

EDWARD GILMAN JR
BEGAT....

VOLUME 2

NADINE (GILMAN) SCOTT

2000

PREFACE

This compilation of the Gilman Family is to connect the lineage of "John Gilman Begat...", written by this author in 1974, to the original Gilman immigrant to America.

"Edward Gilman Jr Begat..." concentrates on the Edward Gilman Jr. branch, the eldest son of Edward and Mary (Clarke) Gilman Sr. who emigrated from Norfolk, England. The other children of Edward and Mary are briefly identified. In addition, there are Gilmans in my miscellaneous file whom I have not been able to connect to Edward Sr's three sons.

The Gilman families of America tended to be very large, whereas many of the Gilman lines in England have died out. Although we began our American heritage in the New England States in 1638, it was but a few generations later that we "headed west". Pioneering is apparently part of our makeup, and I would venture to say that today nearly every State in the Union has residents related to the surname Gilman.

Edward Gilman Jr. had the smallest family of his siblings due to his early death; however, his progenies are numerous. His brother John drifted into politics and had a successful career, his brother Moses became a large and prosperous landowner, but Edward Jr's interest appears to have been in industry. He took advantage of the opportunities apparent from the abundant waterways and vast forests in the Exeter, N.H. area to build mills. How successful he would have become over the years as a businessman, had he not been lost at sea before age 35, we do not know but I suspect he would have been most successful. He is described as having an engaging personality, being well-liked, and having lots of energy and initiative. With those traits, he passed on to us, his descendants, a legacy worthy of the name Gilman.

Hopefully each reader of this book will enjoy this legacy and will discover his/her family member. It seems to be humanely impossible to do something of this magnitude without errors, but I trust they have been kept to a minimum.

Nadine (Gilman) Scott
July 2000

EDWARD GILMAN of Caston, England
ROSE RYSEE

EDWARD GILMAN of Hingham, England
Wife Unknown

EDWARD GILMAN (SR) - Emigrant
MARY CLARK

EDWARD GILMAN JR
ELIZABETH SMITH

EDWARD GILMAN (3rd)
ABIGAIL MAVERICK

EDWARD GILMAN (4th)
ABIGAIL FOLSOM

ANTIPAS GILMAN
LYDIA THING

SAMUEL GILMAN
HANNAH TILTON

JOHN GILMAN
HANNAH WEEKS

SAMUEL GILMAN
BETSY THING

JOHN EMERY GILMAN
CATHERINE LINDSEY

MILAN AUGUSTUS GILMAN
MARTHA DOOLEY

JOHN WILLIAM GILMAN
NELLIE BILKE

MILAN HERMAN GILMAN
BERTHA EMMA SCHAFFNER

NADINE GILMAN
JACK I. SCOTT

WILLIAM HAROLD GILMAN
FLORENCE SYLVIA FOSTER

ROGER WILLIAM GILMAN

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INTRODUCTION

THE GILMAN NAME

Several noted researchers have stated that the earliest discovered records of anything like the name Gilman are connected with Wales. Cilmin Troed-dhu (ie. Kilmin with the black foot) of Glynllison in Uwck Gwir Vai, in Caer-yn-Arvonshire, lived in the year 843, in the time of Roderick the Great, with whom he came out of the north of Britain. He bore argent, a man's leg couped, sable. The Glyns of Glynllison are descended from Cilmin, whose name is also spelled Kilmin. This Cilmin was head of one of the 15 noble tribes of North Wales, and there appears to be good reason to believe that he was one of the ancestors of the Gilmins of England, Ireland & America. In the 16th century and previously, the name was variously spelled: Gilmyn, Gilmin, Gylmyn, Gylmin, Gyllmyn and sometimes Guylmyn. (quoted from "Genealogical & Family History of the State of N.H.", compiled by Ezra S. Stearns, 1908).

