GENEALOGY COLLECTION
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The Washington Memorial Chapel
in Memory of

Captain Thomas Hord

10th Virginia Continental Regiment
who served at Valley Forge
(see pages 93, 94).

By

Herbert 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.

Anno Domini 1915
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-


Thomas Hord, grandfather of Alan Hord, was Attorney General during the reign of King Henry VII ("Genealogist," Vol. 3, p. 227).
The Virginia settlers came over in families or groups of connections” (“William and Mary College Historical Quarterly,” Vol. XXIII, p. 177).
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:


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:
a manor, farm and hamlet, situated a mile N. E. from Folke, and confining of about ten houses. Dr. Thornton derives Alveston, olim Alvefetum or Elfefton, from Eveswiph, a Saxon lord: By a cul-
tummary 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 poiffessed by Baldwine Turcebni. In a subfidy roll t. H. VIII. “ Decima “ de Alvefetum, Petre Fonerley in bonis 20 l. in
“ subfidi. 20 s.” About 1660, the Forrefters first were leffees, and afterwards bought some lands here in
fee: the laft of this family married Bridget,
daughter of Henry Seymer of Hanford, eqq: by
whom he had a fon, who died young, and a daughter
married to Mr. John Foot of Chalk, c. Wilts. But
the manor went down through many defcendants of
the Fauntleroys, the laft of whom devifed it to Mr.
George Cooper of Sherborne, who sold it with Faunt-
leroy’s-Marfh farm, to the truftees of the late Thomas
vicecount 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 Marshall and his heirs.

Butter'wike, 
anciently a manor, now a hamlet, fettled 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 monaftery of Sher-
born. 25 Eliz. John Harrington had licence to
alienate lands called Butterwike in Folke to Edward
Pettys, &c. and the heirs of Petty. 39 Eliz. this
manor and lands here were held at his death by
James Hanham, eqq.

Fauntleroy’s Marsili, 
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 para-
mount of it. Mr. Coker \( p. \) says, “ This place was
‘ named from the Fauntleroys, men of no mean an-
tiquity, and, if you understand the name, of equal
defcend, who long since seated themselves in the
‘ parry by an heir of Walles, and whole ancient
‘ house is still owned by their offspring.’

Tradition says that this family had their name of
L’Enfant le Roi, which Mr. Coker hints at, from be-
ing the national 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
Geoffrey Wallis or Welch, signeur of St. Germans,
Handois, and other fiefs in that island, was flain in
the battle of Barret, on the part of Henry VI. for
which his effate was feized, but, t. H. VII. ordered
to be reforted 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.

The Pedigree of Fauntleroy, of Fauntleroy’s Marsili: from the Visitation Book, t. Eliz.

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

\[ \text{[A]} \] John Fauntleroy, \( = \) Joan, daughter and coheiress of John or

of Fauntleroy’s-Marth, \( = \) Nicholas Walthe, of Purbeck.

\[ \text{[B]} \] Peter Fauntleroy, \( = \) Joan, daughter of Thomas

Flamack, of Halyon, \( = \) Dorothy, of Kings-

Somborn, c. Essex. 

\[ \text{[C]} \] William, \( = \) Cecilia, daughter of

James Baynt, of Lincoln, \( = \) Dorothy, \( = \) Robert Hill, of

Stoke-Gommer, c. Essex.

\[ \text{[D]} \] John Davy, of Sherborn,

Francis Lambert, \( = \) Robert Beckum, of the

city of Wells, \( = \) Elizabeth, abbess of Ambrebury.

\[ \text{[E]} \] John Dane, of Sherborn,

Mary, \( = \) John Stanier, of

Hambam, c. Wilts.

Jane, \( = \) Anne, daughter of

John Cooke, of the life of

Wight.

Sec. 25 H. VIII. he held at his death the manor of Marsh in Folke of the bishop of Sarum.

\( [B] \) 24 H. VIII. he held at his death the manor of Marsh in Folke of the bishop of Sarum.

\( [C] \) 23 Eliz. it was found, that William Fauntleroy died 1 Sept. 25 Eliz. feized of this manor of Fauntleroy-Marsh, in N. Watton, and Chandlemarsh, held of the church of Sarum, and of the manor of Altreton, alias Alvefton; Jane, wife of Francis I. Stemy of

Sherborn, Dowty, relie of James Dowding, and Mary Stanier, were his fitters and heirs. [1] But, as has been before said, this effate
continued in the male line, probably on account of some settlement made for that purpose.

