

Let Justice be Done

**THE JERRARD FAMILY IN
CANADA
AND
ITS
ROOTS IN
CHIDEOCK, DORSET, ENGLAND**

By

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Guelph, Ontario, Canada, August 2000

THE JERRARD CREST

as captured from the cover of F.B.J. Jerrard's 1912 book on the Chideock Jerrard's



3rd Edition Production Draft

At the request of family I have revised the original edition to include significant dates. I have also included new information not available at the time of the first edition.

Included are corrections to errors in the first edition.

June, 2002

CHIDEOCK

PERAMBULATION OF THE MANOR OF CHIDEOCK

Chideock Dorset} A perambulation or view of the bounds of the parish and manor of Chideock in the county of Dorset, before James Knight, Gent, Steward and many others the principal inhabitants of the said parish of Chideock.

First. The band or bound we began was on the east side of the said parish, on a hill by the turnpike gate, leaving the turnpike house in Chideock. We proceeded south towards the sea to a hedge bounding Frogmore estate, so on bounding part of Doghouse Farm to Thorncombe Becking to the sea. Turning a little to the east on the beach there is a large flat stone with the letter A cut thereon, denoting the extent of the bounds on the east, the sea on the south to a field called Ware, from thence to Cleavacres and Filcombe estate against Noschett Ground, all up the bottom there bounding Wearhouse estate, from St. Gabriels parish crossing the turnpike road at a late public house there called the "Rising Sun," where a stream of water runs which divides the parishes of Whitechurch from Chideock, from the "Rising Sun" we proceed towards the north across a field where a bound stone stands to another stone on Haddon Hill, so on to another, on the said hill nearly north to a pit or place called John Devises-pond on the said hill, then turning to the right as the water runs down to a bottom called Milcombes Pitt, so on as the water runs down the bottom dividing Whitechurch parish from Chideock to a lane called Hollyford Lane, here Whitechurch ends, from thence to Venn Lane, the said stream of water dividing Symondsburry parish from Chideock, through Mr. John Payne's orchard in North Chideock (all which said orchard being in Chideock), thence to Bennett Hill Farm, and up the Hill as the hedge ranges nearly straight to a lane called Quarr Cross Lane, this lane is the boundary till we came to a plot called Simon Young's Plott, from thence the said lane continues the boundary till we came to a plot called Bull's Tenement, from this plot the said lane is again a boundary till we get to a field called Waddons, this long strap continues between said lane and the boundary of Chideock parish till we got near to the first bound where we begun at the turnpike gate adjoining Park Farm in Chideock, dated this 22nd day of May, 1800, being Ascension Day.

Signed by: James Knight, Steward; John Hallett; Thomas Farwell; Robert Knight; Sam Bartlett Jerrard; Joseph Hallett; Samuel Fitzherbert; Gust Hoddinott.¹

"It was the general custom in olden days, and is still observed in many parishes in Dorsetshire, for certain persons to go round, or perambulate the boundaries or limits of their own particular parish in Rogation Week, or, -to be more precise, -on one of the three days before Holy Thursday or Ascension Day, though more often, I think, on Holy Thursday itself ... This perambulation is known as 'Beating the Bounds'."²

¹ Rev. T. Worthington *Chideock; Historical and Other Notes*, (Bridport 1880).

² John Symonds Udall *Dorsetshire Folk-Lore* 3rd edition, (Exeter 1989). [cd]

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PREFACE

I was assisted in the writing of this work by Rob Jerrard³; Barbara Marshall⁴; Bill Jerrard⁵; Joan Fewings (nee Jerrard)⁶; Margaret-Jean Jerrard-Watts⁷; Eric Jerrard⁸; Ray Jerrard⁹ and John Brown¹⁰. I thank them all for their research and writing efforts. It was their contributions that have added the human element to this book.

I was assisted in the editing and composition of this book by my wife Ann and my daughter Kathy. They put up with my continued interruptions to answer questions on style, grammar and spelling.

In his book of 1912 titled "The Jerrard Family and its Chideock Branch", Fredrick Bartholomew Joseph Jerrard, hoped that readers discovering errors would inform him of those errors so that amendments may be made. His work to this day stands as a testament to his courage and fortitude in undertaking the task of setting down the family history given the relative inaccessibility of records at that time. I write this book in answer to his call to provide amendments in the hope that I will, given the much easier access to records and information, provide corrections and continue the history as I know it to the year 2000.

I write this book to be available for a family picnic to be held in London, Ontario, Canada at the end of July of the year 2000.

I continue to do research on all aspects of the family in the firm belief that what I have recorded here is only a small part of the available information. If that is the case I will, one day, write volume number two to supplement the information contained herein. In addition Ray Jerrard of Australia and I continue our work together on the London Jerrards in the hope of proving their link with the Sampford Orcas stock.

³ Rob Roy Jerrard, a cousin, whose 2nd great grandfather John is a brother to my 2nd great grandfather Charles. At the time of writing this book Rob and his wife, Rosemary, are living in Budleigh Salterton, Dorset, England.

⁴ Barbara Marshall, nee Stamp, a cousin, whose grandmother Nell was grandfather Will's sister. Barb is no longer married and lives with her son Tom in Backwell, Bristol, Somerset, England.

⁵ My father. Living at the time of the writing of this book with mom, Grace, in Don Mills, Ontario, Canada.

⁶ Joan, my aunt, sister to my father. Joan and Don her husband, living at the time of writing this book, reside in Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada.

⁷ MJ, the eldest daughter and child of Bert Jerrard my grandfather's brother lives in Dorchester, Ontario, Canada with her husband Ron.

⁸ Eric is MJ's brother and the eldest son. He lives in Red Deer, Alberta, Canada.

⁹ Ray Jerrard descends from Paul Jerrard who married Harriet Dinn as shown on page 58 of F.B.J.'s book. Ray and his wife, Dawn, live in Taree, New South Wales, Australia having emigrated there in January of 1985. Ray has provided the information on the Australian Jerrard's.

¹⁰ John is descended from Mary Fildew Jerrard shown on page 36 of F.B.J.'s book. John and his wife live in Napenee, Ontario, Canada

FORWARD

I started in my quest of the family history in the early 1990's. My father, William Jerrard (born in 1924 in Canada), had put together a Canadian family history of the three Jerrard brothers who had immigrated to Canada. The brothers Albert Fredrick Jerrard (Uncle Bert), William James Jerrard (my grandfather) and Leonard Cecil Jerrard (Uncle Leon) were the starting point for my father's exercise. Dad was content to document the modern day Jerrards in Canada yet went a little farther through his regular letters with Barbara Stamp (later Barbara Marshall after she married) in England. Barbara as an interested cousin, her grandmother being a sister of my grandfather, engaged in the task of further research in England. It is from those beginnings that this book and its story are born.

It is, I think, fitting to commend to you for reading F. B. J. Jerrard's book of 1912 in order to place in the proper context the material in this book. As I am electronically inclined (a computer whiz my daughter thinks) and have, as much to keep the cost down as anything else, included with this book a CD-ROM that contains the 1912 book. The appendix contains instructions on the use of the CD-ROM. In addition the CD contains a large majority of the information, in various electronic forms, that I have come across in the last 5 years.

From the preface of the first edition of "The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset" by John Hutchins, M.A. printed in 1774, of which I am a proud owner, I provide you with the following quote;

"I am sensible that works of this kind are of all others least capable of any advantages of style, and that the narrative must for the most part be dry and tedious. Whatever therefore is wanting in ornament, I have endeavoured to supply by accuracy, perspicuity, and method; and the whole is interspersed with historical narrations, which may both relieve and entertain the reader. For the relations of matter of fact derive a value from their substance, as much as from their form; and the variety of events is seldom without entertainment and instruction, how indifferently soever related.

Whoever considers the difficulties in conducting history through many remote ages, wherein the greater part of memorials are lost, and what remains are short and imperfect, will rather be surprised to find so many handed down to us, than that so much has escaped our knowledge."

May your reading of our family history both excite you to things past and inspire your hope in the future.

CONTRACTIONS

It is necessary, evil or not, to use contractions and other devices to simplify the construction and assist in the message contained in a book of this nature. I have used the same contractions as those used by F.B.J. Jerrard in his book. I have included additional contractions for this book. The following are used in this book:

A.	Ancestor
b.	Born
b.c.	Born circa
Bd.	Buried
Bp.	Baptized
AN.	Author's notes
D. or d.	Died
M. or m.	Married
ob.s.h.	Died without an heir
p.	Page(s)
SOG	Society of Genealogists, London, England
U.	Unmarried
Y.	Died young or in infancy
[c]	Author retains a copy in his files
[r]	Author has seen and read information but was unable to obtain a copy
F.B.J.	Fredrick Bartholomew Joseph Jerrard
[cd]	Author has a copy and has also provided a copy on the CD-ROM contained in this book

JBook or [jb] Fredrick Bartholomew Joseph Jerrard's book titled "The Jerrard Family and its Chideock Branch"

All information enclosed in square brackets is editorial in nature supplied by the Author. i.e. [Sherborne, Dorset is adjacent to Samford Orcas]

Calendar Dates

All dates from the Julian and the Gregorian calendars are record as 23/2/1555 meaning, for example, 23 February 1555. It is important to note that all numeric months translate to the corresponding Alphabetic month as if using the current calendar but February 1555, for example, really falls at the end of 1555 under the old calendar. Also 19/3/1588-89 indicates 19 March 1588-89 meaning the end of 1588 turning to 1589. In fact the Julian calendar started its new year on March 25.

Regnal Years

9 H. 5 or 9H5 or 9 H V all are short form meaning the "9th year of the reign of Henry the 5th" as an example of the old manner in which years were shown. You need to know the commencement of each reign so below you will find a chart for that purpose.

William I	25 Dec 1066	Mary	6 July 1553
William II	26 Sept 1087	Philip & Mary	25 July 1554
Henry I	5 Aug 1100	Elizabeth I	17 Nov 1558
Stephan	26 Dec 1135	James I (B)	24 Mar 1603
Henry II	19 Dec 1154	Charles I	27 Mar 1625
Richard I	3 Sept 1189	Commonwealth (C)	
John (A)	27 May 1199	Charles II	30 Jan 1649
Henry III	28 Oct 1216	James II	6 Feb 1685
Edward I	20 Nov 1272	Interregnum	12 Dec 1688 to
Edward II	8 July 1307		12 Feb 1689
Edward III	25 Jan 1327	William & Mary	13 Feb 1689
Richard II	22 June 1377	William III	28 Dec 1694
Henry IV	30 Sept 1399	Anne	8 Mar 1702
Henry V	21 Mar 1413	George I	1 Aug 1714
Henry VI	1 Sept 1422	George II	11 June 1727
Edward IV	4 Mar 1461	George III	25 Oct 1760
Edward V	9 Apr 1483	George IV	29 Jan 1820
Richard III	26 June 1483	William IV	26 June 1830
Henry VII	22 Aug 1485	Victoria	20 June 1837
Henry VIII	22 Apr 1509	The Regnal Year	Discontinued
Edward VI	28 Jan 1547		

(A) In the case of John, regnal years are calculated from Ascension Day¹¹ each year.

(B) Also known as James VI of Scotland

(C) No regnal year was used during the Commonwealth, 30 Jan 1649 to 9 May 1660. At the restoration on that date, the years of the reign of Charles II were back-dated to the death of Charles I, on the principle that he had been king 'de jure' since then.

¹¹ Refer to information on the CD-ROM describing the church days, file SAINTS_DAYS.pdf.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY

The following history is derived from sources of which I have a copy, a photocopy, a book, or from sources I have personally read but was unable to obtain a copy. I have provided the following chronology to help the reader understand better the lineage. In general a large amount of the material from the JBook can be confirmed from current sources. In addition I have added "new" information that provides the corrections and/or additions he solicited in the preface of his book.

On another note, as a matter of respect to his work, I cannot dispute and I do agree with F.B.J.'s assumptions that the Jerrards of Chideock descend from the Sandford Orcas stock who in turn descend from the Gerards of Chalk.

ROOTS

The following is a chronological listing of information about Jerrards. The information starts from the earliest times of 1066 and progresses to the present day. I have inserted in this section the Visitation of Somerset 1623 and expanded that pedigree with information of the family that I have been able to uncover to date. I hope that the following will clearly set out the information of ages past.

F.B.J in his book tells us the following; "In that part of the County of Wilts known as the Hundreds of Chalk and Meere, Gerards of good estate dwelt for many centuries. This part of the ancient kingdom of Wessex borders the Counties of Somerset and Dorset, and is near the scene ..." ¹². Thus we might see the beginning of our traceable roots and yet in early times we see the Gerard name. Let us begin in the year 1066.

1066

We see early references to Gerard in this year of 1066 from the Domesday Book. F.B.J states this passage is from the Domesday Book¹³; "Bratton-Seymour (Anciently called Broctune, and Brokton) ... This parish was held in the Conqueror's time by the fame lord as Wincaunton, and was thus surveyed. 'Gerard holds of Walter, Broctune. ...' ". These early references are interesting to the family but unfortunately we cannot trace a direct lineage to these early Gerards.

In Hutchins's History of Dorset, under the chapter A Dissertation of The Domesday Book, is a list of all the principal landholders in the survey [Domesday Book]. Included in that list is Gerard¹⁴. Girard is listed as a tenet of Lodre with 1 Hide¹⁵. It should be noted that Hutchins has included only the Dorset portion of the Domesday Book in his History.

¹² JBook, page 59. This reference can be found in, Hoare's History of Wiltshire in the section on the Hundred of Branch and Dole on page 67 within the parish of Wilton. [cd]

¹³ Jbook , page 8. Collinson's "History & Antiquities of County of Somerset" Volume III page 36. [cd]

¹⁴ Hutchin's History of Dorset, 1st Edition, Volume I, page 16. [cd]

¹⁵ Hutchin's History of Dorset, 1st Edition, Volume I, page xiii . [cd]

1092

In Hutchin's History of Dorset there is information about West Knighton. This information includes a dissertation on the Knights Hospitallers or the Knights Templar. There existed a preceptory, a manor or estate of the Knights in West Knighton and thus the information about the Templars is given on these pages. What is most interesting is that "This order was begun A.D. 1092 by one Girardus, who rebuilt the Hospital of St. John Baptist at Jerusalem, ..." ¹⁶

1140

In the time of 5th Stephan in the parish of Charleton Horthorne or Camville we learn that of a Gerard from the following "Soon after this general survey [Domesday], this manor was in the possession of the family of Camville, or Canvill, or de Campvilla, of whom, in the 5th year of the reign of King Stephan, Gerard de Camville gave two parts of the tithe of this parish to Cluniac abbey of Bermondsey in Surrey.

To this Gerard succeeded Richard de Camville ... 12th Stephan ...

Gerard de Camville, his son succeeded him. He married Nicola, daughter and co-heir of Richard De la Hay, by which, and his other connections, he became possessed of a large extent of property in this and other counties. But for some disloyal practices his possessions were seized by the crown, and himself adjudged to be banished the kingdom. However, upon intercession, and payment of two thousand marks, he was reinstated in his lands, and restored to favour.

Richard, his son and heir, married Eustachia, daughter and heir of Gilbert Bassett, relict [widow] of Thomas de Verdon. 16 Joh. {sic}[1215] he had livery of part, and 2 Hen. III [1218] of all his paternal inheritance. He left issue by said wife one sole daughter and heir ... ¹⁷

1166

"At Domesday, Gerard held lands in Chalk of the Abbess of Wilton; a lineal descendant of these Gerards was living 12th Hen. 2nd (1166), he assumed the name Chelka of Chalk Parva. In the rolls of the hundred of Chalk, John de Gyrardiston and others make oath, 39th Hen. 3rd (1245).

Gerard held 3 hides of this land of the Abbess [Broad Chalk]. Constituted; Girardston(e) or Guston now 2 tithings of east and west Girardston(e) and Stoke in after times called Stoke Verdun. Girard whose descendants assumed the name Chelche." ¹⁸

The hundred of Chalk in Wiltshire contained the parishes of Alverdiston, Berwick St. John, Bower Chalk, Broad Chalk, Ebbesbourne, Wake, Fifield Bavent, Semley, Tollard Royal, and Fifield Garston or Gerrardstone.

¹⁶ Hutchin's History of Dorset, 3rd Edition, Volume II, page 501, 502. [cd]

¹⁷ Phelps' History of Somerset, page 325. [jb] History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset by Rev. J. Collinson, page 356. In Phelps History of Somerset page 326 of the Hundred of Horethorne we find much the same comment as below with additional detail. [cd]

¹⁸ JBook, page 59 and Hoare's Modern History of Wiltshire, page 131. [cd]

1200's

In the rolls of the itinerant justices dated at the close of the 12th century, 3 John, we find mention of James son of Gerard and his wife Lettice around the Taunton area of Dorset and Somerset.

Calendar of Liberate Rolls of H III (1245-51) - mention of Gerard the King's carpenter and keeper of Winchester Castle.

Throughout the Close Rolls of the 1200's we find references to many Gerard's in the Dorset area. Henry III 1237-1242 mention of Master Gerard, carpenter of the King's works at Corfe. Henry III 1252-1253 mention of Master Gerard, King's carpenter again. Mention in 1251 of Johanne Gerard (John an idiot) Rose wife of and Robert son of. 1254 Emma wife of Richard son of Richard Gerard. 1257 Willelmus son of Gerardi. 1260 Nicholas Gerard. 1270 Ralph Gerard. 1281 mention of Sir John Gerard, Cardinal priest of the Basilica of the Twelve Apostles.

1300's [cd]

The Close Rolls for the 1300's again have numerous references to Gerard's in the Dorset area. 1337 Apr 3; The King's order to pay to Gerard the fletcher who is staying in the King's castle at Somerton expenses of the fletcher's office. 1337 Mar 10; ... to pay by indenture from the issues of his baliwick to Gerard le Artiller for staying in the King's castle of Somerton to make crossbows (balistas). 1337 Mar 20; ...to deliver to Gerard le Artiller whou the King charged to make crossbows (balistas) for his use in his castle of Somerton 40 javelins, 40 falchions, 40 nails (clavos), 2000 crossbow strings, 22 stirrups (strers), two winches... 1338 Mar 8; ...To the sheriff of Wilts. Order to cause coronors for that county to be elected in place of Peter de Terstewode, William Gerard and Robert Russel who are insufficiently qualified. 1338 Agnes late the wife of Richard son of Gerard. 1339 Jun 5; ...to have paid to Gerard the Kings fletcher for the carriage of certain of the King's crossbows from Somerton castle to London by the King's order. 1346-49 Andrew Gerard and John Gerard members of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Also other Gerards mentioned - Walter, Robert, John, Agnes and Isabel to name a few.

In Feet of Fines, 1307 to 1346, there is mention of Walter Gerard, chaplain concern land in Devon - Sock and Yvelcestre.

In Bishop Ralph's Register mention (1)of Walter Gerard, chaplain, Lymyngton, 1344, (2)of Walter Gerard, rector of Stoke Deneys 1344 and (3)of Sir John Gerrard instituted to the vicarge of Huwysch, 1349 .

The lineage of Walter and Sir John remain unknown to me at this time and I doubt, except for Sir John, that we will ever know. The fact remains that Gerard was a name known down through the ages from the Conquerors time. One must review Appendix II and Appendix V, both written by A.W. Jerrard, of the JBook. Both appendixes give more detail of the G/Jerrard lineage through this time.

1348.

"In 1348 a great plague broke out in England. ... It began, as Fabian and the generality of our historians say, in this country, on the sea-coast, passed thence into Devon, Somerset, and

through the whole nation. It was the greatest plague known ... scarce a tenth part of the people remained alive. ... the great pestilence had swept away so many priests, that a chaplain could hardly be got ... This plague continued till Michaelmas 1349. ... Our historians, especially the more ancient ones, give a very melancholy account of its ravages."¹⁹

Yet with those comments in mind we have the following references to William Gerard, certainly he must have been a hearty person. November 23rd, 1348 to January 14th, 1362, William Gerard was rector of Hooke.²⁰

1327-1377

The following quote is more completely described in paragraph 4 of Appendix V of the JBook. It is at this point in time that we begin to be able to start tracing the family ties. We will see in the section below on Ricardus Jerard that these lands are passed from Ricardus to Sir John de Roches and that, in the legal document, Ricardus was the son of William. Richard Gerard who is in fact the first Jerard recorded in the record of arms for the Sandford Orcas Jerard's. Thus we can now tie the Sandford Orcas Jerard's in descent from the Gerards of Chalk. "Middle of 14th Century, 1327-1377, William Gerard, of Chalk, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert de Lucie. She being an heiress, they acquired the manor of Crichel Lucie, ..." ²¹

1371

In the Visitation of Somerset, 1623 we see that Ricardus Jerard, 44 E 3, is the first Jerard awarded arms which were awarded in 1376. It is this Pedigree of Jerard of Sandford Orcas as outlined in the Visitation that we trace our lineage from. I have expanded this Visitation with all the personal information I have been able to "dig" up over the last 5 years. I have included it below and it in effect follows logically with the layout of the information in this chapter.²²

1390

"It is interesting to see a shield bearing the arms of the Jerards of Sandford Orcas depicted in T. Wageman's picture of "The Expedition of the Knights of France and England to Africa under the duke of Bourbon, 1390." I have made one attempt at trying to find this picture, which I believe is in the British museum, but as of the writing of this book I have not located the picture."²³

1405

"John and Robert Gerard of Mapperton gave evidence at an ecclesiastical enquiry at Netherbury before Dean Chandler."²⁴

¹⁹ Hutchins History of Dorset, 1st Edition, Volume 1, page xxiv of the Introduction. [c]

²⁰ Hutchins History of Dorset, 1st Edition, Volume 1, page 294. [c]

²¹ JBook, paragraph 4 Appendix V, page 59.

²² Visitation of Somerset, 1623. [cd]

²³ JBook page 8.

²⁴ Hutchins History of Dorset, 3rd Edition. [jb][reference not in the 1st Edition]

1406

I commend you to reading F.B.J.'s book on page 9 for his description of the family history 1406 to 1577. I have found and read all his references as described. The reference for 1422 is more accurately Hutchin's History of Dorset, 3rd Edition, Volume II, page 506, the 1540 reference Hutchin's History of Dorset, 3rd Edition, Volume II, page 126 and the 1577 reference Hutchin's History of Dorset, 3rd Edition, Volume I, page 608. I have copied all three references and they may be found on the CD-ROM. Of note; Rob Jerrard and I, in 1994, visited Parnham House and viewed the coat of arms. We also visited the Manor at Bingham's Melcombe and I obtained a picture of the coat of arms from the Oriol Window. Both these windows are still in good condition even today.

1434

In Hutchin's History in the year 12 H VI [1434] "considerable men in this country ... who were able to dispend 12£. per annum, returned into the chancery ..." ²⁵ a William Gerard is on this list. In this case I believe William is of the Friar Mayne Gerards.

VISITATION OF SOMERSET 1623

The CD-Rom contains a copy of the Visitation. As you read the following section you may wish to have a copy of the Visitation in front of you. Visitations, by the Heralds, were undertaken roughly every generation between the years of 1530 and 1688. These visitations officially recorded the hereditary progression of the arms in the male line of descent. "Armorial bearings are hereditary. They can be borne and used by all descendants in the legitimate male line of the person to whom they were originally granted or confirmed. To establish a right to arms by inheritance it is necessary to prove a descent from an ancestor who is already recorded as entitled to arms ..." ²⁶

Also you will see bold bracketed numbers, i.e. **(1)**, in front of the pedigree names. These numbers correspond to the numbers F.B.J. assigned on his Key Pedigree on page 18 of his book.

(1) Ricardus Jerard 44 E 3 [Richard Jerard 1371]

- Close Rolls 1365 - "Richard Gerard of Dorchester, is made with others a Mainperner [Chief Receiver] for the payment of certain taxes, or fees on Cloth, to the King." Richard Gerard at this time held much land in Wilts and Dorset.
- Presumed to be M.P of Wareham 1369 to 1370
- "At Westminster, in fifteen days from the day of St. Michael, 44 Edward III., and afterwards in the octaves of St. Hilary in the same year. Between Richard Gerard of Dorchestre and Agnes his wife, querents, by William de Athelyngton in the place of Agnes, and Robert Porstoke, deforciant, of one messuage, two and a half virates of land, ... in Brode Wyndesore. ... To have and to hold to Richard and Agnes ..." ²⁷ [1370]
- 1376 - Coat of Armes awarded.

²⁵ Hutchins History of Dorset, 1st Edition, Volume 1, page lxvi [66] of the introduction. [c]

²⁶ Quoted from the College of Arms webpage, <http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk> on 11/2/2000.

²⁷ Feet of Fines, 44 Edward III. [cd]

- The Tenants of Sherborne, 1377 [Sherborne, Dorset is adjacent to Sandford Orcas], Ricardus Jerard tenet j ferdellam terre nuper Roberti in le Combe reddendo vs. et pro Wodelode iiijd. Et pro portgavell iijd. Solvendos ad ij terminus supradictos vs. vijd.²⁸
- "Tithing and Manor of Crichel Lucy - Long Crichel. The estate of the Lucy's passed to Richard Gerard, 15th year of Richard II"²⁹ [1391]. [F.B.J. Jerrard seems to have wrongly quoted the dates as 1397 in actual fact 1391-92 are the correct dates]
- "By a fine levied in 1391, Richard Gerard, son of William, conveyed to Sir John de Roches and Whilemena his wife the manor of Crichel Lucie and much other lands in the district."³⁰ A.W. Jerrard again gives date as 1397 but in the document I have the date is actually 15 Richard II - 1391/92. It seems, given these events, that Richard came into the land from his father, William, and for reason unknown disposed of the inheritance to Sir John de Roches.

(2) **Johannes Jerard** a^o 8 H. 4 et 9 H. 5 et 1 H 5 = Isabella [John Jerard 1407 and 1408 and 1414 married to Isabella]

- Married Elizabeth Chaldecot and inherited Parnham, daughter Elizabeth marries Richard de Strode to whom Parnham goes by inheritance.
- "At Westminster in the quinzaine of St. Michael before ... [justices] ... between John Babbecary and Agnes his wife querents ... for a moiety of the manor of Sandford Oreskoys and for a moiety of the advowson of the church of the same. ... [provided Thomas and Walter Babbecary die without issue] ... then the same to remain to John Gerard of Dyberworthe and his heirs begotten ..." ³¹ [1389]
- John Jerard purchased much land of John Chiceley and Alice, his wife, in Perhamme [Parnham], Estheuedstok [East Hewstock], and Bucham [Buckhame] by Bemynstre [Beaminster].³² As we see below in the information from Hutchins notes for the de Strodes, Chiceley or Chickly was used to refer to Chaldecot. [1412/13]
- "At Westminster in the morrow of the purification and afterwards in the quinzaine of easter in the 3rd year of the same king, between Agnes, who was the wife of John Babbecary and John Gerard of Dyberworthe querants and Thomas Babbecary brother and heir of John Babbecary for a moiety of the manor of Samford Orskays and a moiety of the advowson Thomas acknowledged the right of John (Gerard) and his heirs; for this Agnes and John (Gerard) gave Thomas twenty marcs of silver."³³ [1414/15]
- "About the same time I meane H. 6 [Henry VI - 1422] John Jerrard branched from a very ancient family in Dorset seated himselfe on the other moyetie of Sandford where his posterity flourish until this present."³⁴ [1414/15]
- Calendar of Fine Roll 6 H VI, membrane 26 - 1427 Oct 5 at Winchester, Writ of DIEM clamsit extremum to the escheator in the counties of Somerset and Dorset after the death of John Jerard tenant in chief of the King.

²⁸ Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset, Vol XII pages 309 & 314. [cd]

²⁹ Hutchins History of Dorset, 3rd Edition, Volume III, page 485. [r]

³⁰ Appendix V by A.W. Gerrard of F.B.J. Jerrard's book.. [cd - a transcription of the feet of fines]

³¹ Feet of Fines 12 Richard II. [1389] [cd]

³² Feet of Fines. 1 Henry V. [1412/13] [cd]

³³ Somerset Fines 3 Henry V. [cd]

³⁴ Thomas Gerrard of Trent *The Particular Description of the County of Somerset*, (England, 1633) page 202. [cd]

- "... he died 27 July last, relict [wife] Isabelle Gerard and son & heir, John Gerard age 5 at time of the Inq."³⁵ [1428]
- John Gerard died seized of a moiety of the Manor of Sandford Orcus, and of the advowson of the Church.

(3) Johannes Jerard f. et h. infra aetatem 8 H 6, 25 H 6 et 35 H 6. [John Jerard son and heir within a period of time, 1430, 1447 and 1457]

- Born 1423.
- "... by whom he had Alice married to John Chaldecot, alias Chickly, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth married to John Jerrard, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth married Richard de Strode, which Richard and his lady had Parnham, and removed thither ..." and "... 3 E. IV. John son and heir of John Gerard, by a second wife, recites, that John Gerard his father had ... of his lands in Parnham and E. Hewstock, ... gave to Rich. Strode, and Eliz. his wife, the said lands ..." ³⁶
- Little is known of the following or their families. It is obvious that they maintained the Sandford Orcas property in the family. I have not uncovered any information in my research.

(4) Robertus Jerard 1 E 4

- To date I have not found any information pertaining to Robertus.

(5) Johannes Jerard 2 R 3

- To date I have not found any information pertaining to Johannes.

(6) Robertus Jerard a^o primo H 8

- To date I have not found any information pertaining to Robertus.

(7) Johannes Jerard fecit homagium 2 H 8 [1511]

- To date I have not found any information pertaining to Johannes.

A break in the Visitation document is shown before the next entry and after the next entry of Robertus Jerard 24 H 8. The meaning of the break at these points in the pedigree is unknown, however it is surmised that the property passes to a junior line some time around or after 2 H 8 [1511].

The line passes to **(9)** John Jerrard. As no information is available about him I presume he is the start of the junior line. This being so it seems he has died prior to 1511. **(10)** Robert, by his will died in 1505 and **(11)** Willelmus died (Inq) 30 Aug 2 Henry VIII [1511]. Thus the line passes to **(12a)** Robertus Jerrard 24 H 8.

The Visitation record shows the actual person inheriting after **(7)** Johannes Jerard 2 H 8 then shows the actual line of descent to **(12a)** Robertus then again showing **(12a)** Robertus as the son of Willelmus.

(8) Robertus Jerard 24 H 8 [1533]

Robertus is 25 years old at this time.

³⁵ Inquisitions Post Mortem 8 November 6 Henry VI. [cd]

³⁶ Hutchins History of Dorset, 1st Edition, Volume 1, page 271 in notes S and T. [cd]

(9) John Jerard**(10) Robertus Jerard**

- Married Alice
- Will from "Somerset Medieval Wills 1501-1530, Somerset Record Society Vol. 19, 1903" Robert Gerard, Esq. Of Sampford Orkeys June 14th, 1504 {34 or 33 Holgrave}. Wife=Alice. Sons=William (heir), Henry, Jasper, Thomas. Daughters=Joan, Dorothy. A lengthy will proved at Lambeth June 21st, 1505. [new, cd]

(11) Willelmus Jerard

- Died circa 1511
- Married Elizabeth Paywell who on his death married Robert Eyre.
- Inq at Winchester [provided from SOG submitted by Mrs. Grossmith] Monday after St. James the Apostle 1516 certain persons named conveyed by deed Nov 3 22 H VII 1506 to William Jerrard and Elizabeth his wife certain mess' {sic} in Samford Orcas
- Will from INQ 1235-1648 taken from books on shelf at SOG. William Jerard 30 Aug 2 Henry VIII [1511]. Relict=Elizabeth Jerard. Son & heir Robert Jerard age 3.
- Another source, whom I assume is Mrs. Grossmith, shows William Jerrard did die last after the [something] of Virgin Mary, 24 H VII 1508 of Elizabeth his wife, saviour, Robert his son and heir aged 5.
- I have not found any records of the family of William except for the records of Robert his heir and that of the property passing to Robert's brother Thomas.

(12a) Robertus Jerard de Samford ob. s. p.

- See legal proceeding third dot point above.
- Born around 1503 to 1508. He was buried 11/9/1581³⁷.
- His father died in 1511 when he was 3.
- Married Joan (Johane, Jone) Popley (Pople) Aug 28, 1559³⁸. Jone was buried 21 Dec 1594. As can be seen there are several variations in the spelling of her name. Robert is around the age of 47 to 51 at the time of this marriage, which seems old for a first marriage. I can only conclude that he may have been married previously.
- No children or heirs from Johanne. In addition, if there were other wives, we have no record of children or heirs. The Visitation record in itself confirms this by showing us the line passes to Robert's brother Thomas of Chilton.
- Between the years 1518-1529 the following legal proceeding was recorded. It seems likely that Robert took over control of his inheritance when turning of age and this legal proceeding is associated with that event, in any case, it seems likely this proceeding is around the year 1526 but no later than 1526 as deduced from the following dot point. "Action between Robert son and heir of William Gerard and Robert Eyre husband of Elizabeth late wife of William Gerrard concerning detention of deeds re manor of Sampford Orcas and many other places in Somerset and Dorset."³⁹

³⁷ Milbourne Port Parish records. [cd]

³⁸ Sandford Orcas Parish records and other sources. [cd]

³⁹ Chancery Court 1518-1529.

- Recorded in 1526 "The like of Sir John Gawen, chaplain, to the church of Samforde, ... on the presentation of Robert Jerarde, heir and lord of the manor of Samforde.", thus proving Robert had possession of the manor at this time, at the age of approximately 18 to 23.⁴⁰
- Legal proceeding of 1534 - Thomas Poynt of Reading vs. Robert Jarrard, grandson of Robert Jarrard, deceased, and son of William Jarrard, deceased and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Paywell and now wife of Robert Gyre {sic, should be Eyre}, John Mollens, James Aport. This concerns a dispute over a manor called Samford Arkes and lands in Long Sutton, Carlton Adam and Over Adber, Co. Somerset, of which Robert Jarrard, the elder had been seized. [new].
- "The like of Sir Ambrose Barwyk, chaplain, ... on the presentation of Thomas Gerard, brother of Robert Gerard, of Samford Orcas, esquire, patron by reason of a conveyance by the said Robert Gerard."⁴¹
- "Robert Eyre paid to Robert Jerrerd 200 marks."⁴²
- In and around the years 1536 to 1544 the following is recorded in legal documents, the exact date not available. "Margaret Russel, gentlewoman, late of Abbess of Tarrant, Dorset, vs. Robert Jerard of Sampford, Gent. This concerned a loan made 5 years earlier by the plaintiff's predecessor Edith Coker, Abbess of Tarrant."⁴³ It is interesting to note that Robert's brother Thomas of Chilton Cantiloe marries Alice Coker in 1540.
- On 2 May 1561 we see the following. "Robert Eyre [stepfather to Robert] of Mylborne Port, Somerset, gent., vs. Robert Gerarde, of Sampford, Somerset (a man serving neither the laws of God nor Her Majesty) et al. Concerning a dispute over the third part of the Manor of Kingsbury Regis."⁴⁴
- In 1569 - "Armor - Robert Jerode, gent., a corselet furnished."⁴⁵
- On the death of **(12a)** Robert, in 1581, the property and line passes to his brother **(12)** Thomas Jerard of Chilton Cantiloe. Thomas died in 1567 and thus Thomas's son another Robert, b1543, would inherit. In 1581 Robert is 38 years old. It appears that Johane moved to Kingsbury Regis and dies there in 1594. Her will seems to indicate that Kingsbury Regis is to go to Roger Popley, a relative, instead of Andrew Jerard. It appears from her will that Robert promised Andrew, his son, Kingsbury Regis.
- Thomas and William Gerrard of Sandford Orcas, gentlemen, along with several others on 23 December 1594 "at the first hour of the night at Sandford Orcas" forcibly broke into a barn and cowshed belonging to Roger Pople(y) and carried off 19 cartloads of wheat worth £19." This is just 2 days after the burial of Johane Jerrard.⁴⁶
- Obviously some bad blood between the Jerard's and Popley's. It seems probable that the above mentioned Thomas and William are sons of Thomas Jerard of Chilton Cantiloe and brothers of Robert who has inherited Sampford. It is also probable that this same William is he who moves to or is situated in Somerton.

⁴⁰ Register of Bishop Clerk, 26 April 1526.

⁴¹ Register of Bishop Knyght 2 July 1547.

⁴² Notes & Queries for Somerset and Dorset Volume XI, page 10 on 20 July 3 Edward VI. [1549]

⁴³ Court of Augmentation 1536-1544.

⁴⁴ Star Chamber proceeding 2 May circa 3 Elizabeth. [1561]

⁴⁵ Certificate of Musters 1569.

⁴⁶ Bishop Still's Visitation 1594 and The "Smale Booke" of the Clerk of the Peace for Somerset 1593-5.

(12) Thomas Jerard f. et h. fratris, de Chilton in com. Som.

- Married Alice Coker m28/4/1540.⁴⁷
- Died 6 February 9 Elizabeth [1567]; His will shows son and heir Robert Gerard age 24.
- The sons and daughters of Thomas, Robert-heir b1543; Giles; James d8/6/1575; John alive 1594 and 11/01/1606-07 [refer to Somerset Quarter session records James I]; Thomas m7/9/1598; Andrew alive in 1594; Alice b12/12/1542, d17/7/1624, m12/10/1568 to Aldred Mewe⁴⁸, although Alice Coker Thomas's wife is widowed at this time and it may be her that has married Aldred Mewe; Edith m18/6/1571 to Edward Hodges⁴⁹; and Agnes m17/10/1576 to Henrie Wine⁵⁰.