Cilmin Troed-dhu is also known as Kylmyn Droed-du. He came out of the North of Britain to Wales with Mervyn Fryche, his uncle, who was the father of Roderick the Great (last King of Wales). The letter "C" originally had the sound of "G" of present time but later took the sound of "K". Thus, Cilmin was pronounced as Gilmin. ("Searches Into the History of Gillman/Gilman" by Alexander Gillman, 1895). He notes that by the close of the 16th century, the name was spelled Gylman, Gilman and Gillman, with "man" pronounced as "mun", which is still the pronunciation in modern times.

One author wrote that the Gilmans migrated from France to England with William the Conqueror, but this has since been disputed. I agree there is no merit to the name, or ancestry, originally being French, mainly due to the coat of arms.

In more recent years, the Gilman surname was thought to be of Scots origin. A Scottish acquaintance told me the Gilmans are settled in the Border Country of Scotland, centered around Dumfries, and that the original name was Gilleyman, meaning horsekeeper. I now feel our heritage began in what is now known as Scotland (as stated previously, "Cilmin came out of the north of Britain"), and the surname itself derives from the given name of Cilmin. But, the name may not necessarily be Welsh or Scottish. Due to the various spellings of the name over the centuries, Gilleyman could well have been the spelling at one time. In fact, Alexander Gillman outlines the Guylemyn family of Wales.

Who were these people from "north of Britain" in 800 A.D.? Per The World Book Encyclopedia, historians believe that the first

people to live in Scotland were Iberians. They farmed the land, built ships, and made bronze tools and weapons. Celtic invaders entered England after about 600 B.C. and taught the Iberians how to work with iron. A Roman army invaded Scotland in A.D. 80 and called the people of the country Picts and referred to the country as Caledonia. A tribe of Celts, called the Scots, left northern Ireland in the early 500s and established a colony on Scotland's western coast. Columba, the Abbot of Darrow, followed the Scots in 563. The Scots urged Columba and his monks to convert the fierce Picts to Christianity, which was done by the mid-600s. Kenneth MacAlpin, King of the Scots, claimed the throne of the Picts in 844, and established the first united kingdom in Scotland. So was Cilmin of Iberian, Pict or Celtic ancestry? The same encyclopedia states that historians call the first people who lived in Wales Iberians. Celtic invaders conquered Wales after about 600 B.C. The Romans invaded Wales in the A.D. 60s. The Britons who took refuge in the wild, mountainous region of what is now Wales kept their independence for hundreds of years against their struggle with the Saxons. They refused to accept Saxon rulers. Their only recognized rulers were the descendants of early tribal princes. This is a significant statement because Cilmin was "head of one of the 15 noble tribes in North Wales".

William the Conqueror subdued England between 1066 and 1071 and declared himself lord of Wales. In the 1200s, the Welsh prince Llewelyn ap (son of) Griffith won control of much of the country and King Henry III of England recognized him as Prince of Wales in 1267. Edward I, King Henry III's son, issued the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284, which placed North Wales directly under English rule. A Welsh family, the House of Tudor, came to the throne of England. Owen Tudor's grandson became Henry VII of England in 1485. After 1536, the history of Wales became mingled with that of England and Great Britain. The Gilman family served the King of Britain in later years.

GILMAN LINEAGE

Cilmin Troed-dhu's father was **Cadrod**, and Alexander Gillman outlines the ancestry back another 12 generations to **Coel Godeboc**, King of Britain & Earl of Colchester A.D. 300, whose daughter Helena was the mother of Emperor Constantine the Great. In addition, another 68 generations previous to Coel Godeboc are noted, but he states they are only traditional whereas the generations from Coel Godeboc to Cilmin Troed-du may be taken as authentic.

Commencing with Cilmin Troed-du, the succeeding 17 generations are also named by the above author. The 17th generation is **Robert, son of Mredydd**. Robert's sons by his first wife, Sian,

daughter of John PULESTON, were William, Morris, Wilton, **Richard**, John. A son by his second wife, Ellen, daughter of William BULKLEY, Esq., was Edmond Lloyd. It was tradition during these times for the children of the last wife to acquire the property of the father; thus, Edmond acquired the property of Glyn Llivon which was the ancient stronghold of Cilmin Troed-du. When two names became the custom to differentiate people, Edmond's son, William, took the surname of Glyn.