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\( [1] \) 26

N. B. The
Hundred of Sherborn.

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 viccount Weymouth, to whose heir it now belongs. Of the family of the Fauntleroys seems to have been William Fauntleroy, of New College, Oxford; admitted D. D. 1566, and commissary or vicchancellor of that university, from 1536 to 1544. He was brother of Elizabeth abbes of Ambresbury, and probably rector of Lidlinch in this county from 1527 to 1537. One of the same name and degree was warden of Higham-Ferrers, c. Northampton. Here was the ancient seat of the Fauntleroys, a pretty large, low, and very grotesque piece of building, entirely of stone, and perhaps one of the most ancient houses in this county.

Foest-Hall.

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.

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 1662.)

From a photograph of the original portrait painted by Robert Walker, and formerly owned by the late Major W. H. Hippsley 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 Waterman, 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 Cartsalten 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 alien Howard.

HORD OF EWELL.


CREST. A nag's head couped 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.

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Alan Hord of Ewell. Living 1653. Will 1603.

Alan Hord. Thomas Hord Three sisters, John Hord, s. and h., 1609.
Hord of Cote.

Arthur Hord of Ewell.
Anne Hord of Richmond. Will 1647.
Edward Hord of Richmond, gent. Dead 1635.

Thomas Hord, s. and h. 1635, then owner of the manor of Fitznell in Ewell.

Edward Hurd = Mary citizen and ironmonger, of London, 1641.

Edmund Hord, s. and h. of London, gent. 1635.
Dorothy Hoarde. Bapt. at Richmond Sept. 29, 1608. Of Richmond, spinster.

Edmund Hoard = Eliz. of London, gent.

William Hord of Ewell, gent. Living 1662. [Mrs. Hoard of Ewell is rated for 4 hearths 1663-4. Query his widow.]

Edmund Hord of Ewell, rated for 4 hearths 1663-4.


Thomas Hoard of Ewell, gent. 1662, releases his right in Fitznell manor. Tho. Hoord of Ewell rated for 7 hearths 1663-4.


"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, citizen 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 indeniture:

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

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 four 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 his 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.
The surname of this family is spelled in the English records Hurst, Heard, Hoard, Hordde, and Horde and Horde (see Horde genealogy in the "Miscellanea 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 Hurst" (see "Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological 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-
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 impanelled 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 impanelled 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 pattent"—150 acres (Deed Book 1724-28, p. 187, Essex County).

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 🅲 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£0</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Chest</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Gun</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>To 1 Table</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>To 1 Safe</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Feather Bed and Furniture</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>To 1 Do</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Old Box, Trunk and parcel of Cotton</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>To 1 Pr. Small Stilyards</td>
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<td>To 1 Warming Pan</td>
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<td>To 11 Flagg Chairs</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>To 2 Iron Pots</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Do. and 1 Pr. Pott Hooks</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Do.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 2 Frying Pans</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Feather Bed, Two sheets and 1 blanket</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>To 1 Do.</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 2 Chests &amp; 1 Table</td>
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<td>To 1 Old Box</td>
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<td>To 1 Ovel Table</td>
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<td>To 1 Feather Bed &amp; Furniture</td>
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<td>To 1 Do.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 33 Lbs. Old Pewter</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 10 Dishes &amp; 1 Dozn. Plates</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>To 2 Basons, 1 Mustard Pott &amp; 1 Tankard</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Great Bible</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>To a Parcel of Wooden Ware</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Chestnut Mare</td>
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<td>To 1 Bay Do.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
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<td>To 1 Young Bay Mare</td>
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<td>To 1 Box Iron</td>
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<td>To 1 Gray Horse</td>
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<td>To 1 Bay Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Negro Woman Named Lette</td>
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<td>To 1 Girl named Pegg</td>
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<td>To 1 Do. named Margery</td>
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<td>To 1 Boy named Robin</td>
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<td>To 1 Do. named Jamey</td>
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<td>To 1 Girl named Mureer</td>
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<td>To 1 Boy named John</td>
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<td>To 1 Woman named Bess</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Girl named Cate</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Old Negro man named Robin</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Do. old Woman named Cate</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Negro Man named Ben</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Woman named Frank</td>
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<td>To 1 Do. named Nan</td>
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<td>To 1 Boy named Ralph</td>
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<td>To 1 Do. named Toby</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Iron Ladle</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Pr. Old Cotton Sheets</td>
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<td>To 1 Pr. Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Table Cloth and Napkin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Ps. Virginia Cloth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Looking Glass Candle Box and Greater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Tent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Ps. Linnen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 9 Yds. Check Linnen at ¼</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 3 Ells. Dowlace at ¼</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 4 Yards Rolls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Yard Narrow Cloth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Remnant Brown Linnen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 3¾ Yds. Linnen at ¼</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Price</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 2 Remnants of Virginia Cloth</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 4½ Ells. Brown Linnen at 1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 15½ Yards Cotton at ½</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 3 Yards Check Linnen</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 8 Lbs. Cotton</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 4 Baggs</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 20 Yards of Brown Rolls at 7d.</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Old Pr. Cards</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Butter Pot</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Pr. Cards</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Iron Pestill</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 3 Butter Potts</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 27 Lbs. Wool</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Pr. Cart Wheels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 2 Stone Juggs</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 6 Cows and Calves at 30/0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 4 Steers at 26/0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 5 Cows Do. Do.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 4 Small Steers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 7 Heifers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Bull</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 6 Shoats</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 4000 Lbs. Pork at 2d.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 29 Sheep</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4 6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To ½ a still</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 7 Cyder Casks</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 3 Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 700 20d. Nails</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 700 10d. Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 M. 8d. Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 7 Bushels Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td>14 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 3 Sides Leather</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 2 Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 2 Weeding Hoes &amp; 1 Hilling Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Narrow Axx</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Raw Hide</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 2 Small Do</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To a Parcel of Shoemaker's tools</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Cross Cut saw</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Blankett &amp; one Table Cloth</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 60 Barrels Corn at 6/o</td>
<td>18 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 3 Bushels Beans</td>
<td>7 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Iron Pott</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 2 Rings and Boxes for Cart Wheels</td>
<td>10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Cash</td>
<td>24 19 9 1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 2 Jars &amp; 3 Gallons of Honey</td>
<td>1 3 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Linnen Wheel</td>
<td>8 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Pr. Money scales</td>
<td>3 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Old Spinning Wheel</td>
<td>1 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To a Parcel of Working tools</td>
<td>2 1 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 20 Lbs. Old Iron</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Bell</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Raw Hide</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 18 Geese</td>
<td>18 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Stone Jarr</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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).
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.”


