ABSTRACT

TITLE: "The Parallel Lives of Two Displaced Royalists: Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden"

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The study is of two displaced Royalists, Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden, who left England in the mid-seventeenth century. It examines their motivations for leaving their homeland and the results of their tenure in Virginia.

Research was conducted in England at the British Library in the British Museum, the Public Record Office, London, and the County Archives of Kent, Maidstone, Kent, and the Archives of Southampton, Winchester. In Virginia, research was continued at the Virginia Historical Society Library, Richmond; the State Archives of Virginia, Richmond; and Essex County Court House, Tappahannock.

The research disclosed that a myriad of reasons existed for the emigration of colonists in Virginia. A number of different facets of colonial society were affected by the arrival of the settlers. Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden left great legacies, whether by the settlement of new counties or the foundation of political dynasties in the colony in which they sought refuge. Horsmanden was the maternal grandfather of William Byrd II of "Westover," an able and famous politician.
I certify that I have read this thesis and find that, in scope and quality, it satisfies the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

John E. Rilling

John L. Gordon, Jr.

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THE PARALLEL LIVES OF TWO DISPLACED ROYALISTS:
MOORE FAUNTLEROY AND WARHAM HORSMANDEN

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B.A., Randolph-Macon College, 1983

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DEDICATED TO DADDY

PEYTON RANDOLPH WILLIAMS, SR.
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This work is dedicated to the memory of my father, Peyton Randolph Williams, Sr., descendant of both Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden, whose love of his native state, Virginia, inspired my lifelong love of history. I promised him seven years ago yesterday I would earn a Masters degree someday, and I have finally accomplished my goal. This goal could not have been reached without the love and support of my mother, Elbert Moncure Goodwin Williams. Both of my parents remind me of the responsibility of the descendants of great men, it is not who they were, rather who we become, which is most important.

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Most of all I suppose I should thank my ancestors, Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden, for living interesting and fruitful lives, and for transporting themselves to Virginia, a land of great beauty, history, and tradition.

C.D.W.
Richmond, Virginia
July, 20, 1992
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ORRB ........ OLD RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY COURT RECORD BOOKS
PCC .......... PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY
PRO .......... PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, ENGLAND
TYLER’S ... TYLER’S QUARTERLY HISTORICAL MAGAZINE
UPR ........ ULCOMBE PARISH RECORDS, KENT, ENGLAND
VHM ........ VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MAGAZINE
VMHB ...... VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
WMQ ........ WILLIAM & MARY QUARTERLY

NOTE: Dates are given in Old Style, except the year is given to begin January 1.
Chapter One

THE ROYAL CONNECTIONS OF VIRGINIA

The history of the Tidewater of Virginia is deeply rooted in the verdant soil of England. The former Crown Colony was one of the most closely tied of all colonial outposts of the British Empire. The language, customs, and religion of seventeenth century England were transplanted almost in their entirety to the eastern shores of the New World. The turbulent century found this new land a haven for those seeking sanctuary from the political and religious upheaval in the Mother Country. However, many individuals were not merely escaping, but hoping to find their fortunes in the land of opportunity. Most levels of society were represented amongst the early settlers -- ruffians, farm workers, and gentry. Only the English aristocratic hierarchy was missing from the gracious plantations which emerged along the lush banks of the James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac Rivers in the latter half of the seventeenth century, or were they? The term Cavalier has many interpretations, the most commonly held is that those who became Virginia Cavaliers were royalists, loyal to the King during the English Civil War. Many immigrants to the New World came to escape persecution or death at the hands of the Parliamentarians.

There were the connections with the Crown, though few families were of close royal descent. The Byrd family, through Ursula Horsmanden, was able to claim the senior "royal" position, but the Virginia "aristocracy" was primarily English upper- or
middle-gentry. Though lacking royal blood, the ruling class of Virginia was able to recreate the lifestyle which aristocrats of England enjoyed. The early settlers fled their homeland for many reasons besides tenuous blood relationships with the Crown.

The political climate of England in the mid seventeenth century was inducive to flight from either the personal rule of a somewhat misguided monarch, or the iron-fisted dictatorship of the Puritan Lord Protector Cromwell. Religion and politics were closely interwoven in these turbulent times, and the effects of opposing the power of the moment, whether King, Parliament, or Lord Protector, was far-reaching. Ministers of the Church of England, who had been lulled into complacency in the relative stability of the Established Church in the early seventeenth century, found their positions threatened and their livelihoods removed in the early 1640s.

Opportunity was important to those fleeing the threat of oppression in seventeenth century England. Some settlers arrived in Virginia for purely socio-economic reasons. They saw the opportunity to add to family estates and were willing to face hardships to reap the benefits. Many younger sons of the gentry, who stood to inherit little or nothing of the family wealth, set out to amass their own fortunes in the wilderness of the New World. Religious or political factors had very little influence on their decision to emigrate from England. Moore Fauntleroy was one such man.

Dynasties were founded, some of which have held sway in Virginia's and the Nation's politics for over three hundred years. What caused some men to stay in the Colony after the Restoration, and others to leave their lands, holdings, and families to
return to their homeland? Those men who came with adventure in mind, rather than escape, were more likely to remain in their new home. Though many Royalists remained in Virginia a number returned to England after the Restoration to resume their old lives and reaffirm their beliefs in the land of their birth. But families had been founded in the intervening years and were left behind in the colonies. The parallel lives of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy (c.1610-1663) and Colonel Warham Horsmanden (1628-1691) exemplify the adventurous spirit and the political necessities which were the driving forces behind many emigrations from tempestuous England. Both men were members of the Virginia House of Burgesses, held considerable property in the Colony, were of prominent gentry families in England, with at least tenuous blood relations to the Crown, and were founding fathers of a number of celebrated families of Virginia.