Robert Jerard

- Born 1543, d3/12/1600.
- Married Elizabeth daughter of Richard Watts of North Cadbury, she d17/12/1613.
- His children were Robert; Thomas d6/4/1603; Nicholas, b1543, the 3rd son and a Taylor in London [see section at the end of this chapter]; William of London; Mary married James Gilbert of Charlton Horthorne on m16/10/1595⁵¹; Fraunces married Leonard Knoyll on m6/5/1601⁵²; Susan married William Osbourne of East Knoyle, Wilts; Dorothy married Edward Gilbert of Whitcombe in county Devonshire, either Edward or Dorothy baptized on Bp17/2/1580⁵³.

Robert Jerard

- Married Catherine Lygon daughter of Thomas Lygon of Gloucester prior to 1604 the year their first child and son John was born. John died the same day.
- Robert died 17/3/1639.⁵⁴ [1639/40] Catherine died circa 1649.⁵⁵
- He had made his will 30 January 15 Charles 1⁵⁶ [1639/40]
- Sons and daughters in order; John, 26/11/1604 d26/11/1604⁵⁷; Elizabeth b1605, Bp6/11/1605, married Edward Gilbert of Stoyle in September 1644⁵⁸; Margaret b.c. 1606⁵⁹, a spinster in 1654; Dorothy, b.c. 1608, Bd10/12/1633 married George Beaton, Gent, m19/1/1623, Bd31/10/1632⁶⁰, they had 5 sons and daughters one son being Robert Beaton who is mentioned in Robert Jerard's administration⁶¹; Mary

⁴⁷ Sandford Orcas Parish records, marriages. [cd]

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Microfiche document archives, deposited by Mrs. Gladys Grossmith, at the SOG. [cd]

⁵⁴ Ibid, Chancery Court document transcript dated 1654 copied in set of Books on Jerrard at SOG. [cd]

⁵⁵ Chancery Court document transcript dated 1654 copied in set of Books on Jerrard at SOG. [cd]

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Microfiche document archives, deposited by Mrs. Gladys Grossmith, at the SOG. [cd]

⁵⁸ Ibid, Chancery Court document transcript dated 1654 copied in set of Books on Jerrard at SOG. [cd]

⁵⁹ Books about Jerrard on shelves at SOG which indicate she was born 1606, Chancery Court document transcript dated 1654 copied in set of Books on Jerrard at SOG. [cd]

⁶⁰ Sandford Orcas Parish records, marriages. [cd]. Microfiche document archives, deposited by Mrs. Gladys Grossmith, at the SOG [cd]. Chancery Court document transcript dated 1654 copied in set of Books about Jerrard at SOG. [cd]

⁶¹ Microfiche document archives, deposited by Mrs. Gladys Grossmith, at the SOG. [cd]

b30/6/1609, married Richard Newcourt m17/1/1638, he d1679⁶²; Catherine b1613, married John Walton, Gent, m27/8/1633⁶³; name unreadable b30/3/1617⁶⁴; Robert, b2/3/1620, d7/10/1643⁶⁵, Robert married Christian Pauncefoot

Robert Jerard

- Born 2/4/1620, d7/10/1643⁶⁶
- Married Christian Pauncefoot.⁶⁷ She died around 1652.
- "Robert Jerrard of Sandford Orcas, married Christian Pauncefoot, daughter of Grimbald Pauncefoot (by his first wife, Mary Nourse), and sister of the above Margaret Pauncefoot."⁶⁸
- Children; Katherine b16/1/1640-1, d1679⁶⁹; Robert b18/5/1643, d17/4/1644-5⁷⁰.
- In 1641 he paid 20£ as his share of Poll Tax⁷¹

Katherine Jerard

- Born 16/1/1640-41⁷², d1679
- Spinster and no children
- Last of the main family line
- Many legal proceedings concerning land in and around Sandford Orcas. I have copied these documents and they may be viewed on the enclosed CD-ROM.⁷³ Seemingly in the mid 1640s the Sandford Orcas estate had been sequestered because Katherine's father had been in arms for the King.
- Will dated 25 Feb.1677, proved 23 May1679 (59 King) of Katherine Jerrard alias Gerrard of Sandford, Somerset, Spinster, instructed her trustees to sell the Sandford Orcas Manor for payment of funeral and debts with large sums. She goes on to bequeath large sums of money to relatives. The will indicates that her mother and stepfather are still alive.⁷⁴

The Visitation record ends here giving us no indication of the branch of family that moved to Chideock. Jerards/Gerards continued in residence in the Sandford Orcas and Milbourne Port areas on into the 1700's. I have little information about them except a copy of the Milbourne

⁶² Microfiche document archives, deposited by Mrs. Gladys Grossmith, at the SOG [cd]. Mary was the second wife of Richard. Chancery Court document transcript dated 1654 copied in set of Books on Jerrard at SOG [cd]

⁶³ Microfiche document archives, deposited by Mrs. Gladys Grossmith, at the SOG [cd]

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ She remarried Thomas Littleton, Gent, in 1644 after Robert's death. Legal documents relating to her daughter Katherine (refer to dot points under her name) further confirm the marriage of Christian to Thomas Littleton. Christian and Thomas had several sons and daughters. Microfiche document archives, deposited by Mrs. Gladys Grossmith, at the SOG [cd]. Chancery Court document transcript dated 1659 copied in set of Books on Jerrard at SOG. [cd]

⁶⁸ Abstracts of Somerset Wills, Rev. F. Brown, fourth series, Fredrick Arthur Crisp., 1889, p122 [cd]

⁶⁹ Microfiche document archives, deposited by Mrs. Gladys Grossmith, at the SOG [cd]

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Somerset Subsidy Rolls, Hundred of Horethorne, Poll tax of 1641, Sandford Orcas. [cd]

⁷² Microfiche document archives, deposited by Mrs. Gladys Grossmith, at the SOG [cd], Chancery Court document transcript dated 3 May 1652 copied in set of Books on Jerrard at SOG. [cd]

⁷³ Various Court documents copied from a set of Books on Jerrard at SOG. [cd]

⁷⁴ Abstracts of Somerset Wills, Rev. F. Brown, fourth series, 1889, p105. [cd]

Port register on the CD-ROM. We see in those records Giles Gerard and family, John Gerard and family and others. Their ancestors are unknown and it seems strange that the line did not pass to these people if they were junior lines instead of going to Katherine. Why? Is it because these Jerards descend from Richard the illegitimate child of Jane? Not being a student of this type of inheritance I have to leave these questions unanswered for the present.

THE CHIDEOCK LINE

The story now has to pick up at the Chideock line. It is a story of assumptions yet it seems that a Richard Jerard of the Sandford Orcas family took up residence in Chideock. The next chapter ***THE GAP*** continues and attempts to clarify the assumptions and add to the story as proposed by F.B.J. in his book.

THE GAP

As noted in the previous chapter, the story of the Sandford Orcas Jerards ends without providing to us a solid clue to who actually migrated to Chideock. It is apparent that the link of the two families lies in the junior lines of the Sandford Orcas branch. That link remains elusive to us even today and thus a gap in the descent exists.

In Chapter V, "Summary and Deductions", page 15 of the JBook, F.B.J. Jerrard maintains that a gap between the Chideock branch and the Sandford Orcas branch is bridged over. He uses a series of assumptions based on circumstantial evidence to justify his conclusion. I am researching the gap in the hope of providing a more factual and positive link. The information and observations below are the best I can do for the present.

FACTUAL INFORMATION

Milborne Port Register

Richard a bastard son of Jane Jerrard baptized 3 Mar 1604

John Jeared and Agnes Hunte married 13 Apr 1616

William Garrat son of Richard baptized 6 Apr 1636

Catherine Garrat daughter of Richard baptized 2 Jan 1639

Richard Garrat son of Richard baptized 27 Nov 1642

John Gerrard son of Richard Gerrard baptized 24 May 1646

Richard Gerard (aged almost 94 years) buried 29 Aug 1697

The Milborne Port parish records are very sparse concerning the Jerrard family of Sandford Orcas. I have not been able to research the Sandford Orcas parish records in their entirety as yet.

Visitation of Somerset 1623

Nicholas of London has a son Richard. Richard, in accordance with new information I have found, was born 9 March 1624/25.⁷⁵

Chideock Registers

Thomas Highton of Weymouth and Sarah Gerhart, married October 26th, 1655

Richard son of Richard and Joane Gerhard December 1st, 1659

John, son of Richard Jarhard the Younger, bur. February 8th, 1661

Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Joane Gerhard March 27th, 1663

Robert Redwood to Joan Gerard, April 7th, 1673 (mar)

Buried: Joan, wife of Richard Jarhard December 15th, 1689

⁷⁵ Refer to appendix 2 about Nicholas Jerard.

Thomas Garrod, bur. January 23rd, 1694

Whitchurch Canonorum Registers

6/5/1616 John Gerard married Bridget Rocket. [this entry casts doubt on the line of descent assumed by F.B.J. in his book by placing a possible family from which Richard the younger descends]

Miscellaneous

In the pages of Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries we find "Pertezah (Christian name), wife of Richard Gerard, bur. 21 Feb., 1688-9."⁷⁶ This statement is recorded in a section related to Milborne Port, I have not found a primary source record yet.

There is no record of the death of Richard the Younger in the Chideock registers. As well, I am neither able to find other Richards in any surviving records from the Milborne Port and Chideock registers nor any information other than that which F.B.J. Jerrard has put forward to bridge the gap.

I have not found records for the birth of the other sons and daughters of Richard, as recorded on the Key Pedigree in the JBook, who are; Daniel, Joan, Thomas and William (doubtful)

However, the records of John, son of Richard Jarhard the Younger, bur. February 8th, 1661 as well as those of Richard son of Richard and Joane Gerhard who was born on 01 December 1659, and the record of the marriage Thomas Highton of Weymouth to Sarah Gerhart on October 26th, 1655 lend weight to Richard and family migrating to Chideock around or before 1655. Unfortunately there is no indication from these records from whence this family had really originated.

ASSUMPTIONS OF F.B.J. JERRARD⁷⁷

F.B.J. in his book made some assumptions which I have summarized as the five points below.

1. The records show John Jerrard marrying Agnes Hunte. F.B.J. shows this John as the son of Johannes who in turn is the son of Thomas of Chilton.⁷⁸
2. Richard who married Pertezeh is assumed to be the son of John who married Agnes Hunte.
3. Richard the Younger is the Richard who married Pertezeh
4. Richard the Younger is the son of John and Agnes Hunte.
5. Richard the Younger is not the son of Nicholas of London.
6. Richard the Younger is not the illegitimate son of Jane Jerrard.
7. Richard the Younger is the father of John b24/5/1646 in Milborne Port and John is the same John who was buried in Chideock February 8th, 1661

⁷⁶ Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries Vol. II, page 181.

⁷⁷ JBook p15, 16, 17.

⁷⁸ Visitation of Somerset 1623.

OBSERVATIONS

F.B.J. starts from the certain knowledge that there is a direct descent of Jerrards from the Sandford Orcas line. To support his assumptions F.B.J. refers to quotes from family members about the family tradition. The quote "Again, Compiler's Grandfather, Major-General Joseph Jerrard, a very precise person, used the Samford Orcas Coat of Arms. ... Further, it was most unlikely that, in the 18th century when heraldry was generally better understood than at present, he, an officer in a crack Corps - the 22nd Light Dragoons - would have used a Coat of Arms at all, had not his title been absolutely clear."⁷⁹ is a major point in support of F.B.J.'s assumptions. In addition F.B.J. references family papers that were held by Anna Maria Dunsford (nee Jerrard) and George Lichigard Dunsford to further backup his information. The family papers F.B.J calls the "Dunsford Papers".⁸⁰ This information, although not available to me, lends weight to the argument that a link exists between the Sandford Orcas and Chideock branches exist. I am, therefore, in agreement that the Chideock branch descends from the Sandford Jerard's based on the above, however fragile the information is.

This now leads us to "bridging the gap" and it is here that I find I can not accept F.B.J.'s assumptions and "bridge". The following is my reasoning.

I have not found any evidence that proves F.B.J. assumption, in point 1 above, that John who married Agnes Hunte is the son of Johannes who in turn is the son of Thomas of Chilton. I, therefore, have to reject this assumption.

I have not found any evidence that proves F.B.J.'s assumption, in point 2 above, that the Richard who married Pertezeh is the son of John who married Agnes Hunte. I, therefore, have to reject this assumption.

I have not found any evidence that proves F.B.J.'s assumption, in point 3 above, that Richard the Younger is the Richard who married Pertezah. Quite the contrary the Chideock Parish record seems to indicate that Richard the Younger is the husband of Joane. Richard the Younger is the husband of Joane but could he also have been the husband of Pertezah? A look at the records shows that Pertezah was buried in Milborne Port on 21 Feb 1688/9 and that Joane was buried in Chideock on 15 Dec 1689. These facts would preclude Richard the Younger having been the husband of both women. So, Richard the Younger is a different person than the Richard who was the husband of Pertezah.

I have not found any evidence that proves F.B.J.'s assumption, in point 4 above, that Richard the Younger is the son of John and Agnes Hunte. I, therefore, have to reject this assumption.

As to F.B.J.'s assumption, in point 5 above, that Richard is not the son of Nicholas of London I have the following comments. The facts as put forward by F.B.J.⁸¹ and the

⁷⁹ JBook p5.

⁸⁰ JBook page iv.

⁸¹ JBook p16.

records⁸² I have acquired concerning Nicholas's son Richard support the conclusion that Richard the Younger of Chideock is not the son of Nicholas of London but only if we accept the assumption as stated in point 7 above. If, on the other hand, we do not accept as fact that the John born of Richard in Milborne in 1646 is the same John son of Richard who was buried in Chideock in 1661 then we are left to conclude that Richard son of Nicholas of London may be Richard the Younger. No proof exists at the present time to support one or other theory.

So now we turn to the question of who is Richard the Younger of Chideock?

We now know, from the added evidence gleaned from the Chideock Registers namely the records of the baptism of Richard son of Richard and Joane Gerhard December 1st, 1659 and Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Joane Gerhard March 27th, 1663, that Richard the Younger was married to Joane and not Pertezeh

So, we rule out Richard husband of Pertezah as Richard the Younger.

What of;

- Richard the father of William 1636, Catherine 1639 and Richard 1642
- Richard father of John 1646.

We really do not know if the same Richard is the father of all the children or if there are two separate Richards. One of the Richards, if there are two, is most likely the illegitimate Richard son of Jane and if two the second an unknown Richard.

We are, therefore, left with three, possibly four choices, regarding the identity of Richard the Younger. He is either;

- a) Richard illegitimate son of Jane or,
- b) Richard the son of Richard baptized 2 Jan 1642 or,
- c) Richard of unknown Sandford Orcas Jerard stock or,
- d) Richard son of Nicholas of London

Was Richard the Younger the illegitimate son of Jane?

It is certainly within the realm of possibility. The illegitimate Richard on his death is still known as Gerard. Yet he was buried in Milborne Port more than 10 years before Joane Jarhard of Chideock was buried in Chideock. It seems likely that the illegitimate Richard remained in Milborne Port, were he was buried, during his life. Pertezah, also, was buried in Milborne Port and so it seems likely that Pertezah was the wife of the illegitimate Richard. Had the illegitimate Richard been Richard the Younger of Chideock the direct descent theory for the Coat of Arms claim by Joseph Jerrard of the 22nd Dragoon's would not be valid.

⁸² Garrard, Garratt, Gerrard, Jarrett, Jerrard etc, London City Company Records Etc, Donor REF Garrett Esq, 27/7/1966, AC30874 Society of Genealogists FH/GAR: "Haberdashers, 1644 Richard Jarrard son of Nicholas Garrard Cit & Merchant Taylor to John King, Cit Haberdasher and Merchant trading in Eastlands." Refer to the Appendix 2 about Nicholas Jerard.

Was Richard the Younger the Richard son of Richard baptized 2 Jan 1642 at Milborne Port?

A possibility since he would be 17 years old when Richard son of Richard and Joane Gerhard December 1st, 1659 was born in Chideock. His age may have led to the "Younger" term being used. His Sandford Orcas descent would provide the Sandford Orcas connection. However, we do not know if his father was the illegitimate Richard. This option as to who Richard is is less appealing and given the age less likely than other possibilities.

Was Richard the Younger the Richard of unknown Sandford Orcas Jerard stock?

Another Richard exists who was a direct descendant from the Sandford Orcas race. I have found no record to support this theory yet it is definitely a more acceptable option for the purposes of family heritage.

Was Richard the Younger the Richard son of Nicholas of London?

If Richard the Younger was the son of Nicholas of London descent from the Sandford family is direct and unquestionable. This possibility is an acceptable option waiting to be proven as is the option above.

THE 'DANIELS' JERRARD

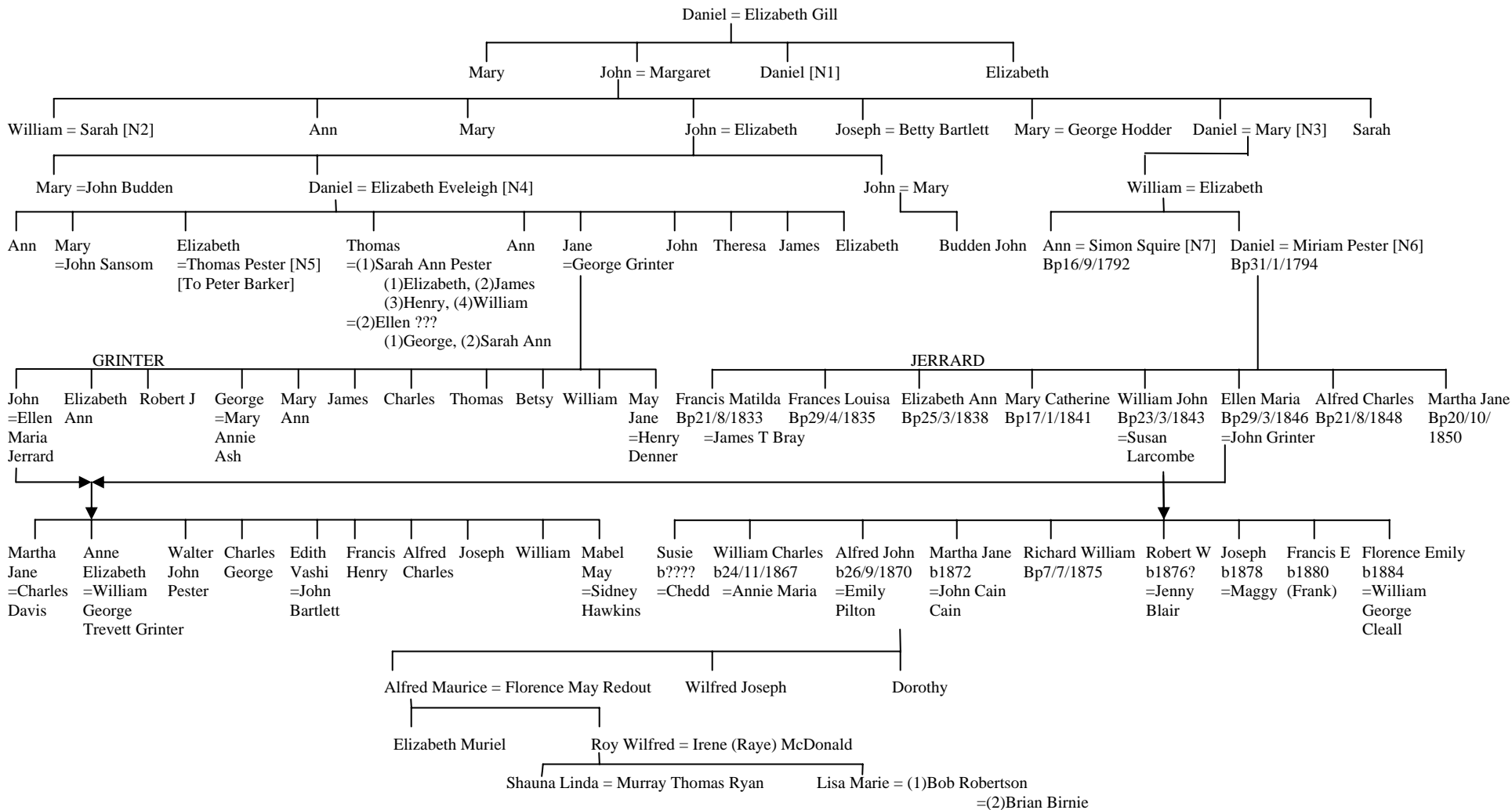
On the key pedigree and page 22 of F.B.J. Jerrard's book we see a proposed descent for some Daniel Jerrards. F.B.J. chose not to trace these lines of descent yet in records acquired from Mr. Peter Barker and Mr. Roy Morgan as well as research done by myself there was no lack of Jerrard's descended from Daniels in the Chideock area. In one case the descent down through William John Jerrard born in Chideock in 1848 of Daniel and Miriam has resulted in my contact with Mr. Roy Wilfred Jerrard of Calgary, Alberta, Canada in the spring of 1998. William John was Roy's great grandfather.

In the chart below William = Sarah [N2], is the branch that leads to the three brothers who came to Canada then to myself, William Thomas Jerrard, and also branched to Rob Jerrard currently of Budleigh Salterton, England.

The key pedigree and on page 22 of the JBook we see Daniel Jerrard [N3 on the chart], Bp30/5/1746, Bd4/3/1780 in Chideock married to Mary. I have not been able to determine Mary's maiden name, her birth date nor any other information. They had one child William Bp5/4/1772 who married Elizabeth [it should be noted that my viewing of the microfiche Parish Register shows William Bp5/4/1771 son of Daniel=Mary and the records also show the marriage of William Jerrard to Elizabeth Hobbs m9/2/1792]. William and Elizabeth, who I believe to be Elizabeth Hobbs, had Ann Bp16/9/1792 and a second child Daniel Bp31/1/1794. I accept F.B.J.'s depiction on page 22 for this family line to be true.

This paragraph will refer to information that is on pages 21 and 22 of the JBook concerning Daniels and Ann Snook. The JBook tells us that a Daniel married Ann Snook on m15/5/1769 at Symondsbury. F.B.J. indicates that this Daniel is the same as he who married Mary. I disagree. The Symondsbury parish records and Bishops Transcripts clearly show the marriage date and the fact that Ann Snook is the second wife of Daniel and daughter of William Snook. The birth date of William Bp5/4/1772 son of Daniel=Mary [N3] is clearly after the marriage record date of Daniel=Ann Snook m15/5/1769. The records leave no doubt that William is the son of Daniel and Mary not of Daniel and Ann. The son and daughter of Daniel=Ann Snook were born in 1774 and 1777. There were two distinct families Daniel=Mary with son William Bp5/4/1772 and Daniel=Ann Snook who were married 16/5/1769 and had two children one Bp10/7/1774 and the other Bp9/3/1777. Ann Snook could not be the second wife of Daniel at [N3] Bp30/5/1746.

DANIELS PEDIGREE CHART



So whom did Ann Snook marry? Let's start with to whom was she not married. I have eliminated Daniel Bp30/5/1746 as shown above. I can eliminate Daniel Bp1/10/1753 son of Isaac=Jean of Whitchurch Canonorum who would be 16 in 1769 thus not eligible for a first marriage let alone a second marriage. As well the following were all born after the marriage date and have to be discounted; Daniel [N4] Bp13/1/1782 son of John=Elizabeth; Daniel [N6] Bp31/1/1794 son of William=Elizabeth; and Daniel, base born 1781, in Whitchurch Canonorum. I have eliminated some Daniels but I am left with three other Daniels in the Chideock records that would have been eligible for marriage to Ann Snook. One is Daniel Bp1685 Bd1776 married to Elizabeth Gill in 1704. Elizabeth Gill died in 1717. The second eligible Daniel is Daniel [N1] Bp31/8/1714 death unknown. The third eligible Daniel was born Bp19/1/1725 to Isaac and Joanna Gerat death unknown.

Without further information it is impossible to determine at this time which of these Daniels married Ann Snook. It is possible that future research and discovery of unknown records or the recovery of the records described in the JBook as the "Dunsford Papers" will bring new insight but for the moment I believe I have provided a correction to the original book.

Information provided to me from Mr. Roy Barker [N5] (he descends from this marriage) of his ancestry clearly shows that a Daniel married Elizabeth Eveleigh and enjoyed a long life and a large family. In the chart above, at and from [N4], I have shown the descent based on the following and have concluded that Daniel [N4]Bp13/1/1782 son of John and Elizabeth married Elizabeth Eveleigh.

1. The death record for Daniel Jerrard [N4] stated that he died Bd15/4/1854 at age 72 and was married to Elizabeth Eveleigh. My own search of the parish records confirms the age of 72 as accurate. The age provides a birth year of 1782 matching the birth date of the Daniel Bp13/1/1782 son of John and Elizabeth.
2. Census records for Daniel and Elizabeth's family show for 1841 an age of 62 for Daniel and in the 1851 census an age of 72. These ages translate into a birth year of 1779 for Daniel. This is too close to the birth year of Daniel Bp9/3/1777 son of Daniel and Ann Snook. The ages shown on census records are general, in the early census taking, less accurate than other documented information produces. Additionally the JBook shows Daniel Bp9/3/1777 passing away Bd28/10/1805. I have already reasoned that this information is accurate.
3. If Elizabeth (Bp26/6/1796 Chideock registers) married Daniel Bp1777 he would have been 38 while she was 19 at the time of the marriage [see point 5 below]. If Elizabeth married Daniel Bp1782 he would have been 33 and closer in age to Elizabeth.
4. On m11/10/1802 (11th November) Daniel Gerrard married Mary Eveleigh in Whitchurch Canonorum. The parish records, for Whitchurch and Charmouth, show the births of children to Daniel and Mary Gerrard: Joannah Bp20/11/1803; John Bp17/2/1805; George Bp8/2/1807, Bd20/2/1808, James Bp8/2/1807 Bd6/3/1808; Jane Bp3/7/1808; Susanna Bp30/12/1810; Daniel Bp19/12/1812 (of Daniel and Mary formerly Eveleigh); William 1815; Mary Ann Bp15/08/1820. A Removal Order dated 26 Oct 1829 shows that Daniel Gerrard is 48 years old (born therefore in 1781) with wife Mary and 5 children Jane 21, Susan 19, Daniel 17, William 15, and Ann 9 returned to Charmouth. A Daniel Gerrard base born son of Diana was born Bp7/1/1781 in Whitchurch. Given this information I

- believe that this Daniel married to Mary is the same base born Daniel of Whitchurch Canonorum.
5. The marriage record for Daniel and Elizabeth shows that Daniel was a bachelor not a widower and Elizabeth was a spinster.
 6. The JBook shows Daniel Bp1777 as having died Bd28/10/1805. The parish records show a Daniel dying on Bd28/10/1805. I accept this information as accurate.

Therefore:

Daniel Bp13/1/1782, Bd15/4/1854 married Elizabeth Eveleigh on m3/11/1815. Elizabeth Eveleigh was born Bp26/6/1796. They had the following children, Ann Bp24/12/1815, Bd1816; Mary Bp26/10/1817 who married John Sansom; Elizabeth Bp10/6/1820 who married Thomas Pester m1864; Thomas, Bp22/12/1822 who married (1)Sarah Ann Pester m1853 and (2)Ellen; Ann, Bp6/6/1824; Jane, Bp20,3,1825 who married George Grinter m13/7/1847; John, Bp19/9/1827; Theresa, Bp25/4/1830; James, Bp2/6/1833 and Elizabeth, Bp25/12/1834

The 1841, Chideock Street, and 1851, Village, censuses show this family's children with the dates matching birth records. Roy Morgan's family records show Daniel married to Elizabeth Eveleigh. It is interesting to note that Daniel's daughter Jane married George Grinter. They had a son John, who married Ellen Maria Jerrard sister to William John Jerrard who is the Great Grandfather to Roy Wilfred Jerrard of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Originating from Roy Morgan's files and family tree we see Thomas Pester married to Elizabeth Jerrard [N5], Sarah Ann Pester married Thomas Jerrard [under N5] and Miriam Pester married Daniel Jerrard [N6]. These Pestors were brothers and sisters children of Richard Pester. The 1861 census clearly shows that Thomas Jerrard married to Sarah Ann is the son-in-law of Richard Pester. Also at [N7] Ann Jerrard married Simon Squire m15/5/1821, is part of the records from Roy Morgan and parish sources.

The parish records show that on m15/6/1833 Daniel Jerrard married Miriam Pester. I have placed this family in the lineage as shown in the chart at [N6] as no other placement makes any sense because the other eligible Daniels are either married, too young or dead. The census records place Daniel's birth year at approximately 1796 in Chideock. Other records, Roy Morgan's included, show Daniel's sister Ann marrying Simon Squire on m15/5/1821. No other Daniel in the records has a sister Ann that would fit this profile. Daniel Bp1809 son of John = Elizabeth is shown in the records as dying in 1843 at the age of 34. Daniel Bp1812 in Whitchurch is a possible but does not have a sister Ann who was eligible to marry Simon Squire in m1821. Thus;

Daniel, Bp31/1/1794 who married Miriam Pester, Bp1811 in the year m1833. They had the following children, Frances Matilda, Bp21/8/1833 who married James T. Bray m1864; Frances Louisa, Bp29/4/1835, Bd3/2/1842; Elizabeth Ann, Bp25/3/1838; Mary Catherine, Bp17/1/1841, Bd30/3/1843; William John, Bp23/3/1843, Bd13/5/1930 who married Susan Larcombe m15/6/1866; Ellen Maria, Bp29/3/1846, Bd?/4/1936 who married John Grinter m29/10/1871; Alfred Charles, Bp21/8/1848, Bd1926 and Martha Jane, Bp20/10/1850.

The further families as shown on the chart.

The family of George Grinter and Jane (nee Jerrard)

George Grinter, Bp1820 married Jane Jerrard, Bp20/3/1825, in m13/7/1847. They had the following children; John, Bp30/6/1848, Bd1936, married Ellen Maria Jerrard m29/10/1871; Elizabeth Ann, Bp1851; Robert J, Bp1852, Bd1911; George, Bp1854 married (2)Mary Annie Ash m1890; Mary Ann, Bp1855; James, Bp1857; Charles, Bp1858, Bd1926; Thomas, Bp1860; Betsy, Bp1862; William, Bp1867; Mary Jane, Bp1871 married Henry Denner (age 73 at time of marriage) in m1914.

The family of John Grinter and Ellen Maria (nee Jerrard)

John Grinter, Bp30/6/1848, Bd1936 married Ellen Maria Jerrard, Bp29/3/1846, Bd?/4/1936 on m29/10/1871. They had the following children; Martha Jane, Bp17/2/1872, married Charles Davis m2/10/1898; Anne Elizabeth, Bp1874 , married William George Trevett Grinter m?/4/1901; Walter George Pester, Bp1876; Charles George, Bp1878, Bd1879; Edith Vaishi, Bp1880, married John Bartlett m1907; Frances Henry, Bp1882; Alfred Charles, Bp1885; Joseph, Bp1887, Bd1888; William, Bp1887; Mabel May, Bp1890 married Sidney H. Hawkins m1919.

The family of William John Jerrard and Susan (nee Larcombe)

William John Jerrard, Bp23/3/1843, Bd13/5/1930 married Susan Larcombe, Bp1841, d1900, on m15/6/1866. They had the following children; Susie b???? married Mr. Chedd; William Charles, b24/11/1867, married Annie Maria Farwell m1895; Alfred John, b26/9/1870 married Emily Pilton m29/10/1898; Martha Jane b???? married John Cain m1897; Richard William, Bp7/7/1875; Robert W. married Jenny Blair; Joseph (James?) b1878 married Maggy; Francis E(Edwin?) (known as Frank) b1880 and Florence Emily b1884.

The family of Alfred John Jerrard and Emily (nee Pilton)

Alfred John Jerrard, b26/9/1870, married Emily Pilton m29/10/1898. They had the following children; Alfred Maurice, b5/11/1901, d1978, married Florence May Redout m1927; Wilfred Joseph; Dorothy.

The family of Alfred Maurice Jerrard and Florence May (nee Redout)

Alfred Maurice Jerrard, b1901, d1978 married Florence May Redout m1927. They had the following children; Elizabeth Muriel, b1928, d1992; Roy Wilfred married Irene (Raye) McDonald.

The family of Roy Wilfred Jerrard and Irene (Raye) (nee McDonald)

Roy Wilfred Jerrard married Irene (Raye) McDonald. They had the following children; Shauna Linda married Murray Thomas Ryan; Lisa Marie married (1)Bob Robertson and (2)Brian Birnie.

LONDON JERRARD'S

Refer to Appendix IV pages 57 and 58 of the JBook. A sketch pedigree of that family is shown on page 58. F.B.J. was not able to connect the family but given the accounts from family members of the day they bear a striking resemblance to the Jerrard's of Chideock.

Rob Jerrard showed me a copy of a letter he received from Mr. Raymond (Ray) Edmund Jerrard of Taree, New South Wales, Australia. In that letter Ray mentioned a Mrs. Grossmith, a cousin of Ray's father, daughter of Henry Jerrard and niece to Edmund Paul Dinn Jerrard, who did some research in the mid 1970's. She wrote Ray plainly indicating that she was convinced of the direct relationship with the Sandford Orcas family. She did not explain her proof for that deduction. I also have been in contact with Ray and the following chapter includes that information which Ray has provided.

I have the following to add to the London Jerrard information of F.B.J. book. Some of my information comes also from Jerrard documents on microfiche at the Society of Genealogists in London, England. It is interesting to note that a couple of documents on microfiche are recorded as having been provided by Mrs. Grossmith.⁸³

CHRISTOPHER JERRARD

F.B.J. wrote that "There was a Christopher Jerrard at Wareham, in Dorchester, in 1637." The 1623 Visitation of Somerset shows Nicholas Jerard of Londone mercator. The 1634 Visitation of London shows Nicholas Jerard of London, Merchant Taylor with 2 daughters and 7 sons, John, Nicholas, Robert, Richard, Thomas, Charles and Stephan. New information in fact shows more family members (see Appendix 2). Does Christopher descend from Nicholas?

The descent of Christopher is unproven at this point.

THOMAS JERRARD

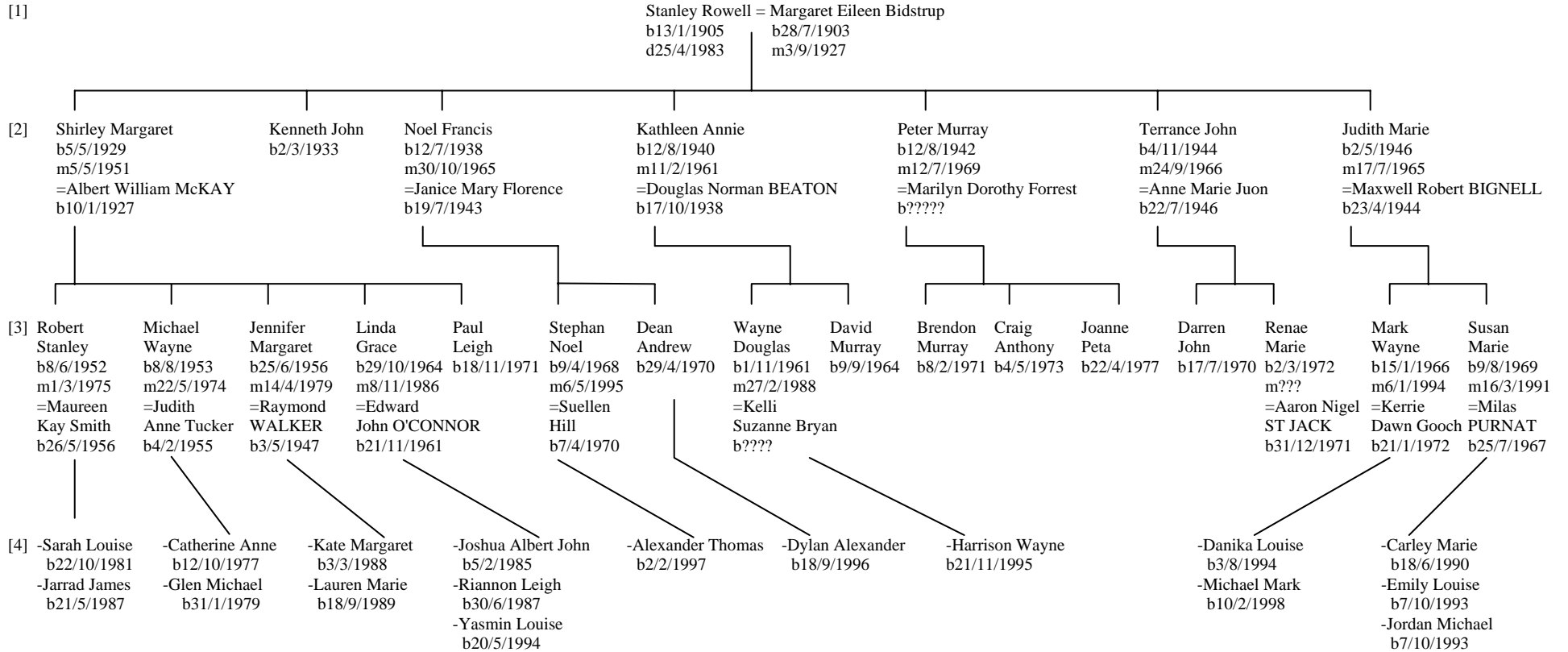
The JBook shows Thomas descent from Christopher above

PAUL JERRARD

Paul is next in line and from here on I can now add to the record. Paul married Elizabeth Frankland in 1802. Paul was a Leghorn bleacher and presser. [Leghorn: an Italian type of straw used in hat-making]. They had two children that we know of Phoebe and Paul b1811.

