me vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. To Fraunceys his broder when he syngeth his first masse xl<sup>d</sup>. to M. Crouker xl<sup>d</sup>.—to St. John Carter xx<sup>d</sup>. and to Thomas Nelson xx<sup>d</sup>. to pray for me and all Cristen soules.—To Mawde my servant in money and money worth xl<sup>s</sup>. beside her wage and livery—to Jak my ladde my canvas doublett my crymson hosen my short tawny gowne and a qŕt (quarter) of barley.—to Antony Colville my furred cote—to Richard Kellott my

\* There is a still much earlier record of a Reginald Gylmyn in the 'Hundred Rolls' of the seventh year of Edward I., 1278-9, who is mentioned as holding land at Sybeston, in the Normancross Hundred of the County of Hunts.



cloke—to Jone his wif my wiffs furred gowne and to Bele his daughter an olde brasse pott with a hole in the side—to littell Agnes Kellott a grene gowne of my wiffe—to my sister Colvile my grete brasse pott with the trës in the mouth my moders best bed if she be goode and gentill and if she trouble mine Executors she to have nothing.”

The relations further mentioned in his will are Thomas Gylmyn, his father, Robert Gylmyn, of Stanground (who was probably his brother), and Robert Gylmyn, son of the same Robert.

He owned houses and lands in ‘Huntyngdon Streete’ and ‘Seynt Mary strete’ in ‘Seynt Nede’s,’ and left legacies to “evy house of freere (friars) in Cambrigge and Bedford” and lands to the Priory of Seynt Nedes. There is no further direct trace of Thomas Gylmyn’s family to be found, but in the Parish Registers of Sutton, near Sandy, in Bedfordshire, there are many entries of Gylmans, commencing from the year 1542. Sutton is situated about eight miles south from St. Neots.

In the Burial Register of the Parish Church of Sutton there is an entry: “Buried 28 Aug. 1572 Thomas Gilmã Junr.” This is in the 14th year of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, and in the “Herald’s Visitation of London” in 1634, at the College of Arms, we find a Gilman pedigree, commencing with this Thomas Gilman whose burial is to be found in the Sutton register. This pedigree, surmounted with the coat of arms, is given opposite the following page.

It will be noticed the crest is the same as that borne by Henry Gilman, of Deptford Dockyard, in 1574, viz., a dexter man’s arm holding a dart or spear with cord or long strap of hide attached. This was a special weapon used by the ancient Britons, which they jerked back ‘after throwing it at an enemy’ by a long strip of leather fastened to the stem (see “Dickens’ History of England,” page 9), thus confirming the British descent of the Gilmans or Gylmyns.\*

\* It is rather a singular coincidence, if nothing more, that John Spencer, the brother-in-law of Richard Gilman, son of Henry Gilman of Deptford, should have come from Sandy in Bedfordshire, which is a town close to Sutton, and now the postal town of the latter place. John Spencer had considerable property in the neighbourhood and was married to his wife, Margaret Bayley, in Sandy Church. (See the Chancery Proceedings which resulted from this marriage, between Richard Gilman and Margaret Spencer, alias Bayley, recorded in Chapter VI., “The Gilmans of St. Albans, Hertfordshire.”) This coincidence, together with the use of the same crest, as confirmed by the College of Heralds, seems to point to a connection between Thomas Gilman of Sutton, Beds, and Henry Gilman of Deptford, but of which no other corroborative evidence has been yet found.



In the "Visitation of Staffordshire" in 1664, or thirty years later than that of London, we find the family continued a generation further, and a pedigree with the same coat of arms, certified by Richard Gilman, of Penford, in the County of Staffordshire. This pedigree is given at the end of this Chapter. A similar pedigree is also to be found in the Harleian MSS., 6104, Brit. Museum.

George Gilman, son of Thomas Gilman, of Sutton, Beds., was a citizen of London and a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company, a rich Company of the City of London, of which many Kings have been members; they were so called after the admission of Henry VII. into their Company, 1501, but were incorporated in the year 1466.

In the records of the Company, amongst the "Bindings," there is an entry: "John Gilman [son of George Gilman] apprenticed to a Merchant Taylor, 30 May, 1608."

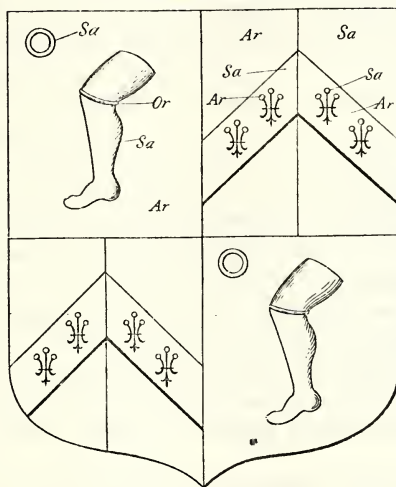
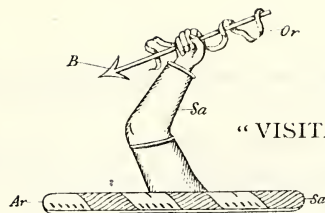
In the Harleian MSS., 1476, fo. 200, "Visitation of London," in the British Museum, is given the coat of arms and crest of John Gillman of Co. Beds, which exactly resemble those of Bartholomew Gilman, given in the "Visitation of London" in 1634, in the College of Arms (see opposite page).

Bartholomew, who was another son of George Gilman, was also a citizen of London, and a member of the Company of Turkey Merchants. This Company had the exclusive privilege of trading with Turkey and the Levant and was instituted by Queen Elizabeth in 1579.

In the Chancery Proceedings preserved at the Record Office are the particulars of the following law-suits. On 8th August, 1623, Bartholomew Gillman, of London, merchant, "using the trade of merchandizing in the partes beyond the seas," employed one Garraway as factor to take goods to Turkey, "w<sup>ch</sup> he did and shortly after died, whereupon his trustee Richard Bishop took into his hands not only said Garroways but also all the proceeds of the goods w<sup>ch</sup> he disposed of for s<sup>d</sup> Bartholomew Gillman in Turkey & to avoid the possibility of s<sup>d</sup> Gillman administrating as principal creditor, got Anne Young sister of s<sup>d</sup> Garraway to administer. Prays for subpœna against R<sup>d</sup> Bishop, John Young and Anne Young."







Nelson

THOMAS GILLMAN  
of Sutton in  
Com. Bedf: 14 Eliz:

GEORGE GILLMAN of London, Cittizen & Marchant Taylor of Lond. = KATHERINE, da: & heire of Nell-son of

BARTHOLOMEW GILLMAN of London. Liuinge 1634. = ALICE da: & coheire of Rich. Brigg of London.

RICHARD  
Sonne &  
heire

BARTHOLOMEW  
2 Sonne

ELIZABETH

KATHERINE

ANNE.



"Chancery B. & A. Cha<sup>s</sup>. I. GG 41. N<sup>o</sup>. 52.

"22 April, 1629. Orator \*—*Bartholomew Gilman* of London, merchant *re* an assurance policy Subscribed by orator & other merchants of London for goods shipped by Sidrake Williams, of London, merchant, in the *Angell*, of London, July 1625."

"Chancery B. & A. GG 2. N<sup>o</sup>. 39.

"25 Oct: 1641. *Bartholomew Gillman* of London merchant sues G. Smith & o<sup>r</sup>s *re* a bond."

Bartholomew Gilman died in Feb., 1642, his will being proved on Feb. 18, 1642, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. His wife, Alice, and six children—Richard, Bartholomew, Elizabeth, Katherine, Hannah and Marie—are mentioned therein, all of which names, with the exception of the last (Marie), are to be found in the pedigree of 1664.

Richard Gilman, his eldest and only surviving son, married Hester, daughter of Walter Fowler, of Penford, in Staffordshire. In the "Visitation of Staffordshire" is given the pedigree of Fowler of Penford, certified by Walter Fowler at Stone, 8th April, 1663; his daughter is described therein as "wife of Richard Gilman, Citizen of London."

Amongst the deeds now in the possession of the Corporation of St. Albans is an indenture, dated 13 Dec., 1658: "*Richard Gilman* of Penford co. Staff. gent., Walter Fowler of Penford esq. & Samuell Wightwicke of Tunstall co. Staff. gent., in consideration of £350 bargain & sell to John Okey of London merchant 'all those three peeces of arrable land lying in Crowle com<sup>o</sup>nfield in the parish of Crowle in the county of Worcest<sup>r</sup>' containing 34 acres & other lands in Crowle called Mill meadow and Lott meadow & Crimnell Withies, all in the tenure of s<sup>d</sup> Rich. Gilman. [*Signed*] *Richard Gilman*† [seal, a man's head], Walter Fowler [seal, on a chevron between three lions passant, three crosses pot<sup>o</sup>nt], Samuell Wightwick [seal, a chevron between three pheons; crest, a demi . . . holding in its paws a pheon.]"

\* The ancient name for petitioner or plaintiff as now termed in the Court of Chancery.

† The writer is indebted for the *fac-simile* of this signature, given on the following page, to William Brigg, Esq., B.A., of Harpenden, St. Albans, Herts, the Editor of the "Herts Genealogist and Antiquary," from which publication the above particulars are taken. Mr. William Brigg is a descendant of the family of Brigg of whom Alice Brigg, the mother of Richard Gilman, was a member.



How this deed came amongst the St. Albans Corporation deeds, or what connection it has with that town, is unknown.

The following is a *fac-simile* of the signature on the above deed :



Of the descendants of Richard Gilman, of Penford, Staffordshire, we have no certain records.

The "Visitation of Staffordshire" in 1664 shows that he had three sons then living—Bartholomew, the eldest, then aged 12 years ; Richard, the second, and Walter, the youngest.

In the year 1686 in the Marriage Licenses of the Bishop of London there is given a license to "Bartholomew Gillman of St. Clement Danes Middlesex Gent. Bachelor age *about* 30 and Mrs. Sarah Evans of the same *Spinster* age 25 and upwards." Bartholomew, the son of Richard Gilman, would have been 34 years of age in 1686, but as the parties were evidently desirous of representing themselves younger than they were, this is probably the same Bartholomew as married "Mrs. Sarah Evans *Spinster* age 25 and upwards."

*Cambridge Gilmans.*—A branch of the St. Neots' family was to be found at the village of Eltisley (about four miles west of St. Neots, Hunts), in the County of Cambridgeshire.

There are several wills of this family to be found in the Peterborough Probate Court, made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, commencing with Robert Gyllman, who died in 1561, who may have been the Robert Gylmyn, nephew of Thomas Gylmyn of St. Neots, and mentioned in his will of 1508, whose father was described as Robert Gylmyn of Stanground.

There is also an earlier will of Anne Gilman of Eltisley, dated 1545.

In the eighteenth century there were one or two Gilmans, descendants, no doubt, of this family, resident in Cambridge or the neighbourhood, but the family appear since to have quite died out in these counties.



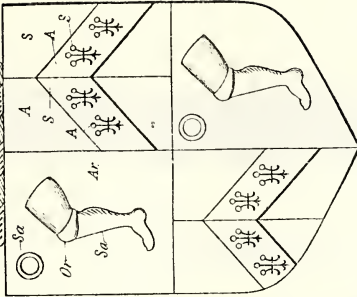
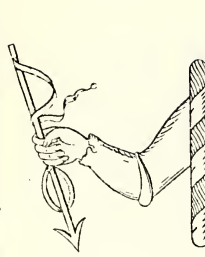
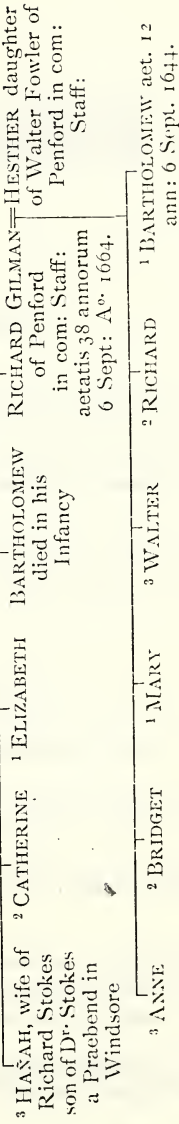
# GILMAN OF PENFORD.

BRIDGNORTH, 6 Sept., 1664.

THOMAS GILMAN of  
Sutton in com: Bedf:

GEORGE GILMAN, citizen and =KATHERINE, daughter and heire to .....  
merchant-Taylor of London. Nelson of ..... in Holderness in the  
County of Yorke

BARTHOLOMEW GILMAN, citizen of =ALICE, daughter and coheire of  
Lond: and a Turkey-Merchant, Richard Briggs citizen of London  
died in Febr: 1641.



Certified by

MR. RICHARD GILMAN.







## CHAPTER XII.

### *The Gilmans of China.*

ANTHONY GILMAN was a native of Baden, Wiltshire, and was born on the 10th Oct., 1734; he married Leonora, daughter of John Tipper, whose wife, *née* Martha Faulcon, was descended from a French refugee family, being a member of the noble Norman family of De Lys.\*

Anthony Gilman died at Dunkerque, Dept. du Nord, France, on 14th Oct., 1800. His wife, who was born on 19th Sept., 1735, died also at Dunkerque on Sept. 14, 1799.

They had four children :

James, born 1 April, 1767; died 10 Feb., 1770.

Joanna Leonora, born 15 Dec., 1768; died 8 April, 1811, at Tobago, West Indies.

Gideon Williams, born 19 March, 1771; died 31 March, 1816, at Tobago, West Indies.

John, born 4 March, 1773; christened at St. Peter's, Cornhill; died 23 Nov., 1853.

The above particulars are taken from entries in a Family Bible, made by John Gilman, with the exception of the deaths of his parents, brother and sister (and the date of his own death), prior to his

\* Mrs. Ellis J. Gilman, widow of the late Mr. Ellis J. Gilman, grandson of Anthony Gilman, has in her possession a miniature of the 17th century, by Pierre Mignard, believed to be a portrait of the mother of Martha Faulcon; also a lady's "patch box" bearing a Fleuret de Lys, the crest of this family.



quitting France, in January, 1793. This he states in a note therein and says "he never knew exactly how old he was when his parents left England to reside at Dunkerque, nor the reason that induced his father to do so, but he believes he was only a few months old" at the time.\*

A gradual transition in the handwriting in this Bible, from the French style to the English, is noticeable in these entries.

John Gilman married Mary Ann Ellis, who died 22 Feb., 1825, aged 49, and they had the following children :

William Anthony, born 28 April, 1800; died 7 July, 1870, at Tunbridge Wells, *of whom directly*.

John James, born 23 Aug., 1802, at 13, Mincing Lane, City of London; died at Margate, 28 April, 1817.

Amy Leonora, born 29 May, 1804, at 13, Mincing Lane; died 9 May, 1877, at Bisham.

Francis Ellis, born 8 Aug., 1806, at the same address; died 7 May, 1807.

Mary Anne, born 4 Dec., 1807; died June, 1808.

Ellis James, born 1 June, 1809; died 13 April, 1877, at Torquay, *of whom hereafter*.

Richard James, born at 41, Lime Street, City, 5 June, 1811; died 1 March, 1881, at Bath, *of whom presently*.

Francis Allen, born 8 Oct., 1813, at the same address; died 10 Aug., 1814.

Marian Josephine, born 25 Oct., 1815, at 90, Minories, City; died at Margate, 26 Jan., 1818.

Frances Adelaide, born 4 April, 1819; died at Seaton, Devon, 22 Nov., 1840.

\* This Bible is now in the possession of Mrs. Ellis James Gilman, of Sutton House, Hawley, Dartford, Kent, by whom the above particulars have been kindly contributed to the author.



WILLIAM ANTHONY GILMAN, the eldest son of John Gilman, being born on the 28th April, 1800, was for 45 years Cashier at the Bank of England, having been Chief Cashier for some years of that institution when he retired and lived at Wray Farm, Reigate, which had been purchased by his family, in the same parish as his collateral ancestor, Anthony Gilmyn, lived and was buried in 1575 in the Parish Church thereof (see "*Gilmans of Surrey*," Chapter IV.).

The author has in his possession several pencil notes by Mr. W. Anthony Gilman about this monument, and extracts from the Parish Registers of Reigate, of Gylmyn entries, which show that he had some idea that there was a connection between himself and the original Anthony Gilmyn.

It is said that Mr. William Anthony Gilman was the last Chief Cashier of the Bank of England who signed the Bank notes with his own hand; afterwards his successor's signature, Mr. F. May, was engraved on the plate and printed on the Bank note.

He married late in life, and died without children at Tunbridge Wells on the 7th July, 1870.

RICHARD JAMES GILMAN, of The Mount, Bishopstoke, Hants, was born on the 5th June, 1811. He was the fifth son of Mr. John Gilman, a merchant in the City of London. At an early age he entered the office of the Messrs. Thompson, Tea and Produce Brokers of Mincing Lane, and eventually went out to China as a tea taster in the firm of Dent & Co.

After spending some years in their service, Mr. Gilman founded the firm of Gilman, Bowman & Co. in China, which, on Mr. Bowman's retirement, became Gilman & Co., under which style it exists at the present day. Mr. Gilman came home from China for good in 1855, with a fortune, and, having married Mrs. Charlotte Louisa Young, the widow of Mr. Peter Young, M.R.C.S.E., Colonial Surgeon of Hong Kong, he bought an estate in Hampshire and settled there, still retaining a large share as senior partner in his Eastern business, until 1875, when he finally retired from the firm.



Some years previously, his wife having died, he disposed of his property at Bishopstoke and made his home with his sister, Miss Amy Leonora Gilman, at Bisham Grange, near Great Marlow, on the Thames. He subsequently removed to Bath, where he died in March, 1881.

There were no children of his marriage.

Mr. Gilman was not only remarkable for conspicuous ability in business, but was also endowed with considerable literary talents. He published in 1877-8 "*Plays and Poems*," which were favourably reviewed. His translations of some of Béranger's poetry, which appeared in a weekly paper under Mr. Compton Reade's management, were greatly admired.

