

The Family of Richard Gardiner of Maryland

Came into the Province the 8th of August 1637 – M^r Thomas Copley, and M^r John Knolls, who transported Robert Hedger, Luke Garnett, Walter King, Thomas Davison, Thomas Mathew, George White, Richard Cox, John Machin, John Tue.

Richard Garnett Senior who transported his wife. Richard Garnett his Son.¹

This is the first record of the arrival in Maryland of Richard Gardiner. Other records give further details: “In 1637 transported himself, Elizabeth, his wife, Richard, [Jr.], age 21, & John, age 4, his sons, Elizabeth, age 19, & Julian, age 6, his daughters, & Elias Beach, age 23, & Mary Derrick, age 19, his servants; dead by 1650.”²

The only other document to give details of the family dates from 10 March, 1650/51:

Luke Gardiner demandeth Land as due to him for the transportation of Richard Gardiner his ffather and his wife Luke’s Mother deced, Richard, himself and John Gardiner his Son, Elias Beach their Man-Servant Elizabeth and Julian Gardiner their daughters and Mary Derrick in Anno 1637, And for the transportation of Luke himself and Julian his Sister after they were forced out Anno 1647 and 50 acres due to Richard Lustich, Servant to Mr Copley who married Luke Gardiner’s Sister deceased who survived her Said husband.³

The family of Richard Gardiner can be reconstructed based on these three references.

Richard Gardiner or Garnett (dead before 1650), married Elizabeth (dead before 1650) and had five children:

1. Richard Gardiner, born about 1616
2. Elizabeth Gardiner, born about 1618
3. Luke Gardiner
4. Julian Gardiner, born about 1631
5. John Gardiner, born about 1633

Richard Gardiner or Garnett Senior.

Within five months of his arrival in Maryland Richard Garnett, Senior, of Mattapanient, planter, attended the General Assembly of Maryland at St Marys.⁴ In these early years all free men in Maryland were entitled to attend the Assembly. On 4 December, 1640, he demanded an estate of 1,000 acres for transporting himself, his family and servants to Maryland. Two days later he was granted a manor on the South side of the Patuxent River. On this land Richard built St Richard’s Manor.⁵

Over the next four years, Richard Gardner, Senior, appeared regularly in the records of Maryland. The last reference to him was in a law suit in February 1644/45.⁶

During the chaos of the English Civil War two puritans, William Claiborne and Richard Ingle, rebelled against the rule of the Catholic Proprietary Governor of Maryland, Leonard Calvert. In 1645 Richard Ingle and his supporters plundered the estates of the Catholic gentry. Among the gentry were Richard Gardiner and his family. St Richard’s Manor was looted and the Gardiners fled to Virginia.⁷

What happened to Richard is unknown. While estates were plundered there is no evidence of executions. However, Richard may have already been dead before the looting began, he may have been killed when his manor was looted or died in Virginia soon after. In 1647 when his son, Luke, returned to Maryland, the only member of the family to return with him was his sister, Julian. In March 1650/51 Luke requested the return of St Richard's Manor and was recognised as Richard's son and heir.

As there is no record in Maryland of Richard's will, nor of an inventory of his estate, it must be assumed that he died before Leonard Calvert reasserted his authority in Maryland in 1646.

It is suggested in *Gardiner Descendants* that Richard Gardiner was widowed while in Virginia and return to Maryland in 1647 with a second wife and a new born child.⁸ This is based on a misunderstanding of Luke Gardiner's application for land in March 1650/51. *Gardiner Descendants* has taken Luke's application to mean that Luke brought back to Maryland his father, Richard, his father's wife, Luke's four brothers and sisters, Richard, John, Elizabeth and Julian as well as the two servants who had accompanied his parents to Maryland in 1637, and that he also brought back another sister, a second Julian. This interpretation of the application is wrong. One of the servants in question, Elias Beach, had left Richard Gardiner's service by April 1638 and in March 1647/48 was serving on a jury in St John's County.⁹ The application is referring, not to recent events, but to the events that gave rise to the land claims.

Elizabeth Gardiner

Elizabeth, wife of Richard Gardiner, is mentioned only in relation to the original arrival in 1637. Her eldest recorded child, Richard Gardiner, Junior, was born in about 1616 so Elizabeth and Richard Gardiner, Senior, may have been married in about 1615. Elizabeth was probably born in about 1595.