⁸³ Refer to document CertsLondonJerrard.doc on the CD

STANLEY ROWELL JERRARD (AUSTRALIA)



Stanley Rowell Jerrard is the son of Harry Leslie Jerrard b14/7/1872 in Camberwell [Author has a copy of Harry Leslie's birth certificate] d1934 age 60 in Australia. Harry Leslie is the son of Henry Charles Jerrard a brother of Paul Jerrard and James Thurgar Jerrard. Refer to page 58 of the JBook. Harry Leslie is listed as Leslie in the JBook and married Rose Lidington who died d1931 age 55. Records in Australia show that Harry Charles, a brother to Stanley Rowell, was born in 1901 and that their Grandfather, Henry Charles, son of Paul and Emily, died in 1887 at the age of 48 placing his birth in 1839.

PAUL JERRARD, GENTLEMAN

Paul Bp1811, d18/3/1888 is the son of Paul and Elizabeth Frankland. Paul married (1) Emily Jannima Spear Morgan a spinster not the first wife of Captain Morgan as indicated by F.B.J. Jerrard. They married in m1833 and she died in d1843. Paul had 6 sons [it is not clear if these children are all of the first wife], Paul who married Harriet Alban Dinn, James Thurgar who married Ellen Cabell, Henry Charles who married Rachell Rowell, Edward, John who married Mary Hurst Daniell and Reuben. It seems there were no daughters. Paul married his second wife Hannah Freeman m16/11/1864. The marriage certificate⁸⁴ shows that they were married in the parish church of St Giles, Cripplegate, London both being from Cripplegate and Hannah being of full age, a spinster and daughter of Richard Freeman a deceased farmer.

It is clear from an advertisement placed in "An Empire's Millennium" written by J. Thurgar Jerrard in 1877⁸⁵ that Paul's place of business was located at 170 Fleet Street. In 1881 Paul was a Lithographer, Engraver Printer located at 206 Fleet St. He died d18/3/1888 at the age of 77 and was buried in Norwood Cemetary.⁸⁶

PAUL JERRARD, THE YOUNGER

Paul was born on Bp8/5/1834, died d1923. He married Harriett Alban Dinn, daughter of Thomas Dinn, on m24/8/1858.⁸⁷ It seems he was a photographer in 1867 and a professor of Music in 1882. According to Patricia Perry⁸⁸ he was Choirmaster at Bow Church. He produced or contributed to at least five books "The Book of Exotic Birds", "Flower Painting in Twelve Progressive Lessons", "Shakesperian Tableaux" (Selections of Shakespeare with highly coloured illustrations by Paul Jerrard)⁸⁹, "Items for The Drawing Room" and "The Floral Offering". The two books I viewed are approximately 8 inches by 11 inches in size containing very fine and richly coloured drawings. They would be similar to what we refer to as "coffee table books". The description of the one book was "... consists of twelve highly colored birds for the 12 months of the year, Executed in a chaste and beautiful binding peculiar to itself ...". The address for Paul Jerrard at that time was 111 Fleet Street. The books were undated and in a very fragile state. The British Library has catalogued them circa 1852.

Paul and Harriett had 11 children: (1)Rose Harriett Dinn b1859; (2)Edmund Paul Dinn b29/6/1861; (3)Marian Eliza Dinn b1862; (4)Maude Flora Dinn b1864; (5)Ethel Maria Dinn b1865; (6)Charles Henry Dinn b1868; (7)Cyril Septimus Dinn b1879; (8)Clarence Peter Dinn b1871; (9)Edgar John Dinn b1871; (10)Cecilia Mildred Dinn b1875; (11)Christabel Eleanor Dinn b1877. We believe we can trace a line of descent to Mrs. Grossmith from Charles Henry Dinn Jerrard.

⁸⁴ [cd].

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Death Certificate. [cd]

⁸⁷ Marriage Certificate. [cd]

⁸⁸ Patricia Perry, nee Giles, a great granddaughter, copy of a letter from Patricia to Ray. [cd]

⁸⁹ These three books are in the British Library, London, England.

Patricia tells a story that Paul married Harriett but also took as his mistress Harriett's sister. He had two children by his mistress, Herbert Jerrard-Dinn and Annie Jerrard-Dinn, Herbert being Patricia's grandfather. Herbert married a Harriet Mathews

James Thurgar Jerrard, brother to Paul the Younger married Ellen Cabell. He died d6/6/1893 buried at Kensall Green. He was an artist and writer. His fictional book titled and annotated as follows - "An Empire's Millennium, The vision of Dionysius Krak-Jor and The Apotheosis of Ton circa BC 120" exhumed by J Thurgar Jerrard (in verse and prose) - was printed by R. Meek and Co. in 1877. This book is in the archives of the British Library and was viewed by me on 23 November 1999. It is in a very fragile state being similar to our paperback books of today. It appears to have been damaged by fire but the entire text is intact.

I have no further information, beyond information in the JBook, on Paul's other brothers Henry Charles, Edward, John or Reuben except that John died in 1888.

EDMUND PAUL DINN JERRARD

He was born b29/6/1861, d1954. Edmund was a salesman in England. He went to South Africa to fight in the Boer War and did not return to England. He married Olive Maude Healey b13/2/1865, daughter of Reuben Herbert Healey on m4/9/1887. They had 14 children⁹⁰;

(1)Edmund Paul b12/2/1889, d12/2/1889;

(2)Olive Christabel Healey b1890 married ?? Wilcox, no issue;

(3)Paul Healey Millington, b19/7/1891, d7/6/1952 married Jessie Isabel Rielander b23/5/1896, d14/5/1985, m17/10/1917 they had 2 children.

1. Joyce Jessie b24/7/1918, d27/7/2000 who had two children;

a. Isabel Jessie b9/4/1935 who married Harold Coad and they had John, Louise, Darryl, Arlene and Barbara.

b. Jean Joycelyn b16/4/1948 who married m8/1/1977 Philip Hanson b8/5/1953 and they had Jennifer Jean b5/4/1979.

2. Paul Louis Wynn b 27/4/1924 who married m10/2/1951 Magdalena Sophia Nel and they had two children;

a. Louise Wynne b23/1/1955 who married m27/10/1984 Fredrick Celiers b15/2/1956 and they had Gregory Ian b8/7/1979 and Nadine Lea b15/7/1981.

b. Denise Margaret b10/4/1957 who married Helmut Taurer and they had Natasha b21/9/1985 and Melonie b20/9/1989.

(4)Victoria Beatrice Christabel Healey, b1893 married ?? Jones, no issue;

(5)Claude Clifford Healey, b18/11/1895, d1987 married Evelyn Jones they had 4 children [Claude was born on board ship enroute to South Africa]; Clifford b7/6/1935, Barry b7/7/1939, Trevor b27/4/1946 and Pamela b11/3/1951.

(6)Cyril (Lordy) married Lettie ?? they had 4 children; Elaine married Gilbert Davies, Valerie married Bennie Blignaut, Vera married Roland Coleman and Cyril married ??.

(7)Stephen Paul Healey Millington b12/2/1900, d10/7/1973 married m10/1/1933 Gwynth Vera Folly b19/10/1911 they had 3 children;

1. Natalie Felicia b9/9/1934.

⁹⁰ A 1954 newspaper article states that Edmund Paul had 14 children. [cd]

2. Cherry Joy b21/1/1939 who married m1/11/1958 Walter Lacey Rowe b19/2/1935 and they had;
 - a. Vanessa Joy b15/4/1960 who married (1)m3/5/1980 Mark Robert Adams d25/10/1991 their child Candice-Leigh b18/11/1982 and Vanessa married (2)Shawn Welch and they had Tannith Nicola b16/4/1987.
 - b. Walter Lacey b30/7/1963 who married Julie Barrow m16/6/2000.
3. Alwyn Basil b11/3/1941 who married (1)m30/1/1965 Anne Rocchi and divorced div4/12/1987 and they had;
 - a. Gary b22/2/1967.
 - b. Deborah b18/10/1968 who married Gavin Harrison and they had Chantal Ann b10/5/1994.
 - c. Julie b31/4/1972.

(8)Charles Raymond Paul, b22/5/1904, d14/2/1977 married Sheila Audrey Redman b4/8/1916, d13/5/1995, m8/8/1936 they had 5 children see the section below;

(9)Linden Edward Healey (Linney) b23/8/1907, d11/2/1995 married Audrey Anna Watt m13/3/1938 they had 2 children;

1. Andrew Linden b26/3/1942 who married m5/4/1969 Magdel Petterson and they had;
 - a. Karen Wendy b4/5/1975 who married Marc Styles.
 - b. Myrna Magdel b25/5/1977.
 - c. Paul Andrew b16/5/1979, d28/2/1996.
2. Kenneth James b8/7/1944 who married m1/1/1970 Shirley Schwimm and they had;
 - a. Mark Kenneth b31/10/1973.
 - b. Ross Ian b14/1/1975.

(10)Josephine was a spinster and

(11)Hazel married Bernard Brand and had 2 children;

1. Leslie who married ?? Hislop
2. Vivienne who married Roger Deacon

I have been able to account for 11 children. Ray Jerrard tells me that family stories tell of some of the children dying young.

Edmund Paul Jerrard had more than 30 inventions to his credit. He worked in the Johannesburg area for Rand Mines and Crown Mines in the electrical department. Many of his inventions were used on the mines - electric bell without hammers, a ventilating system, turbines and centrifugal pumps, a more efficient system for steam locomotives use of heat from coal. He crusaded, at the end of 1800s, for alternating current generators in place of direct current generators and personally supervised their installation as no one else at the time knew how. In 1916 he patented a machine to show '3D' films but I. W. Schlesinger, thoroughly investigating it in England, rejected it as too costly. Other ideas he developed specifications for were a self-starter for motor cars in 1913 and a gearless car in 1916. He retired in 1931 at the age of 70.⁹¹

CHARLES RAYMOND PAUL JERRARD

Charles Raymond Paul b22/5/1904, d14/2/1977 married m8/8/1936 Sheila Audrey Redman b4/8/1916, d13/5/1995. They had five children;

⁹¹ *SundayTimes* (1954), newspaper article.

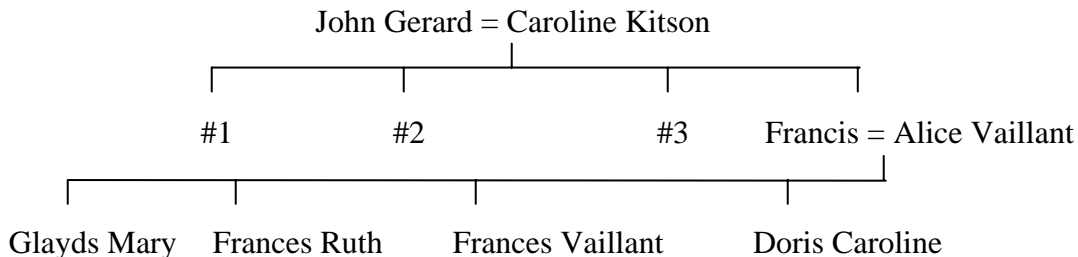
1. Raymond Edmund of Taree, New South Wales, Australia. Raymond Edmund b29/6/1937 married m20/12/1970 Dawn Coetzee b31/10/1948 their children are, Rejean b5/3/1974; Conan b22/5/1975 and Rezelle b9/12/1976.
2. Eva Raynette b29/6/1938 who married (1)m16/2/1957 Alberto Attilio Di Bon d29/9/1987 they had 3 children;
 - a. Leonard Alan b9/2/1959 who married m5/4/1986 Alyson Shirley Massey divorced 2/9/1999 they had Jason Alain b14/2/1994.
 - b. Debra Lynn b18/4/1960.
 - c. Andrea Louise b29/1/1963 who married m10/5/1987 Abel Caixinha b3/11/1950.
and who married (2)m19/10/1996 Christoffel Badenhorse b30/11/1935;
3. Derrick b27/9/1939 who married (1)m17/12/1960 Joy Elizabeth Georgina Tramontino b20/4/1941 divorced div14/5/1976 they had two children;
 - a. Candida b13/5/1966 who married (1)Giovanni Calli,divorced? they had one child Richard b8/8/1987 and Candida married (2)Kevin Vollmer and they had George b10/5/1991 and Storm b11/6/1993.
 - b. Warrick 20/3/1968.
Derrick married (2)m19/8/1976 Audrey Wilson divorced div8/11/1984.
Derrick married (3)m26/9/1987 Anna Magdalena Landman 3/4/1936.
4. Robert Anthony b1/8/1944 married (1)m6/2/1970 Helen Amos divorced div31/1/1979 and they had one child;
 - a. Bronwyn Lee b24/2/1972 who married m6/12/1997 Shane Geldenhaus and they had two children Demi b8/7/1997 and Jade 18/4/2000.
Robert married (2)m9/10/1986 Carol Ann Pienaar b24/4/1945.
5. Kenneth Charles b10/1/1950 married m24/1/1981 Ruth Marsden b30/12/1951 they had two children Carmen Penelope b2/7/1982 and Charles Mathew b10/8/1984.

Eva, Derrick, Robert and Kenneth still living in South Africa.

In addition to the above information I have obtained the following: [where the following people fit I do not know at this time.]

John Gerard of Goulbourn, New South Wales and of Bristol County, Gloucester married, at Somerton, Somerset, Caroline daughter of Samuel Kitson (sp?) of Yeovil, Somerset by Susannah his wife daughter of Bellamy of Chedington Dorset. John and Caroline had 4 children (only ones listed), #1 and #2 and Francis [male]. Francis Gerard married Alice Francis Mary Vaillant. Francis Gerard of The Grange, Monteagle and of Wallongongal, New South Wales born 21 January and Baptized at St. Saviour Cathedral, Goulburn, 8 April 1849. Alice Francis Mary Vaillant was the daughter of Albert Vaillant of High Street, Havefordwest, Pembroke by Francis Wickstead, his wife, and eldest daughter of Thomas Smith Goode of Avellanu, near Havefordwest. She was born at Dark St. Havefordwest 24 Aug. baptized at St. Mary's, Havefordwest, 18 Sept. 1862. Francis and Alice were married at St. John's, Sydney, N.S.W. 18 Sept. 1880. (see pedigree of Vaillant, Visitation of England and Wales, Vol 13, page 32). Francis and Alice had 4 children (only ones listed).

- Gladys Mary Gerard born at Mossman's Bay 9 Sept. and baptized at All Saints, Woollahra, Sydney N.S.W. 8 Dec. 1882.
- Francis Ruth Gerard, born at Mossman's Bay 17 Oct. and baptized at All Saints, Woollahra, Sydney N.S.W. 14 Nov. 1883
- Francis Vaillant Gerard born at Mossman's Bay 27 Oct. 1885 and baptized at All Saints, Hunts Hill, Sydney 16 Jan. 1886.
- Doris Caroline Gerard born at Mossman's Bay 10 Dec. 1886 and baptized at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, N.S.W. 5 Jan. 1887.



THREE BROTHERS

In the early 20th century three brothers migrated to Canada, the oldest Albert Fredrick Jerrard born b5/10/1892, the fourth child and second son William James Jerrard born b7/6/1898 and the youngest sixth child and third son Leonard Cecil Jerrard born b20/1/1906. They did not come to Canada at the same time. They did not come from Chideock. They did not know that their heritage lay in the Jerrard's of Chideock and Sandford Orcas, although they may have known that their father was born in Chideock. They did get married in Canada. They did serve in the World Wars of the Century and survived. They did settle in the same area of Ontario, around London and Dorchester. They did establish the family that I know as the Jerrard's of Canada and up until the spring of 1998 the only known Jerrards in Canada.

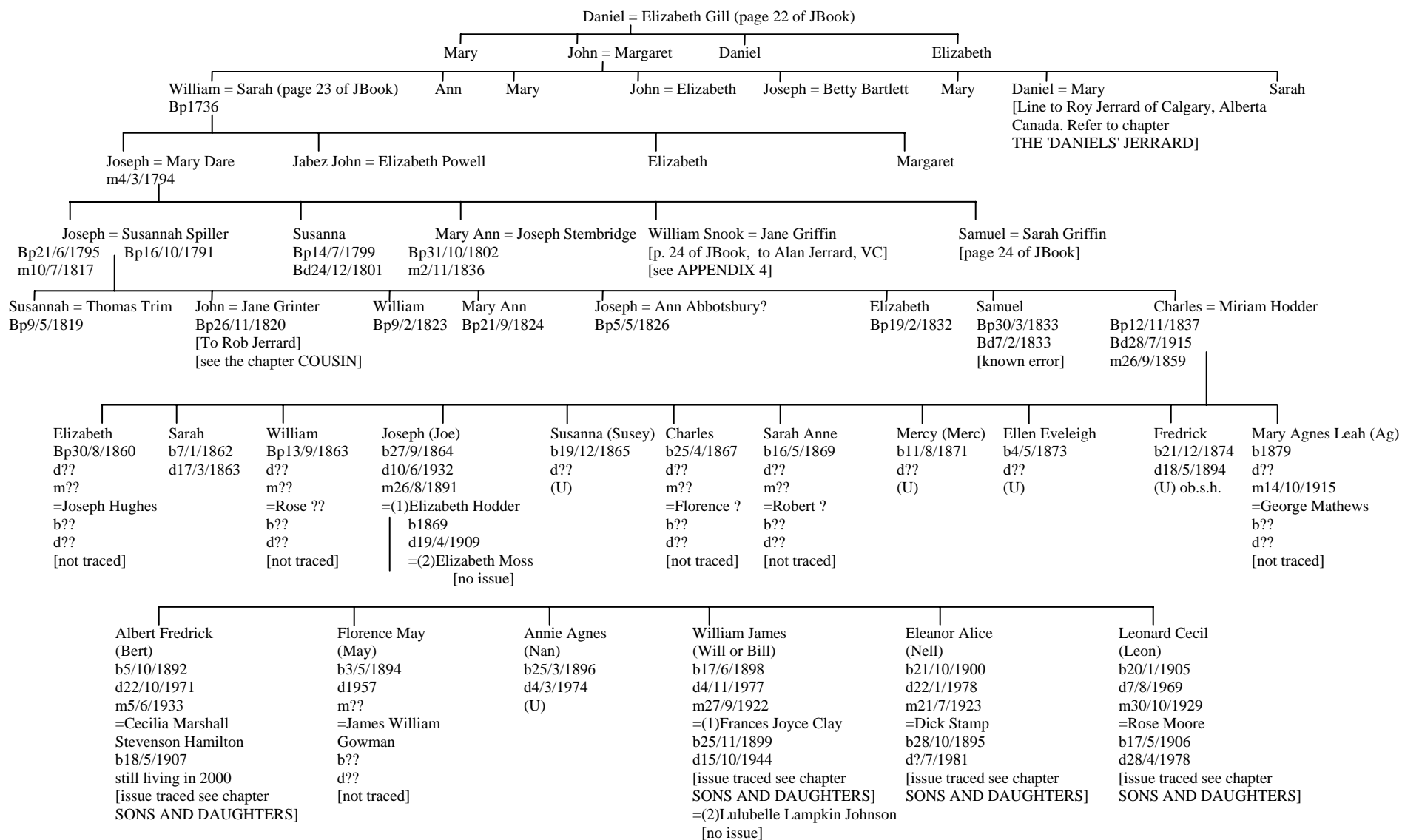
They were the sons of Joseph Jerrard and Elizabeth Hodder. Elizabeth Hodder was Joseph's 1st cousin and as the story goes Joseph married Elizabeth after her sister turned Joseph down. Joseph's father married Miriam Hodder. It is believed that Miriam's brother is the father of Elizabeth. At the present time we know that Elizabeth Hodder had as brothers and sisters, that we know of at this time, Annie, Alice, Albert and Jack. It is unknown which sister turned down Joseph. Annie, Jack, Albert and Alice Hodder moved to Canada and settled in Ontario in the London and Dorchester area. The Hodders provided comfort, friendship and employment to the Jerrard brothers when they came to Canada.

But what of the connection and heritage to the Jerrards of Chideock and back to Sandford Orcas? The pedigree chart on the next page shows the line of descent as I know it today. Little is known of the people between John and Margaret and their son William up until Charles George who married Miriam Hodder.

These generations were living in the North Chideock area. I have located records from the parish registers, legal documents and census records that show the families existence in Chideock. F.B.J. shows on page 23 of his book that William married Sarah and he shows their children. I will accept his pedigree since it seems he has taken the material from documents that he calls the "Dunsford Papers" which contained Jerrard family information⁹².

⁹² JBook page 22; "CN William Jerrard, brother of Joseph Jerrard, had a son named Jabez John Jerrard who had a son named Thomas Jerrard of Lyme; Thomas Jerrard's father and Samuel Bartlett Jerrard were first cousins. - (Dunsford Papers)."

THE THREE BROTHERS PEDIGREE CHART



I have not found the "Dunsford Papers". I did find William b5/11/1736 in the Bishop's transcripts for Whitchurch Canonorum⁹³ and in the Chideock parish records the records of William Bd24/3/1776 and Sarah Bd20/4/1777 but little else for this family. William and Sarah are shown to have had 4 children Joseph, Jabez John, Elizabeth and Margaret. I found little information on this family and rely on the JBook information due to the "Dunsford Papers" issue. It is of note that it is from William and Sarah that Alan Jerrard⁹⁴ descends. Alan was in the Royal Flying Corps in the 1st War, 1914-1919, and was awarded a Victoria Cross for his efforts in the Italian Theatre⁹⁵. Compare the picture of Alan and Bert in Annex I.

We pick up the record with Joseph Jerrard son of William and Sarah. Joseph and Mary Dare were married in Charmouth on m4/3/1794⁹⁶. Banns for this marriage were published in the Lyme Regis parish record which listed "Joseph and Mary both of this parish". The sons and daughters of Joseph and Mary are as follows. Record show Joseph Bp21/6/1795⁹⁷; Susannah Bp14/7/1799⁹⁸ and a burial record of Bd24/12/1801⁹⁹ (which matches the JBook info); Mary Ann Bp31/10/1802¹⁰⁰, m2/11/1836 to Joseph Stembridge¹⁰¹; William Snook Bp10/2/1805¹⁰² and Samuel Bp8/3/1807¹⁰³ married at Allington m9/6/1835¹⁰⁴. All further information in the JBook provided for these children is confirmed by my search of parish records and other documents. In addition a removal order dated 20 April in the 59th year of the Reign of George the Third [1819]¹⁰⁵ shows Joseph Gerrard a labourer and his wife Mary with their children William aged 14 and Samuel aged 11 being permitted to stay in Chideock parish rather than removed to Charmouth.¹⁰⁶ This proceeding confirms that Chideock was Joseph's place of residence. It is also an indication that Joseph was poor and living off parish relief at that time. Chideock Parish records show that a Joseph Jerrard age 65 was buried Bd16/12/1834 and a Mary Jerrard age 67 was buried Bd2/2/1829. I have a record from the Chideock Parish records that shows a Mary Dare born Bp22/12/1763 of Barnabas and Martha. Are these our Joseph and Mary? Chances are the answer is yes but we have no conclusive proof.

⁹³ 5/11/1736 William son of John and Marg Garrod.

⁹⁴ JBook page 23. William Snook Jerrard is Alan's Great Grandfather.

⁹⁵ Appendix 4. [cd]

⁹⁶ Charmouth: Married - Joseph Gerrard of this parish and Mary Dare of this parish 4 March 1794 signed by Joseph and Mary. Witnesses, Mytilda Cook (her mark) and John Gerrard (his signature). [AN - Joseph's brother or Uncle?] [cd]

⁹⁷ Both the Parish records and Bishop's Transcripts of Whitchurch Canonorum show this date. The spelling of Jerrard on this record is with a G. [cd]

⁹⁸ Chideock Parish Record. Jerrard spelt with a J. [cd]

⁹⁹ Ibid. Jerrard with a J.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid. Jerrard with a J.

¹⁰¹ Bridport Parish Record, Joseph Stembridge (widower) and Mary Ann Jerrard both of this parish 2 Oct 1836. [cd]

¹⁰² Chideock Parish Record. Jerrard with a J. [cd]

¹⁰³ Ibid. Jerrard with a J.

¹⁰⁴ Allington Parish record, Samuel Gerrard and Sarah Griffin 9 Jun 1835, Witness: William Gerrard and Charlotte Griffin. [cd]

¹⁰⁵ [cd]

¹⁰⁶ Dorchester Public Record Office, copied to file Joseph&MaryDare.pdf. [cd]

Our ancestry continues from Joseph and Mary with their first born son Joseph Bp21/6/1795. Joseph married Susannah Spiller, m10/7/1817¹⁰⁷, the witnesses were William Snook and Ann Jerrard. The witnesses are obviously Joseph's brother and sister. Mary Ann was Bp 31/10/1802 and would be 15 years old while William Snook was Bp10/2/1805 and would have been 12. As witnessed in the removal order of 1819 Joseph's parents would still have been alive in 1817. One wonders why minors, in 20th century, were the official witnesses as opposed to the parents of the bride and groom? At age 12 and after a person was of working age. Therefore not a minor then? Did this have something to do with the time of year, was the war on? We don't know.

A record exists for Susannah Spiller born of John and Elizabeth (nee Trask) on Bp16/10/1791 in Netherbury¹⁰⁸. The children of Joseph and Susannah Jerrard¹⁰⁹ are; Susannah Bp9/5/1819; John Bp26/11/1820; William Bp9/2/1823; Mary Ann Bp21/9/1824; Joseph Bp5/5/1826; Elizabeth Bp19/2/1832; Samuel Bp30/3/1833 and Charles Bp12/11/1837¹¹⁰.

Census records for 1841, 1851 and 1861 show the family of Joseph and Susannah¹¹¹ residing in North Chideock. On the 1841 census Joseph age 45 an Ag Labourer and Susannah 45 are shown with their children, William age 18, Mary Anne 15, Joseph 13, Elizabeth 9 and Charles 3 living at home. Susannah and John are not listed since they are on their own as we will see below. Where is Samuel Bp1833 he should be just 7 or 8 at the time of this census? A closer look at the Chideock Parish records turns up Samuel Bd7/2/1833 age 1 month the only Samuel recorded as buried between 1833 and 1841. Although the dates don't make sense the records point to this Samuel being the son of Joseph and Susannah (a review of the records may show a transcription error from the handwriting). The 1851 census shows Joseph 47, Hannah 60, Elizabeth 19 and Charles 14 and on the next lines below a family of Thomas Trim and Susan. It appears by comparing records of the 1851 census and the 1861 census that Susannah daughter of Joseph and Susannah married Thomas Trim¹¹². I have no record of this marriage but by the same token I was not looking specifically for this record. As to John Jerrard b1820 we have record of his marriage to Jane Grinter and from this union descent to Rob Jerrard in Budleigh Salterton, Devon. I have no records for William or Mary Ann. The 1851 and 1861 census show us a family of Joseph and Ann¹¹³. This Joseph by the age

¹⁰⁷ Bishop's Transcripts for Chideock. Joseph Jerrard, bachelor married Susannah Spiller, spinster 10/7/1817. He signed she placed her mark. Witnesses: William Snook and Ann Jerrard. [cd]

¹⁰⁸ Netherbury Parish Records. [cd]

¹⁰⁹ Chideock Parish Records for all the children. Jerrard is spelt with a J for all the children. [cd]

¹¹⁰ The name Charles, only, is shown for this record and his marriage record, yet his son Fredrick's army record shows Charles George as Fredrick's father. [cd]

¹¹¹ 1851 census shows her name as Hannah. [cd]

¹¹² The 1841 Chideock census shows Thomas Trim age 25, Susan his wife 20, George 2 and Sarah 1 and living with them John Jerrard age 20. The 1851 Chideock census shows Thomas Trim 44 and Susan Trim wife 31 and several children including Mary Ann3. The 1861 census shows Joseph 67 and Susannah 62 and their granddaughter Mary A Trim 15. [cd]

¹¹³ Chideock Parish Register George Evelyn Bp4/11/1849, Charles Bp16/11/1851, Elizabeth Ann Bp19/10/1853 Bd28/4/1854 and Joseph Bp1/4/1855 of Joseph and Ann. The 1851 census shows Joseph 25 and Ann 22 of Doghouse with a son George Evelyn age 3. The 1861 census has Joseph 34 Ann 32 of Doghouse with children George Evelyn 11 Charles 9 and Joseph 6. I had Ann as Ann Abbotsbury in my records but when writing this could not find my record to confirm her last name. [cd]

mentioned in the census fits for the son of Joseph and Susannah but there is no other proof as to his identity. It should be noted that within 10 years either side of Joseph's birth year 1827 there is no record of any other Joseph born in Chideock. I found no further records for Elizabeth which then brings us to Charles. However before we proceed with Charles and his family I would be remiss in not mentioning some interesting facts about the times and people around Chideock.

Barbara Marshall, nee Stamp, (Barb's grandmother was my grandfather's sister) some years ago did some research and turned up some interesting information about the smuggling activity of Jerrard's in this Dorset area. It seems that over the 1700's and into the late 1800's smuggling was an honourable means to supplement income, "... of which the sin, in their eyes, consisted only in being found out."¹¹⁴. "The most persistently troublesome centres in the Lyme Custom House area were Beer in Devon, and Chideock and Burton Bradstock in Dorset. At Chideock and Seatown, practically every family was involved in the trade, with the Bartletts, Farwells, Oxenburys and Orchards leading the way"¹¹⁵. In the Chideock and Seaton area in 1826 John Jerrard age 41, flax dresser, was fined for smuggling £100 and Joseph Jerrard age 31, flax dresser, was fined £100 for smuggling¹¹⁶. It is interesting to note that Joseph and Susannah have no children between the years 1826 to 1833 after having children every two years on average. After 1833 they then begin having children again. In those days if you did not pay the fine you did time. £100 was a considerable sum. Did Joseph spend some time in jail? Clearly it is easy to draw the conclusion that the smuggler Joseph is our Joseph married to Susannah Spiller. In another story we see that the Chideock mill was used to hide contraband, "The mill at Chideock had a secret room under the floor of miller James Gerrard's living quarters. It was discovered by the village riding officer, Samuel Dawson, when he searched the premises in 1820, and there he found two casks of brandy and two of geneva. Gerrard was not the most considerate of millers and tried to put the blame on his servant boy, Samuel Long alias Dido. He claimed Dido was 'in the habit of going down to the beach to fetch tubs continually', and that a day or two earlier, he had said to him: 'That's a really good place to hide tubs master. The officers will never find them there.' Gerrard's story fell flat, however, when it was learned that upon hearing of the discovery, his brother, Anthony, who also lived in the house, 'went away into the country' and disappeared for a while."¹¹⁷.

Other stories refer to a "Colonel"¹¹⁸ and his gang and the last cargo to have been brought ashore.¹¹⁹ "Some of the gang were fined £100 each. Others, including Sam. Bartlett's father, were sent to prison."¹²⁰

¹¹⁴ Rev. Worthington T. *Chideock: Historical and Other Notes* (W.C Frost and Son, Dorset, 1880) page 35.

¹¹⁵ Gutteridge R. *Dorset Smugglers*, 2nd Edition, (Dorset Publishing Company, Dorset, 1987) page 93. It should be noted that Seaton and Seatown are two different places the later being on the coast a mile or so south of Chideock.

¹¹⁶ Ibid, page 106.

¹¹⁷ Ibid, page 94.

¹¹⁸ Jones P. *Smuggler's Tales* (Nigel J. Clarke Publications, England, 1983 reprint in 1988) page 22.

¹¹⁹ Rev. Dr. Omand W.D. *Chideock, Its Church, Its Saints, Its Martyrs and Its Sinners* (Complied, England, 1965 revised in 1969, The British Publishing Company Ltd), pages 41 through 47. It is clear from the story contained in this reference that the 'Colonel' can only be Samuel Bartlett born 1812.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

The full accounts of these adventures are contained in documents that are recorded on the CD-ROM included with this book. Those stories make for interesting reading.

Chideock through the 1800s is a small modest farming and fishing community, notwithstanding the smuggling. Rev. T. Worthington, Curate of Chideock, wrote a small 47 page book called Chideock: Historical and Other Notes which was published in 1880. This book gives a very good description of Chideock in that time period and you will find a copy on the CD-ROM which I commend to your reading. In researching, I viewed transcripts of the Chideock Churchwarden accounts for the years 1700-1930. These accounts contain information on the receipts and disbursements made on behalf of the church and they contain also the church rates. In general, the accounts show the gentlemen of the parish and the rates they pay on their landholdings. However, there is one bit of information that makes interesting reading concerning the 1855 CHURCH RATE [taken from my notes]:

"The following were listed in the Church Rates

Gerrard - John, George, Thomas, Martha; Jerrard - Henry, Daniel

There seems to have been a disagreement in the parish over the Churchwardens Accounts. Charles Weld ESQ. had taken exception to the disbursements and disagreed with the items in the account book except for the expense of the church clocks.

The dispute shows up as several motions being recorded at a church meetings in this year 1855. The motion resulted in a couple of polls of the church population in regard to the amount of the Church Rate. Jerrards seem to have taken a visible position on the side of charging the rate.

Vestry meeting 4 Oct 1855 a motion by Mr. Joseph Jerrard "that the church rate be five farthings in the pound" second Sam. B Jerrard. An amendment to the motion to charge no rate. The amendment was moved by Pester & seconded by Gibson. The amendment failed 68 against & 36 for. A poll was demanded by Joseph Tucker which the chairman decided should take place that afternoon.

Poll results

FOR the church rate 117, AGAINST the church rate 116

FOR votes cast	AGAINST votes cast
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Henry Jerrard 1	Thomas Jerrard 1
-----------------	------------------

Joseph Jerrard 4	Daniel Jerrard 1
------------------	------------------

Sam B Jerrard 1	Joseph Jerrard 1
-----------------	------------------

George Jerrard 1	
------------------	--

Ann Jerrard 1	
---------------	--

Martha Jerrard 1	
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(all spellings as above)

It was noted a little later that an error had occurred in the vote count and the actual vote was 117 FOR to 117 AGAINST. The motion was, therefore, defeated and the Churchwardens had to return the rate collected up to that point."¹²¹

Life even then was not dull!

Our next step to the 'Three Brothers' is with Charles. Charles was baptized, as recorded in the Chideock Register, on Bp12/11/1837. On m26/9/1859 Charles married Miriam Hodder in Offwell church of the County of Devon¹²². William Hodder and Joseph Jerrard were listed as the fathers of the Bride and Groom. William Hodder and Elizabeth Hodder, mother or sister of Miriam we do not know, were listed as the witnesses. It appears that all concerned made there mark as opposed to signing the papers. It is interesting to note that in all the written information Charles is known as Charles and not Charles George. This will be a minor issue when we touch on Fredrick Charles's son.

The 1861 census for North Chideock shows Charles age 23 an agricultural labourer born in Chideock. Miriam, his wife, is listed as age 24 and occupation as wife having been born in Marshwood. They are shown with one child Elizabeth age 5 months. In the 1871 North Chideock census Miriam's occupation is shown as a braider¹²³. Charles and family are listed in the 1881 census for North Chideock but do not show up in the 1891 census¹²⁴. This leads us to believe that some time between 1881 and 1891 Charles and Miriam move to Offwell.

The information from the two census takings, birth certificates and Chideock parish records give us a family for Charles and Miriam of the children, Elizabeth, Bp30/8/1860¹²⁵; Sarah b17/1/1862, Bd22/3/1863¹²⁶; William, Bp13/9/1863¹²⁷; Joseph b27/9/1864¹²⁸; Susanna b19/12/1865¹²⁹; Charles b25/4/1867¹³⁰; Sarah Ann b16/5/1869¹³¹; Mercy b11/8/1871¹³²; Ellen Eveleigh b4/5/1873¹³³; Fredrick b21/12/1874¹³⁴; Mary Agnes Leah b1879. Mary Agnes Leah's date is approximate based on the 1881 census information.

¹²¹ Chideock Churchwardens Account Book, Church of the Latter Day Saints microfilm #1565412.

¹²² Marriage Certificate.

¹²³ Census 1871, North Chideock, Charles 34 an agricultural labourer born in Chideock, Miriam 34 a braider born in Marshwood, Elizabeth 10, William 7, Joseph 5, Susanna 4, Charles 3, Sarah Ann 1. All the children born in Chideock.

¹²⁴ Census 1881, North Chideock, Charles 48 an agricultural labourer born in Chideock, Miriam 47 wife born in Marshwood, William 17 unmarried ag lab, Joseph 15 unmarried ag lab, Charles 13 ag lab, Mercy 9 scholar, Ellen E 7 scholar, Fred 6 scholar, Mary A L 2. All the children born in Chideock.