He was a Governor of Christ's Hospital and a most generous supporter of all kinds of charities, while, in private life, he was endeared to his family and friends by the warmth of his affection and the nobility of his character.

He was buried at Bisham Church, Great Marlow.

ELLIS JAMES GILMAN, the fourth son of John Gilman, was an East India merchant at Singapore, Straits Settlements, India, not so very far from where Edward Gilman settled over 200 years before (see page 103). In 1839 he went to Australia, where he married on May 21, 1839, at East Maitland, New South Wales, Miss Amelia Christiana Rusden, daughter of the Rev. G. K. Rusden, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Chaplain at East Maitland.

They returned to Singapore, where they resided five years and four of their children—John, Anne, Ellis and Richard James, were born. In 1846 they returned to Australia in a sailing vessel, to bid farewell to Mrs. Gilman's family, previous to returning to England, where Mr. Ellis J. Gilman settled and started in London the house of Ashton & Co. (now Gilman Bros. & Co.), the London agents of the firm of Messrs. Gilman & Co., founded by his brother, Richard J. Gilman, in China, as already mentioned. He resided at Hornsey





and afterwards in The Boltons, West Brompton, now known as South Kensington, London. The London firm is now carried on by Mr. Ellis J. Gilman's two sons, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Henry Edward Gilman, under the name of Messrs. Gilman Brothers & Co., and the China house (Messrs. Gilman & Co.) by the stepson of Mr. R. J. Gilman, Mr. W. Stewart Young.

The crest borne by John Gilman, the father of Mr. Ellis J. Gilman (as engraved on a silver mug in 1823) is a man's leg, booted and spurred, issuing out of rays or flames, the foot in chief—the same crest was confirmed to Charles Gilmyn, of Nutfield, Surrey, in the Visitation of 1623 (see plate opposite page 8 and pedigree opposite page 58).\*

ELLIS JAMES GILMAN married Amelia Christiana, daughter of the Rev. G. K. Rusden, M.A., on 21 May, 1839, and had the following children :

John, born 23 March, 1840, at Singapore, *of whom directly.*

Ellis, born 25 June, 1842, at ditto, who married February 19, 1868, Therese Hannah Thöl, and is a partner in the firm of Gilman Bros. & Co., London.

Richard James, born 22 Dec., 1843, at ditto; married Mary Mercy Seaborn in 1871, and is resident in Sydney, Australia.

Francis, born 28 January, 1845, at Macao, China; married Gertrude Lena Oxley in 1873, and is a Solicitor resident in Southampton, England.

William Macdonald, born 6 Dec., 1847, at Holloway, London; married Helen Elizabeth Ainslie in 1871.

Henry Edward, born 16 July, 1852, at Hornsey Rise, and now resides at Hawley, Dartford, Kent, and is a partner in the firm of Gilman Bros. & Co., London.

\* As the foregoing particulars have only come into the author's hand just as this work is completed, he has not had the opportunity to complete the connection of this family with the older Gilmans.



George Arthur, born 2 Oct., 1853, at The Boltons, South Kensington; married Elizabeth Emily Jane Seaborn in 1876.

Anne, born 13 June, 1841; died June, 1854, at Paris.

Amy Amelia, born 14 Oct., 1846, at Maitland, New South Wales; she married on Oct. 14, 1868, the Rev. Sydney Parkyns Macartney.

Mary Ann, born 4 July, 1849; married Colonel Charles Rawson Oxley in 1873.

Esther Georgina, born 21 Oct., 1850, at Hornsey Rise; married the Rev. Edward Hale Gulliver in 1873.

Fanny Anne Selwyn, born 28 May, 1855, at The Boltons, South Kensington.

Christiana Louisa, born 21 Nov., 1858, at ditto.

Ellis James Gilman died on 13 April, 1877, at Torquay, and was buried at Chudleigh, Devon. His widow is still living, aged 83, and resides with her son Henry Edward and her two unmarried daughters, at Sutton House, Hawley, Dartford, Kent.

THE REV. JOHN GILMAN, the eldest son of Mr. Ellis James Gilman, took his B.A. degree from Worcester College, Oxford, in 1872, and M.A. in 1876; was ordained Priest in 1874, and was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1890 to the living of Snargate with Snave, Romney Marsh, Kent, of which parish the celebrated Rev. Richard H. Barham, author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," was rector about the year 1822. The Rev. John Gilman married on 13th March, 1873, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley Gardens, London, Emily Purcell, daughter of the late Captain Gulliver, R.N., and has six children living:

Lionel Ellis, born Jan. 7th, 1874.

Harold John Wilde, born Feb. 11th, 1876.

Irene Beatrice, born Nov. 3rd, 1877.

Dorothy Maud Emily, born May 7th, 1879.

Leofric Hale, born Jan. 18th, 1881.

Gordon Edward Charles Rowland, born June 15th, 1885.



Children of Ellis Gilman and Theresa Hannah Thöl (married in 1868):

Ellis Philip, born 20 Feb., 1875.

James, born 17 March, 1879.

Children of Richard James Gilman and Mary Mercy Seaborn (married in 1871):

Mary Amelia, born 1 Oct., 1872.

Ellis Richard, born 6 Nov., 1873.

Hugh Rusden, born 20 April, 1875.

Violet Leonora Mercy, born 14 Dec., 1876.

Enid Frances, born 15 Oct., 1878.

Mercy Irene, born 3 Feb., 1884.

Gordon Saunderson Selwyn, born 15 June, 1886.

Children of Francis Gilman and Gertrude Lena Oxley (married in 1873):

Walter Stuart, born 16 Feb., 1875.

Edward Wilmot Francis, born 16 Aug., 1876.

Ernest Charles Vivien, born 18 Aug., 1881.

Gertrude Christine Gladys, born 8 Feb., 1883.

Mervyn Andrew Paton, born 30 Nov., 1884.

Doris Mary, born 6 Aug., 1889.

Two other children died young.

Children of William Macdonald Gilman and Helen Elizabeth Ainslie (married in 1871):

Francis William Evan, born 13 July, 1873.

George Edward, born 27 Nov., 1874.



Children of George Arthur Gilman and Elizabeth Emily Jane Seaborn (married in 1876):

Lily Mary Winifred, born 15 Sept., 1878.

Dora Phyllis, born 7 Dec., 1886.

Four other children died young.









## CHAPTER XIII.

### *The Gilmans of America.*

IN the history of the Norfolk branch in Chapter IX. it is recorded how Edward Gilman, the grandson of Edward Gilman, of Caston, his wife Mary, three sons, two daughters and three servants, left Gravesend on April 26, 1638, with the Rev. Robert Peck, Rector of Hingham, and 133 other parishioners, in the ship *Diligent* of Ipswich, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, Aug. 10, 1638.

The names of the five children were :—

- I. Mary, who was baptised at Hingham, England, August 6, 1615, and married Foulsham, one of the passengers on board the *Diligent*.
- II. Edward, baptised at Hingham, Dec. 26, 1617. He married, after he came to America, a daughter of Richard Smith of Ipswich, U.S.A., formerly of Shropham, Norfolk, England. In 1653 he went to England to obtain some mill gearing, but never returned to America, having been drowned at sea.
- III. Sarah, baptised at Hingham.
- IV. Lydia, married at Hingham, England, by Rev. Robert Peck, Jan. 19, 1645, to Daniel Cushing.
- V. John, born Jan. 10, 1624; baptised at Hingham, England, May 23, 1626; died July 24, 1708; married June 20, 1657, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Catherine (Shapleigh) Treworgye. She was born in 1639 and died September 8, 1719.



Hon. John Gilman came to Hingham, U.S.A., with his father in 1638, removed to Rehoboth with him a few years later, and afterwards to Ipswich, U.S.A. The date of his arrival at Exeter, U.S.A., is not positively known, but it was near 1648. He was at first connected with his brother Edward in the lumber and milling business, but after his brother's death the entire management of the affairs devolved upon him, and he became at once a leading man in the town. His name appears upon the records of Exeter, April 27, 1650, in connection with a town order. In November of that year he, with a number of others, made claims to shares in the commons. In 1652 he was elected one of the Selectmen, and held the office for several successive years. In 1674, and at other dates, the town made him important grants of land. When New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts in 1680, he received the appointment of Councillor, an office which he held for the period of three years. He was also a Member of the House of Representatives, and in 1693 was elected Speaker. He appears to have resided in Exeter until his death in 1708, at the age of 84 years. He lived to see his family circle very greatly increased, fourteen having been added, by marriage, to the original sixteen, and the grandchildren and great-grandchildren having become remarkably numerous. It was to his descendants principally that the town of Gilmanton was granted in 1727, for services rendered in defence of their country, but while they were the proprietors, they mostly continued to reside at Exeter.

VI. Moses, baptised at Hingham, England, March 11, 1630.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hersie, sen., but at what time does not appear.

The records of the town of Exeter, New Hampshire, show that on May 10, 1652, Mr. Edward Gilman and his son Moses, and Edward Colcord, upon their request to be townsmen, were accepted to become inhabitants, 'and to come and live amongst us.' On the 8th of July of the same year there was granted "unto Mr. Edward Gilman, Sen., John Legat, John Gilman, and Moses Gilman, amongst them in general, 200 acres of swamp, towards Mr. Stanyan's meadow lying about a brook that way, in distance about two or three miles from the town."



In October, 1664, a tract of "fifty acres on the other side of the great cove," was granted to Moses Gilman. March 30, 1674, grants were made to Mr. Samuel Dudley, Lieut. John Gilman, and Moses Gilman, of 600 acres each, for farms, to be laid out when they could find it convenient, but not within two miles of the meeting house. Lieut. Gilman's land was laid out on the 'Great Red Oak Hill,' Mr. Dudley's on Great Hill, and in what is now called Brentwood, and Moses Gilman's in what is now Newmarket, on or near Lamprey river. Moses appears to have been much favoured with grants, and received others still, one as late as 1698. He was often elected to posts of trust in Exeter, and from 1660 to 1693 was frequently chosen as Selectman. In 1694 he was succeeded in this office by his son Moses, jun. He took an active and somewhat leading part in town affairs, and held various other town offices. He was too fond of the law for his own or neighbours' comfort, as appears from the ancient records. He lived, according to tradition, twenty or thirty rods north-westerly from the residence of Captain Furnald, and was buried not far from his house, within the present limits of the road to Newmarket. His will, dated January 12, 1691, was witnessed by William Gilman, Cartee Gilman and John Clark. He is supposed to have died in 1702, for the will was proved August 6th of that year. His family consisted of Moses, who died in 1747, having had two wives: first, Anne, and second, Elizabeth; Captain Jeremiah, born August 31, 1660, and married Mary Wiggin; James, born May 31, 1665, who married and had a large family; Captain John, born June 7, 1668, married, and died about 1753, leaving a family; David; Joshua, who married, November 10, 1702, Mariah Hersey, and died January 26, 1718,—he was a Representative, lived at Hampton, and had a family; Caleb, who married Susannah, daughter of Lieutenant Peter Folsom, and was living February 14, 1732; Elizabeth, born April 19, 1663, and married Byley Dudley; Judith, who married Thomas Lyford, who died in 1727; and Mary, who married Cornelius Connor. Various deeds are recorded upon the Registers at Exeter, made by members of this family. Among them are one from 'Elizabeth widow of Moses' to her son James, dated March 25, 1714; one from her to her son Caleb, of a saw-mill, dated June 11, 1712, in which her daughters—Elizabeth



Dudley, Mary Connor and Judith Lyford—are mentioned; and another from her to her son John, dated April 20, 1714.

Moses Gilman had a large number of descendants, many of whom now reside at Newmarket, U.S.A., and others of whom are living in various parts of the United States. Edward Gilman had four other sons, who died young and unmarried.

The Gilmans in America are mostly descended from the Hon. John Gilman, second son of Edward Gilman.

Solomon Lincoln, jun., in his "History of Hingham, Massachusetts," in 1827, says:—"Edward Gilman's descendants are as numerous as the sand on the seashore. There is hardly a State in the Union where they may not be found. The family have been in civil office from the time our colony became a royal province to the present time. John Gilman was one of the first Counsellors named in President Cutts' commission, and died in 1708. Colonel Peter Gilman was one of the royal Counsellors in 1772. Hon. Nicholas Gilman was Counsellor in 1777 and 1778. Hon. John Gilman in 1787—while the present venerable John Taylor Gilman was fourteen years, eleven in succession, our highly respected Chief Magistrate. His brother Nicholas Gilman was a Member of the House of Representatives in Congress eight years, and in the National Senate nine years, and another brother, the present Nathaniel Gilman, a State Senator and State Treasurer for many years. Our ecclesiastical annals have, also, Rev. Nicholas Gilman, Harvard College, 1724; and Rev. Tristram Gilman, Harvard College, 1757, both respected clergymen and useful men."

These words are quoted in substance from Mr. Lincoln's work. If he had written sixty years later he would have found the family still more numerous, and many additions would have been made to his list of prominent men bearing the Gilman name.

The family of Gilman is not one furnishing a few brilliant exceptions to a long list of common-place names. Its members appear generally to have been remarkable for the quiet home virtues, and rather to have desired to be good citizens than men of great name. To an eminent degree they appear to have obtained the esteem





and respect of those nearest to them for sound judgment and sterling traits of character. Thus in the towns in which they have dwelt their reputation is high.

How true this remark is of William Charles Gilman, of New York City; of Rev. Samuel Gilman, of Charleston, South Carolina; of Governor John Taylor Gilman, and Joseph Taylor Gilman, of Exeter; of Judge Joseph Gilman, and Benjamin Ives Gilman, of Marietta, Ohio, all of whom are now deceased, and of many more, those who knew them in their lives can best tell. They were men of firm principle, of great determination, of enterprise, and of a strong sense of duty. Truly their memory is blessed! In the pages that follow no attempt is made to flatter, but if Solomon was right when he said "the glory of children are their Fathers," the Gilmans of this generation have glory enough.

From the time of the first Councillor Gilman, who was born in Hingham, England, in 1624, and settled in Exeter, N.H., about 1648, the political, ecclesiastical, social, and financial history of New Hampshire was more influenced by the Gilman family than by any other, for a century and a half at least.

Other names, like that of Wentworth, were more prominent for a time; men like Waldron, the Weares, Stark, Langdon, Sullivan and Scammel, performed more conspicuous services, or underwent more extraordinary trials; but the sturdy phalanx of Gilmans did more to keep up the steady course of the Colony, the Province, and the State (in America), certainly till 1815, than any two or three other families together.

The race of Richard Waldron, whom the Indians hacked to pieces at Dover, degenerated; the race of the Wentworths, after governing the Province for nearly fifty years, divided at the Revolution, and lost its prestige in the new State; the stout farmer family of the Weares of Hampton Falls died out; but the Gilmans, though for more than a century seldom in the highest places, came gradually to the control of affairs, which they managed with energy, good sense, and a business talent that was indispensable, from 1775 till 1816, when Governor Gilman retired from public life.



During that period, old Col. Nicholas Gilman was State Treasurer for eight years; his son, John Taylor Gilman, for nine years; another son, Col. Nat. Gilman, for eight years; another son, Capt. Nicholas Gilman, was a Member of the Continental Congress two years, of the Convention of 1787, of the first four Federal Congresses, and of the United States Senate for six years; making a term of Congressional service of seventeen years.

John Taylor Gilman was Governor of the State from 1794 till 1805, and again from 1813 to 1816, a longer period than any man ever held the office; he was also the predecessor of his brother Nicholas in the Continental Congress, from 1781 to 1783, and for two years, 1789-1791, a Commissioner under Washington to settle the war accounts of the States, which were assumed by the National Government, in 1790, in the manner so pleasantly related by James Parton in the September 'Atlantic' (1869).

Another useful officer in the Revolution was Joseph Gilman, first cousin of Old Colonel Nicholas, and son of Whitefield's dear friend, Rev. Nicholas Gilman, of Durham. Joseph Gilman was a merchant and a man of wealth; a Member of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, and for some time chairman of it. In the darkest period of the year of Independence, just before Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton changed the gloomy aspect of affairs, Sam Adams went from Boston to Exeter—the home of the Gilmans—to consult Joseph Gilman about ways and means to support the army. Mr. Gilman happened to be absent, and his wife attempted to engage Mr. Adams in conversation. His downcast looks and absent manner checked all her efforts; presently he rose from his chair, paced the room, and with tears and groans exclaimed, "O my God, must we give it up?" After the war Joseph Gilman removed to Ohio, and became judge of the North-west Territory under Washington.

It is from John, the New Hampshire Councillor of 1680, that most of the famous Gilmans are descended.

He married Elizabeth Shapleigh, daughter of an English merchant who was agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and was the father of sixteen children, born at Exeter between 1658 and 1684. Ten of these married



and had families; one of them, Judge Nicholas Gilman (1672—1741), left an estate of £34,000, and a 'genealogy in the parlor' valued at 100 shillings, which Mr. Arthur Gilman (of Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.), though one of his descendants, regrets he has never been able to find.

Another son and namesake of Councillor John Gilman was one of the twenty-four Gilmans who, in 1727, received a grant of the town of Gilmanton, which they named. Among these twenty-four we find one judge, two colonels, two doctors, one reverend, one major, one captain, and one lieutenant—titles which serve to indicate the social standing of the Exeter Gilmans a century and a quarter ago.

The 'reverend' was Nicholas Gilman, second of that name, who lived from 1707 to 1748, and who married into the family of Thing or Tyng, from which the doctors of divinity of that name are descended. Nicholas Gilman was a scholar and a spiritually-minded minister; he went to the Newburyport Latin School at eight years old, and graduated at Harvard College at seventeen, in 1724. At the age of twenty he took his master's degree at Cambridge, and thereupon gave the customary address in Latin—his subject being, "Whether the essential dignity of Christ is the basis and foundation of religious worship." Of course he maintained the affirmative; being, it is very evident, an affirming rather than a denying Christian.

He began to preach at the same age, was married at twenty-three, and after preaching in various places, was settled at Durham, near Exeter, in 1742. His diary and papers now have great value and throw much light on the way of life among clergy and people at that period. We learn that, in his junior year at Cambridge, 1723, "being grievously exercised with the head-ache, I cut off my hair;" three years after he was 'exercised with the mumps'—indeed, he seems to have been 'faint and failing in health,' as he records in another place.

