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Presented to the Library of
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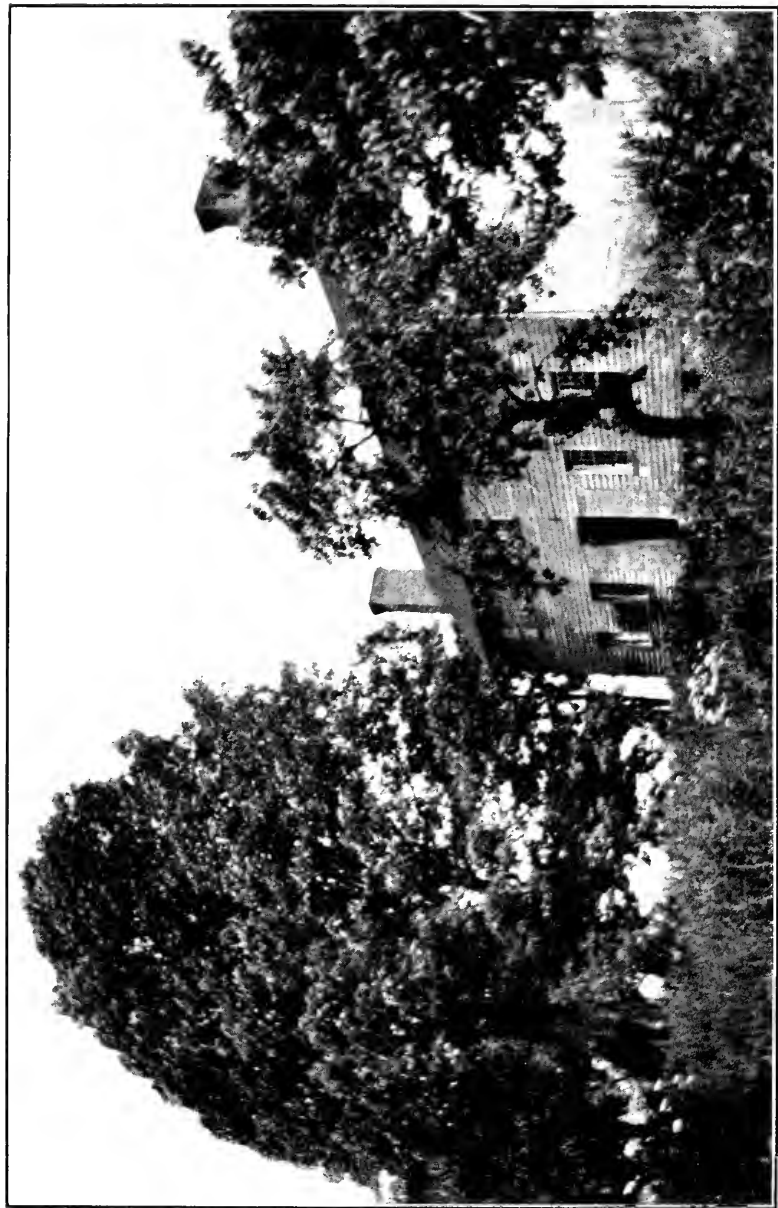
10th Virginia Continental Regiment
who served at Valley Forge
(see pages 93, 94).

by

Reverend Arnold Harris Hord

October 12, 1915





SHADY GROVE, CAROLINE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, BUILT ABOUT 1717.

(Originally in Essex County.)

In front of the house are the brick foundations of two pillars which supported the porch.

(Plan of interior of house, pages 42-43.)

The Hord Family OF Virginia

A SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Genealogy of the Hord Family

COMPILED BY

REVEREND ARNOLD HARRIS HORD

Registrar of the Diocese of Pennsylvania,
Member of the Executive Board of the Church Historical Society,
Member of the Virginia Historical Society.



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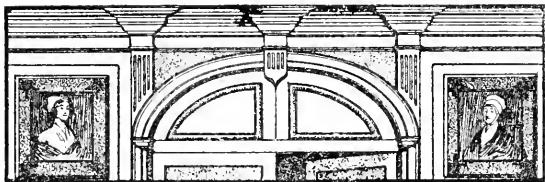
ARNOLD HARRIS HORD

1194937

TO MY SONS

FRANK FIRTH HORD
AND
WILLIAM TALIAFERRO HORD

THIS VOLUME
IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED

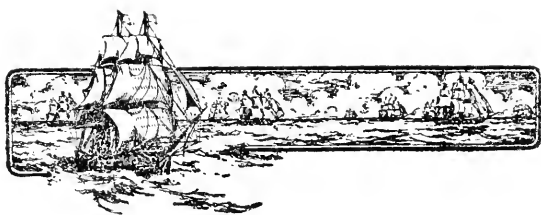


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I.

English Ancestry of the Hord Family of Virginia.

THE purpose in the publication of this Supplement to the Genealogy of the Hord Family is to correct some errors in that work and to present new data relating to the English ancestry of the family and to the early generations in Virginia.

The lineage of the Hord family of England has been traced to Richard Hord, Shropshire, 1275 A. D. In 1553, Alan Hord,* a member of this Shropshire family and Bencher of the Middle Temple, London, purchased the Manor of Cote, Oxfordshire, where his family continued to reside until it became extinct *in the main line* in 1840.

Younger branches of the family of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple removed to London, to Ewell in Surrey and to the southern and southwestern counties of England.

Researches recently made in England and in Virginia indicate that the Hord family of Virginia is descended from the family of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple.

May 22, 1650, "Aalan Hoord" came to Virginia with Colonel Moore Fauntleroy; and his name appears as head-

* Alan Hord⁹ was son of John,⁸ Thomas,⁷ Richard,⁶ Thomas,⁵ Richard,⁴ Richard,³ John,² Richard,¹ 1275 A.D. ("Topographer and Genealogist," Vol. 1, pp. 34-36, *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. IV, New Series, pp. 138-299).

Thomas Hord, grandfather of Alan Hord, was Attorney General during the reign of King Henry VII ("Genealogist," Vol. 3, p. 227).

Fauntleroy Pedigree showing the relationship of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy of Virginia to "William Hord Esq" of Lillington, Dorset, and Mary (Hord) Fauntleroy ("Fragmenta Genealogica" Vol. 7 pp 44, 47).

Henry Fauntleroy (Brian) — Brothers — (John) William Fauntleroy
County Southampton names in
his will 18 June 1578 "Cousin
William Fauntleroy" of Crowdall
as "Overseer".
of Crowdall, County Southampton
mentioned as "Overseer" in the will
of his cousin, Henry Fauntleroy,
18 June 1578.

William Fauntleroy = Mary Hord
inherited the estate of
the Fauntleroy family
Fauntleroy's Marsh
County, Dorset: ob 1607
(Hutchins's "History
and Antiquities of
Dorset": Vol. 2,
p. 354)

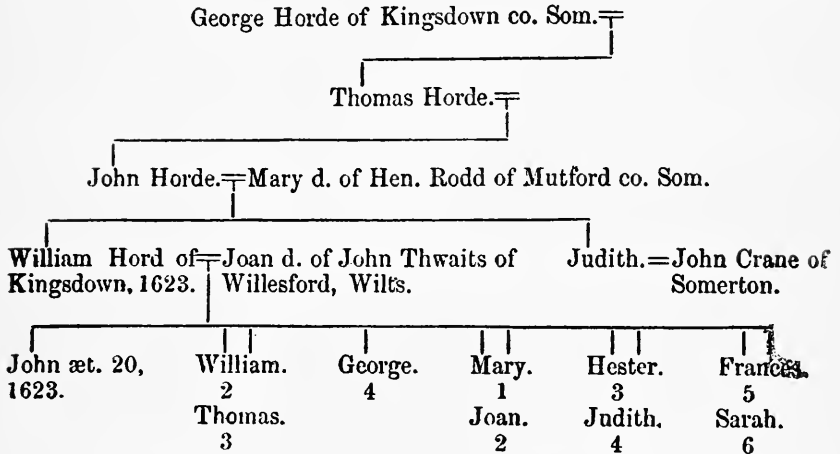
John Fauntleroy
of Crowdall, County Southampton
born 3 Jan. 1558; bur. 11 Nov. 1644

William Fauntleroy
Head of Fauntleroy family
at the time of Colonel
Moore Fauntleroy's
emigration: ob 1675.
"Administrator" and
"next of kin" to
"William Hord Esq"
of Folke, Dorset, 1631;
"William Hord Esq"
sold the manor of
Lillington, Dorset, 1619.
("Somerset and Dorset
Notes and Queries" Vol. 3,
p. 169; Vol. 7, p. 197)

Moore Fauntleroy
with whom "Alan Hord"
came to Virginia 1650.
("Early Virginia Immigrants"
by Greer, p. 166).

"The Virginia settlers came over in families or groups of connections" ("William and Mary College Historical Quarterly," Vol. XXIII, p. 177).

Hourd.



WM. HOURD.

Facsimile of page 58, "Visitation of Somersetshire" (published by Harleian Society), showing the name spelled Hourd, Horde, Hord. "William *Hord* of Kingsdown, 1623" husband of "Joan d. of John Thwaits" in the above pedigree signed his name William *Hurd* in his will (see published "Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills," Second Series, p. 112, from the manuscript of Frederick Brown).

right in the patent granted to Moore Fauntleroy for land in what is now the county of Richmond in the Northern Neck of Virginia ("Early Virginia Immigrants," by Greer, page 166).

May 27, 1654, "Elias Hoard" came to Virginia and was headright in the patent of Captain John West, a relative of Lord Delaware ("Early Virginia Immigrants," by Greer, page 162).

August 1, 1708, John Hord, who came from England, was living at this date in Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County, Virginia (Register of Christ Church, Middlesex).

His eldest son, *Thomas Hord*, "proved his importation into the Colony" April 15, 1740, in the Essex County Court, Virginia.

At the time of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy's emigration to Virginia, the head of the Fauntleroy family and the possessor of "Fauntleroy's Marsh," the ancient seat of the family in the County of Dorset, was William Fauntleroy, son of William Fauntleroy (died 1607) and *Mary Hord*, his wife (Hutchins' "History and Antiquities of Dorsetshire," Vol. 2, p. 354). William Fauntleroy, husband of Mary Hord, was son of Henry Fauntleroy, of Hampshire, whose will was dated June 18, 1578, in which he names as Overseer "Cousin William Fauntleroy, of Crondall," Hampshire, who was grandfather of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy of Virginia. The father of this Henry Fauntleroy and the father of William Fauntleroy of Crondall

were brothers (sons of Tristram Fauntleroy), as shown by the pedigree of this family in "Fragmenta Genealogica," Vol. VII, pp. 44, 47. Both these branches of the Fauntleroy family resided in the County of Hampshire until the main line of the family in the County of Dorset became extinct, when William Fauntleroy, husband of Mary Hord, succeeded to the family estates in Dorsetshire. William Fauntleroy and his wife, Mary Hord, had two children, namely, William Fauntleroy and Mary Fauntleroy who married William Ridout. The names of their descendants are given in Hutchins' "History and Antiquities of Dorset," Vol. 2, page 354. One of their male descendants was James Fauntleroy, who died 1695 in the Island of Barbadoes.

Mary Hord, wife of William Fauntleroy, was a relative (probably sister or aunt) of William Hord who sold the Manor of Lillington, 1619, as shown by the following records:

April 13, 1631, "William Fauntleroy *next of kin* to William Hourde of Folke, deceased" appointed administrator of the estate of William Hord (Dorset Administrations in "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries," Vol. 3, p. 169).

This William Fauntleroy was son of William Fauntleroy and Mary Hord, his wife, and died in 1675.

In 1619, William Hord sold the Manor of Lillington, and at the time of his death was a resident of Folke, an adjoining parish:

HAMLETS, &c. in this parish.

BUTTERWIKÉ,

ALVESTON.
BUTTERWIKÉ.

FAUNTLEROYS-MARSH.
WEST-HALL.

A L V E S T O N,

Alston vulgo Ason,

a manor, farm and hamlet, situated a mile N. E. from Folke, and consisting of about ten houses. Dr. Thoroton derives Alveston, olim *Eanulfeaton* or *Ælfestune*, from *Eanwulph*, a Saxon lord. By a customary of the manor 14 R. II. *Nicholas Fauntleroy* held half a virgate of land here, paying to the lord 5 s. 8 d. per annum. 6 H. IV. it appears by a court roll of this manor to have been possessed by *Baldwyn Thornbull*. In a subsidy roll t. H. VIII. "Decenna" de Alveston, *Peter Fontleroy* in bonis 20 l. in "subsid. 20 s." About 1660, the *Forresters* first were lessees, and afterwards bought some lands here in fee: the last of this family married *Bridgett*, daughter of *Henry Seymer* of *Hanford*, esq. by whom he had a son, who died young, and a daughter married to *Mr. John Foot* of *Chalk*, c. Wilts. But the manor went down through many descendants of the *Fauntleroy*s, the last of whom devised it to *Mr. George Cooper* of *Sherborne*, who sold it with *Fauntleroy's-Marsh* farm, to the trustees of the late *Thomas vicount Weymouth*, and it now belongs to the present lord.

CHURCH-LANDS. 18 Eliz. twenty-six acres of land here belonging to *Sherborn* abbey were granted to *John Marfb* and his heirs.

anciently a manor, now a hamlet, scattered up and down the common, and lying about a mile S. from Folke. We have little account of it in ancient records, but it seems to have belonged to the monastery of *Sherborn*. 25 Eliz. *John Harrington* had licence to alienate lands called *Butterwike* in *Folke* to *Edward Petty*, &c. and the heirs of *Petty*. 39 Eliz. this manor and lands here were held at his death by *James Hanbam*, esq.

FAUNTLEROY'S MARSH,

anciently a manor, now a farm, situated near half a mile N. E. from Folke. It formerly belonged to the bishop of *Sarum*, who always continued lord paramount of it. *Mr. Coker* says, "This place was named from the *Fauntleroy*s, men of no mean antiquity, and, if you understand the name, of equal descent; who long since seated themselves in these parts by an heir of *Walleys*, and whose ancient house is still owned by their offspring."

Tradition says that this family had their name of *L'Enfant le Roy*, which *Mr. Coker* hints at, from being the natural issue of some of our kings; but we do not find any traces of such relation. *Mr. Falle*, in his *History of Jersey*, p. 106, 107, says, "That *Geffery Wallis* or *Welch*, signieur of *St. Germans*, *Haudois*, and other fiefs in that island, was slain in the battle of *Barnet*, on the part of *Henry VI.*; for which his estate was seized, but, t. H. VII. ordered to be restored to *John Fauntleroy* his next heir." But we meet with very little account of them, except that their names frequently occur in ancient deeds from the time of *Edward III.* and *Richard II.*

P. 122.

The Pedigree of FAUNTLEROY, of Fauntleroy's Marsh; from the Visitation Book, t. Eliz.

Arms; G. 3 infants heads couped at the shoulders proper, crined O.

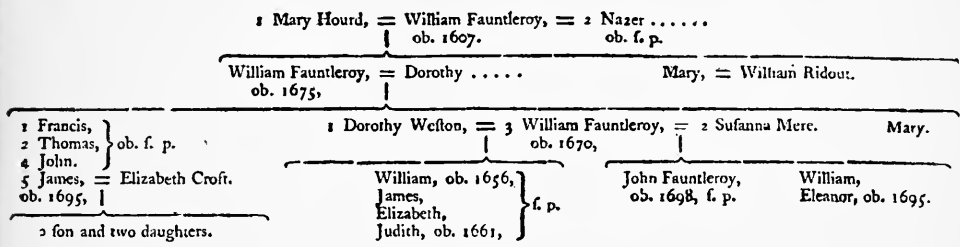
[A] *John Fauntleroy*, = *Joan*, daughter and coheir of *John* or *Fauntleroy's-Marsh*, | *Nichols Walthe*, of *Purbeck*.

2 <i>William</i> , a priest, D. D. 3 <i>Trytram</i> , of <i>Hampshire</i> .	1 <i>Elizabeth</i> , daughter of <i>John</i> <i>Wadhams</i> , of <i>Merrifield</i> , c. <i>Somerfet</i> .	1 <i>John Fauntleroy</i> ,	2 <i>Isabel</i> , daughter of <i>Henry Burnell</i> , of <i>Pointon</i> , c. <i>Somerfet</i> .
2 <i>Roger</i> , ob. f. p. <i>Bridget</i> , a nun at <i>Shafton</i> . <i>Margaret</i> , = <i>Michael Redwelly</i> , c. <i>Hants</i> .	1 <i>Philippa</i> , daughter of . . . <i>Bradbury</i> , of <i>Littlebury</i> , c. <i>Essex</i> .	= [B] 1 <i>Peter Fauntleroy</i> ,	2 <i>Joan</i> , daughter of <i>Thomas Flamack</i> , of <i>Halygon</i> , c. <i>Cornwall</i> . <i>Dorothy</i> , = <i>Robert Pysler</i> , of <i>Kings-Somborn</i> , c. <i>Hants</i> . <i>Agner</i> , = <i>Robert Beckam</i> , of the city of <i>Wells</i> . <i>Elizabeth</i> , abbess of <i>Ambresbury</i> .
2 <i>Edward</i>	1 <i>Mary</i> , daughter of <i>William Gerard</i> , of <i>Trent</i> , ob. f. p. 2 <i>Anne</i> , daughter of <i>John Cooke</i> , of the <i>Isle of Wight</i> .	= [C] 1 <i>William Fauntleroy</i> ,	= <i>Cecilia</i> , daughter of <i>James Baynes</i> , of <i>Torkefey</i> , c. <i>Lincoln</i> . <i>Margaret</i> , = <i>Robert Hill</i> , of <i>Stoke-Gommer</i> , c. <i>Somerfet</i> .
<i>Mary</i> , = <i>John Stanter</i> , of <i>Horntham</i> , c. <i>Wilts</i> . <i>Jane</i> , = 2 <i>John Davys</i> , of <i>Sherborn</i> . 2 <i>Francis Lamberr</i> , <i>Devotiny</i> , = <i>John Doodinge</i> , c. <i>Somerfet</i> .			

[A] 18 H. VI. *John Fauntleroy*, knt. died seized of no lands, c. *Somerfet*; *John* his son and heir [1]. Perhaps this estate did not come into his family till after his death: sed quære?

[B] 24 H. VIII. he held at his death the manor of *Marsh* in *Folke* of the bishop of *Sarum*.
[C] 25 Eliz. it was found, that *William Fauntleroy* died 12 Sept. 23 Eliz. seized of this manor of *Fauntleroy-Marsh*, in *N. Wotton*, and *Candlemarsh*, held of the church of *Sarum*, and of the manor of *Alfreton*, alias *Alveston*; *Jane*, wife of *Francis I* ambert of *Sherborn*, *Dorothy*, relict of *James Doodinge*, and *Mary Stanter*, were his sisters and heirs [1]. But, as has been before said, this estate continued in the male line, probably on account of some settlement made for that purpose.

N. B. The following Pedigree is continued till the extinction of the family, from several private deeds, though perhaps not well connected with the former. William Fauntleroy last-mentioned had no male issue; so that the estate seems to have passed in the male line, perhaps to one of his brother Edward's children.



John Fauntleroy, esq. who died 1698 without issue, gave his estate by will to Mr. George Cooper; but it was claimed, and the validity of the will contested by the heirs of Mary, daughter of William Fauntleroy, esq. who married William Ridout, and by the heirs of James, fifth son of William Fauntleroy, esq. who died in Barbadoes 1695, and left a son and two daughters. After several years controversy this suit was given up; but the estate was sold 1707 to John Conyers, esq. the trustee for Thomas viscount Weymouth, to whose heir it now belongs.

Of the family of the Fauntleroy seems to have been William Fauntleroy, of New College, Oxford; admitted D. D. 1506, and commissary or vicechancellor of that university, from 1506 to 1514. He was brother of Elizabeth abbess of Ambresbury, and probably rector of Lidlinch in this county from 1527 to 1537. One of the same name and degree was warden of Ilgham-Ferrers, c. Northampton.

Here was the ancient seat of the Fauntleroy, a pretty large, low, and very grotesque piece of building, entirely of stone, and perhaps one of the most ancient houses in this county.

WEST-HALL,

Chafe, esq. who dying also without issue male, his coheirless or their representatives sold it to the rev. John King, rector of Glanvills-Wooton, who lately possessed it.

THE CHURCH.

In 1291 it is filed a chapel, and said to belong *ad communia de Sarum*, and to the mother-church of Sherborn. In Dean Chandler's Register, 1405, it is said to be a chapel dependent on it, and that its principal altar was consecrated in honour of St. Lawrence. Here is the place of sepulture of the Chafins and Mullius. The inscriptions on their monuments could not be procured.

THE RECTORY

is a peculiar of Sarum. In 1291 it was rated at six marks and a half; in the modern valor at 9l. 12s. 3½d. The tenths amount to 19s. 2½d. The ancient patrons were the lords of the two moieties alternately. Margaret lady Hungerford gave a moiety of the advowion to a chantry in the cathedral of Sarum, which, at the dissolution of chantries, was probably given to

Facsimile of pages 353-4, Vol. 2, Hutchins' "History and Antiquities of Dorsetshire."

"William Fauntleroy ob. 1675" (son of Mary Hord) was administrator and "next of kin" to William Hord Esq. who sold the manor of Lillington, Dorset, 1619.

Hilary Term, 16th yeare of King James I's reign "William Hourde Esq." conveys the "Manor of Lillington and 10 messuages and 650 acres there and in Sherborne and the advowson of the Church of Lillington to John Bunter, gent. and Roger Downe, gent.; vouchee Henry Keylway, Esq." ("Dorset Recoveries" printed in "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries," Vol. 7, p. 197).

The fact that the Hord and Fauntleroy families in England were related, that the mother of William Fauntleroy, head of the Fauntleroy family at the time of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy's emigration, was Mary Hord, would indicate that Alan Hord, who came with Colonel Moore Fauntleroy to Virginia, was a relative of Mary (Hord) Fauntleroy and of William Hord, Lord of the Manor of Lillington. "The Virginia settlers," writes Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary College, "came over in families or groups of connections" ("William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. XXIII, page 177).

The name of *Alan Hord* as it is written in a *copy* of the patent of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy, now in the Virginia Land Office, is "*Aolan Hoord*." The late Mr. Lothrop Withington of London who had many years' experience in reading ancient manuscripts, after examining the Fauntleroy patent, stated that this name was undoubtedly *Allen Hord*. "The books of the Land Office," he wrote, "were copied* from earlier records some time between 1683-

* Note. On the back of the first book of Patents is written: "This booke was Transcribed pr Edward Harrison in the yeare 1683."

1690, and in the copying, the first 'l' in Allen was probably written low and round, and the pedantic copyist, either from ignorance or perverseness after the manner of many penman in dealing with the penmanship of others, made the first 'l' into an 'o,' because it so looked on the first manuscript. There is no doubt about the third letter being the letter 'l,' as it is crossed after the manner of certain scribes of that period, and exactly as in the two 'ls' in the name of George Allen in the first column of the same patent. *The name is undoubtedly Allen.*" This opinion of Mr. Withington agrees with that of Mr. George Cabell Greer in his book, "Early Virginia Immigrants" (page 166), who gives the name as "*Aalan Hoord.*"

In the English records of the Hord family, the writer has frequently seen the name Alan written Alleigne, Allain, Aleyn, Alyn, and therefore it was not strange that the Virginia scribe copying hundreds of names in the early patents spelled the name "*Aolan*" in the patent of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy.

The fact that an *Alan Hord* emigrated to Virginia, wrote the late Mr. Lothrop Withington to the compiler of this genealogy, is of the "*highest importance*" in its relation to the ancestry of the Hord family of Virginia. "*I have always taken it for granted that this Hord family (the family of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple) was yours, but now it is practically certain.*"

The family of Alan Hord, Bencher, were related to several families who were interested in the colonization of the new world.

Alan Hord's widow, Dorothy (Roberts) Hord, married, secondly, Sir Lawrence Tayler, or Taylere. Their grandson, Lawrence Tayler, had two sons, one of whom, Robert, was in Bermuda in 1650, with children there and in New England, while his brother, William, who died at Hackney, London, in 1651, married Margaret Wilson, sister of John Wilson, prominently identified with the founding of Boston, and mother of Edward Rawson, secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1650-1686. These people all intermarried with a group of New England families, in which the name Roberts frequently occurs. (From the Taylor Genealogy, compiled by Colonel J. L. Chester.)