In March 1650/51 Richard and Elizabeth were referred to as "Richard Gardiner his ffather and his wife Luke's Mother deced."¹⁰ This could be interpreted to mean that Richard, Luke's father, was alive and Elizabeth, Luke's mother, was dead. However the description has to be understood in terms of a claim for land.

On 8 September, 1650, Luke Gardiner had asked for "the Plantacōn w^{ch} was his ffathers" to be returned to him.¹¹ If Luke's mother had been alive she would have had dower rights which would have entitled her to a portion of her husband's real property. It was important for Luke to have her death recorded in his request for return of the family estates.

As there is no record of Elizabeth Gardiner after her arrival in Maryland, all that can be established is that she had died at some point between 8 August, 1637, and 1647, when her son, Luke, returned to Maryland without her. At the time of her arrival she would still have been of child bearing age so it is possible she may have died in childbirth.

Richard Gardiner the younger

Richard Garnett the younger arrived in Maryland with his parents on 8 August 1637, aged 21. This places his birth in about 1616. His place of birth is unknown.

There is only one definite mention of Richard in Maryland. On 27 March, 1638, Richard Garnett senior and Richard Garnett junior lodged a bond in regard to an inventory to be prepared of the estate of John Brian.¹² He was referred to by inference, as in his dealings up

to December, 1643¹³, Richard's father was referred to as Richard Garnett Senior or Richard Garnett the older.¹⁴ In all dealings after December 1643 Richard's father was referred to only as Richard Garnett. On 27 December, 1644, Richard Garnett, the father, demanded 600 pounds of tobacco from John Dandy.¹⁵ He acted "p filiu Luca." This is an abbreviation of a Latin phrase meaning "through his son Luke."

It could be deduced from these references that Richard Gardiner the younger died soon after December 1643, probably early in 1644, and that by December 1644 Luke Gardiner was acting as his father's representative and heir.

Richard Gardiner the younger is identified in some Gardiner pedigrees as "Richard Gardiner ... [who] died 1694 in the Parting Path, Mechanicsville, St. Marys, Maryland."¹⁶ Captain Richard Gardiner, who died in St Mary's in 1694, was born in Wardington, Oxfordshire, in the late 1630s and arrived in Maryland as an indentured servant in 1660.¹⁷ He is a different and unrelated individual.

It has also been suggested that "Richard Gardiner ... died during the time of the "Ingle and Claiborne Rebellion," leaving no heirs."¹⁸

Without any definite evidence, such as a will or an inventory of his estate, all that can be established is that Richard Gardiner the younger died between December 1643 and 1647 when his brother, Luke, returned to Maryland as their father's heir. Luke could not have been considered as the heir of Richard Gardiner the elder while his older brother was alive.

Elizabeth Gardiner

From her age on arrival in Maryland, Elizabeth's date of birth can be established as being in about 1618. Her place of birth is unknown.

Luke Gardiner's land claim from March 1650/51 asked for "50 acres due to Richard Lustich, Servant to Mr Copley who married Luke Gardiner's Sister deceased who survived her Said husband."¹⁹ Richard Lustich was Richard Lusthead who was transported to Maryland as an indentured servant in 1633 by Thomas Copley.²⁰ By 25 January, 1637/38 he was free man and was summoned to the General Assembly. He appointed Richard Garnett as his proxy.²¹ Lusthead was alive on 6 April, 1642,²² when he lodged a claim for 100 acres of land, and on 21 August, 1642, a demand for payment of an account was issued against him.²³ On the following day, 22 August, 1642, administration of his estate was granted to Thomas Cornwaleys.²⁴

In March 1650/51 Luke Gardiner declared that his sister had survived her husband and asked for the land due to his late brother-in-law. For Luke to be able to claim Richard Lusthead's land it was necessary for Elizabeth to have survived her husband, so that she could inherit his entitlement, but also necessary for Elizabeth to be dead without issue so that Luke could inherit her right to her husband's land.

Therefore Elizabeth Gardiner Lusthead died after 1642 and before 1647 when her brother, Luke, returned to Maryland without her.²⁵

Luke Gardiner

Luke, second son of Richard and Elizabeth (Hame) Gardiner, was born near Oxford, England, at the Country Estate of "Woodperrie" and Christened at

*Stanton St. John 11 Jan 1622 ... In a deposition made 17 Feb 1672, Luke Gardiner, deposed and stated. "he was 50 years of age". About the time his father made application for a Maryland Manor he listed Luke as 12 years of age when he was transported to Maryland Colony.*²⁶

This quote from *Gardiner: Generations and Relations* summarises the usually accepted version of Luke Gardiner's birth. It is wrong on almost every single detail.