When he was settled at Durham, he made out what he calls a 'Carnal Scheme,' that is, a list of what he was to receive for salary, in which we find 500 pounds of pork, 600 of beef, 30 of candles, 10 bushels of wheat, 15 of winter rye, 30 of Indian corn, 20 of winter apples, 5 of turnips, and *three* only of potatoes, which were a great luxury in 1742.



He also stipulated "for 40 cords of wood, 10 barrels of 'cyder,' 10 bushels of malt for beer, blank gallons of rum or wine, 20 gallons of molasses and sugar, 1-2 a hund'd, such as may now be had by the cwt. for £17. 10s. per cwt.," a pretty good price, even in the depreciated bills of credit of that period. In ready money he was to have £110 the first year, and then £10 more each year till it reached £150—with more if money should depreciate more, and less if it rose in value. Such were the means of living for a New Hampshire minister in 1742.

The blood of the Gilmans, in the course of two centuries and a half, has become mingled with that of hundreds of other families besides that of the martyr, John Rogers; with the Wentworths, the Folsoms, the Emerys, of New Hampshire; the Robbinses, Hales, Loring, Phillipses and Howards, of Massachusetts; the Ives family of Rhode Island, and many more.

The Gilman name is now scattered over the whole country and represented by conspicuous persons in Maine, Connecticut, New York, and many other States. But its chief home is still New Hampshire, particularly in Rockingham County. In the catalogue of Phillips' Exeter Academy there are fifty-eight Gilmans, more than any other name, except Smith, which has seventy-two representatives.

Gilmanton deserves notice from its name. It lies in the romantic region about Lake Winnepesaukee. Its charter, executed May 20, 1727, by His Majesty's Colonial Governor, John Wentworth, was granted as compensation for services rendered in defence of the country. It was originally called Gilmantown. One of the conditions of the charter was that a meeting-house should be built for the public worship of God, within the term of four years, and another that a proprietor's share should be reserved for the benefit of a school in the town.

Twenty-four of the grantees were named Gilman, and the writer has attempted to identify them, but the frequent repetition of the same Christian name in different families renders it difficult to decide in some cases.





PROPRIETORS OF GILMANTON.

*Exeter Branch.*

Judge Nicholas Gilman, . . . . .	aged 55 years.
Major John Gilman, . . . . .	" 51 "
Col. Peter Gilman, . . . . .	" 24 "
Col. Daniel Gilman, . . . . .	" 25 "
Rev. Nicholas Gilman, . . . . .	" 20 "
Nicholas Gilman, 3d, . . . . .	" 5 "
Samuel Gilman, . . . . .	" 29 "
Nathaniel Gilman, . . . . .	" 23 "
Dr. Josiah Gilman, . . . . .	" 17 "
John Gilman, Jr., . . . . .	" 28 "
Samuel Gilman, 3d, . . . . .	" 7 "
Lieutenant John Gilman, . . . . .	" 15 "
Trueworthy Gilman, . . . . .	" 13 "
Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., . . . . .	" 1 year.
Dr. Robert Gilman, . . . . .	" 17 years.

*Gilmanton Branch.*

Edward Gilman, . . . . .	aged 79 years.
Edward Gilman, Jr., . . . . .	" 52 "
Jonathan Gilman, . . . . .	aged about 14 "

*Newmarket Branch.*

Andrew Gilman, . . . . .	aged 37 years.
Thomas Gilman, . . . . .	aged about 30 "
Jeremiah Gilman, . . . . .	" " 30 "
Caleb Gilman, . . . . .	" " 60 "
Nehemiah Gilman, . . . . .	aged 27 "
Captain John Gilman, . . . . .	" 59 "

The Selectmen mentioned in the charter were Major John Gilman, Capt. John Gilman, and Bartholomy Thing.\* The first settlement was not made until 1761, the delay having been caused by troubles with the Indians.

\* This name has been changed in time until it now is borne as Tyng by a large family in the United States.



The first Gilman who settled in the town was Samuel, of Brentwood, who arrived in 1762, and his was the fifth family.

In 1765 Nicholas Gilman arrived from the same town. In 1766 Winthrop Gilman also came from Brentwood. In 1767 John Gilman came from Exeter. There were then forty-five families in town. There were 250 souls: 139 males and 111 females. None were over sixty years of age. During the time since the charter was given, Dr. Josiah Gilman had been Clerk of the Proprietors for twenty-six years, and Major John Gilman had held the office of Treasurer, while the family name occurred at least once in the list of Selectmen, almost every year.

The inhabitants had now become sufficiently numerous to hold Town Meetings, and the first was held July 31, 1766. Somersby Gilman was chosen Moderator. The town contained, in 1775, 405 males, 357 females, four negroes and slaves, and had 12 men in the army. These men were present at the battle of Bunker's Hill.

The following interesting document was signed by a number of Gilmans, August 28, 1776. It is called

“ASSOCIATION TEST PAPER.

“We, the subscribers do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United Colonies.”

Joshua Gilman,	Somersby Gilman,
Samuel Gilman,	Winthrop Gilman,
Jonathan Gilman,	Eliphalet Gilman,
Jotham Gilman,	Joshua Gilman, Jr.,
John Gilman,	Edward Gilman,
Benjamin Gilman,	Jonathan Gilman, Jr.,
Peter Gilman,	Antipas Gilman,

and one hundred and one others.

Gilmanton has had excellent advantages for education. Steps were taken at an early period in this direction, and besides many schools, it has had an academy and theological seminary of great



usefulness. The Hon. John Phillips, who gave \$15,000, and two-thirds of his estate besides, to the Exeter Academy, was a benefactor of Gilmanton.

There have also been churches and clergymen of various denominations in the town since 1763, when £500 were voted by the Proprietors for the pay of a minister of the Gospel, and a committee, including Samuel Gilman, jun., and John Gilman, was appointed to carry out the vote.

Gilmanton is situated sixteen miles from Concord, forty-five from Portsmouth, and eighty from Boston.

A complete account of the town will be found in "The History of Gilmanton," by Rev. Daniel Lancaster, published there by Alfred Prescott in 1845.

It would be impossible in the limits of this work to give particulars of all the Gilmans, the descendants of the first Edward Gilman who founded the American branch. They are to be found in Arthur Gilman's work. The Gilman family, traced in the line of the Hon. John Gilman of Exeter, from which the writer has selected the following three descents of families as typical examples, and for the remainder, numbering nearly 300, the reader is referred to Arthur Gilman's work, published by Joel Munsel, at Albany, New York, in 1869.

The Hon. John Gilman, of whom particulars have already been given, died in 1708, having had sixteen children, amongst them two sons:

Nicholas, born December 26, 1672; died 1741; married, June 10, 1697, Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Clark of Newbury. Of whom presently.

John, born January 19, 1676-7; died between 1738 and 1742. Of whom hereafter. (See page 233.)

NICHOLAS GILMAN was a Judge of the Superior Court, a farmer, merchant, and man of much property. His estate was valued at £33,931. 7s. 10d. The inventory mentions "one negro man named Tom," valued at £260, "one malater woman named Jenu, and her



child," valued at £280, and "The *Genealogy* in the parlor," valued at 100 shillings. How happy would Arthur Gilman have been to have found the old *Genealogy*, and how many interesting items it might have given us! Mrs. Gilman was born June 17, 1678, and died August 25, 1741. Nicholas probably received his name from his uncle, Nicholas Shapleigh. He had ten children, of whom we notice two sons :

Daniel, born January 28, 1702; died in church of apoplexy, October 15, 1780, of whom presently.

Nicholas, born January 18, 1707-8; died April 13, 1748, of whom hereafter. (See page 240.)

DANIEL GILMAN married, first, September 2, 1724, Mary, daughter of Robert Lord of Ipswich. She died March 22, 1736, and he married September 23, 1736, Abigail Sayer. He was a Colonel. In his will, dated December 1, 1779, with a codicil, dated May 16, 1780, he gave the use of his 'Silver Tankard' to "the church of Christ in Exeter whereof the Rev<sup>d</sup> Daniel Rogers is pastor." This Daniel Rogers was a descendant of the Smithfield martyr. Daniel Gilman had eleven children, amongst them a son :

Nicholas, born Oct. 21, 1731; died April 7, 1783; married Dec. 21, 1752, Ann, daughter of Rev. John Taylor of Milton, and Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, a descendant of the Pilgrims of Plymouth.

NICHOLAS GILMAN was Treasurer of the State of New Hampshire, from 1775 to 1782, when he was succeeded by his eldest son. He was also Continental Loan Officer, one of the chief members of the Committee of Safety, and Councillor of the State from 1777 to the day of his death.

Nicholas Gilman was a most active and accomplished man of business, and a leading spirit in political affairs. He was very highly esteemed by Governor Wentworth, a loyalist, for the efficient manner in which he performed the duties of his important civil and military appointments. The Governor declared that when the rebellion (as he called the Revolution) was put down, he would take care that Col,





Gilman should be spared. Mr. Gilman's relation to the financial affairs of New Hampshire is said to have been much as that of Robert Morris to those of the nation, and he managed them with the same prudence and skill. He furnished the *brains* of the Revolution in the Province of New Hampshire, it is said; and it is certain that, with the aid of his able sons and numerous friends, he afforded a most firm and welcome support to the patriotic cause, when but for such a powerful influence in the eastern part of the Province, the friends and connections of Governor Wentworth would probably have overawed all organised opposition to the British Government.

Nicholas Gilman had by his wife Ann eight children, of whom we shall give the lives of three sons: John Taylor, the eldest; Nicholas, the second; and Nathaniel, the fourth; the third son having died in infancy.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN, born December 19, 1753; died August 31, 1828; married, *first*, Deborah, daughter of General Nathaniel Folsom, who was born in 1753, and died February 20, 1791; *second*, Mrs. Mary Adams, who was born in 1751; died October 15, 1812; *third*, Charlotte Hamilton.

John Taylor Gilman was brought up with no more education than the common schools of New England afforded at the time. He followed the pursuit of ship building in connection with navigation, trade and agriculture.

One of his first steps, as he came upon the stage of manhood, was to march with all the alacrity of a youthful volunteer, on the exciting news of the battle of Lexington, April 20, 1775. The news came to Exeter at daybreak; the company slept that night at Andover, and encamped the next noon on Cambridge Common, near the spot on which General Washington stood when he took command of the Federal forces on the 2nd of July following.

The Declaration of Independence was brought by express to Exeter in July, 1776. It was read by the subject of this sketch to an assemblage of his fellow citizens, who listened with unutterable emotion, Mr. Gilman's own mind being at one moment so transported



with the feelings inspired by the great event as to render him for a little time incapable of proceeding with the reading.\*

Mr. Gilman afterwards acted as Commissary in supplying the three regiments furnished by the State of New Hampshire, though he was principally employed in his duties as assistant to his father, who was the Colonel of a regiment at Cambridge.

In 1779 he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and in 1780 was chosen from that body to serve upon the Committee of Safety, which continued in session during the Revolution, and of which Hon. Joseph Gilman was Chairman. The years 1779 and 1780 are remembered still by some as the 'dark days.' The crops of the farmers had been unfavorable, and distress and destitution pervaded the army. No department possessed money or credit. Everything looked discouraging. In this state of affairs a Convention of delegates from the New England States and New York was called to assemble at Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Gilman was the sole delegate from New Hampshire on this occasion and his services met the approbation of the body which he represented. He made his journey on horseback and was gone six weeks. There was not money enough in the Treasury at the time to bear the expenses of this trip.

Mr. Gilman was elected to the first Federal Congress as a successor to General Sullivan in 1781, and was re-elected the succeeding year. In 1782 he was the youngest man in Congress, and had the honour of speaking the voice of New Hampshire in the memorable declaration that they would conclude no peace, but prosecute the war with vigour until, by the blessing of God, a peace could be honourably and satisfactorily accomplished. He also took a strong stand in favour of maintaining our boundaries and fisheries to their utmost extent.

Immediately after the reception of the preliminary articles of peace, he was recalled to his home by the death of his beloved and tenderly lamented father, which occurred April 7, 1783, and in the month of June following he was chosen his successor as Treasurer of

\* "History of New Hampshire," by John M. Whiton, Concord, 1834.



the State. In this responsible office he was continued, by successive re-elections, until he was appointed one of the three Commissioners to settle the war accounts of the several States. His duties, in conjunction with General Irvine and Mr. Baldwin of Georgia, were very laborious. Ill-health at one time induced him to tender his resignation, but he was persuaded by General Washington to continue his labours for a while longer. On his final resignation he was re-chosen Treasurer, which office he held until he was called to assume that of Chief Magistrate of New Hampshire.

The new Constitution established, or rather restored, the office of Governor, and President Bartlett, who held office under the former system, was elected to the same position the first year. His health, however, failed, and he joined in the general desire for Mr. Gilman, who was accordingly elected by a proportion of four-fifths of the votes. He was the first Governor of New Hampshire to exercise the veto power. He was always a constant and cordial supporter of the policy of President Washington, and of the measures of his administration. He seconded by his official influence the system begun by the general government for the defence of our exposed seaboard. He called the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of properly securing and strengthening the harbour of Portsmouth, and attached great importance to the efficient discipline and re-organization of the militia.

The defenceless condition of Portsmouth, with several United States ships and much property in her port, called forth the energies and resources of the Governor, but he always found means to answer satisfactorily to their calls and provide for their protection.

The celebrated Hartford Convention assembled December 15, 1814, and though Governor Gilman entertained a uniform and expressed belief in the purity of intention of its distinguished projectors, he declined to send delegates to it, to consult his Council about it, or to convoke the Legislature without the advice of the Council. His private opinions were opposed to war, but when it was brought upon the nation, the spirit of 1776 was aroused in him and he marked out and pursued his own course faithfully to the end.



Upon his re-election the third year of his second period of office, Governor Gilman had the satisfaction of receiving from the Legislature gratifying expressions of favourable regard and of approbation for the manner in which he had performed the duties of his office. This was the last term of his official life. He had been eleven years successively elected Governor, and afterwards three, making a term of office longer than that of any of his predecessors or successors.

The latter part of his life was in that retirement which his many public duties and long years of official life had not made uncongenial to him, in the rural occupations which he loved, and in the cultivation of the social relations. Thus he enjoyed the remnant of his life, rich in the memories of the past. He loved to dwell upon the days of Washington, "when New Hampshire stood shoulder to shoulder with her sister New England States in support of his august and beneficent administration."

In the faith of a true Christian, Governor John Taylor Gilman was gathered to his fathers on the 31st day of August, 1828. From him no male descendant now bears the honoured name, but many years will roll away ere his name shall be forgotten in Exeter, or cease to be pronounced with respect and honour in the State of New Hampshire.\*

The second son of Nicholas Gilman, the Treasurer of New Hampshire from 1775 to 1782, was NICHOLAS, born August 3, 1755; died May 2, 1814. He was a prominent man in the public affairs of his State and of the United States. He entered the army at the age of twenty-one years as Adjutant of Colonel Alexander Scammell's regiment of the New Hampshire line, and served with distinction until the suspension of hostilities. In 1778 he was promoted to a captaincy, and when Col. Scammell was made Adjutant General, Capt. Gilman was appointed assistant in that department. He was for some time a member of General Washington's military family, and was employed by him as Deputy Adjutant General, to take account

\* The above is derived from an address delivered by Hon. Charles S. Davies, of Portland, Maine, before the New Hampshire Historical Society, on the one hundredth anniversary of Governor Gilman's birth, at Exeter, New Hampshire.





of the prisoners captured upon the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

A copy of this account, in the handwriting of Hon. Nicholas Gilman, is now in the possession of Dr. John Taylor Gilman of Portland, Me. Dr. Gilman also owns the commission of Nicholas Gilman, as Captain in the Regular Army, which bears the autographs of Thomas McKean, as President of Congress, and of Joseph Carleton, Secretary of the Board of War. The same gentleman also owns the commission of Nicholas Gilman, as Adjutant, bearing the well-known autograph of John Hancock. He has also a letter from Alexander Hamilton, franked by Thomas Jefferson, regretting the resignation of Hon. Nicholas Gilman as Commissioner of Loans for the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. Gilman was a delegate from his native State to the Continental Congress from 1786 to 1788. He represented New Hampshire also in the Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787 to frame a Constitution for the United States. The Committee reported the present Constitution the seventeenth of September, and it was signed by the members of the Convention. The next day Mr. Gilman wrote the following letter to Hon. Joseph Gilman:—

“Philadelphia, September 18, 1787.

“Dear Sir :

“The important business of the Convention being closed, the Secretary set off this morning to present Congress with a report of their proceedings, which I hope will come before the States in the manner directed ; but as some time must necessarily elapse before that can take place, I do myself the pleasure to transmit the enclosed papers for your private satisfaction, forbearing all comments on the plan but that it is the best that could meet the unanimous concurrence of the States in Convention;—it was done by bargain and compromise—yet, notwithstanding its imperfections, on the adoption of it depends (in my feeble judgment) whether we shall become a respectable nation, or a people torn to pieces by intestine commotions, and rendered contemptible for ages.



"Please present my most respectful regards to Mrs. Gilman—my love to my friend Tenny and Cousin Ben: of whose return I was very glad to hear.

"I am with the greatest Respect,

"D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

"Your most obedient and Humble Servant,

"Nich: Gilman.

"Hon'ble Joseph Gilman."

After the adoption of the Constitution, Nicholas Gilman was sent as a Representative of New Hampshire in the United States Congress from 1789 to 1797. He was a man of deeds rather than words, and while it appears that he attended carefully to his duties, he spoke very little, though he always deposited his vote on the question before the body. In 1805 he was elected a Member of the United States Senate and continued a member during the remainder of his life. He was one of the Presidential electors in 1793, when Washington and Adams were elected, and in 1797, when Adams and Jefferson were elected. He was also one of the State Councillors.