Alan Hord, of the Middle Temple, was cousin of the Palmer family, one of whom, Edward Palmer, in his will, dated 1624, left a large part of his estate for the founding of a university in Virginia. Edward's son, *Giles Palmer*, owned estates in Virginia, mentioned in his will, May 17, 1637 (*Virginia Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. XV, p. 303). A later *Giles Palmer* married, about 1670, Barbara, daughter of Thomas Hord of Cote House, great-grandson of Alan Hord, Bencher, and their son, Giles Palmer, of Compton Scorphin, Warwickshire, took the surname Hord. His will was proved September 18, 1733.

Henry Hord, brother of Barbara (Hord) Palmer, was "bound to Captain Goodlad" by his father, 1673 ("Topographer and Genealogist," Vol. 2, p. 519). This Captain Goodlad is believed to have been Captain William Goodlad, of the ship "Susanna," sailing between England



SIR THOMAS HORD, KNIGHT.
(Died 1602.)

From a photograph of the original portrait painted by Robert Walker, and formerly owned by the late Major W. H. Hippiusley of the British Army.

and Lancaster County, Virginia (See will of John Edwards, Virginia Magazine, XV, p. 301; "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. XV, p. 185).

Thomas Hord, of London, Gentleman, son of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple, mentions in his will (dated December 20, 1606, proved May 7, 1608) his "cousin, Allen Hendrye;" his "cousin, Edward Hord;" Edward's sister, Ann Hord; his nephew, Thomas Hord (afterwards Sir Thomas), and his "cousin, Walter Giffard" and Humphrey Giffard. "This will of Thomas Hord," wrote the late Mr. Lothrop Withington, "I cannot find has been made of effective use in any of the accounts of the Hord family. Although the name Throckmorton is not mentioned in this will, all these people who are *cousins of Thomas Hord are the Throckmorton cousinry, the husband and descendants of the Throckmorton daughters.*" Walter Giffard was grandson of Sir Thomas Giffard, whose mother was Jane Hord, aunt of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple. Sir Thomas Giffard's wife was Ursula Throckmorton, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton; and thus, through the Giffard family, Thomas Hord of London was connected with the Virginia family of Throckmorton which descends directly from Sir Robert. An interesting fact in this connection is that the Giffard family owned "Boscobel House," and that Charles Giffard, descendant of Jane Hord and grandson of Walter Giffard, saved the life of King Charles II after the Battle of Worcester by concealing him in "Boscobel House"

(Visitation of Staffordshire, 1663-4, pp. 146-7-8, edited by Grazebrook).

Thus the descendants of Alan Hord, of the Middle Temple, were related to a group of families active in the colonization of the new world. It may have been in some measure owing to these family connections that the Hord family became interested in Virginia.

In the "Visitation of Surrey," 1623, page 223 (published by the Harleian Society), it is recorded that *Edward Hord*, third son of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple, *married Mary Millett*, daughter of John Millett, of Hayes, Middlesex. But it has been *proved* that Alan Hord did not have a son Edward. Hence, it is stated in the published genealogy of the English family of Hord ("Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," New Series, Vol. IV, pp. 138, 139); that *Mary Millett probably married Edward Hord, of Richmond, gentleman, or Edward Hurd or Hord, citizen and ironmonger of London, who is believed to have been his son.* It is significant that the *name of the wife of Edward Hord, citizen and ironmonger, of London, was Mary.* His probable descent from Alan Hord, of the Middle Temple, is indicated in the Chart * on the opposite page which is an exact reproduction of one in the

* Mr. W. S. Ellis, whose great-grandmother was a member of the Hord family, and a descendant of Alan Hord, compiled the chart in the "Miscellanea," which is here reproduced. A biographical sketch of Mr. Ellis was published in the "Genealogist," New Series, Vol. 7, p. 34. The editor of the "Miscellanea" was Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., Maltraverse Herald Extraordinary. The chart here reproduced has the endorsement of these eminent English genealogists.

Church—he gives to his daughter Gun “so much money as will release the land of her husband, which is now conveyed to *my son Walernun*, and convey the same to ‘Sanktey’ [Santa-Maria] Gun for life and to her heirs”—to his dau’r Gun for her children £350, and £12 a year to her husband, Wm. Gunn—rest to my well beloved dau’r, Mrs. Anne Waterman, and her heirs for ever, wife of Mr. Geo. Waterman. She to be executrix. Witnesses, *Edmund Hord* and Geo. Waterman. 21 May 1663, Commission issued to Vicar of Carshalton to prove effects of John Wood of Ewell.

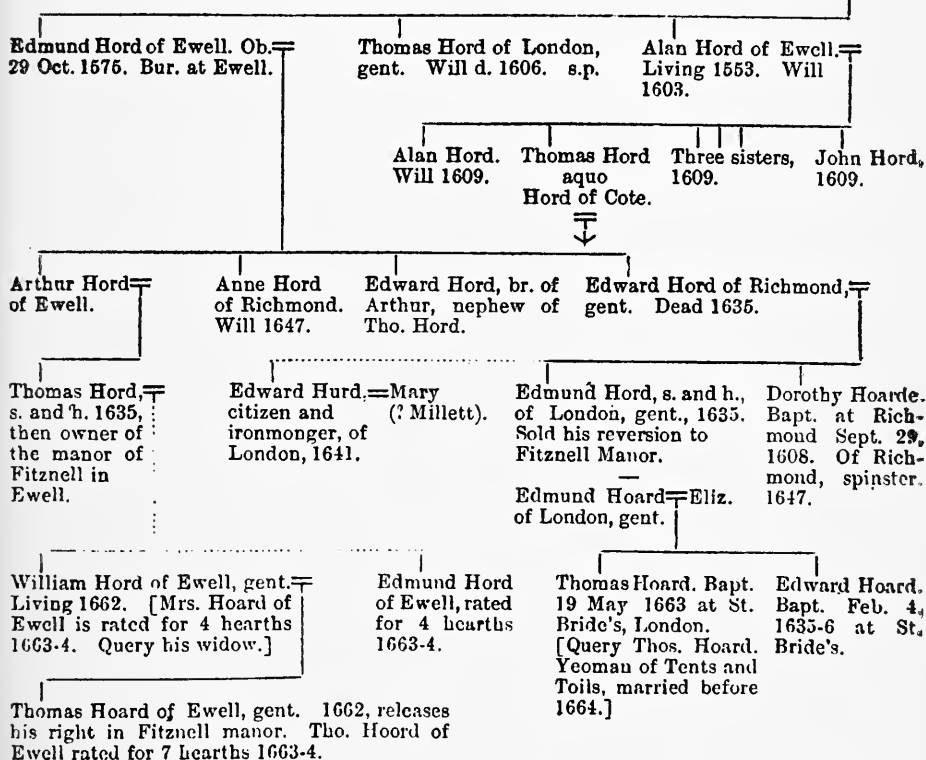
The pedigree of Hord of Ewell now follows to shew the probable channel of descent of Hoard *alias* Howard.

HORD OF EWELL.

ARMS.—1. *Argent, on a chief or a raven sable* (HORD). 2. *Azure, crusilly and an orle or* (PALMER). 3. *Gules, on a chevron between three leopards’ faces or three mullets sable* (PERELL). 4. *Azure, a lion rampant queue fourchée or* (STAPLETON).

CREST.—*A nag’s head coupé argent, maned or.*

Alan Horde, Esq., Bencher of the Middle Temple, son of John Hord and grandson of Thomas Hord of Bridgnorth, co. Salop, by Joyce, d. and coh. of Sir John Stapleton of Stapleton, Knt. Will d. 1553.



Facsimile of page 138 of “Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica,” New Series, Vol. IV.

“Edward Hurd or Hord, Citizen and Ironmonger of London,” mentioned in this chart, *patented land in Virginia* July 3, 1622 (“Records of the Virginia Company of London,” Vol. 2, p. 91, published from the manuscript in the Library of Congress). In English wills and deeds of this family the name is frequently written *Hurd* (see this volume, pp. 14-16).

The descendants of Edward Hurd or Hord, citizen and ironmonger of London, emigrated to Virginia (see Chart, p. 29, of this volume).

“Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica,” New Series, Vol. IV, p. 138. The following legal papers of the Millett family, which are cited in the “Miscellanea,” indicate a relationship between the Hord and Millett families. The inference from these records is that the marriage recorded in the “Visitation of Surrey” was between Mary Millett and Edward Hurd or Hord, citizen and ironmonger of London:

First. Will of John Millett, of Hayes, Middlesex, dated 1628, mentions his sister, Isabel Millett; his sister, Mary Parker; *Allen Hendrye*, and his sister, Anne Hendrye.

Thomas Hord, gentleman, of London (son of Alan of the Middle Temple), in his will proved May 7, 1608, to which reference has been made, mentions “*my cousin Allen Hendrye*” and “*my cousin Edward Hord.*”

Second. Will of Isabel Millett, dated 1649, mentions her “*cousin Allen Hendrye,*” Allen Hendrye’s sister, “wife of *John Garraway, Esq.,*” and her (Isabel’s) sister Mary Parker, alias *Horne*, which (Mr. Ellis states) is “probably a misnomer for *Horde.*”

The mention of *Allen Hendrye* as “*cousin*” in the wills of Isabel Millett and of Thomas Hord, gent., of London, certainly suggests a relationship between the Hord and Millett families.

Third. The will of “*Anne Hord* of Richmond, Surrey, Singlewoman” *sister of Edward Hord*, dated June 10, 1620, proved January 26, 1620 (1621) is witnessed by *Isabel Millett*. This will is not mentioned by Mr. Ellis in proof of the Hord and

Millett relationship, but it is an important addition to data cited by him.

Fourth. An indenture dated August 24, 1641, between "George Millett, Gentleman of Hease (Hayes), Middlesex (brother of Isabel and John Millett) and "Edward Hurd citizen and ironmonger of London and Mary his wife" conveying one acre in Hayes to Hurd (close Rolls, Record office, 17 Car. 1, 18 pars. no. 11).

This Edward could not have been Edward Hord, of Richmond, who was dead in 1635. Edward Hurd, citizen and ironmonger, of London, is the only person mentioned in wills or deeds of the Millett family, whose name suggests that he was the Edward Hord in the "Visitation of Surrey," who married Mary Millett. It is altogether improbable that *Edward Hurd*, to whom George Millett sold land in *Hayes*, Middlesex (*the seat of the Millett family*), was not *Edward Hord*—that is, either the Edward Hord referred to in the "Visitation" as the *husband* of Mary Millett or the *son of Edward Hord* of Richmond who may have married Mary Millett.

The fact that the name in the above indenture is spelled *Hurd* may be explained as an instance of the "lawless spelling" that was quite common at that period. "Even among the best educated classes, the same person would spell the same word (even his or her name) half a dozen ways on the same page" (Chamber's Encyclopædia, under "Orthography"). Charles Kingsley, in his "Westward Ho," Chapter I, says that the name even of so eminent a person as Sir Richard Grenvill was written "Grenvile,

Granville, Greenvil, Greenfield, with two or three other variations." In the English records of the Hord family, the name is written Hoord, Hourde, Horde, Hoard, Heard and Hurd. "Thomas *Horde*," of Somersetshire, mentions in his will (August 2, 1583), "my uncle, Christopher *Hurde*, and the children of my uncle, George *Hurde*." William *Hord*,* of Kingsdon, Somerset, signs his name in his will (proved October 17, 1638), "William *Hurd*." John *Hord*, of the Manor of East Membury, Devon, signs himself in his will (proved June 16, 1657) "John *Hurd*," while the names of his two sons who were engaged in a Chancery suit in 1673, involving the Manor of East Membury, are written William *Hourd* and John *Hoard*. ("Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," Vol. IV, New Series, p. 288.)

As the "Visitation of Surrey" states that Edward Hord married Mary Millett, and as the only Edward mentioned in the wills or deeds of the Millett family was "Edward Hurd, citizen and ironmonger, of London," it seems a reasonable inference that he was the Edward Hord referred to in the "Visitation," or the son of Edward Hord of Richmond and Mary Millett.

*He was the "William *Hord* 1623" husband of "Joan Thwaits," whose name appears in the pedigree of the Visitation of Somersetshire on page 3 of this volume (see "Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills," Second Series, p. 112, published from the manuscript of Frederick Brown).

July 3, 1622, "*Edward Hurd,* citizen and ironmonger, of London,*" received a patent for land in Virginia as the "reward of his eight years of good service in that country: "

"Thomas Read passed over under his hand and seal 100 acres of land in Virginia situate in Coxendale over against the Island of Henricus some part therefore being called by the name of Mt. My Lady unto *Edward Hurd of London, cittizen and ironmonger*, which 100 acres was granted unto him by Sir George Yeardly, then Governor of Virginia, under the Collonies seale in reward of his 8 years good service in that country, whereupon the said assignment being put to the question was allowed and confirmed to the said Edward Hurd (Records of the Virginia Company of London, Vol. 2, p. 91, published from the manuscript in the Library of Congress).

Edward Hurd, citizen and ironmonger of London, a few years after this patent was granted to him by the Virginia Company, sent out a man from England to Virginia to work his plantation, as shown by the following indenture:

July 1, 1628, "This writeing indented made the ffirst day of July Anno 1628. Between John Logward, of Bling, in the County of Surrey, husbandman, and Edward Hurd, cittizein and ironmonger witnesseth that the said

*He is also styled "*Mr. Edward Hurd*" ("Records of the Virginia Company of London," Vol. 2, p. 412, published from ms. in Library of Congress).

John Logward hath hired himself to remain and continue the obedient servant of Edward Hurd. . . . to be by him transported and sent into the countrey and land of Virginia in the parts beyond the seas to be employed upon his plantation during the space of ffour years" (Virginia Carolorum," p. 57).

The plantation granted to Edward Hord was within the limits of the present county of Henrico, and descendants of John Logward, the indentured husbandman sent to Virginia, are still living in that county.

December 2, 1644, Edward Hurd was one of the *Wardens* of the Ironmongers Company of London. ("History of the Ironmongers Company," by Nichol, page 257.)

November, 1649. A deed recorded of this date states that "Edward Hurd, citizen and ironmonger of London, and Mary his wife," bought land in Virginia called "Queenhive," for their "sons, Edward Hurd of London, merchant," and "Nathaniel Hurd of Queenhive, Virginia, gent," and mentions also a daughter, "Mary Hurd, under 21" years of age (Close Roll, No. 3464, 1649, 27th part, No. 42). *Queenhive* was a misnomer for *Queenhithe*, quite common in the records of the seventeenth century. This family were residents of *Queenhithe in London*.

Edward Hurd, citizen and ironmonger of London, may have had other children. "Alan Hoord," in Virginia, 1650, and "Elias Hoard," in Virginia, 1654, may have been his sons.

In 1691 *Edward Hurd of London, merchant* (son of Edward Hurd, citizen and ironmonger), died “*beyond the seas,*” probably in *Virginia*, but at the time of his death he had a son, *John Hurd, living in London*, as the following record in London shows:

“November, 1691, Administration granted to *John Hurd natural and lawful son of Edward Hurd*, late of the Parish of St. Michael, *Queenhithe*, London, but *deceased beyond seas*” (See the genealogy of the English family of Hord in the “*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*” New Series, Vol. IV, p. 268).

If Edward Hurd, citizen and ironmonger, of London, was son of Edward Hord of Richmond, and a descendant of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple, as shown by the chart in the “*Miscellanea*” (New Series, Vol. IV, p. 138), a line of descent based on very good evidence, then it is highly probable that he was ancestor of the Hord family of Virginia. The writer has been unable to discover any other branch of the family of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple that had any direct connection with Virginia. The fact that this branch of the family of Alan Hord were intimately associated with the colony almost from the time of its first settlement, and continued to own property and to have interests in Virginia for two generations afterwards, leads to the unavoidable inference that from them are descended the Hord family of Virginia, and that *John Hurd or Hord, living in London, 1691*, was the

John Hord living in *Middlesex County, Virginia, 1703.* The dates, moreover, are favorable to this inference.

Additional evidence in support of this conclusion is as follows:

First. Descendants of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple owned property in and were residents of Queenhithe, London. Alan Hord (son of Alan of the Middle Temple) mentions in his will (July 2, 1609) two houses which he owned in "Queen's Hive," London. In an abstract of his will in the "Miscellanea," Vol. IV, New Series, pp. 140, 141, the editor explains that "*Queen's Hive*" was an incorrect spelling of "*Queen's Hithe*" or "*Queenhithe.*" Edward Hurd, citizen and ironmonger of London, seems also to have been a resident of Queenhithe, for he named the plantation in Virginia which he gave to his sons, "*Queenhive.*" His son Edward, merchant of London (when administration of his estate was granted to his son John in 1691), is styled "late of the Parish of St. Michael, *Queenhithe*, London." The fact that this family were residents for two generations of the same borough or parish in London in which descendants of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple were also living in the early part of the seventeenth century, furnishes another reason for the belief that Edward Hurd, ironmonger, was a descendant of Alan Hord, and that his grandson, John Hurd, of London, 1691, was the John Hord living in Virginia a few years later.

Second. Edward Hurd or Hord, merchant, of London, owned in 1649, as the records show, a plantation in Vir-

ginia given him by his father, and he probably continued to own property in Virginia until his death, as he "*deceased beyond seas.*" It is a reasonable inference that John Hurd or Hord of London, administrator of his father's estate in Virginia, was the Virginia immigrant of the same name. John Hord of Virginia owned, with other landed estate, a tract of 1,000 acres of land in King George County. There is no deed showing the purchase of this property, although deeds of other tracts of land acquired by him are on record. It was believed for a long time by the writer that John Hord inherited this land from relatives, possibly from some member of the family of Alan Hord who presumably settled in Richmond County (in which the land of Moore Fauntleroy was situated) which comprised the County of King George until 1720. But since it became known by the search of the English records that John Hord was probably son of a London merchant who owned property in Virginia, it seems more likely that the estate in King George County was inherited by him from his father.

Third. The surname *Hurd* does not differ in sound from *Heard*.

In Essex County, Virginia, there is the record of a Thomas *Heard* or *Hord*, styled "*gentleman*" and "*merchant of London,*" who was a contemporary of John Hord of Essex County, Virginia.

In Essex County deeds, the name is spelled both *Heard* and *Hord*. This Thomas Hord or Heard, before coming to Essex County, was a resident of Gloucester

County, Virginia, adjoining Middlesex, in which John Hord resided a few years after coming to the Colony. Thence Thomas Hord, merchant, like John Hord, moved in 1742 to Essex County, Virginia, purchasing four lots in the town of Tappahannock. In 1743 he is described as of "*Caroline County, Gentleman,*" in which county John Hord also owned land. In 1746 and 1748 this *Thomas Hord* was *living in England*, and is described as "*Merchant of London.*" He was evidently an English merchant * who came to Virginia, owned property there, and then returned to England. The wife of Thomas Hord, merchant of London, was named *Susanna*, and it is significant that John Hord of Virginia named his eldest son *Thomas* and his third child *Susanna*, possibly after the London merchant and his wife. Moreover, Thomas Hord, merchant, of London, during his absence in England, made John Mills and *Benjamin Hubbard* his attorneys in Virginia, and it is significant that the latter, *Benjamin Hubbard*, "proved his importation into the Colony" with Thomas Hord, eldest son of John of Essex County, Virginia—on the same day and in the same county court (Essex County Order Book, 1740-41, pp. 1, 2). Benjamin Hubbard may have

* "Throughout the Seventeenth century it was the tradesmen of London who took the leading part in supplying the various needs of the Virginia planters. . . . Many of the merchants engaged in trade with Virginia visited the Colony in the course of their business, and a very considerable proportion, already having relatives there, or forming new ties, or discovering in this new field a better chance of fortune than in the old in England, remained there permanently." ("Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," p. 85, by Bruce).

been of the family of Sir John Hubbard, who is mentioned as "father-in-law" in the will (July 2, 1609) of Alan Hord (son of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple) who lived in *Queenhithe*, London.

These facts would lead to the conclusion that *John Hord*, of Essex County, Virginia, and *Thomas Hord* or *Heard*, merchant of London, were *relatives* and possibly *brothers*. If this inference is correct, then it is probable that John Hord came from *London*, and was (as the presence of Thomas Hord or *Heard*, merchant of London, in Essex County would imply) son of Edward *Hurd* or *Heard*, merchant of *London*.

The following deeds in Essex County (Virginia) are the authority for the foregoing statements regarding Thomas Hord, merchant, of London:

"This indenture made the 20th day of November, 1742, between Alexander Parker of the town of Tappahannock, Gentleman, of the one part and **Thomas Heard** of the County of Gloucester, Merchant of the other part. That whereas the said Alexander Parker bought of the said **Thomas Hord and Susannah his wife** *four lots of the town land of Tappahannock, Nos. 17, 18, 21, 22* for the consideration of 20 pounds sterling paid by receipt and deed from them to the said Alexander Parker recorded in the General Court, now this indenture witnesseth that the sd. Alexander Parker for and in consideration of 25 pounds sterling to him paid by the said Thomas Heard at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents do bargain and sell the aforesaid four lots or half acres of land to the said Thomas Heard and his heirs forever" (Deed Book 1738-42, pp. 372, 373, Essex County).

In the next deed Thomas Hord or Heard was a resident of Caroline County, Virginia, and he leases the *four lots* in Tappahannock purchased from Alexander Parker:

August 15, 1743 "This Indenture between *Thomas Heard* of the *County of Caroline, Gentleman*, and *James Mills* of Essex County, *Gentleman*, leasing for "5 shillings 4½ *lots of land Nos. 17 18 21, 22 in the town of Tappahannock bought of Alexander Parker*" etc. (Deed Book 1742-45, p. 61, Essex County).

In the next deed Thomas Hord or Heard appoints as his attorneys in Virginia "*James Mills, of Essex County*," (to whom he leased in the preceding deed the *four lots in Tappahannock*) and *Benjamin Hubbard*.

December 17, 1748 "**Thomas Heard of the City of London, Merchant,**" appoints "*James Mills of Essex County and Benjamin Hubbard* of the County of King William my true and lawful attorneys *during my absence*" etc. (Deed Book 1745-49, pp. 375, 6, 7, Essex County).

November 20, 1745 Thomas Hord or Heard was living in London and was a witness to a power of attorney given by "Alexander Black of London, Merchant, to Mr. Charles Dick of the Province of Virginia in America" (Deed Book 1745-49, pp. 220-1, Essex County).

Fourth. "*It is practically certain*" (to quote again the words of the late Mr. Lothrop Withington), that the Virginia Hords were descended from the family of Alan Hord, of the Middle Temple. The presence in *Virginia* of *Alan Hord* (headright, in the patent of Moore Fauntleroy, 1650) indicates the line in England from which the Hord family

of Virginia is descended. It will be seen in the pedigree on page 29 of this volume that the name *Alan* Hord appears frequently among the descendants of *Alan* Hord of the Middle Temple, and the name *Alan* has not been found in any other branch of the Hord family in England.

In identifying John Hurd of London as John Hord of Virginia, we see the descent of the Hord family of Virginia through Edward Hord, ironmonger, and Edward Hord of Richmond from Alan Hord of the Middle Temple.

There is no doubt that John Hord of Essex County, Virginia, was a relative of Alan Hord of Virginia. Alan Hord of Virginia seems to have left descendants, as the will (April 27, 1698) of Alexander Gordon of Westmoreland County (which adjoins Richmond County in which Moore Fauntleroy's land was situated) mentions "*Thomas Hord's* child, George Hord." This *Thomas Hord* was probably son of Alan Hord. The name of the eldest son of John Hord of Virginia, was also *Thomas Hord*. *Thomas Hord* was a *family name*, both in the English and Virginia families. Every male descendant of the first Alan Hord in England who inherited from him the Manor of Cote, during a period of more than two hundred years, bore the name of *Thomas Hord* or *Alan Hord*.