The family name of Moore Fauntleroy itself indicates a connection with royalty. The French translation is literally "l'enfant le roi" or "child of the king." Fauntleroy family legend is not exactly precise about the origin of the surname. It has been postulated that the French King John II, who was captured in 1357 by Edward III of England, provided the royal blood. Legend has it that during King John’s incarceration on the Isle of Jersey his wife, who had come to England with her husband, was delivered of a child named Fauntleroy who, after his parents’ return to France, remained in the land of his birth. This child was the supposed founder of the
Fauntleroy family of Dorset.\(^1\) Obviously doubt exists regarding the accuracy of this tale. The more probable explanation is that the family was founded in Norman times, as a younger or illegitimate son of a king, but which king is unclear. Faunte, is the Norman word for child, and le roi, is, again, the king. Throughout history the Fauntleroy family has been of a proud lineage, even the earliest records indicate a family with lands and education.\(^2\) As tempting as it might be to claim connection with both English and French royalty, certainly the centuries separating the drops of royal blood and the focus of this work make this a moot point with only the obvious derivation of the name as a connecting piece of the royal puzzle.

The prominence of the family from the fourteenth century cannot be disputed. The earliest Fauntleroy of record was Adam Fauntleroy, of Sherbourne, Dorset, listed as a witness at an Inquisition on July 27, 1340.\(^3\) This dating negates the earlier claim to the "secret child of King John of France" as it is a full seventeen years before the supposed child was born! Another Fauntleroy, John, also of Sherbourne, County Dorset, was found as a witness at an Inquisition Post Mortem in 1353, and as a plaintiff in a case in 1373 at Sherbourne, where he stated he was the son of Adam Fauntleroy. He was also the grandson of Walter Fauntleroy and Juliana, daughter of Robert de Thomhull.\(^4\)

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\(^2\) Ibid.

\(^3\) Ibid., p. 2.

\(^4\) Ibid.
The next Fauntleroy of record was probably his son, also John, who lived at "Fauntleroy's Marsh" in Sherbourne. He lived in the latter half of the fourteenth century (c.1370-1440), as a propertied man to be counted on for at least L12 per annum. His family was evidently philanthropic in the county and helped build the alms house in Sherbourne by donating both money and timber to help with the construction.\(^5\)

The southern portion of "Fauntleroy's Marsh," the home of this learned fourteenth century gentleman, was discovered to have been built in the early thirteenth century (c.1200), approximately the same time as the nearby church, which was to become vitally important to the life of the town and later generations of Fauntleroys.\(^6\)

At least one of this John Fauntleroy's grandsons was educated at New College, Oxford, earning a Doctor of Divinity, an honored degree held only by priests. One of John's granddaughters married a lord and another was an abbess. Obviously, at this time the importance of the Church in the life of English people was great. Only two of the children were not in the Holy Orders. The next generation of the family was also closely involved in the Church. Bridget Fauntleroy became a nun of the Benedictine Order at Shaftesbury, founded in 888 by Alfred the Great. She was granted a pension at the dissolution in 1539. \(^7\)

\(^5\)Ibid.

\(^6\)Ibid., p. 4.

\(^7\)Ibid., p. 3.
The most prominent English Fauntleroy was Tristram Fauntleroy (1470-1538), who in the mold of many gentry sons was educated at Oxford. He became both a Master of Chancery and Doctor of Law. Tristram left many marks on the surrounding countryside, not the least of which were the additions to his family home, "Fauntleroy's Marsh," to which he added a second large north wing. The nearby Michelmarsh Church was also well endowed by the family, and the legacies left by Tristram and his wife, Joan, include their tomb and a stained glass window with the face of the patriarch etched in the glass, surveying the world in perpetuity. The portrait is particularly fitting as Tristram Fauntleroy was an Ecclesiastical Commissioner to Henry VIII during the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536.8

Tristram’s marriage to Joan, presumably the widow of Thomas Villiers and daughter of John Holt, increased the family holdings immensely. The home in which Moore Fauntleroy was born a century later, "Dippenhall Manor" at Crondall in Southampton County, came into the family at this time. As the younger son, Tristram did not inherit his father’s estate at "Fauntleroy’s Marsh." Thus the family seat of this branch of the Fauntleroys moved from Dorset to Southampton.9 A discovery in 1896 at Michelmarsh Church reinforces the suspicion that Joan Fauntleroy was a Holt, as one of two stone slabs from the tomb of Tristram and Joan was found to have a clearly carved coat of arms of the Fauntleroy’s impaled by Holt. This marriage produced two sons, Bryan, whose sons died without issue, and John,

8Ibid., p. 4.