The fourth son of Nicholas Gilman, the Treasurer of New Hampshire, was NATHANIEL, born November 10, 1759; died at Exeter, N.H., January 26, 1847. He married, *first*, December 29, 1785, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, who was born in 1768; died August 10, 1796; *second*, Dorothy, daughter of Nathaniel Folsom of Portsmouth, who was born March 25, 1775, and died February 22, 1859. A writer in Exeter says of him: "He was a man too well known in this community, and too universally revered and beloved, to need an eulogy. As a shock of corn cometh in, in its season, he has gone to his grave in a good old age, and been gathered to his fathers. . . . Col. Gilman was successor to his father in the Treasury department—Continental Loan Office—as early as 1783; a Member of the State Senate in 1795 and 1802; Representative in 1804; and State Treasurer from 1805 to 1814 inclusive, exclusive of 1809 and 1810. He was repeatedly solicited to accept other political positions, but uniformly declined. Among the ancestors of Col. Gilman were Edmund Greenleaf, Henry Somerby and Nathaniel



Clark of Newbury; Robert Lord and Major-General Dennison of Ipswich; President Rogers of Harvard College, and through him John Rogers, the martyr; Governor Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts; and Governor Edward Winslow of the Plymouth Colony."

Nathaniel Gilman had by his two wives eleven children, of whom the youngest, by his second wife, was Joseph Taylor.

JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN, born October 12, 1811; died April 4, 1862, at Exeter (U.S.A.) He was married, October 2, 1850, to Mary E., daughter of Harrison Gray, Esq., of Boston. She was born April 14, 1816, and now resides at Exeter (U.S.A.)

His early life offers nothing that is specially memorable. It was the happy uneventful life of a New England country boy, none of whose days are lifted into prominence by any achievements, or by the experience of any remarkable joy or sorrow. But he was fortunate beyond the majority in his home and its associations. His father's estate was large, the house ample, and open with an unsparing hospitality. The family connection embraced some of the most wealthy and distinguished citizens of the State, while there was gathered in the village a rare company of men and women of so marked talent, cultivation and refinement, that their memory is still precious, and their eulogy spontaneous with the few that yet live to tell of them. So that, when a boy, Mr. Gilman saw in the society of Exeter, both native and transient, some of the most attractive men and women of New England, and not a few of the choicest representatives of the old school.

For a few years after leaving the academy he served as a clerk in his brother's store, where he learned the elements of business, and at the same time many valuable lessons in the study of character which the large miscellaneous trade, supplying an extensive farming region, afforded him. He was conscientious and faithful in his work, and added not a little to the wide popularity of the store by his patience, gentleman-like manners and uniform readiness to please the varied throng of customers. In the year 1835 he sailed for China in a vessel commanded by an older brother, Daniel.





Fig. 1. - J. L. Sherman

Yours very truly,  
Joseph L. Sherman

Calist. June 11. 1860.





Soon after arriving at Canton he was taken into the employ of the mercantile house of Russell & Co. These were days of trial and discouragement. He was alone with strangers, thrown upon his own resources, and modest almost to the extent of a morbid self-distrust. No situation was to him too humble. When his faithfulness was recognized and rewarded by his employers, he ascribed his successive promotions rather to their generosity than to their justice. He served in positions of constantly increasing responsibility until he became a partner in the house. Under these favourable circumstances a short time was sufficient to satisfy his desire for comparatively moderate wealth, and he returned to his native town in 1846, having been away eleven years.

On his return from China Mr. Gilman missed some who had been dear, and many who had been familiar to him. Time had made sad havoc with his friends. But he was welcomed back with great and gratifying cordiality, and his own heartiness, warmth and undisguised pleasure at being once more at home, drew acquaintances the closer and immediately won those who had never known him before. Very soon he came to be universally known and esteemed.

He was married in 1850 to Miss Mary E. Gray. He died on the 4th of April, 1862; and when the heavy shadows darkened that fair home, at the going out of his life, there shot a kindred gloom through every household of the town.

Mrs. Gilman married again in June, 1867, Hon. Charles H. Bell, son of the late Governor and United States Senator (Samuel Bell of Chester, N.H.) Mr. Charles H. Bell was born in the latter place on 18th Nov., 1823. He was prepared for Dartmouth College, of which he is a graduate, at Phillips' Exeter Academy. After a course of study, he was admitted to the Bar of Rockingham County, and was appointed Solicitor of Rockingham County in 1856, which office he continued to discharge for a period of ten years. Mr. Bell married on the 6th May, 1847, Sarah Gilman, daughter of Nicholas Gilman of Exeter. She died August 22, 1850, leaving two daughters: Helen, the wife of Professor Harold North Fowler, Ph.D., of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; and Persis, the wife of Hollis Russell Bailey, Esq., of the Boston Bar.



Mr. Bell married secondly, as mentioned, Mary Elizabeth Gilman, widow of Joseph Taylor Gilman of Exeter. He made considerable collections concerning the Gilman family in America, and in 1885 wrote a memoir of the late Dr. John Taylor Gilman of Portland Maine, which was privately printed. He died in Exeter, N.H., on November 1893. His widow and her three step-children above mentioned all survive him and are residing in Exeter, N.H.

The children of JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN were:

Daniel, born at Exeter, August 6, 1851.

Edward Harrison, born at Exeter, May 13, 1855.

Mary Long, born at Exeter, October 25, 1860.

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*The Life and Descendants of John Gilman, born January 19, 1676-7, the youngest son of the Hon. John Gilman of Exeter (from page 223).*

JOHN GILMAN married, *first*, June 5, 1698, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Abigail Coffin, who died July 4, 1720; *second*, at Beverly, December 29, 1720, Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Robert Hale of Beverly, who was a daughter of Nathaniel Clark of Newbury. He was one of the grantees of Gilmanton, and was mentioned in the charter as chairman of the first Board of Selectmen. He was moderator of the first meeting of the Proprietors, March 14, 1728, and was then called Major. A few years later, in 1737 and 1739, he is mentioned in the Records of Gilmanton as Colonel. He had ten children, amongst others:

JOHN GILMAN, born October 25, 1712; married, in 1738, Jane, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Deborah (Clarke) Deane. She was a sister of Woodbridge Deane and was born June 20, 1721. She died in 1786.

John Gilman was a Major at Fort Edward, and in 1757 was sent to Fort William Henry with reinforcements. Arriving just after the capitulation, he was captured by General Montcalm's savage Indian allies, stripped, and with great difficulty escaped. He owned slaves



in Exeter and a son of one of them was the Rev. Thomas Paul, pastor of a church of blacks in Boston from 1806 to 1831.

John Gilman had twelve children, his youngest being

BENJAMIN CLARK GILMAN, born July 8, 1763; died October 13, 1835; married Mary Thing Gilman, daughter of Josiah Gilman. She was born May 10, 1768, and died December 7, 1841.

Benjamin Clark Gilman was a merchant at Exeter, and both he and his wife are there buried. He had eight children, of whom the third son was

WILLIAM CHARLES, born May 2, 1795; died in New York City, June 6, 1863; married, May 2, 1820, Eliza Coit (daughter of Daniel Lathrop Coit), who was born in Norwich, Conn., August 23, 1796, and died in that place March 16, 1868.

William Charles Gilman spent his boyhood in the place of his birth, the quiet town of Exeter, where his ancestors had dwelt from the early colonial days; his youth was passed in Boston, amidst all the exciting and cultivating influences of a city; during his middle life his home was in Norwich, Connecticut, a town largely made up of busy, thriving, manufacturing villages; and his later years were serenely closed in the city of New York. All these influences will be distinctly traced in the development of his character. They will be reviewed in succession, though the task will not be easy, for the personal memoranda which are now at command are few and fragmentary.

Respecting his boyhood little can be stated. His mother was a woman of great evenness, self-control and loveliness of disposition, and his father was a man of enterprise, versatility and marked constructive ability. The traits of both may be traced in this son. On the printed list of scholars in Phillips' Academy at Exeter, the name of *William Gilman* is enrolled under the date of 1806, when he was eleven years of age. He afterwards assumed Charles as a middle name, the first name being hardly distinctive enough in that neighbourhood of Gilmans. That patriarch of American teachers, Dr. Benjamin Abbot, had been in 1806 for nearly twenty years Principal



of the Academy, and among the assistant instructors in that year were Nathan Hale and Alexander H. Everett. These were men of mark, and they made a good school, one which left an indelible impression upon the minds of the scholars, even of such as enjoyed the instruction for a brief time only. William Gilman would have gone to college if his father's intentions had been carried out. Without doubt he would have entered Harvard College, where his mother's grandfather, Rev. Nicholas Gilman, had graduated in 1724, and her uncle, Rev. Tristram Gilman, in 1757. It is not unlikely that he would have been a member of the class of 1813, with his friend and cousin, Mr. Charles Folsom of Cambridge. But Mr. Odiorne, a connection of the family, who was engaged in business in Boston, requested that the school-boy might come for a time into his counting-room. The invitation was accepted, and although this arrangement was at first regarded as but temporary, it proved to be so advantageous to both parties as to interrupt completely the project of a classical education.

Thus, going to Boston when he was about thirteen years old, Mr. Gilman became a clerk in the store of Messrs. George, Thomas and Eben Odiorne, who were engaged in the business of iron merchants near *Fort Hill*. They had also large mills at Malden for the manufacture of nails. This residence in a large town afforded to a young man of active mind and ready sympathies, opportunities for culture which in some degree made up for the want of college training. He became acquainted with men and institutions of a superior character, and formed many friendships which were never forgotten. He always loved Boston and used to visit it in later life as an early home, maintaining a personal interest in its churches, its charities, its libraries, its mercantile prosperity and growth. His business training was uncommonly good, as evinced by his penmanship, his account books, and his files of correspondence of an early date, as well as by the quick, accurate and judicious action of his mind, which continued through life.

As soon as he reached the age of twenty-one, Mr. Gilman was ready to engage in business on his own account. The country was then beginning to recover from the financial depression which the war of 1812 had produced. The business capital originally invested in







the *carrying trade*, which had been diverted from that source of revenue by the embargo and the disturbances in Europe, was now directed to the establishment of those manufactories which have since contributed largely to the wealth of New England.

Leaving Boston to seek out for himself a new home and place of business, Mr. Gilman went upon a tour of observation to various towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. This led him to Norwich. One of his friends still lives who remembers driving him, forty-seven years before his death, from Jewett's City to *the Landing*, on this his earliest visit to his future home.

Here, in 1816, Mr. Gilman began to reside; here for nearly thirty years he was identified with the social, financial, political and religious progress of the community; here, in 1820, he was married, and here his nine children were born; here three of his brothers and a married sister came also to reside; and here, at length, his body was brought to its final resting place, on the banks of the beautiful Yantic.

Although the earlier and later years of his life were spent elsewhere, it is with Norwich that he is chiefly identified. He loved its rivers and rocks, its walks and drives, its people, its schools, its churches, its benevolent societies, and he rejoiced in whatever promoted its welfare.

The first business in which Mr. Gilman engaged after removing to Norwich was the manufacture of nails at the Yantic Falls, employing a process of machinery then lately invented.

A few years later he became associated with several gentlemen of Boston and Norwich in a corporation known as the *Thames Manufacturing Company*, having a capital of \$300,000, and authorized by the charter which was granted in 1823 to engage in the manufacture of cotton, woollen and iron goods. This company was concerned in the establishment of manufactories at the Falls, and was also for a time owner of a mill at Bozrahville and of another at Greeneville. In 1829, Mr. Gilman was one of the originators of the Norwich and New York Manufacturing Company, likewise organized for the making of cotton and woollen goods. To this and to the Thames Company the early growth of the *Falls village* is chiefly due.



In the last-mentioned year the *Norwich Water Power Company* was formed, of which, for many years, Mr. Gilman was the secretary and Shetucket treasurer. The object of this association was to render the and Quinebaug rivers available for factories; and the present thriving village of Greeneville bears testimony to the foresight of those who then projected the improvements in that section of the town.

The increase of manufactures and the general growth of the town soon demanded greater facilities for the transportation of merchandise. Norwich was situated midway between Boston and New York, and with both these cities it needed to be in easy communication. When a railroad connection with the first-named city was projected Mr. Gilman took hold of the enterprise with earnestness, becoming one of the original directors of the *Boston, Norwich and New London Railroad Company*, incorporated in 1832, and the first president of the *Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company*, which four years later succeeded to the first-named company. The road thus built was the first railroad in Connecticut, and by means of its connection with the western road at Worcester, Norwich was brought near to Boston. The pecuniary returns which were made to the projectors of this enterprise amounted to nothing, but the service which was rendered to the town by their energy and perseverance cannot readily be overrated. Mr. Gilman was also president of the Steamboat Company which maintained communication with New York. He was likewise president of the *Quinebaug Bank*, and a director for many years of the Thames and Tolland Banks. He was also prominent in organizing the *Norwich Savings Society*, of which, for many years subsequent to its charter, he was a vice-president. This bank has been one of the most useful institutions in the town; affording a safe and convenient mode of investment for thousands of persons whose means were small, and especially for the operatives in the mills, in whose interest, partially at least, it was established.

It is not often that one who is so deeply interested in all the affairs of the community in which he dwells can transfer himself, at the age of fifty years, to scenes and occupations totally different, and enter into new relations with spirit and success. But this was the case with Mr. Gilman.



The financial embarrassments which swept over the country in 1837 were disastrous to many manufacturing companies, and among them to the Thames Company, of which he was the agent. As he had pledged for this company his private credit, endorsing the company's notes for their sole advantage, he became involved with them in serious losses. This, however, is not the place to dwell upon the circumstances by which the accumulations of years past, and the hopes of years to come, were swept away in a moment.

After waiting several years in Norwich in the hope of seeing the interests revived in which he had been concerned, he determined to seek out a new sphere of activity. But he did not take this step until he had assigned, for the benefit of his creditors, every dollar of his property, even the watch which for years he had carried. It was a severe and prolonged trial, but it was borne with tranquility and patience, with cheerfulness and resignation.

Residing in New York from 1844 until his decease, Mr. Gilman was engaged at first in the dry goods commission business in Pine Street and afterwards in the negotiation of business paper and insurance scrip in Wall Street. While engrossed with business cares, his readiness to labour for others, in season and out of season, was as constant as it had been in Norwich, though the city presented different objects of beneficent activity from those of a manufacturing town. Mr. Gilman was brought at once into the management of several of the benevolent societies with which at a distance he had been accustomed to co-operate. He was made a director or manager in the *New York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society*, the *N.Y. City Tract Society*, the *American Home Missionary Society*, the *N.Y. Sunday School Union*, the *American Temperance Union*, the *N.Y. Prison Association*, and the *American Congregational Union*. In the efforts to reclaim the destitute children of the city he was indefatigable. He was one of the original members of the *Asylum for Friendless Boys* and of the *Juvenile Asylum*, into which it was merged. He united with others in forming the *Children's Aid Society*, to provide homes in the country for vagrant and needy children, and industrial schools for such as cannot be removed from the city.



His last illness was short. On the 25th of May, 1863, he was visited by a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died on a beautiful summer morning, June 6, 1863, at the beginning of his 69th year. He had nine children, of whom the eldest son,

DANIEL COIT GILMAN, was born in 1831, July 6, at Norwich, Connecticut. He was educated for college in the city of New York, and was graduated at Yale University, as Bachelor of Arts in 1852 and as Master of Arts in 1855. After two years of study and travel in Europe, he returned to New Haven, and, until 1872, was connected with Yale as Librarian, Professor of Physical and Political Geography and Secretary of the Sheffield Scientific School. In 1872 he was chosen President of the University of California and, until 1875, he was devoted to its work. He then accepted a call to Baltimore, Maryland, where he became the first President of the Johns Hopkins University. In the organisation and development of this great endowment he has since been engaged. He was also, for a few months, at the inception of its humane work, Director of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He has held many subordinate posts connected with the progress of education. Among them he is President of the John F. Slater Fund for the education of Freedmen, a Trustee of the Educational Fund established by George Peabody for the aid of education in the South, and a Trustee of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. He has been President of the American Social Science Association, of the Baltimore branch of the Archæological Institute of America, and of the Baltimore Charity Organisation Society. He was the presiding officer at the Chicago Congress on Higher Education in 1893. He is now President of the American Oriental Society. A large number of addresses, reports, and magazine articles have been published by him. The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by Yale, Harvard, Columbia and other institutions.

The following account of the Johns Hopkins University, taken from the Report for the year 1894, will be read with interest in connection with its president, Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman :—

“The academic staff numbered during the year eighty-three teachers, including seventeen professors and instructors in the Johns









DANIEL COIT GILMAN, Esq., LL.D.

*(President of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A.)*



Hopkins Medical School. The number of students enrolled was five hundred and twenty-two, of whom two hundred and sixty were residents of Maryland, and two hundred and forty came here from forty other States of the Union, and twenty-two from foreign countries. Among the students were three hundred and forty-four already graduated, coming from one hundred and forty-three colleges and universities; there were one hundred and twenty-three matriculates (or candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts); and there were fifty-five admitted as special students, to pursue courses of study for which they seemed fitted, without reference to graduation. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon forty-one candidates and thirty-three candidates were promoted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy."

At the Tercentenary of the Dublin University in July, 1892, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman was chosen from amongst the Delegates from the American Universities to speak on behalf of his country at the Presentation of Addresses.

He married, December 4, 1861, Mary, daughter of Mr. Tredwell Ketcham of New York City.

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*The Life and Descendants of Nicholas Gilman, born Jan. 18, 1707-8; died April 13, 1748; the fifth son of Nicholas, the son of the Hon. John Gilman of Exeter (from page 224).*

NICHOLAS GILMAN married October 22, 1730, Mary, daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah (Kent) Thing. Bartholomew Thing was a son of Jonathan and Mary (Gilman) Thing. Mary Thing was born January 11, 1713, and died February 22, 1789. Nicholas Gilman went to the Latin School at Newburyport, at eight years of age, and was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1724, at the age of seventeen. The celebrated Dr. Mather Byles was with him in the University. He began to preach at Kingston, N.H., October 30, 1727. His text in the morning was Luke ii., 10, 11. In February, 1728, he was called to Newmarket, but declined. He was ordained



at Durham, N.H., March 3, 1742, where he lived until his death, greatly beloved by his people.