Fifth. Further evidence of the descent of John Hord, of Essex County, Virginia, from the family of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple is found in the fact that *Elias Hord*, a headright in the patent of Captain John West, in 1654 came to Virginia in company with *John Garraway* and

George Lyddall who were also headrights in the patent of Captain John West. George Lyddall and *John Garraway* were from *London*. "George Lyddall of Virginia, Gentleman, my cousin and sometime servant," is mentioned in the will (May 15, 1666) of Sir Robert Peake, Knight, citizen and goldsmith of London ("William and Mary Quarterly Magazine," Vol. XXIII, p. 176). *John Garraway* was undoubtedly of the family, probably the son of "*John Garraway, Esq.*" of London, whose wife was sister of *Allen Hendrye* and *cousin of Thomas Hord of London, Gentleman, son of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple*. Thomas Hord of London in his will, proved May 7, 1608, left most of his property to his "*cousin Allen Hendrye;*" and *Isabel Millett* in her will, dated 1649, also mentions her "*cousin Allen Hendrye, and her sister wife of John Garraway, Esq.*" (See this volume, page 14). "John Garraway Esq." was doubtless the John Garraway who appears in the "Visitation of London" 1633-4, p. 304, and the "Visitation of Surrey" 1623, pp. 201-2 (Harleian Society) as grandson of Sir William Garraway, or the person of the same name who was great-nephew of Sir William Garraway.

The fact that he was styled "*Esquire*" would indicate that he belonged to the Garraway family entitled to bear arms. Sir William Garraway, an eminent London merchant, was a subscriber to the Plantation of Virginia in 1610, a patentee in the Charter of Somers' Island, one of the Bermudas, granted by King James I, and a member

of the Muscovy, East India and North West Passage Companies. He was father of Sir Henry Garraway, the celebrated Royalist Lord Mayor of London ("Genesis of the United States," by Alexander Brown, Vol. 2, pp. 770, 894). Thus we have *Elias Hord*, immigrant to Virginia, 1654, a companion of *John Garraway*, probably son of "*John Garraway, Esq.*," whose wife was cousin of Thomas Hord, son of Alan of the Middle Temple. Moreover, Elias Hord must have been closely related to John Hord of Essex County, Virginia. John Hord's eldest son, Thomas Hord (who proved his importation into the Colony, 1740) had a *grandson*, *Elias Hord*, and the name *Elias* appears several times among his descendants (See this volume, pp. 81, 97, 103).

Thus the Garraway family becomes another link in the chain of evidence connecting John Hord of Virginia with *Thomas Hord, son of Alan of the Middle Temple*, and with the family of *Mary Millett wife of Edward Hord* in the Visitation of Surrey (See page 14).

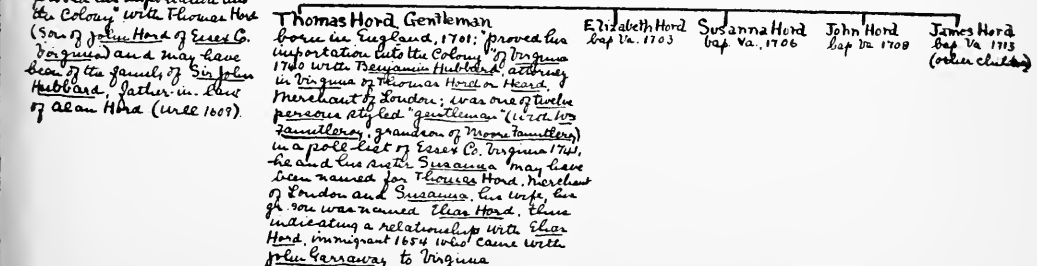
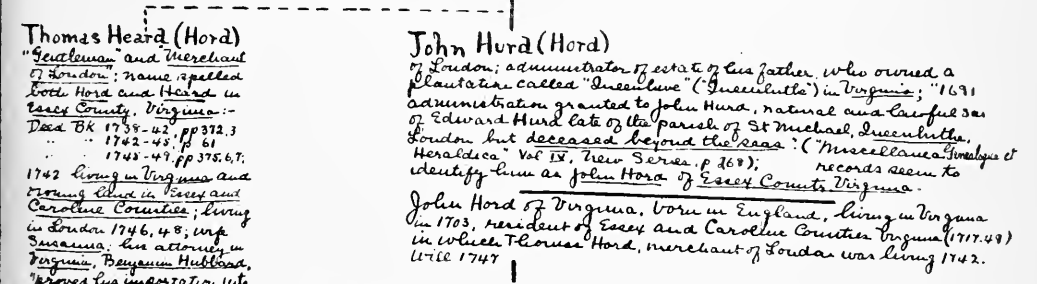
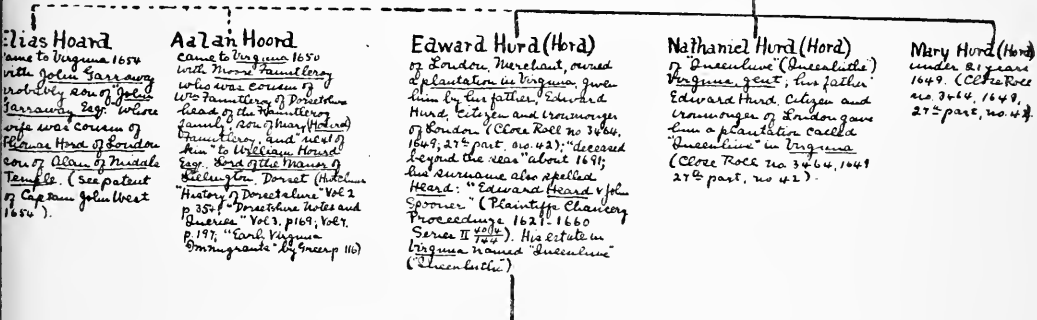
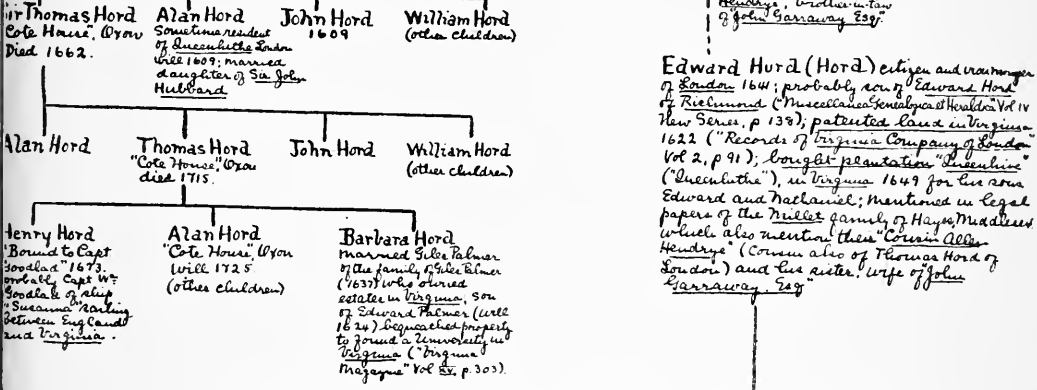
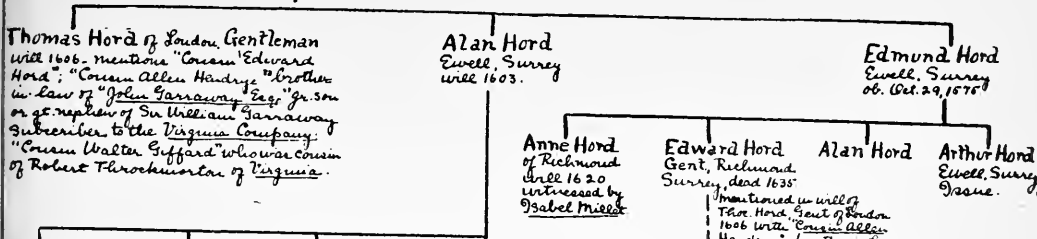
Sixth. The Fauntleroy-Hord pedigree on page 2 of this volume implies that Alan Hord of Virginia was a relative of "*William Hord, Esq.*," who was "next of kin" to William Fauntleroy, of the County of Dorset. The term "*Esquire*" in the seventeenth century was very carefully and precisely applied, and was employed to designate a person who had the right to use a coat of arms. This fact implies that Alan Hord of Virginia and his relatives in that colony also had the right to bear arms.

Seventh. The descent of John Hord of Essex County, Virginia, from the family in England entitled to bear arms is also implied in the fact that *Thomas Hord* (eldest son of John), who proved his importation into the Colony 1740, was one of *twelve persons* styled "gentleman" in a poll list (see page 111 of this volume) of Essex County, November 20, 1741. Other persons in this list of *gentry* were *William Fauntleroy* (grandson of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy), Lunsford Lomax, John Robinson, Henry Robinson, Dr. Alexander Parker and Major Robert Brooke, Knight of the Golden Horseshoe. Most of these men are known to have had the right to bear arms and some of them were connected with titled families of England.

"The prominent families in Virginia were as well acquainted with the social antecedents of each other in the mother country as families of the same rank in England were with the social antecedents of the leading families in the surrounding shires" ("Social Life of Virginia, in the Seventeenth Century," p. 106, by Philip Alexander Bruce).

As *Thomas Hord* was recorded among the *gentry of Essex County, Virginia in 1741*, it is right to conclude in view of other evidence here presented, that he and his family were descended from the English family of Hord entitled to bear arms.

Alan Hord, Bachelor of the Middle Temple, London, bought the Manor of Cote, Oxfordshire, wife January 25, 1553; married Dorothy Roberts. She married 2ndly Sir Laurence Taylor and their descendants were prominent in the settlement of Bermuda and of New England.



The surname of this family is spelled in the English records Hurd, Heard, Hoard, Hourde, Hoord, Hord and Hord (see Hord genealogy in the "Miscellaneous Genealogica et Heraldica," New Series, Vol. IV). Some members of this family who spelled the surname Hurd in their wills are referred to on pp. 3, 16, 17 of this volume, and others might be mentioned. The name of Edmund Hord, Prior of Hinton, brother of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple is sometimes spelled "Edmund Hurd" (see "Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society," Vol. 23, p. 144). This chart supplements the pedigree on page 13. See note on page 1 for ancestry of Alan Hord of the Middle Temple.



II.

Hord Family in Virginia

FIRST GENERATION.

1. John Hord and his eldest son, Thomas Hord, styled "*gentleman*" in the Virginia County records (relatives of Alan Hord and Elias Hord who came to Virginia at an earlier date) were the immigrant ancestors of this branch of the Hord family, as proved by the oath of Thomas Hord in the Essex County Court, Virginia (April 15, 1740), in which he stated that he "*came into this Colony to dwell in the year 1737 and this is the first time of proving his importation either by himself or his parents.*" This oath is important as it proves that they were the first of this line in Virginia. One of the most eminent of Virginia genealogists, referring to this oath in a letter says: "I should say that the entry means that Thomas Hord was *not* a native of Virginia; it is exactly in the style in which the land claims of emigrants were made." Robert Hord states also in his manuscript genealogy of this family written in 1838 that John Hord was the immigrant ancestor and that he came from England.

Thomas Hord's oath that he "*came into the Colony to dwell in the year 1737,*" does not imply that he and his father emigrated to Virginia in 1737, but that in 1737 he decided to dwell *permanently* in Virginia, to "*fix his domi-*

cile" in the Colony. This in law is fixed only in one's own mind. In 1737 he decided to *remain* in the Colony, to become legally *a resident* of Virginia. By proving his importation he became entitled to certain lands within the Colony granted by act of the General Court to all persons "proving their importation." Thomas Hord *in law* dated his residence in Virginia from the year 1737, although he was in the Colony at an earlier date. He probably came to Virginia some years after his father.

John Hord appears in the records of Middlesex County, Virginia, August 1, 1708.

In the Register of Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia, are the following entries:

"John son of John and Jane Hoard baptized 1st day of August 1708."

"James son of John and Jane Hord baptized March 21, 1713."

"Elizabeth Hore ye Daughter of John and Jane Hore Baptized ye 22 Day of December 1703."

"Susanna ye Daughter of John Hore and Jane his wife was Bap ye same day (April 7) 1706."

The last two records of baptism refer to children of John Hord although the name is spelled Hore.* Several times in the Middlesex County records his name is written

* The ancestor of the Buford family of Virginia was also a resident of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex Co. and his name is spelled in the records Bleuford, Bluford, Burford, Beaufot, Beauford. Captain M. B. Buford, U. S. Navy, compiler of the Buford Genealogy writes on p. 15 of

Hore, but it is known from the connection that the reference is to John Hord.

John Hord resided in Middlesex County until 1717, when he removed to Essex County. The date of his removal to Essex County is shown by the following deed recorded in the Essex County Court House:

October 15, 1717 "Edward Booker and Mary his wife of Gloucester County, Virginia," convey to "*John Hord of Middlesex County*" a tract of 200 acres of land in Essex County known as "Booker's Plantation."

February 23, 1720, John Hord was living in Essex County, Virginia, as at that date his son Thomas Hord made a deposition in the Essex County Court regarding the will of Nicholas Brame, deceased, in which he mentions his father John Hord (Records of Essex County).

John Hord continued to reside in St. Ann's Parish, Essex County, until his death.

November 21, 1721, *John Hord* served on the *Grand Jury*: "A *Grand Jury* was this day impannelled and sworn to wit: Robert Parker, foreman, Joseph Cofton, John Motley, John Goode, Cornelius Sale, *John Hord*, Frederick Coghill" (Order Book Essex County, 1716-23).

May 19, 1724, "A *Grand Jury* was this day impannelled and sworn to-wit: William Pickett, *John Hord*,

this work, "While much of the confusion of this lawless spelling is due to the clerks of the counties and parishes, the individuals themselves frequently spelled their names any of these ways indifferently; in fact often in several different ways in the same document."

John Ball, Henry Tandy, James Jameson, Frederick Coghill" (Order Book, Essex County, 1723-1725, page 134).

July 20, 1731, John Hord was *Surveyor of Roads* (Order Book, Essex County, 1729-35, page 168).

Other references to John Hord are as follows:

November 16, 1725, "*John Horde* making it appear that he had expended 20 shillings in taking up Thomas Calahan more than he had formerly an order for, it is therefore ordered that ye sd. Thomas Calahan serve his master John Horde for ye same according to law with costs after his time by Indenture, custom or former order of the Court (Order Book 1725-29, page 343, Essex County).

July 7, 1736, "Indenture between William Johnston of the County of Spottsylvania and Parish of St. George and *John Hord* of Essex County" for 223 acres of land ("Records of Spottsylvania County, Virginia").

December 20, 1736, "It is ordered that William Pickett, Surveyor of Roads, with the male laboring tithables do clear a road from the plantation of *John Hord*, etc." (Order Book, Essex County, 1729-33,3 page 202).

June 5, 1746, *John Hord* of Essex County, Virginia, received a grant of 100 acres of land from King George II (Virginia Land Office, Richmond).

June 10, 1726 "Indenture between John Hart of the County of Essex and Martha his wife of the one part and *John Hord* of the aforesaid County of the other part"—lease of a plantation called the "Range," part of "Button's

range pattend"—150 acres (Deed Book 1724-28, p. 187, Essex County).

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October 15, 1743 "Indenture between *John Hord of the Parish of St. Ann in the county of Essex, Planter*, and *Jeane his wife* of the one part and John Noel of the same parish and county of the other part"—John Hord selling a plantation of 150 acres (Deed Book 1742-45, pp. 92, 93, Essex County).

November 21, 1749 *John Hord's* will proved in Essex County, Virginia. Will dated February 15, 1747. John Hord bequeaths in this will 1000 acres of land in King George County to sons Thomas, Peter, James and William Hord; to son Ambrose Hord "the land and houses whereon I now live after my son William has had the use of it for one year, also the land that my son Thomas Hord excheated for me joining Fredr. Coghill's land containing 100 cares."

He makes other bequests to son John Hord, grandsons Mordecai Hord and William Hord (son of William) and to William Miller "that marry'd my daughter Jane."

He distributes among his children and grandchildren the following negroes: Ben, Pegg, Lettey, Margary, Nanny, Robbin, Cate, Betty, Ralph, Tobey, Murriur, Frank, Jemmy.

He appoints sons Thomas, William and Ambrose Hord his executors.

INVENTORY OF JOHN ¹ HORD.

Pursuant to an order of Essex Court dated the 20th. day of November 1749. We the subscribers being first sworn before Simon Miller Gent. to apprais the estate of John Hord, Dec'd. as followeth:

To 1 Chest	£0	10	6
To 1 Gun		15	0
To 1 Table		3	0
To 1 Safe		15	0
To 1 Chest		8	0
To 1 Feather Bed and Furniture	3	10	0
To 1 Do	4	10	0
To 1 Old Box, Trunk and parcel of Cotton		7	6
To 1 Pr. Small Stilyards		7	0
To 1 Warming Pan		6	0
To 11 Flagg Chairs		13	9
To 2 Iron Pots		9	0
To 1 Do. and 1 Pr. Pott Hooks		6	6
To 1 Do.		6	6
To 2 Frying Pans		7	6
To 1 Feather Bed, Two sheets and 1 blanket	3	0	0
To 1 Do.	3	0	0
To 2 Chests & 1 Table		16	0
To 1 Old Box			6
To 1 Ovel Table		10	0
To 1 Feather Bed & Furniture	4	15	0
To 1 Do.	4	0	0
To 33 Lbs. Old Pewter	1	2	0
To 10 Dishes & 1 Dozn. Plates	2	2	0
To 2 Basons, 1 Mustard Pott & 1 Tankard		4	2
To 1 Great Bible		18	0
To a Parcel of Wooden Ware		8	0
To 1 Chestnut Mare	3	10	0
To 1 Bay Do.	1	15	0

To 1 Young Bay Mare	4	5	0
To 1 Box Iron		2	6
To 1 Gray Horse	6	0	0
To 1 Bay Do.	1	15	0
To 1 Negro Woman Named Lette	30	0	0
To 1 Girl named Pegg	20	0	0
To 1 Do. named Margery	18	0	0
To 1 Boy named Robin	18	0	0
To 1 Do. named Jamey	16	0	0
To 1 Girl named Mureer	14	0	0
To 1 Boy named John	12	0	0
To 1 Woman named Bess	35	0	0
To 1 Girl named Cate	25	0	0
To 1 Old Negro man named Robin		1	0
To 1 Do. old Woman named Cate		5	0
To 1 Negro Man named Ben	35	0	0
To 1 Woman named Frank	35	0	0
To 1 Do. named Nan	35	0	0
To 1 Boy named Ralph	28	0	0
To 1 Do. named Toby	28	0	0
To 1 Iron Ladle		2	6
To 1 Pr. Old Cotton Sheets		6	0
To 1 Pr. Do.		6	0
To 1 Table Cloth and Napkin		1	3
To 1 Ps. Virginia Cloth		3	1½
To 1 Looking Glass Candle Box and Greater		4	6
To 1 Tent		12	0
To 1 Ps. Linnen	1	13	0
To 1 Ps. Virginia Cloth		6	0
To 9 Yds. Check Linnen at ¼		12	0
To 3 Ells. Dowlace at ¼		4	0
To 4 Yards Rolls		2	8
To 1 Yard Narrow Cloth		3	0
To 1 Remnant Brown Linnen		1	4
To ¾ Yds. Linnen at ¼		4	10

To 2 Remnants of Virginia Cloth		16	0
To 4½ Ells. Brown Linnen at 1/	2	1	6
To 15½ Yards Cotton at ½	0	18	1
To 3 Yards Check Linnen		3	0
To 8 Lbs. Cotton		10	0
To 4 Baggs		8	0
To 20 Yards of Brown Rolls at 7d.		11	8
To 1 Old Pr. Cards		0	6
To 1 Butter Pot		3	0
To 1 Pr. Cards		0	6
To 1 Iron Pestill		7	0
To 3 Butter Potts		5	4
To 27 Lbs. Wool	1	7	0
To 1 Pr. Cart Wheels	1	5	0
To 2 Stone Juggs		2	6
To 6 Cows and Calves at 30/0	9	0	0
To 4 Steers at 26/0	5	4	0
To 5 Cows Do. Do.	6	10	0
To 4 Small Steers	2	0	0
To 7 Heifers	6	5	0
To 1 Bull	0	5	0
To 6 Shoats	1	4	0
To 4000 Lbs. Pork at 2d.	33	6	8
To 29 Sheep	6	4	6
To ½ a still	7	0	0
To 7 Cyder Casks		15	0
To 3 Do.		6	0
To 700 20d. Nails		6	8
To 700 10d. Do.		7	0
To 1 M. 8d. Do.		6	0
To 7 Bushels Salt		14	0
To 3 Sides Leather		11	0
To 2 Do.		8	0
To 2 Weeding Hoes & 1 Hilling Do.		7	0
To 1 Narrow Axx		3	6

To 1 Raw Hide		5	0
To 2 Small Do		3	0
To a Parcel of Shoemaker's tools		5	0
To 1 Cross Cut saw		3	0
To 1 Blankett & one Table Cloth		5	0
To 60 Barrels Corn at 6/o	18	0	0
To 3 Bushels Beans		7	6
To 1 Iron Pott		5	0
To 2 Rings and Boxes for Cart Wheels		10	0
To Cash	24	19	9½
To 2 Jars & 3 Gallons of Honey	1	3	6
To 1 Linnen Wheel		8	0
To 1 Pr. Money scales		3	6
To 1 Old Spinning Wheel		1	6
To a Parcel of Working tools	2	1	6
To 20 Lbs. Old Iron		2	6
To 1 Bell		3	0
To 1 Raw Hide		5	0
To 18 Geese		18	0
To 1 Stone Jarr		3	0

Thomas Ayres
 Thos. Tinsley
 Griffin Carter
 W. Hord, Executor
 Amb. Hord Executor

At a court held for Essex County at Tappahannock on the 16th. day of January Anno. Dom. 1749

This Inventory and Appraisalment of the estate of John Hord, Dec'd. was this day returned and ordered to be recorded and is truly recorded.

Teste

John Lee Cl Cur

A copy Teste:

H. Southworth, Clerk

“SHADY GROVE.” Robert Hord states in his manuscript genealogy of the Hord family written in 1838 that the land on which John Hord lived was “two miles south of the Rappahannock River and eight miles below where the village of Port Royal now stands. The present dividing line between the counties of Caroline and Essex passes near his house which was situated near a *double poplar tree* now standing and for the past fifty years a tree of great notoriety. Here John Hord lived and died, and his land descended to my father, John Hord (42), who was his grandson, and was sold by me in the year 1821.” Robert Hord states that he was born at “Shady Grove,” March 4, 1795, then the residence of his father, John Hord. In verification of these statements we learn from the Court records the following:

In the deed mentioned above from Edward Booker to John Hord (1), October 15, 1717, conveying 200 acres of land in Essex County, a “*double poplar tree*” is mentioned as one of the boundaries of the estate. I have been informed by an official of the Department of Forestry of the City of Philadelphia that it was quite possible that a “*double poplar tree*” standing in 1717 was the same tree that was alive in 1838 when Robert Hord wrote his manuscript. It was “a tree of great notoriety,” on account of its great age and size, “fifty years” before Robert Hord wrote of it.

“Shady Grove” is situated near the present border line

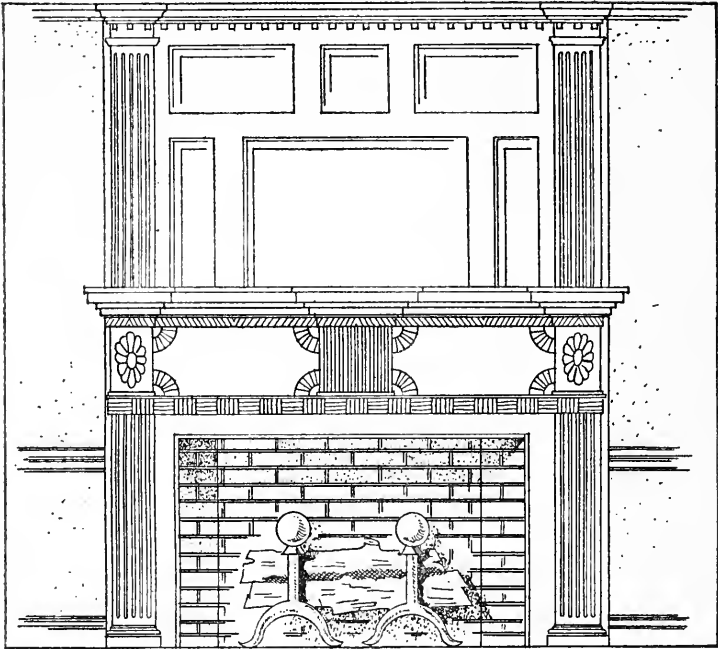
of the Counties of Caroline and Essex. The house is now situated in Caroline County, but in 1717 that part of Caroline County was within the boundaries of the County of Essex. In an indenture between Thomas Coghill of St. Ann's Parish, Essex County, and Thomas Dickinson of Hanover Parish, King George County (May 20, 1734), the land sold is described as "part of a patent to James Coghill, April 17, 1667, situated on a branch of Portobago Bay, called the deep branch, thence up the sd branch *to the line of John Hord*" (Deed Book, 1733-34, p. 84, Essex Co.).