¹²⁵ Parish record Bp30/8/1860, no birth certificate. [cd]

¹²⁶ Parish record Bp2/3/1862, Birth Certificate b17/1/1862. Both the Parish Record and Birth Certificate show her name as Sarah only. The parish record shows Sarah Jerrard age 1 buried Bd22/3/1863. [cd]

¹²⁷ Parish record Bp13/9/1863 only. [cd]

¹²⁸ Birth Certificate b27/9/1864 only. [cd]

¹²⁹ Birth Certificate b19/12/1865, Parish record none. [cd]

¹³⁰ Birth Certificate b25/4/1867, Parish record Bp21/7/1867. [cd]

¹³¹ Birth Certificate b16/5/1869, Parish record Bp28/7/1869. [cd]

¹³² Birth Certificate b11/8/1871, Parish record Bp5/11/1871. [cd]

¹³³ Birth Certificate b4/5/1873, Parish record none. [cd]

¹³⁴ Birth Certificate b21/12/1874, Parish record Bp31/1/1875. [cd]

Various family members over the last several years have provided the following general information. Barbara Marshall located the marriage certificate for Charles and Miriam. The certificate provided the information that I have transcribed above. Comparing the Marriage Certificate, Birth Certificates and Parish records against the census information it is interesting to note that Charles and Miriam married in Offwell yet he was from Chideock and she was born in Marshwood. They then returned to Chideock to raise their family as witnessed by the children's birth records who were all born in Chideock. Sometime after 1881 Charles and Miriam return to Offwell for retirement and we have a record of Charles's death and burial in Offwell on Bd28/7/1915 after having lived in the Lower Village. Elizabeth the first child married Joseph Hughes and they had four children that we know of, Charles, Arthur, Agnes and Susan who died young. Sarah, Charles's second died young. William married Rose, last name unknown, and they had a daughter Rose. This line is untraced. I will come back to Joseph. Susannah lived until, at least, the early 1900s. She was a spinster and known as Aunt Susey. Charles the third son married Florence, last name unknown. Barbara tells of a story her dad Raymond Stamp told her about remembering Charlie Jerrard and his wife Florence (Florrie). "He was a little old man and Florrie was a big women. He liked the bottle and when he staggered home from the pub she used to cuff his ears. A verbal dressing down was not unknown." Charles and Florrie had Fredrick and possibly 2 daughters. Sarah Ann married Robert. Robert's last name is unknown at this time and there seems to be no children from that marriage. Mercy, known as Aunt Merc, never married. Ellen Eveleigh remained unmarried also and was a witness at her sister Mary Agnes's wedding in 1915. Mary Agnes was known as Aunt Ag (although when pronounced it sounds like Egg or Eg. Eg being the common use by the family). Fredrick joined the army 30/11/1892 at Fort Rowner, Gosport. His number was 94470 and he was in the Royal Artillery, it seems with his older brother Joseph. He was 18 years and 11 months old and 5 foot 7.5 inches in height when he joined. He died from fever in Meeridf, India on d18/5/1894 and had listed his next of kin as mother, Miriam and father, Charles George. Mary Agnes Leah married George Mathews a railway signalman living at Broadclyst on m14/10/1915. Witnesses at Aunt Eg's wedding were her brother Charles Jerrard and her sister Ellen Eveleigh Jerrard. Aunt Eg attended Barbara Marshall's christening in 1961. Apparently Aunt Eg was a great family favorite. She and George settled in Lyme Regis.

I have left Joseph to the last because he is my great grandfather and father of the "Three Brothers". Joseph, number 39002, joined the Royal Artillery at Charmouth/Lyme Regis on 31/8/1883. He was 19 at the time. Joseph retired from the army on 31/8/1895 stating that his intended place of residence on discharge was Dares Cottage, Offwell. He took a job with the railway as a plate layer. Joseph was married, while still in the army, in Offwell on m26/8/1891¹³⁵ to Elizabeth Hodder, who went by the nickname of Bessie. The marriage certificate shows Charles Jerrard as Joseph's father but no father listed for Bessie. The witnesses were C. Jerrard and Alice Hodder. We believe that Alice Hodder is Bessie's sister and also that this Alice married Mr. Eaton, but more on that later when the brothers are in Canada. Bessie was a 1st cousin to Joseph. Bessie's father was a brother to Miriam Hodder, Joseph's mother.

¹³⁵ Marriage Certificate, 26/8/1891, both of full age, he a bachelor, she a spinster, married in Offwell. [cd]

Joseph and Bessie had six children Albert (Bert) Fred, b5/10/1892, d22/10/1971¹³⁶; Florence May (May), b3/5/1894, d1957; Annie (Nan) Agnes, b25/3/1896, d4/3/1974; William (Will) James, b7/6/1898, d4/11/1977¹³⁷; Eleanor (Nell) Alice, b21/10/1900, d22/1/1978; and Leonard (Leon, pronounced Len) Cecil, b20/1/1906, d7/8/1969.

As a railway worker Joseph probably, on occasion, was required to move with the work. We believe the family spent some time in Appledore, North Devon. We know they lived in the Offwell, Broadclyst and Willington areas most of their time, which of themselves are not too far apart in distance. When in Broadclyst, the family lived in the railway cottages. It seems that Joseph had intended on bringing the family to Canada, after Bessie's death, but stayed in England when he received a promotion to foreman.

In 1909 Bessie died of pneumonia. She was 41. The memorial card states "In Loving Memory of Bessie, the dearly beloved wife of Joseph Jerrard of 2, Railway Cottage, Broadclyst, Who fell asleep April 19th, 1909, aged 41 years. Don't trouble, a little while and we shall all be re-united"¹³⁸ She was 'with child' at the time and the child was lost as well. The three Aunts Merc, Susey and Eg came to stay with the family for a while and then the family was broken up. Nan, she never understood why she was sent away, went to live with Susey and Mercy. Nan's sister Nell found both the ladies, Merc and Susey, particularly Mercy, rather strict and daunting.¹³⁹ It seems that the sister (Joseph's) who helped out the most during this time of sadness for the family was Aunt Eg. It was as a result of her visits to Broadclyst that she met her husband George Mathews.

Schooling for the children finished when they were around 12 or 13 years old. They had to pass a test to finish and then they were sent out to work. Sometimes if they failed the test they did one more year at school but this was not usual. The family stayed in the Railway Cottages in Broadclyst for a period of time after Bessie's death. Barbara Marshall tells me that "it was a long walk from the Broadclyst incline where the railway cottages were located to the village school, especially in a long woolen dress and hob nail boots. My gran (Nell) used to describe this [walk] taking a packed lunch of bread and dripping wrapped in paper". It would seem that at this time Bert, age 17, was working at the Poltimore Estates as a gardener. The Poltimore Estates were right next door to Broadclyst. May was probably working or even taking care of her young brothers and sisters. She would have been 15 years old when her mother died, which death seemed by all accounts, "to have a devastating effect on the kids."¹⁴⁰ Nan, age 14, went to live with her Aunts. Lacking other information it seems that Will, 11, Nell, 9, and Leon, 3, stayed at home probably to finish school. The family was still in Broadclyst as Will joined his brother Bert as a gardener at the Poltimore Estates. Nan eventually settled in Shaftsbury, Dorset having spent many years as a companion to a wealthy old lady by the name of Miss Wilkinson, who on her death, left Nan some money and several nice pieces of silver and antiques. Nan never married and Barbara remembers her

¹³⁶ Birth Certificate b5/10/1892. His name is shown as Albert Fred. Born at Combewater, Offwell. [cd]

¹³⁷ Birth Certificate b7/6/1898. Born Offwell. A curiosity of the copy of the birth certificate I possess is that Will's mother is shown as "Elizabeth Jerrard formerly Letten". Given that the certificate is a hand written copy it may be a transcription error. I will get around to ordering another copy and see what it says. [cd]

¹³⁸ Memorial notice. My father has an original. [cd]

¹³⁹ I am indebted to Barbara Marshall for a large amount of the information about Joseph's sisters and daughters.

¹⁴⁰ Story related to Barbara Marshall by Nell her grandmother.

as a formidable lady who would give her grandfather, Dick Stamp, what for. "Dick used to like the cider and go drinking down on Cook's farm with his mates. After a skinful of cider he'd stagger home in the early hours good for nothing. Aunt Nan was not a lady to worry about telling a grown man off but brother and sister-in-law always seemed to make up."¹⁴¹ At some time after Will went to work the family then moved to Wilmington, maybe, as a result of Joseph's promotion. After the move to Wilmington Nell went into service at the Wilmington Hayes and later met Dick Stamp, a local man, whom she married. It was during this time that Nell and Leon became very close as brother and sister. The boys referred to their sisters as "sis".

Joseph remarried in 1917 to Elizabeth Ann (nee Connett) Moss. She was a widow and her father was Joseph Connett a carpenter from Stockland. They were married in Offwell on m4/2/1917. They did not have any children. As my father tells me Leon and his new mother-in-law never got along and when old enough, in the year 1924, Leon came to Canada. Dad says that Leon was always resentful that his two brothers "ran out on him".

On d23/4/1927 Elizabeth died, aged 70. In 1930 Joseph bought some land for £300 and built a house called "Sunnyside" by Wilmington. Nell and Dick Stamp inherited this land and lived there their entire lives. Next door their son Ray built a house called "Shortlands" where Barbara grew up. Joseph died on d10/6/1932 at "Sunnyside" at the age of 67.¹⁴²

Florence May (May) married Bill Gowman. Annie Agnes (Nan) did not marry and died d4/4/1974. Eleanor Alice (Nell) married Dick Stamp b28/10/1895, d?/7/1981, m21/7/1923. Albert Fred (Bert) moved to Canada and Married Cecilia Marshall Stevenson Hamilton, b18/5/1907, still living, m5/6/1933. William James moved to Canada after WW1 and married France Joyce Clay b25/11/1899, d15/10/1944, m27/9/1922. Leonard Cecil (Leon) moved to Canada in 1924 and married Rose Moore b17/5/1906, d28/4/1978, m30/10/1929. Their stories follow.

REFLECTIONS OF ALBERT FRED JERRARD

Bert by Margaret Jean Jerrard-Watts

Today is Remembrance Day 1999—a good day for reflections on families and especially for those who risked their lives for our freedom and our future. It always amazed me that my father, Albert Fred Jerrard, a peaceful gentle soul, could have had such a horrendous experience.

Dad was the eldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hodder) Jerrard, born on Oct. 5, 1892 in Devon, England. He was to become the eldest of 6 children. Although Dad did not speak of his childhood very much, I do remember some things he did share about his past.

I believe that as his father was an employee of the railroad, they were entitled to live in one of the cottages provided for the workers at Broadclyst. I had the opportunity to see this cottage and was surprised to see how close it was to the tracks. The village school was called Jubilee school and was 2mi. away.. This school was still being used when we visited in 1989.

¹⁴¹ Story by Barbara Marshall.

¹⁴² Death Certificate and Memorial notice. [cd]

Not unusual for the time, Dad's schooling finished at 14. He was probably about this age in a story he told about being sent to the local pub for a pint for his Dad and lingering on the way home only to find when he got there that the door was locked for the night.

After his schooling, he was employed on an estate assisting the gardener. This skill stuck with him and as long as he was able, Dad had a garden, which I remember he used to spade by hand. I never have been able to get his dahlias to bloom as he did. He used to tell about the time he and a co-worker tried to see who could get the most "dates" in one evening and then stood across the road and watched the girls gather at the designated meeting place.

According to Dad, his father married his Mother (who was his cousin) because her sister turned him down. As they were cousins, we always blamed anything that appeared unusual on that fact.

Stories about Canada and the promise of a job with his Uncle Albert Hodder who ran a general store in Dorchester proved very enticing and Dad came to this country in the summer of 1914. With the outbreak of war imminent, Dad told his Uncle that he would work for a year for him before he considered enlisting. He joined the 135TH Battalion in 1916 and served with the 116TH Battalion in the field. I do know he served in 'France and was at the battle of Vimy Ridge. I believe according to the research about the war this was the place he was wounded. It was not serious but enough to keep him out of action for awhile. However, he did recuperate and was sent back to the front. The wound left him with no muscle in the thumb of one hand. It was a great conversation topic.

We have a picture of Dad and the machine gun crew. The war was something that he did not talk about very much. I do believe that he got caught up in the fervor of the time and before he knew it, there was no turning back, he was in. As a child I thought this was something glamorous and exciting. How I have changed my mind!

After the war, Dad returned to Dorchester and to the general store which was at the corner of Bridge and Catherine Streets. He stayed in the area and delivered groceries around the country in exchange for eggs and butter, as was the custom of the day. He looked pretty dapper in the pictures of him standing beside his delivery truck with his white apron on. Many times in my youth did I see him in his white apron.

His Uncle Albert had promised him an interest in the business. However his uncle died and since, there was nothing in writing, eventually, his Aunt Lucinda sold the store.

Dad met my Mother, Cecilia Marshall Stevenson Hamilton, at a house party at the farm of Lorne Beacham near Mossley. I'm not sure how long the courtship was but they were married on June 5, 1932. And so she added Jerrard to her list of names. They began married life in the village of Dorchester but after the sale of the store moved to London where Dad worked for Bert Summers at the corner of Dundas and Maitland Streets.

One of my first recollections of Dad was walking up the street with my mother and my sister to see dad at the store where he was working. He was a much sought after clerk in the

grocery store, At the time in my youth and naiveté I did not think this a very impressive position. I now realize that not only was he a clerk, he was the buyer and window display person, and what would be today be considered the manager. His career took him to the Superior Store at Richmond and Broughdale where he worked for Mr. Gates. Many customers followed him to this location. When I was 14, I acquired my first summer job, working in the grocery store with Dad. The skills I learned from him have been a valuable part of my life: always do the best job you can no matter what the job is; the customer is always right, never stand around doing nothing, find something to do. We had some of our best conversations riding the bus home from work on a Saturday night. He always wondered how I could be so tired coming home but find the energy to go out should the occasion arise. Oh, those teenage years!!!

I remember dad as being a very kind and soft spoken person, avoiding conflict but not backing down when necessary. When the words, "your father said" were spoken, they were never questioned. Dad was years ahead of his time in several aspects. He could produce a pretty tasty Sunday dinner while we were at church. Many Sundays we went out the door with a piece of raw potato in our hands as we passed by him peeling the potatoes. He was very adept at changing diapers, soothing fussy babies and getting balls down off a roof even if it meant having the neighbor come to help him down as he did not like heights. This must be genetic as this fear has appeared in others in the family.

He was always proud of our accomplishments and along with mom instilled in us the need for a good education—probably because both he and mom did not have the opportunity. He endured our music practices, our homework, our romantic crises and still had time to play cribbage with my youngest sister Mary.

Dad became the father of 6 children. Margaret Jean 1935, Barbara Anne 1936, Eric Fred 1939, Robert Edward 1941, Mary Cecilia 1943 and Ian Alexander 1953. The last being born when he was over 60. What a man! I often told Ian how lucky he was because he had an opportunity we didn't -- that of having dad to himself for awhile. There were many happy times, dancing in the living room when I was about 5 with dad singing a WW1 song, walking the streets in east London on a Sunday afternoon .

When Barb and I went to a dance at the high school and it was time to come home about 11:30, one phone call meant that dad would be waiting at the top of our street to walk his girls home.

Dad was still raising a family when most people were thinking of retirement. This meant he was still part of the workforce long after he should have been enjoying retired life. Little by little his health began to deteriorate and he suffered a heart attack which forced him to quit work. Most of my children remember Grandpa coming to visit and used to stand fascinated at the bathroom door while he shaved. He helped me paint, look after my children, listen to my tales and when the time came to say good-bye to him in Oct.1971, I was not ready nor prepared, there was still so much I wanted to ask him, to tell him and I still had to say, "I love you, Dad!" So Dad, please know I loved you very much.

Bert by Eric Jerrard

I was the third born in a family of six, the oldest of three boys with two older sisters and one younger and to be honest I do not believe I really appreciated who and what Dad had done in his life until I was in my early teens and spent a fair amount of time with him outside the home.

This came about as a result of us working together, first in the grocery store and then, he still in groceries and I in the hardware store next door. We had many interesting and sometimes fun times going to and from work. He would often express a keen interest in how I was doing at school and at work. "Do you have anything to tell me before we get home?" he would ask. Knowing where he was coming from I would either say no or be sure he knew of poor marks, or any other problems I was having in order that he could soften the impact when it came to telling mother. He would say, "you best leave that subject up to me and I will tell your mother what the situation is." It seemed for a while I was always being thankful for his position. This changed as I became more independent in my later teen years.

I learned a great deal about people working with Dad as in my estimation he had uncanny skills in handling irate customers and was always well thought of by everyone he came in contact with. Especially the female customers. They all loved him, as he seemed to be able to recall everything there was to know about them and their families. What they liked and didn't like. Being able to view first hand his wisdom and charm (people skills) have been the qualities which have lead to my success in careers over the years.

He was always at work before eight, closed the doors at six or after the last customer had left, cleaned up and would then leave for home. He never had a car during his working married life but would ride the bus for 45 minutes each way. When I was old enough to get my first car I would drive him to and from work on weekends. From his punctuality I learned the importance of being so without having to be told. Something I firmly believe in to this day. (Writing letters is another subject)

Dad always managed to get to work early enough so that he could have a tea with the butchers that worked a couple of doors down from him. The sales clerks from the local drug store also met there for coffee and the things they used to talk about was over my head at the time, but he let me tag along at times in order that I might learn more about life in the adult world.

It was during this time that I learned about some of his war experiences. He had joined the Canadian Infantry in 1916 and was shipped off to fight in the First World War. He spent the years fighting in the trenches and became an expert in the use of the .303 Enfield rifle, the bayonet and the Lewis Machine Gun.

When they converted the machine gun to also fire grenades he did his best to avoid using it, as more often than not the grenade would only launch out a few feet in front of them, instead of going where it should have. He said he lost a number of friends that way.

He gained the rank of Lance Corporal, was wounded in the arm. The bullet having entered in the top of the arm, traveling down the arm and out just below the wrist, taking the thumb muscle with it. This occurred during a heavy battle when his platoon had been cut off and they were running across an open field looking for cover. Out of nine men, only Dad and one other made it to safety, both wounded. He told me that was the worse day of the war for him. All of those killed were friends and all were mortally wounded in what seemed to him in a just few seconds. His best friend and he were running side by side and both jumped over a log at the same time. His friend was cut in half by machine gun fire and he was only hit in the arm. Even when he talked to me about it some forty years later he would choke and wonder why he to was not killed.

Dad was sent to an army hospital in France (cannot remember the name of the town) where he recuperated before being sent back to the front. He received a promotion to Corporal and was due to be promoted to Sergeant. This however never occurred, due, according to some, to a misunderstanding and being young and foolish during his hospital stay. He became closely associated with a young nurse and to make a long story short they were caught in his bed enjoying each other's youthful charms.

Apparently the hospital Matron did not approve, and the young lady was transferred and Dad was demoted back to Lance Corporal and put in charge of the hospital "short arm" inspection unit until he was well enough to return to the front. When I asked him how he felt about being demoted he said, "what the hell, you can get killed as quickly being a lancejack as you can being a sergeant, the pay is not much better, and besides the cause and effect was well worth the demotion."

Dad also told me of the horrors of experiencing mustard gas, the close quarter fighting and the rat and lice infected, water, (often blood red) filled trenches. The number of soldiers that suffered from rotting feet and ankles and how it never seemed to warm up, even in the summer. From that time on Dad's feet would bother him and he would more often than not come home from work and soak his feet in warm water and Epsom salts.

When they did get a break from the trenches Dad would talk of all the good times they would have sharing food and drink with local town folk or visiting "far off places" as he would say.

We hear today of stories of how the war would stop on Christmas Eve, well Dad was there and he recalled how this in fact occurred. Where both sides would call a short truce, lay down their arms, sing Xmas songs and share what little they had between them. When it was over they shook hands, wished each other well, went back to their respective trenches, waved and the next day would shoot the hell out of each other.

There were other times when the shooting would stop; that was when the airmen in their flying machines would become involved in a dogfight over the killing zone. Both sides would look upwards and cheer on their hero in the skies. I often wonder if Dad was ever watching his cousin Alan Jerrard in one of these encounters or a good friend of mine's father, Wop May and the Red Baron.

This was how he spent his teenage years and from his stories he excited the imagination. This I believe was the instigating cause of my yearning for travel and adventure rather than schooling.

Dad's schooling was limited to elementary education. He went to school in Honiton Devon and would often speak of how the headmaster was an ogre and used the hickory stick more than anything else. If you didn't sit up straight you got it on the back. If you didn't hold you chalk right you got it across the knuckles. Ouch.

He would always tell us how important education was and how we should do our best. When I told him I was quitting school and going to work his only comment was, "you might or might not regret quitting but one thing for sure is, you will have to work a hell of a lot harder without it than with it." How right he was!!!

When he was about seven or eight years of age he was apprenticed out as a gardener to a large landowner a couple of miles from Honiton. This I believe was his greatest enjoyment for he loved his garden. In 1957 I had the opportunity to visit Honiton, Uncle Dick and Aunt Nell (Dad's sister) took me to where Dad was born and where he had apprenticed as a gardener. While everything had changed since Dad's day Aunt Nell told me he always loved being around plants and vegetables and had a way with making them grow.

We learned this as kids as he always had a beautiful vegetable garden and the most wonderful flowers. He often tried his hand at grafting and on one occasion he had peaches, apples and pears all growing on the same tree. He taught us all to garden not because we had to learn but by just being with him, listening to him hum a tune and watching him sucker, weed and hoe, did we learn without realizing he was in fact teaching us. I asked him once how he could pick one of those huge ugly tomato worms off the plant and pinch it in half without grimacing or at least wearing gloves? His response was that after what he had seen, and had done with his hands in the war, pinching a tomato worm in half was no big deal. Ugh I still can't do it!

The old English tunes he used to hum were resurrected in the sixties. (Does Your Chewing Gum Loose Its Flavor on the Bed Post Over Night and I'm Henry the Eighth I Am, to mention a couple.) He loved to hum the WW1 songs as well and occasionally sing a few bars, sometimes in French when he thought no one was around.

When Dad was in his sixties, we kids thought his gardening was too much work for him and we talked him in to converting the vegetable garden into lawn and just maintaining his flowers beds. After we had done this, I often thought that maybe we had made a mistake. Now being of that age, I know we did wrong. I love to grow vegetables as did he and I would be utterly lost if I didn't have my garden to work in.

When Dad returned from the war he again resided in Dorchester and worked for his uncle. He recounted many of the fun times he had in Dorchester, sled racing with a team of horses through the town and giving all a scare. I reminded him of this when I caught hell for drag racing down Dundas Street in London back in the fifties.

He would talk of the boat trips down the Thames River on a Saturday night, from Dorchester to Springbank Park where he would dance up a storm with the ladies. On one occasion everyone was partying on one side of the boat and the damn thing tipped over. His only comment to me was, "it was a good thing it was a warm night."

There was a time in his life during the nineteen twenties when along with a couple of friends, he tried his hand at rum running. I learned about this venture in the late fifties. Summer time in Ontario can be very hot and the heat creates thirst. That particular summer Ontario was in the throws of an extremely long beer strike and the demand for beer was unbelievable. A couple of my friends and I would take our cars south across the border and smuggle beer back and sell it at a good price. To make a long story short Dad asked what we were doing and where did we get the beer. I told him and he chuckled and said that in the twenties he had done the same only he was taking booze south not bringing it north. Although I asked, he never went into detail other than to say they only did it a few times and then quit.

Dad was definitely a ladies man (I have some old post cards to this effect) but this came to a halt when he met Mom. Times became difficult as it was the depression and they, like everyone else had a rough go of it. However they made the best of it. Whether it was orange crates for chairs, for dressers, tables, or what ever, so what, they had their share of fun and spent many a memorable time with Uncle Bill and Aunt Joyce.

There were other friends but I think Uncle Bill was Dad's closest friend and they shared many moments between just the two of them as often as they could. When Uncle Bill came to our house or we to theirs, the two of them always managed to go off to the garden or somewhere and discuss whatever. Very seldom were we allowed to join them, quite often we were sent away for something or another. Some of the conversations I did manage to overhear related to their war experiences. Uncle Bill was in the Medical Corps and they had a lot to share.

Uncle Len was too young for the First War but was in the Second and for some reason or other when he and Dad talked about the war days it never seemed to be the same.

While I remember a bit about the Second World War, I think what stands out more is the ration coupons that were issued and how Dad, Uncle Bill, my uncles on Moms side used to wheel and deal with them. They would trade gas coupons for food or whatever. They all seemed to come away smiling after the trades.

Dad also had a war buddy, a fellow by the name of Harold Bathhurst. Harold and Dad would talk about the war, women, politics, the wonderful girls they had married and on certain occasions share more than a few pints together. Brother Robert and I would sit and listen to their stories and when they weren't watching steal a puff off their smokes or a sip out of their drinks.

Politics were never a big issue with Dad as he always voted for the man rather than the party. At least so he said. He was more interested in the global politics than he was in local matters. He, in his discussions with Uncle Bill or Uncle Alex (Mom's brother) would always express

his concern about the US and how they would try to control every country, but we would have to be leery of the Russian Bear, and we had all better be ready for the Chinese Dragon that would eventually come flowing over the hill. When I look back to those conversations I have to believe they knew something that we are just finding out.

I can't say that Dad was an athletic man but he sure enjoyed his Saturday Hockey night in Canada. He would tune in the radio and listen for his Maple Leafs to win. Television came late in his life and I don't think he missed a game. Although he was not an overly athletic man, he enjoyed walking. When we were kids he and Mom, almost every Sunday afternoon would take us for long walks down Mullberry Lane or to St. Julians Park.

Sundays found Mom and the kids going to church while Dad stayed home and cooked the most fabulous Sunday roast beef dinner, (Brother Ian has mastered this same ability, having learned from Dad). His faith was that of the Church of England, and although he didn't go to church he urged us all to go and would ensure all our shoes were shined before we left. When asked why he wasn't coming he would say he had to cook dinner. Later on I found out he suffered from bladder problems and sitting in on a hard pew for an hour was terrible for him.

Sunday dinners were always a treat. Almost always it was a roast of beef, cut especially for us by his butcher friend Harold. He cooked up a delicious meal, one which everyone thoroughly enjoyed. Mom had already prepared the pies the Friday before and if there was any left by Sunday we enjoyed them. Probably more exciting about Sundays was the company that would come for either dinner or an afternoon visit. It was always great to see Uncle Bill and Aunt Belle (Joyce had passed away and Bill had remarried).

Cousin Bill was a frequent Sunday visitor as he was studying at the University of Western Ontario, later he would bring his girlfriend Grace. Cousin Bill was always fun as he would take us on frog hunts and pay us a nickel for all the frogs we could catch. He would then sell them back to the University. Uncle Len, Aunt Rose and their sons, Doug and Len would show up almost every Sunday.

Following the end of the Second World War, Uncle Alex would appear in his army uniform on Sunday just as we were leaving for church. He would help Dad with the dinner, talk about strange things and every so often Alex would take a flask from his jacket pocket and share a dram with Dad. The strange things they used to talk about I later learned was all about the Masonic Lodge. Dad became a Master Mason but was not active. Whereas Uncle Alex went through all the Chairs in both the Masonic York Rite, Scottish Rite (33degree) and became the Grand Master in Ontario for one term.

I must digress here a moment and say that Robert and I spent at least two weeks each summer in Simcoe on our vacation. What a great time that was. Uncle Bill took us with him on the handcart from Simcoe to Port Dover where we would sit on the pier and fish all day while he maintained the rail line. When we didn't go fishing Aunt Belle would play Crib

with us every day, or we would be with the Post girls getting into trouble or watching a movie.

These were great fun times during the early fifties.

I have never forgotten the lesson Uncle Bill taught me. He was driving Robert and I back to London from our vacation on an extremely hot summer Sunday afternoon. We were passing through Nilestown when he asked if we would like an ice cream cone or a pop. I looked at Robert and he at me, he shrugged and I said, "it doesn't matter", (all the time wishing and hoping he would stop there as we were dying from the heat. (No air conditioning in a 1954 Chevy.) He never stopped but kept right on going. I asked him after we were a couple of miles passed Nilestown why he didn't stop and his reply was; "When you are asked a question, do not say it doesn't matter, when it does, say yes please or no thanks, if it doesn't matter to you than why should it matter to me."

I have always remembered that and passed it on to my children. When I told Dad he needlessly agreed with Uncle Bill and added the comment, "you will have to learn that in life when asked a question give a direct and truthful answer, and remember the two best friends you have in this world are, please and thank you."

Dad was a quiet, gentle, passive man and very seldom would he get angry. He did believe in strict discipline and when we did get out of line he was quick to respond. If we got to fooling around too much at the dinner table Mom would stare at him and say, "Bert do something". And he did, he would single one of us out and give us a look that would scare you and say, "No More, that is enough" in a tone that made us stop. Other occasions when I had broken the rules and we were outside, he would reach into his pocket, take out his pocket knife, open it and say go cut a switch. If I cut one too short or too thin, he would use it once on the backside and send me for another, this time for the right size.

Very seldom would you ever hear him swear at home. The odd time he would at work or with his buddies and occasionally when we were driving to or from work. The first time I ever heard him swear I could only have been about three or four and we were in the cellar, I was attempting to drive a nail into a board and he was using a hand saw. The saw caught, bounced out of the cut and sliced his thumb but good. The only vocal comment I heard was "OH Shit." When I asked him what that was he said, "never you mind" and when to mumbling.

He taught us all to add quickly in our heads by playing cribbage with us, a great way to absorb ones addition.

Both Mom and Dad always seemed to have a saying for almost every occurrence and while Mom's sayings were great and reflected in some ways "old wives tales" which I found fascinating, Dad sayings on the other hand always seemed to contain a message. Many of which I have always remembered and find myself using over the years.

When I first heard them I wasn't sure what they meant but as time passed and something would happen Dad would say, "now you know what I meant." One such saying was "a good soldier never looks behind." Over the years I have learned this well.

Whenever you phoned home he would always ask, "how are you" I would say, "fine" and he always responded with "your looking well, I'll let you talk with your mother."

Another saying he would tell me time after time was, "Remember always, take care of the man behind the man in front of the man behind you." Do this to the best of your ability. I have found this to be most important, especially in the corporate world of politics.

He and Mom both would also direct to my personal attention the phrase, "you made your bed, you lie in it"

Similar to the above, Dad would say, "Take on your own responsibilities. If you get yourself in, you can get yourself out." This one came home to roost when I was seventeen and standing before a judge. The judge asked, prior to his decision if there was anyone in the courtroom who would vouch for me. Dad was there and I looked over my shoulder at him for support and he never so much as looked in my direction. After the fine was levied and we were going out of the court house all Dad said to me was, "do you remember what I have been saying about responsibility?" My answer was yes and the subject was never mentioned again.

I moved west to Alberta a couple of years later and never had the opportunity again for close contact with Dad. He came west to visit once and we enjoyed a fabulous night in a pub where he recounted many of his war stories and of his youth. I was able to go home a couple of times before his passing.

One time he called me and asked if I would come home as he was unsure of what to do about certain family affairs. When I arrived our discussions were basically, that he was ailing and understanding the 60's was difficult. He was born in the reign of Queen Victoria, (when as a small boy he was taken to London to see the Queen), had seen two wars, a cold war, the passing of good friends, changes in communications, space flights, a man on the moon, cars, trains, planes that flew faster than he could imagine, the fifties with the trials and tribulations my generation had bestowed on him, and now the 60's with new problems. Time and continuous change were catching up to him.

On my last visit with him, he was in hospital and two of his last comments to me were, "I have nothing to leave anyone but my memories." "Remember a good soldier never looks behind."

I suffered a very difficult time with his death and for weeks after I had many, many dreams of him. At the time we were living in Grande Prairie in a haunted house. Then one night the dreams came to an abrupt end when I swear he visited. Not only did the dreams stop but all the weird events that went on every night in the house also stopped, for which my wife and children were thankful.

To me he was one great father, diplomat, soldier and teacher.

THE BROTHERS; BERT, WILL AND LEON by William Jerrard

Albert Fredrick Jerrard, b5/10/1892

Known as Bert he was apprenticed to the Poltimore Estate after school (I assume at the end of our grade 8). So he would be 12 or 13 years old? Worked there from 1905? till 1914? Left for Canada and was “on the ocean” when WW1 was declared. Gambled (cards?) on the way over and had no money when he landed. His uncle Mr. [Albert] Hodder in Dorchester, Ontario sent him money to get to Dorchester. There were two Hodder brothers, one in Dorchester, Albert, and one in London, Jack, who lived on Pall Mall Avenue and who was a tailor. Jack had a wooden leg.

At some point Bert [Jerrard] joined the Canadian Army. While doing his rifle drill – a grenade was put onto the bayonet attached to the rifle. When the gun was fired the bullet drove the grenade off. As it left the bayonet it was as if the pin was pulled. The grenade would fly off at some distance and exploded. As he fired his gun there was a misfire (poor bullet powder) and the grenade went up the bayonet and slid back down. At this point he ‘carefully laid the rifle down and joined the machine gun corps’.

During the war. It was night time and the Germans were advancing. Bert fired the machine gun and moved it back and forth in an arc. They kept up fire for some time. When dawn finally came, out in front of them were some Germans hung up upon the barbed wire. They had been cut in half with the continuous machine gun fire.

Bert was wounded during the war. The Canadians were advancing across no-mans land. The Germans opened fire and the soldier next to Bert was hit and started to fall. Bert turned to help and was hit in the arm. If he had not turned the bullet would have hit him in the chest. Bert fell and lay wounded. A ‘red-cross’ chap came along and put a tourniquet on his arm to stop the blood loss and told Bert to report back to the field hospital. When Bert got to the field hospital there were many and much more seriously injured soldiers. Bert was told to wait but no one told him to release the tourniquet. In time Bert collapsed from the pain. Someone then realized what had happened and treated Bert. Bert’s arm was almost paralyzed. He had to work and exercise his arm and hand for a long period of time to get full use back.

After the war he came back to Canada. His uncle Hodder owned a grocery store in Dorchester and Bert delivered groceries to the farms around the area. In part this was how he met Cissie.

William James Jerrard, b7/6/1898

Known as Will, at least to his sisters, he was apprenticed to the Poltimore Estates as a gardener after the school years the same as Bert, probably around 12 or 13 years of age. One of the things he did not like was the way they trimmed their fruit trees so that no fruit could fall on the estate next door. Bill also peeled potatoes for the household. Over time there must have been quite a few potatoes to peel. He became somewhat upset and one day peeled a “bad” potatoe which he then put in with the rest. That potatoe found its way to his plate.

In 1914 at age 16 he left the estate, lied about his age and joined the British Army. The Army spelled his name with a G not a J. Since he had lied about his age he didn't argue. Bill tells the story that when he joined, because of the mis-spelling he ended up in the first half of the group of men he joined with and they all ended up in the Medical Corps and not in a front line troop. Bill's medals are imprinted with his name spelt Gerrard because of the uncorrected "error".

Bill spent much of the war back at base hospitals as a "lab assistant" but toward the end of the war he was out as a stretcher bearer helping to bring in the wounded. One chap he picked up had been hit, bullet or shrapnel he didn't know, in the upper leg. The wounded man didn't look bad but he died on the way in as the 'bullet' had scored a major artery in the leg and he bled to death internally. Bill was injured by shrapnel in the back while bringing in a wounded soldier. Not a serious wound but enough to leave a large scar.

After the war Bill tried to stay in the Army but was turned down because he had a heart murmur. He was always bitter about this "They took me at the beginning of the war and I put my life on the line. When I wanted to stay in they 'found' a heart murmur". We know now that the heart murmur doesn't show up until the late teen years so indeed it was not there when he joined up. [Bill's son, my father, has a heart defect and my brother Bob and myself both have minor murmurs that showed up in our early twenties]

Bert, his older brother now in Canada, had written about Canada's booming economy, so Bill should come over. Bill did, in 1921 on the Empress of Britian, sailing from Liverpool on 21/2/1921 and arriving in St. John N.B. on 4/3/1921, and stayed with Aunt Alice Hodder Eaton, sister to his mother and brother to Albert Hodder, on Glenwood Avenue in London, Ontario. By the time he got to Canada, however, the depression had started so he found it hard to get a job. He sold home made soap door to door for a Negro family. Bill was able to get a job with the CNR, as a section hand, and immediately quit selling soap. The section he worked went from Highbury Avenue, London, east 3 miles to the Wabanaw bridge. In later years he applied for a foreman's position and got the job in the Simcoe – Port Dover – Port Rowan region.

He sent for Mom, Joyce Clay, and she came to Canada in 1922. They were married in Dorchester the day she arrived. They lived for awhile with Aunt Alice but helped build the house at 5 Glenwood Avenue and moved in there around 1925.

Leonard Cecil Jerrard, b20/1/1906

When both Bert and Bill had moved to Canada Len was left with his three sisters, Florence May, Annie Agnes and Eleanor Alice. Their mother, Elizabeth (Bessie), died and Joseph, a few years later, remarried to Elizabeth Ann (Connett) Moss. Len, at the age of 14 or shortly thereafter, was sent off to live with his Dad's two maiden sisters, Ellen Eveleigh and Mary. Len disliked this and always blamed Bert and Bill for deserting him. Len came to Canada in 1924. For a while he stayed with Bill and Joyce. Len married Rose, don't know her maiden name, after having asked her sister first.

I knew him when he worked for Jackson's Bread Company in London delivering bread with horse and wagon. I even helped him for a few Saturdays one year. He was one of the top salesmen. Silverwood's Milk Company had a contest. They wanted a catchy phrase of 10 words or less to help them sell their milk. Len entered the phrase "you can't beat our milk but you can whip our cream". This was 11 words long. They awarded the prize to the best ten word one but also rewarded Len and used his phrase. I think he got a car as part of the reward.

When WW2 broke out he joined up. I know he went overseas but that is about all I know of his army career. Len returned to Canada and as a vet was given a job as a postman in London.

MEMORIES by Joan Fewings (Jerrard)

My Dad

It seems ridiculous that the essence of a parent who was a hard working man, loved his family, always provided for them, has dimmed so much in my memory. As I tried to remember my father, it seems I only remember the unimportant things.

The Sunday afternoon, Dad took us for a walk to White's Variety Store for an ice-cream cone. Vanilla ice cream was my choice, with the little chocolate pieces sprinkled on it ;a brand new feature, just out. I thought at first they looked like little ants all over my cone. While I was busy trying to decide whether I wanted to put my tongue on those funny looking things, the top scoop slid off and fell on one of my brand new shiny, patented leather shoes. A disaster!.....Would I ever be taken to the store for an ice cream cone again! I remember, Dad was very angry.

The best of times with my father were the times when he took me fishing. I loved to go fishing with Dad and Bill. Cleaning the goose at Christmas time, was also a fun time for me. Pulling the cord and making the claws wiggle made me squeal with delight. Something my kids have never experienced because this generation gets frozen Turkeys a la Butterball.

My dad was handsome, and to me the strongest man in the world. He took care of emergencies, like taking my brother to the doctors to have a large sliver taken out from under his thumb nail, all in his stride. Or so it seemed. I saw the tears in his eyes as he told my mother how hard it was for him to hold Bill's hand while the doctor probed for the sliver.