His health was not good and he only preached six years in Durham. Besides *Prince's Chronology*, he subscribed for the *Life of Cotton Mather*, by his son. His copy of the latter work was, in 1862, in possession of the Hon. Charles S. Davies of Portland Maine. Among the books in the library of Rev. Nicholas Gilman were the following, the titles of which the writer copied from the inventory attached to his will:—*Mr. Henry's Exposition*, 5 vols., fol., £90; *The Cambridge Concordance*, £6; *Allestry's Sermons*, £2; *A Treatise upon Maloncholy*, £2; *Byfield upon Peter*, £2. 10s.; *Hall upon Timothy*, £2. 10s.; *The Christian's Journal*, £2; and a variety of other religious works, valued at £3,237. 13s. 4d. in all. Rev. Mr. Gilman was buried at Exeter. The following is a copy of the inscription on his tombstone:—

*Here lyes the remains of the Rev<sup>d</sup>.  
Mr. Nicholas Gilman, who was Pastor  
of the Church at Durham, where he  
died April 13th 1748. Aetate 41. Eheu  
quam brevis. He was endow'd  
with many amiable & useful Accomplish-  
ments. His manners were grave, easy  
and pleasant. He was exemplary  
in extensive Charity and Beneficence,  
eminent in Picty, Self Denial & Victory  
over y<sup>e</sup> World. A fervent, sound  
persuasive Preacher, abounding in  
the work of the Lord. He is now de-  
parted, and (as we hope) sleeps in  
Jesus. Let us follow him wherein  
He followed Christ.*

*Abi Amice tuam.—respice finem.*

[Foot.]

*The Rev. Mr. Nicholas Gilman.*

1748.



The Rev. Nicholas Gilman had six children :

JOSEPH, born Exeter, May 5, 1738 ; died May 14, 1806 ; married, *first*, Jane Tyler, supposed to have died in 1760 ; *second*, September 22, 1763, Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hale) Ives, of Beverly, Massachusetts, born June 23, 1745, died May 20, 1823.

Joseph Gilman is supposed to have been educated in Exeter, but it was before the foundation of the celebrated Phillips' Academy, which has since sent out so many distinguished graduates. At the age of fifteen years he went to Boston to enter the employ of a merchant, probably Mr. Samuel P. Savage, who is frequently mentioned in his letters written at the time. In his first letter, dated July 17, 1753, and addressed to his "Honoured Mother," he speaks of the dulness of business, but adds that "there hath near Eight Thousand Bushels of Corn came in from Virginia in y<sup>e</sup> space of Two Days Time, which the Like scarce ever was known." Under date August 14, 1753, he says to his "Honored mother and Grand Mother," "I have one of the Four things which are Grievous to the Eye-sight, Viz, an Empty Purse. If any Body would remove this grievous Thing, I would Humbly thank them." September 7, 1753, he writes that a man "was tried for making Dollers. His sentence is to stand in the Pillery 1 hour and to be whipt twenty lashes."

The following letter of Joseph Gilman, written to his brother Tristram, then at Exeter, possesses historical interest :—

*"Boston, 12 October, 1759.*

"Dear Brother

"Doubtless before this reaches you, you will hear of the surrender of Canada to the British army. A vessel arrived here this morning in seven days from Louisburg. The Master informs that, the 15<sup>th</sup> September Gen<sup>l</sup> Wolfe with five thousand men engaged Mons<sup>r</sup> Levy with fifteen thousand, about 3 miles from their intrenchments. Our army received three Fires from the enemy before they returned any. Our first fire was general and very heavy—put the French cavalry in great confusion—they being in front drove back on the infantry & by that means broke their Lines & put them all to flight. Our people pursued them so closely that when they jumped





into their Trenches, our men leaped on their backs and by Sword & Bayonet soon cleared the Trenches, and drove the enemy into the city. The brave Gen<sup>l</sup> Wolfe is killed. He received two wounds before he received his mortal one which was through the Heart. He lived to see the Trenches cleared, holding his Bowells in with his hand & spiriting up his men. All the officers give him the greatest character. He was but twenty-eight years old as I hear.\*

"I have not yet heard the particulars. An Express sailed from Louisburg for this place thirty hours before this vessel sailed, but is not yet arrived. Coll. Monckton has lost his nose and is wounded in the Bowells. He was the second in command. Townsend, on account of his being disabled, has taken command. Vaudreuil surrendered the city and Canada on the terms proposed by Townsend, what those terms are, I cannot tell. 'Tis said we lost five hundred men, and the French fifteen hundred. Tuesday next in the forenoon Religious exercises are to be performed in the severall churches in Town—in the afternoon the militia raised—in the Evening the Town Illuminated.

"Your Loving Brother

"*J. Gilman.*"

The student of history will notice with interest the general accuracy of the above news, as well as the erroneous statement of some of the details.

From a letter to his mother, dated the 2nd of June, 1760, it is known that he was still in business in Boston. On the 19th of October, 1761, he entered into a partnership for seven years with Nathaniel Folsom and Josiah Gilman, the object of which appears to have been to keep a store in Exeter, to build ships and make ventures to sea. The writer has in his possession these articles of partnership and the advertisement of "Folsom, Gilman and Gilman." The list of articles for sale by the firm is wonderfully varied, beginning with "Crimson, scarlet, black, blue and cloth color'd Broad Cloths," and including "Baize, Plushes, Swanskins, Velvets, Ratteens, Allapeens, Tandems, Bibles, Felt, Castor, Beaveret and Beaver Hats, Chizzelles,

\* This is a mistake; Gen. Wolfe was nearly thirty-four years of age when he fell.—A. G.



Tea Kittells, Hour Glasses, West India Rum, Molasses, Bohea Tea, Lamp Oyl &c &c &c." The correspondence of the firm was extensive. It had dealings with "The Insurance Office, Boston," with St. Martin's, Antigua, Anquilla, St. Thomas, The Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Bristol and London, and the adventures were of very respectable amounts, the sums reaching frequently as high as thousands of pounds sterling.

In the autumn of 1776 Joseph Gilman was appointed by the New Hampshire House of Representatives to the office of Treasurer of the County of Rockingham. In 1779 he was commissioned by Meshech Weare, President of the Council of New Hampshire, as Justice of the Peace. In 1785 he was notified by the same person of his election to the office of Senator of the same State, and in 1787 Major General John Sullivan again notified him of his election to the same honourable position. Joseph Gilman was a member of the Governor's Council in 1787, the year before he went to Ohio. He held the office of State Senator during the years 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787.

Several letters are extant to Mr. Gilman by Col. Alexander Scammell, one of General Washington's aides-de-camp. They are all dated 1781, the year of the writer's death and within a few months of that event. Mr. Gilman was at that time Chairman of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, a body which had charge of the supplies for the State troops. The letters relate to the subject of provisions, clothing and finances, and expose the straits to which the army and its commander were reduced, as much by the poor quality of the goods furnished by contractors as by the poverty of the people. Under date of June 9, Col. Scammell writes: "I am confident you have not been wanting in your exertions for us. Our soldiers—poor fellows I feel distressed for them beyond description—they are ragged, very ragged, but a small degree removed from starknakedness. I would suppose that our brother citizens are doing everything in their power for us, while we are enjoying Continental fare in the field. Their political salvation depends on a good army well found. I shudder at the prospect of the ensuing campaign, not from fear of the enemy, but from apprehensions of starvation. The supplies are so



very precarious that the Commander-in-Chief cannot lay a single plan or commence a single operation for want of the necessary supplies. What a pity that our great and good General should be cramped in his operations, which perhaps, if well seconded, might this campaign be decisive! I wright this part only for our stanch Whigg friends. I don't wish the Tories might know the circumstances, least they should triumph. Make use of it as a Spurr to our Assembly, as many of them as you can trust." Again: "The refinement of our Commander-in-Chief's manœuvres & movements eludes the army, and I presume of the enemy. But what shall we do with our money? The new emission has shared the same fate as the old, and puts me in mind of the funeral procession at New Haven on the first news of the new emission being issued. They buried a quantity of old bills, and fixed a new bill on the grave stone, with this Inscription wrote upon it—'*Be ye also ready!*'" Mr. Gilman's position upon the Committee of Safety was one of great influence and importance. It brought him into immediate intercourse with the leading men of the adjacent States.

After the war Mr. Gilman became associated with others in the *Ohio Company*, and in the autumn of 1788 he removed to Marietta with his wife and one son. The entire country was a wilderness, several hundred miles beyond the borders of civilization, and the trials of the settlers were great. The party enjoyed uninterrupted health on the long journey from Exeter and arrived at the *Youghogany* River on the 22nd of November, where they remained during the winter. The next May Mr. Gilman wrote to Hon. Nicholas Gilman, then a United States Senator, that his expectations regarding the Ohio country, though raised, were 'fully satisfied.' He adds, "This is certainly a most delightful country, and seems destined in time to be a very great one." He also refers to the murder of one of the settlers at that early period of the settlement. Under date August 21, 1789, he writes again, reiterating his opinion of the value of the purchase of the Ohio Company and mentioning some of the fruits that the settlers already enjoyed. He also refers to the depredations of the Indians.

In 1790 Mr. Gilman was appointed by General and Governor St. Clair, Judge of Probate, Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions,



Justice of the Peace, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was afterwards appointed, by President Washington, United States Judge for the North-west Territory. The commission to the last office, engrossed on parchment, with the autograph signatures of General Washington and Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, was owned and highly prized by Joseph Gilman's grandson, Winthrop Sargent Gilman, senior, of New York City, and is now the property of his son, Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman. [On the opposite page is a *fac-simile* reduced reproduction of the original document.] As Judge of the United States Courts, Mr. Gilman visited the remote parts of the Territory, for the Court held sittings at Port Vincent, Detroit and Cincinnati, as well as at Marietta. On these trips, which were accomplished on horseback, he was attended by other judges and lawyers, whose company often made the journeys interesting.

Mr. Gilman was a man whom everybody respected and esteemed for his candour, honesty, good sense and social qualities. As a jurist his reputation stood deservedly high. He was a careful student of the laws of nature as well as of those of his country, and kept a meteorological journal, which was rare in that day.

Mrs. Gilman survived her husband fourteen years. Her education was far superior to that of most ladies of her time, being chiefly acquired under the direction of her grandfather, the Hon. Robert Hale. By him her literary taste was highly cultivated, and a love acquired for books and useful reading that attended her through life. She was familiar with the best writers of the days of Queens Anne and Elizabeth, could read French authors with facility, and her acuteness was such in polite literature that when any disputed point arose among the learned visitors and circles at her fireside she was often appealed to as umpire, and her decisions were usually decisive on the question and seldom appealed from. This was often done by men of classical education, few of whom in matters of history, pure English literature, poetry, or *belles-lettres*, excelled her in general knowledge or critical acumen. Her early and youthful associates were generally men of superior minds and talents, among whom a favourite one was Timothy Pickering, who resided in an adjacent town and was a frequent visitor in the family. Her acquirements







George Washington, President of the United States of America.

To all who shall see these Presents — Greeting.

WHEREAS the office of one of the Judges in and over the Territory of the . . . United States North west of the River Ohio is at present vacant. Know Ye, That reposing special Trust and Confidence in the wisdom, uprightnefs, and Learning of Joseph Gilman of the Territory of the United States North west of the River Ohio. We appoint him one of the Judges in and over the said Territory, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges, and Emoluments to the same of Right appertaining, during his good Behaviour, and until the end of the next session of the Senate of the United States and no longer, nor to reside within the said Territory.

In Testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. — Given under my hand at the City of Philadelphia the seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twenty first.

George Washington

Attest  
Secretary of the Treasury  
Alexander Hamilton



Commission from  
the Washington Territory  
to Joseph Gilman Esq.  
Received 5th September  
1796  
At the office of the  
Secretary of the Treasury  
Alexander Hamilton



made her conversation very fascinating to the cultivated minds that came within the sphere of her influence, and her society was much sought and very highly prized. In person she was tall and commanding, with the most graceful and dignified manner, with an open, prepossessing and intelligent countenance. Children were much attached to her and she was fond of giving them useful instruction and advice in such a pleasant manner as to win their attention and impress it upon their minds. In domestic affairs she was a pattern of industry, frugality, order, and promptness of execution—practices rarely found in literary women. Her neat and plain dress was an index of her good taste and purity of principle. After the death of her husband she lived in her own house at Marietta, surrounded by her grandchildren, until 1812, when she removed with her son to Philadelphia, and died in 1820, full of peace and in the joyful hope of a blessed immortality. Joseph Gilman had two sons, of whom the younger was

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, born July 29, 1766; died October 13, 1833; married, February, 1790, Hannah, daughter of Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D., of Plymouth, Mass., who was born September 29, 1768, and died August 24, 1837.

Benjamin Ives Gilman was born in Exeter, New Hampshire. His education was strictly attended to and he had the advantages of the celebrated academy established in that place by Mr. Phillips. He was brought up to engage in mercantile pursuits. His highly educated mother having but one son on whom to bestow her care, his moral and intellectual culture was highly finished, and his whole after life showed the training of his early years. Mrs. Gilman was richly rewarded for her labour of love, for no son ever respected and venerated a mother more than did Benjamin Ives Gilman.

When his parents removed to Marietta, in 1788, he accompanied them, and for the next quarter of a century his life was spent in that place. In 1790 he returned to New England, and married the second daughter of Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D., pastor of the first church in Plymouth, Massachusetts, the ceremony being performed by the bride's father. This marriage united the families of Prince, Hinckley, Hale, Ives, Bethune, Robbins and Gilman, all of which were prominent



among the Puritan pioneers of America.\* The journey from Plymouth to Ohio, at that day, was one of much hardship and occupied about a month in performance. This fact, and the great distance to which their daughter was removed, caused Mr. and Mrs. Robbins more than the usual solicitude.

The young couple crossed the mountains on horseback, finding poor roads and scanty and coarse accommodations, to Red Stone, or Pittsburg. Thence the journey to Marietta was by boat down the Ohio river.

In 1792 Mr. Gilman began business as a merchant and gradually increased his dealings until they became the most extensive of any in Marietta. During the wars he several times only narrowly escaped the rifle and tomahawk of the Indians. One day in 1794 he was engaged with a hired man, named Robert Warth, on a lot about eighty rods from Fort Harmer, which he had cleared for agricultural purposes. Robert spoke to Mr. Gilman, inquiring about the work, and before he had time to answer he heard the sharp crack of a rifle, and, looking quickly in the direction of the shot, saw Robert fall dead from a log on which he had been standing. Two Indians at the same time gave Mr. Gilman chase, but though they fired at him he reached the fort in safety. His wife and mother heard the shot and the yell of the savages, and eagerly inquired, as he entered the fort, who was killed. The young wife of Robert was standing by and, when he replied, received the first news of her husband's cruel death. After this Mr. Gilman had many narrow escapes from the savages. Such were some of the experiences of the early settlers on the rich acres of our western frontier.

After the close of the war Mr. Gilman dealt largely in furs, especially in bear skins, having trading stations on the Big Sandy and Guyandot rivers, where the inhabitants engaged extensively in hunting.

\* Hannah Robbins was a descendant of Rev. John Prince of Berkshire, England. He had elder John Prince of Watertown and Hull, Maine, and Hingham, Mass., who was the father of Samuel Prince of Sandwich, Mass., born in Boston, May, 1649. He married, September 1, 1686, Mercy, daughter of Governor Thomas Hinekley of Plymouth Colony, and had Moses, born in 1696, who married Jane Bethune, in 1737. They had Jane, who married Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D., of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and became the mother of Hannah Robbins, who married Benjamin Ives Gilman, as stated above.



In 1796 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, an office which he held until the Territory became a State. In 1802 he was one of the delegates to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and was very active and useful in completing that important instrument.

In 1801 he began the business of shipbuilding, employing Captain Devol for the master builder. Mr. Gilman was the first to do this, on the Ohio River, and his vessels sailed down the Mississippi to New Orleans and thence to the Atlantic cities and various parts of the world. This business was stopped by the embargo of 1807, which was intended by President Jefferson to counteract Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees and the British orders in Council. Although Mr. Gilman escaped the serious losses that overwhelmed many enterprising western men, his business plans were deranged and the life of Marietta was paralysed. In 1813 he removed with his family to the city of Philadelphia, where he engaged in extensive business as one of the house of Gilman and Ammidon. For this business his clear, calculating mind, enlarged views and industrious habits, eminently qualified him, and for a number of years it was pursued with great success.

Two of Mr. Gilman's sons having settled in Alton, Illinois, he made a visit to that place in 1833, when he was attacked by a fever and died October 13th of that year.

He had nine children, of whom we shall notice two sons—Chandler Robbins and Winthrop Sargent.

CHANDLER ROBBINS GILMAN was born at Marietta, September 6, 1802; died at Middletown, Connecticut, September 26, 1865.

His early education was received at Phillips' Academy, Andover, and at Harvard University. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1824, the medical department of which he entered under the auspices of the eminent Dr. Joseph Parrish, whose character, both personal and professional, made a lasting impression on the mind of his pupil.

On commencing the practice of his profession, Dr. Gilman removed to New York City, and married Serena, daughter of the







Engraving by A. S. 1864

Yours

A. R. Gilman

Ms. H. R. 2. 11. 1864



then well-known merchant, Martin Hoffman, Sen., November 3, 1825. The trials and privations of the young man who, while struggling upward in his profession, has no resources but the scanty means afforded by it, were endured to their utmost by Dr. Gilman, and the bitterness of those early days was never forgotten, but brought forth precious fruit in the intensely painful sympathy which he ever after felt for those enduring similar trials.