Portobago Bay is in Caroline County near the border of Essex County, and John Hord's land was near Portobago Bay, an inlet of the Rappahannock River, as stated in this deed from Thomas Coghill. Other tracts of land were added to the original 200 acres purchased by John Hord (1) from Edward Booker, one of which, lying in Essex County, John Hord (1) mentions in his will. I was informed twenty years ago by Mr. Hudgin, Clerk of Caroline County, a very old man at that time, that his impression was, in the absence of deeds destroyed during the Civil War, that the "Shady Grove" estate comprised about 2100 acres of land.*

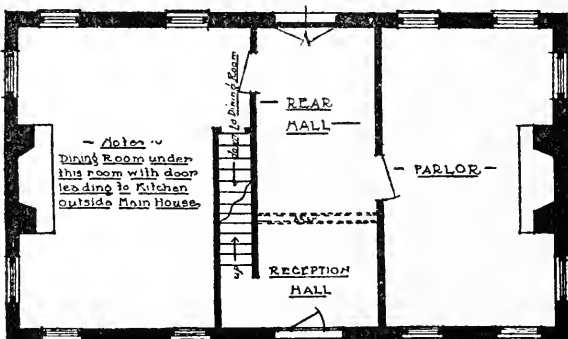
The will of John Hord (1) was recorded in Essex County probably because the larger part of his land was

* The Hord family owned also an estate known as "Liberty Hill," on Port Tobago Bay. Tradition affirms that John Hord lived at "Liberty Hill" during the winter months. The house commanded a fine view of four Virginia counties. It was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

— Seat of the Hord Family —



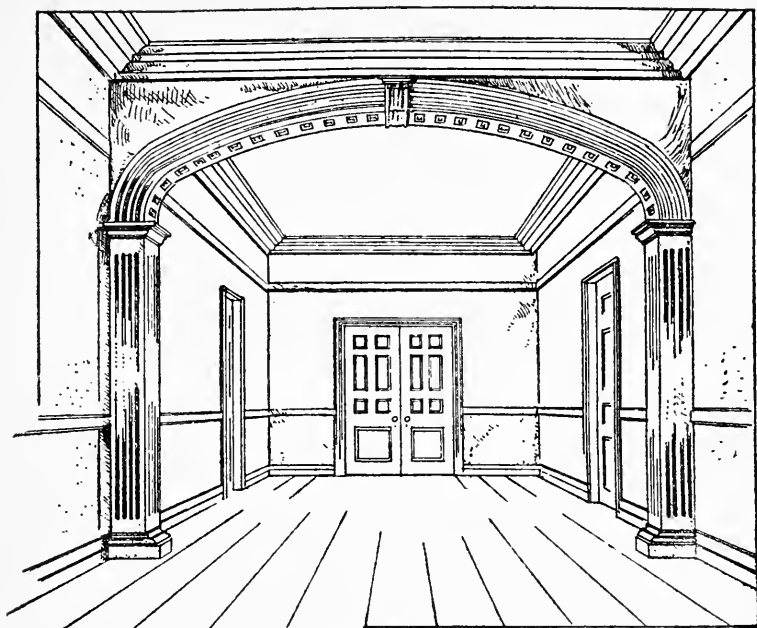
— VIEW OF PARLOR MANTLE —



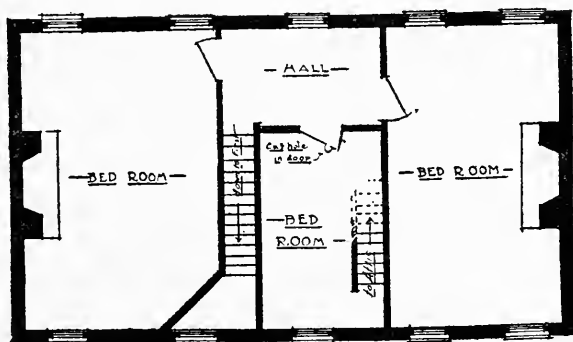
— FIRST FLOOR PLAN —

PLAN OF THE INTERIOR OF "SHADY GROVE" HOUSE,
BUILT ABOUT 1717.

Caroline County, Virginia.



— THE MAIN HALL —



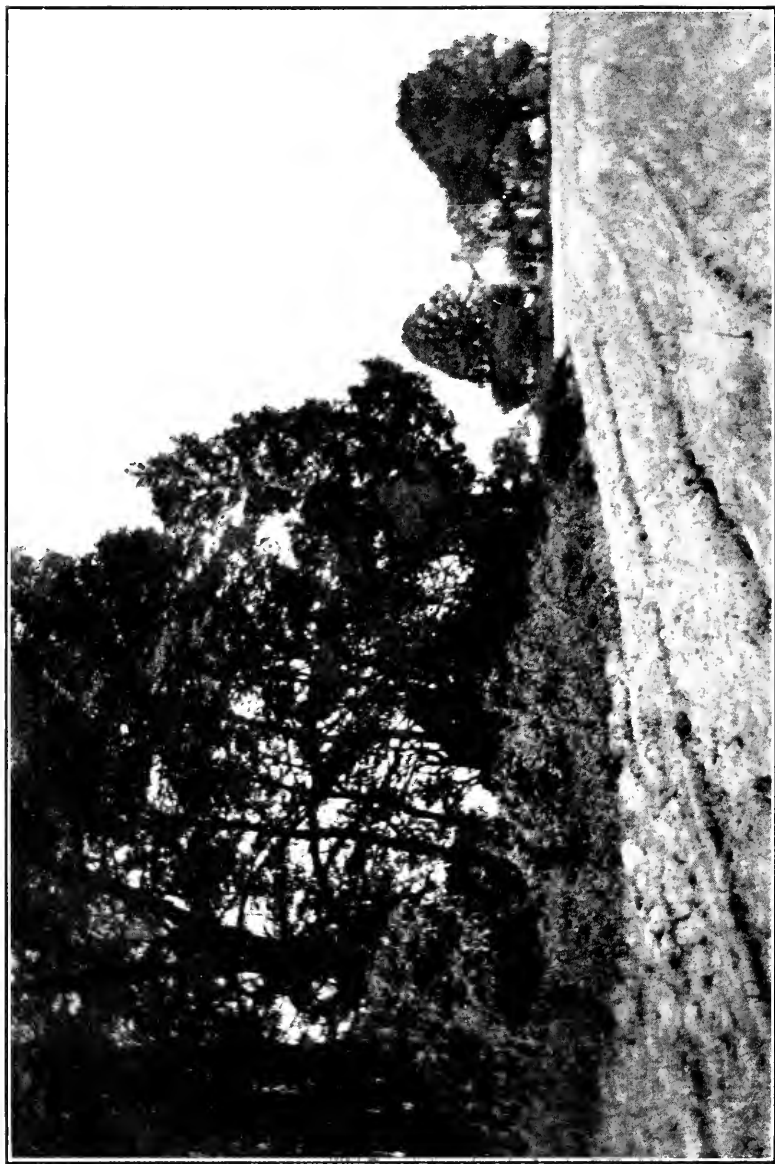
— SECOND FLOOR PLAN —

PLAN OF THE INTERIOR OF "SHADY GROVE" HOUSE,
BUILT ABOUT 1717.
Caroline County, Virginia.

situated in that county. I am informed that the present law of the State of Virginia requires a person owning land on the dividing line between two counties to record all legal papers in the county in which the larger part of his land is situated.

It will be seen by reference in this genealogy to John Hord (42) and to Robert Hord (93), owners of "Shady Grove," that they recorded themselves in deeds sometimes in Caroline County and at other times in Essex County. Ambrose Hord (9), to whom John Hord (1) bequeathed in his will "the houses and land whereon I now live," was certainly a resident of Caroline County and his will was proved in Caroline County.

As to how this land "descended" to John Hord (42), father of Robert Hord, the following may be the correct explanation: John Hord (1) in his will (1747) gave his "houses and land to his son Ambrose Hord." Ambrose Hord, according to Robert Hord's manuscript, "died without issue, leaving the whole of his estate to John Hord" (42), father of Robert Hord. The book containing Ambrose Hord's will was destroyed during the Civil War, but it is known from the Minute Book of the Court that Ambrose Hord's will was proved in Caroline County in 1781 and that John Hord (42) was the executor of that will although not the sole legatee. It was probably through Ambrose Hord that the land descended to the father of Robert Hord.



SHADY GROVE.

The group of trees in the foreground of the picture marks the ancient burial ground of the Hord family.

The writer first visited "Shady Grove" in 1893 and again in 1913. On the latter visit he found the old house considerably altered in appearance. A portion of the rear of the building had been torn down, new clapboards had been substituted for the old, and the original thick green windowpanes had been replaced by modern glass. The writer now has in his possession one of these old windowpanes given to him on his first visit. The style of the house indicates that it was built at an early period. The panels of the doors are fastened together with wooden pins. In a lower panel of a door of one of the bed-rooms on the second floor is a small hole which was intended to give admission to the cat. It is exactly like a door which may be seen in General Washington's Mansion at Mt. Vernon.

The house at Shady Grove was so badly in need of repair in 1913 that it was uninhabitable. Drawings* were made at that time of the interior of the building, of the mantelpiece in the parlor and of the arch in the hall. These drawings, which have been reproduced for this volume, indicate that it was originally a handsome Colonial residence. Around the house are several of the largest and finest oak trees that I have ever seen, probably the remains of a larger grove that gave the estate its name "Shady Grove." In the rear of the house are two wooden buildings

* In the doorway, shown in the plan, at the rear of the hall, John Hord, who was paralyzed for three years before his death, sometimes sat and watched the slaves working in the fields. I received this tradition many years ago from Mrs. Boutwell Smith, a resident of Caroline County, whose granddaughter is the present owner of "Shady Grove."

with quaint conical roofs after the style of some which may be seen at Mt. Vernon. These alone remain of a group of smaller buildings which formerly belonged to the plantation. The house is situated about half a mile from the public highway and is approached by a winding road which is probably two-thirds of a mile long. The first sight of the house from the pike is extremely pleasing. It stands upon a knoll or ridge overlooking the surrounding country. From the broad hall that extends through the building from front to rear, one may look in either direction over many miles of country. The house occupies the most conspicuous point in the landscape and with its white walls and red roof visible through the great oak trees that surround it, makes an attractive picture. About two hundred yards distant is the burial ground of the Hord family, which is marked by a group of tall trees standing in the midst of a field. The graveyard is overgrown with honeysuckle to the depth of about two feet.

Issue of John Hord and Jane his wife:

SECOND GENERATION.

2. Thomas Hord born in England September 7, 1701.
3. Elizabeth Hord baptized in Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia, December 22, 1703 (Christ Church Register).
4. Susanna Hord baptized in Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia, April 7, 1706 (Christ Church Register).

5. John Hord baptized in Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia, August 1, 1708 (Christ Church Register).
6. James Hord baptized in Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia, March 21, 1713 (Christ Church Register).
7. Peter Hord.
8. William Hord.
9. Ambrose Hord mentioned in the will of his father, John Hord, who bequeaths Ambrose Hord "the houses and land whereon I now live" and 100 acres in Essex County. In the Essex County records are the following:

1743 Estate of William Bizwell, deceased "To pd Ambrose Hord 5 shillings."

November 21, 1749 Estate of Henry Dungan "Paid Ambrose Hord 1—0—7½."

Ambrose Hord was a resident of Caroline County.

Ambrose Hord was "*Overseer of Roads*:"

November 12, 1767, "John Griffin is appointed "*Overseer of Roads*" in the room of Ambrose Hord (Minute Book 1765-67, p. 68, Caroline County).

September 11, 1766, "Ambrose Hord, John Carter and Simon Miller are appointed *Appraisers*" (Minute Book 1765-67, p. 398, Caroline County).

August 14, 1766, "Ordered Ambrose Hord, Abraham Wilson, John Boutwell, are appointed *Appraisers* of the estate of John Miller, deceased" (Minute Book 1765-67, p. 355, Caroline County).

October 11, 1781, "The last will and testament of Ambrose Hord was further proved by one of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded" (Minute Book 1781-85, p. 21, Caroline County).

November 8, 1781, "A division of the estate of Ambrose Hord, deceased, was returned and ordered to be

recorded" (Minute Book 1781-85, p. 24, Caroline County).

The will of Ambrose Hord was the cause of a law suit between the legatees:

July Court (Minute Book 1785-87, page 83: "Bernard Watts, sole executor of the will of John Hord (5), late of Culpeper County, deceased, Fanny his wife, and Ambrose Hord, children of John Hord (5) against John Hord (42) executor of Ambrose Hord (9). By consent a Bill of Revivor for Bernard Watts and Fanny his wife, executors of John Hord (5) deceased, and Ambrose Hord (25) only son of said John Hord (5) of Culpeper County, filed and answer of the original bill taken for answer thereto. The Court doth order that slaves mentioned in the Bill be divided between said John Hord's executors, the complainant Peter Hord, the complainant James Hord and the children of William Hord."

December 10, 1799 (Minute Book 1799-1802, pages 69, 70, 71): "Thomas Hord, James Hord, George Hord infant son of Richard Hord; Jane Fletcher, Frankey Hord, Gilbert Hunt and Sally his wife, Plaintiffs against John Hord, executor of Ambrose Hord, Defendant."

The division of Ambrose Hord's estate as recommended by the Commissioners appointed by the Court is as follows:

The legatees of Ambrose Hord in account with John Hord, Executor:

To James Hord's representatives,

$\frac{1}{4}$ of £330, £82—10s.

To William Hord's other children,

$\frac{1}{4}$ of £330, £82—10s.

To John Hord's other children,

$\frac{1}{4}$ of £330, £82—10s.

To Peter Hord's other children,

$\frac{1}{2}$ of £330, £82—10s.

The value of Ambrose Hord's negroes was £421—10s.—
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The Commissioners divided the negroes, mentioning them by name, among the legatees, and report: "We divide the negroes among the legatees of Ambrose Hord and have been compelled in order to make the division and settlement to sell the following negroes upon twelve months' credit Phoebe and child Richard to Thomas Hord £50, George to Killis Hord, etc."

Thomas Miller

John Hipkins

29 Nov. 1799

The will book containing the will of Ambrose Hord in Caroline County was destroyed during the War, but from the above record contained in a Minute Book of the Court we learn that John Hord (42) was executor of Ambrose Hord and that the latter bequeathed property to James, John, William and Peter Hord.

Robert Hord states in his manuscript (1838) that "Ambrose Hord married and died without issue."

10. Jane Hord married William Miller who is mentioned in John Hord's will as his son-in-law "who marry'd my daughter Jane." William Miller was son of John Miller, whose will was proved in Essex County, December 20, 1743, who was son of Captain Simon Miller, whose will was proved in Old Rappahannock County, May 2, 1684. In a deed dated February 1, 1729, "John Miller, Senior, of St. Ann's Parish, Essex County, conveys 1000 acres of land in St. George's Parish, Spottsylvania, to William Miller" (Spottsylvania Records). September 4, 1753, William Miller was commissioned "*Captain of Foot*" (Spottsylvania Records).

William Miller's will is dated October 1, 1766, and was proved in Spottsylvania County. He mentions his wife Jane who survived him, and his daughters Mary, Elizabeth, who married Rev. Joseph Bledsoe (son of "William Bledsoe, Gentleman," first Sheriff of Spottsylvania); grandsons William Miller Bledsoe, Miller Bledsoe, Moses Bledsoe.

11. Mordecai Hord is not mentioned in the will of John Hord (1) but Robert Hord in his manuscript (1838) states that Mordecai was son of John Hord (1). Mordecai Hord removed at an early date to the western section of Virginia and became separated from his family. Like Gen. Thomas Sumpter, Gen. Joseph Martin and Colonel Benjamin Cleveland with whom he afterwards became intimate, he had the spirit of the pioneer and the explorer. It was natural under circumstances that his father should not mention him in his will. The important dates of Mordecai Hord's life correspond with those of the other sons of John Hord (1). Mordecai Hord was married in 1752, was a soldier in 1755, and was (as stated by Major John Redd in his "Reminiscences") too old to serve in the Revolutionary War. He was probably born about 1715, and his will was proved 1789. Thus he was a contemporary of the younger children of John Hord (1) and there is no reason to question the statement of Robert Hord. *John Hord (1) mentions in his will "grandson Mordecai Hord" probably a son of Mordecai Hord Senior* whose children are mentioned in the following pages.

THIRD GENERATION.

2. Thomas² Hord (John¹) was born in England September 7, 1701. April 15, 1740, "Thomas Hord made oath that he *came into this colony to dwell* in the year 1737 and that this is the first time of *proving his importation* either by himself or his parents" (Order Book 1740-1, p. 1, Essex County Virginia). This oath means that *in law* he became a resident of Virginia in 1737, although he had been a resident of Essex County, Virginia, as early as February 23, 1720, at which time "Thomas Hord, aged twenty-one or thereabout," made a deposition concerning the will of Nicholas Brame, deceased (see original paper signed by him in the Essex County records).

Thomas Hord is described as "gentleman" in the court records:

November 15, 1736 "*Thomas Hord*, of the Parish of St. Ann's, of the County of Essex, and Colony of Virginia, *Gentleman*" conveys land to William Dobson (Essex County records).

November 20, 1741 "*Thomas Hord, Gent.*" appears in a list of voters for Burgesses in Essex County (Deed Book, 1738-42, p. 310, Essex County). In this poll list there were *twelve* persons styled "*gentleman.*" *

*For the meaning of the word "*gentleman*" in the 17th Century, see "Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," by Philip Alexander Bruce, page 117.

June 30, 1756 "William Robertson of the County of King George conveys 200 acres of land to *Thomas Hord* of King George County, *Gentleman*" (King George County Records).

At this date Thomas Hord was a resident of King George County, living on an estate bequeathed to him by the will of his father. He moved to King George County after November 20, 1741 (when his name appears on a list of Voters in Essex County), and before December 2, 1743 (when he is mentioned as Appraiser in King George County).

October 19, 1725, Thomas Hord was *Sub-Sheriff** of Essex County (Order Book, 1723-25, p. 338). He was twenty-four years old when he held this office.

August 16, 1726, Thomas Hord was *Surveyor of Highways* (Order Book, 1725-29, p. 39).

Thomas Hord was *Foreman of the Jury* many times in Essex County (Order Book, 1727-33, pp. 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, etc.).

Thomas Hord was an *Attorney* in Essex County:

March 17, 1724, "Thomas Hawkins by *Thomas Hord* his *Attorney*, appeared and confessed judgment to James Vawter in debt for 772 lbs. of tobacco. It is therefore ordered that the sd. deft. pay ye sd. pltf. with one *Attorney's*

*For the office of Sheriff and Sub-Sheriff in Virginia, see Bruce's "Institutional History of Virginia," Vol. 1, pp. 600, 601; "Social Life of Virginia in Seventeenth Century," p. 131; "Cabells and Their Kin," by Philip Alexander Brown, p. 35.

fees and costs" (Order Book, Essex County, 1723-25, page 271).

July 16, 1723, "Henry Hines acknowledged his indented deeds of lease and release of land to James Hipkins, and Ann, ye wife of said Henry by *Thomas Hoard* her *Attorney*, freely relinquished her right of dower in ye said land which on ye motion of John Hipkins on behalf of said James is admitted to record" (Order Book, Essex County, 1716-23).

Thomas Hord was *Inspector* in King George County:

September 7, 1750, "Thomas Hord was appointed *Inspector* for Falmouth" (Order Book, King George County), and again appointed *Inspector* for Falmouth September 5, 1751.

August 1752, "Thomas Hord, one of the *Inspectors* for Falmouth, delivered an account of tobacco remaining on hand in warehouses on his oath being 7660 lbs. sold for 11/6" (Order Book, 1751-55, p. 38).

December 2, 1743, "Thomas Hord and Hancock Lee appointed *Appraisers*" (Order Book, King George County, 1735-51).

The following notices of Thomas Hord are found in the Essex County Records:

September 21, 1721, "It is ordered that William Bryant pay Thomas Hord for two days attendance as an evidence in the suit of ye king according to law and costs" (Order Book).

September 16, 1724, "It is ordered that Richard Davis

pay Thomas Hord for attending one day as evidence according to law " (Order Book).

October 20, 1724, " To Thomas Hord for one wolf's head by Colonel John Lomax's certificate 200 " (Order Book, 1723-25).

June 21, 1726, " Sharpel a negro boy belonging to Thomas Hord is adjudged to be twelve years old " (Order Book, 1725-29, p. 17).

June 21, 1726, "Winny, a negro girl belonging to Thomas Hord, is adjudged to be eleven years old " (Order Book, 1725-29, p. 17).

February 20, 1727, "Suit of Thomas Hord against Charles Sale " (Order Book, 1725-29, p. 213).

January 2, 1728, "Thomas Hord appointed *Appraiser* " (Order Book).

July 16, 1728, " Suit in Chancery brought by Thomas Hord and Jane his wife against John Miller and William Triplett," settled in favor of Thomas Hord and Jane, his wife. (Order Book, 1725-29, p. 241.) There are many other references to this suit in the Essex County records. The suit was in regard to the will of Susannah (Miller) Bryce, proved in Essex County, January 19, 1724, who was aunt of Jane (Miller) Hord. John Miller was uncle of Jane (Miller) Hord, and William² Triplett (son of Francis¹) was the husband of her aunt, Isabella Miller.

1728, "Ordered that John Redd pay to Thomas Hord for one day's attendance in a suit." (Order Book, 1725-29, p. 261.)

March 15, 1725, "Indenture between John Hart, of the Parish of St. Ann, in the County of Essex, of the one part, and Thomas Horde, of the County and Parish aforesaid" conveying 118 acres of land to Thomas Horde (Essex County Records).

September 16, 1729, "The Court do lay the County levy as followeth:

"To William Taylor and Thomas Hord, 1240" (Order Book, 1729-33, p. 35).

1731, "A road is ordered to be made near Thomas Hord's plantation to the King and Queen Road" (Order Book).

March 22, 1731, "It is ordered that Captain James Garnett lay off ye most convenient way yt may be from the road which goes by Thomas Horde's up to the King and Queen Road" (Order Book, 1729-33, p. 226).

July 16, 1733, "Worster, a negro boy belonging to Thomas Hord, is adjudged to be ten years old" (Order Book, 1729-33, p. 369).

The name of Thomas Hord occurs in a list of voters in Fairfax County, 1744, as "an elector could vote in every county in which he owned land" (See "History of Truro Parish," Fairfax County, pp. 128 and 130, by Slaughter and Goodwin).

June 5, 1746, Thomas Hord received a patent for 100 acres of land from King George II, which he assigned to his father, John Hord (See a statement of this fact in the

patent in the Land Office at Richmond, granted to John Hord).

The following notice is found in Caroline County:

May 9, 1734, "It is ordered that Charles Morigin pay Thomas Hord 240 pounds of tobacco for two days attendance and coming and going once forty miles as evidence for him against Daniell" (Minute Book, Caroline Co., 1732-40, p. 141).

May 9, 1734, "It is ordered that Charles Morigin pay Ellinor Hord 240 pounds of tobacco for two days attendance and coming and going once forty miles as an evidence for him against Daniell" (Minute Book, Caroline Co., 1732-40, p. 141).