Luke Gardiner was not born at the "Country Estate of Woodperrie." In 1622 the Manor of Woodperrie was held by New College, Oxford University, and in 1629 a man named Richard Gardiner was a tenant of the Manor.²⁷ Woodperrie was a manor in the parish of Stanton St John in Oxfordshire. The surviving Parish Registers of Stanton St John begin in 1654. The Register that included baptism for 1622 has been lost for centuries.²⁸

Richard's mother was named Elizabeth, but she was not Elizabeth Hame. Elizabeth Hame married a man named Richard Gardner at Ockham in Surrey on 23 January 1614/15. They had five children, Agnes, Mary, Richard, John and Thomas, and were living in Surrey in 1640. Elizabeth (Hame) Gardner was buried in 1669 at Cobham in Surrey beside her husband Richard who had died in 1642.²⁹

The deposition in which Luke Gardiner gave his age was dated 22 January, 1672/73, not 17 February, 1672, and was not exact as to his age.³⁰

The Deposition of Luke Gardner of S^t Maryes County Gent. aged fifty years or thereabouts who being sworn Saith That about the Eighth Day of January being at the house of M^r Henry Neale new Towne, being very ill the said Neale desired this Deponant and M^r Henry Warren to take notice of his Will...

Luke Gardner

Sworn before me this 22th of January 1672 Robert Ridgely

As there is no document that gives either the date of birth or the date of baptism for Luke Gardiner, it can only be assumed that the date 11 January is a mistranscription of the date of the deposition.

A better account of Luke Gardiner's birth appears in *Gardiner Descendants*: "Luke Gardiner was born in 1622 in England, the son of Richard Gardiner and Elizabeth ———."³¹

During the Plundering Time Luke Gardiner fled to Virginia and returned in 1647 with his sister Julian, the only surviving member of his family. He died in St Mary's County in 1674.³²

Julian Gardiner

Julian Gardiner arrived in Maryland with her parents on 8 August, 1637, aged 6. This places her birth in about 1631. Her place of birth is unknown.

Julian was the only child of Richard and Elizabeth Gardiner, other than her brother Luke, who was still living in 1647. In that year Luke transported her back to Maryland after they had been forced out during the Claiborne and Ingle rebellion.

Julian was referred to in a land transfer dated 13 January, 1660/61.³³ In the transfer it is recited that on 9 August, 1652, "in consideration that Luke Gardiner of our said Province of

Maryland Planter transported himself and Julian his Sister into that our said Province in the year 1647 there to inhabit and dwell,” Luke had been granted a tract of land. In January 1660/61 Luke sold this land to Hugh Hopewell of Patuxent River, planter. This mention of Julian is in the past tense and cannot provide any confirmation that she was still alive in 1660.

The only other reference to Julian is in the papers of Thomas Semmes.

*Julian, sister of Captain Luke Gardiner, married the first Thomas Mudd and was the mother of Julian Mudd who married Thomas Clarke, but this Mudd-Gardiner alliance is purely suspicion and I cannot prove it.*³⁴

Thomas Mudd was born in about 1647³⁵ and so was sixteen years younger than Julian. This age difference has led researchers to conclude:

*It would seem that enough deference has been paid to the fine labors of Mr. Semmes in granting that Thomas Mudd had a first wife named Juliana Gardiner and all we can add is that of there was a Mudd-Gardiner alliance the wife could hardly have been the daughter of Richard Gardiner who came to Maryland in 1637 and died thirteen years later.*³⁶

Other researchers have accepted the existence of the marriage but have moved Julian Mudd down a generation, making her the daughter of Richard Gardiner the younger, born in 1654.³⁷ This is impossible as Richard Gardiner the younger died in about 1644 and the only source for the marriage states explicitly that Julian Gardiner Mudd was the sister of Luke Gardiner and not his niece. This source must be accepted as it stands or completely rejected. Evidence cannot be altered on a whim.

The age gap between Julian Gardiner and Thomas Mudd is large, but not unreasonably so. If it were supposed that Julian Gardiner had lived all her adult life with her brother Luke, then on his death in 1674 she would have been faced with the choice of either living with her sister-in-law, who would probably remarry, or making a new life for herself by marrying. She would have been 43 years old. The advantage for Thomas Mudd, aged 27, in marrying into a wealthy well-connected family would be considerable. Therefore the marriage of Thomas Mudd to Julian Gardiner, followed by the birth of a daughter and the probable death of Julian in childbirth is quite feasible.