9Ibid.
who was the great-grandfather of Moore Fauntleroy. John had inherited his father's lands after the deaths of his brother and nephews.\textsuperscript{10} He made his home at "Dippenhall Manor." His marriage to Margaret resulted in four children, William, the eldest, inherited his father's estate at Crondall. He had five children by his wife Frances, the eldest was named for his paternal grandfather.\textsuperscript{11}

This John, born in 1588, married Phoebe Wilkinson, of Headley in Southampton, on September 5, 1609. The marriage was singularly prolific. At least thirteen children were born between 1610 and 1629 to John and Phoebe Fauntleroy.\textsuperscript{12} The eldest sons, both named Moore, were not registered in the baptismal records at Crondall as were the other eleven children. The exact date of their births are unknown, it also is not known whether or not they were twins. It has been established, however, that both sons were born between their parents marriage in 1609 and the birth of their sister in 1612. In 1617, Nicholas Moore, for whom the children were presumably named, willed all of his property to his adopted daughter, Phoebe Wilkinson, during her lifetime, and to her sons as follows, "Moore Fauntleroy, eldest son of John and Phoebe Fauntleroy, and in default to Moore Fauntleroy, the younger son of the said John and Phoebe Fauntleroy."\textsuperscript{13} The confusion of two children with the same name may be due to the proud

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{10}Ibid.
\item \textsuperscript{11}Ibid., p. 5.
\item \textsuperscript{12}\textit{International Genealogical Index the Church of the Latter Day Saints} (Salt Lake City, Utah: microfiche) 1979. [PRO BOO71]
\item \textsuperscript{13}Fauntleroy, p. 6.
\end{itemize}
"grandfather’s" desire to call both boys by his name. One may have been called Nicholas, as well as Moore, but this too is speculation. Both sons survived to adulthood, the elder brother remaining in England, inheriting the family lands, while the younger Moore traveled to Virginia to seek his fortune in 1643 and was, as we shall see, rather unscrupulously successful.

A somewhat different pedigree is found in the Horsmanden family. The name Horsmanden is probably derived from the village of Horsmondon in County Kent. The origin of the place name is defined as the "den of the horsekeepers." It also is possible the name, which appears as a place name as early as 1000 A.D., was derived from the name of a nearby stream, Horsburna.¹⁴

The male line of the Horsmanden family is traceable to a Horsmanden of Horsmondon. There is a difference in the spelling of the place and family names. The will of Thomas Horsmanden was dated October 6, 1479, and recorded June 7, 1480, providing for a "priest to sing for my soul and the souls of my ancestors," once again reinforcing the importance of the Church in the daily life of even the more prominent families of the Middle Ages. This first recorded Horsmanden was buried at St. Mary’s Church, Goudhurst, Kent.¹⁵ In five generations the family had two branches, one residing in Goudhurst. They were prominent in their area and


undeniably interested in education, as a descendant left a legacy to start a school for poor children which operated until the nineteenth century.\textsuperscript{16} One of the Goudhurst branch married a daughter of William Austen of Horsmondon, an ancestor of the writer Jane Austen.\textsuperscript{17} The second branch of the family resided in nearby Ulcombe, where in 1588 the Reverend Richard Horsmanden was listed as the vicar of the Parish Church of All Saints. The father of two sons and five daughters, he was obviously an educated man, and both of his sons attended Oxford University.\textsuperscript{18} The elder son, Thomas, became the vicar of Purleigh in Essex county and Thomas’ wife, Jane, gave the living of Purleigh to the Rev. Lawrence Washington, ancestor of George Washington.\textsuperscript{19} Thomas’ will dated April 25, 1630, and recorded February 17,1632, provides 20 shillings each for his brother Daniel, D.D., and Daniel’s wife and son, Warham, as well as his five sisters.\textsuperscript{20} This nephew, Warham, was the first Horsmanden to have undeniably royal blood coursing through his veins. His mother’s pedigree could be traced to no less than four sons of Edward III of England.


\textsuperscript{17}Horsmanden Pedigree Manuscript, Kent Archives Office, Maidstone, Kent.


\textsuperscript{19}W.J. Hemp, "Horsmandens and Virginia," \textit{Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine} 28 (January 1947): 230.

\textsuperscript{20} "Prerogative Court of Canterbury," PRO, microfilm 1630.
Daniel Horsmanden, was born to Richard Horsmanden's wife in 1589. He received his Doctor of Divinity in 1617 from Oxford and became rector of Whispnade, Bedfordshire (1622) and later vicar of Goudhurst and Ulcombe. Before 1628 he married Ursula St. Leger youngest daughter of Sir Warham St. Leger, Leeds Castle, Kent. Thereby hangs the thread of royal blood linking one of the "First Families of Virginia," the Byrds, to the Royal House of the Plantaganets.

One of the most pivotal events of English history was the Wars of the Roses or "The Cousin's War," the enduring dispute between the House of Lancaster and the House of York, which was the direct result of Edward III leaving too many sons to claim the throne. The Horsmanden/St. Leger family was descended from no fewer than four sons of Edward III through their less warlike daughters, who nevertheless carried the royal blood.

The eldest son of Edward III, the "Black Prince," predeceased his father, leaving a young son, Richard II, who was easily influenced by his powerful and powerhungry uncles, immortalized in the history plays of Shakespeare, beginning with Richard II. The prime puppeteer of the time was John of Gaunt, who prepared the way for his eldest son Henry to take the throne as Henry IV, thus beginning the "Cousin's War" which lasted throughout the fifteenth century and caused destruction and the loss of much royal blood. Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster, also had a number of daughters to be married off to acceptable young men. One of these, Joan, married Ralph Neville, the Earl of Westmoreland. Their son, Edward, the first Baron of Begavenny married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Beauchamp, the Earl
of Warwick, and his wife, Isabel, the granddaughter of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York and fourth son of Edward III. This couple were the parents of the rapacious Neville family, who fought viciously with the Wooddevilles, in-laws of Edward IV, the Yorkist king "created" by Warwick "the King Maker."  