There is no mention of Ellinor Hord in the manuscript of Robert Hord (1838). She was evidently a member of the family of Thomas Hord, as one of these records follows immediately the other in the Minute Book, and Thomas Hord and Ellinor Hord probably made the above-mentioned journey of "forty miles" together. Ellinor may have been a daughter of Thomas Hord, as his wife had a sister named Ellinor.

Thomas Hord married Jane Miller, June 24, 1726. In the Journals of the House of Burgesses, June 1, 1732, is the record of a Petition presented by *Thomas Hord* and *Jane (Miller) Hord* his wife:

"A Bill vesting 200 acres of land with appurtenances in the Parish of Hanover in the County of King George

whereof *Simon Miller* is seized in Fee-Tail in *Thomas Turner* in Fee-Simple and for settling other lands and negroes of great value to the same uses was read the second time and a petition of *Thomas Hord* and *Jane* his wife was presented to the House and read; alledging that the reversion in Fee-Simple of the lands of the said *Bill* mentioned expectant upon the Estate-Tail is vested in the said *Jane* and that the land and negroes proposed to be settled in Lieu of the entailed Lands are not an equivalent, and praying that no Bill may pass to dock the entail without their consent. Ordered that the Bill be committed to the Committee who prepared the said bill and that they do examine the allegations of the bill together with the matter of the said petition and report the same, etc.”

June 2, 1732, The committee of the House made a report unfavorable to *Thomas Hord* and *Jane* his wife, but

June 3, 1732 “The question was put ‘that the Bill do pass’ and it passed in the *Negative*.”

MILLER FAMILY. *Jane Miller*, wife of *Thomas Hord*, was the daughter of *Simon Miller*, whose will was proved in *Richmond County*, May 4, 1724 (leaving children *Simon*, *Ellinor* and *Jane*) and who was son of *Captain Simon Miller*, whose will was proved in old *Rappahannock County*, May 2, 1684. *Captain Simon Miller* was a noted shipbuilder in old *Rappahannock County* and there is a mention of him in *Bruce’s “Economic History of*

Virginia," Vol. II, p. 439. Captain Simon Miller patented 817 acres of land in old Rappahannock County, Nov. 5, 1673, due him for the transportation of seventeen persons into the Colony. He was born in 1642, as his will, dated February 16, 1679, states that he was thirty-seven years old or thereabout at that date. He married Margaret Prosser, widow of John Prosser, of Golden Valley. He mentions in his will wife Margaret and children, Simon, father of Jane (Miller) Hord, William, John, Margaret, Isabella who married William² Triplett (Francis¹); Susannah (who married _____ Brice, of Essex County) whose will was proved in Essex County, January 9, 1724. The original will of Captain Simon Miller is in the Essex County Court House. The wax seal attached to it bears an impression which may be a crest. The wax seems to have been softened by heat and the original impression is now quite indistinct. With the assistance of a magnifying glass the head of an animal, apparently, may be seen. There are other impressions in the wax, but they are not well defined. The crest of several families of Miller in England is a wolf's head, sometimes holding in the paw, a spindle or staff. The seal attached to Simon Miller's will may have been made by a crudely cut die.

The will of Thomas Hord is dated January 28, 1766, and was proved in King George County, September 4, 1766. He bequeaths his plantation in King George County to his wife; mentions granddaughter Betty Hord, grandson John Hord, sons James Hord, Rhodin Hord,

Thomas Hord, Jesse Hord, giving to the last a young mare and saddle; daughters Aggy Hord, Molly Hord, Betty Withers, Suckey Shelton; distributes among his children negroes, namely, Sippio, Parrish, Hampton and Britton. Executors, sons Thomas Hord, Rhodin Hord and his wife Jane Hord.

Issue of Thomas² Hord:

12. Thomas Hord, born July 11, 1727; died May 11, 1778.
13. John Hord, born March 27, 1729; no issue.
14. Elizabeth Hord, born September 22, 1732; married William Withers of Stafford County. Issue.
15. James Hord, born January 22, 1736.
16. Jane Hord, born May 8, 1738.
17. Rhodin Hord, born May 4, 1740. He is mentioned in a deed dated November 8, 1780, between Elias Edmunds and James Hord, Jr., in Stafford County, as owning a plantation on the Rappahannock River. In the U. S. Census for Stafford County, Virginia, showing "Heads of Families," in 1785, "Rohodan (evidently Rhodin) Hord had "9 white souls" in his family, owned "1 dwelling" and "5 other buildings." He married Sarah Hord (40).
18. Susan Hord, born April 23, 1742; married John Shelton. Issue.
19. Mary Hord, born September 27, 1744; married Killis Hord (36).
20. Agnes Hord, born October 22, 1747; married first, William Hord (41); second, Anthony Sale of Essex Co. (See mention of Sale family in "Manors of Virginia in Colonial Times," pp. 65, 210, by Sale).
21. Jesse Hord, born October 31, 1749; married Anthret Hord (39).

5. John² Hord (John¹) was baptized in Christ Church, Middlesex County, August 1, 1708 (Register of Christ Church, Middlesex Co.) He was an *Appraiser*, Essex County, June 18, 1734 (Order Book). He was a resident of Hamilton Parish, Prince William County, in 1741:

November 3, 1741, "John Hord, Junior, of Hamilton Parish, Prince William County, conveys to Joseph Redd, of Drisdale Parish, King and Queen County, 123 acres of land in Spottsylvania County, between the branches of the Ny and Massaponax. Sarah, wife of John Hord, acknowledged her dower" (Spottsylvania Records).

The wife of John Hord was Sarah Redd, possibly a sister of Joseph Redd mentioned in this deed. Major John Redd whose "Reminiscences" have been published in the "Virginia Magazine" (Vol. VI, p. 337, and following pages) was a member of this family. Major Redd was a friend of Mordecai Hord (11) whom he mentions several times in his "Reminiscences." Major Redd married Mary, oldest daughter of "Col. George Waller, Gent." and niece of Mordecai Hord's wife.

John Hord (5) moved from Hamilton Parish, Prince William County, to Culpeper County, where he died.

John Hord's will, dated July 11, 1783, was proved in Culpeper County, July 21, 1783. He bequeaths half the negroes "left me by my brother Ambrose Hord to my son Ambrose Hord," and the "other half of the negroes

left me by my brother Ambrose Hord to my daughter Fanny Watts," and to daughter Fanny Watts also "the remainder of my estate."

In Caroline County, Va. (July Court, Minute Book 1785-87, p. 83) "Bernard Watts, sole executor of the will of John Hord, late of Culpeper County, deceased, Fanny his wife, and Ambrose Hord, only son of said John Hord," bring suit against "John Hord (42), executor of Ambrose Hord" (9).

Issue of John Hord and Sarah Redd, his wife:

22. Thomas Hord.
23. James Hord.
24. Frances Hord married Barnet Watts. She and her husband are mentioned in the will of her father, John Hord, proved in Culpeper County, July 21, 1783.
25. Ambrose Hord was a *Private in Captain William Henderson's Company, Ninth Virginia Regiment*, Colonel George Matthews, April 10, 1776—October, 1777 (Records of the War Department; also "List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia," p. 225, published by the Virginia State Library). He is mentioned in the will of his father, John Hord, proved in Culpeper County, July 21, 1783. He is mentioned in deeds in Culpeper County. He married Margaret Sherrill.
26. Elizabeth Hord.

6. James² Hord (John¹) was baptized in Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia, March 21, 1713 (Register of Christ Church, Middlesex). His father bequeathed him an estate of 250 acres in King George County.

He is styled "*gentleman*" in a deed from Elias Edmunds to James Hord, Junior, his son (Stafford County records).

October 5, 1750, He was *Surveyor of Highways* in King George County.

August, 1752, He was *Surveyor of Highways* in King George County (Order Book, 1751-55, p. 98).

August 6, 1767—August 4, 1768—He was *Inspector* in King George County.

He was *Viewer of Roads*, King George County: "Gerard Banks, James Hord, Peter Hord are ordered to view the road and make a report" (Order Book, King George County, 1766-90, page 1125).

August 1, 1760 "Indenture between William Hord and Lucy his wife of King George County of the one part and James Hord of King George County on the other part" conveying 250 acres of land in King George County, "said land having been devised to William Hord by his father John Hord, late of Essex County."

In the Order Book of King George County are the following references to James Hord: "James Hord brings before Court his servant Peter Warberton for absenting himself from his service for eighty days, etc." (Order Book, 1751-55, p. 98).

August 6, 1767, "John Pollard, Thomas Sharpe, John Cox and James Hord are recommended to his Honor the

Governor as proper persons for *Inspectors* at Falmouth warehouse.”

August 4, 1768, “John Pollard, Thomas Sharpe, John Cox and James Hord are recommended to his Honor, the Governor, as proper persons for *Inspectors* at Dixon’s warehouse.”

April 6, 1769, “Linchfield Sharpe, Peter Hord, James Hord and Thomas Strother, or any three of them, are appointed *Appraisers* of the estate of John Herndon.”

When the boundary line of King George and Stafford Counties was changed in 1777, James Hord became a resident of Stafford County.

November 8, 1780, “James Hord, *Gentleman*,” is mentioned in a deed from “Elias Edmunds to James Hord, Junior, conveying 200 acres joining on the Rappahannock River and bounding land of Rhodin Hord, Robert Elliston, and *James Hord, Gentleman*” (Stafford County records).

1785, “James Hord, Senior,” had “5 white souls” in his family, owned “1 dwelling” and “5 other buildings” (U. S. Census showing “Heads of Families” in Stafford County, Va., 1785).

James Hord married Margaret Miller, who is mentioned by Robert Hord in his manuscript (1838) as a sister of “Colonel Simon Miller.” Her brother was *Captain* Simon Miller, Captain of Militia, Fauquier County, November 26, 1761 (See Crozier’s “Virginia Militia”).

Captain Simon Miller was "gentleman Justice" of Essex County 1747-50 (Will Book 8, pp. 30, 223, 303, 313, 423). He was candidate for Burgess from Essex County 1741 (Deed Book, 1738-42, p. 312). Margaret Miller was daughter of John Miller, of Essex County, whose will was proved in Essex County, December 20, 1743. He mentions her in his will as "daughter Margaret Howard," evidently an error in spelling. John Miller was son of Captain Simon Miller and is mentioned in the latter's will proved in Old Rappahannock County, May 2, 1684.

Children of James Hord were:

27. James Hord. He was probably the James Hord who was *Ensign, King George County Militia during the Revolution* (See "Virginia County Records," Vol. VI, page 242, by Crozier).

March 3, 1768 "Judgment upon petition is granted unto James Hord, Junior, against Richard Gatewood for one cow and calf of the value of three pounds current money which he is ordered to pay unto the plt. with the Atts. fee and costs" (Order Book, King George County).

"On the motion of John Mullit a witness for James Hord against Richard Gatewood it is ordered the said Hord pay him seventy-five pounds of tobacco for three days attendance according to law."

James Hord, Junior, became a resident of Stafford County after the boundary line between King George and Stafford counties was changed in 1777.

November 8, 1780, "Elias Edmunds conveys to James Hord, Jr. 200 acres formerly belonging to Thomas Turner and conveyed to him by Simon Miller joining on the Rappa-

hannock River and bounding land of Rhodin Hord, Robert Elliston and James Hord Gentleman" (Deed, Stafford County).

28. Thomas Hord.
29. Ambrose Hord.
30. William Hord.
31. John Hord.
32. Jane Hord; married John Sherrill.
33. Mildred Hord; married Rev. Aaron Bledsoe, of Orange County, Va., son of William Bledsoe, whose will was proved in Culpeper, April 19, 1770 (See "Virginia Magazine," Vol. VI, page 345, for an account of the Bledsoe Family).
34. Sarah Hord; married James Hord (58).
35. Isabella Hord.

7. Peter² Hord (John¹). He is mentioned in the will of his father John Hord. He was a resident of Essex County June 15, 1736:

June 15, 1736, "It is ordered that John Miller, Jr. pay to Peter Horde 60 lbs. of tobacco for attending two days as witness for him against Thomas Hawkins" (Order Book, Essex County).

He moved to King George County to occupy an estate of 250 acres left him by the will of his father.

He was "*Viewer of Roads*" in King George County (Order Book, 1766-90, p. 1123): "Gerard Banks, James Hord and *Peter Hord* are ordered to *view the road* and make a report."

In a deed dated September 9, 1767, "Arthur Morson of Falmouth, King George County, conveys 214 acres of

land to Peter Hord, Senior, of King George County” (King George County Records).

“At a Court held for King George County the sixth day of April, 1769, Linchfield Sharpe, Peter Hord, James Hord and Thomas Strother, or any three of them, being first sworn before a Justice of the Peace for this County *appraise* the estate of John Herndon.”

“Ordered that Girrard Banks, Linchfield Sharpe, Peter Hord and Benjamin Berry *view the road* petitioned for by George White and others and make report to the Court.”

June 1, 1769, “Andrew Buchannan, Arthur Morson, William Allison, William Newton, Peter Hord and Girrard Banks are appointed to view the most convenient way for a road from the point of the fork of Rappahannock River to the town of Falmouth and report the same to Court.”

The name of Peter Hord appears as one of the witnesses to the will of Thomas Hord (2), dated June 28, 1766. When the boundary line between King George and Stafford Counties was changed in 1777, Peter Hord became a resident of Stafford County. He was living in Stafford County as late as 1785, when a census for that County was taken showing the “Heads of Families.” In this census “Peter Hord, Senior,” had “four white souls” in his family, owned “1 dwelling” and “4 other buildings” (See U. S. Census showing “Heads of Families”).

Issue of Peter Hord:

36. Killis Hord, born 1745; died 1815; married Mary Hord (19).
37. Reuben Hord.
38. Peter Hord; married Honor Wheatley; date of marriage bond May 28, 1771 (See "Virginia Marriage Bonds," under Fauquier County, by Crozier). Robert Hord in his manuscript, 1838, states that Peter Hord married a second wife, Rebecca Wilkenson, of Maryland, and had issue by both wives. Peter Hord was a resident of Stafford County, Va., in 1785, as the census for that year shows that he was one of the "Heads of Families" in Stafford County, having "9 white souls" in his family, owning "1 dwelling" and "3 other buildings." April 1793, "Peter Hord, Junior, presents a petition to erect a mill on his land." (Stafford County Records.) Robert Hord states in his manuscript (1838) that he was a *soldier in the Revolution* and "*lost an eye and a leg in the War.*"
39. Anthret Hord, married May 7, 1772, Jesse Hord (21).
40. Sarah Hord, married Rhodin Hord (17).

8. William² Hord (John¹) was many years a resident of King George County, in which his father bequeathed him an estate of 250 acres of land. This land he sold to his brother James Hord in 1760.

August 1, 1760, "William Hord and Lucy his wife, of the County of King George, convey to James Hord of the County of King George 250 acres of land given to William Hord by his father John Hord of Essex County."

After the sale of this estate William Hord moved to Caroline County. The following record indicates that he was living in Caroline County in 1765:

November 13, 1765, "The Court proceeded to lay the County levy:

"To William Hord as p. (per) account 115 lbs. of tobacco" (Caroline County Minute Book, 1765-67, p. 418).

January 12, 1775, William Hord was appointed *Constable of Caroline County* (Minute Book).

There are records of the following law suits in Caroline County:

June 15, 1765, William Hord against James Jameson (Minute Book 1765-67, pp. 80, 186, 343).

July 8, 1773, John Gray & Co. against William Hord, Senior (Minute Book, 1771-76, p. 316).

July 8, 1773, John Gaunt against William Hord, Senior (Minute Book, 1771-76, p. 316).

The following notices of William Hord are also found in Caroline County:

March 10, 1768, William Hord and William Dudley were *appraisers* of estate of John Pemberton (Minute Book 1767-70, p. 82).

March 9, 1769, William Hord, Thomas Lowry, John Broaddus, "*Viewers of the Road*" (Minute Book, 1767-70, p. 292).

November 10, 1774, William Hord, Christopher Blackburn, Thomas Lowry, "*Viewers of the Road.*"

May 8, 1776, "Ordered that Samuel Major, Charles Beasley and their gangs assist William Hord in making a bridge over Tuckahoe Swamp." (Minute Book, 1765-67, p. 293).

July 11, 1771, "Order James Taylor, Gent, Treasurer, pay William Hord 1000 pounds of tobacco for building a bridge over Marococick near the Glebe."

William Hord was alive October 13, 1774, as there is a record of that date that "William Hord, Senior," and Christopher Blackburn were appointed *appraisers* of the estate of John Sneed (Minute Book, Caroline County). Robert Hord (who was grandson of William Hord) states that the latter lived on a plantation "in Caroline County about fifteen miles southeast of the Court House, the said land being now (1838) occupied by John Anderson."

William Hord married Lucy Norvell.

THE NORVELL FAMILY settled in Isle of Wight County, between April 27, 1619, and November 2, 1621. Hugh Norvell was a Vestryman of Old Bruton Church, Williamsburg, and William Norvell represented James City County in the Convention of 1775 ("William and Mary College Quarterly," Vol. XX, p. 222).

There are many references to the Norvell family in the Order Book of Essex County. Lucy Norvell probably belonged to that branch of the Norvell family, as the Hords lived in Essex County.

Issue of William Hord and Lucy (Norvell) Hord:

41. William Hord, married Agnes Hord (20).
42. John Hord, married first, Anne Peyton; second, Margaret Hawkins.
43. James Hord, married Nancy Curd. Ensign 7th Va. Regt.; Capt. Va. Militia.
44. Jane Hord, married James Fletcher, of Charlotte Co., Va. James Fletcher is mentioned as a legatee of Ambrose Hord (9) in a suit against John Hord, the latter's executor, December 10, 1799 (Minute Book, Caroline County, 1799-1802, pp. 69, 70, 71).
45. Sarah Hord, married Colonel Gilbert Hunt, of Charlotte Co., Va. "Gilbert Hunt and Sally his wife," are mentioned as legatees of Ambrose Hord (9) in a suit against John Hord, executor, December 10, 1799 (Minute Book, Caroline County, 1799-1802, pp. 69, 70, 71).
46. Thomas Hord, married Miss _____ Turner. Captain Continental Army, 6th Va. Regt.
47. Richard Hord, Captain, Caroline Co. Militia in the Revolution (See "List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia," page 226, published by Virginia State Library).
48. Frances Hord. In a suit against John Hord, executor of Ambrose Hord (9), "Frankey Hord" is mentioned as a legatee of the latter, December 10, 1799 (Minute Book of Caroline County, 1799-1802, pp. 69, 70, 71).

11. Mordecai² Hord (John¹) was Captain and Wagonmaster* of General Braddock's Army in 1755 ("Virginia Magazine," Vol. VI, p. 342). He is mentioned many times in the "Reminiscences of Major John Redd"

* There were about two hundred wagons and six hundred baggage horses in the army of General Braddock ("Montcalm and Wolfe," Vol. 1, pp. 199, 201, by Francis Parkman).

published in the "Virginia Magazine," Vol. VI, p. 342, and Vol. VII, pp. 247, 248; Vol. IX, p. 212. He is mentioned as "*Captain Hord*" in a letter dated May 9, 1769, from General Joseph Martin to Captain William Sims, of Albemarle County. This letter of General Martin describes an expedition on which he made the first settlement at Martin's Station in Powell's Valley. General Martin was accompanied on this journey by Dr. Walker, Captain Mordecai Hord and others.

November 25, 1767, Mordecai Hord and Thomas Jefferson (afterwards President of the United States) were elected *Vestrymen* of Fredericksville Parish, Louisa County, Virginia. Mordecai Hord was also *Warden* of this parish. He resigned from the Vestry in 1770.

Mordecai Hord married Sarah Carr, daughter of "Captain William Carr, Gentleman" Justice of Caroline County 1740 and granddaughter of "Thomas Carr, Gentleman" Justice, 1702, and High Sheriff, 1708-1709, of King William County, Virginia, who received a patent (April 25, 1701) for 546 acres of land for transporting eleven persons into the Colony ("William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. VIII, pp. 107, 108, 132).

December 20, 1752, William Carr, Gent. "for and in consideration of love and affection I have for my son-in-law Mordecai Hord and beloved daughter Sarah" conveys, etc. ("Virginia Magazine," Vol. XIX, p. 205).

August 2, 1760, "William Carr, Gent," mentions in

his will of this date (proved in Spottsylvania) "son-in-law Mordecai Hord."

1770, Mordecai Hord moved from Louisa County to Henry County, Virginia, with his brother-in-law, "Col. George Waller, Gent."

There is a deed in Henry County, Virginia, dated February 22, 1780 (Deed Book, 2, p. 80), in which Martin Key, attorney-in-fact for Walter King of Great Britain, conveys 1750 acres of land to Mordecai Hord which the said King agreed by letter to sell Mordecai Hord in 1770.

March 30, 1780 (Deed Book, 2, p. 90), Mordecai Hord conveys 350 acres of land in Henry County to Patrick Henry, the great Virginia orator (Henry County Records).

August 30, 1777, Mordecai Hord took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia ("Virginia Magazine," Vol. IX, p. 17).

November 26, 1781, Land Warrant was granted to Mordecai Hord, 2383½ acres, No. 9373.

September 11, 1786, Mordecai Hord signs articles of agreement with William Campbell "by which the said Hord conveys to the said Campbell for £2970 a tract of 900 acres of land, 50 head of horned cattle, 600 bushels of Indian corn, ten thousand weight of tobacco, one wagon, five horses and slaves Margery and her seven children, Lucy, Lotty, Bettsey, Peggy, Peter, Anthony, Mandy, also Milly and Henry, children of Winny, and Randall, son of Bess" (Henry County Records).

Mordecai Hord is described by Major John Redd in the latter's "Reminiscences" ("Virginia Magazine," Vol. VI, p. 342) as being "very fleshy, weighing 200 lbs. or more, of fine personal appearance and strong natural mind." Mordecai Hord died at his seat "Hordsville," Henry County, Va. His will is dated September 29, 1783, and was proved in Henry County, Va., June 29, 1789. The inventory of his estate shows that his personal property amounted to \$9045.03; he had 32 slaves, valued at \$175 each. The following are the names of some of these slaves (the names of all of them are not given): Ailse, Nance, Hannah, John, Phill, Charles, Bob, George, Jenny, Lanty, Ingram, Winny, Agge, Milly, Harry, Randolph, Madge, Luce, Bett, Peg, Peter, Anthony, Margery, George, Kate, Phillis, a girl; Robin, a boy; Bess, an old woman. Besides the valuable property on which he lived and which his inventory shows was abundantly stocked with horses and cattle, Mordecai Hord owned vast tracts of land in Powell's Valley, or "on the Western Waters," as he refers to them in his will. His executors were his "friends (Governor) Patrick Henry, Col. George Waller, his brother-in-law and Edmund Lyne," whom he desires to educate his son "Mordecai Jr. in the genteelest manner by sending him to the Academy in Prince Edward County where he should be taught the languages and sciences till nineteen years of age when he is to be put to the study of the law or physic till twenty-one."

Mordecai Hord's seat in Henry County was named "Hordsville."

Mordecai Hord mentions in his will sons William, John, Stanwix, Mordecai, Jr., daughters Jane Fleming, wife of John Fleming, and Mary Hord.

Issue:

49. Mordecai Hord, Overseer of Roads in Caroline County, October 12, 1779, and March 9, 1780 (Minute Book, 1777-80, p. 219, Caroline County), was probably the eldest son of Mordecai Hord (11), although he is not mentioned in the latter's will, and he was probably the person whom John Hord (1), mentions in his will in 1747 as his "grandson Mordecai Hord." John Hord (1) could not have referred to Mordecai Hord (55) mentioned below as youngest child of Mordecai Hord (11), as Mordecai Hord (55) is described as a minor in his father's will in 1783. It is probable that Mordecai Hord (49) of Caroline County died and that his father, according to a custom not unusual at that time, named another son Mordecai.
50. William Hord, called "*Colonel*" by Major John Redd ("*Virginia Magazine*," Vol. VI, page 342), was a *member of the Tennessee Legislature* from Hawkins County, in 1794 (Ramsey's "*Annals of Tennessee*," page 704).