During the year 1835 Dr. Gilman's health became seriously impaired by a severe and protracted attack of neuralgic rheumatism, which greatly prostrated him. In the hope of reinvigorating his enfeebled constitution he visited, in company with his brother-in-law, Martin Hoffman, the pictured rocks of Lake Superior. This entire change of scene and occupation was of very great service, and he returned home, after a few months of hardships and exposure, in perfect health. The letters written during his absence in this then unfrequented region, rarely visited by any but the Indian trader, were published on his return in a volume entitled *Life on the Lakes*; he also published a volume of tales, *Legends of a Log Cabin*, and assisted his relative, Charles Fenno Hoffman, in editing the *American Monthly Magazine*, thus eking out by his pen the scanty professional income which was to meet the wants of an increasing family.

In November, 1840, he was elected Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and all seemed to promise a bright and cloudless future; but the trials already past were felt to be as nothing when, in the winter of 1841-2, he was bereaved of two children and of the wife whose tenderness and devotion had cheered the gloomiest hours of his life. Mrs. Gilman was born February 28, 1803, and died February 28, 1842.

Dr. Gilman married, September 19, 1844, Miss Hannah Hawkhurst Marshall, born February 9, 1822, daughter of Capt. David Marshall of New York, and the next eighteen years were passed in health and comfort, marred by one sore trial, the death of a favourite son, in 1857.

Fond of all social enjoyment, he particularly delighted in welcoming to his own table those whose intellect, cultivation or



native intelligence made them congenial associates. On such occasions his conversational talent displayed itself in a remarkable degree, not only by what he himself said, but by the happy art which he possessed of drawing out the views of others on the subject on which they were best fitted to converse. His great love of reading, however, beguiled most of his leisure hours, until the knowledge of how much the members of his profession abroad were learning from microscopic investigation, and the arrival of M. Agassiz in America, in 1847, turned his attention to the study of zoology and kindred sciences, as illustrated by the microscope.

The attractions of scientific study, intellectual pursuits, and social intercourse, were so keenly felt by Dr. Gilman, that there were moments, especially in his declining years, when the routine of his profession became irksome to him, and he wearied of the inevitable demands upon his time. This was not the case, however, as to the college and his duties there; of these he never tired, devoting constant thought and energy to increasing the usefulness and prosperity of the institution; indeed, his failing health brought with it no keener pang than that caused by the necessity of resigning the chair he had filled so many years.

On first becoming Professor he wrote out a course of lectures, but in after years merely used notes and spoke extemporaneously. As a lecturer he was exceedingly popular and as a teacher very successful: his great aim being not only to impress upon the minds of his pupils the right course to pursue, but to make them understand the reason why it was the right course. No means were neglected to fix the attention of his hearers; anecdote, illustration, argument, were all pressed into the service, and if, at times, his irresistible love of humour betrayed him into a sally which provoked the class to too uproarious mirth, a stinging sarcasm was sure to follow and restore order.

When the death of Prof. John B. Beck, in 1851, left vacant the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in the College, a short course on that subject was added to the other duties of Prof. Gilman. For some years he had been a favourite witness in cases where a medical expert was required, having a peculiarly happy faculty of giving evidence



clearly and to the point. In the words of his lifelong friend, Dr. W. C. Roberts: "In few legal cases of interest to the community, relating either to insanity or the obstetric art, was he not consulted by the ablest members of the bar; in many he appeared publicly as a witness, and here he greatly distinguished himself. The qualities of his mind, quick and logical, his clearness of perception, accurate knowledge and fearlessness of temperament, his natural dignity and good humour, rendered him a model witness. He had the happy faculty of saying just what he knew, just what he meant, and neither less nor more than was required. He could not be badgered or intimidated, saw through and easily avoided the legal meshes laid to ensnare him, and parried and returned with interest the thrusts that were aimed at him, often disconcerting his interrogator. His bearing on the stand was dignified and ceremoniously polite, his replies clear, precise and in unprofessional language no quibble entangled him, and no subtlety escaped his notice and rebuke."

On one occasion the opposite counsel attempted to destroy the effect of Dr. Gilman's evidence by quoting against him certain medical writers, with the question, "Are not these standard works on this subject?" "They are good works, certainly, Mr. B., but are rather old." "In our profession," persisted the lawyer, "the old books are the best books." "True, sir," replied Dr. Gilman, "the law is not a progressive science."

The professional opinion of Dr. Gilman was anxiously sought and highly valued in obscure or difficult cases of disease, his brethren well knowing that it was never given without patient investigation and profound thought. Ever willing to confess that a subject puzzled him, he was most unwilling to be baffled by it and neglected no means of arriving at a just and wise conclusion. He performed many important operations in his special branch of the profession with skill and success; still he was eminent rather than popular as a practitioner; for, although sympathising keenly with real suffering and distress, he had but little tolerance for fancied or exaggerated ailments. His well-known carelessness in dress and manner were also unfavourable to very general popularity; indeed, his disregard of the conventional





usages of society was, perhaps, his greatest foible, but it is only just to say, in this connection, that he was ever carefully courteous to those who, from no fault of their own, had fallen below the worldly position to which birth or education entitled them — his wealthy patients never saw the deferential manner he assumed toward the careworn wife of the harassed clerk or half-paid clergyman. Conscious of this, he one day jestingly said, "You should have seen me take off my glove to-day to shake hands with poor Mrs. B. I flatter myself I never neglect those little attentions, I mean to such people."

In 1863 the health of Dr. Gilman, which had for some time been impaired by disease of the heart and kidneys, seemed about to fail, a distressing feature of his case being attacks of difficulty of breathing, so severe at times as to make one feel that each moment might be the last. A quiet summer, passed amid the beautiful hills near Pompton, N.J., gave him strength for the exertions of the winter, but the improvement was only temporary, and although the ordinary duties of his practice and professorship were performed as heretofore, it was with daily increasing effort, until, when spring came, his physicians, who were also near and dear friends, advised a permanent removal from New York as the only course remaining.

In May, 1864, Dr. Gilman left the city, where forty years of professional life had been passed, for a quiet home in Middletown, Connecticut. The evening of the 26th of September, 1865, was spent by Dr. Gilman in the family circle; a keener enjoyment being added by the presence of his old and valuable friend and colleague, Prof. Willard Parker of New York.

The hour for rest came, and the household was almost hushed, when she, who had watched and soothed him through so many sleepless and suffering nights, was startled by the cessation of his breathing, and found, as the dim terror took shape and turned to life-long anguish, that he would awake no more.

He had six daughters and five sons, of whom the eldest surviving is Mr. Daniel T. Gilman of Sioux City, Iowa, U.S.A., President of the National Bank, &c.



The youngest son of Benjamin Ives Gilman was

WINTHROP SARGENT GILMAN, born at Marietta, March 28, 1808; married at Carrollton, Illinois, December 4, 1834, Abia Swift, daughter of Rev. Thomas Lippincott, born July 3, 1817.

Mr. Gilman was taken to Philadelphia at the age of five years, and was educated in the best schools of that city. In 1823 he removed to New York City, and began his mercantile career as clerk in a shipping house. Active and faithful, he gained the entire confidence of his employer, and at the age of eighteen was sent to Cincinnati and New Orleans in charge of important trusts. For three years he continued his visits to the West and New Orleans, conducting business on joint account with others, and in 1829 settled at Alton, Illinois. At Alton he became acquainted with the family of the Rev. Thomas Lippincott, who had removed to Illinois from New York a few years before. In 1834 Mr. Gilman was married to Abia Swift Lippincott, who was a young lady of fine intellect. During his residence in Alton the excitement ran high on the subject of the abolition of negro slavery, and Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, editor of a religious newspaper called *The Alton Observer*, was violently persecuted and his printing press was destroyed. A new press was procured by his friends, and, on its arrival, Mr. Gilman, though not a member of the Abolition Society, opened his warehouse and received it on storage. An enraged and armed mob determined to destroy the press. Under the authority of the Mayor of the city, a number of citizens assembled in the building to defend the press, among whom was Mr. Gilman. On the night of November 7th, 1837, the celebrated Lovejoy Riot occurred, which resulted in the killing of Mr. Lovejoy, the wounding of others, the firing of the building and the destruction of the press. The commercial interests of Alton were prostrated by these events, causing the removal of Mr. Gilman to St. Louis in 1843, where he was very successful in his business affairs. In 1849 he removed to the City of New York, which place he had left just twenty years before, where he has for many years been engaged in the business of banking. He died in 1884, leaving four sons, viz., Arthur, Winthrop Sargent, Theodore and Benjamin Ives, also several daughters.





Very truly Yours  
Winthrop S. Gilman  
New York February 1861 -



ARTHUR GILMAN, born at Alton, June 22, 1837; married April 12, 1860, at Lee, Massachusetts, Amy Cooke, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Ball of that place. After having pursued his studies in New York City and elsewhere, he became a member of the firm of Halsted and Gilman and engaged successfully in the banking business in New York. The firm was subsequently dissolved and the present firm of Gilman, Son and Co. was formed.

In 1862 Mr. Gilman's lungs became so seriously affected by his business confinement as to make it necessary for him to seek the repose of country life. Giving up business, he removed, in 1862, to Lee, bought his present place, *Glynllŷu*, and was providentially restored to health. Besides taking an active interest in agricultural affairs, he has worked for the advancement of the cause of education in Berkshire and has been a frequent contributor to the Press. In 1865 he visited England, to see with his own eyes the Gilmans there and the towns of Hingham, Caston, Norwich and Wymondham, which are connected with his family history. Subsequently he made a brief tour on the continent, spending some time in Paris and Rome. In 1867 Williams' College conferred on Mr. Gilman the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1870 his health was sufficiently restored to permit him to take his family to Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. In 1876 he devised a plan for the systematic education of women by the Professors of Harvard University, which subsequently took the form of "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women," familiarly known as "The Harvard Annex," of which he became the executive officer. In 1894 this society was incorporated as Radcliffe College, and Mr. Gilman was made its Regent. Mr. Gilman has given much attention to the study of education both in the direction of college work and in secondary instruction, but his publications have been in the line of English Literature and History. He has written much for the periodical press, and in book form has published the following works:—"The Gilman Family traced in the Line of Hon. John Gilman, of Exeter, N.H." (Albany, N.Y., 1869); "First Steps in English Literature" (Boston, 1870); "Kings, Queens, and Barbarians, or Talks about Seven Historic Ages" (1870); "First Steps in General History: A Suggestive Outline" (1874);





"Shakespeare's Morals," with brief Collateral Readings and Scriptural References (New York, 1879); "History of the American People" (Boston, 1883); "Tales of the Pathfinders" (1884); "The Story of Rome" (New York and London, 1885); "Short Stories from the Dictionary" (Boston, 1886); and "Story of the Saracens" (New York and London, 1886). He has also edited and contributed to "Boston, Past and Present" (Boston, 1873); "Library of Religious Poetry" (New York and London, 1880); "The Kingdom of Home: Homely Poems for Home Lovers" (Boston, 1881); "Magna Charta Stories" (Boston and London, 1882); "The Story of the Nation Series;" and an "Index to the Complete Edition of the Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge" (New York, 1884). He also edited "The Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer, to which are appended Poems attributed to Chaucer" (three vols., Boston and London, 1879). In this work the editor printed for the first time, for the general reader, the famous Ellesmere text of the Canterbury tales.

Arthur Gilman was married the second time at Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., July 11, 1876, by the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, to Stella Scott, daughter of the late David Scott, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

#### Children of Arthur Gilman :

Grace, born in Morrisania, Westchester County, N.Y. (now New York City), June 6, 1861.

Winthrop Sargent, born in New York City, May 24, 1862; died at Lee, Massachusetts, March 14, 1863.

Rose Rysse, born at Glynlllyn, Lee, Mass., August 23, 1863; married December 6, 1884, Henry Oscar Houghton, jun., of Cambridge, Mass. They have one child, Rosamond, born August 23, 1894.

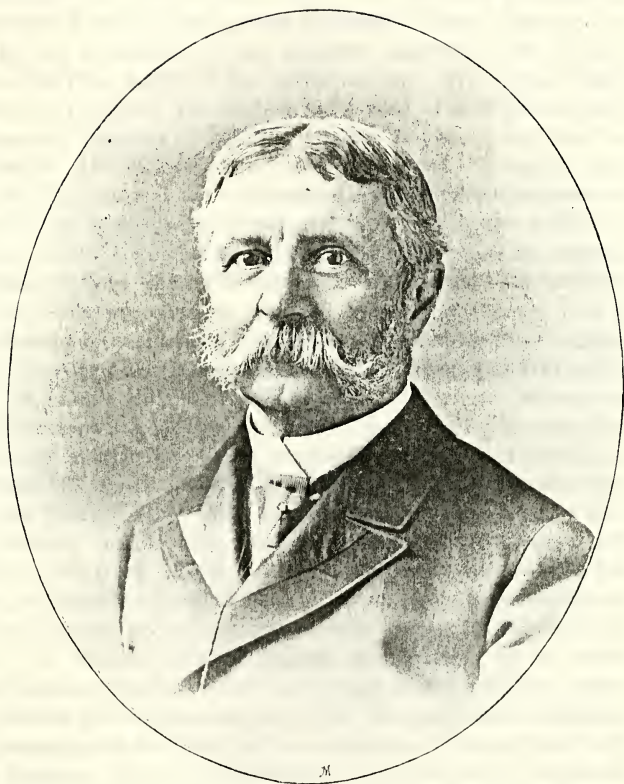
Margaret, born at Glynlllyn, Lee, Mass., May 22, 1866.

Dorothea Lippincott, born at Cambridge, Middlesex County, Mass., May 30, 1877.

Alice, born at Lanesbro', Berkshire County, August 26, 1878; died at Cambridge, Mass., May 10, 1890.

Arthur Scott, born at Cambridge, Mass., October 25, 1879.





ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq., A.M.,

Regent of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.



WINTHROP SARGENT GILMAN, born September 28, 1839; married in New York City, October 23, 1861, Anna Canfield, only daughter of the late Charles F. Park of that city. After pursuing preparatory studies in New York City, he entered Williams' College in the class of 1859. He was a member of the scientific expedition sent by the College to the West Indies in the spring of 1857. He became much interested in art matters, and studied the subject of architecture until he became very desirous to visit the wonders of beauty and taste in the old world. His college duties were interrupted the second time by a trip to England and the continent of Europe, which he made in 1859, and during which he examined with care most of the models of architecture in the countries he visited. Upon his return he entered into business in New York with his father and brothers and did not resume his collegiate studies. In 1864 he was advised to visit a warmer climate, on account of a weakness of the lungs, and accordingly he sailed for Cuba and the Isle of Pines, arriving at Havana in March. He was accompanied by his wife and eldest sister. Returning from the South, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, hoping to find relief in the pure air of that city. He was subsequently called to the East, and building his present dwelling, *Fern Lodge*, on the Palisades, overlooking the Hudson River and Tappan Zee, he entered again into his old business, visiting New York every day. He has been much interested in the study of astronomy, making observations with the telescope, the results of which have some of them been published. He has contributed several articles on this subject to the *Riverside Magazine*. In 1866 he revisited Europe, accompanied by his sister Julia, and joining his older brother and sisters Helen and Alice, made visits to various parts of the continent. Mr. Gilman is much interested in the prosperity of the place of his residence, in educational and religious matters. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Palisades and has become a member of the General Assembly of the old school branch of that denomination and continues to reside at Palisades, N.Y. Was a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga, N.Y., 1890, and by that body made a member of the Committee on a Revision of the Westminster Confession. Has written much upon the subject, and is greatly interested in the subject of



church unity and a wider spirit of toleration within his own immediate denomination.

The children of Winthrop Sargent Gilman are as follows :

Bertha de la Vergne, born June 8, 1863; married James Bleecker, Jun., of New York City, Sept. 8, 1892; has one child, Anthony Lisenard, born Nov. 5, 1893.

Charles <sup>Winthrop</sup> Park, born July 19, 1865.

Anna Park, born Feb. 25, 1872; married Robert Carmer Hill, of Philadelphia, June 2, 1894.

THEODORE GILMAN, born January 2nd, 1841, in Alton, Illinois; married, in New York City, October 22nd, 1863, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Elizabeth Drinker, youngest daughter of the late Samuel C. Paxson, of that city. Mr. Gilman was graduated at Williams' College, Mass., in the class of 1862. After graduation he entered the banking house of his father and brothers, Messrs. Gilman, Son and Co., New York, in which he became a partner, and where he now continues. He resided in the City of New York until 1879, when he removed to Yonkers, N.Y., his present residence. He is a member of the Union League Club and of various other literary, social and benevolent organizations. Though in active business he is a writer upon finance, scientific and social subjects.

The following are the children of Theodore Gilman :

Samuel Paxson, born Nov. 23, 1864; died March 27, 1876.

Winthrop Sargent, born March 16, 1867; died Oct. 28, 1870.

Frances Paxson, born Dec. 13, 1870.

Theodore, born Feb. 21, 1873.

Edith Lippincott, born Feb. 21, 1873; died May 29, 1874.

Beverly Hale, born Aug. 28, 1874; died Aug. 2, 1875.

Helen Ives, born Feb. 23, 1877.

Harold Drinker, born March 30, 1878; died Sept. 12, 1886.

Robbins, born March 30, 1878.

Elizabeth Bethune, born June 16, 1881.







THEODORE GILMAN, Esq.,

OF YONKERS, NEW YORK, U.S.A.



BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, born in New York City, Feb. 19th, 1852; married at Cooperstown, New York, Sept. 14th, 1892, Cornelia Moore, daughter of the late James M. Dunbar of New York City. After preparatory studies in New York, he entered Williams' College in the class of 1872, but soon left on account of illness and spent two years in travel abroad and in Florida. After further study in New York he entered, in 1873, the banking business with his father and brothers. In 1879 he again took up the life of a student, spending the following ten years in the pursuit of philosophical subjects at Johns Hopkins and Harvard Universities, at the University of Berlin, in Paris and in Italy. In 1890 and 1891 he lectured on the psychology of the art of music at Colorado, Princeton, Cornell, Harvard and Columbia Colleges. In 1892 he was appointed Instructor in Psychology at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and the following year Curator at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., a position he now (1895) holds. Mr. Gilman has published several papers on philosophical topics in various scientific periodicals at home and abroad.