The older sons of Robert of Mredydd, no longer having their father's property, migrated to London and served in the Court of Henry VIII. **Richard**, son of Robert and his first wife Sian, **assumed the name of his renowned ancestor Cilmin and thus was known as Richard GYLMYN.** This Richard was known in the Court of Henry VIII as Richard of Troyle, Anglesea, Yeoman of Guard. He died in 1558 in Reigate. It appears the Gylmyns were in the Royal Service of various kings from Henry III (1260) to that of Henry VIII, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, all of whom had intriguing reigns. There are many interesting books written about these periods of British history.

The oldest known monument in existence erected to a Gylmyn, Gilmyn or Gilman is at the Parish Church of St. Mary at Reigate, Surrey to **Anthonii Gilmyn** (d. 1580), son of the above Richard, Yeoman of Guard.

The only branch that can prove their ancestry to the above Richard Gylmyn are the descendants of **John**, son of **Henry** of Twickenham, Middlesex. John went to Ireland about 1599, probably with the Earl of Essex's expedition as a Lieutenant. It appears that the first Gillmans to immigrate from Ireland to America did so in 1837. They still spell their name with two "l"s. Alexander Gillman fully outlines this family in his work "Searches into the History of the Gillman or Gilman Family".

In Norfolk, England, there is no continuity of wills, and, parish records are non-existent before the mid-16th century, which makes it difficult to confirm connections of the Norfolk Gilmans to prior generations noted above. There is no doubt, however, that the following descend from the Norfolk line.

NORFOLK GILMANS

The Gilmans probably arrived in County Norfolk by sea, landing in Norwich coming possibly from Kent, which would connect them with **Geoffrey Gilemyn**. Or, they landed from a more distant port of Bristol. The ships sailed regularly between Yarmouth, a fisherman's haven and seaport, and Norwich, England's second largest city at that time, and an old textile manufacturing town 20 miles upstream. In this case they would descend from

Gilmans of Bristol. Bristol is on the west coast near Wales. Alexander Gillman traces the Gilmans of Bristol and Gloucestershire back to 1261 when a grant was given to **John Gylemyn** by King Henry III.

In Norfolk, the earliest Gilman on record is **Geoffrey Gilemyn** in 1300-1310. One author suggests this is probably the same Geoffrey Gilman who was the Keeper of Canterbury Castle, whom Constance Ames states is the son of John Gylemyn, Marshall to the King and brother to William, a member of Parliament.

Wills in the Consistory Court of Norwich begin in 1416 with the oldest Gilman will that of **Alice Gylmyn** of Upton in 1426. The first Norfolk will in the Norwich Archdeaconry Court is of another **Alice Gylmyn**, proved 4 May 1501, wife of **Robert**. In the Ipswich Registry is a **Johes (John) Gylmyn** of Walbswyk (Walberswich), near Yarmouth, dated 8 February 1446, wife Alice. The Register at Hingham, England commences 1601, which is important to note as we trace the Gilman family.