The following records are in Henry County:

- October 3, 1790, John Anthony deeds to William Hord 590 acres in Henry County.
- July 9, 1791, William Hord conveys "a part of the land whereon I now live to John Hord," his brother.
- July 9, 1791, William Hord conveys to Stamwix Hord (his brother) "all that part of his father's land ('Hords-

ville') to which he was entitled by the will of his father and by the death of his brother, Mordecai, Jr."

William Hord probably disposed of these tracts of land prior to his removal to Tennessee.

51. John Hord, born December 1, 1766, died August 3, 1803; will proved in Henry County, August 26, 1803; gives his estate to wife Ruth and residue to daughter Sally C. Hord, and if "wife shall have another child within twelve months after his decease, his estate shall be divided into three parts." Executors wife Ruth and James Greenlee. His wife was the daughter of Alexander and Patsy (Hairston) Hunter.

March 26, 1798, Alexander Hunter conveys land to daughter Ruth, wife of John Hord (Henry County Records).

March 26, 1798, John Hord and Ruth his wife convey for £500 a tract of 450 acres to Alexander Hunter, father of Ruth Hord (Henry County Records).

March 6, 1798, John Hord and Ruth his wife convey 400 acres on Horsepasture Creek to George Hairston.

The tomb of John Hord with epitaph is still at "Hordsville."

52. Stanwix Hord was living in Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1805. "April 18, 1805, Stanwix Hord and Justinia his wife of Jackson County, Tennessee, convey 400 acres of land in Henry County, Virginia, to John Greenlee" (See Henry County, Va., Records).

53. Mary Hord, married Thomas Jett, of Henry County, Va. (See Henry County Records and Mordecai Hord's Inventory).

54. Jane Hord, married John Fleming. (They are mentioned in will of Mordecai Hord, father of Jane).

55. Mordecai Hord died without issue; a minor at the date of his father's will, September 29, 1783.

FOURTH GENERATION.

12. Thomas³ Hord (Thomas,² John¹), of King George County, was born July 11, 1727; married Charity McLane, October 10, 1753; died May 11, 1778.

Thomas Hord was a *Corporal* in the Prince William County Militia during the French and Indian War. He served "66 days at 22 lbs. of tobacco per day" receiving "1452 lbs. tobacco" for his full term of service (Journals of House of Burgesses, April 21, 1756).

In the Order Book of King George County, 1751-55, pp. 102-103, "Thomas Hord, Junior, Benjamin Strother, Robert Elliston and Peter Jett, are appointed *Jurors*."

July 4, 1763, Susannah Sharp was administrator of John Sharp, deceased, with Thomas Hord.

Thomas Hord is frequently described as "*gentleman*" in the records.

April 10, 1763, "Thomas Tennelt of the County of Fauquier, Planter, conveys 157 acres of land to *Thomas Hord*, of the County of King George, *Junior, Gentleman*" (Fauquier County Deed Book, 1, p. 451).

June 28, 1764, there is a deed between "Jeffery Johnson of Fauquier County and Sarah his wife and *Thomas Hord* of the Parish of Brunswick and County of King George, *Gentleman*" (Fauquier County, Vol. 2, p. 157 of Deeds).

Thomas Hord was *Inspector* for Falmouth, King

George County, September, 1753 (Order Book, 1751-56, p. 106, King George County).

He was "*Overseer of the Roads*" September, 1764 (Order Book, King George County).

Thomas Hord was one of the "*Gentleman Justices*" of King George County, May 7, 1767 (Order Book, 1766-90, p. 47); August 6, 1767; October 1, 1767; November 12, 1767; May 5, 1768; October 5, 1769; March 1, 1770; May 3, 1770; August 2, 1770; May 7, 1772.

He was a *Vestryman* of Brunswick Parish, King George County, June 6, 1771 (Deed Book, 5, p. 888).

March 6, 1765, "The Directors and Trustees of Falmouth, King George County, convey to Thomas Hord $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land or lot number 18 in said town" (King George County Records).

Other mentions of Thomas Hord in the Order Book of King George County are as follows:

March 5, 1767, "A deed for land from John Knox to Gaven Lawson was proved by oath of James Buchanan and *Thomas Hord, Gent.* and ordered to be certified."

May 7, 1767, "On motion of William Fitzhugh it is ordered James Hunter, William Newton and *Thomas Hord, Gent.* view the road, the said Fitzhugh petitioned to have turned and make a report to the next Court."

September 3, 1767, "On the petition of John Neilson it is ordered William Newton, Thomas Hord and James Buchannan *Gent. View the road*, the said Neilson petitioned to have cleared, etc."

September 3, 1767, "William Newton and Thomas Hord, *Inspectors* at Falmouth Warehouse returned an acct. on oath of the Tob. remains in their hands amounting to £295 sold at 16s."

October 1, 1767, "Ordered that Arthur Morson, Thomas Hord, James Buchannan and John Pollard divide the estate of Daniel McDonald, Cl'k, deceased, according to his will."

March 3, 1768, "Samuel Skinker, William Rowley, Thomas Hord and William Bruce, Gents., are appointed to *View the Road*."

May 5, 1768, "*Thomas Hord, Gent.* is appointed *Inspector* of flower in the room of John Neilson and was sworn."

August 4, 1768, "William Newton, Thomas Hord, James Kenyon and Girrard Banks are recommended to his Honor, the Governor, as proper persons for *Inspectors* at Falmouth Warehouse."

September 1, 1768, "On the motion of *Thomas Hord, Gent.* a witness for Andrew Drummond ads. of Patrick Bayley it is ordered the said Drummond pay him forty pounds of tobacco for two days attendance according to law."

August 2, 1770, "William Newton and Thomas Hord, *Inspectors* of Falmouth, came into Court and informed the said Court that Warehouses are much out of repair, and the Court being satisfied thereof, that they are

not in sufficient repair to receive tobacco they have allowed the said Inspectors to protest against the said warehouse."

Issue:

56. Susannah Hord, born August 14, 1754; married James Withers.
57. Jane Hord, married Robert Sale. The Sale family is mentioned in "Manors of Virginia in Colonial Times," pages 65, 210, by Sale.
58. James Hord, moved to Fauquier County. He married first, Sarah Hord (34). Their marriage bond is dated March 11, 1786 ("Virginia Marriages," by Crozier, page 132). He married second, Agatha Sinclair. Their marriage bond is dated October 23, 1792 ("Fauquier Marriages," page 173). There is in Fauquier County a deed dated April 11, 1796, from "Maximilian Berryman to James Hord, of the Parish of Hamilton and County of Fauquier" (Deed Book 13, page 217). James Hord owned two estates in Fauquier County, known as "Elk Marsh" and "Knox Hill." Among the records of Fauquier County is a map showing the location of these estates filed with other papers relating to a suit in Chancery, namely, "Hord vs. Fant." The will of James Hord is dated July 5, 1821, and was proved in Fauquier County, July 22, 1822. He mentions in this will sons Thomas, James and daughter Margit Hord and divides fifteen negroes among them. "It is understood Thomas Hord and James Hord are hereby compensated for what legacy was left in my hands by their grandfather, James Hord of Stafford County." (These children were issue by first wife Sarah Hord). To wife Agatha Hord, land, etc.; mentions also children Enos Hord, Ambrose Hord, William Hord, Charity Hord (issue by second wife).

This will is in Book 8, page 223 in Fauquier County. In the Inventory of the estate of James Hord there are books, silver and forty-one slaves (See Will Book 8, page 514).

59. Elizabeth Hord, married Austin Bradford; marriage bond dated March 11, 1786 (See "Virginia Marriages," under Fauquier County, by Crozier). Austin Bradford was son of Alexander Bradford, born 1728.
60. Mary Hord.
61. Thomas Hord.

15. James³ Hord (Thomas,² John¹), born January 22, 1732, married Susan Miller, daughter of Simon Miller, of Culpeper County (Slaughter's "History of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper," revised and enlarged edition by Green, Part II, p. 50). There is in Culpeper County a Deed dated September 17, 1767, from "Simon Miller and Isabel his wife of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper, conveying to James Hord of the same parish and county, 200 acres of land." This Simon Miller was probably son of Simon Miller whose will was proved in Richmond County, May 4, 1724, and grandson of Captain Simon Miller whose will was proved in Old Rappahannock County, May 2, 1684.

James Hord's will was proved in Culpeper County, December 14, 1802 (See Slaughter's "History of St. Mark's Parish Culpeper," Part II, p. 50, revised and enlarged edition by Green). He owned land in Spottsylvania County.

Issue mentioned in his will:

62. James Hord. He seems to have removed to Spottsylvania County where his father owned land. There is an "Indenture December 14, 1822, between James Hord of the County of Spottsylvania, and Richard Ballard, Senior, to secure payment to Alexander Hord and others, Commissioners, to sell land of James Hord, deceased" (Culpeper Records). There is in Culpeper County a Deed from James Hord, May 13, 1786, to daughter Mary Benson giving her one negro woman Dinah.
63. Jane Hord, married Thomas Brooks (mentioned in her father's will).
64. Frances Hord, married ————— Slaughter (mentioned in her father's will).
65. Anne Hord, married James Withers, son of James Withers and Susan (Waller) Withers.
James Withers, Senior, was Burgess of Stafford County, 1692 ("Virginia Magazine," Vol. VI, page 426).

21. Jesse^s Hord (Thomas,^s John¹), born October 31, 1749; married May 7, 1772, Anthret Hord (39). There is a record of this marriage in King George County as follows: "Jesse Hord and Anky Hord May 1772" ("Virginia Magazine," Vol. XXII, p. 311). Jesse Hord died in Mason County, Kentucky, 1814.

March 28, 1772, "Jane Hord of the Parish of Brunswick, County of King George, widow of Thomas Hord," dec'd, gives 200 acres of land to "sons Jesse and Rhodin Hord" (King George County).

1785, Jesse Hord was a resident of Stafford County, Virginia, and had "9 white souls" in his family, owned

“ 1 dwelling ” and “ 3 other buildings ” (Census of U. S. Showing Heads of Families).

Jesse Hord removed to the State of Kentucky some time between 1785 and 1796.

October 1, 1796, *Jesse Hord*, Alexander K. Marshall (brother of Chief Justice John Marshall), DeVall Payne, William Triplett are described as “ *gentlemen and Trustees of Lewisburgh* ” *Kentucky*.

September 29, 1812, Alexander K. Marshall and Mary, his wife, of Mason County, Kentucky, convey to Jesse Hord of Mason County 200 acres of land (Mason Co., Kentucky, records).

September 12, 1814, Jesse Hord mentions in a *deed* (shortly before his death) his children, distributing among them thirteen negroes. He also gave them 250 acres of land, as recorded in a deed executed February 9, 1815 (after his death), by his son Elias Hord (Mason County, Ky., Records).

Issue:

66. Elias Hord, born in Virginia, March 9, 1773; married Ann Triplett, daughter of Colonel Francis Triplett, of Fauquier County, Virginia.
67. Edward Hord, born in Virginia, November, 1784; died October 2, 1823; *Captain Seventh U. S. Infantry*, May 3, 1808, to January 1, 1810; married Eliza Benson, daughter of Thomas Benson, of Virginia, in 1812.
68. Jesse Hord, married Mary, daughter of William Triplett.
69. Thomas Hord, married Sarah Conway, daughter of Judge Miles Withers Conway of Mason County, Kentucky, a

Trustee with Daniel Boone of Washington, one of the earliest settlements in Mason County (Collins' "History of Kentucky").

70. Jane Hord, born in Virginia, May 8, 1776.
71. Ann Hord.
72. Isabella Hord.
73. Susannah Hord, born in Virginia, May, 1778.
74. Lucy Hord.

36. Killis³ Hord (Peter,² John¹) was born in 1745 and died in 1815. He married Mary Hord (19). He is described as "*Killis Hord, Gentleman*" in the Order Book of Stafford County, February 24, 1792, pp. 168, 228, 257. He was "*Gentleman Justice*" of Stafford County (Minute Book, 1806-1809, Stafford County; "Virginia Magazine," Vol. XIX, p. 199). February 24, 1792, he was appointed "*Commissioner* to take a list of tithable property" (Order Book). He was one of the witnesses to the will of his uncle "Thomas Hord, Gentleman," which was probated in King George County, January 28, 1766. In the U. S. Census for Stafford County, Va., showing "Heads of Families," 1785, "Kollis (Killis) Hord" had "9 white souls" in his family, owned "1 dwelling" and "3 other buildings."

Issue of Killis Hord:

75. Edwin Hord, moved to Mason County, Kentucky; was a *soldier* in Harmer's Campaign of 1790, and in those of Scott, Wilkinson, St. Clair, 1791, and Wayne, 1794. In 1840 he presented a memorial to Congress in behalf of the soldiers who served in the Indian Wars. This

memorial is still in existence among the archives of the Capitol at Washington. Edwin Hord married the daughter of Henry Lee of Woodford County, Kentucky, and left issue.

76. Alexander Hord of Culpeper County, mentioned as a "Commissioner appointed by the Court" in a deed from James Hord to Richard Ballard, Senior, December 14, 1822 (Culpeper Records).
77. Lewis Hord of Culpeper County, was a Grantor in a deed 1827 (Culpeper Records).
78. Daniel Hord, Culpeper County.
79. Thomas Hord, left no issue.
80. Peter Hord, left no issue.
81. Minnie Hord, married John Cross.

41. William³ Hord (William,² John¹) married Agnes Hord (20). He was a resident of Caroline County, Va. The following references to William Hord are in the records of Caroline County:

August 11, 1774, "William Hord, Junior, appointed *Overseer of ye Road.*"

May 13, 1777, William Hord and Hugh Crutcher, James Daniel, Israel Sneed, appointed "*Viewers of the Road.*"

August 13, 1778, The last will and testament of William Hord, deceased, was proved by James Upshaw and James Fletcher and on motion of Agga Hord (his wife) and James Hord, executors therein named, certificate is granted them for obtaining a probate thereof (Minute Book, 1777-80, p. 107).

August 13, 1778, William Sthresly, Thomas Lowry,

James Upshaw, Jr., and Christopher Blackburn, appointed *appraisers* of estate of William Hord, deceased.

December 10, 1778, Inventory and Appraisement of estate of William Hord, Junior, returned and ordered re-entered (Minute Book, 1777-80, p. 141).

August 9, 1781, "John Hord is appointed guardian to Willis Hord, Lucy Hord and Elizabeth Hord, orphans of William Hord, deceased (Minute Book, 1781-85, p. 15).

April 16, 1772, Deed from "Edward Herndon, John Herndon, and Joseph Herndon, conveying 313 acres of land in Spottsylvania County to William Hord, Junior, of Caroline County" (Spottsylvania Records).

William Hord died and his widow married Anthony Sale of Essex County, Va.

Issue of William Hord as given in the Order Book of Caroline County, Va.:

82. Willis Hord, born April 17, 1769, married January 2, 1793, Polly Buckner, daughter of Captain Philip Buckner (See the "Buckner Genealogy," pp. 96, 97, by Crozier). He moved to Kentucky. There is a deed in Spottsylvania County dated October 24, 1791, from "Willis Hord of Jefferson County, Kentucky, to Beverley Stubblefield of Spottsylvania County, Va.," conveying 313 acres of land in Spottsylvania, the same land which "John Herndon and others sold to William Hord, Junior, April 16, 1772." See this deed under William Hord (41). Willis Hord was the first *Clerk of Bracken County*, Kentucky.
83. Lucy Norvell Hord, married Major William Taylor, brother of Commodore Richard Taylor, an officer of

the Virginia Navy during the Revolution ("Virginia Magazine," Vol. XV, p. 408).

84. Elizabeth Hord, married Hancock Taylor, brother of President Zachary Taylor, and son of Colonel Richard Taylor, who made the first recorded trading voyage down the Ohio River (See Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," page 676).

42. John^s Hord (William,² John¹) was *Lieutenant* in the *Fourth Dragoons, Continental Army*, January 20, 1777 to ——" (Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army").

August 14, 1777, John Hord was appointed *Ensign* in Captain Stern's Company of *Caroline County Militia* (Minute Book, Caroline County).

January 8, 1778, John Hord was appointed *Ensign of Militia* (Minute Book, Caroline County).

February 12, 1778, John Hord was recommended to the Governor for a commission of *Second Lieutenant of Caroline County Militia* (Minute Book).

"1779, John Hord was *Captain in Lee's Light Dragoons* and served to ——" (Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army," Revised and Enlarged, 1914, p. 301). This regiment was commanded by "Light Horse Harry" Lee, father of General Robert E. Lee.

August 9, 1781, John Hord was appointed guardian of the children of his brother William Hord (Caroline County).

August 12, 1784, Deed from John Hord to John Pickett (Minute Book, Caroline County).

July 8, 1784, Deed from John Hord to Robert G. Beverly (Minute Book, Caroline County).

John Hord was executor of the will of his uncle, Ambrose Hord, proved October 11, 1781, and December 10, 1799, suit was brought against John Hord by Thomas Hord, James Hord and others, regarding the estate of Ambrose Hord (Minute Book, 1799-1802, p. 69, Caroline County).

May 16, 1787, John Hord, executor of Ambrose Hord, deceased, brings suit against Charles Brown and Thomas Sneed (Minute Book, 1787-89, p. 96, Caroline County).

June 14, 1771, "It is ordered that James Stokes pay John Hord 350 pounds of tobacco for attending this Court fourteen days as evidence for him against James Daniel" (Caroline County).

September 10, 1778, John Hord and William Boutwell appointed "*Viewers of the Road*" (Caroline County).

August 9, 1787, John Hord and Margaret, his wife, were complainants against Abraham Willson, Executor of John Boutwell, who was executor of John Hawkins, surviving executor of William Hawkins. "It is ordered that defendants pay complainants out of estate of William Hawkins £256-14s.-6d. balance of legacy devised to com-

plainant Margaret in and by will of said William Hawkins" (Minute Book, 1787-89, p. 179).

January 14, 1782, John Hord was an *appraiser* of the estate John Carter (Minute Book, 1781-85, p. 38, Caroline County).

October Court, "It appearing to the Court that Littlepage's bridge was finished and received last November ordered that the Treasurer pay John Hord this county's proportion of nine thousand pounds of tobacco" (Minute Book, 1781-85, p. 22, Caroline County).

November 3, 1806, John Hord executes a deed to Fitzhugh Daniel (Essex County Records).

July 18, 1787, John Hord patented 53 acres of land ("Virginia County Records," Vol. VII, page 33, by Crozier). There is a deed in Prince William County, Virginia, dated August 5, 1798, recorded August 25, 1798, from "William Thornton Alexander and wife to John Hord, of Caroline County," conveying to the latter 1005 acres of land in Prince William County.

John Hord owned and lived at "Shady Grove," Caroline County, Virginia.

John Hord married, first, Annie Peyton; second, Margaret Hawkins, of Essex County, Virginia. There is a deed in Essex County, dated August 28, 1798, from "John Hord and Margaret his wife, conveying to William Thornton Alexander, $290\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land in the upper end of Essex County for 550 pounds sterling" (Deed Book 35, page 92, Essex County).

December 19, 1808, Margaret Hord and others execute a deed to John Hawkins (Essex County Records).

Margaret (Hawkins) Hord died about the year 1818, as there is a record of her son, "Hiram Hord as Administrator of Margaret Hord, February 9, 1818," in Caroline County (Bond Book, page 179).

THE HAWKINS FAMILY. Margaret Hawkins, wife of John Hord, is mentioned in the will of her brother, William Hawkins, proved in Essex County, May 21, 1781; he also mentions brothers Thomas Hawkins and Birkenhead Hawkins. Margaret⁴ (Hawkins) Hord was daughter of William³ Hawkins, whose will (dated February 25, 1769, proved in Essex County, September 18, 1769) mentions wife Margaret, daughters *Margaret Hawkins*, Elizabeth Mosely Hawkins, Sabinah Boutwell and sons John, Thomas, Liven, Birkenhead and William. William⁴ Hawkins had a brother Thomas³ Hawkins (will dated July 25, 1739; proved in Essex County, December 18, 1739), mentions wife Ann, son Young Hawkins, and daughters Betty, Nanny, Lucy, Mary, Hannah and "brother William Hawkins." William³ Hawkins and Thomas³ Hawkins were sons of John² Hawkins, whose will was proved in Essex County, June 21, 1725-6.

John² Hawkins mentions in this will sons Thomas³ Hawkins and William³ Hawkins, and daughters Mary³ Hawkins, Elizabeth³ Renolds and wife Grace John² Hawkins bequeathed 700 acres of land to son Thomas³

Hawkins, whose name occurs frequently in the Order Books of Essex County, and who on one occasion, engaged Thomas Hord as his attorney in a suit (See this genealogy under Thomas² Hord).

John² Hawkins was a member of the House of Burgesses from Essex County, October 25, 1710 (See "Virginia Magazine," Vol. XVIII, page 192). John² Hawkins was son of Thomas¹ Hawkins whose will was dated February 8, 1675, and proved in Old Rappahannock County (which then included Essex County), January 20, 1677. Thomas¹ Hawkins mentions in his will wife Frances, who was his second wife; he bequeaths a ring of his first wife and mentions children John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Hannah. He also names "brother Samuel Bloomfield" and his wife executors. Witnesses, John Gravis, Abraham Raw, William Saile (Sale).

Thomas Hawkins is mentioned as "my loving friend Thomas Hawkins" in the will of Lawrence Washington, Sept., 1676 ("Richmond Dispatch," July 16, 1877).

"Captain Thomas Hawkins," as he is described in the records, was a Justice of Old Rappahannock County, in 1670.

Issue of John Hord and Annie Peyton:

85. Sarah Hord, married 1797, Gabriel Slaughter, Governor of Kentucky (Slaughter's "History of St. Mark's, Culpeper;" also "Virginia County Records," by Crozier, Vol. IX, page 12).

86. Frances Hord married Edward Rowzee, of Essex County, Va.
87. William Hord.

Issue of John Hord and Margaret Hawkins:

88. John Hord.
89. Hiram Hord married Catharine Hedgman, daughter of "John Hedgman, Gentleman," who was son of "Peter Hedgman, Gentleman," Vestryman and Justice of Stafford County; Burgess, 1748; Burgess of Prince William County, 1736-38. ("Virginia Genealogies," by Hayden, page 303.) In the year 1812 "Hiram Hord, son of John Hord," conveyed to Margaret Hord his interest in a tract of land of 1005 acres (for £1000) purchased by his father in Prince William County (See Prince William County Deeds).

February 9, 1818, Hiram Hord was administrator of his mother Margaret Hord (Executors' Bond Book, page 179, Caroline County).

90. James Hord.
91. Hawkins Hord is mentioned as having bequeathed land to J. H. Slaughter, his sister's son, in a deed from Slaughter to Thomas and Robert Hord, September 27, 1822 (Prince William County Deeds, Vol. VIII, page 519).
92. Thomas Hord married Catharine Stuart.
93. Robert Hord married Celia Jane Stuart Foote, sister of Governor Henry S. Foote (See Genealogy of the Foote Family in the "Virginia Magazine" and in Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies"). There are many deeds in which Robert Hord is grantor or grantee in Prince William County, to which he moved from "Shady Grove," Caroline County, in early manhood. 1819 Richard Hord conveys land to Thomas and Robert

Hord; September 27, 1822, J. H. Slaughter conveys "land inherited from Hawkins Hord" to Thomas and Robert Hord; March 30, 1830, Robert Hord and Celia Jane Stuart, his wife, convey land to Robert N. Hooe (Prince William County Deed Book, Vol. XII, page 86); 1830 Robert Hord executes a deed to George T. Hord (son of Richard) and others; December 31, 1821, Robert Hord was administrator of the estate of John Hord. (This last record is in the Court House at Tappahannock, Essex County). November 7, 1838 "Robert Hord conveys lot of ground situated in the town of Port Royal, Caroline County, to Philip Pendleton, the houses thereon for some time past being in the use and occupancy of said Hord" (Deed Book 40, p. 293, Caroline County). The descendants of Mr. Pendleton still occupy this property (1913), although the original house was destroyed by fire. The present owner is Mrs. Augustine Fitzhugh Turner. Robert Hord was the author of the manuscript genealogy of the Hord family written in 1838, and was born at "Shady Grove," Caroline County, Virginia, March 4, 1795.

Robert Hord was a Member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, 1834-35 (House Journals).