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In this Chapter of the *Gilmans of America* it seems fitting that a short notice should appear of Robert Winthrop Gillman, M.D., of Detroit, U.S.A., whose family is given in the Chapter on the Gillmans of Ireland, pages 71 to 78, "*The Gillmans of Belrose, Co. Cork.*"

ROBERT WINTHIROP GILLMAN is the only surviving son of Henry Gillman, Esq., now residing at Detroit, and formerly the United States Consul at Jerusalem for Palestine in the years 1886 to 1891. (See pages 77 and 78.)

He was born at Detroit on the 2nd November, 1865; graduated with the degree of M.D. from the Detroit College of Medicine in 1887. He was appointed, in 1887, Assistant Surgeon to the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Travelled in Europe, Asia Minor and Africa, twice ascending the Nile to above the Second Cataract, into the Tropics and Nubia, in 1888. After continuing the prosecution of his medical studies in



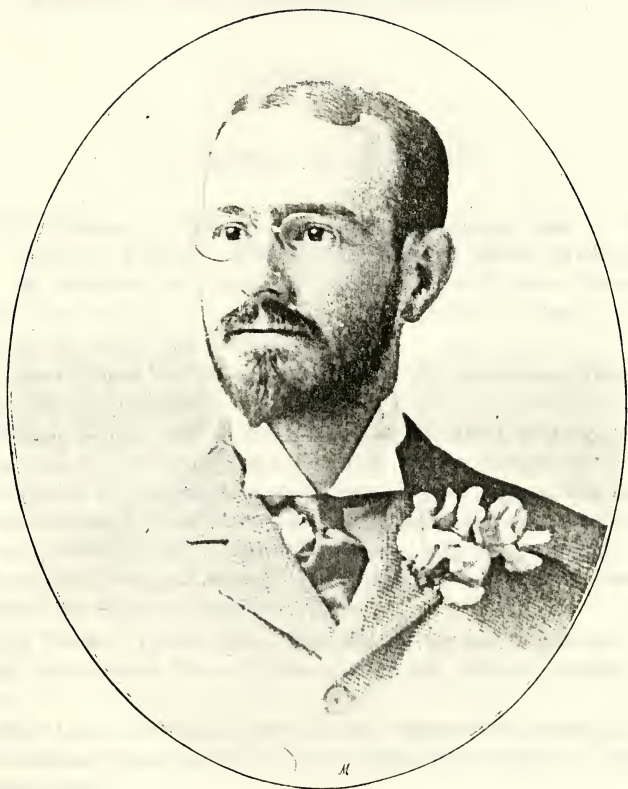
Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, Dr. Gillman returned to Detroit, where he is at present (1895) Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Detroit College of Medicine; Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital; Ophthalmologist to the Woman's Hospital and Foundling's Home, &c. He is a Member of the American Medical Association and of the Michigan State Medical Society, &c., &c.; and has printed several original papers on subjects connected with his profession.

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GILLMANS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Henry Gillman of County Cork, Ireland, emigrated to the Colony of South Carolina in the middle of the last century. He married into the family of the Remberts, Huguenots of high character and considerable wealth. He had two children, George and Ann Rebecca, the latter born in 1773. Both parents died whilst the children were young. Ann Rebecca Gillman was brought up by the Hon. James Rembert of Rembert Hall, and at his house she married the Rev. Isaac Smith, grandson of the Rev. Thomas Smith, a colonial clergyman, who came from London to Virginia in 1726. Their son, George Gillman Smith, married in 1804, Susan Howard, and was the father of, amongst others, the Rev. George Gillman Smith, D.D., now residing at Vineville, Macon, Geo.







ROBERT WINTHROP GILLMAN, Esq., M.D.,

*Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, Detroit College of Medicine ; and Ophthalmic  
Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, &c., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.*







#### CHAPTER XIV.

### *The Gilmans of Belgium.*

THE Gilmans of Belgium, of whom the present head of the family is Alphonse Marie Joseph Frédéric Baron de Gilman of Zebebergen, trace their descent directly from Thomas Gilman, who resided at La Boverie, in the parish of Fettine, near Liége, at the end of the fifteenth century.

*Thomas Gilman* had five children, of whom his second son, *Thomas*, was his heir and successor.

Thomas Gilman the second became an Alderman of Liége, and died in 1520, his will being dated the 7th of August in that year. He was succeeded by his grandson, also named *Thomas Gilman*, who built at Liége the house in which he resided, called Bethléem, in the Rue du Pont, in the parish of Saint Catherine. His successor was his eldest son and was again named *Thomas*, who was called the '*advocat*.' He named his eldest son and heir *Thomas*.

This Thomas Gilman was a licentiate in law and a barrister in Namur, and married *Anne Martha*, but of his children nothing is known.

After this time Bethléem seems to have become the property of a Pirotte Gilman, Councillor of the city of Liége, whose third son, Jean, succeeded him.

It will be noticed that there are five generations of Gilmans succeeding one another all named *Thomas*, a very English Christian name and a very uncommon one in Belgium, as the writer is informed by the present British Vice-Consul at Brussels, to whom he is indebted for much information concerning the Belgium family of Gilmans.



The reader will remember how common the Christian name of *Thomas* was amongst the Bristol Gilmans of the end of the fifteenth century. Is it possible that these Belgian Gilmans came originally from Bristol? We know that connected with the wool and weaving trade there was much communication and traffic between Flanders and Bristol both in the fifteenth century and at an earlier period, and Liège was at that time a great centre of wool manufacture.

It is true that the name of Gilman is apparently to be found at an earlier date than the fifteenth century in Liège, and hence Baron de Gilman's family have considered that they are of ancient Flemish origin; but it is also singular that for the first five generations that they are able to trace the family in a continuous line, the English Christian name of *Thomas* is so carefully handed down from father to son.

It will be remembered that John Gylmyn, 'Gentleman Harbinger' to Queen Mary, married in the year 1539 a Belgian lady, named Susan Hornebolt of Ghent, in Flanders. This would seem to point to some connection at that time between the Gilmans of Flanders and those of England (see page 32).

In support of the Flemish theory of origin some searches evidently made for the Baron's family have shown that Johans Gilmans, market-keeper, is mentioned in an unpublished charter of 1280, which forms a part of the archives of the Dominicans at Liège. Jean Gillieman, also a market-keeper, is mentioned in "Hembricourt," page 317, line 23, counting upwards (Salbray's edition).

Lefort has preserved the following epitaphs, all of the fourteenth century, which were formerly in the Church of the Franciscans. Most of them were accompanied by coats of arms; unfortunately, contrary to his custom, Lefort neglected to give drawings of them:—

"Anno dñi MCCC septimo in crastino purificationis bē Virginis obiit Joannes dēs Gilemans civ. Leod.\* or. pro eo."

"Anno dñi M.CCC. decimo septimo feria tertia post Epiphaniam Dni obiit Nicolaus dēs Gillemans hallarius Leod. or. pro eo."

\* Leodium, the Latin name for Liège.



"Anno dni M.CCC.XXIII idibus junii obiit Margareta quondam uxor Johis dicti Gilleman, aia ejus requiescat in pace amen."

"Anno dni MCCC.XXVII in die Michaelis obiit Egidius dictus Gillemans civis Leodiensis orate pro eo ad Dñm."

"Anno dni M.CCC.VII in crastino octavar. Purificationis b. virg. ob. ida filia quondam Gera'di de novo vico (de Neuvice) uxor Egidii, dñi Gilleman orate pro ea."

"Ian M.CCC.LX et XV. XXI jours de mois doctobre trespasat damoiselle Ma'roie fille jadis Gilhes Gilmans et fême. . . ."

"Chi gist Johans Gilleman ki trespasat lan M.CCC.LV. XII jour en decembre. Chi gist damoiselle Biatris sa fême ki trespasat lan M.CCC.LVI. XVI jour de septembre. Chi gist Johan leur fils ki trespasat lan M.CCC.LXVII."

"Chi giest damoiselle Ide Gillemande\* beghine ki de ses biens donat largement pour fonder ceste capelle ki trespasat l'an M.CCC et XLVI le tier jour de mois de septembre prijs por li."

It will be observed that the dates of many of these inscriptions of 1307 to 1360 are nearly contemporaneous with the early records of the Bristol Gylmys, given in Chapter VII., though the earliest of the Belgian ones is nearly fifty years later than the first Bristol record. Those of John Gylemyn, the King's Marshal, commence in 1261 and extend to 1315, whilst those of William Gylmyn, *Clericus*, extend from 1311 to 1331, he being also probably the same as William Gylmyn, the Member of Parliament for Canterbury in 1326-7.

The early settlement of Gylmys in Belgium may have arisen in this way. In the year 1274 Edward I., then travelling on his way from Palestine to England, after the death of his father, Henry III., to claim the Crown, made a special treaty with the Counts of Flanders in connection with the wool manufacturers and the trade therein between the two countries. King Edward and a deputation of English merchants from London met Count Guy of Flanders at Montreuil and arranged a settlement of the disputes, confiscations and reprisals that

\* The ancient Liégeois, like the Germans and Poles, who have kept this custom to the present time, often give a feminine termination to proper names. Thus Gérard Surlet, in his will of the year 1338 (which was unknown to Lefort), gives to his sister the name of Jeanne *Surlette*, and Hembricourt speaks somewhere of the *Matheneresses*, who were the daughters of Mathon.



had been going on in the previous reign of Henry III. connected with English wool exported to Flanders and Flemish manufactured goods in England.\*

It is possible at this time that the Gylmyns coming from Bristol, England, settled at Liége in Flanders. It is, however, singular that at the early period of the above inscriptions in Flanders the name is found spelt with the terminating syllable *man* as at the present time in England, and not *myn* as originally and universally at that time in this country. In no case in England is it to be found spelt *man* before the middle or beginning of the sixteenth century. On the other hand, *man* might be the correct phonetic rendering in the Flemish of that period of *myn* in English.

The coat of arms borne by the Belgian Gilmans is not similar to that of any of the English Gilmans or Gillmans, but as they were probably not granted arms till some time after they were resident in Belgium, this is not necessarily any argument to show that they were a distinct family.

Arnold Ferdinand Gilman, lord of Ranst and Milleghem, the ninth in descent from the first Thomas Gilman, was created a Chevalier of the Holy Empire† on Feb. 11, 1770, and Baron de Gilman de Zevenbergen on March 2, 1771, by the Empress Marie Thérèse, the title having descended to his grandson, Frederic Joseph, the present Baron de Gilman.

The arms borne by the family are: First and fourth quarters, *gules*, with a deer's head and neck, *argent*; second and third *sable*, with eight fleur de lis, *argent*, 3, 2, 3. Crest: Dexter, a deer's head and neck, *argent*; sinister, a fleur de lis, *argent*.

The barons surmount their coat of arms with a crown, surrounded by nine pearls and supported by two savages armed with clubs.

In the Church of Lettine, where Thomas Gilman of La Boverie was buried in the year 1602, is a stained glass window of the seventeenth century representing the family arms with the head and neck of a deer for the crest.

\* Rymer ii. 24, 32-34.

† Formerly the name of the German Empire.





The existing family of BARON DE GILMAN trace their descent from

- I. Thomas Gilman, who lived at La Boverie, in the parish of Fettine, near Liège. He had several children :
  1. Colard (1511).
  2. Thomas, heir and successor.
  3. Libert. Will dated the 28th of April, 1506, in favour of his children : Colard, Jenon, Maron and Cathon. His widow, whose name we do not know, married, secondly, Gielet Benoit, with whom she was living in 1511.
  4. Stienne (1511, 1533).
  5. Maroie (1506).
- II. Thomas Gilman of La Boverie ; will dated the 7th of August, 1520 (Alderman of Liège, principal registry, 1520-1524, fol. 135). He left by Catherine del Vaux, his wife :
  1. Johan (1520, 1538). He was the father of
    - a. Thomas Gilman of La Boverie, born in 1524 or 1525 ; Mayor of La Boverie in 1576 ; married to Barbe, daughter of (John) Jean *Marnette*, by whom he had no issue. His will, dated the 31st of October, 1602, was proved by the Aldermen of Liège on the 16th of the following November. He was buried in the Church of Fettine. His memorial stone, placed now in the wall at the entrance of the Church, bears in the middle the arms of the Gilman family and coats of arms placed at the four corners. The inscription is as follows :—" Ici gist h. Thomas Gilman de<sup>lle</sup> Boverie à son temps mayeur q. trepassat A<sup>o</sup> 1602, Mise par Pierre Gilman de Bethleem. Quartiers: Gilman, Noirphalize ; Bomerçom (*sic*), Vrolo." This stone was placed there by the second cousin of the deceased, Pierre or Pirotte, who will be



found mentioned in the fourth generation (IVA., page 269), and who has added his own quarterings thereto. The Church of Fettine, though of recent construction, has besides this stone another memorial of the Gilman family; it is a window of the seventeenth century, representing the arms of the family with a deer's head and neck for the crest.

- b. Jeanne, married to Jean *de Bernimolin*; neither living in 1602.
- c. Catherine, who was living in 1580 married to Louis *Hannosset*, and was his widow in 1602.
2. Colard, who had issue by Jehenne N., his wife; will dated the 21st of April, 1574.
3. Thomas, heir and successor.
4. Jacquemin (1520, 1538).
5. Jeanne, married to Laurent *du Château*.
6. Catherine.

III. Thomas Gilman built at Liège the house called Bethléem, rue du Pont, in the parish of St. Catherine, and settled there. He married by contract on the 7th of February, 1538, Marguerite *de Noirfalize*, daughter of Pirotte (Pierre) and Marguerite delle Ruye. Having become a widow, she married, secondly, Jehan Mollin, with whom she was living in 1574. Children of Thomas:

1. Thomas (heir).
2. Pirrot (heir after his brother's children).
3. Jean, died unmarried. Will dated the 1st February, 1583.
4. Marie, married, firstly, Jean *Gocswin*, and, secondly, by contract, on the 8th of February, 1580, Jean *de la Vignette*, commissary of the City of Liège, son of Conrard and Marguerite de Hodeige.



IV. Thomas Gilman, called the 'advocat,' married, firstly, by contract, on the 28th of August, 1574, Marguerite *de Steel*, daughter of Peter, first registrar of the Aldermen of Liège and commissary of the City, and Catherine Joirion. The bridegroom, who was assisted in this contract by Pirot le Rousseau, burgomaster of Liège, his guardian, brought as a marriage portion the third of a forge, situated "in the place of the basse Cheveron, called Nocent Mollin," as well as 2,600 florins. He married, secondly, Catherine *Marolle*, daughter of Adrien and Françoise de Niquet. On the 9th of October, 1598, she made a will, which was proved at the request of her surviving husband on the 15th of July, 1605. He had by this second wife eight children, of whom four were minors on the 18th of May, 1611, date of the public adjudication of a house situated in the street du Pont, adjoining the hostelry of the Cloche d'or, consequently not far from the house Bethléem.

1. Marguerite, married to Thomas *Rufin*, who was a widower with a son at the date of the marriage.
2. Ursule, wife of Simon *Pottelet*, with whom she was living at the same date.
3. Françoise, married to John *Minez*, and living with him at the same date. He was probably the son of Antoine Minez, burgomaster of Namur, ennobled (raised to the peerage) in 1605. Jean was the father of Florent Minez, Esquire, who married Anne Alexandrine, daughter of Jacques d'Argenteau.
4. Marie, married to Nicolas *Rufin*, who was a widower at the time of the marriage.
5. Catherine, married Paul *Robert*; secondly, Philippe *Desmartins*.
6. Marie, born at Liège and baptised at Notre-Dame-aux-Fonts on the 30th of May, 1587.



7. Thomas (heir).
8. Pierre, baptised in the same church on the 3rd of July, 1591; married, firstly, at Notre Dame, in Antwerp, the 3rd of July, 1613, Jacquemyne or Jacqueline *Hannekaert* or *Hannekaert*, of the same parish, born the 15th November, 1591, daughter of Gilles and Jeanne Coenen. Thomas Gilman and Gilles Hannekaert were witnesses of the marriage. Peter and his wife made a will on the 22nd of February, 1617, which was proved at his request by the Aldermen of Liège. Issue, a daughter, Catherine. He married, secondly, Marie *van Rodt*, daughter of Jean and Jeanne de Lattre; issue, a son, Thomas Gilman, baptised at Notre-Dame-aux-Fonts, in Liège, the 17th of March, 1620.

V. Thomas Gilman, licentiate in law, barrister in Namur, in the feudal court of this city, on the 9th of February, 1636, regained possession of the fief of la Montagne à Champion, taken from Antoine Marotte,\* his second cousin. He married Anne *Martha*. We know nothing of their children, but a Pierre Gilman on the 17th of November, 1674, restored a fief to Florizoul lez Fleurus. The fief of la Montagne à Champion was promised to Marie Gilman on the 15th of December, 1687.†

Catherine Gilman, undoubtedly, must be connected with the Namur branch. On the 1st of April, 1654, she made a will in conjunction with her husband, Christophe de *Ramlot*, Esquire.

IVA. Pirotte Gilman, councillor of the City of Liège, lived in the house Bethléem, and contracted a marriage with Marie, daughter of Jacques *de Bommersomc*,

\* "S. Bormans, Fiefs de Namur," p. 88.

† *Ibid.*





commissary of the City of Liège, and Catherine Vroloz. Will dated December 20, 1592, proved the 17th of May, 1600, at the request of her husband, who survived her; he was living in 1637. Of this marriage :

1. Jacques, licentiate in law, married to Lucille or Lucie Woot *de Trixhe* (1602), widow of Thierry de la Haye, surnamed du Sanier, and daughter of Guillaume Woot de Trixhe and Marguerite de Buiren.
2. Pirotte or Pierre, living in 1650. His quarterings are on the memorial stone of his relation, Thomas Gilman of la Boverie, at Fettine. (See p. 266).
3. Jean (heir).
4. Renier.
5. Marguerite, wife of Master Léonard *van der Weyer*.