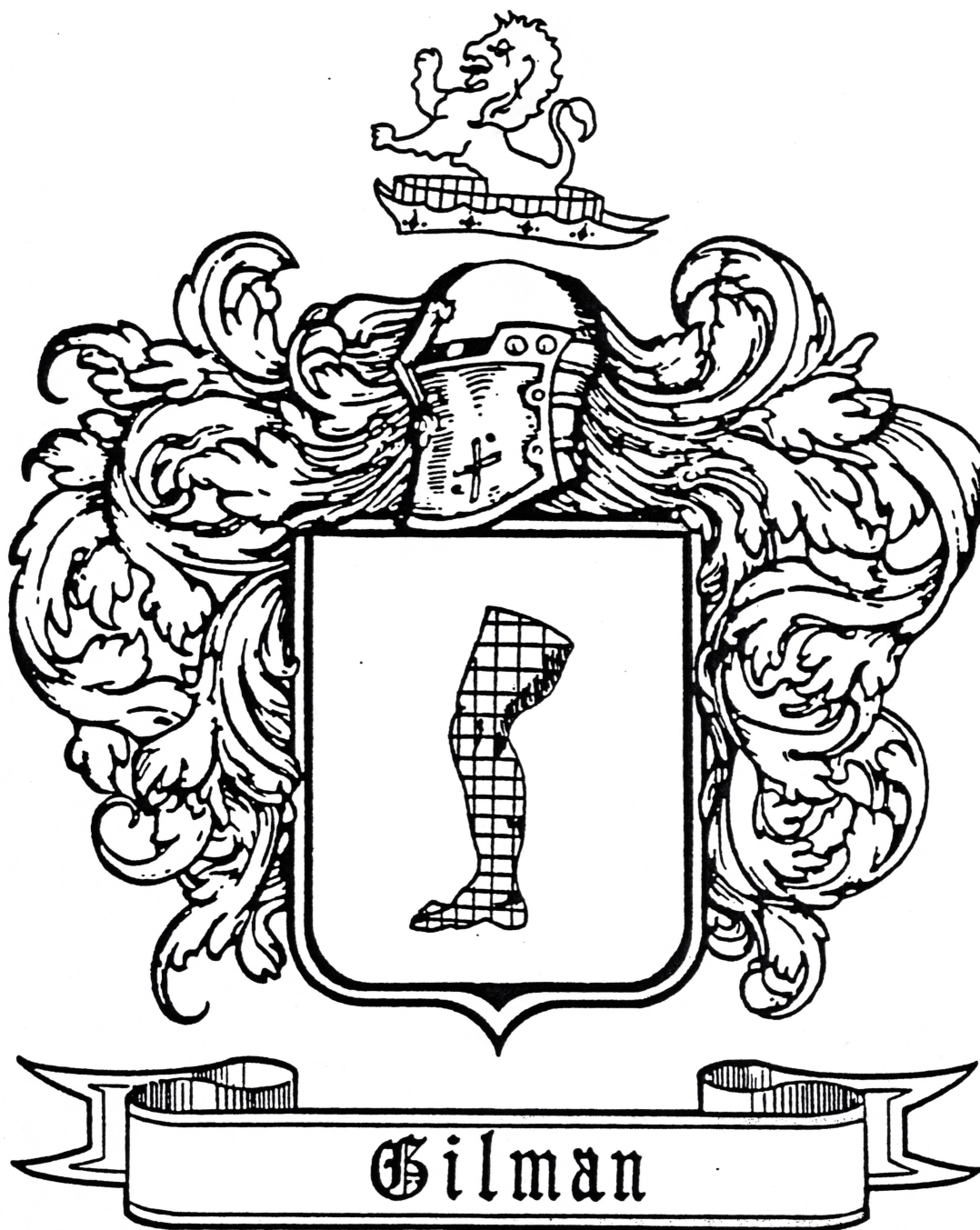
Rauff (Ralf) Gylman died March 1558 (the same year as Richard Gylmyn, previously noted) at Shipdenham (also spelled Shipdam), which is 14 miles east of Norwich and six miles north of Caston. This is the nearest record in time/place of **Edward Gilman of Caston**, who died 1573. Rauff leaves to his uncle's children (no names) "all lands and houses of Shipdam and Carbrooke" (3 miles from Caston), "the uncle to occupy until the children are of age". Rauff could be a first cousin of **Edward of Caston**. **Reginall Gylmyn** of Pgrave and his wife, Cecilia, had land in Shipdam in 1333 and are also probably related to the Caston and Hingham Gilmans.

Caston is a pleasant village three miles southeast of Watton and consisted of about 1509 acres. The Gilmans resided here in the 16th century.