If Julian Gardiner did marry Thomas Mudd then she died in or before 1676 as Thomas Mudd married his second wife, Sarah Boarman, between 1676 and 1678.³⁸

In “Colonial Families of the United States of America”³⁹ it is stated that:

Richard Gardiner came from England to Maryland in 1637, with his wife and sons, Luke and John and daughters Elizabeth and Julianna, son-in-law Copley, husband of Juliana.

This is purported marriage of Julian is impossible for two reasons. First, in 1637 Julian was only six years old and so could not have arrived in Maryland with her “husband.” Second, Thomas Copley, also known as Philip Fisher, was a Jesuit priest and so never married.⁴⁰

John Gardiner

John Gardiner arrived in Maryland with his parents on 8 August 1637, aged 4. This places his birth in about 1633. His place of birth is unknown.⁴¹

As with John's mother, Elizabeth, the only references to John are in land claims made by his father, Richard, and his brother, Luke. In terms of these land claims all that mattered was that John had arrived in Maryland so that his father, and later his brother, could claim land for having transported him to the Province.

There is no evidence that John was alive any later than 8 August 1637. If he had been alive at the time of the 1645 plundering he would have been 12 years old and would have fled to Virginia with his family. If he had returned with his brother Luke in 1647 then Luke would have made a claim for land for having transported John back to Maryland. Luke did not.

John Gardiner died after his arrival in Maryland in 1637 and before 1647 when her brother, Luke, returned to Maryland, without him. As John was only a child on arrival it quite likely he died young.⁴²

Other Purported Children

As had been noted above, some researchers have assumed that Richard Gardner the younger was the same person as Captain Richard Gardner of Calvert County, Maryland, who died in February 1693/94. In his will Captain Gardner left bequests to his sisters Joan Bennett and Mary Gardner, living in the hamlet of Williamscot in the parish of Wardington in Oxfordshire, England.⁴³ Consequently these two women are often included as children of Richard and Elizabeth Gardiner. As Captain Gardner and Richard Gardiner the younger were not the same person this conclusion is fallacious.

Mary Gardiner

*Mary Gardiner, born 1615 in Surrey, England, died after 1693 in Oxfordshire, England. ... Mary Gardiner, the eldest child of Richard, the Maryland Progenitor, apparently chose to stay with her younger sister, Jone, who was newly married to Roger Bennett, in Oxfordshire, when the Gardiner family migrated to Maryland.*⁴⁴

This romantic biography of Mary Gardiner is correct on only two points. Mary Gardner did have a sister named Joan who married a man named Bennett and Mary did die after 1693 in Oxfordshire. Mary Gardner was not born in Surrey, she was baptised at Wardington in Oxfordshire on 8 May, 1633, daughter of Calcott Gardner and she was buried there 22 April, 1697. Joan Bennett was her older, not younger, sister.⁴⁵

Joan Bennett

Jone (Joan) Gardiner ... born 1617 in Surrey, England; died at Bletchington M., nr Oxford, Oxfordshire, England. She married 1635, in St. John, Stanton, Oxfordshire, England, to William Bennett. ...

Children of William and Jone (Joan) (Gardiner) Bennett were as follows:

*Mary Bennett, born 12 Jun 1637 in Stanton, Oxfordshire, England. She married 1654 in Oxfordshire, England to William Scott. ... William Scott ... was, most likely, William Scott, Lord of Bletchington Manor ...*⁴⁶

Not a word of this is true.

Joan, daughter of Calcott Gardner, was baptised at Wardington in Oxfordshire on 11 September, 1628. She married, after 1653, a man named Bennett. His given name is unknown. Joan Bennett was buried at Wardington on 1 May, 1696. She had no children and left her estate, valued at £7.3.8 to her sister Mary Gardner.⁴⁷

There is no record of a marriage at Stanton St John in 1635 or of the baptism of Mary Bennett in 1637, as the Parish Registers prior to 1654 have long since been lost. These events never happened. While a man named William Scott did exist, he was the Rector of Bletchington, Oxfordshire from 1707 to 1742,⁴⁸ not the Lord of the Manor. In the seventeenth century Bletchington Manor belonged successively to the Poure, Lenthall and Coghill families.⁴⁹

The name William Scott is, in fact, a corruption of the name of the village in which the Gardiner sisters lived, Williamscoth in the parish of Wardington, Oxfordshire.⁵⁰

Mary Gardner and Joan Bennett were real people who have been appropriated into a family to which they never belonged.