Edward III's fifth son, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, married his daughter, Anne, to Edmund, Earl of Stafford. Their son, Humphrey, was created the Duke of Buckingham. His grandson, Henry, the next Duke of Buckingham, was beheaded in 1483, towards the end of the "Cousin's War." Henry's heir, Edward, married Alainore, daughter of Henry Percy, Fourth Earl of Northumberland. Henry Percy was descended from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III, through the Duke's daughter, Philippa, who married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, who were the parents of the wife of Henry Percy, "Hotspur" of Shakespeare's Henry IV plays.  

Uniting all four branches of Edward III's male descendants, Sir George Neville, Third Baron of Begavenny, married Mary Stafford, daughter of Edward and Alainore Stafford, the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham. The Duke was beheaded by Henry VIII in 1521, his son-in-law became the Warden of Cinque Ports under the same monarch and had his portrait painted by the great court artist Hans Holbein.

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22 Ibid.

23 Ibid.

Note: no record of this painting still being extant has been found.
The Nevilles were a prolific family, one of their thirteen children, Ursula, married Sir Warham St. Leger. St. Leger was the son of the former Lord Deputy of Ireland, Sir Anthony St. Leger, the first non-royal owner of Leeds Castle, Kent. Sir Anthony had been awarded the Castle by Edward VI for his efficiency in handling the Irish in the 1540s. The honour was given in a Letter Patent on June 11, 1552, signed by Edward VI, granting the 274 year old Leeds Castle to Sir Anthony St. Leger as a fee farm for 10 pounds a year.

The St. Leger family was long tied to the Church of All Saints at Ulcombe, Kent. The family crest is found in a fifteenth century window memorializing one of the early members of the family. One of the finest fourteenth century brasses recognized by the Victoria and Albert Museum is dedicated to the memory of Sir Ralph St. Leger, member of Parliament for Kent, in the twentieth year of Edward III. Sir Anthony St. Leger's recognition by the king was obviously not the initial contact the family had with royalty. His wife, Agnes, was the daughter of Hugh Warham of Croydon, Kent, and heiress to the Archbishop of Canterbury who crowned Henry VIII and his first queen, Katherine of Aragon. Their son, Warham St. Leger, served as the sheriff of Ulcombe, Kent and was killed in Ireland during the

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25McLean, p.25.


last year of Elizabeth I's reign. His son, Sir Anthony St. Leger II, married Mary Scott, daughter of the Scottish knight, Sir Thomas Scott. Through this line Lady Berkeley of Virginia and the Byrds of Westover claim their kinship. Their son, Sir Warham St. Leger II, was the first St. Leger to be connected with the New World, as a subscriber to the Third Virginia Company Charter in 1611. He was an adventurer and investor in Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated voyages. Described by his sea-faring friend as "an exceeding valiant and worthy gentleman," he lost a fortune when he became a contributor in Raleigh's Guianan adventure. This was the most disastrous of Raleigh's adventures and the one for which he lost his life. Sir Warham St. Leger retained his life, but lost his home at Leeds Castle, which he was forced to sell to his wife's cousin in 1617. He had married Mary Hayward, daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London. He was buried in Ulcombe October 11, 1631. Their daughter, Ursula, married the Reverend Daniel Horsmanden of Ulcombe, Kent.

The baptism of Warham Horsmanden was recorded in the Ulcombe Parish records in Latin: "Warham filius Danielus Horsmanden theology professor.
baptizitus quinto Dir (sic) Septemorius anno deo 1628."34 This was most probably inscribed by his father, the vicar of the parish, and was, notably, the only entry in which the father's occupation was listed. Warham had at least two brothers, Anthony, who was later entered in his will, and Daniel, whose 1637 burial is recorded in the same book as Warham’s baptism, another, Richard, is mentioned in their father’s will. (See Appendix B3)

Warham Horsmanden was one of the few members of his family who was not employed by the Church. His father, uncle, and grandfather, as already mentioned, were vicars in the parish of All Saints, Ulcombe, and Purleigh, Essex. His brother, Anthony, was evidently not a member of the clergy, but both brothers had sons who followed family tradition. The most obvious reason for the generation gap between the clerics was the English Civil War. The Rev. Daniel Horsmanden did not escape the attention of the Parliamentary forces in power during the 1640's. In 1642, he was listed as a clergyman sequestered for his affirmation that "the late Deputy of Ireland was put to death wrongfully, and was sacrificed as our Saviour Christ was, to give people content." He was also reprimanded for being "for eleven yeares past, a common haunter of Ale-houses and Tavernes."35 Further charges included being malicious towards Parliament and having an aversion to weekday sermons.36 These charges were made when his son, Warham, was approximately sixteen years of age.

34 UPR 1583-1660, Kent Archives Office, microfilm, Reel 24.


36 Ibid.
and were no doubt influential in his decision not to become a fourth generation clergyman. Warham did not attend Oxford as his father had. No mention of his formal education was found, but he was no doubt a learned man. His father’s reduced circumstances probably had some impact on his non-attendance at University. He became, however, a man of means, and was a man of intelligence, and spirit.

In 1651, when life for a young Royalist might be a bit difficult in London, Warham Horsmanden sailed to Virginia. By 1652, he had land, a wife, and a daughter in the New World. He married Susanna Beeching sometime before leaving his homeland. It is not known whether his daughter, Mary, was born before or after her parents’ arrival in Virginia, but through this child the Byrd family claims its title as the most senior royal descendants of Edward III in the New World. The name of Horsmanden died out in Virginia not long after its introduction, but the legacy of the noble blood lives on in the Byrds. All of this is traced through, Warham, the first "royal" Horsmanden and the adventurous Royalist.