Hingham, in the same county, was a small, neatly kept market town. It is 14 miles west southwest of Norwich, six miles west of Wymondham, and less than 100 miles northeast of London. The common of 800 acres was enclosed in 1781. The town consisted of a total of 3600 acres of land. The Gilmans resided here for more than two centuries, the family name dying out about 1866.

Some of the family appears to have moved to Norwich, which is the capital of County Norfolk. Its cathedral was founded in 1094 and it was a flourishing city of about 70,000 people.

Per "History of Norfolk" (1739) by Rev. Francis Blomefield, the Gilman coat of arms is: "A leg in pale, coupéd at the thigh. The Crest is a Demi-Lyon issuing a Cap of Maintenance". This means: 1) the leg is the member of strength, stability, expedition and obedience, 2) coupéd leg means it was cut off



THE GILMAN COAT OF ARMS HEREBY ILLUSTRATED IS OFFICIALLY DOCUMENTED IN BURKE'S GENERAL ARMORY. THE ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMS (SHIELD) IS AS FOLLOWS:

"AR. A MAN'S LEG COUPED AT THE THIGH IN PALE SA."
 WHEN TRANSLATED THE BLAZON ALSO DESCRIBES THE ORIGINAL COLORS OF THE GILMAN ARMS AS:

"SILVER; CHARGED WITH A MAN'S BLACK LEG, SEVERED AT THE THIGH AND DISPLAYED ERECT IN A VERTICAL POSITION."

ABOVE THE SHIELD AND HELMET IS THE CREST WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS:
 "A RAMPANT SILVER HALF LION ON A RED HAT WITH A TURNED-UP ERMINE FLAP."

with an even cut versus forcibly torn off leaving jagged edges, 3) the lion represents the genius of courage, 4) the Cap of Dignity or Maintenance was formerly worn only by the nobility, and 5) mottoes can change but "Esperance", meaning Hope, was adopted by the Gilmans in Hingham, England. You will note the similarity of the Norfolk coat of arms with that of Cilmin Troed-dhu. Other Gilmans in Norfolk had the motto "Si Deus Quis Contra", meaning "if God be with us, what can avail against us". The arms and crest could vary in different branches of the family, but the couped black leg is always there.

While the New England family of Gilmans came from County Norfolk, England, the name's chief home is Staffordshire, a county nearer Wales, per "Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire".

Edward Gilman of Caston, Norfolk, England married there 22 June 1550 to Rose RYSEE. He was born about 1525. His will, dated 5 February 1573 and proved by his widow 7 July 1573, "devised his mansion house in Caston" to his eldest son John and his other estates were divided among his three other sons and five daughters. In addition to his eldest son John, the children were Robert, **Edward** born 1555, Lawrence, Margaret, Katherine, Rose, Johe (Jane), Elizabeth. Robert and Edward moved to Hingham, a small market town near Caston. St. Andrew's Church in Hingham, built 1316, has several monumental stones in the floor in memory of these Gilmans, with each including the coat of arms.

The son Edward married in 1581, his wife's name no longer found in official records. He was born in 1555, baptized in 1557 in Caston, and died in 1613 in Hingham, England. His children were **Edward the Emigrant**; Bridget who married Edward LINCOLN (whose son Samuel was a direct ancestor of President Abraham Lincoln); John who married Ann GUERNEY; Margaret; Sarah; and Mary who married Nicholas JACOB and immigrated to America in 1633 with Thomas, the son of Edward and Bridget Lincoln.

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hingham, Massachusetts is the first place Gilmans are found in America. It was settled as a Christian plantation by Rev. Peter Hobart, a Puritan who was born near Hingham, England. He came to America in 1635 and was the pastor there for 43 years. The town is on the south side of Boston harbor and is 14 miles from Boston. Seekonk (now Rehoboth), where the first Gilmans are later recorded, was near the border of Rhode Island.