Julian Gardiner II

In *Gardiner Descendants* it is suggested that Richard Gardiner the elder was widowed while in exile in Virginia, remarried and had a daughter, Juliana Gardiner, born about 1648 in Virginia and dead by 1650.⁵¹

As has been noted above, this is based on a misinterpretation of Luke Gardiner's claim for land lodged in March 1650/51. The surviving evidence does not support either the second marriage of Richard Gardiner, or the birth of a daughter to this unknown second wife.

The Family of Richard Gardiner

An examination of available evidence has allowed some revision of the details of the Gardiner family:

Richard Gardiner or Garnett (died about 1645), married in about 1615 Elizabeth (died 1637/1647) and had five children:

1. Richard Gardiner, born about 1616, died about 1644
2. Elizabeth Gardiner, born about 1618, died 1642/47
3. Luke Gardiner, born about 1622, died 1674
4. Julian Gardiner, born about 1631, died about 1676
5. John Gardiner, born about 1633, died 1637/47

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¹ *Maryland Historical Magazine Volume V* (Baltimore 1910), page 166, citing L. O. R., Liber No. 1

² *New Early Settlers of Maryland Query* by Dr. Carson Gibb
<http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/speccol/sc4300/sc4341/html/search.html>

- ³ *Maryland Historical Magazine Volume IX* (Baltimore 1914) page 39 citing Lib. B. 168
- ⁴ *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland January 1637/8-September 1664, Archives of Maryland I* (Baltimore 1883) p.2
- ⁵ *Maryland Historical Magazine Volume V* pp.366-367
- ⁶ *Judicial and Testamentary Business of the Provincial Court, 1637-1650, Archives of Maryland IV* (Baltimore 1887) p.305-306
- ⁷ *The Plundering Time, Maryland and the English Civil War 1645-1646* by Timothy B. Riordan (Baltimore 2004) pp. 206-208. The main evidence for the destruction of St Richard's Manor is the complete loss of all documents regarding its grant to Richard Garnett.
- ⁸ *Gardiner Descendants plus Hatton Family and Weire Family Histories* by Mary Louise Donnelly (Texas 2004) p.12
- ⁹ *Archives of Maryland IV* pp.30 480-481
- ¹⁰ *Maryland Historical Magazine Volume IX* (Baltimore 1914) page 39 citing Lib. B. 168
- ¹¹ *Maryland Historical Magazine Volume VIII* (Baltimore 1913) page 267
- ¹² *Archives of Maryland IV* pp.25-26
- ¹³ *Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1636-1667, Archives of Maryland III* (Baltimore 1885) p.138
- ¹⁴ *Archives of Maryland III* p.138
- ¹⁵ *Archives of Maryland IV* p.289
- ¹⁶ *Gardiner, Generations and Relations*, Thomas Richard Gardiner (Leonardtown 1991); Volume 1 p. 18
- ¹⁷ *Captain Richard Gardiner of Calvert County* by William Good (Sydney 2014)
- ¹⁸ *Gardiner Descendants* p.12
- ¹⁹ *Maryland Historical Magazine Volume IX* p.39
- ²⁰ *Maryland Historical Magazine Volume V* p.169
- ²¹ *Archives of Maryland I* p.4
In *Gardiner, Generations and Relations*, Volume 1 p.20 it is asserted "Shortly after their arrival, she married Luslick, an indentured servant. Her father paid off his indentureship upon their wedding." As Richard Lusthead was already a free man in 1637 there was no need to for anyone to pay off his indentureship.
- ²² *Maryland Historical Magazine Volume V* p.174
- ²³ *Archives of Maryland IV* p.123
- ²⁴ *Archives of Maryland IV* p.71
- ²⁵ In *Gardiner: Generations and Relations*, Volume 1 p.20. it is asserted "Both Richard Luslick (sic) and Elizabeth Gardiner, his wife dropped from the records about 1645, the time of Richard Ingall's (sic) plundering time on the Maryland Manors and it have been felt that they could have been killed during the attack on St. Richard's Manor." This statement is incorrect in regard to Richard Lusthead and makes the mistake of assuming that any person who disappeared from the records in the 1640s was slaughtered by the rebels.
- ²⁶ *Gardiner: Generations and Relations*, Volume 1 p.xlvi
- ²⁷ 'Parishes: Stanton St. John', *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 5: Bullingdon hundred* (1957), pp. 282-293. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=101899> Date accessed: 05 August 2014.
- ²⁸ *Oxfordshire Parish Registers and Bishop's Transcripts*, by Colin Harris (Oxford 2006) p.47
Stanton St John Registers published by the Oxfordshire Family History Society (Oxford 2009)
The first mention of Gardiners in the registers of Stanton St John is a marriage in 1735. The next entry is a burial in 1823
- ²⁹ *The English Origins of Richard Gardiner of Maryland* by William Good (Sydney 2014)
- ³⁰ *Maryland State Archives, Prerogative Court (Wills) 1635-1777 SM16-1, Will 1.517*
Abstracts of the Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Volume 2 (Baltimore 2005), p. 58
- ³¹ *Gardiner Descendants* p.13
- ³² *Abstracts of the Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland*, Volume 2 (Baltimore 2005), pp. 128 & 141
- ³³ *Proceedings of the Provincial Court of Maryland, 1658-1662, Archives of Maryland XLI* (Baltimore 1922) p. 393-394
- ³⁴ *The Mudd Family of the United States* by Richard D. Mudd (1951), volume 1 page 29
Research by Dr Mudd and the Maryland researcher Harry Newman have been unable to locate any evidence for this marriage.
- ³⁵ *Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1681-1685/6, Archives of Maryland XVII* (Baltimore 1898) p.55
"9th Day of November 1681. ... The Deposition of Thomas Mudd aged thirty four yeares or thereabouts"
This suggests a date of birth in 1647 but it is always possible that Thomas Mudd had understated his age.
- ³⁶ *The Mudd Family of the United States* p.29
This statement says more about the author's discomfort with the idea of a man marrying an older woman than about his understanding of the reasons why such marriages could and did occur.