37Daniel Horsmanden, grandson of Warham, was a prominent Justice of the Supreme Court of New York during the mid-eighteenth century, so though the Horsmanden name died out in Virginia it had not yet retired from the annals of colonial history. (See footnote #18, p.72 of this document.)
Chapter Two

ADVENTURER AND REFUGE

The role of the historian is difficult when sources are somewhat limited. Such was the case in reconstructing the early lives of Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden. The most obvious course of action is for the historian to reconstruct the century in which they lived, by searching through information which could have been related to their lives, in the hope of finding information which is universally accepted as descriptive of the lives and society of the echelon one is trying to describe.

Romantically the first half of the seventeenth century is depicted as a period filled with images of idyllic lovers and ornate masques and court intrigues which occupied the lives of the aristocracy. Reality was quite different. The lives of the young gentlemen of means may have seemed frivolous, but an underlying current of dissatisfaction was roiling beneath the surface. By the time Moore Fauntleroy came of age in 1633 this danger could not be ignored. The period of personal rule of Charles I had been declared, factions within Parliament had appeared, and the road to the war which was to destroy the king, and for a while outlaw the Established Church of England, had been taken, though none of the players knew where it would lead. It was in this atmosphere, not that of Ben Jonson and Inigo Jones’ masques, that Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden were raised.
Fauntleroy's family life was centered far away from the vibrant city of London. He lived quietly with his parents and twelve brothers and sisters. Little is known of his early education but he did not attend either of the universities as might have been expected of a son of a well-to-do gentry. A number of reasons for this non-attendance are possible. He was the second son, and thereby expected to go into the military upon reaching his majority rather than inheriting his father's lands. He was neither required to farm nor run a business, thus a university education would not have helped further his career in the military as much as it would if he were the eldest. There is, however, no record of his elder brother, also Moore, attending university either. There was no reason to expect Moore, the future settler, to find a religious calling which would have made a university education requisite either. A second reason for his lack of university schooling was the number of children in his family, such a large brood would no doubt put pressure on his father to support and provide education for his children. Though the family was one of no small means, the requirements of a family of fifteen would put a strain on provisions for formal education of the sons. Moore Fauntleroy, however, was very fortunate to receive his own crest, in 1633, presumably upon reaching his majority.

The Fauntleroy family coat of arms, indicating their place among the supporters of the king as far back as the fourteenth century, was granted to Moore Fauntleroy with the addition of a crest to personalize it for the particular branch of the family he was to found. In the Manuscript Room of the British Library in the British Museum the original copy of the grant of arms to Moore Fauntleroy can still
be found. It is a rare piece of documentation not often found in connection with so eminent a person in the colonies. (See Appendix B1) Moore Fauntleroy brought a copy of this confirmation of armes to the colonies in 1641. Subsequently the crest has illuminated china and silverware presumably belonging to the founder of the American branch of the Fauntleroy family.¹

Questions concerning whether this was a grant of armes to the second son, rather than the elder Moore Fauntleroy, are rendered moot by the existence of the confirmation in the colonies, rather than the crest remaining in the sole possession of the English family. The elder Moore received no similar grant, but, presumably he inherited the original coate of armes upon his father's death. This coate of armes was probably similar to, though not an exact reproduction, of his brother's crest. The date of the confirmation may be significant in determining the age of the second Moore Fauntleroy. Presumably he received the confirmation upon reaching his majority, which would place his date of birth in 1611 or 1612. This is consistent with the birthdates recorded for his siblings.

Little else of Moore Fauntleroy's early life in England is known. He arrived in the New World in 1643, and it is assumed that he married a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Underwood Upton, but nothing is known of the circumstances surrounding the end of this marriage. However, he took a second wife, by whom he had several children, nearly a decade after his arrival in Virginia. Family lore attributes his

emigration to an adventurous spirit and the encouragement of his brother-in-law, Toby Smith, who had married Phoebe Fauntleroy and immigrated to Virginia in 1639. Moore Fauntleroy brought his younger brother, George, but no further evidence of George’s life in the colonies has been located.\(^2\) Another brother, Henry, of Clifford’s Inn, London, was Pronotary of the Palace Court, and had obvious connections with the Court, though it is not known whether his tendencies were Royalist or Parliamentary.\(^3\) The Fauntleroy family was not violently affected by the unrest in the powerbase of England. It is not clear whether the family was discreet in its support of the King or whether it was truly unconcerned with politics of the time. No official documents indicate either suspicion or persecution of the family by either the King during the Personal Rule or by the Parliament during the Commonwealth. There is mention of a Fauntleroy in Pepys’ diary in which the author recollects a meeting with an old friend, a Mr. Fauntleroy, after the Restoration in 1660, and the regret expressed by the acquaintance at the recent turn of events.\(^4\) However, by the

\(^2\) Fauntleroy, p.10.

\(^3\) "The Fauntleroy Family," p.4.

\(^4\) Robert Latham and William Matthews, eds. *The Diary Of Samuel Pepys*, Vol. 1, (Berkeley, University of California: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., 1970) p.294. November 16, 1660. "In the Hall (Westminster) I met with Mr. Fontleroy, my old acquaintance whom I have not seen for a long time, and he and I to the Swan, and in the discourse he seems to be wise and say little, though I know things are changed against his mind." …this is evidently a reference to the changes in "Fontleroy’s" life since the Restoration. It is presumed the gentleman mentioned was Moore Fauntleroy’s brother, Henry.
time of this meeting, Moore Fauntleroy was already committed to the soil of Virginia.