I was engaged and still living at home after our mother died. During this time I am sure that Dad must have been bewildered and totally frustrated trying to deal with his own grief as well as trying to take Mom's place with a daughter whose heart was breaking not only because of the loss of her mother but also because of the loss of her fiancée. I guess the poor man can be forgiven for getting a bit pie-eyed on some occasions. At the time while I was putting up with his erratic behaviour, he was putting up with mine. Of course I didn't look at it that way, then. Too bad grief counselling wasn't in vogue in those days. We needed it badly.

Years later, after Dad retired he frequently cut our lawn and helped us with the garden. Don and I both appreciated his help. I remember that I got to visit Aunt Cissie and Uncle Bert quite often, because Dad and Belle were generous enough to ask us if we'd like to go for a ride. I missed those visits later on once we got our own car and our family increased, travelling didn't seem quite so easy. Considering all the hardships my father had when he was growing up in England, I would say was a very successful human being, and smart. He managed to convince two terrific intelligent ladies into believing that he was their prince charming. Not bad for one life time.

There are things your parents do for you that you think you will never forget. But you do. My dad was not perfect, but then, how many of us are.

My Favorite Uncle

When I was just a kid, I had a favourite uncle, Uncle Leon. He was my fathers youngest brother, and despite the fact that he and my dad didn't seem to get along all that well on occasion, I thought he was great.

He had a habit of calling me "Jane". I liked having a nickname, all my other friends seemed to have nicknames and the only thing I ever got called besides Joan, was "fatty". So I guess I thought it was great to have a neat nickname.

Uncle Leon used to drive a bread wagon, and his route included our house. I loved it when my mother decided, after much pleading, to buy some of those chocolate cupcakes, and so of course this is probably why I am a choc-aholic to this day. He also played the mouth organ very well.

When the war started, Uncle Leon decided to join the army. Family gossip always treated this heroic measure as though he did it to escape from the many bills which seemed to be pilling up at his place. I, of course, thought he was a hero of some magnitude and was always delighted when he would send me the occasional letter from far of places, such as Italy.

I understood he drove truck or tank. Years later when I was learning to drive he gave me this advice, "Jane," he said, "Always look at the front wheels of any parked vehicle that you are going to pass, don't be looking to see if the driver sees you. If the front wheels are moving, you've got the answer."

Uncle Leon and Aunt Rose had two boys, Doug, and Leon. Unfortunately, Doug passed away years ago, and I have not heard any news of Leon. As I remember he bore a striking resemblance to my favourite uncle.

THE SISTERS by Barbara Marshall (nee Stamp)

So what of those who were left behind? As one of only 5 descendants of the three sisters, I feel honour bound to tell what I know of their story.

So where to begin;

What did they have in common? They stayed behind, not following their brothers into an adventure across the sea. Why they stayed can only be conjecture but it's a question that has

often puzzled me, they could have gone later like Leon or could they? Would it have been conceivable for women born of the Victorian era to become adventurers? Would it have been frowned upon to leave their father who had decided to stay? For women who had all been put to service for the landed gentry of their day where was the employment in Canada? Would they have been able to afford to go? Times were hard and family money was shared and sent home from service to cover need, that much I know.

They shared a love of Devon and the countryside, they loved the sea, a day out on the beach whilst a 15 minute drive today would have proved an adventure in itself, but it was always popular as the photographs they left behind reveal today.

The loss of their beloved mother bound them in a tidal wave of grief, which perhaps laid the foundations for their stories more than any other supposition.

Bessie's death meant that the family was separated. Whilst the maiden Aunts, Susey and Mercy rallied, May was sent away to service and after a while Nan left with Susey and Merc.

My Grandmother Nell left at home grieving with her sisters gone and the two older boys out to work, Gran recalled going to school, looking after Leon and doing a lot of chores. Aunt Ag known affectionately by the children as Aunt Eg came to stay as often as she could but things were never the same again. This is a story my Grandmother rehearsed with me a thousand times. As an 8 or 9 year old girl my Grandmother Nell often felt frightened, lonely, resentful and sad. So when the Aunts arrived she would take Leon into her arms to make quiet refuge, hiding under the kitchen table covered only by the tablecloth and their prayers which clearly asked that they were not to be found! I catch my breath today as I recall that story and look at my own 9 year old son.

So grief is a word that binds them but their love for each other also shines through.

I knew Aunt May through photographs and Nell's anecdotes, sadly many of which are forgotten or buried somewhere in the depths of my mind. I wish my Dad was here to share in this writing but I can hear him say now, "you can do it girl, you'll be fine."

I do know that for whatever reasons they the girls stayed and continued to share a deep love for each other as well as for the boys who were their brothers. No telephones or email available they wrote often to each other, sent postcards, remembered birthdays, got together, helped out financially, kept coupons, collected knitting patterns, shared recipes they cut out and saved their old magazines for each other; the postman was kept busy but everyone was in touch. Oh and the photos, a favourite past-time was looking at pictures, many were in frames around the house, every room had some, it was my childhood ritual to ask "who's that?" and my Gran's chore? joy? to tell me who and what. I knew I had cousins in Canada before I knew what Canada was. She used to talk about the old family Jerrard, how there were rich cousins who had donated money to build a new wing of Honiton Hospital. "He'd" been a doctor and moved to London. The same family had a road named after them but they called themselves Gerrard with a G, she thought to avoid association with the rest of us!

She told how Leon had jumped off his army truck on the A35 and went AWOL for a few hours with his sister Nell when stationed in England during WW2. These were the stories of my youth.

My Grandmother gifted the legacy she shared with her brothers and sisters, the knowledge “that love transcends distance and dimension.” How much I wonder, did she realise that she was molding me into someone who has not only learned to believe that but lives by it.

In the room that my father slept as a child stood a large iron bed complete with brass knobs. Here Joseph took ill, my father and his sister were born. How I loved the treat of staying in the huge bed, jumping up onto it quickly to avoid the cold floor, Gran would snuggle me down in a bed covered with eiderdowns and sporting a hot water bottle for my feet. She would point to the framed photos on the wall, first to one of her Grannies and then to the other, “that’s my Granny,” she would say, “your great great Grandmother.” “She would have really loved you!” Gran would say. I’d smile enjoying the concept but not understanding, yet today I point to my own Grandmother Nell’s photo and say to Tom, “she would have really loved you!”

Today I know this for its truth and beauty.

I feel privileged being the eldest Grandchild of three, not because I was loved more but because I had longer with them.

In writing this I know I will get things wrong or retell a perception not a truth, I’m conscious of our ancestors, those we love and those we would like to have known. Of those who might say, “well she got that wrong or who does she think she is or I could have done better.” So being mindful of my own fallibility I beg their pardon and ask that they understand the context in which I write.

MAY

Born Florence May on May 3rd 1894 the second child but first daughter to Joseph and Bessie. May died in 1957, 4 years before I was born so my stories are second hand, scanty, anecdotal, I cannot hope to do her justice.

Aunt May I knew from a photograph of a beautiful young woman that graced my Grandmothers sideboard, I was told that she was a lovely lady. She had been in service as a girl, the details I don’t know. May married Bill Gowman also a railway worker. She lived for the bulk of her married life in Shipway, Torquay a famous seaside resort in Devon. They had a 2 bedroom bungalow there.

Gran told me that whilst she never had children she did miscarry, and I think I recall her saying twins.

Another tale, which I loved to hear but frightened me to death, was that of May was sewing when somehow she lost a needle in her arm. The needle was carried up her blood stream and of course narrowly missing her heart came out further up her arm. Well apologies all you medics out there if this is completely farfetched but none the less it is a family story.

May became crippled with rheumatism and arthritis so Bill had to nurse her. In her later years he pushed her bed up against the bedroom window so that she could watch the world go by. Friends and neighbours would call and May would conduct her social life from her bed through the sash window.

My Mum, Betty Stamp, says of May that she was an incredibly happy, cheerful lady considering the pain and discomfort she lived through. Mum quotes her as saying that she was fine and that “there are a lot of people going around worse than me.” I do admire courageous people I think that perhaps her brothers and sisters did too!

NAN

Annie Agnes born on the 25th March 1896, died 4th March 1974. The third child and second daughter of Joseph and Bessie. Known to us as Nan not to be confused with nanny or Gran its short for Nance or Nancy, our family was big on nicknames!

The 25th March is Lady Day in England, the end of the first quarter and traditionally the day the rent had to be paid for the coming season. It's also my brother Kevin's birthday. As a child Gran used to say that Bessie died on Lady Day, actually she seemed to have died about two weeks later but I have often wondered why that date was so significant to the sisters, perhaps it was just very chaotic time in Broadclyst in 1909.

I knew Aunt Nan, and was always slightly in awe of her. I guess she had that air about her really reflected that she wasn't used to children. She was extremely generous to my brothers and I but we also knew that when Auntie Nan was around children had to be “seen and not heard.” She always struck me as being terribly posh! She was always beautifully dressed, always wore just a little make-up and jewellery which at that age I took interest in by quizzing her on it. I think she was the odd sister out because having been taken away by the Aunts at thirteen and then put into service she grew up as a “towny” rather than a countrywoman. Later she had become the companion to three sisters the Misses Wilkinson. They resided in Shaftsbury Dorset, Aunt Nan would keep house and accompany them on holidays, journeys etc:

One by one the Wilkinson ladies died, I realise that they had money, they gave Auntie Nan several nice pieces of silver and antiques. I recall Nell giving me a silver purse, which they had left in her keeping for me.

I think of Nan as “Prim and Proper,” I used to get chided for not sitting like a lady (I still haven't succumbed to that one!) or being too much of a tomboy. Well I had to have a wicked smile when I was doing some family history work and realised that Aunt Nan was the result of what I like to think of as a romantic reunion between Bess and Joe on his return from India. They were living in Offwell then.

Auntie Nan visited Sunnyside, my Grandparents home, as often as she could. When she couldn't get home my father recalled that she sent money home to Nell and Dick regularly, this practice continued after Joe's death. Times were hard and the £300 mortgage on the

property needed to be repaid. The brothers in Canada were I believe paid a small sum for their respective part of the land Joseph had bought for Nell and Dick to build upon.

As in most families from time to time rumours abounded about what exactly was the source of Nan's income. We could surmise a disingenuous reason, a whole host of them who knows. I just know that Nan looked after her own! Of the rumours and her reaction I can imagine her either giving them "what for!" Or having a laugh about it because even Nan liked a saucy joke. Or if she did have anything to answer for I am equally confident that she would have done so admirably and the questioner would have been the one losing face.

She was quite a lady!

She always took my Grandmother's part in "domestic's" and I can recall the silence after the row when Nan had reprimanded my Grandfather Dick for coming home "pie eyed" after stopping for too long in the farmer's barn drinking scrumpy.(cider). They always made up and were genuinely fond of each other. I think Dick respected her strong personality and she was not one to hold a grudge especially within the family, she'd say her piece and be done.

I'm surprised she never made it to Canada even for a visit she was the most independent of the sisters although they were all very competent women.

There is a wonderful story that goes: - After Auntie May died her engagement ring vanished. It then appears that her husband Bill Gowman "held a candle" for Nan, so after what he considered to be an appropriate but short enough time he popped the question to Auntie Nan, presenting her with her sisters ring! I can only imagine the "short shrift" she made of him!

Anyway not to be out done he still left his estate to Nan when he died.

My mother recalls a conversation with Nell, Dick and my Dad when my mum wondered aloud about Auntie Nan being a "Miss, perhaps a Missed A LOT." She was assured at that juncture that Nan had not missed a thing.

Apparently she did court a gentleman at one point but we don't know what happened. I do wonder, she lived through two world wars, moved around, mixed with the gentry, any amount of possibilities occur to me but alas I can only wonder.

My final words of description is that of a "sharp cookie" a witty and generous, thoughtful lady.

One year she sent my Grandmother Nell £5 for her birthday, quite a lot of money in those days. My Gran went out and spent the lot! She bought £5 worth of daffodil and narcissi bulbs, they were a picture and they still bloom every year!

Every time I look at my own daff's I think of the sisters three!

NELL

Eleanor Alice born on 21st October 1900 the third daughter, fifth child of Bessie and Joseph. Known by family and friends as Nell or Nellie. I start by thinking, what's in a name but it is part of who you are. I remember the first time she told me her name. I had long been curious about what my Gran was called, as she put me to bed she whispered, "Eleanor Alice." I'd never heard the name Eleanor before. She then proceeded to tell me that she hated the name, Eleanor had been a Queen of England who had led us into civil war! She said that Alice came from an Aunt but she didn't enjoy the name so the family had nicknamed her Nell. Despite personally thinking it a beautiful name we couldn't bring ourselves to put anything other than Nell on her headstone for fear of her having the last word!

My Grandmother was a very striking woman, with the Hodder shock of white hair as young as 35. I recall seeing her come down the lane because you'd catch a glimpse of her hair first. Her hair was stunning, not grey but snow white. However it wasn't always thus, as a girl her long plait had some red in it, not a lot but enough to glisten in the sunlight and tempt 3 brothers into tugging it and calling her "Ging, or Ginger" to tease. I know this because as well as being a brilliant storyteller, Gran was an inveterate HORDER, she kept everything including her plait of ginger hair.

Nell had another name being that as kids my brothers and I grew up as her next door neighbours and so as to differentiate between our Grandparents, Nell became "Gran over the field", since we had to cross the field to see her. One of our lasting images of her is standing by her fireplace, one hand on the mantle piece, the other hand on her hip watching us out of the window, going to school, at play, at war, she never missed a moment!

Nell was full of little sayings and superstition, here are some:-

"Waste not want not"

"Blue and green should never be seen" (I think it used to rattle her when I wore a green sweater with my best blue slacks)

"Never cast a clout until May is out" (the month not her sister)

It was unlucky to bring bluebells in doors,

A "monkey's birthday" was announced when it was raining and shining simultaneously

If you asked "what day is it?" She'd say the day, e.g. Saturday or Tuesday, then add "all day!"

She often warned me to cease pouting or frowning in case the wind blew and it became a permanent fixture. I leave you to come to your own conclusions!

If boyfriend and girlfriend were seen cuddling she'd say, "stop itemising you itemisers!" I'll stop there but there are others.

Her favourite colour was blue, her wedding dress was blue, her least favourite was red, she felt it drained her colour, I think she was right.

Having been in service at Wylmington Hayes (it was spelt with a "Y" in 1920) as a Chambermaid/ Parlourmaid. It appears that Gran hated the smell of cigar smoke, a throwback to when the men would retire to smoke after dinner and she would have to clean up the stale room in the morning. So if Dick, in their life together wanted cigar he'd have to go outside, although oddly he was a heavy pipe smoker and she didn't mind that.

Speaking of phobias I believe that she gave me one. From being a toddler I can recall her telling me that if I was to go out to play I should watch out for snakes. I wasn't to touch them or poke them with a stick I was to leave well alone. Living in the country we had snakes and I used to report them. Gran would dutifully come with me. If it was a slow-worm she say, "leave it be it will soon go home."

If, however, it was an adder she would keep me behind her, collect a shovel and beat the snake well and truly over the head until it was "harmless!"

I understand that she was protecting me and I admire her for that but I still have a reoccurring nightmare about snakes, set of course in my Grandmothers garden.

Gran spent her early years in Broadclyst between Honiton and Exeter. She had a long walk to school in hobnailed boots and a scratchy woolen dress. She used to take bread and dripping for lunch wrapped in paper. A little wooden footbridge was used in parallel with the road was used to avoid getting wet when the river burst its banks.

Later when Joseph took promotion and moved to Wylmington Gran went into service at the big house where she lived in. Gran made good friends there but also worked with her Hodder cousin Ida. There they used to work as a team rather than on individual tasks. This was based on the old adage "many hands make light work" and then we can go courting. This is how she met my Grandfather Dick, he was working at a local farm and used to make deliveries to the "big house." He used to call her "Kid," she kept his love letters and cards, so we have too.

They were married on 23 July 1923 at Cotleigh a village bordering Offwell and Wylmington, a couple of miles a short walk by standards then. The Stamps were based there at a house called Dovecot which is still lived in by relatives today. Joseph and Elisabeth the second wife who (my Gran explained that the sisters "never took to" Elisabeth) arrived from Wylmington incline by donkey and cart. It looks to have been quite a happy and eventful day. The girls (Nan, Edie, married to Dick's brother Harry, Flo his sister, Nell and May all sat on a picnic blanket showing **their knees** to the camera. Meanwhile my namesake and Stamp cousin Barbara describes how as a little girl she and the other children let the donkey out!

They start their married life in the rented tied cottage of Broadhayes Gammon Hill Kilmington. Nell didn't work outside the home once she was married.

After Elisabeth's death in 1927 Joseph bought the plot of land called Shortlands at Wylmington on the condition that he would live with the couple once Sunnyside was built. This is of course what happened. To help make ends meet and being a woman of tenacity and bags of energy, Nell set up her own business on the almost 2 acres of land. There she raised free-range hens and sold the eggs, at its height several crates a week. She also kept ducks, geese and would raise a turkey or two to sell on. As time went on, Dick who worked for Stennings Sawmills bought the wood and then built a deep litter shed. The hens were moved inside under protective custody, from there Nell could tend her "fowl" as she called them. In time a second shed was erected although this one came ready to order.

She still tended house for her men folk, cooked, cleaned, washed and baked without any of the modern conveniences we know today. Sunnyside didn't have electricity until 1957/8 and the bathroom with running water came later still. Dick would fetch 2 buckets of water a day from the well and except on wash day (Monday) that would have to cover all eventualities. I can still remember wash day with the old copper, fire, and the mangle out back.

Gran was a craftswoman in the house, was canny with her food and house keeping. There was always plenty to go around, she was an excellent cook, doing all her own bottling, pickling and preserving. My cousin Barbara Thrussell, nee Stamp, observed that she was a countrywoman with all the knowledge of the gentry, so you never had a cup of tea from a mug, visitors always had the best china. For Nell, as a woman of her generation "the men always came first", she had been brought up to wait on them "hand and foot." This meant that Joseph, Leon, Dick and more latterly my Dad had the benefit not only of her usual household duties but the extras as they had their tea stirred, clothes laid out and warmed in the morning etc: I can almost hear the sighs of the men the family who hark back to those days. I recall the long journey that my own mother took weaning my father Ray off the standards indulged upon him by his mother. Who won that round is an entirely different story.

Children didn't come easy. She waited 7 years for little Annie May. It wasn't an easy birth, cousin Ida was there and seamstress friend. They sent for the midwife as things took a dive. She arrived assessed the situation and promptly cut Gran's hair saying that it was sapping her strength! A big baby over 9lbs finally arrived but she was not to be with us long. Once I stumbled on the letters of congratulations for Annie May, one from each of sisters after whom the baby was named. Neatly wrapped beside them were the letters of condolence. The congratulatory letters must have been arriving as they buried the baby in Offwell Church yard. Nan wrote "now my dear I know what a brave soul you are....." They'd just lost Joseph too. Finally Raymond Dick my Dad was born 2 years later, maybe that explains why they all doted on him so.

One of the things that Nell was famous for in her immediate family was Hypochondria. She kept a big medical dictionary, which we giggled about because it was so well thumbed. She was a brilliant nurse having looked after Elisabeth, Joseph, Aunt Eg and my Dad who as a child suffered chronic asthma and eczema. She did have a little rheumatism and arthritis in her later years, as she got up her joints would snick but she was generally a fit woman. When Gran was diagnosed with the family heart murmur I must have been about 7. I can remember that she took to her bed and I was solemnly marched to her bedside being told that she wasn't long for this world. Well she made another 10 years! I have often rationalised that her occasionally taking to bed was a way of her recharging her batteries because she so rarely took rest that she was in danger of exhaustion. Being poorly was in her mind perhaps, a legitimate way of "time out"

I don't remember Gran leaving home much. She never went to church but was a Christian woman and encouraged us all to do the same. Grandad Dick was a community man involved in everything but except to go to town (Honiton) by bus on a Tuesday morning Nell liked to be home.

Together she and I would pour over family photographs, she'd read me letters from Canada, we'd bake, walk, pick blackberries from the hedgerows, make daisy chains from the lawn, she would tend my ant stings with vinegar, play solitaire, cards or Patience. As children we three, Andrew, Kevin and I, each had our special day when we went to Gran's for tea. This was undivided attention time, she was brilliant with children and they all loved her. I remember jam making when she always saved me the juiciest strawberries for later, or her testing the jam and saving the scum for us to eat with bread and butter later. She used to play the gramophone, her favourite 78's being the saucy number "Where will the baby's dimple be?" or the ballad "The Spinning Wheel." I think we children made her laugh and for that I am glad!

Of her, my mother has said that she was a lovely woman, not a gossip, kind and perhaps like all the Jerrard women a better friend than enemy, because she wouldn't be reckoned with! Betty concluded that you were "no poorer for knowing her." Barbara Thrusell says of her that she had an uncanny intuition, a clear understanding of people and what made them tick. As well as all the practical things I reflect upon her spiritual legacy.... She was and is an incredible influence upon my life. I am truly in her debt. She has left me with a tremendous sense of family and who I am in relation to that. She taught me about love and left me with the belief that there is more to life than the here and now! She used to sing the rhyme, "1,2,3,4,5,6,7, all good children go to heaven, a penny on the water, tuppence on the sea, thruppence on the railway and out goes he." I wonder how many of you out there know that one. I remember the night before she died going to help put her to bed for the night. Grandad lay in the bed nearby with his hand over his face. I asked him if he was all right! "I'm just praying my bird," he replied.

It was then I knew that we were losing her. I loved him at that moment for loving her and sent my own silent prayer to join his in the hope that she would be free!

SONS AND DAUGHTERS

I should take some writers largess here and set down my family line first but my grandfather was the second son of the 'three brothers' and so I will go in order from first to last.

THE BROTHERS: SONS, DAUGHTERS AND GRANDCHILDREN

Albert Fred Jerrard (Bert)

(his birth certificate shows Fred) married Cecilia Marshall Stevenson Hamilton. They had 6 children; Margaret Jean b6/9/1935, Barbara Anne b21/10/1936, Eric Fred b8/2/1939, Robert Edward b16/5/1941, Mary Cecilia b20/7/1943 and Ian Alexander b27/7/1953.

1) Margaret Jean Jerrard married m30/6/1956 (1) James Dixon SECORD b22/11/1933 [divorced] their children are;

Kathryn Ellen Secord b1/3/1957 married Douglas Allan DAVIDGE b17/1/1957 and their child is;

Alexandra Kathleen Secord Davidge b30/4/1997

Anne Marie Secord b28/9/1959, d29/9/1959

Susan Elizabeth Secord b13/10/1961 married (1) Joseph Rock DIONNE no issue

(2) married Eric FINLAYSON their child is;

Ian Jared Finlayson

Sandra Jean Secord b30/1/1963 married Erik William NYLAND their children are;

Gavin Lyle NYLAND

Kara Cecilia NYLAND

Heiko William NYLAND

David James SECORD b8/12/1964 married m26/5/1990 Lori-Anne Lise Turnbull b11/12/1965

Steven Charles b14/6/1967, now deceased

Joseph Sean SECORD b19/5/1972

Margaret Jean Jerrard married (2) Ronald M. WATTS no issue.

2) Barbara Anne Jerrard married m10/12/1958 William SADLER b26/6/1927 their children are;

James Albert SADLER b12/7/1959 married m23/11/1984 Tracey Hutlet b8/7/1963 their children are;

Aaron James SADLER

Kaelan Scott SADLER

Robert William SADLER b4/3/1961

John Leslie SADLER b11/10/1962

Marianne Michelle Sadler b26/7/1971 married Steven WITTER no issue yet.

3) Eric Fred JERRARD married m30/3/1963 (1)Norlenne Vivienne Tattrie b16/11/1938 their children are¹⁴³;

Joseph David JERRARD b and d ?/6/1963

Heather Grende Michelle JERRARD b14/9/1965 with David Stead

¹⁴³ Now divorced, div1973.

Donald Alexander JERRARD b4/1/1968 with Joanne Horseman and their children are:

Damien JERRARD b1992
Sebastian JERRARD b1994

Eric married m12/11/1980 (2)Irene Helen Peacock b24/6/1940 no issue, now divorced div18/10/1995 and their children are;

Shane JERRARD
Cindy Jerrard

Eric now living with Margaret (Peggy) Mary Rowan-Clark

4) Robert Edward JERRARD married m18/9/1965 Janet Elizabeth Hanna b2/2/1943 their children are;

Terri Anne Jerrard b25/10/1967 married Michael BEAULIEU their children are;
Patrick Michael BEAULIEU

Jeffery Robert JERRARD b6/12/1968
Gary Andrew JERRARD b7/10/1975

5) Mary Cecilia Jerrard married m19/7/1969 Harold James SOLICK b18/3/1939 their children are;

Christopher Andrew SOLICK b29/6/1973
Kerri Lynn Solick b27/11/1976

6) Ian Alexander JERRARD married m9/12/1972 Karen Gail MacKay b29/11/1953 their children are;

Alexandra Erica Jerrard b26/5/1973
Jennifer Amber Jerrard b15/6/1976

William James Jerrard (Will)

married (1) Francis Joyce Clay they had 2 children; Joan b13/10/1923 and William b26/10/1924. Will married (2) Lulubelle Lampkin Johnson (Belle) b21/11/1894, d22/1/1986 after Joyce's death. There was no issue from this second marriage.

1) Joan Jerrard married m16/5/1946 Donald Clifford FEWINGS b22/5/1926 their children are;

Donna Lynn Fewings b3/1/1947 married m16/11/1968 Alan George LEE b3/9/1943 their children are¹⁴⁴;

Robert James Alan LEE b20/10/1970 married Christine Chairot

Jason Donald LEE b10/12/1971 married Tanya Cristello

Janet Louise Fewings b14/11/1951 married m29/1/1972 Daniel Joseph LONG b?? their child is;

Brian Joseph LONG b13/11/1976

John Clifford FEWINGS b14/2/1955 married m23/10/1976 Julie Louise Fortune b6/9/1957 their child is¹⁴⁵;

Hannah Jane Fewings b26/11/1976

¹⁴⁴ Now divorced.

¹⁴⁵ Now divorced.

Daniel Clay FEWINGS b30/10/1958 married Gale Skelhorne their children are¹⁴⁶;
 Joshua Buster Daniel FEWINGS b15/10/1982
 Cobrun FEWINGS b??

2) William Jerrard married m30/5/1947 Catherine Grace Turnbull b23/11/1920 their children are;

William Thomas JERRARD b6/5/1951 married 19/8/1972 Ann Elizabeth Campbell b2/10/1952 their children are;

William Allan JERRARD b23/11/1974

Katherine Ann Jerrard b12/8/1977

Robert James JERRARD b22/6/1953 married m17/11/1979 (1) Joyce Elizabeth Rozell b8/3/1952, d3/10/1996 their children are;

James Arthur JERRARD b27/9/1981

Peter Alexander JERRARD b23/1/1984

Robert James JERRARD married m14/6/1997 his second wife Marlene Ethel Minchin (her second marriage) b15/7/1951 after the death of his first wife, there is no issue (yet) from this second marriage.

Leonard Cecil Jerrard (Leon)

married Rose Moore their children are;

1) Douglas Beattie JERRARD b9/4/1934 married m1/7/1961 Norma Marie Perrin b2/1/1940 their children are;

David Douglas JERRARD b9/9/1964

Daren Russell JERRARD b14/4/1967

2) Leonard Kennedy JERRARD 2/2/1936 married m11/6/1960 Marian Jean Willmot b17/7/1935 their children are¹⁴⁷;

Jerry Edward Wilmot JERRARD b28/5/1963

Renee Diane JERRARD b17/12/1965

Andrew Keith JERRARD b27/12/1969

THE SISTERS: SONS, DAUGHTERS AND GRANDCHILDREN

Florence Mary Jerrard (May)

married Bill GOWMAN no issue traced.

Twin children who died young.

Annie Agnes Jerrard (Nan)

remained unmarried.

Eleanor Alice Jerrard (Nell)

married m27/7/1923 Dick STAMP b28/10/1895 and their children were;

1) Annie May who died young

¹⁴⁶ Now divorced.

¹⁴⁷ Divorced

2) Raymond STAMP b3/10/1934, d1998 married m22/2/1958 Betty Larcombe b27/7/1939
their children are;

Barbara Ann Stamp b15/1/1961 married m3/8/1985 (1) Ian MARSHALL b5/8/1953
their child is¹⁴⁸;

Thomas Ian MARSHALL b27/3/1991

Andrew Paul STAMP b14/12/1963

Kevin Mark STAMP b25/3/1965 married Karen Whitehorne their child is;

Liam Raymond STAMP b1999

¹⁴⁸ Divorced

COUSIN

In the chapter "Three Brothers" we saw that Joseph Jerrard married Susannah Spiller. They had 8 children. My line of the family grew from their son Charles which I traced in that chapter. It is time in this chapter to turn our attention for a short time to the line of descent from Charles's older brother John Jerrard.

We see that John married Jane Grinter on m23/7/1843 in Whitchurch Canonorum.¹⁴⁹ They had the following children; Joseph Bp8/10/1843¹⁵⁰, Bd26/2/1844¹⁵¹; John Bp28/9/1845¹⁵²; Joseph Grinter Bp2/7/1848¹⁵³, Bd8/4/1849; Amelia Jane Bp18/8/1850¹⁵⁴; Susannah Bp28/11/1852¹⁵⁵ and Mary Elizabeth Bp14/6/1857¹⁵⁶. The 1851 census for Whitchurch Canonorum lists only two children for John age 30 and Jane age 25, John Jerrard, 5 years old and Amelia Jane Jerrard 7 months old. The census is missing both Joseph and Joseph Grinter.¹⁵⁷ Although I have not found a death record for Joseph he does not show up on the 1851 census when he should be 7 or 8 years old and living at home, additionally in 1848 Joseph Grinter is baptised. These facts would lead one to conclude that Joseph died sometime between his birth and 1848. The story is different for Joseph Grinter as I have a burial record for him, Bd8/4/1849.¹⁵⁸ The 1861 census provides some more information. The family is living in Morecombe Lake and is enumerated under the Whitchurch Canonorum census. John age 40 is described as a 'flax dresser' born in Chideock. Jane is not enumerated. John age 15 is a servant born in Chideock. Susan age 8 is a scholar born in Chideock and Elizabeth age 4 is a scholar born in Whitchurch Canonorum. Amelia Jane is enumerated as visitor to Maria Hodder in Morcombe Lake. Amelia is shown as a braider age 10 born in Chideock. Consulting the Whitchurch parish records shows that a Jane Gerrard age 32 was buried Bd16/12/1858 and a Jane Gerrard age 3 months was buried Bd11/4/1859.

All of the following information has been provided to me by Rob Roy Jerrard (Rob) currently of Budleigh Salterton. John Jerrard is Rob's 2nd Great Grandfather. John's younger brother Charles is my 2nd Great Grandfather.

At this time it would appear that the only surviving son is John. I will not attempt to trace John's sisters or their descent. John was married on m6/11/1872 to Sarah Maria Johnson at

¹⁴⁹ Information provided by Rob Jerrard, Budleigh Salterton, England.

¹⁵⁰ Whitchurch Canonorum (WCC), spelling Gerrard.

¹⁵¹ Buried WCC. Information provided by Rob Jerrard, Budleigh Salterton, England.

¹⁵² WCC, Gerrard. Rob Jerrard writes; "John JERRARD, who, when he joined the RMA (Royal Marines) 2nd Jan 1866 gave his particulars as DOB Jan 1947 in Axminster Devon. No birth Certificate found. Died Portsmouth England 13 Dec 1927. Nearest I have is DOB 19/08/1845 at Whitchurch C Dorset (Bridport)".

¹⁵³ WCC, spelling Gerrard.

¹⁵⁴ Chideock records, spelling Jerrard.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁵⁷ 1851 Census for Chideock. John is listed as born in Chideock and Jane as born in Whitchurch Canonorum. Both son and daughter as born in Chideock.

¹⁵⁸ Chideock records, age 1 year old.

St. Judes, Portsea, Hampshire. Sarah was b18/4/1851 at St. Thomas, Liverpool, Lancs. John and Sarah had 7 children; John William b30/12/1873, d13/5/1967; Frances Henry b22/10/1875; Charles b10/7/1878 Bd September 1878; Charles b10/12/1879, Bd10/12/1879; Albert Edward b31/5/1882; Edith Jane b2/12/1889 and George b14/12/1892 d31/7/1917. John was a military man, a Gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery of the Royal Navy, and the children for the most part were born in the Portsea area.

George married Florence Kathleen Buckingham on m7/11/1915 in Baptist Chapel, Kent street, Hampshire. They had one child Kathleen Jerrard in 1916. Rob Jerrard writes; "Jerrard G. Private 14th Hampshire Regiment. Volunteering in 1915, he was sent the following April (1916) to the Western front, and fought in the battle of the Somme, he was wounded. On recovery he returned to the fighting area and unhappily was killed in the action at St. Julian on 31st July 1917. He was entitled to the General Service Medal and Victory Medal. "His life for his country, his soul to God" Home address 21 Canal Walk, Landport, Portsmouth."

We do not have very much information about Albert Edward and so are unable to trace his descent at this time.

John William married Elizabeth Annie Dashwood on 12/9/1911 at St. Mary's Church, Southampton, Hampshire. They had four children Ronald Charles John b1912, d25/11/1941; Kathleen Dorcas b10/2/1914, d1917; James Robert b30/1/1916 and Kenneth George b1921, d10/3/1927.

Rob Jerrard writes "Ronald Charles John JERRARD Royal Marine Band RMB/X.46 RM Band "Barham" died 25th November 1941, age 29, he has no grave but the sea. He is commemorated on panel 59, column 3 of the Portsmouth Naval War Memorial. (Southsea Common)." Ron married Lillian and they had one child Ronald.

James Robert, still living, married Violet White m31/7/1939 at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Hampshire. Violet died d11/6/1984. They had 4 children Valerie Mary; Rob Roy (Rob); Edward James and Jennifer Ann, all living. I have no information concerning the other family members but we do know that Rob married Maureen Dorothy Ann Stares and they had Roy Shane and Tanya Caroline Dorothy. Roy Shane married Karen ?? and had Mathew John Thomas. Roy is now deceased. Tanya Caroline Dorothy married ???

Rob is remarried to Rosemary Ann Coles. Rob and Rosemary are very good friends, not to mention cousins, to my wife, Ann, and myself. Ann and I have visited them in Budleigh Salterton many times and appreciate their hospitality and love. Rob has provided a large bulk of Jerrard information and made it possible for me to connect back in time. Rob "discovered" F.B.J.'s book in the Dorchester Research Library, that discovery leading to the enrichment of my life through new family contacts. Since his discovery we have learned of the existence of close to ten more copies of the book. One day I may become a proud owner of an original book instead of just a copy.

Thank you Rob for your contribution to this book and my life.

APPENDIX 1

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS OF JERRARDS

Introduction

The following compilation of transcripts of Wills, proved and/or administrated, are included in this index for information and reference. The reader will find the documents interesting for their own content whether the Will itself has any relevance to the setting down of the Jerrard Family Pedigree. In the end, though, it is hoped it can be said that any information is of value to the research undertaken.

All transcripts below contain errors for three reasons; first: the old English script is difficult to read for the neophyte, second (me): the quality of the document, a photocopy of microfilm, being used to transcribe from is poor and difficult to read and third: as much as one would like to avoid entry errors these errors do appear from time to time.

I have converted all old spelling to modern day, 1997, Canadian English spellings. I have tried to remain faithful to the spelling of proper names, both personal and place. I have converted Latin proper names to the common English translation and expected spelling, where the context of the name allows.

Copies have been obtained from the new Family Records Centre, Islington, London, England. A photocopy of the proved wills, transcribed in this appendix, are held by William Thomas Jerrard of Guelph, Canada. The copies obtained are produced on paper that will over time, given to-days techniques in paper making, disintegrate. It is my sincere hope that this book will survive for a considerable period of time.

Johanne Jerrard 1594

Copy obtained on September 24, 1997, PCC 11/315 item 261-317 found under 1814-Bridport #1556.

The wife of Robertus Jerrard, Armitager, of Sampford Orques. Robertus is documented on the "Visitation of Somerset 1623" as the heir of the Jerrard line. He and his wife remained childless. Robertus is recorded as passing away in 1581 the record of this event in the Milborne Porte register. Johanne his wife survived him. She was original born a Popley or Popple. Her seems to indicate this relationship as she leaves money and property to Popleys. We leave the reader to speculate as to the relations or to do further research in this regard.