The Constitution of New Hampshire was the first one adopted by any State in America. New Hampshire was the ninth State to

Edward the Emigrant was admitted a freeman in Hingham, Mass. in 1638. In order to become a freeman, one had to be a member of the Congregational Church. It has been written that Hingham, Mass. had been settled five years previous to Edward's arrival in 1638, which would be 1633. Note that the year 1633 does not agree with the date Rev. Hobart supposedly arrived and settled Hingham in 1635. In 1641 Edward Gilman (Sr) was granted land in Seekonk, now Rehoboth, Mass. In 1647 he appears in Ipswich, Mass. & in 1652 his family was accepted as residents of Exeter, N.H. where he died. Here is where this family established themselves in the timber industry. Rev. Wheelwright and his followers left Exeter in 1643. Charles H. Bell in "History of Exeter, New Hampshire", states "two events occurred to give renewed strength to the town, to its stability and prosperity.

1. the settlement in Exeter of Edward Gilman Jr. in 1647, and his relatives shortly thereafter, men of property and energy, who set up sawmills and gave an impulse to the business of the place.

2. the engagement in 1650 of Rev. Samuel Dudley as minister of the town, who united the previously discordant religious elements."

New residents of Exeter between 1640-1680 included:

Philip Cartee 29 March 1668
several Folsoms 1647-1678
Charles Gilman 28 September 1668 (cousin to Edward Jr)
Edward Gilman Sr 10 May 1652 (father of Edward Jr)
Edward Gilman Jr 4 November 1647
John Gilman 12 January 1648/9 (brother to Edward Jr)
John Gilman Jr. 1 April 1678
Moses Gilman 10 February 1647/8 (brother to Edward Jr)
Samuel Greenfield 19 May 1644
Nathaniel Ladd 18 February 1678/9
3 Leavitts 1664-1670 (Jeremy, Moses, Samuel)
Jonathan Thing 22 January 1659/60
Jonathan Thing Jr. 30 March 1670

Those who took Oath of Allegiance at Exeter on 30 November 1677 included Daniel Gilman, Jeremy Gilman and Moses Gilman Jr.

The only other Gilmans who emigrated from Europe to New Hampshire were Edward Sr's two nephews, John and Charles. They arrived in America after his death and later were early settlers of New Jersey.

GILMANTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Gilmanton was incorporated in 1727, the Charter being signed on the 20th of May by his Majesty's Colonial Governor, John Wentworth. The town was granted as compensation for services, "rendered in defence of the country", to 24 persons by the name

of Gilman, and 153 others; a circumstance which sufficiently accounts for the name of Gilmantown, as it was originally called. It appears from the Records of the Proprietors, that in the winter of 1749 and 1750, some individuals came into town as hunters rather than as settlers. There was no permanent settlement made until the close of 1761. From 1727, the year the Charter was granted, until 1766, a period of nearly 40 years, the town meetings were held in Exeter. (quoted from "History of Gilmanton" by Daniel Lancaster, 1845). The settlement of the town was delayed mostly due to the unrest with the French and Indian Wars.

Masonian proprietors relinquished their claim to all but 18 shares, giving the town proprietors a quit-claim deed on 30 June 1752.

The Red Book, published by the New Hampshire Attorney General's Office, states Gilmanton was set off from Rockingham County in 1771 and became a part of Strafford County. Governor's Island was annexed in 30 December 1799. Gunstock Parish, the northerly part of town, was set off and incorporated as Gilford on 16 June 1812. Gilmanton ranked as the second town in the state in 1827. It was embraced in the new county of Belknap in 1840. On 5 July 1851, part of the town was annexed to Gilford. Gilmanton set off and incorporated 28 June 1859; "the territory remaining" called Upper Gilmanton until 1869 when it was changed to Belmont. An 1845 writer described it as being 16 miles from Concord, 45 from Portsmouth, 80 from Boston and 520 from Washington D.C. Improved roadways have probably shortened these distances somewhat since then. The original town grant comprised an area of 83,500 acres, 18 miles long and 7 to 10 miles wide. Suncook Range runs thru the town and is good pasture land. White Pitch and Norway Pine were the natural trees. The Winnipisiogee River, which furnished valuable mill privileges, forms the northwest boundry. At its peak, before disannexation of land, Gilmanton boasted a population of 5,000.