The probability that Moore Fauntleroy's emigration from England was more than a speculative adventure is doubtful and not at all supported by facts. Although, his arrival in 1643 in the colonies coincides with the growth of Parliamentary power, supposition of a connection between the two events would be misguided, as no record exists of the family's political or religious interests. He was, at the time of his death in 1666, a very wealthy landowner in the colony and a former member of the House of Burgesses. It is unlikely he would have improved his life by returning to England.

The family life of Warham Horsmanden was quite different from Fauntleroy's. He was the eldest surviving son of the Royalist vicar, Daniel Horsmanden. The benefice of Daniel Horsmanden, of Ulcombe, Kent, was removed by Parliamentary declaration in 1642. The pronouncement came in the form of the treatise, "The First Century of Scandalous, Malignant Priests." The declaration is as follows:

78. The Benefice of Daniel Horsmanden, Doctor in Divinity, Parson of the Parish Church of Ulcombe in the county of Kent, is sequestered, for that he did affirme, that the late Deputy of Ireland was put to death wrongfully, and was sacrificed as our Saviour Christ was, to give the people content, and is and hath been for eleven yeares past, a common haunter of Ale-houses and Tavernes, and very often exceeding drunke, and hath pressed great malignity against the Parliament, and preached, that to heare a Sermone on the weeke dayes, was a will-worship.⁵

⁵ White, pp. 36-37.
The impact of such a charge, whether valid or invalid, on the lives of the Horsmanden family would be vicious. Warham Horsmanden was fourteen years old when his father was sequestered. The main source of income for the family was interrupted, solely for his father’s support of the Crown.

Warham Horsmanden’s brother, Anthony, recalled their father, Daniel, years after the elder man’s death, as

A Learned religious and Loyal Divine... to whom all the Houses of the first and the best Rank of Men in the County in which he lived were always open to receive him...His Sufferings were, first, Imprisonment which he endured in Winchester-House and within Lines of Communication of London for at least five Years...and, secondly, Sequestration and Plundering and total Deprivation from his Benefice at Ulcombe...He was forced to sell the greatest part of his Paternal Estate; and He his Wife, and four Children were forced almost to starve on the small remainder until the year 1655 when (with a good Conscience) and in a good (but poor) old Age he Died being then 73 years old.\(^6\)

The charges against the Rev. Horsmanden were no more than spiteful attacks from a fearful Parliament. It was not unusual for a preacher to visit Ale-houses, but it is not likely he was a common drunkard. A number of the clergy accused in the treatise were charged with drunkenness, most probably an excuse which illustrated the difference in the beliefs of the abstemious Puritans and the Church of England.

Lawrence Washington, ancestor of the future President, was the fourth clergyman attacked in the book, for the very same "crime" as Daniel Horsmanden.\(^7\) Over one

\(^6\)McLean, p. 11.

\(^7\)Ibid. p.1.
hundred men of the cloth were charged with irresponsible and unacceptable conduct, including "preaching against frequent Preaching," "encouraging the playing of sports on the Lord's Day," and "being confident God would show no mercy to them that died in the Parliaments service."

The Rev. Daniel Horsmanden's religious beliefs were revealed in his condemnation of the "murder" of the late Lord Deputy of Ireland. Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy of Ireland had been attained the year before, and lost his life in service of the Crown. Wentworth was quoted as trying "Through government to make every Irishman a loyal and prosperous English citizen." He was a staunch supporter of Laudian principles. After eight years as Lord Deputy he was created Earl of Strafford in 1640, the year before his death. Wentworth had returned to England to aid the King in his attack of Scotland, and was in some way directly responsible for the reconvening of Parliament to find support for the Bishop's Wars against Scotland. It was this Long Parliament which ultimately became the forum for the Puritans and led to the end of the Personal Rule of the King, and eventually to the Civil War in England. Allegiance to a controversial figure such as Wentworth indicates strong Laudian tendencies in the Horsmanden family, the significance of which cannot be understated in the sequestering of the patriarch and the eventual emigration of the eldest son during the religious unrest of the seventeenth century.

8 Ibid. p.37.

The decision of Warham Horsemanden to leave his homeland did not occur until almost ten years after his father's sequestering. He married Susanna Beeching in London in 1650, and he removed to the colonies within two years, at age twenty-four. It is not known why he did not leave England immediately upon reaching his majority; perhaps he had obtained a position in the military which precluded his leaving, or possibly the marriage had been planned but could not take place until the bride was of an age. Whatever the reason, he and his bride set out for the New World two years after the execution of King Charles I. The political climate of the England he left was not hospitable towards Laudian churchmen, or their sons. The Parliamentary powers were not inclined to allow young ambitious gentry to rise to the heights of their ambitions if they were obviously not willing to espouse the Puritan cause. It is doubtful young Warham Horsmanden would have considered supporting his father's oppressors under any circumstances.

The reasons for Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden's emigration were as different as the men themselves, but the results of their departure and the impact of their arrival in the New World were similar. Both men became prominent members of colonial society, and were elected to the House of Burgesses within a few years after their arrival in Virginia. Both men originally settled in the most populous areas, though Fauntleroy branched off into new territory to augment his already impressive holdings in the southeastern portion of the colony. Horsmanden was able to raise his family in the colony and marry his daughters to similarly prominent members of both English and colonial society. The results of the adventuresome
spirit of Fauntleroy and the political necessity of Horsmanden’s emigration will be found in the following chapter.
Chapter Three

SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTHERN NECK

The Virginia which greeted Moore Fauntleroy and Daniel Horsmanden in the mid-seventeenth century was a near wilderness ripe for expansion and adventure. Hospitality was fully appreciated in Jamestown (also referred to as James Cittie) and in the port city of Norfolk, but nature was far less willing to welcome all comers. The forests were filled with wildlife, as well as Indians. The expansion and exploration into the vast New World was just beginning. Young men with spirit, means, and determination were challenged to tame the wild world around them to create their own destinies.