V. Jean Gilman, who lived in the house Bethléem, married Madeleine, daughter of Hubert *Gromselle* or *Grumsel*, commissary of the City of Liège, and Anne Goba. They were both living on the 10th of December, 1653; Madeleine is mentioned as a widow in 1654 and 1657. Among their children are :

1. Marie, baptised at Notre-Dame-aux-Fonts the 17th of January, 1628; married by contract on the 3rd of February, 1650, Matthieu *Fornca* of Jemeppe, son of Gilles and Idelette N. The bridegroom brought as his portion "a certain factory extant at Auwoice, jurisdiction of Aigremont, commonly called the works of Marteau, with iron dug and not dug, etc.; item the sixth part of the pits called the course of work of Ladrye. . . . Item a strong house called the castle of Jemeppe with a part of the garden, etc."
2. Pierre, heir.



3. Hubert, barrister, died unmarried the 17th of November, 1707. He was buried at Saint Adalbert under a stone bearing the following epitaph, from Canon Henrotte's collection :—"Sepulchrum clarissimi Domini D. Huberti Gilman J. V. L., quondam curiæ absentium consiliarii qui mortalitate deposita resurrectionis gloriam expetit. Obiit 3 nov. 1707, fundatis pro anniversario 12 fl. bb. annuis. Quam vivus defunctis semper exoptavit requiem mortuo, pie lector, apprecare."
4. Anne Catherine, died the 28th of February, 1718, widow of Sebastian *de Montfort*.
5. Madeleine, died the 30th of May, 1657, nun at Val. Benoît.

VI. Pierre Gilman, baptised at Notre-Dame-aux-Fonts the 9th of April, 1629; collector of the City of Liège; died 14th of April, 1677. He married Elizabeth *Custos*, baptised in the same church on the 15th October, 1631, daughter of Guillaume and Catherine Lamotte. She was living in 1697, having had six children, born at Liège and baptised at Saint Nicholas. Died the 28th of November, 1700.

1. Jean Hubert, heir.
2. Catherine, baptised on the 30th of November, 1655; married Jean *Cocnen*, by whom she had Marie Elisabeth Coenen, baptised at Saint Jean Baptiste the 15th of June, 1686, wife of Jean Guillaume, baron of Moreau.
3. Pierre, baptised on the 16th of September, 1657.
4. Madeleine, baptised on the 15th of September, 1659.
5. Guillaume, baptised on the 18th of February, 1663.

VII. Jean Hubert Gilman, baptised at Saint Jean Baptiste on the 23rd of January, 1654; married on the 19th of December, 1696, Jeanne Lucion, daughter of Jean



and Jeanne Deschamps. He died in the parish of Sainte Catherine on the 11th of June, 1722, having had by his marriage nine children, baptised at Notre-Dame-aux-Fonts.

1. Jean Pierre, baptised on the 12th of November, 1697 ; made Canon of Saint Jean l'Evangéliste on the 5th of August, 1722 ; died on the 1st of March, 1723.
2. Jeanne, baptised on the 6th December, 1698 ; died on the 14th of January, 1745, widow of Nicolas Joseph *de Closset* ; baptised on the 25th of October ; jurisconsult and barrister, perpetual deputy of the States of the country of Liège and the county of Loöz, one of the Recorders of the Aldermen of Liège, burgomaster of the city in 1731 and 1739 ; son of Antoine and Jean Ferco.
3. Elisabeth Barbe, baptised on the 22nd of March, 1702.
4. Antoine Charles, heir.
5. Marie Thérèse, baptised on the 12th of December, 1705 ; died at Liège on the 23rd of May, 1737 ; married by contract on the 23rd of April, 1730, to André Joseph *de Morcau*, lord of Bioul, son of Guillaume Nicholas and Marie Joseph de Bilquin. He married, secondly, Marie Adrienne Constance Misson, Lady of Wayaux ; he died the 29th November, 1757, and was buried at Bioul.
6. Jean Hubert, baptised on the 28th of January, 1708 ; licensed at Orleans on the 19th of August, 1732 ; at first Canon of Saint Paul, he exchanged this benefice for a prebend in the Cathedral of Saint Lambert. Installed wood owner on the 1st of July, 1744, he became Provost of Hemzennes, and died on the 11th of June, 1745.



7. Anne Marie Lambertine, baptised on the 17th of September, 1709.
8. Guillaume François, baptised on the 16th of June, 1714.
9. Arnold Joseph, heir after his brother's children.

VIII. Antoine Charles de Gilman, baptised at Saint Jean Baptiste on the 27th of January, 1704; Recorder of the ordinary Council and perpetual Deputy of the States of Liége; died in 1733; married Gertrude, daughter of N. de N. Ludovici *de Bethonville* or *Bettonville*, who died on the 4th of November, 1758. An only daughter was born after his death, Marie Jeanne Joseph Charlotte, baptised at Notre-Dame-aux-Fonts on the 25th of March, 1734, Lady of Sainte Ode, Amberloux, Champlon, Roumont, Tillet, Bossière; married at Liége, by contract, on the 24th of December, 1755, and at the church of the Pauvres Claires on the 27th of the same month, to Jean Louis François, Baron de *Goër de Herre* and of the Holy Empire, Lord of Forêts, Captain of the Dragoon regiment of Olne, in the service of the States-General, member of the noble State of Luxembourg, Councillor of the city of Liége and Deputy of the States; born at Liége; baptised at Notre-Dame-aux-Fonts on the 9th of March, 1731; died at the Castle of Haltinnes on the 7th of November, 1776, son of Jacques Denis François, Baron de Goër de Herre, Lord of Forêts, Prayon, Haltinnes, &c., and Henriette Amélie, Countess of Hoensbroeck Geul. The widow of the Baron de Goër died at Liége on the 4th of March, 1791.

VIIIA. Arnold Joseph de Gilman, baptised at Notre-Dame-aux-Fonts on the 16th of July, 1716; Lord of Meerssenhoven and Itteren; married at Notre-Dame at





Antwerp on the 14th of October, 1742, Catherine Caroline *Vecquemans de la Vère*, daughter of Jean Charles and Marie Catherine Cheeus, granddaughter of Jean Joseph, Baron Vecquemans de la Vère and Reine Marie van Horénbeke. Catherine Caroline was born at Antwerp; baptised at Saint Jacques on the 29th of January, 1715; died at Liège, parish of Saint Christophe, on the 30th of September, 1747. Arnold Joseph died on the 2nd of March, 1750, leaving two children:

1. Hubertine Joséphine Caroline, born at Liège on the 3rd of May, and baptised with baptismal ceremonials at Saint Adalbert on the 6th of June, 1744; married at Saint Georges at Antwerp on the 4th of October, 1763, Charles Bernard Jean Ghislain *van de Werre*, Count of Vosselaer, Baron de Lichtaert, member of the noble State of Brabant, born at Antwerp on the 17th, baptised at Saint Georges on the 19th of May, 1740, son of Charles Philippe Henri Jean Baptiste van de Werre, Comte de Vosselaer, Baron de Lichtaert, member of the noble State of Brabant, and Marie Anne de Prêt, Lady of Vosselaer, Lichtaert and Rielen. She died at Antwerp on the 17th of November, 1787, and her husband died in the same town on the 4th of January, 1813, having married, secondly, Reine Joseph Marie della Faille. He left one son by his first wife.

2. Arnold Ferdinand, heir.

IX. Arnold Ferdinand de Gilman, Lord of Ranst, Milleghem, &c., born in Liège; baptised at Notre-Dame-aux-Fonts on the 29th December, 1746; was granted at the same time as his sister by the Emperor Joseph II. letters patent of knighthood of the Holy Empire,



dated the 11th of February, 1770. Having signified his intention of settling in the Austrian Pays Bas (Netherlands), he was created a baron in his own name, with the power of applying this title to any estate he might choose, by letters patent from the Empress Marie Thérèse, dated 2nd of March, 1771. He married at Notre-Dame Sud, at Antwerp, on the 26th of March, 1774, Isabelle Marie Alexandrine Joseph *de Baillet*; born at Antwerp; baptised in his father's house on the 20th of July, 1753, the baptismal ceremonies taking place at Sainte Walburge on the 23rd of the same month; died at Antwerp on the 5th of May, 1810; buried at Ranst. Isabelle M. A. J. was daughter of Maximilien Servais François Xavier Antoine Félix, Comte de Baillet, and Marie Thérèse Isabelle Cogels. Arnold Ferdinand died at the Castle of Zevenbergen sous Ranst on the 15th of October, 1796. His children were:

1. Marie Thérèse Joséphine Caroline, born at Antwerp and baptised at Notre Dame Sud on the 20th of April, 1775; married at Ranst on the 18th of September, 1797, André François *le Candele*, created Baron by letters patent on the 13th of April, 1857, born at Antwerp, baptised in his father's house on the 13th of April, 1769, the baptismal ceremony being performed the next day at Saint Jacques, son of Pierre Henri Joseph le Candele, Major of the City of Antwerp, and Claire Françoise Georgine Joseph Marie Goos. She died at Antwerp on the 26th of April, 1849, and her husband at Humbeek (Brabant) on the 3rd of October, 1857.
2. Charles Jean Baptiste, Baron de Gilman, baptised at Notre-Dame Nord the 22nd of June, 1776; died at Antwerp the 22nd of December, 1827. He



was appointed member of the Ordre Équestre of the province of Antwerp by the royal decree of the 13th of March, 1816, No. 62.

3. Hyacinthe Joseph Jean Népomucène, heir.
4. Augustin Joseph Jean Népomucène, baptised at Notre-Dame Sud on the 22nd of November, 1781; died unmarried at Antwerp on the 11th of June, 1832.
5. Reine Marie Joséphine Monique, born at Anvers; baptised at Saint Jacques on the 10th of October, 1792; died unmarried in the same place on the 21st of January, 1853.

X. Hyacinthe Joseph Jean Népomucène, Baron de Gilman de Zevenbergen, born at Antwerp; baptised at Notre-Dame Sud, on the 10th of September, 1778; obtained recognition (or acknowledgment) of the title of baron by diploma from King William I. on the 19th of July, 1830. The events of the times having prevented the publication of a sixth official list of the nobles, a royal decree of the 28th of September, 1856, ordered the publication of a supplementary list of persons belonging to the kingdom whose titles had been inscribed on the registers of the supreme council of nobility from January to September 20th, 1830. The Baron de Gilman was inscribed on this list as well as on the general list published in 1882. He married at Antwerp on the 6th of May, 1817, Joséphine Claire Marie *della Faille Leverghem*, baptised at Notre-Dame Nord on the 17th of October, 1786, daughter of Joseph Charles Henri Jean Népomucène *della Faille de Leverghem*, member of the first chamber of the States-General, Chevalier du Lion Belgique, and Catherine Isabelle Marie Joséphine Antoinette de Witte. He died at Ranst on the 27th July, 1845. His widow died at



Antwerp on the 28th of February, 1846. Their children were :

1. Frédéric Joseph, heir.
2. Rosalie Marie, born at Ranst on the 19th of June, 1821 ; married at the same place on the 20th of July, 1841, Constantin Joseph *Geelhand*, born at Antwerp the 20th of October, 1816, died there without issue on the 2nd of June, 1849, son of Joseph Pierre and Joséphine Catherine de Labistrate. She died at Antwerp, 20th May, 1891.
3. Hubertine Marie, born at Ranst on the 23rd of May, 1823 ; married at the same place on the 10th of April, 1849, Edmond Oscar Augustin Ghislain, Baron de *T'Serclaes*, born at Wommerson on the 29th of May, 1818, son of Jean François Charles Ghislain, Baron de *T'Serclaes* de Wommerson, and Marie Catherine Ghislaine van der Gote de Metz Blanc Bois.
4. Emilie Marie Hubertine, born at Antwerp on the 20th of December, 1828 ; married at the same place on the 28th of May, 1851, Edmond Ernest Pepin Eugène Marie Ghislain, Baron de *T'Serclaes*, born at Brussels on the 15th of July, 1825, first cousin of the preceding, son of Aimé Louis de Gonzague Pepin Ghislain, Baron de *T'Serclaes* and Florence Thérèse Ghislaine van der Gote de Metz Blanc Bois.

XI. Frédéric Joseph, Baron de Gilman de Zevenbergen, ancient member of the provincial council of Antwerp ; obtained by letters patent on the 6th of November, 1857, recognition of the title of Chevalier for all the male descendants not heirs to the title of baron. Born at Antwerp on the 26th of March, 1820, he





married at Edeghem on the 9th of May, 1849, Gabrielle Marie Joséphine Antoinette Henriette Hubertine *du Bois de Nevele*, born at Edeghem on the 14th of December, 1829, died at Ranst on the 13th May, 1876, daughter of Ferdinand Philippe Louis, Baron du Bois de Nevele, senator, and Olympe Caroline Gertrude, Comtesse d'Oultremont. He died at Ranst on the 2nd January, 1894. His children were :

1. Pauline Marie Catherine Stanislas, born at Edeghem on the 11th of March, 1850, Franciscan nun at Calais under the name of Sister Marie Gabrielle, professed in 1880.
2. Françoise (Fanny) Thérèse Marie Louise de Gonzague, born in the same place on the 8th of May, 1851; married at Antwerp on the 29th of April, 1878, to her first cousin, Adrien Marie Joseph *van de Werre*, born at Antwerp on the 15th of December, 1856, son of Augustin Marie Joseph François and Louise Marie Anne Antoinette Joséphine Barbe du Bois de Nevele.
3. *Chevalier* Alphonse Marie Joseph Frédéric, born at Ranst on the 18th of September, 1852.
4. *Chevalier* Victor Marie Joseph Raphaël, born in the same place on the 19th of April, 1854.
5. *Chevalier* Eugène Marie Joseph Augustin, born at Antwerp on the 25th of November, 1855.
6. Caroline Marie Joseph Antoinette, born in the same place on the 14th of April, 1857.
7. Valentine Marie Joseph Gabrielle Antoinette, born at Ranst on the 7th of November, 1858.
8. *Chevalier* Edmond Marie Théodore Louis Gabriel, born at Antwerp on the 18th of March, 1860; died at Ranst on the 16th of September, 1862.



9. Charles Marie Joseph Léon, born at Antwerp on the 9th January, 1862; died there on the 10th of December, 1866.
  10. *Chevalier* Edmond Marie Louis Théodore, born at Antwerp on the 11th of April, 1863.
  11. Marie Joseph Octavie Alphonsine, born at Antwerp on the 23rd of April, 1864.
  12. *Chevalier* Gaston Marie Joseph Vincent, born at Ranst on the 26th of May, 1865.
  13. *Chevalier* Stanislas Marie Joseph Henri Pancrace, born at the same place on the 8th of July, 1867.
  14. *Chevalier* Paul Marie Joseph, born in the same place on the 11th of November, 1875; died two days after.
- XII. Chevalier Alphonse Marie Joseph Frédéric Gilman succeeded his father on his death on the 2nd of January, 1894, as the fourth Baron de Gilman de Zevenbergen.
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The particulars of the above genealogy are taken, by the kind permission of the Proprietor and Editor, from the "Annuaire de la Noblesse de Belgique."

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There are in Belgium, and principally in Liége, descendants of other branches of the same family of Gilmans.





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## CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

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Page 3, line 3, *for* "simulossa" *read* "simul ossa."  
,, 16, ,, 8, *for* "Britonicum" *read* "Britonum."  
,, 34, ,, 5, *for* "diches" *read* "ditches."  
,, 41, ,, 17, *for* "Roderlase" *read* "Roderlane."  
,, 42, ,, 7 from bottom, *for* "and" *read* "et."  
,, 71, ,, 5, *for* "Frances" *read* "Francis."  
,, 74, ,, 7 from bottom, *for* "Spencer" *read* "Spenser."  
,, 75, ,, 5 ,, ,, *for* "Peninsula" *read* "Peninsular."  
,, 78, ,, 13 from the top, *after* the word "Ireland," *read* "those of the name now in England."

Page 92, line 8, *for* "Francis" *read* "Frances."  
,, 95, ,, 8 from the bottom, *omit* the second word in the line, "old."

Page 129, line 3, *for* "Wittington" *read* "Withington."  
,, 130, ,, 11, *for* ,, *read* ,,  
,, 264, ,, 4 from bottom, *for* "Lettine" *read* "Fettine."  
,, 271, ,, 17, *for* "Jean" *read* "Jeanne."

### THE GILMANS OF AMERICA.

Page 218, line 3 from bottom, *for* "Shapleigh" *read* "Treworgye."  
,, 233, *after* the children of Joseph Taylor Gilman, *read*—  
"Daniel Gilman married Minnie Crawford, of Washington, D.C., April, 1887.

"Their children are—

"Crawford Gilman, born at Exeter, N.H., July 26, 1888.

"Daniel Edward Gilman, born Exeter, N.H., Dec. 24, 1889.

"Edward Harrison Gilman, married Jeanie L. Crosby, of Hanover, N.H., Dec. 24, 1882.

"Their son,

"Joseph Taylor Gilman, was born in Exeter, Oct. 4, 1883."



Page 239, line 4, after the words "He had nine children, of whom the eldest son," *read* "was Edward W. Gilman, born in Norwich, February 11, 1823, who graduated in 1843 Bachelor of Arts at Yale College, where he was afterwards a Tutor. He studied theology in New York and in New Haven, and entered the Congregational ministry in 1849. After successive pastorates in Lockport, Cambridge, Bangor and Stonington, he became in 1871 one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society of New York, and has since that time conducted the important correspondence of that society with its agents and co-operators in distant lands. He has edited the *Bible Society Record* and has often written for other periodicals. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale University in 1874. He married Julia, daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven."

Page 239, line 5, after the name "Daniel Coit Gilman," *read* "the second son of William Charles Gilman."

Page 240, line 19, *add* "She died in 1869, leaving two daughters, Alice and Elizabeth. In 1877, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman married Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of John M. Woolsey, Esq., of New Haven, Conn."

Page 254, line 4 from the bottom, *read* "was" *for* "has."

" " " 2 " " *insert* "Oct. 8" before "1884," and *add* to the end of paragraph, "Mr. Gilman's last years were spent at his country seat, 'Heyhoe,' at Palisades, on the Hudson River."

Page 258, line 7, *for* "Charles Park" *read* "Charles Winthrop."

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