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, ½ of £330, £82—10s.

The value of Ambrose Hord's negroes was £421—10s.—8¾d.

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.

II. 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.
2. Thomas ² Hord (John ¹) 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

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 Hoard 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).


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 William Triplett (son of Francis) 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 Morgin 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 Morgin 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 William 2 Triplett (Francis 1); 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 Thomas ² Hord:

12. Thomas Hord, born July 11, 1727; died May 11, 1778.
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).
19. Mary Hord, born September 27, 1744; married Killis Hord (36).
5. John \(^2\) Hord (John \(^1\)) 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, 1738. 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.
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.

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.
30. William 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. Peter Hord (John’). 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."


40. Sarah Hord, married Rhodin Hord (17).

8. William ² Hord (John ¹) 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:


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."

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.
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).
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. Mordecai* Hord (John') 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"
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).
THE HORD FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

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.


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 Stanwix Hord (his brother) “all that part of his father’s land (‘Hords-
THE HORD FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

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.
12. Thomas Hord (Thomas, John'), 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 ½ 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 Gawen 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 men-
tioned 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,
Their marriage bond is dated October 23, 1792
("Fauquier Marriages," page 173). There is in Fau-
quier County a deed dated April 11, 1796, from "Maxi-
milian 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 show-
ing 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 men-
tions 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).
THE HORD FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

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).


60. Mary Hord.

61. Thomas Hord.

15. James' Hord (Thomas, John'), 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 Spotsylvania 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 Hord (Thomas, John'), 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").

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.


41. William \(^2\) Hord (William, \(^2\) John \(^1\)) 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 Herdon, 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

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 ² Hord (William,¹ 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 Margarett 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).


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, 290¼ 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. Margaret (Hawkins) Hord was daughter of William 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. William Hawkins had a brother Thomas 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." William Hawkins and Thomas Hawkins were sons of John Hawkins, whose will was proved in Essex County, June 21, 1725-6.

John Hawkins mentions in this will sons Thomas Hawkins and William Hawkins, and daughters Mary Hawkins, Elizabeth Renolds and wife Grace John Hawkins bequeathed 700 acres of land to son Thomas.
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:**

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. James Hord (William, John) 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. Thomas 3 Hord (William, 2 John 1) 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. Richard 3 Hord (William, 2 John 1) 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 * 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. 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
THE HORD FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.