43. James³ Hord (William,² John¹) was a resident of Caroline County. He was *Ensign 7th Virginia Regiment*, February 13, 1777; resigned March 7, 1778, and served subsequently as *Captain in the Virginia Militia* (Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army"). In the Caroline County Court there is the record of the following commissions held by him:

August 13, 1778, "James Hord is recommended to the Governor for *First Lieutenant* of Captain Sthresly's Militia Company" (Minute Book 1777-80, p. 106).

August 13, 1778, "James Hord took the oath to the Commonwealth as *Lieutenant* of Militia" (Minute Book, 1777-80, pp. 106, 107, 108).

October 11, 1786, "John Jouett, Gabriel Madison, James Hord and Samuel Pryor, *Gentlemen*," were appointed *Trustees* of the town of Newmarket, Virginia (Hening's "Statutes of Virginia," Vol. XII, page 400). This land was purchased, it is stated, in Hening's "Statutes" from John Curd, whose daughter Nancy was wife of James Hord. Nancy Curd's mother, it is said, was Lucy Brent, a descendant of Hugh Brent.

James Hord died January 3, 1815.

Issue:

94. Lucy Norvell Hord, married John Fishback.
95. Francis P. Hord.

46. Thomas³ Hord (William,² John¹) was *Second Lieutenant* 10th Virginia Infantry, December 13, 1776; *First Lieutenant* March 1, 1777; *Captain Lieutenant* September 10, 1778; regiment designated 6th Virginia, September 14, 1778; wounded and taken prisoner at Charleston, May 12, 1780; *Captain* February 18, 1781; prisoner on parole to the close of the war (Heitman's "Register of Officers of the Continental Army"). In 1783 he received a land grant of 5221 acres for service

in the Revolution, and in 1808 he received another grant of land for ten months' service *more than seven years* in the Revolutionary War. He was a *member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati* (See "Virginia Magazine," Vol. VI, page 25, for a list of the members of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati).

He was with the army during the winter encampment at Valley Forge. The records of the War Department show that during the winter of 1777-1778 he was serving under Colonel John Green in the 10th Virginia Regiment, which was stationed at Valley Forge ("Guide to Valley Forge," 1912, page 87, by Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Rector of Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge).

After the Revolution, Thomas Hord held the following commissions in Caroline County, Virginia:—

August 11, 1785, "Thomas Hord took the oath of the Commonwealth as a *Major of Militia*" (Minute Book 1785-87, p. 90).

August 14, 1788, "Thomas Hord took oath of a *Captain*, Hay Battaile a Lieutenant, and John Woodford a Cornet of the Militia troop of Horse" (Minute Book 1787-89, p. 434).

There are the following references to Thomas Hord in Caroline and Essex Counties:

June 14, 1772, "Ordered that Samuel Sale pay Thomas Hord 75 pounds of tobacco for attending Court three days as evidence against Sale" (Caroline County).

June Court, 1780, Thomas Hord brought suit against Richard Waters and won it (Caroline County).

November 27, 1798, Thomas Lomax deeds a mill site to Thomas Hord and Robert Baylor (Essex County Records).

November 19, 1808, Thomas Hord executes a deed to Robert Baylor (Essex County Records).

Thomas Hord married Miss Turner.

Issue:

96. Elizabeth Hord, married Edmund Taylor, son of Colonel John Taylor, and died without issue. There are handsome oil paintings of Col. John Taylor, President Zachary Taylor and other members of this family in the possession of Mr. Augustine Fitzhugh Turner, of Port Royal, Caroline County, Va.

47. Richard³ Hord (William,² John¹) was *Captain of Militia* in Caroline County, Virginia, during the Revolutionary War. There is a record in the Auditor's Account Book, Vol. XV, page 439, Virginia State Library, of his having received on one occasion £25, and on another £3 for his services during the war. These records indicate that he was in *active service* in the field (See also "List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia," page 226, published by the Virginia State Library).

In the Index to Minute Book, 1781-85, Caroline County, Virginia, is the following: "Hord, Richard, *sworn Offr.* (Officer) of *Militia*, page 3." As page 3 of this Minute Book is missing, the date of Richard Hord's

commission cannot be ascertained, but he undoubtedly entered the military service in the beginning of the year 1781. After the war he held the following commissions:

December 14, 1786, "Richard Hord took the oath of a *Deputy Sheriff*" of Caroline County (Minute Book, 1785-87, p. 436).

April 12, 1787, "Richard Hord took the oath of *Captain of Militia*" (Minute Book, 1785-87, p. 9).

February 12, 1789, "The oath for giving Fidelity and assurance to the Commonwealth and the oath of duty for executing the office of *under Sheriff* were administered to Richard Hord" (Minute Book, 1787-89, p. 512).

He was alive in 1819, as there is a deed in Prince William County, February 17, 1819 from "Richard Hord of Caroline County to Thomas and Robert Hord of Prince William County" (Prince William County Deed Book 7, page 154).

Richard Hord married Miss Turner.

Issue:

97. George T. Hord. In a suit December 10, 1799, against John Hord, executor of Ambrose Hord, see this genealogy under Ambrose Hord (9), George Hord is mentioned as "infant son of Richard Hord" (Minute Book, Caroline County, 1799-1802, pp. 69, 70, 71).

In 1830 Robert Hord executes a deed to George T. Hord (Prince William County Records).

He moved to Yellow Banks, Kentucky, and died without issue (Manuscript of Robert Hord).

FIFTH GENERATION.

66. Elias ⁴ Hord (Jesse,³ Thomas,² John ¹) was born in Virginia, March 9, 1773. He moved to Kentucky. He was *Captain of Scouts* in the Regiment of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, May 21, 1813, to November 19, 1813 (Records of the War Department, Washington, D. C., and of the Adjutant-General's Office in Kentucky). He participated in the Battle of the Thames. In company with Colonel Devall Payne he pursued and overtook the carriage of the British General Proctor after the Battle of the Thames, capturing in it General Proctor's compass. In the inventory of Elias Hord's estate, dated December 21, 1821, in the Court House, Mason County, Kentucky, is mentioned a compass (probably General Proctor's), a tomahawk and other articles used by the early pioneers of Kentucky.

In the Mason County records there is a deed dated February 9, 1815, from "Elias Hord and Ann his wife to Edward Hord," conveying 200 acres of land, "the same tract that was sold by Alexander K. Marshall (brother of Chief Justice John Marshall) to Jesse Hord, September 29, 1812." Elias Hord's widow received bounty land for her husband's service in the War of 1812 (See Pension Office Records, Washington, D. C.). He married Ann Triplett. They were married at the house of Captain William Triplett, brother of Ann Triplett, in Mason

County, Kentucky, September 15, 1796 (Records of the Pension Office, Washington, D. C.).

Ann Triplett (born November 27, 1774) was the daughter of Colonel Francis Triplett (will proved in Fauquier County, January 26, 1795), who served in Colonel George Washington's Regiment in the French and Indian War, and was granted £55 by the Assembly for wounds received (Journal of House of Burgesses, April 28 and 29, 1751; "Letters to Washington," edited by Hamilton, Vol. I, pages 114, 340).

Francis Triplett was commissioned *Captain* of Fauquier County, Virginia, Militia, September 28, 1778, and the records show that he was in active service in the Revolution continuously or at different times until 1783. In Heitman's "Register of Officers of the Continental Army" (new, revised and enlarged edition, 1914) page 548, is the following:

"Triplett, Francis (Va.), Captain Virginia Militia, 1778-1781."

In a letter to Rev. A. H. Hord, Mr. Heitman states that he found Francis Triplett "mentioned as Captain in correspondence in 1778, 1780 and 1781." He held later the rank of *Major* and *Colonel*, and participated in the Southern campaign, as shown by the record of his service in "Virginia Soldiers in the Revolution," published by the Virginia State Library. The following records are in the Virginia State Library:

Auditor's Account Books, Vol. VII, page 299: "Saturday the 17th of March 1781, Warrant to *Cap.* Francis Triplett for pay of his company and *Cap.* James Winns of Fauquier Militia on duty to the Southward. Pay Rolls and Certificates—85434-7-6."

Auditor's Account Books, Vol. VIII, page 242: "3rd September 1781, Monday—Militia Expenses Dr. *Major* Francis Triplett warr. to Mrs. Anne C. Page for two horses delivered to you for your comp. of Militia Cavalry & valued to £180 specia at 350 for one is—63000."

Auditor's Account Books, Vol. XVIII, page 164: "Richmond, Virginia, 20 Decemr. 1783, Militia Warr. to Francis Triplett for his services as a *Colo.* in the Militia of this State 103—"

Francis Triplett was the "Major Triplett" who is mentioned in the official report of the Battle of Cowpens and in the list of officers participating in that battle (Graham's "Life of General Daniel Morgan," pages 309, 311).

In the affidavits of Virginia soldiers (who participated in the battle), published in McAllister's "Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War," are the following references to Francis Triplett, showing that he participated in the Battle of Cowpens:

Page 94 Section 75—"Samuel Sans or Sands, born 1752 drafted from Augusta late in 1780. Served under Captain James Tate, whose *Major was Frank Triplett, of*

Fauquier. The regular officers were Maj. Brooks, Col. Howard and Gen. Morgan. *Was in the Battle of Cowpens, &c.*”

(“Major Triplett and Captain Tate” are mentioned as participating in the “Battle of Cowpens” in Lossing’s “Field Book of the Revolution,” Vol. 2, pp. 431, 433, and in “Battles of the Revolution,” page 540, by Carrington).

Page 171, Section 243—“Spencer Withers, born 1756. Went out from Warrenton, summer of 1780, under Capt. *Francis Triplett* to Hillsboro, N. C. Served in *Morgan’s* Brigade against the tories. Tarleton pursued Morgan forty miles to *Cowpens*. Affiant was then sick.”

Page 31 (Part I), showing the service of the Virginia Militia by counties: “1780 Capt. Francis Triplett’s company was in the Battle of Cowpens.”

Page 31, “Note:—One of the Augusta County soldiers speaks of a Major Frank Triplett of Fauquier who was in the Battle of Cowpens.”

Major Francis Triplett *commanded the Virginia Militia in Battle of Cowpens* (Graham’s “Life of Daniel Morgan,” pages 309, 468).

Major Francis Triplett’s Militia guarded the British prisoners captured at Cowpens (Graham’s “Life of Daniel Morgan,” pages 328, 333, 364).

The following letter was written by Gen. Morgan to Gen. Greene after the Battle of Cowpens:

Sherrald's Ford,

Catawba River, Jan. 29, 1781

Sir: I arrived here this morning. The prisoners crossed at the Island Ford seventeen miles higher up the river. I expect them to join me this evening. Shall send them on to Salisbury guarded by *Major Triplett's* Militia whose time expires this day. If they are to be sent any further, *Major Triplett* wishes, and thinks it right, that the Militia under Gen. Stevens should have the trouble of them, as they have not underwent so much fatigue as his men——”

(“Life of Daniel Morgan,” by Graham, p. 328).

In Carrington's “Battles of the Revolution,” page 540, is the following reference to these Militia troops of Major Triplett:

“These companies, commanded by Captains Triplett and Tate, were not ordinary militia, but consisted for the most part of old soldiers who had served their terms and re-enlisted as substitutes for other militia.”

Major Francis Triplett received a sword from Congress for his services in the Battle of Cowpens (Graham's “Life of Daniel Morgan,” page 318).

In Graham's “Life of Daniel Morgan,” pages 290-1, is the following: “His (Morgan's) officers were equally worthy of the trust reposed in them. Such men as Howard, Washington, Brooks, Giles, *Triplett*, Pickens, Jackson, Cunningham and McDowell, are seldom met together on the same field.”

In the “Pennsylvania Magazine,” Vol. 21, page 288, is the following extract from a letter written by General

Daniel Morgan to Colonel Taverner Beale, June, 1781: "*Colo. Triplett* I have appointed to raise a Brigade below the ridge in Fauquier and Loudon." The troops mentioned by Morgan in this letter were raised to resist the British invasion of Virginia, which terminated in the siege of Yorktown.

Colonel Francis Triplett was a *member of the House of Delegates of Virginia* from Fauquier County, 1781, and the Journal of the House shows that he was present at the sessions (between his campaigns) of May, June and November, 1781 (House of Delegates Journal, May, 1781, p. 8; Journal, June, 1781, p. 10; Journal, November, 1781, pp. 4, 6, 7, 8).

For other data relating to Colonel Francis Triplett, and for his ancestry, see the "William and Mary College Historical Quarterly," Vol. XXI, pp. 116, 117; Vol. XXII, p. 177, under "Francis (27) Triplett."

Elias Hord and Ann (Triplett) Hord, his wife, had issue:

98. Francis Triplett Hord, born September 19, 1797; died May 20, 1866.
99. Thornton Hord, born March, 1799; died December 6, 1854; married Ann Bolling, August 6, 1821. She was born in Alexandria, Virginia, May 10, 1801.
100. Abner Hord, born June 10, 1801; died June 9, 1873.
101. Caroline Hord, married John Sinclair, of Scott County, Ky.
102. Annie Hord, married Belville Moss, son of Kendal Moss.
103. Eliza Hord.
104. Lewis Hord, died near Vicksburg, Miss., 1837.

SIXTH GENERATION.

98. Francis Triplett⁶ Hord (Elias,⁴ Jesse,³ Thomas,² John¹), of "Beechland, near Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky; born September 19, 1797; died May 2, 1869. He was a lawyer.

In Paxton's "History of the Marshall Family" of Virginia, page 171, he is mentioned as one of those whose "names adorned the bar of Kentucky." He is also mentioned in Collins' "History of Kentucky," Vol. 1, pp. 52, 64. He married, September 20, 1826, Elizabeth Scott Moss, daughter of Kendal Moss and *Ann Grant*, his wife.

THE GRANT FAMILY. Ann⁴ Grant (born April 14, 1777) was daughter of George³ Grant (born November 30, 1740), Surveyor of Roads in Fauquier County (Order Book, 1773-80, p. 436). George³ Grant married Mary Shackleford, date of marriage bond, March 12, 1771 ("Virginia Marriages," by Crozier, under Fauquier County). Mary Shackleford, born January 20, 1752, was daughter of James Shackleford, of Fauquier County (born 1725) and Elizabeth Scott, his wife; he was the son of John Shackleford (born about 1700) of Fauquier County and Ann his wife. This John Shackleford is believed to have been son of James Shackleford of Gloucester County, who married July 14, 1687, Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Robins of Gloucester County, Virginia (Register of Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia; Hening's

Statutes of Virginia, Vol. IV, p. 461). James Shackelford of Gloucester County was son of Roger Shackelford, who patented land in Gloucester County, November 20, 1678, was Vestryman and Warden of Pettsworth Parish, Gloucester County, 1680, 1681, 1683, 1684, and who is styled "Mr. Roger Shackelford" in the Parish Register. The authority for this Shackelford lineage is a manuscript pedigree left by the late Dr. John Shackelford (born 1801), of Maysville, Kentucky, and genealogical notes furnished by Mr. Joel W. Shackelford of Denver, Colorado.

There is a deed in Fauquier County (August 6, 1764) from George³ Grant and his brother, Daniel Grant, to Howson Kenner, conveying land in Prince William County, and stating in said deed that the land conveyed was devised to them by their father, John² Grant, of King George County, son of William¹ Grant, of King George County (Deed Book 2, pp. 182-4).

John² Grant, styled "*Gentleman*" in King George and Prince William County records (Deed Book D, page 88, of Prince William County; also Deed Book 4, page 281, King George County), was *Captain of Foote*, October 5, 1752 (Order Book, King George County, 1751-55, p. 126); *Inspector* at Falmouth, King George County, May 4, 1742 ("Virginia Magazine," Vol. XV, p. 376) at Morton's, November 5, 1742; September 7, 1750; September 5, 1752; September 7, 1753 (Order Book, 1751-56, pp. 20, 107); *Surveyor of Highways*, March 5, 1742.

John² Grant seems to have married three times. His *first wife*, it is believed, was Hester Foote, daughter of Richard Foote (Foote Genealogy in "Virginia Magazine," Vol. VII, p. 75; "Virginia Heraldica," by Crozier, under the Foote family). There is a deed in Prince William County to "John Grant, Gentleman," conveying several hundred acres of land in Hamilton Parish, Prince William County, and mentioning his wife Hester Foote.

John² Grant's *second wife*, it is believed, was Margaret Strother (née Watts), widow of William Strother, gentleman, of King George County. There is a deed in Prince William County (May 21, 1739) from "John Grant, Gentleman, and Margaret his wife of Stafford County to John Graham," stating that Margaret Grant's former husband was William Strother, and conveying 1240 acres of land in Hamilton Parish, Prince William County (Deed Book D, p. 88). John and Margaret Grant owned land in Stafford County. There is a deed in King George County (November 2, 1738) from John Grant and Margaret, his wife, to Augustine Washington, father of General George Washington, conveying 280 acres of land in Stafford County ("Letters to Washington," edited by Hamilton, Vol. III, pp. 183, 393; "Buckners of Virginia," by Crozier, p. 222).

Margaret Grant was the daughter of Richard Watts, of Westmoreland County, whose will was proved October 13, 1716. She was of the same family in England as Dr.

Watts, the hymnologist (Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," page 601; "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. IV, p. 266). Her sister, Mary, married Colonel Richard Blackburn of Ripon Lodge, Virginia, whose home in England was Ripon Lodge, Yorkshire. Her sister, Jane, married Andrew Monroe (who also had a second wife, Margaret Washington), and their son was Spence Monroe, father of President James Monroe ("William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. XVI, p. 66). Margaret Grant's brother, John Watts, was "*Gentleman Justice*" of Westmoreland County, October 18, 1737. He mentions in his will, proved in Westmoreland County, March 27, 1754, "Sister Margaret Grant."

John Grant's *third wife* was Elizabeth Bruce, widow of Charles Bruce,* of King George County (see a marriage agreement, dated July 7, 1757, between "*John Grant, Gentleman, and Elizabeth Bruce, widow,*" King George County Deed Book 4, page 281; also the published "Records of Spottsylvania County," by Crozier, page 236). Elizabeth, wife of John² Grant, was the daughter of William Pannill, whose will was proved in Richmond County, August 1, 1716. "The Pannills were Royalists and Churchmen" ("William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. VII, pp. 113-116).

John² Grant's will was proved in King George County, July 1, 1762. He mentions his estates in Prince

* Genealogy of the Bruce family, Virginia Magazine, Vol. xii, pp. 451-2, "Manors of Virginia in Colonial Times," by Sale, p. 270.

William and King George Counties. In a deed, dated July 7, 1757, and recorded in King George County, he mentions his children, namely, John, Daniel, George, William, Elizabeth Bruce, Rosamond Wright,* Margaret and Mary. In the same deed he mentions his father, William¹ Grant, from whom he inherited land. Family tradition states that William¹ Grant came from Scotland, and was a gentleman of the Highland clan of Grant. He was in Virginia in 1721. There is a deed, June 30, 1721, from "Cornelius Edmunds, of Sittenburn Parish, King George County, to William Grant, of the same parish and county" (King George County).

March 24, 1723, "William Grant conveys land to his three sons, John, William and Daniel." John was then living in Hanover Parish, King George County (King George County records).

William¹ Grant married Margaret Glendening, daughter of John and Ann Glendening, Ann Glendening being the daughter of "George Mott, Gentleman," who patented 3700 acres of land, and whose will was proved in Old Rappahannock County, March 27, 1674. (Authorities for this Grant-Glendening pedigree are deed to

* Rosamond Grant married John Wright, Vestryman of St. George's Parish, Spottsylvania ("History of St. George's Parish," p. 65, by Slaughter). John Wright died about 1787, executor's bond dated July 5, 1791; witnesses John Grant (Rosamond Wright's brother), John Wright, Jr.; W. Wright; Executors, Rosamond Wright and Captain James Tutt; legatees sons, Wm. Wright, John Wright, Winfield Wright; daughters, Margaret Fulton, Rosanna Wright. ("Records of Spottsylvania," p. 357, by W. A. Crozier).

William Grant and Margaret, his wife, from Ann Glendening, dated April 29, 1724, in King George County; "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. XVII, page 78; Vol. XVI, page 290-1).

William¹ Grant is mentioned in a deed (August 6, 1764) from George Grant and Daniel Grant to Howson Kenner, in which they state that William¹ Grant was their grandfather (Fauquier County, Deed Book 2, pp. 182, 3, 4). William¹ Grant's will was proved February 1, 1733, in King George County by his sons, John and Daniel Grant, Jeremiah Bronaugh giving bond (Order Book, King George County, page 661). Will Book 1 of King George County, containing the will of William¹ Grant, is missing. It was carried away during the Civil War.

Francis Triplett Hord had issue:

105. Mary Hord, born August 10, 1827.
106. Oscar B. Hord, born August 31, 1829; Attorney General of Indiana, 1862-4.
107. William Taliaferro Hord, born March 3, 1832; Medical Director U. S. Navy; died April 1, 1901.
108. George Moss Hord, born August 24, 1833.
109. Francis Triplett Hord, born November 24, 1835; Attorney General of Indiana, 1882-6.
110. Elias Hord, born June 27, 1838.
111. Kendal Moss Hord, born October 20, 1840; Shelbyville, Indiana; Judge of Circuit Court, 1876-88.
112. Josephine Hord, born December 13, 1845.
113. Henry C. Hord.

APPENDIX

THE FAMILY OF A. C. HORD

The Compiler of this Genealogy desires to place on record an expression of his thanks to A. C. Hord, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, for the substantial aid and encouragement which he has given to the preparation of this work. His interest in the genealogy of the family was a real help to the compiler and should be deeply appreciated by all members of the Hord Family.

Mr. A. C. Hord is a son of Judge John K.⁵ Hord of Cleveland, Ohio (Peter,⁴ Peter,³ Peter,² John¹). He married Miss Anna B. Huntington, daughter of Mr. John Huntington, and has one son, John Huntington Hord.

"TRUE AND EXACT POLL OF THE ELECTION OF BURGESSSES," ESSEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
NOVEMBER 20, 1741.

(Deed Book 1738-42, page 310.)

The name of "Thomas Hord, Gentleman," is numbered "51."