The first mention of Moore Fauntleroy in Virginia is recorded in a 1643 in a land patent in Upper Norfolk County, the southeastern section of the colony. Evidently, Moore Fauntleroy followed his brother-in-law Toby Smith, who had two years earlier married Moore’s sister Phoebe. Both Smith and Fauntleroy were given grants in the southeastern part of the colony and within a few years their holdings had grown considerably. Within a year Fauntleroy had become a member of the House of Burgesses. Moore Fauntleroy’s name is found throughout the Land Rolls on the frontiers of Lancaster and Old Rappahannock Counties of the Northern Neck of Virginia.¹ The virgin forests of the New World were being invaded from the east to

¹ORRB, 1654-1664, Essex County Courthouse, Tappahannock, Virginia.
support the population growth and the greed of the settlers who had arrived to seek their own fortunes. It is obvious Moore Fauntleroy was one such adventurer.

There is no absolute proof of Moore Fauntleroy's first marriage after his arrival in Virginia, but there are strong indications he was married to a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Underwood. Moore Fauntleroy was named a trustee in the settlement of Mrs. Underwood's third marriage to Captain Thomas Lucas, thus taking priority over her son Captain William Underwood. There is a reference in Francis Slaughter's will, dated 1656, in which Slaughter bequeathed his copy of Hooker's Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity to his "brother-in-law, Captain Moore Fauntleroy."

Slaughter was married to Mrs. Underwood's daughter, Elizabeth. Another daughter, Margaret, was married to Captain Humphrey Booth, who is recorded as giving a P. of A. (Power of Attorney) to "my well beloved brother, Coll. Moore Fauntleroy," on August 24, 1660. Colonel William Pierce, married to Sarah Underwood, transferred a patent of 5054 acres to Moore Fauntleroy's son William in 1680. Captain William Underwood and his wife gave a cow to Elizabeth Fauntleroy in 1652 in recognition of being witnesses at her baptism.² All of the above mentioned men were Justices and all had land patents dated May 22, 1650 on the north bank of the Rappahannock River. Moore Fauntleroy, using his headrights, also patented a tract of land for his "mother-in-law," most probably Mrs. Underwood.³

²Fauntleroy, p. 16.
³Ibid.
The date of Moore Fauntleroy's first wife's death is unknown. In 1648, Mary Hill, daughter of Captain Thomas Hill of Warwick County, became Moore Fauntleroy's second wife. Mary Hill's mother, Mary Piersey, was the daughter of Abraham Piersey, who had arrived in Virginia nine years after the first settlement at Jamestown. He owned two large plantations, "Weyanoke" (2200 acres) and "Flower-dieu-Hundred" (1000 acres), both on the banks of the James River. Abraham Piersey was one of the wealthiest men in early Virginia.4

Moore Fauntleroy and Mary Hill had three children, William, Moore, and Elizabeth. Only William and Elizabeth reached maturity. One single reference names Moore Fauntleroy, Jr., in a legacy to their stepfather, Col. William Lloyd, left by William Williamson to the "Orphans of Coll. Moore Fauntleroy, that is to say, William, Moore, and Elizabeth Fauntleroy."5

An addendum to the marriage settlement of Moore Fauntleroy and Mary Hill is found in a deposition in the Westmoreland County records of August 20, 1660:

The Deposition of Thomas Johnson aged forty years or thereabouts sworn and examined sayeth: That your deponent living at ye house of Mr. Thomas Hill in Stanley Hundred when Collonel Fauntleroy married ye Daughter of Mr. Hill ye said Hill giving a small portion with her told ye said Fauntleroy that small portion should not bee all for at ye Death of his father hee would make her worth a hundred pounds sterling for hee Loved her well but would not have his wife to know it by Reason she did not Love her as well as ye rest of her children And if she knew of that porcon it would breede discontent

4Ibid., p.17.
5ORRB, vol. 4, 1670, p.121.
betweene them for which Reason it was not put in or menconed at ye makening of ye Joynture and further sayeth not.

Thomas Johnson
(signed)\(^6\)

Moore Fauntleroy represented Upper Norfolk County (now Nansemond Co.) in the House of Burgesses in 1644-45 and 1647. During this time he also became an owner, or partner of a number of transport ships. Headrights, or grants of fifty acres per person were given to Moore Fauntleroy for the transport of 179 people to the Colony. The names of those transported were listed on the deeds, most of which were signed by Gov. William Berkeley.\(^7\)

Though no concrete evidence of Moore Fauntleroy's political allegiance has come to light, but there is record of his welcoming a Royalist to his home:

During the year 1648 Beauchamp Plantaganet, a Royalist with a high flown name, flying from the fury of the grand rebellion, visited America on behalf of a company of adventurers in quest of a place of settlement, and in the course of his explorations came to Virginia. At Newport News he was hospitably entertained by Captain Matthews, Mr. Fauntleroy, and others, finding free quarters everywhere.\(^8\)

This action taken by Colonel Fauntleroy may have been due to social necessity rather than political tendencies. However, the bequest of Hooker's *Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity* from Francis Slaughter to his brother-in-law Moore Fauntleroy indicates a Laudian streak in the Fauntleroy family. The treatise was a valuable work supporting

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\(^6\)Westmoreland County Court Record (20 August 1660), Westmoreland County Courthouse, Montross, Virginia.