("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—"


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 Triplett Hord (Elias, Jesse, Thomas, John), 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. Ann Grant (born April 14, 1777) was daughter of George Grant (born November 30, 1740), Surveyor of Roads in Fauquier County (Order Book, 1773-80, p. 436). George 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 Shackleford of Gloucester County was son of Roger Shackleford, 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 Shackleford" in the Parish Register. The authority for this Shackleford lineage is a manuscript pedigree left by the late Dr. John Shackleford (born 1801), of Maysville, Kentucky, and genealogical notes furnished by Mr. Joel W. Shackleford of Denver, Colorado.

There is a deed in Fauquier County (August 6, 1764) from George 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, John Grant, of King George County, son of William Grant, of King George County (Deed Book 2, pp. 182-4).

John 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.
John 2 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.

John 2 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 John 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).

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

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, William Grant, from whom he inherited land. Family tradition states that William 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).

William 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 Glen-denning, dated April 29, 1724, in King George County; "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. XVII, page 78; Vol. XVI, page 290-1).

William Grant is mentioned in a deed (August 6, 1764) from George Grant and Daniel Grant to Howson Kenner, in which they state that William Grant was their grandfather (Fauquier County, Deed Book 2, pp. 182, 3, 4). William 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 William 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.
110. Elias Hord, born June 27, 1838.
111. Kendal Moss Hord, born October 20, 1840; Shelbyville, Indiana; Judge of Circuit Court, 1876-88.
113. Henry C. Hord.
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. Hord of Cleveland, Ohio (Peter,Peter,Peter,John). 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 BURGESSES," ESSEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA, NOVEMBER 20, 1741.

(Deed Book 1738-42, page 310.)

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

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* See page 51 of this volume.
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**Wm. Beverley**

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**Simon Miller**

1 Wm. Short

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**James Garnett**

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**Joshua Fry**

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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. Ains

Wm. Beverley  James Garnett  Wm. Beverley  James Garnett
127 Wm. Crow  127 Timothy Dolkell  163 Bibby Bush
128 Peter Dickerson  128 Jno. Harrison  164 Wm. Tyler
129 Wm. Wortham  129 Cornelius Noell  165 Ralph Farmer
131 Adam Dickle Clark  131 Jno. Hale  167 Wm. Upshaw
133 Lunsford Lomax, Gent  133 Bartho. Clark  169 Wm. Bastine
134 Thos. Herd  134 Samuel Allen  170 Henry Brown
136 George Newble  136 Jno. Livingston, Jr.  172 Wm. Githam
137 Jno. Williamson, Jr.  137 Wm. Gatewood, Jr.  173 Edwd. Marlow
138 Jno. Davies  138 Wm. Gatewood  174 Danl. Dobbins
139 Fra. Brown, Jr.  139 Wm. Gatewood  175 Jno. Tribble
140 Jno. Coffie  140 Jno. Barlie  176 Jno. Cooper
141 Charles Atkinson  141 Jno. Kidd  177 Elias Newman
142 Mark Boulware  142 Charles Brown  178 Wm. Thomas, Jr.
143 Jno. Satterwhite  143 Jno. Boughan  179 Henry Motley
144 Joshua Boughton  144 Benja. Fisher  180 Jno. Herman
145 Jas. Bradberry  145 Robt. French  181 Wm. Short
146 Nathl. Newble  146 Wm. Taylor  182 Wm. Wmson
147 Wm. Hains  148 Wm. Gordon  183 Jno. Baker
148 Daniel Smith  149 Wm. Watkins  184 Thos. Wmson
149 Charles Breedlove  150 Jno. Burnet  185 Danl. Warner
150 Garrott Fittsimons  151 Edward Webb  186 Rich'd Brown
151 Henry Reeves  152 Wm. Watkins  187 Thos. Moor
152 Wm. Smith  153 Wm. Gatewood  188 Jno. Williamson
154 Wm. Chiny  155 Jno. Reynolds, Jr.  190 Jno. Cox
155 Nathl. Fogg  156 Wm. Walker  191 Wm. Hamer
156 Edward Bowman  156 Jno. Croxton  192 Jno. Garnett

Wm. Beverley  James Garnett  Wm. Beverley  James Garnett
158 George Coleman  158 Wm. Edmundson
159 Danl. Gaines, Gent  159 Jno. Reeves, Jr.
160 Saml. Hipkins  160 Wm. Catlett Thomas
161 Paul Scott  161 Robert Price
162 Robt. Parker  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. Faunteroy, Gent
199 Robt. Rose, Ck.
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, 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.
THE HORD FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

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 Nicholas 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 Stanwardyn; Sheriff of Salop 1381; Lord of Roden 1372; issue:

5 John Hord died in reign of Richard II, seised of Manors of Walford, 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 Genealogist,” Vol. 1, p. 34.

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:

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.


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