In The Name of God Amen:

the fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord god one thousand five hundred ninety four and in the five and thirtieth year of the reign of our sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god of England, France and Ireland Queen Defender of the faith. I Johanne Jerrard of Sampford Orques in the County of Somerset widow being weak of body and nevertheless of perfect mind and remembrance (Lawded be god) calling to mind how necessary a thing it is for every person to be in a continual readiness for death wheresoever the good pleasure of god is to will. Do make and declare that my present last will and testament in manner and form following first I give and commend my soul into the hands of

the Almighty god my maker and redeemer and my body to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Sampford Orques aforesaid. Item: I give and bequeath unto the poor people of the parish aforesaid the sum of twenty shillings to be distributed amongst them by the direction of my executors. Item: I give and bequeath unto Johane Pitman the wife of Robert Pitman of the parish aforesaid the sum of four pounds of lawful money of England. Item: I give and bequeath unto Peter Pitman the son of Robert Pitman of Sampford Orques a sheep. Item: I give unto Francis Payne als. People the sum of four pounds of lawful money of England and one cow. Item: I give and bequeath unto Edward People the sum of forty shillings of lawful money of England and to Robert People son of Robert People of Sampford Orques aforesaid forty shillings of lawful English money. Item: I give unto Elizabeth People the daughter of Robert People aforesaid four pounds of lawful money of English. Item: I give unto Thomas Towgood twenty shillings. Item: I give unto John Jerrard the son of Thomas Jerrard late of the parish of Chilton Cantloe deceased the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England. Item: I give and bequeath unto Florence **Lucof** of **widmore** widow forty shillings and to every one of her children which she had by her late husband Thomas **Lucof** three shillings four pence. Item: I give and bequeath unto the three children of Nicholas Chamberlaine of Milborne Porte the sum of forty shillings of lawful money of England to be equally divided amongst. Item: I give and bequeath unto Johane Taylor the wife of Thomas Taylor of Milborne Porte forty shillings. Item: I give and bequeath unto Ellenor Towgood of Milborne Porte widow twenty shillings. Item: I give and bequeath unto Edith Waite of Milborne Porte widow three shillings four pence. Item: I give and bequeath unto Johane Raymond my goddaughter three shillings four pence. Item: I give unto Robert **Perse** parson of Sampford Orques four shillings. Item: I give and bequeath unto Stephan People six pounds thirteen shillings four pence of lawful English money to Roger People six pounds thirteen shillings four pence to Robert People five pounds thirteen shillings four pence and to Reynold People six pounds thirteen shillings four pence of lawful English money being all four of them the sons of Robert People late of Kingsbury deceased. Item: I give and bequeath to Mary Jerrard the daughter of Robert Jerrard gentleman the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England and to Elizabeth Jerrard the daughter of Andrew Jerrard forty shillings and to every other of the children of the said Robert Jerrard twenty shillings. Item: I give unto Edith **Klarter** the sum of four pounds of lawful money of England and one cow. Item: I give and bequeath to Edith **Doderell** the wife of Henry **Dogere**ll of Gillingham twenty shillings and to every one of her children three shillings four pence. Item: I give and bequeath unto the children of Henry **Bowre** of New Sarum forty shillings equally to be divided amongst them. Item: I give and bequeath unto **???** **???** my servant one cow. Item: I give and bequeath unto Julian Hobbs the wife of John Hobbs of Elton within the parish of **H????** one cow and to every one of his children a sheep. Item: I give and bequeath unto Reynold Chamberlain forty shillings. Item: I give and bequeath unto Henry Ball my servant twenty five shillings eight pence. Item: I give and bequeath unto Giles Addams my servant twenty shillings. Item: I give unto **???** **???** widow one sheep. Item: I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Hills of the parish of **Chinoct** widow and to her children now unmarried the sum of forty shillings equally to be divided among them. Item: I give and bequeath unto **Francis Popley the son of** Roger Popley the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England. Item: I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Talbot the wife of William Talbot of Sampford Orques one sheep. Item: Thomas Ashford of Gillingham owes me four pounds five shillings which sum of

money I forgive him and I give to every one of his children a sheep. Item: I give and bequeath towards the repairs of the chancel of Sampford Orques ten shillings and to the repairs of the parish church of Milborne Porte three shillings four pence. Item: I give and bequeath to the poor people of the same parish six shillings eight pence. Item: I give and bequeath unto **Jerrard fridie** of the same parish of Milborne Porte the sum of forty shillings. Item: I give and bequeath unto **???** People the daughter of Robert People late of Kingsbury within the parish of Milborne Porte deceased the sum of five pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of lawful money of England. Item: I give and bequeath unto Robert Whitting of the parish of Sampford Orques the sum of forty shillings and to every his children a sheep. Item: I give unto every one of my godchildren not before remembered twelve pence. Item: I give and bequeath unto **William Pope the son of Robert Pope** of Milborne Porte the sum of four pounds of lawful money of England. Item: I give and bequeath unto John Smith the son in law of Robert Barber of Sampford Orques the sum of three pounds of lawful money of England whereof forty shillings is to be paid him by his said father in law which is owed me and for the rest that the said Robert Barber oweth me I therefore forgive it. Item: I give and bequeath unto Alice Barber the wife of the said Robert Barber and to her children that now are unmarried twenty shillings equally to be divided amongst them. Item: I give and bequeath unto every of my servants not being before remembered that shall dwell with me the part of one whole year next before my death the sum of twenty shillings and to every of my servants not before remembered which hath not yet dwelled with me one year four shillings. Item: I give on to every one of the children of Robert **Pope** of Kingsbury Regis not before remembered twenty shillings. Item: I give to the children of Johane Taylor als Addams of Milborne Porte twenty shillings to be divided amongst them. Item: I give to Stephan **Blackerd** twenty shillings. Item whereas Andrew Jerrard one of the sons of Thomas Jerrard late of **Chilton Cantiloe** in the county of Somerset gentleman deceased may hereafter pretend to have some right, title or interest in or to some part or parcel of the Manor of Kingsbury Regis within the parish of Milborne Porte in the said county of Somerset by means **oration or crillaw????** of some gift granted demise or other devise to him or to some other to his pose heretofore made by Robert Jerrard late of Sampford Orques in the said county of Somerset Esquire deceased my late husband for the abiding thereof and in consideration of the same and upon condition following that is to say that if the said Andrew Jerrard do and shall within the space of six weeks next ensuing my death make sign seal and deliver or cause to be made signed sealed and delivered unto Roger Popley **of Week** within the parish of Milborne Porte aforesaid in the said county of Somerset gentleman a good sure version sufficient and undefeatable acquittance release or discharge in the law whereby the said Roger Popley his executors administrators and assignees and every of them and the executors administrators or assignees of Robert Popley late of Milborne Porte aforesaid yeoman deceased and every of them and the executors administrators and assignees of Stephan Popley late of **Pereson** within the parish of Gillingham in the County of Dorset yeoman deceased and every of them shall and may be well and sufficient acquitted exonerated and discharged of and from all and every action or actions suit or suits quarrels and often demands whatsoever which he the said Andrew Jerrard his executors administrators and assignees or any or either of them hath may might or ought to have by any ways or means whatsoever to or against the said Roger Popley his executors administrators or assigns or to or against the executors administrators or assignees of them the said Robert Popley and Stephan Popley or to or against any either of them of for or concerning the manor

of Kingsbury Regis aforesaid or any part or parcel thereof I give and bequeath on consideration aforesaid to the said Andrew Jerrard the sum of forty pounds of good and lawful money of England to be paid within five months next after that he shall perform the conditions aforesaid. Promised always to and my very intent meaning and will is yet further that if the Andrew Jerrard **shall and d???** to make sign seal and deliver to the said Roger Popley his executors administrators and assignees such an acquittance relief or other sufficient discharge in the law as is aforesaid that then the said gift or legacy of forty pounds to him given and bequeathed as aforesaid shall **???? wid frustrate** and of none effect to all intents considerations and purposes **(any th???** **In this my prefect will considered to the contrary thereof ??? ???) and for the further and better** acquiting exonerating and discharging **or other ??? sufficient** for my **harmels** of the said Roger Popley his executors administrators and assignees and every of them and the executors administrators of the said Robert Popley and Stephan Popley and every of them if they or either of them shall **hereafter arrested impleaded sewed molested or otherwise chardied or ??? or any execution had or brought** against them or any or either of them by the said Andrew Jerrard his executors administrators or assignees for any matter cause or demand whatsoever for or covering the said Manor of Kingsbury Regis or any part or parcel thereof or for or covering or **by means or oration of any** other act or acts thing or things had made done or suffered by the said Robert Jerrard my said husband: my very will intent and meaning is and by this my will I do ordain and appoint that my **executors** often in this will nominated and appointed shall from time to time and as all and every time and time hereafter and often as need shall require well truly and sufficiently acquit exonerate and discharge or otherwise sufficiently save and keep harmless from the said Roger Popley his executors administrators and assignees and every of them and the executors administrators and assignees of the said Robert Popley and Stephan Popley and every of them of and from all and all manner of actions arrests suits quarrels debts duties indemnities executions and other demands whatsoever that shall and may arise come grow or be to or against them the said Roger Popley his executors administrators and assignees or to or against any or either of them or to or against the executors administrators or assignees of the said Roger Popley and Stephan Popley or any or either of them by means or oration of any act or acts thing or things done or suffered by the said Robert Jerrard my said late husband and whereas the said Roger Popley his heirs executors and administrators together with some other do stand jointly and severally bonded for me in some obligation or obligations in some certain sum or sums of money my will is that my executors after this my will nominated shall from time to time and at all and every time and times hereafter as often as need shall require well truly and sufficiently acquit exonerate and discharge or otherwise sufficiently save and keep harmless the said Roger Popley his heirs executors and administrators and every of them of and from all and all manner of actions suits arrests quarrels debts duties indemnities executions and other demands whatsoever that shall or may rise come grow or be to or against the said Roger Popley his heirs executors or administrators by means or oration or any bond or obligation wherein the said Roger Popley his heirs executors and administrators or any or either of them shall or do stand bonded for me or with me or with any other for me. All the rest of my goods and chattels not before given bequeathed I do fully and absolutely give and bequeath unto Roger Popley of Week within the parish of Milborne Porte Robert Popley of Sampford Orques aforesaid and Thomas Popley the son of Robert Popley father late of Milborne Porte deceased whom I make and ordain executors of this my last will and testament In witness

thereof I have to this my perfect last will and testament set my hand and seal this day and year first above written **these bearing witness per me Johannem Crowhe, John Obushe, by me John Warman, By me Edward Layyatt**

Probatum fuit Testamentum

William Jerrard, 1618/1619

In The Name of God Amen

I William Jerrard of Somerton being sick of body but of perfect mind (thanks be to god) do ordain this my last will and testament as follows; first: I bequeath my soul unto Almighty god my maker and redeemer and my body to be buried in the parish church of Somerton. Inprime: I do give unto the church of Somerton six shillings eight pence. Item: I do unto the poor of Somerton six shillings eight pence. Item: I do give unto John Jerrard of Milborne Porte three pounds and he to hold it for three years and then to be put to the best use for the daughter of the said John Jerrard. (3)Item: I do give unto the same John all my wearing apparel. Item: I do give unto Edward King the younger the son of Edward King my son in law ten pounds. Item: I do give unto John King the son the of the said Edward King five pounds. Item: I do give unto Elizabeth King my daughter five pounds. Item: I do give unto my two daughters Elizabeth King and my daughter Faith Jerrard all my linen to be equally divided between them. Item: I do give all my bedding unto my daughter Elizabeth King. Item: I do give unto my daughter Faith Jerrard forty pounds. Item: I do give unto John Jerrard ten pounds. Item: I do make and ordain for my executors my two daughters Elizabeth King and my daughter Faith Jerrard to set this my will to be discharged. Item: I do appoint for my overseers my loving neighbours Robert Lodges and Nicholas Eye and they to have for their pains twelve pence a piece. The mark of William Jerrard. This was done in the presence of John Applin: the mark of Robert Lodges. The mark of Nicholas Eye

Proved was this testament in London on the sixth day of June 1619 etc. in Latin

John Jerrard, 1798/1814

Copy obtained on September 24, 1997, PCC 11/315 item 261-317 found under 1814-Bridport #1556.

In The Name of God Amen

I John Jerrard of Chideock in the County of Dorset ??? being of sound and disposing mind and memory do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following (that is to say) first I will that all my just debts and funeral charges be paid and discharged by my executrix hereafter named also I give and devise unto my loving sister Joan Jerrard all that leasehold Cottage or Tenement ??? ??? situate in the said parish of Chideock with the several closes adjoining ??? also I give and devise unto my said sister Joan Jerrard all that my estate ??? ??? situate also within the said parish of Chideock also I give and bequeath unto my said sister Joan Jerrard all my ??? ??? for ??? Goods Chattels and Effects whatsoever and wheresoever lastly I do make and ordain my said sister Joan Jerrard the executrix of this my last will and testament ??? disallowing and revoking all and every other former will and testament by me before this ??? ??? satisfying and reaffirming this and no other to be my last will and testament in witness whereof I have accounts for my hand

and seal on this sheet of paper the fifteen day of January in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight - John Jerrard

A.D. - ??? sealed published produced and ordered by the ??? exetutor as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us - John Brown, William Er?ers, Fidelity Cochran.

On the 18th May 1814 (will anns/???) (???????) of the goods of John Jerrard formerly of Chideock in the County of Dorset but late of Boston in North America Deceased was granted to John Perham the husband e advisor of the goods of Joan Perham formerly Jerrard Deceased whilst living the sister sole executrix and universal ??? named in the said will ??? been first sworn duly to ??? the said Joan Perham formerly Jerrard survived the said Jerrard but is ??? ??? without taking upon her the execution of the said will or ??? of ??? (will anns/???)

APPENDIX 2

NICHOLAS JERARD OF LONDON

Third Son Of Robert Jerard Of Sandford Orcas

[In addition refer to document: Merchant Taylors School Register.pdf]

The following information about Nicholas Jerrard is of interest to the student of the Jerrard family of Sampford Orcas.

British Library, Publications of the Harleian Society volume 25, 1887, Allegations for Marriage Licences Issued by the Bishop of London 1510 to 1610 (1611 to 1828), Shelfmark HLX929.341 2099a.

1611 Dec 31 Nicholas Jerard merchant taylor of St. Austin's by St Paul's Gate, London. Bachelor 27, son of Robert Jerard, late of Samford co. Somerset, Gent dec^d and Elizabeth Sutton, Maiden, 18, daughter of Thomas Sutton of Bedford co. Beds. Who died a year ago consent her uncle Richard Otway of St. Austins aforesaid Merchant Taylor with whom she dwelleth at St. Austin's aforesaid. [St Austins is shortened for St. Augustine or St. Augustine Watling Street.]

Microfiche files, Document Collection - Gerrard, Mrs. Grossmith from SOG.

May 18th 1601

Nicholas Jerrard son of Robert Jerrard of Sampford Orcas, Dorset, Gent deceased. App to Gilbert Gerrard of Watling St (6 yrs) (brother Robert Jerrard bound in £100) free July 1609 living 1627 Warden 1648.

SOG, Miscellanea Genealogia et Heraldica, Vol 1 3rd series pg 20

Freemen of Merchant Taylors

1609 July Nicholas Jerrard by Richard Otway.

1648 July John Jerrard, Nicholas Jerrard and Robert Jerrard by patrimony.

Chancery 8 May 1667.

Charles and Stephan Jerrard Partners in a mercers shop in Paternoster Row 9 Mar 1664/5, Stephan marr Barbara Done, daughter of Sir Ralph Done, KT (sis Jane Done).

Garrard, Garratt, Gerrard, Jarrett, Jerrard etc.

London City Company Records Etc.

Donor REF Garrett Esq, 27/7/1966,

AC30874.

(located at the SOG)

Fishmongers, 1649 Charles Gerard son of Nicholas Gerard. Cit. & Merchant Tailor to John Bures. Free 1664.

Grocers, 1651 Steven Gerrard son of Nicholas Gerrard, citizen and merchant tailor to Thomas Harvey.

Haberdashers, 1644 Richard Jarrard son of Nicholas Garrard Cit & Merchant Taylor to John King, Cit Haberdasher and Merchant trading in Eastlands.

Merchant Taylors, 1601 Nicholas Jerrard son of Robert Jerrard of Sampford Orcas, Dorset.

Merchant Taylors, 1648 Nicholas Jerrard son on Nicholas Jerrard Free by patrimony.

Merchant Taylors, 1648 John Jerrard son of Nicholas Jerrard Free by patrimony Livery man 1660.

Merchant Taylors, 1648 Robert Jerrard son of Nicholas Jerrard Free by patrimony.

ST AUGUSTINE WATLING STREET PARISH RECORDS

Secondary Source.

Garrard, Garratt, Gerrard, Jarrett, Jerrard etc.

Part 1 – City of London prior to 1700.

Donor REF Garrett Esq, March 1969, FH/Gar/40584 Garrard, Society of Genealogist Library, London.

Primary Source.

MS 8872, Guildhall Library, manuscript section.

Society of Genealogists and Guildhall Parish Records.

-Guildhall Parish Records show the last name as Gerrarde until Steven and Katherine who are shown as Jarrett.

Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas & Elizabeth	10 Jun 1613
Ann, da	5 Jun 1614
Richard, son	28 Jul 1616
John, son	15 Nov 1618
Nicholas, son	17 Sep 1620
Richard, son	26 Jan 1622/3
Robert, son	10 Feb 1623/4
Richard, son	9 Mar 1624/5
Mary, da (Guildhall records: Maria)	29 Jun 1626
Thomas, son	6 Jul 1628
Sarah, da	Jul 1629
George, son	11 Oct 1632
Steven Jarrett, son	5 Jan 1633/4
Katherine Jarrett, da	14 Apr 1636

These records do not show Charles son of Nicholas yet all other records show of his existence.

Guildhall Library, Original Parish Registers on Microfilm.

A lot of the records of the actual day are in Latin and thus I was both unable to read the day of the month because of legibility and because of the Latin, therefore you will see the day missing in the transcriptions below due to these reasons. The day of the month is shown above as those records were taken from the SOG source.)

1628

Jearde - Ralph Jearde son of William Jearde and Miriam his wife Bapt 8 Dec .

1630

Jearde – Elizabeth Jearde da of William Jearde and Myriam his wife Bapt April.

Garrett – Robert Garrett son of John Garrett and Hester (I believe this is the name spelling it was very hard to tell) his wife Bapt Feb.

Jearde – William Jearde son of William Jearde and Miriam March.

1632

Jearde – Richard Jearde son of William Jearde and Miriam July.

1634

Jirard – Francis Jirard son of William Jirard and Miriam his wife 12 October.

1635

Jirard – John Jirard son of William Jirard and Miriam his wife Bapt 20 Oct.

1637

Jirarde – Elizabeth da of William Jirard and Miriam his wife Bapt 4 January.

1639

Jirarde – Anne da of William Jirarde and Miriam his wife Bapt 6 May.

1640

Jearde – Edward son of William Jearde and Miriam Bapt 16 July.

1641

Jearde – Thomas son of William Jearde and Miriam his wife Bapt 2 July.

1643

Jirard – Mathew Jirard son of William and Miriam Jirard bapt 6 July.

1644

Jirard – Mary Jirard da of William and Miriam Jirard Bapt Feb.

1645

Jirard – Susannah Jirard da of William and Miriam Jirard born 6 Dec Bapt 6 Dec.

Marriages

Married by Licence: Nicolas Gerrarde and Elizabeth Sutton both of this parish 5 Jan 1611.

John Gerrard Clericus of the parish of Drayton in the county of Bucks widower and Elizabeth Brookes of Puttenham in the county of Hartford widow were married upon the 7 day of Jan 1646.

Burials

Ann Gerrarde da of Nicolas Gerrarde and Elizabeth buried May 1619.

Richard Geararde son of Nicolas Geararde and Elizabeth buried 8 November 1620.

Maria Gerrarde da of Nicolas Gerrarde and Elizabeth his wife buried July 1626.

Sarah Gerrarde da of Nicolaoas Gerrarde and Elizabeth his wife buried July 1629.

Edward Jirard son of William Jirard and Miriam his wife buried 27 July 1640.

Thomas Jirarde son of William Jirarde and Miriam his wife buried 9 July 1641.

Susannah Jirard da of William and Miriam Jirard dyed on the ??? day of Dec and was buried on the 17 day of Dec 1645.

Elizabeth Jirard da of William and Miriam Jirard dyed Dec 27 and was buried on the 29 day of Dec 1646.

Miriam Jirard da of William and Miriam Jirard dyed on the first day of February and was buried on the second day of February 1646.

Elizabeth Jirard da of William and Miriam Jirard dyed on the 7 and was buried on the 8 day of October 1649.

I finished reading the records at the year 1649. My intent is to return at another time to continue reading what remains of the parish records.

VISITATION OF LONDON 1633/34

Publications of the Harleian Society, volume 15, 1880, British Library shelfmark HLX929.341 2099a. The Visitation of London 1633, 1634.

Jerard, Broad Street, 1633/34

Robert Jerard of Sandford Orcas in com Somerset = Elizabeth da of ...

Son - Nicholas Jerard of London, Merchant Taylor a^o 1634, third son = Elizabeth da of Thomas Sutton of Bedford

DAUGHTERS	SONS
1 Elizabeth	1 John Jerard, eldest son
2 Anne	2 Nicholas
	3 Robert
	4 Richard
	5 Thomas
	6 Charles
	7 Stephan

Coat of Arms shown as the Sandford Orcas except that at the apex of the chevron, in the chevron, is a small white star.

APPENDIX 3

COLONEL JOHN GERHARD (GERRARD)

Introduction

In the JBook F.B.J. has taken a small amount of space to outline a “second tradition” of the Jerrard family of Chideock, namely - that a member of the Samford Orcas family was executed for conspiracy. FBJ clearly states that “This John ‘Gerhard’ was the eldest son, (Visitation of London 1634)* of Nicholas Jerard of London, who was, (Visitation of Somerset 1623 p.4) a son of Robert Jerard of Samford Orcas.”¹⁵⁹ F.B.J. goes on to discount John Gerhard’s relationship with Lord Gerard of Brandon and John Gerhard’s brother Gilbert. I have to assume that some information was not available to F.B.J. because in my research I have turned up information that disproves F.B.J. and shows John’s relationship with his real family thus corroborating authorities F.B.J. found in existence and that F.B.J. discounts in his book.

It appears, from secondary sources¹⁶⁰ that John Gerhard did have brothers Charles and Gilbert and a cousin who was Lord Gerard of Brandon¹⁶¹. It would have been interesting to our family to have been connected with this John Gerhard but this is not to be. F.B.J.’s book is not materially affected by having this information clarified, however, a shadow is cast over “family traditions” and we must be much more circumspect when citing “family traditions” as prima facia proof that a fact or facts must be true.

For interest sake I have transcribed news pamphlets and articles describing the trial of John Gerhard and a pamphlet that describes the events just minutes before his death. Both these topics are adequately canvassed by the pamphlets and articles and give us an insight into the events of the day and the man who overcame them.

These articles are part of a collection, The Thomason Collection of Civil War Tracts, found in the British Library and are described by the Library as "Among the British Library's unrivalled collections for study of British history are the Thomason Tracts, one of the most important sources relating to the turbulent period of the English Civil War."¹⁶²

¹⁵⁹ JBook page 3.

¹⁶⁰ Garrard, Garratt, Gerrard, Jarrett, Jerrard etc, Draft Pedigrees, Donor REF Garrett, 27/7/1966, AC30863.

¹⁶¹ Garrard, Garratt, Gerrard, Jarrett, Jerrard etc, Draft Pedigrees, Donor REF Garrett, 27/7/1966, AC30863, Copy of Draft Pedigree #106. [cd]

¹⁶² The British library, Reading Room Information, May 2000. [cd]

The Tryal Of Colonel John Gerard, Mr. Peter Vowel, And Mr. Somerset Fox¹⁶³

Before the High Court of Justice in Westminster Hal on Fryday last. With the Charge of High Treason read and stated against them, by Mr. Attorney Generall Prideaux; and their speeches at the Bar of Justice, in answer thereunto.

Likewise, the Examination and Confession of Mr. Wiseman, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Charles Gerard, M. Wharton, and the rest of the Witnesses; and their several Depositions upon Oath.

As also the Speech of the Attorney General, to the Lord President and the rest of the Court, proving the aforesaid Gentlemen to be guilty of High Treason, and fit to be made Objects of Justice.

With the Order of the Court thereupon, and the bringing of them to their further Tryal on Tuesday next.

Imprinted at London by Robert Wood, 1654

The Tryal of Col. John Gerhard, Master Peter Vowel, and Mr. Somerset Fox, on Fryday last, being the 30 of this instant moneth of June, 1654. before the High Court of Justice sitting in Westminster Hal, &c.

On Fryday being the 30 day of this instant moneth of June, 1654. the High Court of Justice, in order to their Commission and Instructions from his Highness the Lord Protector, met in the Court of Chancery in Westminster Hal, about 9 of the clock in the forenoon, where were present Mr. Attorney General Prideaux, Sergeant Glin, and another Gentleman, Councillors at Law in behalf of the Commonwealth of England; and after silence in the Court, and O yes, O yes, O yes, being proclaimed, the Commissioners Names called over, the Lord President Lisle, and the rest of the Members of that honourable Court, having taken their places of Judicature; after some consultation, they Ordered, that the first prisoner should be brought in, which was Mr. Somerset Fox, who being brought to the Bar, and guarded by a Company of Souldiers, and some of the Warders of the Tower in his Highnesses Livery, the attorney General stated the Charge of High treason against him, and laid open the several Branches thereof, wherein he stood accused of High Treason, viz,

First, That he had confederated to enter into that bloody Assassination for murdering of his Highnes the Lord Protector.

Secondly, That he had been privy to several meetings of Mr. John Gerhard, Mr. Peter Vowel, Col. Dean, and others.

And thirdly, that he had conspired to levy and draw in the London Prentices to this inhumane and barbarous engagement, for the involving this Nation in another bloody and intestine war, and so to bring in Charles Stuart, and proclaim him King.

To which he pleaded guilty, and humbly desired the mercy of the Court.

After which, the Lord President, and the rest of the Commissioners ordered that Mr. John Gerhard, and Mr. Peter Vowel, should be brought to the bar, who accordingly was guarded thither by the lieutenant of the Tower, and some of the Warders and halberts; which being done, and silence in the Court proclaimed, the attorney General of the Common-wealth stated

¹⁶³ The British Library, London, England, Thomason Tracts E745 item 9. [cd]

the Case of High Treason against the prisoners at the bar, which was, That the aforesaid Mr. Gerard had been at Paris in France with Charles Stuart, and that after return Mr. Hinshey from thence into England, the said Master Gerhard three weeks after arrived here himself, and had several meetings about the effecting of their Conspiracy; and that at last it was concluded on, that the said Mr. John Gerard with 25 horse should way-lay and murder his Highness as he was going to Hampton court, and then with his party to fall upon the Guards, and seize on White Hall; Colonel Dean of Southwark to fall on St. Jameses, who had engaged to raise two thousand men; but said he was confident of nine hundred. Another party was to seiz on the Muse: A fourth, was to seize upon the Tower of London: A fifth, upon the Lord Major and Court of Aldermen. And the sixth was designed against Colo. Ingoldsbyes Regiment in the Borough, &c.

The Case was further stated, that the aforesaid Mr. Hudson, and some other of his Competitors had met sundry times at one Mr. Hodsons, and that he had bought a case of pistols of one Mr. Day, and was designed with a party from Islington to have seized the houses in Smithfield, &c.

To which respective Charges, the prisoners at the bar both pleaded,

Not Guilty.

Then the Witnesses was cal'd for, and the first that was examined was one Mr. Wiseman, who being deposed upon Oath, attested that the prisoners at the bar had several times meetings for the carrying on of this barbarous design, &c.

The next was one Mr. Day who affirmed the buying of the aforesaid pistols. And the third was one Mr. Hudson, a blind man, who said, that he never saw Mr. Hudson at his house, neither could he positively affirm that he had acted any thing. But notwithstanding these delatory Expressions, by other evidence they were found guilty of high Treason: which Mr. Vowel endeavoured to evince & make forth to the contrary, and desire Council, and the priviledge of magna Carta: the like did Mr. Gerard: Whereupon the Attorney general made a speech to the court, cleering the scruples of the prisoners at the bar, and made it appear, that by the Law of all Nations, that the acting or contriving of any design against supream Authority of a Nation, was high Treason, much more the conspiring against the supream Head and Governor to murder him. So that by all Law and Reason he conceived the prisoners at the bar to be fit Objects of Justice, and humbly left them to receive the merits thereof, according to the Evidence given in against them. Whereupon about 5 of the clock in the afternoon, the Court adjourned to the Painted chamber, and ordered the prisoners should be remanded back to the Tower, and to be brought again on Tuesday next.

Before the fitting of the Court, a proclamation was published by beat of Drum, and sound of Trumpet; which was

Signed by the Lord President lisle, and the rest of the Court.

The Weekly Ingelligencer of the Common Wealth – Faithfully communicating all Affairs both Martial and Civil

From Tuesday, June 27 to Tuesday July 4 1654

London, Printed by V. Neils in Aldersgate Street.¹⁶⁴

-Friday, June 30 and Saturday July 1

¹⁶⁴ The British Library, London, England, Thomason Tracts E745 item 10. [cd]

This day Mr. John Gerrard, Mr. Summerset Fox, and Mr. Peter Vowel were brought down to their Tryal, Master Attorney, and Master Solicitor General. And mr. Serjeant Glyn were of Council for his Highnes: the Lieuteuant of the Tower according to Order did first bring Mr. Fox to the Bar, where his Charge being read for attempting to murder his highnes the Lord Protector, as he should go to Hampton Court on a Saturday prefixed. The seizing of the Guards about White Hall, the Mews, and Saint James, and the making of themselves masters of the City of London, and the Tower, with all the Magazeens within the same; the Proclaiming of Charles Stuart King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other high Treasons, tending to involve the Common-wealth in a new bloody War, the prisoner said but little, but made a confession to the Court of so much as he said he was guilty of, which was, to engage the Apprentices, and Citizens that there might be a rising in the City at the same time, when numerous and armed conspirators should fall upon the Guards at White Hall, St. Jameses, and Collonel Ingolesbies Regiment in Southwark, that no aid might come from the City to help any where else. Mr. Gerrard, and Mr. Vowel pleaded not Guilty pretending much ignorance, & desired Counsel, which was not granted, but several Witnesses were produced who proved upon Oath, that Mr. Gerrard was to command the party of thirty Horse, who were to murder his Highness as he was going to Hampton Court, and one Mr. Finch had eight hundred men a peece, who would be ready at a dayes warning. It was proved against Mr. Vowel that although he could not act himself, yet he would procure those that should, and did engage with one Captain Billingly, to provide Riders for the Horse that should be taken out of the pastures of Islington, and that the said Vowel bought many pistols, &c. Gerrard, and Vowel denying that they knew any thing, the Witnesses being examined, the Evidences were drawnp up into several heads, and presented to the Court, the Prisoners were commanded back to the Tower, and the Court adjourned til Tuesday next.

Monday July 3

That which this week is most remarkable, is: The Tryal and Examination of Mr. John Gerrard, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Vowel before the High Court of Justice, and the open Confession of Summerset Fox, their murderous design discovered upon Oath by several witnesses, for the murdering of his Highness the Lord Protector, and seizing upon the Guards, and the Tower of London. The titular King of Scots disliking the plot as dishonourable to him, and Prince Ruperts resolution to send the titular Duke of York with ten thousand Horse and Foot next August, who were to land in Sussex.

A Perfect Account of The Daily Inteligence from the Armies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Navy at Sea.¹⁶⁵ London: Printed by E. Alsop. 1654

Containing these insuing particulars:

The proceedings of the High Court of Justice on Tuesday last, concerning Mr. Gerard, Mr. Fox, M. Vowel and others.

Tuesday, July 4.

This day about two of the clock in the afternoon the High Court of Justice met again in the Painted chamber, and sate there upon depositions and other things in order to the bringing of several persons now in custody to their tryal, after which they adjourned till another time. It was expected that sentence should have been given this day upon Mr. John Gerard, Mr. Fox,

¹⁶⁵ The British Library, London, England, Thomason Tracts E745 item 12. [cd]

and Mr. Vowel, but they were not brought up, neither did the Court this day sit openly in Westminster-Hall.

Mercurious Politicus

Comprising the Sum of all Intelligence, with the Affairs and Designs now on foot in the three Nations of England, Scotland, & Ireland: London, Printed by The Newcastle, 1654

In defence of the Commonwealth, and for Information of the People.

From Thursday, June 29 to Thursday July 6 1654¹⁶⁶

Westminster, Friday June 30

The High Court of Justice met this day in the Painted chamber Mr. Bond prayed with them about half an hour. The Court then sat, and presently adjourned to the Court of Chancery prepared for their sitting. The Lord Commissioner Lisle was president, Mr Phelps clerk, Serjeant Glyn, Mr Prideaux, Mr Ellis counsell for the Commonwealth.

The Court was called (each member by name) and the Ordinance empowering them read. The Prisoners to be tried were

Mr John Gerhard, Gentleman.

Mr. Peter Vowell Schoolmaster of Islington.

And Summerset Fox.

Summerset Fox was first called to the Bar, and an Indictment of High Treason read against him, for joyning in a trayterous Design to have murdered his Highness the Lord Protector, and divers of his Council, proclaimed Charles Stuart King, ??? on the present Guards and Forces, involved the Nation in a bloody war, &c.

Summerset Fox did ingenuously confess the Charge against him upon the main, to be true, and that he is guilty.

Then Mr John Gerhard, and Mr Peter Vowell were brought to the Bar, and an Indictment to the same purpose, as that against Summerset Fox, read against them.

They pleaded not guilty, and denied every thing.

The sum of the business was opened to this effect by Mr Attorney. That the plot was to seize on the Lord protector and murder him and some of the Council and others, and to proclaim and bring in Charles Stuart son of the late King to be King: which bloody design was to be effected thus.

That the first hatching of the Plot was about Lent, in England. By Mr Hinshaw, who was one of the chief plotters, and others; Mr Hinshaw went over from England to France, to acquaint Charles Stuart (whom they called their King) with the design, and Mr. John Gerhard about that time went over to France also, who had told Mr Henshaw that he would do nothing in ??? until he had first had apprehension from Charles Stuart. Mr Wiseman was also then in France with them.

Address was made to Prince Rupert, and the design made known to him, desiring him to communicate it to (him they called) the King, who accordingly did, and brought Mr Henshaw to him, But Charles Stuart at the first delivered his Judgement in the thing, that he was at present unsatisfied at that time to go on in that design for three reasons,

Because it would be dishonourable to him in the esteem of other Princees, in case such a thing should be known, and should not be effected, to come in such a way.

Because it did not seem to him to be feisable, but unlikely to be effected.

Because it was not at the time seasonable, he not being ready to second it.

¹⁶⁶ The British Library, London, England, Thomason Tracts E745 item 13. [cd]

But Prince Rupert afterwards did much encourage and persuade that the design might be carried on, and promised all assistance.

Mr Henshaw and Mr Wiseman returned to England; Mr Gerhard staid there a while longer, but some weeks after came back also.

Mr Henshaw declared to his confederates here in England, what overtures had been made with Charles Stuart, and that Prince Rupert had engaged to send ten thousand Scots, English and French, and the Duke of York to come with them to land in Sussex and other places and that there would be Forces enough ready to assist and joyn with them.

Dr. Hudson was thought on as a fit man to truth, in whose chamber they met, and he wrote to Charles Stuart about it: and that which if desired in case the Plot had taken, was to be made the master of Suttons Hospital, which Mr Henshaw promised him.

One Mr Philips also, and others were treated with about it and Mr. Grehard returning from France, the Plot was resolved to be carried on, which was to be effected thus,

They were to seize on the Lord Protector and murder him, and to do this work they should take the opportunity of his going to Hampton Court, which he used to do every Saturday, with a small number slenderly armed, and those that were to do this were Mr Henshaw and Mr John Gerhard with thirty horse, Mr John Gerhard to bring 25 horse, and Mr Henshaw 5, which either of them were to engage; Mr Gerhard was something cautious, not to discover who they were he engaged, before an Oath of Secresie was given, but 25 he had undertaken for.

Mr Henshaw's five were himself, Mr Thucdore the Apothecary, mr Wiseman, Col Aldridge, and another, and then to seize on the Tower of London, and to go on with their work.

If that failed, To seize on all the Guards about Westminster, they thought two thousand five hundred sufficient to do it, and carry on their work here about London; and for that purpose Mr. Henshaw M. Gerhard and others viewed the Mews and the rest, and was heard to say, what a pity it was that so slender Guards should not be seized on, & that when the Soulders were at Nine pins in the Mews it was but shooting off a pistol and presently to fall on.

The last way to have effected was thus; That when the Foot Regiments that are for the Guards about London were mustering in Tuttle fields, as they use several times to do, to come into Tuttle-Fields, and meet them there as of their own party; and when they have laid down their Arms, to seize upon them, and have others to be ready at the same time every where to perfect the work. And for this purpose, if they acted this way,

Col Finch with a party of two hundred was to fall into London and do the work in the City.

Major John Gerhard to fall on White-Hall,

Col. Henshaw to fall on the Mews,

Col. Daniel with two hundred to fall on Jameses,

Another to fall into Southwark.

And one Billingsly a Butcher at Smithfield barres, with a party to fall upon Islington; and it was pressed that the opportunity might not be neglected.

And that the work might be more seasonable, they considered how as many of the Souldiery as might be, might be engaged in the business. And the Papists (who had a great hand in the design) gave information of two Souldiers of the Army, that used sometimes to come and hear Masse, and these two they sent a Papist Woman to, who engaged them, and their direction was. To give intelligence at Mr. Hudsons house, whither Master Henshaw and others of them frequented.

Master Vowel was cautious and his work was not to bear Arms but to be as a Privie Counsellor to them, and he was to engage Mr. Bilingsly, the Butcher with a Party to seize the Lord Protectors Horse at Islington, and him Mr. Fowel recommended to be a very fit man for the work.

And they had this Art to endeavour to make the Lord Protector odious to the people, in turning the design unto him by a Libel which was scattered up and down London that his Highness and the Army had a design to Massacre all but their Friends in all parts of England, and this Libell was written by Mr Henshaw, which was got printed by one in Newgate-Market, and Mr Vowel had one of them.

Then the against the prisoners at the Bar were produced, which were Mr Wiseman half-brother to Mr Henshaw, Dr Hudson, brother to that Hudson who travailed with the late King when he went disguised from Oxford to the Scots Army, Robert Dale, John Hipwel, Col. Aldrich, Charles Gerard, John Man, Francis Fox, Mr Whatten, Mr Barnes, & Mr minors; whose testimonies did fully answer to each particular which had been before opened by Mr Attorney. I shall not stand to repeat each testimony, nor mention any of them, they being to large.

