

OCCO'S REFERENCE ONLY

Lord
Family

Thomas Lord I

THE earliest ancestor to settle in America was Thomas Lord, who was born in 1585, son of Richard and Joan Lord of Towcester, County of Northampton, England. Richard Lord's will, dated May 30, 1610, was probated February 7, 1611, and is filed in the Archives of North Hants, Second Series, Second Vol. V. folio 38. (see page 89)

Thomas Lord married Dorothy Bird, born 1589, daughter of Robert Bird of Towcester, England, on February 23, 1610-11. The record of the license issued is found in the Marriage License Book of Peterborough, nearby. They had eight children: Richard, born 1612; Anne, 1614; Thomas, 1616; William, 1618; Robert, 1620; John, 1623; Aymie, 1626; and Dorothy, 1629.

He was a man of means, position and influence and in 1632 sent his eldest son, Richard, then twenty-one years of age, to America. His friends, Governor Haynes and The Rev. Thomas Hooker, afterwards sailed for America in 1633 with two-hundred other passengers important to the colony and it is thought possible that Richard went in advance in order to select a place to settle. Richard Lord finally settled in Newtown, Mass., which afterwards became Cambridge.

On April 29, 1635, Thomas Lord, his wife, Dorothy, and their remaining seven children sailed from the port of London to New England in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," of which Richard Cooper was the master. They landed in Boston and joined Richard Lord at Newtown. Thomas Lord was then fifty and his wife forty-six, and the children from four to sixteen.

In 1636, with his entire family, Thomas Lord joined the party of Rev. Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone and one hundred men, women and children, which took its departure from Newtown to form a new settlement on the Connecticut River.

"They traveled more than a hundred miles, through a hideous and trackless wilderness to Hartford. They had no guide but their compass; and made their way over mountains, through swamps, thickets and rivers, which were passable with great difficulty. They had no cover but the heavens, and no lodgings but such as nature afforded them. They drove with them one hundred and sixty head of cattle and subsisted by the way on the milk of

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their cows. Mrs. Hooker was borne through the wilderness on a litter. The people generally carried their packs, arms and some utensils. They were nearly a fortnight on their journey. This adventure was the more remarkable as many of this company were persons of figure, who in England had lived in honor, affluence and delicacy, and were strangers to fatigue and danger. Gov. Haynes and some others did not appear in the colony until 1637.”
(From Trumbull's Memorial History of Hartford.)

It was early in June when they reached their journey's end. Their first labor was to prepare their dugouts in the hillside and provide shelter for their cattle. They had for some time been close friends and neighbors in Newtown and were already organized as a church, had been members of townships and were familiar, therefore, with action as a body. They agreed to purchase territory jointly and afterwards parcel it out, and Mr. Samuel Stone and Mr. William Goodwin were appointed, in behalf of the proprietors, to treat for land with the tribe of Suckiage Indians, of whom at this time Sequassen was the Chief Sachem. In this they were successful and soon purchased a large area. It is not known what they bartered — probably cloth, axes, knives, etc. That a consideration was given, and that it was increased when Sequassen confirmed the grant and was enlarged again when his heirs and successors renewed it “to near the value the land was esteemed at before the English came into these parts” is apparent from the deed of renewal itself. As soon as acquired, the land was distributed to the new proprietors.

Thomas Lord thus became an original proprietor and one of the first settlers of Hartford. He lived on the north side of the highway on the bank of the Little River (now Wells Street), a near neighbor of Gov. Haynes, Rev. Mr. Hooker, Mr. Goodwin, Gov. Wyllys and others of the prominent inhabitants. His sons, Richard and Thomas, had the lots next to his. The Hartford settlers were largely people of some culture cast into raw conditions, and there was a mingling of high breeding and rough life.

The first Meeting House was erected in 1638, and the accompanying illustration is from a sketch based upon the records and drawn by Edward T. Hapgood, Architect. (See page 11.)

Porter's “Hartford, Conn. Settlers” tells of an amusing order dated March, 1640:

“An order concerning Graves.”

“It is ordered that Thomas Woodford shall attend the making of graves for any corpses deceased: and that no corpse shall be laid less than four foot deep; nor that be above four years old, shall be laid less than five foot deep; nor that be above ten, shall be laid less than six foot deep.

“He shall receive for giving notice by ringing the bell, making the grave, and keeping of it in seemly repair, so that it may be known in future time, — when such

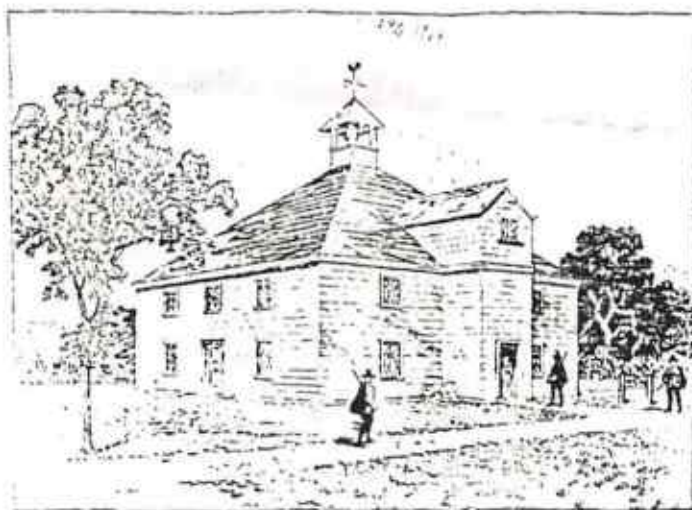
- ii John Gilbert, b. Jan. 16, 1648, d. infancy.
- iii Dorothy Gilbert, b. 1651, m. 1672 Moses Palmer of Stonington.
- iii John Gilbert (2nd), b. Feb. 9, 1652, d. young.
- iii Elizabeth Gilbert, b. Feb. 12, 1655.
- iii Thomas Gilbert, b. Sept. 4, 1658, d. 1706, m. 1681 Deborah Beaumont.
- iii Aymie Gilbert, b. Apr. 3, 1663, d. young.
- iii John Gilbert (3rd), b. Apr. 3, 1666,
 m. (1) 1692, Mary Griswold,
 (2) 1695, Elizabeth Smith.
- iii James Gilbert, b. abt. 1668, d. 1697.

Aymie Lord Gilbert (ii) died in 1691.

DOROTHY LORD (ii), born in England in 1629, eighth child of Thomas (i) married in 1651 John Ingersoll of Hartford. They lived in Westfield, Conn., and Northampton, Mass. Their children were:

- ✓ iii Hannah Ingersoll, b. 1652, m. in 1672 Stephen Kelsey.
- iii Dorothy Ingersoll, b. 1654,
 m. (1) 1672 Jacob Phelps, b. 1650,
 (2) Mr. Root.
- iii Mary (or Margery) Ingersoll, b. 1656,
 m. (1) 1679 Jacob Goffe,
 (2) Jonathan Buck.

Dorothy Lord Ingersoll (ii) died at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 3, 1657.



THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE
 Erected in 1638