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- ³⁷ *Gardiner: Generations and Relations* Volume 1 page 19. As usual T. R. Gardiner supplies the year and place of birth, but provides no evidence to back up his data.
- ³⁸ *The Mudd Family of the United States* p.25
- ³⁹ *Colonial Families of the United States of America: in Which is Given the History, Genealogy and Armorial Bearings of Colonial Families Who Settled in the American Colonies From the Time of the Settlement of Jamestown, 13th May, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, 19th April, 1775.* by George Norbury Mackenzie (Baltimore 1907) Volume IV pages 443-444
- ⁴⁰ *The life of Father Thomas Copley, a founder of Maryland* by Katherine Costigan Dorsey (Woodstcok 1885)
- ⁴¹ In *Gardiner: Generations and Relations* (Volume 1, pages 15-16) it is asserted “John Gardiner, born 1633 in Surrey, England; died 1645 in St. Richards Manor, St. Marys Co., Maryland. John Gardiner’s sponsors at his christening were his oldest brother Richard and his sister Joan (Jone).” This is fantasy. The place of John’s birth is unknown. The date and place of his baptism is unknown. He did not have a sister named Joan. There is no information at all on his place or date of death. The author of *Gardiner: Generations and Relations* has again decided, in the complete absence of evidence, that all “missing” members of the family died in the Plundering Time. In *Gardiner Descendants* (page 12) it is suggested that John was born in 1633 and had died by 1650 without heirs. This is a better interpretation of the evidence.
- ⁴² In the *St Mary’s City Men’s Career Files* John Gardiner is identified as the man of that name who died in 1683, leaving a widow named Elizabeth. This is a confusion of two individuals. John who died in 1683 was the second son of Luke Gardiner, not Luke’s younger brother.
<http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc5000/sc5094/001000/001471/html/sc5094-1471-1.html>
- ⁴³ *Maryland State Archives, Prerogative Court (Wills) 1635-1777* SM16-2, Will 2.265
- ⁴⁴ *Gardiner: Generations and Relations* I 15
- ⁴⁵ *Captain Richard Gardiner of Calvert County* by William Good (Sydney 2014)
- ⁴⁶ *Gardiner: Generations and Relations* I 19-20, 22
- ⁴⁷ *Captain Richard Gardiner of Calvert County* by William Good
- ⁴⁸ <http://theclergydatabase.org.uk/>
- ⁴⁹ “Parishes: Bletchington”, *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 6* (1959), pp. 56-71. URL:
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63725> Date accessed: 25 August 2014.
- ⁵⁰ *Maryland State Archives, Prerogative Court (Wills) 1635-1777* SM16-2, Will 2.265
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wardington>
- ⁵¹ *Gardiner Descendants* p.12