Then the Attorney Generall summing up the Evidence, prayed Justice against them. The Court having ordered the Prisoners Pen, Ink and paper, withdrew into the painted Chamber, where they adjourned till Tuesday July 4.

The weekly Intelligencer of The Commonwealth, Faithfully communicating all Affairs both Martial and Civil.¹⁶⁷

From Tuesday, July 4 to Tuesday, July 11. 1754
London, Printed by F. Neile in Aldersgate-Street.

Thursday, July 6

The High Court of Justice sat this afternoon again in Westminster-Hall, and there was brought before them Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Vowel, and Mr. Fox; the prisoners were demanded what they had more to say for themselves, and Mr. Gerrard, and Mr. Vowel spake many words by way of Exenuation of the Offences, but little to the purpose as to the matter of Fact which had been proved against them. Then the Lord President Lisle made a learned Speech, to convince them of the desperate wickedness of their design, and how fully the particulars of the Charge had been proved, with what punishments the Law had provided in such cases, after which, the sentence of the Court was read severally against all three, to this effect. That upon mature consideration of the Treasons, and Murthers plotted, and contrived by them against his Highness the Lord Protector, and the Common-wealth, and raising a bloody War in the same, the court did adjudg them to be hanged by the neck until they be dead.

Friday, July 7

This evening by order of the High Court of Justice, Mr. Bond was sent to the three Prisoners in the Tower, to advise with them concerning the estate of their souls, and to offer his best assistance to sit and prepare them for their approaching dissolution, Mr. Peter Vowel was very obstinate, and would scarce admit any discourse with him, but Mr. Gerrard shewed himself more free, but as to the matter of the ???? for which he is to dye, he seemed not to entertain and resentment, or to feel any compunction in his soul, but rather excused himself by professing his great affection to the King.

¹⁶⁷ The British Library, London, England, Thomason Tracts E745 item 18. [cd]

Mr. Fox indeed seemed very sorrowful, and his Highness the Lord Protector hath since granted him a Reprieve; the other two are to be Executed on Monday next at the place where Charing cross stood.

Monday, July 10

This afternoon Mr. Vowel was hanged in the same place where Charing Cross stood, he seemed to extenuate his offence, and insisted on the Oblation of the Oath of Allegiance to the late king, and to his Heirs, and complained much of one of his Witnesses whom said he had relieved with his daily Bread.

This evening about six of the clock Mr. John Gerrard was Beheaded on the Tower Hill; his Speech he made but short, and something in relation to Mr. Vowels: He dying, desired the prayers of all the people, his Head was struck off at one blow.

The Speeches of Colonel John Gerhard upon The Scaffold at Tower-hill, on Monday last, and Mr. Peter Vowel at charing-Cross, on Monday last, being the 11 of this instant july, 1654.

With their Declarations to the People touching the ????, their Protestations sealed with their blood; and their prayers immediately before the fatal stroke of Death was struck..

Taken by an eye witness, and impartially communicated for general satisfaction.

Imprinted at London for C. Horton, 1654¹⁶⁸

About five of the clock in the Afternoon, Col. Gerard was guarded from the Tower to the scaffold on Tower-hill, being accompanied by the Lieutenant, and divers other Gentlemen; but coming to the stairs, he nimbly ran up, and smiling saluted Col. Barkstead with a cup of Sack, and then walked up and down the scaffold with an undaunted spirit. After which, he called the Executioner to him, desiring to see the block, which he took in his hand, and saluted it: Then he went to the head of the Scaffold, and putting off his hat to the Auditors spake as followeth:

GENTLEMEN,

Providence having allotted me the time of my death, the manner of my death, and the hour of my death, I am bound out of Christian Duty, and a loyal Conscience, to acknowledge these singular favours, and to return all due honour and praise for these his great mercies; but for what I stand impeached for by my Judges, in reference to high Treason, my innocency therein does justly acquit me of guilt thereof; so that I cannot but make this inference and construction upon the Judgement passed against me in Court, that I was not thought worthy to live, because I liv'd to love the King my Master. And thus much I do here ingenuously declare, that I had as many lives as haire upon my head, willingly should I sacrifice them in his Cause; and under his Banner, my Loyalty shall now issue forth with streams of blood, being assured, that after my passing through the violent Billows of this raging sea, I shal then arrive at the eternal Haven of happiness, and there sing hallelujah with my glorious father in heaven, who is the most high and omnipotent Protector of all the low and inferior Protectors here on Earth. And after some conference and prayer with the Minister, with an affable countenance, he cast off his Doublet, and putting on a white Wastcoat, and a linnen Cap, he then went to prayers, where immediately after taking leav of his friends, he prostrated

¹⁶⁸ The British Library, London, England, Thomason Tracts E745 item 19. [cd]

himself before the block, and laying his head down, rose up again, and said, Gentlemen, when I am dead and gone, remember you have a Royal Sovereign; and the lord unite your hearts and affections unto him After which, he willingly submitted himself to the block, and the Executioner coming to him, to ask forgiveness, and know the sign; He replied, the Lord forgive thee for I cannot. But when I lift up my right hand, do thy office, and accordingly the sign being given, the Executioner did his office, and at one blow severed his head from his shoulders; which being done, the head and the body were both put into a Coffin, & so carried off the Scaffold.

One thing more is observable, that these two Gentlemen, which this day underwent the fatal stroke [the Portugal Ambassador's son was beheaded after Col. Gerrard], were the first that began the dispute at the Exchange; and moreover, that Mr. Gerards hands when he was in the Coffin, were seen to move, and lift up the Lid thereof.

A Perfect Account of The daily Intelligence from the Armies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Navy at Sea.

Containing the insuing particulars.

The Speeches at large of Mr. John Gerrard upon the Scaffold at Tower Hill, and Mr. Peter Vowel at Cahring-Cross.

From Wednesday July 5 to Wednesday July 12 1654.¹⁶⁹

Thursday July 6

This afternoon also the High Court of Justice sate in Westminster Hall, and there were brought them Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Vowel, and Mr. Fox; the prisoners were demanded what they had to say for themselves, and Mr. Gerrard and Mr. Vowel lyke much to excuse themselves, notwithstanding what had been pronouncing unto them. After which the L. President Lisle made a learned speech to convince of the desperate wickedness of their design, and how fully the particulars of the charge had been proved with what punishment the Law had provided in such cases: After which the sentence of the Court was read severally against all three, to this effect. That upon mature consideration of the Treasons and Murders plotted and contrived by them against his Highness the Lord Protector, and the Common-wealth and raising a bloody war in the same, the Court did adjudge them to be hanged by the neck until they be dead. Mr. Gerrard desired the Court that the Execution might be altered, and that he might either be beheaded, shot to death like a souldier; a Petition to this purpose was also presented to the Lord Protector.

Monday July 10

This day (according to the sentence of the High Court of Justice) Mr. Vowel was guarded to the place where Charing cross formerly stood, being the appointed place for execution, where he behaved himself with an undaunted resolution; and coming into the cart, directed his Speech to the people, to this effect, ...

This execution thus finished, about five a clock in the Afternoon, Col. Gerrard was brought from the Tower to the Scaffold on Tower Hill, where he nibbly ran up the stairs, seeming not in the least to be dismayed, & addressing himself to the people, he said, That he gloried to die for so good a Master as king Charles the Second, and that he had been a faithfull servant unto him, wishing him all happiness and prosperity. Then laying his neck to the block he looked up, and said, Gentlemen, When I am dead and gone, remember you have a Sovereign.

¹⁶⁹ The British Library, London, England, Thomason Tracts E745 item 21. [cd]

Then lying down again, he lifted up his right hand (which was the sign) and the Executioner at one blow severed his head from body.

Mr. Somerset Fox appearing ingenious to the Court in his confession, was looked upon with an eye of mercy above the rest, and is reprieved by his Highness the Lord Protector, as was also ...

Mercurius Politicus

Comprising the Sum of all Intelligence, with the Affairs and Designs now on foot in the three Nations of England, Scotland, & Ireland

In defence of the Commonwealth, and for the Information of the People.

From Thursday, July 6 to Thursday July 13 1654¹⁷⁰

Friday, July 7

The High Court of Justice were pleased to send Mr. Bond master of the Savoy, to the three persons by them sentenced the day before, to advise and prepare them for another world; In which Christian work having offer'd his best assistance he found master Vowel, the Schoolmaster of Islington, very stiff and conceited in his way, as he had appeared at the time of his Tryall, and so utterly refused to entertaine any discourse at all about the concernment of his soul.

Somerset Fox did now, as at his Tryall, behave himself with much ingenuity and sorrow for his offence, to that mercy hath been shown him, and it pleased his Highness the Lord Protector to grant him a Reprieve.

As for Mr. John Gerrard, he carried himself to the Minister, with hondsomnes and Freedom, but appeared perfect Cavalier, alledging his affection to the Late King, and that Interest. Fox being reprieved, it was determined the other 2 should be hanged together on Monday morning, July 10 upon a gallows to be erected at Charing-Crosse.

Whitehall July 10

As concerning the Prisoners lately condemned at the Upper Bench about the Portugall Riot and Murder at the New Exchange, and those that were the same day also sentenced by the high Court of Justice for Treason, they are thus disposed of. It pleases his Highness the Lord Protector to reprieve Summerset Fox, because of his ingenuous Confession, but this day the other 2 were executed for their Treasons against his Highness and Common wealth, Vowel, a Schoolmaster that lived at Islington, was in the morning executed upon a Gallows erected at Charing-Crosse, and in the same place it was expected Gerhard should have suffered the same death, but that he had the favour granted him to loose his head. Vowel spake little of the crime for which he suffered but the main of his discourse was to proclaim how great a Zelot he was to the old way of Religion, and to the cause of the late King and his family; wherein he let fall divers expressions tending to sedition, and few of repentence for his fault, touching which he would not speak out, but willed the executioner to do his office, and so after half an hours hanging he was cut down, and conveyed away in a Coach.

About 4 in the afternoon John Gerhard was brought to the Scaffold on Tower-hill, his behaviour was sprightly, the substance of his discourse Cavalier like, boasting himself to be the profession of Religion which was established by 2 Elizabeth; K. James and Charles, to which family he declared his affection. He acknowledged himself guilty of former sins (but

¹⁷⁰ The British Library, London, England, Thomason Tracts E745 item 22. [cd]

named them not) for which he had deserved death heretofore; but as touching the crime for which he was to die, he spent not many words only he confessed that he knew of the plot. At length he submitted his neck to the Executioner; who at once sever'd the Head from the Body.

The True And Impartial Relation Of The Death Of M. John Gerhard, Who Was Beheaded On Tower-Hill, July 10 Mdccliv. [1654]¹⁷¹

It was thought needless by the friends of M. Gerhard to declare any thing concerning his sufferings to the world more than in their sighs, had not the sacrilegious malice of the last weekly pamphlet thrown some stains upon his name, and so incensed them to a vindication as pious as his death was. 'Tis most certain that there can no blots stick upon true honour, which such weak fellows endeavour against it: These are cursed beasts, but their horns are short; sepulchral dogs that scrape up graves and violate the dead and are fierce and ravenous but yet dogs still. And all worthy people will call their rayling praise, and what they intend a barking infamy the greatest merit. Yet because every understanding is not of the same brightness and those purrid libels may by ill chance fall into some innocent hand hereafter (and yet sure such vermin should not be endured long) therefore let wise and good men pardon him that hath undertaken this justice for that Gentleman, and be pleased to read this sad story, not for their satisfaction sake, but their sorrows: It may dry up a friendly tear perhaps, and still a murmuring froan to see the comly posture of his passion, how well all was carryed by him, and how honourably, and the honest circumstances may not improbable take off from the sadness. Why should I grieve that death which had such a living glory in it? Or dishonour that blood with feeble tears, which was shed so like the holy Martyrs? All that knew this person cannot but witness his general resolution, and whether his great courage fell less then if self (as that viper hisseth) or did not rather rise greater now, when the Christian was twisted with the Gentleman, let this faithful relation witness. In which, all terms and syllables may not be exactly the same, yet if there be a material falshood, or a wilful flattery, may his neck that wrote it feel a viler destiny then axes are or halters. Amicus Gerardus sed magis ansica veritius.

From the first day of his imprisonment he foresaw the heavie sentence hovering upon him, and therefore gave all diligence to secure himself against it; that however he underwent a temporary condemnation, he might escape an eternal. But after that sad doom was pronounced, then he bestirred himself amain, and made double hast for heaven, It was for his life, and therefore he would lose no minute, but the same night gave directions to a dear friend for a Minister (whom he knew to have long honoured his family) to be brought to him early next morning; and it pleased Authority to gratifie him in this great desire so that an order was sent freely for the quiet admission of any such person to him. With this spiritual friend he spent some hours every day in prayer, and other ghostly refreshments, which (God be praised) were not without sweet effect and impressions upon his soul. There were some other Ministers of great observation for grvity and godliness in these times, who visited him, and who I am confident will put their seal to this truth with me, that they found him meek, humble modest penitent, comforted, and not far from the kingdom of God, if nor already in it; but I have good hope he was in possession, and so had he, through grace. Upon the morning (which was the last he must see until that of the Resurrection) he submitted to some

¹⁷¹ The British Library, London, England, Thomason Tracts E810 item 10. [cd]

wholsom orders of the Church, and received her comforts by them. That done, he proceeded to (the highest enjoyment of grace that can be administered upon earth) the holy communion, whereof with his brother Sir Gilbert Gerard he was a partaker, with as much reverence, zeal, thankfulness, holy sorrows, and holy joys as a devout soul could evidence. He wept as if he would have washed his Saviour's wounds, which his faith preferred, in his tears; and yet he said he was admirably ravished with all inward peace and comfort in his own conscience. This passed, he had now nothing to do but to dy, which he expected that morning very speedily; But by the pleasure of Authority, both the time and the place of his execution was altered, so that he was to wait a little longer, that evening, for his release. Many friends and persons of honour came to take their last leave of him, who can gladly witness his undisturbedness and civil cheerfulness to every one of them. His brother tarried continually with him and they ate together; and though some eruptions of passion could not be restrained now and then where nature was so much concerned, yet they were generally pleasant, and at last passed (about half an hour before he was led forth to death) with as much calmness and placidness, as if they had been to meet again anon safe and unhurt as they had done formerly. So have I seen a windy and stormy day conclude in stillness and Sun-shine, as if weary and desiring to rest without a breath of trouble. The Minister only waiting on him to the last; and about five a clock enters the Lieut. of the Tower, and the Sherif of London; Two sure friends, that will not leave him as long as he hath life remaining in him: They told him a sorrowful message that they were come to conduct him to his death's blow: He reply'd they were very welcome, and received them so fearless and untroubled that the Sherif told the Minister, "He was sorry to see him so unfit for that condition"; but (under favour) he mistook his condition. That which he accounted fitness to dy, our Pamphlet monger would have called slugging and cowardise. So hard a thing it is to satisfie all curiosities, even with our blood, and nothing more ingenious then to carry this bitter cup even, when so many misconstructions shake it. At his lodging he desired the Sherif that he would permit the Minister and three others that were his friends and servants to go upon the Scaffold with him; which as it was a reasonable wisdom in him to desire, so was it a fortunate kindness from them that granted it, else it may be their testimony might have been wanting to injured his reputation. He took leave particularly of the household where he was a prisoner, and was to clearly collect in every thing he did, that he went out of his way into the kitchen to bid his Landlady farewell, giving thanks for her respects during his bonds, which he said he should dy into her. As he passed by the Guards in the Tower, he gave them money twice, and told them, he should trouble them no longer, being on his remove to better guards. He walked along to the Scaffold on Tower-hil, shewing a great deal both of humility and respect to the people, who generally lamented him, and prayed for him. As he went he was bare-headed for the most part, carrying his hat in his hand, and sometimes resting it in a careless bravery on his left side. When he came to (or rather leap'd upon) the Scaffold (for he was so far from flagging when to tread that Tragical Stage that many observ'd how sprightly he seemed to skip up the steps to it, as if he had gone to dance there rather than dy) his grim executioner presented himself to him, to whom he gave a cheerful smile he said, "Welcome honest friend"; And desiring to see his Ax, he took it into his hands, and kissing it, with a pretty glance of his eye (which was a natural loveliness in him) towards the Minister, he said, "This will do the Deed I warrant it." The Scaffold was very much crowded with people, yet as well as he could he made some turns too and fro upon it, with a paper (which he had taken out of his pocket) in his hand, wherein it seems he had prepared some heads of a speech which he intended to have

delivered; but the Sherif and Lieutenant told him, if he spoke any thing, it must be very brief, and that they must not suffer him to speak any thing sedistious; "Well Gentlemen", said he, "your will be done; but (God be praised) I never yet had to do with any thing that was seditious! I would fain have spoken something to clear myself to the world, according to the custom, if it might have been: But Sir," says he, turning to the Minister, "Let you and I speak to him that will give us leave"; and so kneeling down together in a corner of the stage, the Minister pray'd with him a short time, which done, they stood up again. Then turning himself to the people and puttin off his hat, he told them, that "he was not permitted to speak a few words according to his intention, yet he doubted not but what he would have said would come to their eys, though it must not come to their ears: But thu I desire all to take notice of," (and this he spoke with a double vehemence), "that I dy a faithful subject and servant to K. Charls the 2nd whom I pray God to bless, and restore to his rights; and had I ten thousand thousand lives, I would gladly lay them all down thus for his service." Here he was interrupted and the Sherif wished him rather to confess what he knew concerning the horrid plot he was condemned for? He answered. "That he had confessed all that he knew concerning any Plot: that he thought they knew more of the Plot that condemned him, then he did; but he heartly forgave them." The Minister told him, it was well done to forgive and pardon those that persecute us: That was an act of true Christian love, but as his case stood, love was not enough; He ought to deal in this business (upon which his life lay) with all candour and sincerity, not concealing any thing of that nature as was charged against him, as far as he might glorifie God and serve the public good. Upon which, lifting up his eyes toward heaven, and laying his hand upon breast, "Oh Sir," says he, "if there had been any such thing in his breast, would I not have revealed it before this time! I protest in the sight of Almighty God, I know no more of any such design, but only what I have often acknowledged, that it was motioned to me by Henshaw, (who I confidently believe is in their hands) and debated twice or thrice when I was with him: but I never entertained it at all, and at the last flatly disown'd it, and told him I would have nothing to do in it. He was many times pressing me to nominate what persons I knew I could bring, and to have their names: but let them show any such thing if they can against me. Put I am certain he is in their hands." Pausing here a little, and fetching a turn or two on the Scaffold, being very hot (as he had been all that morning) he called for some small beer, which he had given order to be ready, and was brought thither in a stone bottle, of which he drank a little once or twice. Then the Minister went to him, and minded him that something might be expected from him as to his Religon, and disposition to dye. To which (gathering up an extraordinary resolution in his face) he replied. "I dye a Christian, a true Christian, according to that Faith and Religon, which was professed of the Church of England in the time of our late King of blessed memory. And I praise God I am so suited and ready to dye, that I am confident by the merits of Christ Jesus, that my sins are pardned, and my salvation is at hand." Then turning about he called for his wastcoat and cap, and throwing of (sic) his doublet put them on, whilst his servants helped to put up his hair. His wastcoat was not very clean, which he took notice of to his man: "but 'tis no great matter said he, if the heart be clean all's well enough." Being thus prepar'd, he calls for the Block: and viewing it (as with delight) laid himself down upon it, to see how it would fit, and was so far from sinking at the sight of it, that he almost played with it: and rising quickly pulls a little paper book out of his pocket, which he gave to the Minister, willing him to finde that particular Prayer which was proper for that occasion, but the crowd being great, he could not quickly finde it, so that he kneeled down with the

book open a while in his hand as if he read; but quickly shut it, and prayed with great expressions of fervency by himself. When he had done the Lievetenant said something to him (as it seems) concerning his Brother "Charles" that had witnessed against him; I know not what the Lievetenant said. (for he spake low) but Mr. Gerard spake aloud, and replied passionately. "Oh Christ Sir I love my poor brother with all my heart he is but a youth and was terrified. I know how he was dealt with; tell him I love him as well as ever I lov'd him in my life. And commend me to my brother Sir Gilbert, whose release I beseech you Sir to affect: there being no more cause, that I know of for his imprisonment then onely that he was found in the same bed with me, which sure is no capital crime." Having said this, he took his leave with him, and the Sheriff, and all he new on the Stage: and turning about once more to the people, desired them to pray for him, himself kneeling down with the Minister, laid his hand on his bosom, and they prayed together the last time. After this he bids them all are well again, "and besought them to remember they had a poor sovereign abroad who deserved to be remembered." Then forgiving the Executioner, and saluting the Minister with his last embrace and kisses, he bow'd himself to the stroke of death, with as much Christian meekness and noble courage mix'd together, as I believe was ever seen in any that had bled upon that Alter. And this all the people that were spectators, did seem to understand and acknowledged beholding his fatal blow with a universal sadness and silence; whereas, when the other Gentleman fell quickly, after upon another stroke of blood and rye, they give great and general shout, as applauding the Justice of the "Portugals" death; but pitying and bewailing the untimely fall of so brave and magnanimous a spirit, as did (through all the clouds of death) shine gloriously in this unfortunate Gentleman.

HIS SPEECH

Gentlemen:

As this kind of spectacle is no new entertainment to your eye, for you have a late glut of such objects: So it is no strange thing to me to be made such a spectacle; for I have been bred upon the Theater of death, and have learned that part so well, though I confess a very hard one, as to perform it pretty handsomly, both as becomes a Gentleman, and a Christian.

Only I must desire you to expect no fine prologue, or speech from me; I never studied to make orations: a very unfit man to lay plots against a State, who are scarce able to lay a few lines of plain English together, as I ought: Put though I cannot speak happily, I doubt not but I shall die happily.

I confess my self a great sinner, who is innocent? God be merciful to me a miserable sinner. I adore the justice of God in all this that is come upon me: I have desired to die long since; and blessed be God who hath given me such time to prepare. But for this Crime, I stand condemned for today, I do protest mine own innocency, as to any consent or engagement to act in it.

I hope you will believe me, when you consider upon what slender proofs and testimonies I suffer; none of them legal, or positive, but circumstantial.

For my Brother Charles, Alas poor youth! how he was wrought upon! But I desire all my friends to think honourably of him.

For my Brother Sir Gilbert,

This imagination of a Plot is said to have hatched in France, but I fear the nest was at Whitehall.

As for the King --- so far from concurring to such a Deed, that I am only unsatisfied in this, whether I shall dy right in his favour because suspected of any thing so unworthy of him. I fear he lost his Kingdom by such practises; but whether he would recover them so, is a question: God hath better ways when it shall be good in his sight to plead his caus.

I was lately in France but on mine own score; for I have commanded thre, and probably might.

For my past life it hath been but a troublesome one, but now I hope I shall rest! Since I was any thing, I have served the King, as I was bound: And I with all that did so, had done it as faithfully! He was condemned for a Tyrant, but God _____

For my Religion, though a Souldier, I am able to profess I am a christian Souldier, a true son of the Church of England, as constituted under Q. Elizabeth, K. James, and K. Charls of blessed memory. Her Doctrine and Government I embrace: Her Truth and Peace I pray God to restore.

I humbly give thanks to God Almighty for providing me the comfort of a Minister, on whose fidelity I might repose my soul.

And I pray God to bless the poor faithful Ministers of this Church, and give you hearts to esteem them; the want whereof is no small cause of our misery.

My days have been few and evil, yet God be blessed in all vanities and folly of youth, I have been far from Atheisme, or contempts of God worship; I had alwaies awful impressions of Gods honour and service; which is now my comfort.

And now dear Countryman fare you well, I pray God bless you all, this whole Nation.

Alas poor England! When will these black days be over! When will there be blood enough! I with mine might fill up the measure. I forgive all.

Once more fare you well; Commend me to all my friends, Pray for me.

I pray God make you as faithful and loyal as I have lived, and as happy as I shall be by and by when I am dead.

Come Lord Jesus, come quickly.

Father of mercies have mercy on me!

Saviour of the world, save my soul.

O Lamb of God that takes away the sins of the world, hear my prayers!

Into thy hands O Lord I commend my Spirit.

Lord Jesus receive my soul.

LONDON, PRINTED IN THE YEAR 1654

APPENDIX 4

LIEUTENANT ALAN JERRARD, VC

We can not close the record of this book without mentioning Alan Jerrard a pilot of the Royal Flying Corps (later the Royal Air Force) of Britian, a Lieutenant during World War One and later promoted to Flight Lieutenant. Alan was born in Lewisham, London on b3/12/1897 the son of Herbert Jerrard and great grandson of William Snook Jerrard. You will remember that William Snook Jerrard is the brother of Joseph Jerrard my and Rob Jerrard's 3rd great grandfather. Alan was awarded the Victoria Cross for deeds done during action in Italy on 30/3/1918 near Mansue.

"On 30 Mar. 1918 near Mansue, Italy, Lieutenant Jerrard, with two other officers on offensive patrol, shot down one of five enemy aircraft. Then flying at 50 ft. he attacked an aerodrome with some 19 machines either landing or attempting to take off. After destroying one of these he was attacked by more enemy aircraft but, seeing a brother-officer in difficulties, went to assist him, destroying a third enemy machine, then continued his attacks, only retreating, with five machines in pursuit, on the orders of the patrol leader. Even then he repeatedly turned to beat off the enemy until finally forced down."¹⁷²

"Paradoxically, of the many high-scoring pilots who flew the Sopwith camel - an aircraft which accounted for nearly 3,000 opponents, thus becoming the most successful fighter of any participating air service, and a name virtually synonymous with World War One air fighting - only one was a recipient of the little bronze cross. His name was Alan Jerrard, and he held the double distinction of being the only air-VC winner during the prolonged and bloody war in Italy."¹⁷³

In Alan's own words he describes the action; "On March 30 I (*Jerrard*) was flying in formation with two other Camel fighters near the Front when me met an Austrian fighter squadron near Mansue. I attacked an Albatros D fighter successfully (as he believed), then having lost height during the dogfight, my engine started to misfire and run rough. I was pursued by other Austrian fighters and eventually shot down."¹⁷⁴

You will find on the accompanying CD-ROM a copy of the entire description of Alan's action in files Valour_Jerrard.pdf and VC_A_Jerrard.pdf. Also are details of Alan's burial in file AJerrardVC.pdf

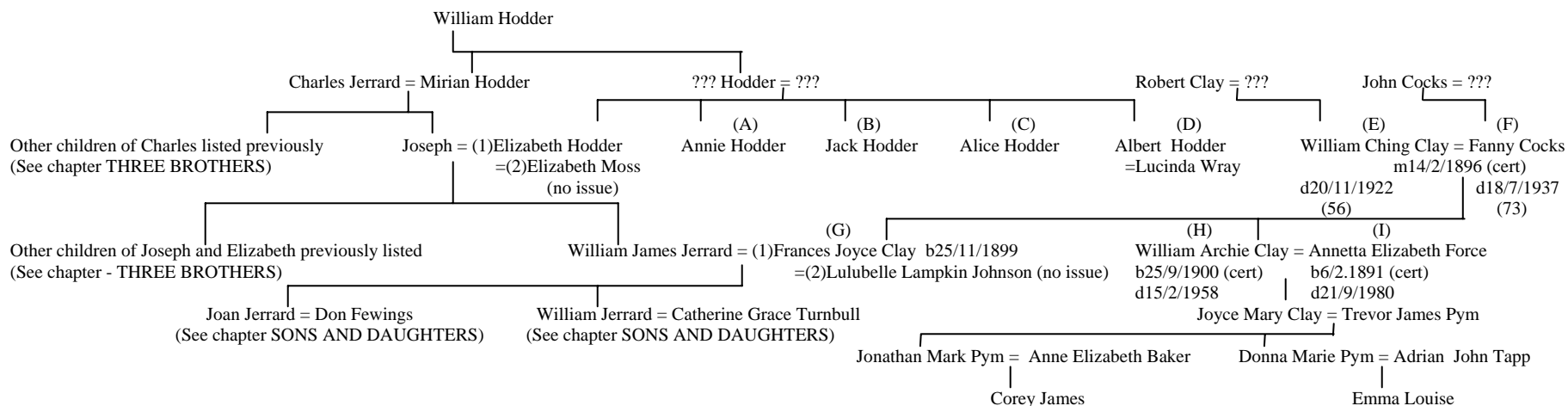
¹⁷² Compiled and published by This England *The Register of the Victoria Cross* (revised and enlarged edition) Alma House, (Cheltenham, Gloucestershire 1988), page 168.

¹⁷³ Bower, C. *For Valour, The Air VCs*, (London 1992), pages 114-120.

¹⁷⁴ Ibid.

APPENDIX 5

HODDER, CLAY AND PYM PEDIGREE CHART



A - Annie Hodder - married William Richard their children are Ida Doris; Annie and Gladys. Ida married William Chaplin their child is Tony William Chaplin b2/6/1937. Annie married Ernest Darby their child is Gordon Darby. Gladys married Lionel? Driscoll? no issue.

B - Jack Hodder - married Sarah Jane Mahon b17/6/1862, d9/6/1922. Jack, a tailor, had only one leg. He married an Irish girl as the story goes. They had a son Bill and a daughter Irene. Bill had two sons. They both lived in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. One son died in an automobile accident in his late teens. The other was on staff at University of Western Ontario in 1989.

C - Alice Hodder (Aunt Alice Eaton "Hodder")- married a carpenter by the last name of Eaton. They had one son Willis. Aunt Alice lived at 63 Glenwood Avenue in London, Ontario. She was known affectionately by my father. She moved, in later life, to Pall Mall Avenue to look after Jack Hodder.

D - Albert Hodder - came to Dorchester prior to World War 1. He had a grocery business. He married Lucinda (Cindy) Wray whose parents were jewelers, Wray Jewelers, in London, Ontario. Albert and Cindy had one daughter, Gertrude. Gertrude married William Finlayson and they had two daughters Yvonne and Sandra.

When Albert Jerrard (Bert) came to Canada he lived in Dorchester and delivered groceries for Albert.

E - William Ching Clay b1868-70, d20/11/1922 - a Devon man who worked on the railway and was moved about to maintain the work. He was moved to Cornwall where he met Fanny. She was the daughter of a farmer. The farm remained in the family until recent times. William and Fanny had 3 children. The first died at the age of 4 months from "convulsions" and was buried at Bolventor Church in Bodmin, Cornwall. Francis Joyce and William Archie were born in Cornwall. Archie was born at the Station Cottage, Otterham, Boscastle, Cornwall. The family was moved back to Devon when Archie was 2 years old. Both the Clays and Jerrards were railway people and lived in the railway cottages at Broadclyst, Devon.

F - Fanny Cocks b1869, d18/7/1937 age 73- had a sister Elizabeth? and a brother William James Cocks, d23/5/1929 age 63. Elizabeth married a Bassett. Elizabeth had two sons Leslie and Gerald. Leslie married and had a daughter, Audrey, who was living in London, England, as Mrs. Geoffrey Manning. Audrey had a daughter who lived in York, England. Fanny was a "nurse" or house servant for the Foote family who were prominent in British politics.

G - Francis Joyce Clay b25/11/1899, d15/10/1944 - Joyce went to St. Margarets school in Exeter and became a nurse and was a nanny to a youngster of a family in London, England. She came to Canada to marry William James Jerrard after WW1.

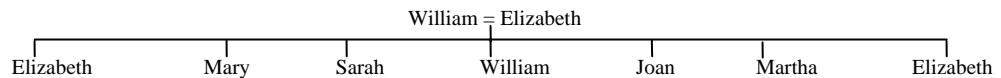
H - William Archie Clay b25/9/1900, d15/2/1958 - Archie went to St. John's school in Exeter and served his apprenticeship at Martin's Garage in Exeter where he became a mechanic. He ran his own motorcycle shop and car hire. Archie died of cancer of the throat in d1958. Archie is buried in Bradninch.

I - Annetta Elizabeth Force - Her Birth Certificate shows her father as Robert Force and mother as Mary Ann Force formerly Fair. She was born and raised in Bradninch. She worked in a paper mill a few miles away. She was known to my father as Aunt Nita and I had the pleasure of meeting her once before she died. Aunt Nita had a brother who lived in Australia, now dead. Nita passed away d21/9/1980. Nita's parents are buried at St. Disens church in Bradninch. (Same church where Daniel Boone's father was baptized.)

On Line [5] - the marriage of Elizabeth Gill to Daniel was m14/6/1704, she was of Symondsburry; Daniel Bp3/3/1680; Elizabeth Bp3/9/1683; George Bp1688 in Stanton St. Gabriels; Joanna Hodder of Bradpole Bd9/3/1760; Agnes Bp23/11/1694.

On Line [6] - for the children of Daniel Jerrard and Elizabeth Gill, a child born but unable to read the particulars; Mary Bp30/9/1707; John married Margaret Gill she was Bd26/8/1770: for the children of Isaac Jerrard and Joanna Hodder, Daniel Bp19/1/1725; Isaac Bp18/12/1731, Bd 1809¹⁷⁵.

On Line [7] - for the children of John Jerrard and Margaret Gill, William's birth found in the Whitchurch Canonorum parish records; Mary's Bd date is incorrect as it appears she died young; Mary Bp9/1/17445-45 (from the Chideock Bishop's Transcripts) and she appears to have married George Hodder in m1767; Sarah Bp20/5/1750 from the Chideock Bishop's Transcripts.



The Chideock registers provide confirmation for the family of William and Elizabeth (located on page 21 of the JBook) and I note the following corrections and additions. Elizabeth Bd1693; Mary Bp29/6/1693; and William Bp11/12/1698.

On page 22 of the JBook we see depicted the family of Samuel and Ann. I have confirmed the information set down in the JBook and can add Samuel Bp17/1/1779 from the Chideock Bishop's Transcript.

The Lyme Regis parish records show George Gerrard married Frances Salter of Whitchurch Canonorum on m9/11/1708. The Chideock register shows Francis daughter and William son of George and Francis Gerat Bp1/3/1716, obviously twins and then Francis wife of George Gerrard of Chideock Bd16/4/1716.

¹⁷⁵ F.B.J. on page 21 of the JBook mentions Isaac Gerrard marrying Jean Major and having a large family. That family, from the Whitchurch Canonorum Parish Register, was Daniel Bp1/10/1753; Isaac Bp28/11/1755; Joanna Bp7/1/1758 Bd 9/3/1760 (Whitchurch Canonorum Bishop's Transcripts); John Bp29/11/1759 and George Bp29/11/1761.

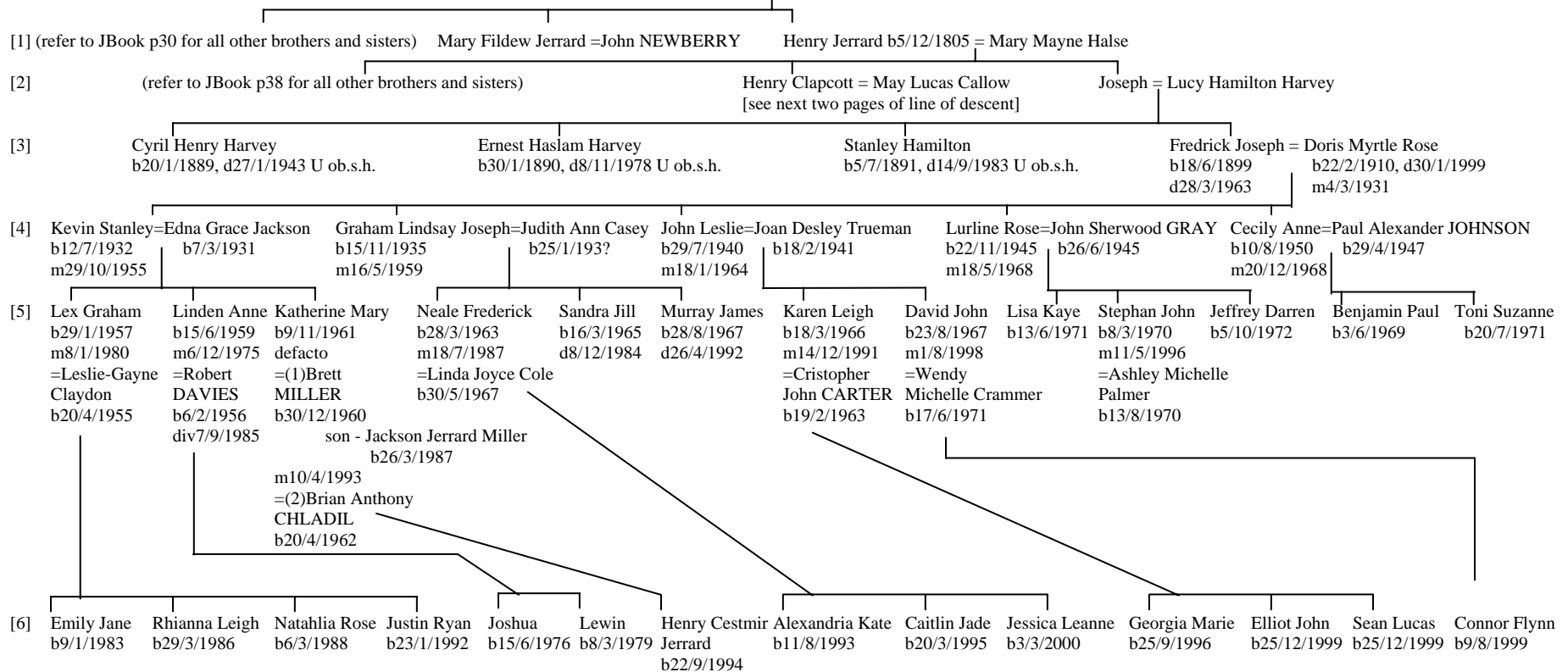
WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM PARISH REGISTER MARRIAGES - John Gerard = Bridget Rocket on 6/5/1616; John Gerrard = Mary Pitfield 27/4/1783; Ann Gerrard = Richard Boyland 12/4/1784; John Gerrard = Elizabeth Hunt 23/2/1789; Joanna Gerrard = Nathaniel Eveleigh 13/4/1789; Samuel Bartlett Gerrard = Polly Clapcott 28/5/1792; Daniel Gerrard = Mary Eveleigh 11/10/1802; Daniel = Sarah Dare 20/10/1839; James Grinter Gerrard = Mary Ann Hunt 11/4/1844 and William John Gerrard = Susanne Larcombe 24/3/1866.