The original proprietors lived principally in Exeter and vicinity and the town was settled to a great extent by their descendants, rather than by the proprietors themselves, because of the long delay in the settlement. Other grants were transferred/sold or lost due to failure to pay taxes on the claims.

The 24 proprietors with the surname of Gilman ranged in age from 1 year old to 79 years old. I have traced only two proprietors who actually moved to Gilmanton and seven others whose descendants moved there, plus there is one I believe initially settled there but left within a few years. There are 14 who neither moved there nor had dependents who did. I have compiled a list of 32 adult males of surname Gilman who settled there between 1762 and 1790. A schedule of those who gave

bonds for settlement in 1761 lists only nine Gilman bonds. The 1776 Association Test Paper lists 15 Gilman males, 14 of whom signed to oppose "with arms, the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United Colonies". The 1790 Gilmanton census lists 28 Gilman males as Head of Household, plus 2 widows. One source stated that in 1790, 300 Gilmans lived in Gilmanton...this is less than 30 years after the first settler arrived.

It appears the Gilman name was prominent from the beginning in the plans of Gilmanton as the Charter states in 1727 that the three Selectmen will be Major John Gilman, Capt. John Gilman, and Barthelomy Thing. Major John Gilman was Chairman of the first Board of Selectmen, and was Moderator of the first Proprietors' Meeting in 1728. Some Gilmans were surveyors in platting the town, many served on various committees, and a few were tradesmen or professional men versus farming the land. Others gave financial assistance to the Academy there, and all were very active in their church.

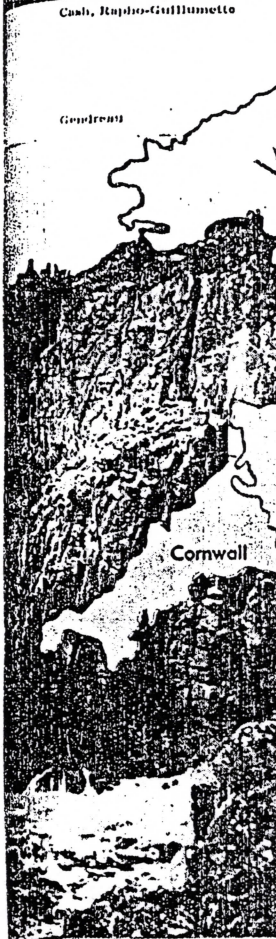
The first Gilman family to settle in Gilmanton was **Samuel Gilman of Brentwood** in 1762, his being the fifth family to arrive. Brentwood was formed from Exeter in 1742. Samuel was the son of Antipas, and descends from the Edward Gilman Jr. branch, who was the eldest son of the original emigrant. Capt. Winthrop Gilman of the Moses branch married Antipas' daughter, Deborah, and they arrived in Gilmanton in 1766. In 1767 there were 45 families in town consisting of 250 people (139 males and 111 females) all under 60 years old. By 1775 the town had grown to 405 males, 357 females, 4 slaves and 12 men in the Army for a total of 778 people.

This brief introduction to the GILMAN surname and original families has been compiled from several sources, already acknowledged. In addition, records from many libraries, historical societies and State offices in New Hampshire have been researched by this author and by the unwavering assistance of Helen Evans.