Wm. Beverley	Thos. Waring	James Garnett	Joshua Fry
1 Doctr. Alex. Parker, Gt	1 Wm. Covington	1 Wm. Pilkinton	1 Saml. Piles
2 Wm. Covington	2 Jas. Wall	2 Wm. Beverley	2 John Bush
3 Jas. Wall	3 Thos. Meddows	3 Fredr. Coghill	3 Saml. Brooke
4 Wm. Pilkinton	4 Daniel Dally	4 Jas. Masters	4 Micajah Evans
5 Wm. Beverley	5 Jno. Ferguson	5 Edw. Murray	5 James Newble
6 Fredr. Coghill	6 Gabriel Jones	6 John Willard	6 Ludy Piles
7 Jas. Masters	7 Ben Johnson	7 David Dishman	7 Jos. Patterson
8 Edwd. Murray	8 Jno. Chamberlin	8 Barnard Noell	8 Wm. Brookes
9 John Willard	9 Wm. Hull	9 Wm. Ballard	9 Thos. Pane
10 David Dishman	10 John Ball	10 Wm. Jones	10 John Vass
11 Barnard Noell	11 Jer. Sheppard	11 Wm. Golding	11 Jno. Brooke
12 Wm. Ballard	12 Jonathan Jones	12 Wm. Gray	12 Jno. Hall
13 Wm. Jones	13 George Moody	13 Jno. Goode	13 Peter Mitchell
14 Wm. Golding	14 Jos. Monday	14 Jas. Evans	14 Isaac Mitchell
15 Wm. Gray	15 Wm. Jones	15 Wm. Tharp	15 Rich'd Taylor
16 John Goode	16 Henry Padgett	16 Robt. Marsh	16 Wm. Tribble
17 James Evans	17 John Bauru	17 Hugh Cary	17 John Mercy
18 Wm. Tharp	18 Wm. Meadow	18 Jas. Boulware	18 John Bush, Jr.
19 Robt. Marsh	19 Jno. Armstrong	19 Jno. Rutherford	19 Jas. Medley, Jr.
20 Hugh Cary	20 David Faulconer	20 Danl. Noell, Jr.	20 Jas. Medley
21 Jas. Boulware	21 Jas. Jones	21 Jno. Pitts	21 Wm. Langham
22 Jno. Rutherford	22 Thos. Burk	22 Jno. Boulware	22 Jno. Webb
23 Danl. Noell, Jr.	23 Jas. Allen	23 Walter Stallard	23 Thos. Dean
24 Jno. Pitts	24 Jas. Boughan	24 Fra. Attwood	24 Richd. Johnson
25 Jno. Boulware	25 Harbert Waggner	25 Thos. Meddows	25 Jno. Boughton
26 Walter Stallard	26 Jas. Johnson	26 Samuel Brown	26 Rich'd Smith, Jr.
27 Francis Attwood	27 James Samuel	27 Jno. Clements	27 Thos. Johnson
28 Samuel Brown	28 John Colquit	28 Daniel Noell	28 Samuel Johnson
29 Jno. Clements	29 Edward Davies	29 Jno. Boulware, Jr.	29 Hugh Williams
30 Danl. Noell	30 Thos. Waring, Jr.	30 Philip Davies	30 Jno. Webb
31 John Boulware, Jr.	31 Fra. Brown	31 Job Spearman	31 Hugh Williams, Jr.
32 Phillip Davies	32 Thos. St. John	32 Robt. Edmondson	32 Andrew Hardey
33 Job Spearman	33 Thos. Bell	33 Daniel Daley	33 Mark Hamer
34 Robt. Edmondson	34 Jas. Bradberry	34 Cornelius Noell	34 Nathaniel Pendleton
35 Jno. Ferguson	35 Jno. St. John	35 Jno. Spire	35 Wm. Mitchell
36 Gabriel Jones	36 Theo. Favour	36 Jno. Ball	36 Peter Brooke
37 Cornelius Noell	37 Garrott Fitzsimons	37 Thos. Goghill	37 Henry Croutcher
38 Ben. Johnson	38 Edward Rouzie	38 James Clark	38 Henry Faulconer
39 Saml. Piles	39 Henry Brown	39 Jos. Leemon	39 Thos. Newble
40 Jno. Chamberlin	40 Daniel Warner	40 George Moodey	40 Thos. Hasty
41 Jno. Spires	41 Thos. Lee	41 Nich. Atkinson	41 Wm. Brooke
42 William Hull	42 Jas. Landrum	42 Jno. McGufey, Sworn	42 Thos. Brooke
43 Jno. Bush	43 Thos. Moore	43 Wm. Dobson	43 Jno. Smith
44 Saml. Brookes	44 Jno. Pettis	44 Saml. Hyndshaw	44 Rich'd Gatewood
45 Micajah Evans	45 Jno. Hunt	45 Jno. Long	45 Robt. Sp. Coleman
46 Jas. Newble	46 Wm. Fautleroy, Gent	46 David Pitts	46 Adam Dickie, Ctr.
47 Ludy Piles	47 Isaac Gatewood	47 Jno. Bourn	47 Alexr. Parker, Gent
48 Jos. Patterson	48 Jno. Allen	48 Wm. Meadow	48 Thos. Price, Gent
49 Jeremiah Shepard	49 Jos. Bougham, Jr.	49 Thos. Tinsley	49 Lunsford Lomax, Gent
50 Thos. Coghill	50 Jno. Brown	50 John Conduit	50 Robt. Brooke Gent
51 Thos. Clark	51 Rich'd Jones, Jr.	51 Wm. Basket	51 Thos. Hord, Gent*

* See page 51 of this volume.

52 Wm. Brooke	52 James Gatewood	52 Jas. Goulding	52 George Newble
53 Jonathan Jones	53 Jas. Reeves	53 Jno. Armstrong	53 John Williamson,
54 Thos. Paine	54 James St. John	54 David Faulconer	54 Joshua Boughton
55 Jno. Vass	55 Hugh Wilson	55 Wm. Ramsey	55 Jno. St. John
56 Jno. Brooke	56 Samuel Allen	56 Jas. Allen	56 Nathl. Newble
57 Jno. Hall	57 Wm. Gatewood, Jr.	57 Harbert Waggnr	57 Wm. Hains
58 Peter Mitchell	58 Wm. Gatewood	58 Jno. Pitts, Jr.	58 Charles Breedlove
59 Isaac Mitchell	59 Thos. Burnett	59 Britchford	59 Wm. Smith
60 Jos. Leemon	60 Jas. Munday	60 Peter Godfrey	60 Abra. St. John
61 Rich'd Tyler	61 Robert French	61 Edward Rowzie, Jr.	61 Wm. China
62 Wm. Tribble	62 Wm. Gordon	62 Tobias Ingram	62 Edwd. Bowman
63 Nicho. Atkinson	63 Jno. Hale, Jr.	63 Thos. Newble	63 George Coleman
64 Jno. Mercy	64 Danl. Snilevent	64 Cornelius Sale	64 Paul Scott
65 Jno. Buch, Jr.	65 Thos. Edmondson Jr.	65 Jas. Samuel	65 Rich'd Bush
66 Jno. McGuffey, sworn	66 Jos. Reeves, Jr.	66 Stephen Chenault	66 Bibby Bush
67 Wm. Dobson	67 Wm. Catlett Thomas	67 Jno. Chick	67 Wm. Taylor
68 Jas. Medley, Jr.	68 James Noell	68 Mungo Roy, Gent	68 Jno. Hoskins
69 Jos. Monday	69 James Merritt	69 Benja. Winslow, Gent	69 Danl. Dobbins
70 Saml. Hyndshaw	70 Jno. Burnett	70 Rich'd Gatewood	70 Jno. Tribble
71 Jas. Medley	71 Jno. Stoaks	71 Jno. Andrews	71 Thos. Cooper
72 Wm. Langham	72 Gregory Smith	72 George Reeves	72 Thos. Williamson
73 Wm. Jones	73 Henry Robinson, Gent	73 Wm. Hawkins	73 Thos. Williams
74 Jno. Webb	74 Jno. Noell	74 James Atkins	74 John Hardee
75 Thos. Dean	75 Benja. Waggnr	75 Jno. Clark	75 Jno. Cox
76 Jno. Long	76 Thos. Evans	76 Thos. Airs	76 Wm. Hamer
77 Rich'd Johnson	77 Petter Kemp	77 Wm. Crow	77 James Turner
78 Henry Padgett	78 Anthy. Samuell	78 Thos. St. John	78 Jno. Hunt
79 Jno. Boughton	79 Isaac Scandratt, Gent	79 Peter Dickerson	79 Robt. Rose, Ck.
80 Nicho. Smith, Jr.	80 Henry Samuell	80 Wm. Wortham	80 Wm. Collicoat
81 David Pitts	81 Jno. Hill	81 Thos. Bell	81 Jno. Robinson, Esqr
82 Thos. Johnson	82 Wm. Pickett	82 Jno. Davies	82 Wm. Loury
83 Saml. Johnson	83 Thos. Barker	83 Fras. Brown, Jr.	83 Thos. Howerton
84 Thos. Tinsley		84 Jno. Cospic	84 George Turner
85 Jno. Conduit		85 Charles Atkinson	85 Jas. Boughan, Jr.
86 Wm. Basket		86 Mark Boulware	86 Samuel Coats
87 Jas. Goulding		87 Jno. Saterwhite	87 Hazell Cole
88 Hugh Williams		88 Danl. Smith	88 Jno. Phillips
89 Jno. Webb		89 Theo. Favour	89 Wm. Covington, Jr.
90 Hugh Williams		90 Edward Rowzie	90 Rich'd Covington,

Wm. Beverley

Simon Miller

James Garnett

Joshua Fry

91 Andrew Hardy	1 Wm. Short	91 Henry Reeves	91 Jno. Evans
92 Mark Hamer		92 Nathl. Fogg	92 Peter Kemp
93 Wm. Ramsey		93 Saml. Landram	93 Jos. Fisher
94 Nathl. Pendleton		94 Danl. Gaines, Gent	94 Rich'd Cauthorn
95 James Jones		95 Saml. Hipkins	95 Wm. Dunn
96 Thos. Burk		96 Rich'd Bush	96 Williamson Young
97 Wm. Mitchell		97 Robt. Parker	97 Jno. Evans, Jr.
98 Jas. Boughan		98 Ralph Farmer	
99 Jas. Johnston		99 Jno. Covington	
100 Jno. Pitts, Jr.		100 Wm. Upshaw	
101 Peter Brooke		101 Fra. Graves	
102 Henry Croutcher		102 Wm. Bastine	
103 Henry Faulconer		103 Wm. Gilham	
104 Thos. Britchford		104 Edwd. Marlow	
105 Peter Godfrey		105 Elias Newman	
106 Edward Rowzie, Jr.		106 Wm. Thomas, Jr.	
107 Tobias Ingram		107 Henry Motley	
108 Cornelius Sale		108 Jno. Herman	
109 Thos. Hasty		109 Jno. Barker	
110 Wm. Brooke		110 Thos. Lee	
111 Thos. Brooke		111 Jas. Landrum	
112 Jno. Colquit		112 Rich'd Brown	
113 Edward Davies		113 Jno. Williamson	
114 Thos. Waring, Jr.		114 Jno. Garnett	
115 Jno. Smith		115 Joel Halbert	

116 Fra. Brown
 117 Stephen Chinault
 118 Jno. Chick
 119 Mungo Roy, Gent
 120 Benja. Winslow, Gent
 121 Jno. Andrews
 122 George Reeves
 123 Wm. Hawkins
 124 Jas. Atkins
 125 Jno. Clark
 126 Thos. Airs

116 Saml. Noell
 117 Jno. Pettis
 118 Jno. Young
 119 Rich'd Covington
 120 Isaac Gatewood
 121 Anthy. Garnett
 122 Thos. Munday
 123 George Strang
 124 Wm. Halbert
 125 Samuell Davies
 126 Thos. Dunn

Wm. Beverley

James Garnett

Wm. Beverley

James Garnett

127 Wm. Crow
 128 Peter Dickerson
 129 Wm. Wortham
 130 Robt. Sp. Coleman
 131 Adam Dickie Clark
 132 Thos. Price, Gent
 133 Lunsford Lomax, Gent
 134 Thos. Herd
 135 Majr. Robt. Brookes
 136 George Newble
 137 Jno. Williamson, Jr.
 138 Jno. Davies
 139 Fra. Brown, Jr.
 140 Jno. Coffie
 141 Charles Atkinson
 142 Mark Boulware
 143 Jno. Satterwhite
 144 Joshua Boughton
 145 Jas. Bradberry
 146 Nathl. Newble
 147 Wm. Hains
 148 Daniel Smith
 149 Charles Breedlove
 150 Garrot Fitzsimons
 151 Henry Reeves
 152 Wm. Smith
 153 Abra. St. John
 154 Wm. Chiniy
 155 Nathl. Fogg
 156 Edward Bowman

127 Timothy Diskell
 128 Jno. Harrison
 129 Cornelius Noell
 130 Jno. Brown
 131 Jno. Haile
 132 Rich'd Jones, Jr.
 133 Bartho. Clark
 134 Samuel Allen
 135 Jas. Rennolds
 136 Jno. Livingston, Jr.
 137 Wm. Gatewood, Jr.
 138 Wm. Gatewood
 139 Thos. Burnett
 140 Rice Jones
 141 Jno. Barlie
 142 Thos. Kidd
 143 Charles Brown
 144 Benja. Fisher
 145 Robt. French
 146 Jno. Boughan
 147 Wm. Taylor
 148 Wm. Gordon
 149 Jno. Hale, Jr.
 150 Jos. Burnet
 151 Edward Webb
 152 Jno. Watkins
 153 Thos. Gatewood
 154 Jas. Rennolds, Jr.
 155 Wm. Walker
 156 Jno. Croxton

163 Bibby Bush
 164 Wm. Tyler
 165 Ralph Farmer
 166 Jno. Covington
 167 Wm. Upshaw
 168 Fra. Graves
 169 Wm. Bastine
 170 Henry Brown
 171 Jno. Hoskins
 172 Wm. Githam
 173 Edwd. Marlow
 174 Danl. Dobbins
 175 Jno. Tribie
 176 Thos. Cooper
 177 Elias Newman
 178 Wm. Thomas, Jr.
 179 Henry Motley
 180 Jno. Herman
 181 Wm. Short
 182 Thos. Williamson
 183 Jno. Baker
 184 Thos. Williams
 185 Danl. Warner
 186 Rich'd Brown
 187 Thos. Moor
 188 Jno. Williamson
 189 Jno. Hardee
 190 Jno. Cox
 191 Wm. Hamer
 192 Jno. Garnett

163 Edwd. Vauters
 164 Jer. Shepard, Jr.
 165 Wm. Carroll
 166 James Merret
 167 Jno. Noell
 168 Jos. Reeves
 169 Jno. Smith, Jr.
 170 Rich'd Upshaw
 171 Jno. Gatewood
 172 Nicho. Pamplin
 173 Wm. Dix
 174 Henry Harper
 175 Charles Munday
 176 Augt. Baughan
 177 Jno. Vauters
 178 Jos. George
 179 Isaac Scandrit, Gent
 180 Henry Samuel
 181 Williamson Young
 182 Wm. Boulware
 183 George Wright
 184 Thos. Edmondson
 185 Simon Miller
 186 James Webb
 187 Jno. Corgan
 188 Patd. Donohoe

Wm. Beverley

James Garnett

157 Saml. Landram
 158 George Coleman
 159 Danl. Gaines, Gent
 160 Saml. Hipkins
 161 Paul Scott
 162 Robt. Parker

157 Thos. Edmondson, Jr.
 158 Jno. Edmondson
 159 Jos. Reeves, Jr.
 160 Wm. Catlett Thomas
 161 Robert Price
 162 James Noell

Wm. Beverley

James Garnett

Wm. Beverley

James Garnett

193 Joel Halbert
 194 James Turner
 195 Samuel Noell
 196 Jno. Young
 197 Rich'd Covington
 198 Wm. Fautleroy, Gent
 199 Robt. Rose, Ck.

Wm. Beverley	Wm. Beverley	Wm. Beverley	Wm. Beverley
200 Wm. Callicoa	221 Bartho. Clark	228 Jas. Munday	235 Thos. Gatewood
201 Jno. Robinson, Esq.	222 Jas. Rennolds	229 Benja. Fisher	236 Danl. Suilavant
202 Anthony Garnet	223 Jno. Livingston, Jr.	230 John Boughan	237 Hazel Cole
203 Wm. Lowry	224 Rite Jones	231 Wm. Taylor	238 Jas. Rennolds
204 Thos. Howerton	225 Jno. Barbie	232 Jos. Burnett	239 Wm. Waller
205 Thos. Munday	226 Thos. Kidd	233 Edward Webb	240 Jno. Croxton
206 George Strang	227 Charles Brown	234 Jno. Watkins	241 Jno. Edmondson
242 Robt. Price	263 James Fisher	252 Jno. Smith, Jr.	273 Thos. Edmondson
243 Edwd. Vauters	264 Charles Munday	253 Jno. Phillips	274 Jno. Hill
244 Jer. Shepard, Jr.	265 Augustine Baughan	254 Wm. Covington, Jr.	275 Simon Miller
245 Wm. Carroll	266 Rich'd Cauthorn	255 Rich'd Covington, Jr.	276 Wm. Picket
246 Jno. Burnett	267 Jno. Vaughters	256 Rich'd Upshaw	277 Jno. Evans, Jr.
247 Jno. Stoaks	268 Anthy Samuel	257 Jno. Evans	278 James Webb
248 Gregory Smith	269 Joseph George	258 Jno. Gatewood	279 Thos. Barker
249 Henry Robinson, Gent	270 Wm. Dunn	259 Nicho. Pamplin	280 Jno. Corgon
250 Benja. Waggnar	271 Wm. Boulware	260 Wm. Dix	281 Patd. Donohoe
251 Jos. Reeves	272 George Wright	261 Henry Harper	
		262 Thos. Evans	

A true and Exact Poll of the Election of Burgesses Taken for the County of Essex at the Court House of the sd. County the 20th. day of November 1741

Pr. Thos Barker S S E C

The said Thos. Barker made oath before me Alexander Parker, Gent one of his Majests. Justices of the Peace for the said County that the above is a true poll taken by him. Given under my hand 10 ber ye 15th. 1741

ALEXANDER PARKER

Truly Recorded,

Teste:

L. ROBINSON, Dcl. Cur.

A copy Teste:

H. SOUTHWORTH

ARNOLD HARRIS HORD.

Arnold Harris Hord, compiler of this genealogy, is a son of William Taliaferro Hord (107), Medical Director U. S. Navy, and is fifth in direct descent from Thomas Hord, who was born in England, September 7, 1701, "proved his importation into the Colony" April 15, 1740, was one of twelve persons styled "*gentleman*" in a Poll List of Essex County, Virginia, 1741 (pp. 28, 51, 111), and Sub-Sheriff of that county. Arnold Harris Hord received the degree of B.A. from Columbian (now George Washington) University, Class of 1888; was ordained Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, May 24, 1891; ordained Priest, June 12, 1892; Curate, Christ Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, 1891-92; Senior Curate, St. James's Church, Philadelphia, 1892-94; Rector of Emmanuel Church, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, 1894-1901; Rector of St. Michael's Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, January 1, 1901, to October 1, 1914. During the summer of 1914 while on a visit to England, he underwent an operation on his throat which so seriously impaired his voice that he resigned the Rectorship of St. Michael's Church. Mr. Hord and his family were in London during the week following the declaration of war by the Allies and Germany, and passed the remainder of the summer in England witnessing the mobilization of troops and many other stirring scenes of the war. Mr. Hord has held the position of Registrar of the Diocese of Pennsylvania since 1912. He was one of the Triers of the Diocese, 1902-1914; Manager of the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, since 1910; Manager of the Seamen's

Church Institute; Member of the Committee on Parochial History, Diocese of Pennsylvania; Member of the Committee (appointed by the Convention of the Diocese) that recommended the present coat-of-arms and seal of the Diocese of Pennsylvania; Member of the Executive Board of the Church Historical Society; Historian of the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812; Member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia; the Virginia Historical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Society of Sons of the Revolution of the State of Virginia, Society of Colonial Wars and Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion by Inheritance. He married, October 1, 1903, Annie Robb Firth, daughter of Franklin Jones Firth of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Franklin Jones Firth was educated in Philadelphia, graduating as civil engineer from the Polytechnic College. He was employed as civil engineer in the construction of railroads of the Pennsylvania system, and was in charge of the railroad building shops at Renova and Sunbury. He was assistant to Joseph D. Potts, general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and subsequently was auditor and vice-president of the Empire Transportation Company. He was also president of the Erie and Western Transportation Company for twenty-five years. Mr. Firth was a member of the Board of Managers of the William M. Lloyd Company, Germantown Trust Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Maryland Steel Company, the Cambria Steel Company, and Germantown Academy. Several years ago he served as chairman of the City Organization Filtration Committee, the result of whose educational work is seen in the

greatest filtration plant in the world supplying Philadelphia with clean water. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Germantown Hospital from 1885 to 1911, and President of the Hospital from 1907 to 1910, and was at one time President of the Hospital Association of Philadelphia. Mr. Firth was an active member of St. Michael's Church, Germantown, and served as a member of the vestry for fifteen years. Mr. Firth won for himself a distinguished place in the literary world, among his recent works being "Christian Unity in Effort" and "The Holy Gospel; a Comparison of the Gospel Text as It Is Given in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Versions;" "The Acts, Epistles and Revelation, Protestant and Roman Catholic Versions Compared."

The lineage of Mr. Firth is shown in a genealogical table of the Firth family that follows:

Mrs. Arnold Harris Hord (Annie Robb Firth) is also a descendant of the *Hord family of England*, in direct line through her ancestor, Thomas Lloyd, first Governor of the Colony of Pennsylvania. Governor Thomas Lloyd was a direct descendant (through the Kynaston family) of the Hord family of England. It is therefore a remarkable fact that the children of Arnold Harris Hord are direct descendants through the maternal line, of Richard Hord (1275 A.D.), the founder of the Hord family in England. The descent from Richard Hord, of Walrod, is given in the table on the following page.

Issue of Arnold Harris Hord and Annie Robb Firth, his wife:

Frank Firth Hord, born June 28, 1904.

William Taliaferro Hord, born September 26, 1911.

DESCENT IN THE MATERNAL LINE

OF

FRANK FIRTH HORD

AND

WILLIAM TALIAFERRO HORD

FROM

RICHARD HORD OF WALROD, SALOP

1275, A.D.

- 1 RICHARD HORD
of Walrod and Maisters near
Bridgeworth, Salop, England,
married Joyce, dau. of Sir Nicho-
las Young, Knight; issue:
- 2 RICHARD HORD of Walrod, died in
the reign of Edward II, married
Eva ————— 1306; issue:
- 3 JOHN HORD, died in the reign of
Edward III, possessed lands in
Walleford and Eyeton, County
Salop; issue:
- 4 ROGER HORD of Walford and Stan-
wardyn; Sheriff of Salop 1381;
Lord of Roden 1372; issue:
- 5 JOHN HORD died in reign of Richard
II, seised of Manors of Walle-
ford, Wodenorten, Stanwardyn in
la Wode and lands in Chelmewyke
and Rodenhurst all in Salop;
issue:
- 6 MARGARET HORD married Griffith
Kynaston, time of Henry VI,
Seneschal of the Lordship of
Ellesmere; issue:

Authorities for this Lineage:
"Topographer and Genealo-
gist," Vol. I, p. 34.

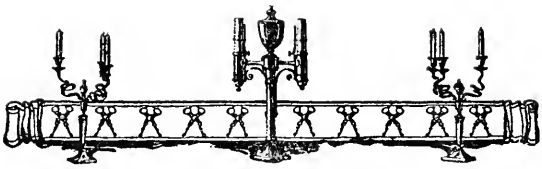
"History of the Commoners
of Great Britain," by Burke,
Vol. 4, pp. 358, 359.

- 7 SIR ROGER KYNASTON, Knight, was distinguished in the Battle of Blore Heath 23 September 1459; issue:
- 8 HUMPHREY KYNASTON, issue:
- 9 MARGARET KYNASTON, married John Lloyd, Esq.; issue:
- 10 HUMPHREY LLOYD, who adopted the surname of Wynn; issue:
- 11 KATHERINE WYNN married John Lloyd, born 1575, of Dolobran Hall; issue:
- 12 CHARLES LLOYD, of Dolobran, born 1613; issue:

Genealogical Chart showing descent of Governor Thomas Lloyd in "Lloyd and Carpenter Families," by C. P. Smith; "Addenda" of same work part I, pp. 2, 5, 6, 11. "Merion in the Welsh Tract," by T. A. Glenn, pp. 340, 341; "Montgomeryshire Collections," April 1882, for Kynaston Pedigree.

- 13 THOMAS LLOYD, born 1640; first Governor of Pennsylvania; issue:
- 14 RACHEL LLOYD, married Samuel Preston; issue:
- 15 HANNAH PRESTON, born 1693, married Samuel Carpenter; issue:
- 16 PRESTON CARPENTER, born 1721; issue:
- 17 ELIZABETH CARPENTER, married Ezra Firth, born 1741; issue:
- 18 JOHN FIRTH, born 1771; issue:
- 19 THOMAS THOMPSON FIRTH, born 1805; issue:
- 20 FRANKLIN JONES FIRTH, born 1842; issue:
- 21 ANNIE ROBB FIRTH, born 1878; married Arnold Harris Hord; issue:
- 22 FRANK FIRTH HORD, born June 28, 1904.
- 22 WILLIAM TALIAFERRO HORD, born September 26, 1911.

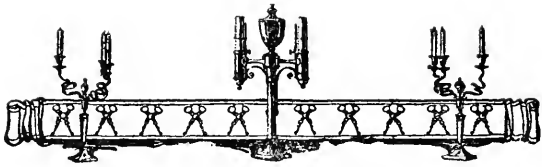
Keith's "Provincial Councilors," pp. 95-103, "Lloyd and Carpenter Families," by C. P. Smith, p. 17; "Merion in the Welsh Tract," p. 346; certified copies of records proving this descent in archives of Pennsylvania "Society of Colonial Dames;" "Samuel Carpenter and His Descendants," pp. 49, 142.



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CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

Arnold Evans
S. F. Evans

Hord
The name of the publisher of the book, dated 1878, is 1878.



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