APPENDIX 7

(refer to JBook page 18, 30 & 38)

DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL BARTLETT JERRARD

Samuel Bartlett Jerrard = Polly Clapcott

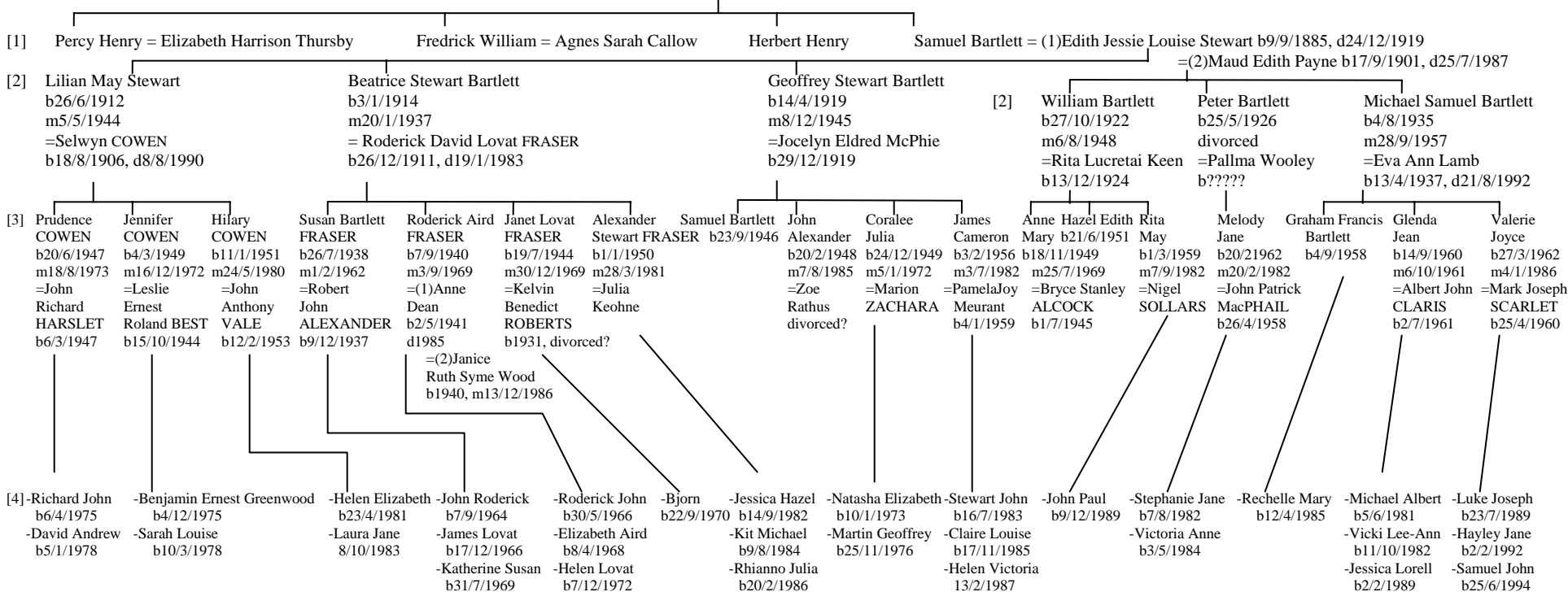


LINE [1] - Mary Fildew Jerrard married John Newberry. They moved to Canada and from this family we can trace to John Brown of Napenee, Ontario, Canada. Further in this appendix you will find the story of Mary's experience in coming to Canada, provided to me by John Brown.

LINE [6] - Joshua DAVIES defacto Alison Kate Gaffery b19/10/1974. They have one child Magnus Mungo DAVIES b25/2/2000.

HENRY CLAPCOTT JERRARD, page 1

Henry Clapcott JERRARD = May Lucas Callow



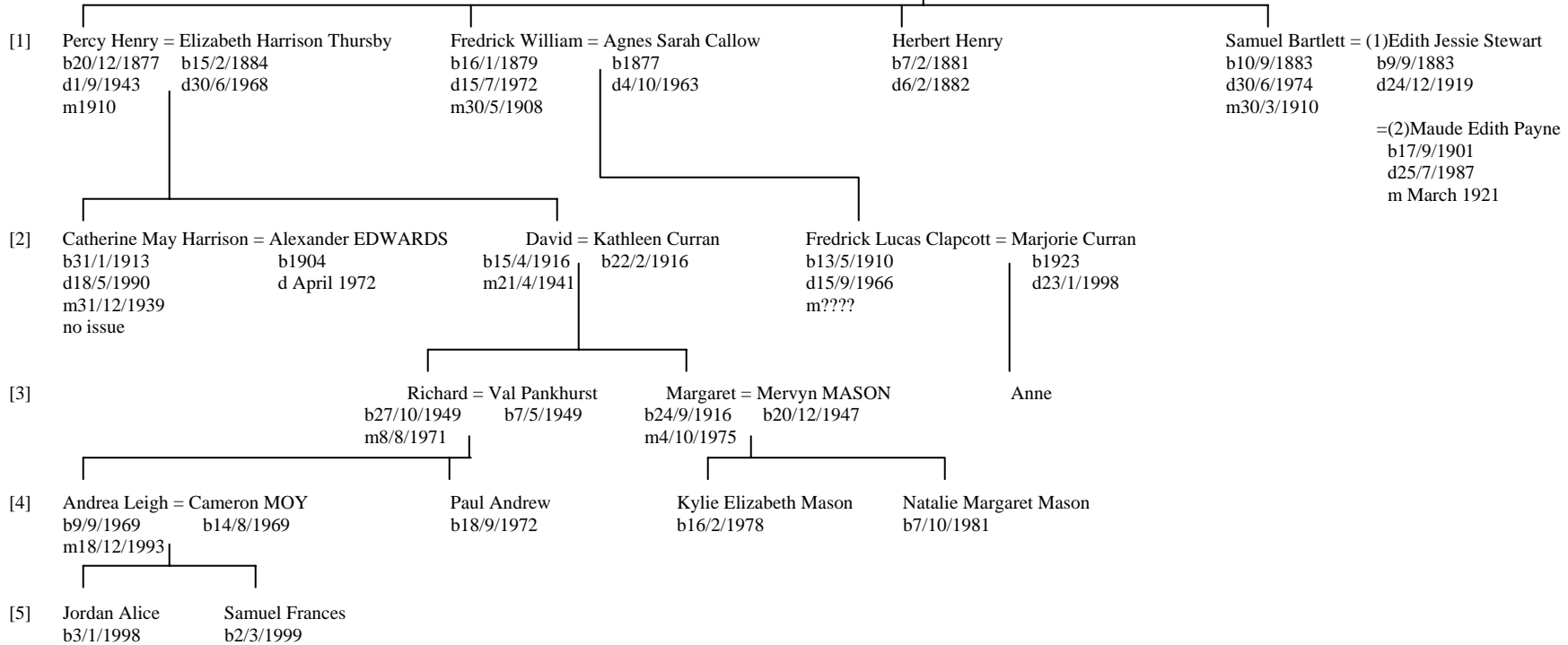
[5] See note below

[LINE 1] - Refer to JBook page 41 for more detailed information. Samuel Bartlett b10/9/1883, d30/6/1974 (1) married m30/3/1910 to Edith and (2) married Maude m?/3/1921. See next chart for families of Percy Henry, Fredrick William and Herbert Henry.

[LINE 5] - James Lovat = Donna Curran m20/5/1995 their child Georgia Dianna b30/9/1997. Roderick John = Hazel Burrridge m22/8/1992 their children Browyn Victoria b9/9/1993; Megan Siobhan b12/10/1995; Rhiannon Niamh b10/5/1998. Elizabeth Aird = Brett Atkins m7/4/1996 their children Emily Jane b18/3/1994 and Peter James b17/10/1997. Bjorn = Jacqueline Peterkan m1/3/1997 their child is Eden Beatrice b4/6/2000.

HENRY CLAPCOTT JERRARD, page 2

Henry Clapcott Jerrard = May Lucas Callow



MARY FILDEW NEWBERRY

The Shipwreck [copy of Mary Jerrard Newberry's account provided by John Brown]

Halifax, Nova Scotia

June 18, 1841

My dear Brother:

By the blessing of Almighty God, we are all alive, and in good health, and this is the very first opportunity we have had of letting you know that we are still in the land of the living, yet I fear you have had much uneasiness about us, as I suspect you will have heard about our shipwreck, but calm your minds, all is well still. I will now as well as I can give you a short account of our shipwreck.

On Friday 29th. of May about nine in the evening it was very cold, and I and the children were just going to bed. We had undressed and suspected no danger, when all of a sudden we heard a tremendous noise on deck, and we were soon given to understand that we were on the rocks, and presently the ship struck and continues to beat about. Oh what would you have felt, all of you at that time, could you have known what a perilous situation we were in. Truly our situation was awful. We expected every minute the ship would have been broken to pieces, but since the mercy of God endureth forever.

The mist cleared away and we found ourselves near land. They made all possible haste and sent us in their boats to the shore, about two hundred. Some of us with very little clothes on, my poor dear Harry had nothing on but his nightdress and cloak, the rest of us not much better, but we were so thankful for our great deliverance that we did not regard our clothes. I will not keep you any longer in suspense - we have all safe that we carried with us. To return to my story, the place we landed on is called Whale Island. It is in Nova Scotia about a 140 miles from Halifax. It was almost dark when we came in. We sat down all night on the rocks and it was a doleful place I assure you. The men exerted themselves and made some large fires. There was wood in great abundance but we did not know what we were surrounded by. The children all slept soundly, and I did not hear of anyone taking cold. It was quite a barren place, not a being to be seen. A thick wood behind the rock principally of fir trees, and the ground covered with a thick slippery moss. Our fires attracted some kind-hearted fishermen who came in the morning to our assistance. They took us back to the ship again as they had got her off from the rocks, and was said to have sustained no injury.

In the afternoon we began to be alarmed again as the leak increased and her back was said to be broken. The captain saw some small ships at a distance and hoisted his colours. In the evening some schooners came up with us. They put all the women and children into one of them and kept us near the ship. The men stayed in the ship that night, but there was another vessel by them in case of danger. The next day, Whitsunday, they brought us into Whitehead harbour, about four or five miles from the ship. It is a very barren place, but very beautiful and romantic - full of rocks and very low shrubs. The rocks on the beach as well as on land are very much alike. A beautiful kind of glittering spar. We got good fish and whatever else we wanted there, but we and most of the others had plenty of provisions. There were some small log houses and fishermen's huts, which we gladly took possession of. The people were kind and hospitable. We stayed there for a few days when we understood there was one of the Queen's Cutters ready to take us to Halifax.

We were glad to embrace the opportunity and sixteen of us went that way. Ourselves, a clergyman and his family, five in number, a gentleman and his wife and two others. We had a nice little voyage, 140 miles quite free of expense and all provisions provided us, because we were Victoria's subjects. The captain and his sailors were very kind to us and tried as much as possible to make us comfortable. Surely God has been kind to us in our distress, infinitely more than we deserved. I heard of other wrecks that happened nearby at the same time, nearly every life lost. You will doubtless see them mentioned in the papers. But we must not think that because we were spared we are better than they, but I hope through God's help we may be able to expect and experience an abiding change. I hope none of you grieve for us. I have felt more for you all than for ourselves. I long to hear how you all are - I think a great deal of our dear father and mother. I should have written to them first, only I thought it better not to under the circumstances.

We have been very well in health. I think my husband's health much improved. He has not suffered at all since we left England. The children are looking well as ever. We have been here for a few days to recover ourselves and get some of our linen washed. Provisions are very cheap and plentiful here. It is the finest fish market in the world, Bread, cheap, good wine 1 shilling, 5 pence jar Qt., sugar 5 pence, raisons 5 shillings two pence, flour two pence, soap 5 shillings two pence, pretty much the same as in England. It is a very pretty town, the houses built of wood and looks very pretty. The town is also very strongly fortified with guns and a great number of soldiers. It has a beautiful harbour and we were charmed with it, after being so long in a disagreeable ship. Poor little George exclaimed when he saw the houses "boy going home, father".

The gentlemen of this town were very desirous to keep as many of us as possible. Some wanted one - some another. A great part of our passengers came here by different ships and they might of all got employment if they had chosen to stay.

You shall hear from us again as soon as we can possibly tell you where to direct to us. You must excuse this blotty scrawl as Harry is very troublesome cutting his teeth and I have enough to do to write at all. I hope to write to my dear parents the next time, and I hope the real comforts will give them such comfort as the world can neither give nor take away.

John and the children write with me in earnest love to join my dear sisters and your little ones give to dear Rhoda and Catherine. We wish you to send to Mr. Wm. Newbery and let all the family know we are alive and well.

We should like to stay here, but the land is very poor for 30 or 40 miles around. We are only 90 miles from Prince Edward Island, and it is a very big expense to go there. We cannot decide for a few days whether to go there or to Canada. This seems a very flourishing town - the people very respectable and circumspect in their behavior. I cannot fancy we are so very far away. I hope to write again to tell you where you may write to us, I hope we shall have many interesting letters from each other. Do send us every particular of our dear parents' health. Hide nothing from us, nor will we from you. Kindest love to every individual of our dear relatives, who I know will with one accord thank God for his unspeakable mercies towards us. Adieu, and may we all be found among those whose robes are washed and made

white in the blood of the Lamb.

I hope the next letter will be more pleasing and legible. Once more, farewell my dearest friends. I fancy I see you reading my letter.

Your affectionate sister

Mary F. Newbery

Postscripts -

I have had no time to tell you any particulars respecting our voyage or the children, excepting disasters. You must wait till next time. Our English shilling is worth one shilling three pence all over America. The winter is long here. They get supplies from P.E.I. and the States. This place is more for trade than agriculture. I forgot to say before I left Southhampton that I sewed money in the lining of my stays, where it still remains safe and dry until wanted. It was strongly suspected by some that the Captain (illegible) ship. It was the last voyage she was to make and was insured very highly. At the time of the wreck the sea was perfectly calm, and had it not been the case I suppose we must have gone to the bottom. If it was not so, he did not understand navigation, as we were about 460 miles too far to the north.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS ARE PROVIDED BY RAY JERRARD OF TAREE, AUSTRALIA.¹⁷⁶

JOSEPH JERRARD

Born 1844

On 19th September 1861 Joseph Jerrard departed from England in the "City of Brisbane" arriving at Moreton Bay, Australia, in April 1862. In 1863 Robert Harvey and family came out from Londonderry and purchased land a few miles out of Gladstone. Joseph Jerrard married Robert Harvey's daughter, Lucy Hamilton Harvey on 29th March 1887. For a number of years they lived on the Rochedale cattle station near Miles, in Queensland. They lived in Toowoomba and then in Brisbane for several years before setting up home at "Greendale" in Geham as a dairy farmer. Joseph had four boys Cyril, Ernest, Stanley and Frederick. Three other children, two girls and a boy died within two weeks of birth.

In 1914 Joseph came to live at "Blackdown" 30 miles from Gayndah on the Gayndah - Proston Road and took up permanent residence there in 1917. The night before he was to depart from Geham he suddenly became ill and was taken to hospital with a burst appendix. He recovered from this but never again was considered a well man and died five years later in 1922.

He had brought the dairy herd, mostly shorthorn cows, from Geham to Blackdown in three separate groups over a period of three years. Each trip taking about ten days. From the beginning only Hereford bulls were used. For many years only stud bulls were used which produced a high grade Hereford herd.

¹⁷⁶ Jerrard G.L.J. *The Jerrard Family From Joseph Jerrard* (Australia).

CYRIL HENRY HARVEY JERRARD

Born 20/1/1889, Died 17/12/1943

Cyril selected Portion 13 of the Parish of Waringa, County of Boondooma in 1921. At first, because of no house on the property, Cyril set up home in large cave. This became home for ten years. It was enclosed with saplings, branches. In 1931 he acquired the adjoining portions 8 and 14 naming the property "Kingar Springs", a name derived from Kingar Creek which runs through the area and the Springs in the Creek. These springs supplied the water during times of drought. In 1931 a one room house was built on the new area, about a mile away from the cave home. A bush-timber kitchen was added with a dirt floor and a small bedroom and verandah in 1940.

He was a capable student, having won several prizes for essays, presented by the Queensland National Agricultural Association, a gold medal in the Queensland Society of Prevention of Cruelty Essay Competition and won the Silver Challenge Cup for the Brisbane Grammar School in the Earl of Meath Empire Day Essay Competition, open to all secondary schools of the Empire, in 1907. Some of his essays are still extant and are not only informative and interesting but show the "prize-winning" style of his work.

For a time he was a keen astronomer, but spent much time with his other great love - the study of birds. He kept meticulous records of weekly sightings of various birds and produced many splendid photographs of birds, nests etc. and had correspondence with such noted authorities as Alec H. Chisholm. His photographs of the now very rare and generally considered extinct Paradise Parrot are the only known records of this parrot.

Cyril's tragic death by drowning on a family picnic at Blackdown on a Boxing Day holiday in 1943 was a great loss to the community in which he lived as a successful grazier and a man who was keenly aware of his surroundings and the wonders of the universe.

ERNEST HASLAM HARVEY JERRARD

Born 30/1/1890, Died 8/11/1978

Ernest attended the Brisbane Grammar School. He gained the Lilley Silver Medal while there. In 1926 Ernest acquired "Sunnyvale", a choice property of 1270 acres situated 14 miles north of Gayndah. This was part of the original "Yenda" cattle station and was watered by Tarrara Creek. He had some of the best bullocks in the area. After the death of Joseph Jerrard, for a number of years "Blackdown" was officially in the name of his widow, Lucy Jerrard, and then was divided into two sections, Ernest working one part and Stanley the other.

STANLEY HAMILTON JERRARD

Born 5/7/1891, Died 14/9/1983

At school Stanley also won a Queensland Society of Prevention of Cruelty Essay Competition. More of a mechanical mind than his elder brothers and having an early interest in steam engines, he progressed to making a home-made treadle lathe, which he then used to build a 32 volt electrical generator, which gave electricity to the house at Blackdown for a number of years.

In 1931 Stanley acquired portion 20 of the original Boondooma Station. For the first six months he camped in a tent under a big apple tree while he built a wooden slab hut with axe and adze. Within a week of shifting into his "new home," there was a violent storm during the night and when he returned the next day, he found a huge branch of the apple tree right where his bed had been for six months.

FREDERICK JOSEPH JERRARD

Born 18/6/1899, Died 28/3/1963

Before Frederick's school education was completed the family moved to Geharn. He began his working life as a cattleman but later moved to Gayndah, where he set up his own garage. He was mechanically minded, had deep interest in electricity and radio. Frederick was the only son to marry. He married Doris Rose from Woodmillar in 1931, which was near Gayndah. Doris was born 22nd February 1910 and died 30th January 1999. After Cyril's death, Frederick, Doris and their three sons moved to the "Kingar Springs" property for a couple of years. Difficulties with the education of the children etc. resulted in their return to Brisbane, where he again became involved with radio and later television. The property was shared by Ernest and Stanley. In June 1970 "Blackdown" was sold and in March 1977, following Ernest's retirement to Ferny Hills in Brisbane, his "Sunnyvale" property was sold.

HENRY CLAPCOTT JERRARD

Born 13/1/1840, Died 30/3/1915

Henry Clapcott Jerrard arrived in Australia from England with two brothers Samuel Bartlett and Joseph in 1862, landing in Rockhampton after a six-month voyage. Each brother was given a land grant of 50 acres. Henry later sold his land for £1 per acre. In 1864 he traveled with cattle to the Gulf of Carpentaria and returned to Rockhampton around Cape York, paying £15 for his passage and worked aboard ship as sailors had run away. He had to re-enter Australia through customs on his arrival.

He first became acquainted with the grazing industry as a jackeroo on the 'Dumgree' and 'Prairie' stations in the Callide Valley region of Queensland. It was here that he learnt about cattle. In 1870 he bought land in the district and built the homestead 'Drumberle.'

In 1876 he married May Lucas Callow m15/9/1852 and with his wife worked this property for ten years. It was here that his first two sons were born, Percy Henry b20/12/1877 and Frederick Willie b16/1/1879. In 1880 he sold 'Scoria Creek' and purchased 'Rochedale' Station in the Juandah (now Wandoan - Taroom) district which was a property at that time of 250 square miles. In the Dawson River region, it was 25 miles from Taroom and 65 miles from Miles. He became a Justice of the Peace in 1885 and whenever needed took his seat on the bench. At 'Rochedale' his two youngest sons, Henry Herbert b7/2/1881, d6/2/1882 and Samuel Bartlett b10/9/1883 were born. Two of Joseph's sons, Ernest Haslam Harvey b1890 and Stanley Hamilton b1891 were born at 'Rochedale.' Henry's brothers were involved in this enterprise and ran both sheep and cattle on the property, but brother Samuel Bartlett returned to England and married there.

In 1904 Henry bought 'Warraka Downs' from James Langham and subsequently sold 'Rochedale' to Stewart Lord. That same year his wife May died d9/9/1904 and was buried at

'Rochedale.' He later moved into the Crows Nest area in Queensland with his son, Frederick Willie and purchased 'Lyndhurst.' Here he died d30/3/1915 and 'Lyndhurst' was left to Frederick Willie. Frederick married Agnes Sarah Callow, niece of May Lucas Callow, in 1908 and lived there until his death d15/7/1972). His only child, Frederick Lucas Clapcott predeceased him by six years d15/9/1966 and had only one grandchild, Anne.

PERCY HENRY JERRARD

Born 20/12/1877, Died 1/9/1943

Percy Henry married Elizabeth Harrison Thursby b15/2/1884 in 1910. Two children were born into this family, Catherine May Harrison (Kitty) b31/1/1913 and David b15/4/1916. They lived at 'Wandai' and later at 'Yoorooga,' Wandoan before buying 'Erombah East,' Taroom just after WWI. They lived there until 1929 when they purchased two leases in the Wandoan area, 'Warraka Downs,' and the second known as 'Ownie' from his brother Samuel - property of 20,000 acres for £1000 (\$2000). They lived there until Percy's death from a stroke d1/9/1943, and is buried in the Taroom cemetery. His wife, Elizabeth, passed away in 1968. 'Warraka Downs' was left to their daughter and 'Ownie' was given to his son David which was handed on to his own son, Richard.

SAMUEL BARTLETT JERRARD

Born 10/9/1883, Died 30/6/1974

Samuel (Bartlett as he was always known) was born at the Rochedale Station, Taroom, Queensland, Australia - the home of his parents, Henry Clapcott and May Jerrard. His early education was received at Middle Ridge State School, Toowoomba, and later at Baxendales Grammar School, an early private school at the corner of Campbell and Lindsay Streets, Toowoomba.

He assisted his father in administering 'Rochedale' for seven years before branching out on his own, taking over 'Warraka Downs' in 1907 where he built the homestead for his family. Later, he acquired 'Rochedale' (1913) from Stewart Lord and 'Gyandra' a 13000-acre property (1917). A year later he sold the latter property and bought 'Bauhinia Vale' on the Dawson River, 11000 acres. These holdings joined each other and covered an area of 250 square miles, and he became a successful and well-respected cattle breeder.

On 3rd March 1910, he married Edith Jessie Stewart b9/9/1883, youngest daughter of Alexander Cameron Stewart, of 'Millera,' Rocky River, Tenterfield in New South Wales. There were three children to this marriage, Lilian b26/6/1912, Beatrice b3/1/1914 and Geoffrey b14/4/1919. On 24th December, 1919, his wife Edith Jessie Stewart passed away. He later married Maude Edith Payne b17/9/1901, daughter of Mr. W. J. Payne, of Toowoomba in March 1921. Three sons were born to this marriage, William b27/10/1922, Peter b25/5/1926 and Michael b4/8/1935.

The country was infested with prickly pear and there were almost no roads even up to the time of the first cars. During the droughts the prickly pear proved a life saver for the cattle. The only school was at Taroom, and later a small school at Juandah, near Wandoan. Country children did their lessons at home, taught by governesses, and later they were sent away to boarding school.

The early homestead at 'Warraka Downs' has stood the test of time. Part of it was slabs that had been adzed, as were also the verandah posts, and most of the timber was pitsawn on the property. The interior walls were hessian covered by wallpaper. Some of the homestead has been rebuilt, but part of the original building is still intact. He disposed of 'Warraka Downs' and built a new home on 'Yeovil' in 1931 for his wife Maude Edith and family. 'Bauhinia Vale' was given to his three sons. Due to ill health, Samuel retired to Toowoomba.

While he was of a quiet retiring- nature, he showed great interest and generosity in the public welfare of the district. Football and cricket claimed much of his interest and he was often to be seen umpiring local cricket matches. He was patron of the Wandoan Show Society for some years.

During his long life, he saw tremendous changes in the district. Twice a year, stores and supplies came to 'Rochedale' from Ipswich by bullock wagon, and horse coaches carried passengers and mail to the nearest railway which was at Miles, Queensland.

APPENDIX 8

CD-ROM INSTRUCTIONS

The CD-ROM is format for an IBM compatible machine. Ideally the computer should be running Windows 98. On the disk one will find two file folders named, JBook and Jerrard. Each folder can be opened to show subfolders.

An electronic copy of this book can be found in the folder JBook. All other information can be found in the folder Jerrard. Most information that you will be looking for is contained in the subfolders, Information and PDFfiles under the Jerrard folder. There are several other folders of interest and I leave it up to you to go searching.

Files and documents are in several basic formats comprising PDF which require Acrobat Reader, JPG which require a current (year 2000) picture file reader, DOC/RTF/TXT which require MS-Word 2000 or comparable word processor, TIFF which can be read by Kodak Imaging which is included with Windows 98 and GED files which can be read by PAF4.0. All the necessary readers and processor programs are copied on the CD-ROM except for a picture reader, Imaging and Word Processor.

ANNEX I

GENERAL

The following picture history in itself could be a separate publication, however, given the fickleness of time I have decided to reproduce the pictures, from various sources, in this manuscript to at least ensure that they remain identified with the documentary evidence of the family. It is appropriate that the three brothers are highlighted and so their pictures, in military uniform, are first in this record. It is interesting to note that, though, they are of the same generation they fought in different wars that were some 20 years apart. Albert and Leon fought for Canada in the first and second war respectively and Will fought in the first war for England. Even more amazing they all survived. Could it have been the tales told by Bert and Will that influenced Leon, at an older age, to go to war? We will never know as the story is lost to time!

THREE BROTHERS PICTURES

Albert Fred Jerrard
(Bert)



William James Jerrard
(Will)



Leonard Cecil Jerrard
(Leon)



THE COMPARISON

Allan Jerrard



Albert Fred Jerrard



THE CANADIAN JERRARDS & THEIR ANCESTORS

Charles Jerrard married Miriam Hodder. They are the authors 2nd great grandparents. Charles is the brother of John Jerrard the 2nd great grandparent of Rob Jerrard of Budleigh Salterton. Charles and Miriam were married in 1859.

CHARLES AND MIRIAM: THEIR FAMILY

Charles and Miriam



THEIR CHILDREN

Joseph 1891



William circa 1873



Susey after 1892



Mary Agnes Leah 1892



Fredrick 1892



Charles Jerrard



Elizabeth circa 1900



Mercy 1892



Sarah Anne
circa 1900



Ellen Eveleigh
circa 1900



JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH (BESSIE): THEIR FAMILY
JOSEPH'S FIRST WIFE BESSIE HODDER

Joseph & Bessie
1891



Hodders

Alice
Bessie Mother
Annie



Joseph



Joseph



ELIZABETH CONNETT MOSS Joseph's second wife

Joseph & Elizabeth Moss



JOSEPH AND BESSIE'S (HODDER) CHILDREN

May



Nan



Nell



Bert



Will



Leon



The Boys In London, Ontario
Bert - Will - Leon



The Girls In England
Nell - May - Nan



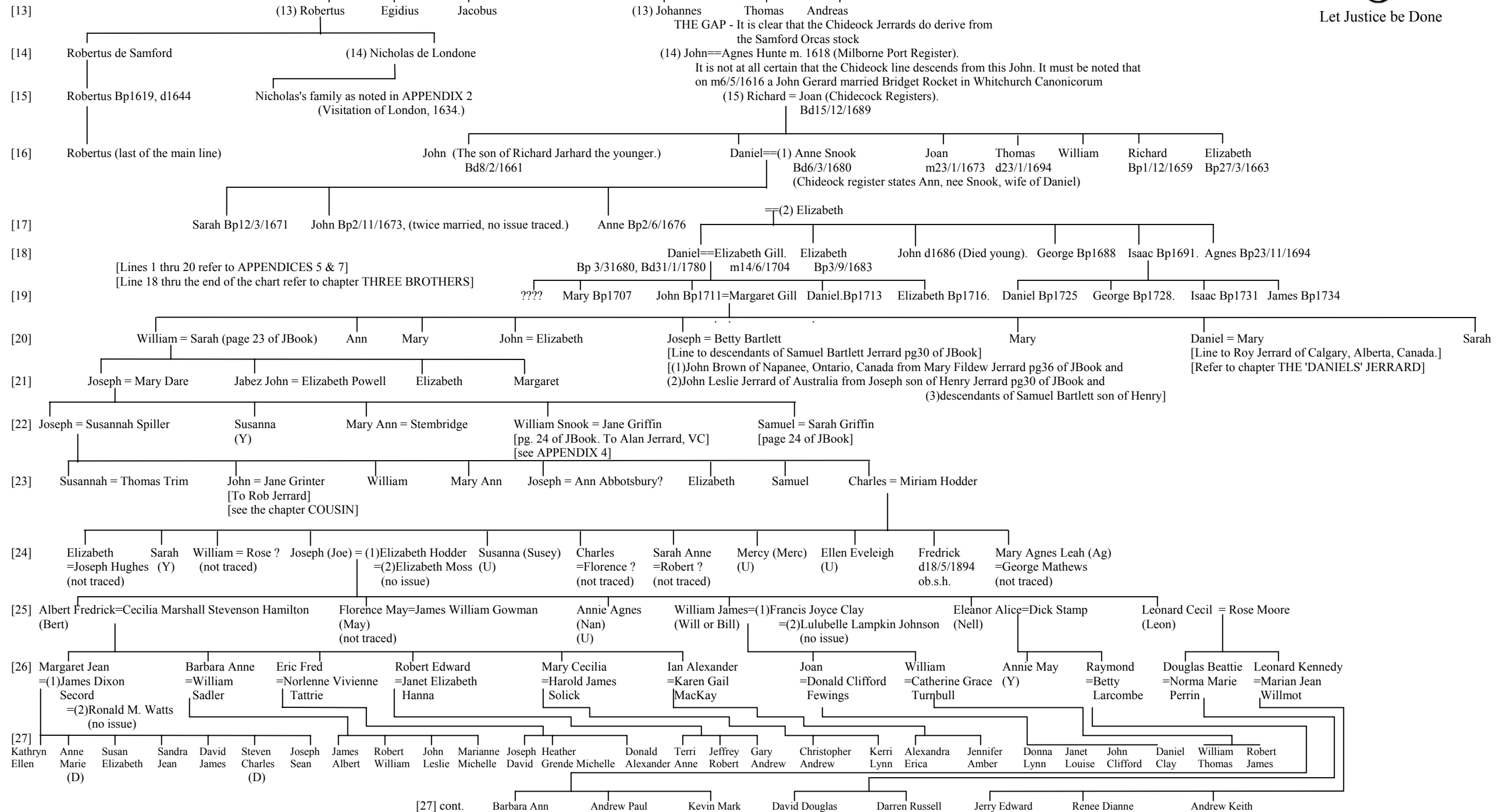
JERRARD FAMILY IN CANADA KEY PEDIGREE

[1] [JBook is F.B.J Jerrard's 1912 book on the Jerrard family of Chideock]
 [2] [Round bracket numbers match numbering in the JBook]
 [3] [APPENDIX & CHAPTER references are to William Thomas Jerrard's book
 on the Jerrard family written in July, 2000]
 [4]
 [5]
 [6]
 [7]
 [8]
 [9]
 [10]
 [11]
 [12]

(1) Richardus 44. E. 3. (1371)
 (2) Johannes=Isabella 8. H. 4. (1407); et 9. H. 5 (1422); et 1. H. 5. (1413).
 (3) Johannes= 8.H. 6. (1430); 25. H. 6. (1447), et 35. H. 6 (1457)
 (4) Robertus= 1. E. 4 (1461)
 (5) Johannes= 2. R. 3 (1485)
 (6) Robertus= Aprimo H. 8 (1509)
 (7) Johannes= 2. H. 8 (1511)
 (8) Robertus= 24. H. 8 (1533)
 (9) John=
 (10) Robertus=
 (11) Wilhemus=
 (12) Thomas de Chilton=
 (1 to 12, Visitation of Somerset 1623 and Chapter HISTORY OF THE FAMILY)



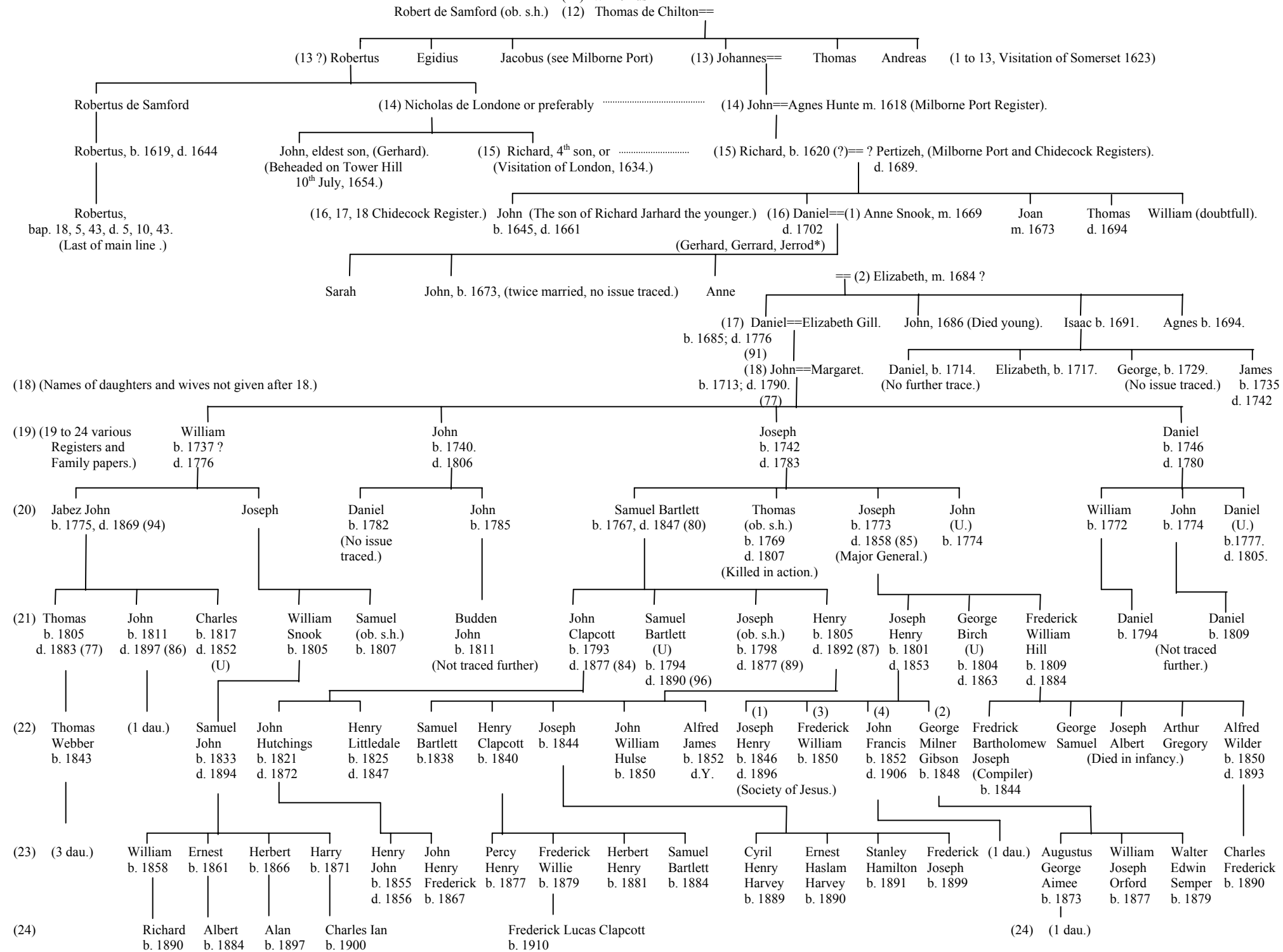
Let Justice be Done



[28][For further generations see chapter SONS AND DAUGHTERS]

KEY PEDIGREE

- (1) Richardus 44. E. 3. (1371)
- (2) Johannes=Isabella 8. H. 4. (1407); et 9. H. 5 (1422); et 1. H. 5. (1413).
- (3) Johannes= 8.H. 6. (1430); 25. H. 6. (1447), et 35. H. 6 (1457)
- (4) Robertus= 1. E. 4 (1461)
- (5) Johannes= 2. R. 3 (1485)
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- (7) Johannes= 2. H. 8 (1511)
- (8) Robertus= 24. H. 8 (1533)
- (9) John=
- (10) Robertus=
- (11) Wilhemus=



*Daniel signed "Jerrod".