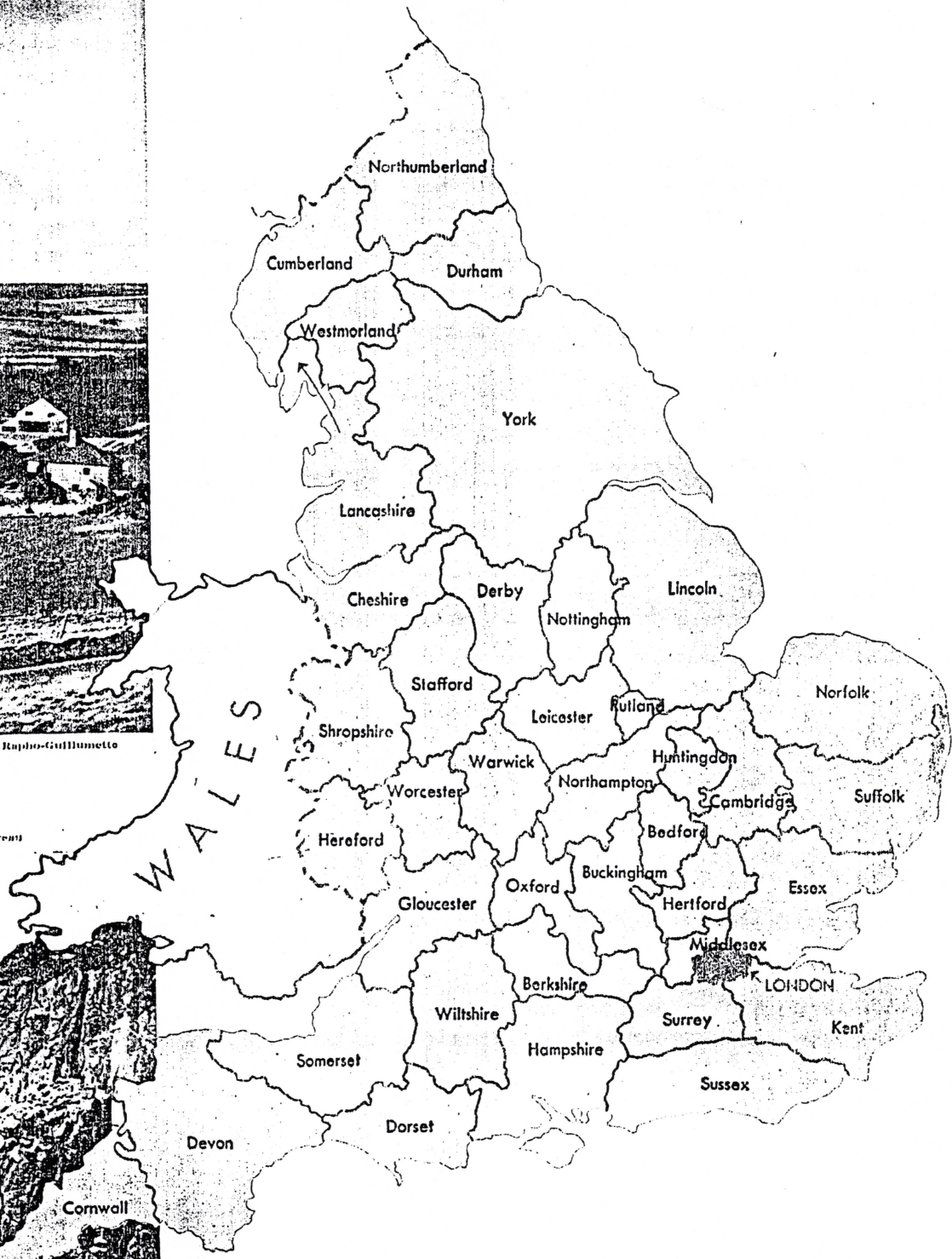
This book is intended to compile information on the descendants of Edward Gilman Jr., the son of Edward the Emigrant, with a brief description of all descendants of Edward and Rose Gilman of Caston, England.



Gosh, Hydro-Guillumetto



Gourent



The 39 Historic Counties of England. The English word for county, *shire*, is added to most county names. Seven counties (Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Suffolk, Sussex, and Yorkshire) are divided into administrative counties. London is an administrative county, but not one of the historic counties.