\(^7\)Fauntleroy, p.11.

High Anglican polity. Hooker’s book was a late Elizabethan work which provided some of the scaffolding for Laud’s Arminian platform which he espoused in the 1630’s. A work of such value and import would not be left to a person who would not appreciate its worth. Therefore, the assumption can be made that Moore Fauntleroy was at least an Anglican if not a virulently loyal Royalist supporter. He was most assuredly not a Parliamentarian, though members of his family who remained in England were reputed, by Samuel Pepys, to be dissatisfied with the Restoration in 1660.  

In 1650, Moore Fauntleroy, in keeping with the expansion of the frontier, patented 350 acres on the south side of the Rappahannock River in what was then Lancaster County. This land was later transferred to his brother-in-law, Tobias Smith. Within the year the "Farnham Grant" of 5350 acres on the north side of the Rappahannock was patented, in what is now Richmond County. This land, on both sides of Farnham Creek, became the main homestead of the Fauntleroy family, at "Naylor's Rest." Across the River from Farnham he patented 1800 acres next to his brother-in-law, William Underwood, this area was called "Mangorite." Two grants, one of 450 acres at Swann Creek, and another 700 on the north side of the river west of New Haven Creek, were later relinquished by Moore Fauntleroy. Land acquisition and trade were constant activities in Col. Fauntleroy’s life. (See Appendix C4)
Commodities were traded as well as land. The Old Rappahannock County

Deed books reveal Moore Fauntleroy as a witness in the trade of a roan from Francis Slaughter to Mrs. Margaret Upton (the widow Underwood), August 1657. Two pages later in the deed book the trade of tobacco and land from Moore and Mary Fauntleroy to Francis Slaughter, February 1657, is recorded. The Indian W. John C****umino had given Elizabeth Fauntleroy (daughter of Moore) a pig in 1657, and two lambs in 1658, and they were branded and claimed by E. Fauntleroy. Also mentioned was a heifer from M. Fauntleroy to George Bryor, 26 September 1660. A trade of Oxen from William Hodgkins to Moore Fauntleroy is recorded January 1660.10

A reference to the means by which livestock were identified on the frontier was also recorded, showing the influence and privilege Moore Fauntleroy enjoyed in the county:

By the Governor and Captain Generall of Virga. Forasmuch as Coll. Moore Fauntleroy first seated and stocked the parts about his in the river rappahannock and hath Complained unto us making a pretense that he hath Lost Sundry great parcels of hoggs Strayed away and yett Extant in some remote parts of the woods these are therefore to License and permit the said Coll. More Fauntleroy to Kill any unmarked hoggs between Moratico and great Rappahannock and convert them to his own use doing all things thereunto belonging in order to the act of Assembly... and this shall be his warrant given under my hand dated at James City the 21th March 1658.

Samuel Matthews
(signed)11


11Ibid. Vol.1, 1658.
As a member of the Virginia Militia, Moore Fauntleroy rose from the rank of Captain to Lt. Colonel and finally to Colonel in 1656. A number of references refer to Captain Fauntleroy, the exact date of his promotion is unknown, but the earliest references to Colonel Fauntleroy were in the mid-fifties.\(^\text{12}\) The Militia of Old Rappahannock County in 1656 was led by Col. Moore Fauntleroy. Other members of the Militia included: Lt. Col. Toby Smith, Major Thomas Goodrich, Capt. William Underwood, Capt. Francis Slaughter, Capt. Richard Loes. This record was entered and verified by Henry Randolph, Clerk of the Assembly.\(^\text{13}\) It is the first mention of the illustrious Randolph family in connection with the Fauntleroys, but certainly not the last.

In 1659 Augustine Withey of Old Rappahannock County appointed his "friend Moore Fauntleroy, Gent.; my sole executor, bequeathing him all my estate."\(^\text{14}\)

Three years later a letter from John Withey, of London, to his son Augustine, is recorded:

I John Withey Citizen and painter stayner of London send greeting whereas Henry Martin son of Henry Martin of the parish of St. Andrews Holborne in the county of Middx Coachman hath by indenture... put himselfe apprentice unto me and thereby covenanted to serve me or my assigns in Virginia for Eight years from his first arrivall at Rappahannock River...I the said John Withey... do hereby and absolutely assigne transfer and sett over unto my son Augustine

\(^{12}\)For uniformity I have used the title Col. Fauntleroy throughout this work.

\(^{13}\)"Fauntleroy Family," VMHB, 8 (Winter 1900-1901): 177.

\(^{14}\)ORRB, Vol.1, 1659.
Withey of Mangorite in Virginia, Gent.... the service of the said Henry Martin for and during the said term of eight years....

A number of interesting questions are raised by the above missive. Why was the will entered in the Record book if it was not proven at the time? And what was the relationship of Moore Fauntleroy to Augustine Withey, as Withey is referred to as being a gentleman of "Mangorite," known to be one of Fauntleroy's estates? No definitive answers to these questions were found in the Record book. It is quite possible that Augustine Withey was one of those transported by Moore Fauntleroy to gain headrights and in return Withey was willing to oversee Fauntleroy's land at "Mangorite." As illness was widespread and often fatal in seventeenth century Virginia it is possible that the will was recorded when Withey was in the grips of a seemingly fatal disease from which he unexpectedly recovered.

Following his tenure as a representative for Upper Norfolk County, Moore Fauntleroy became a Burgess for Lancaster County. Lancaster at the time included land both east and west of the Rappahannock River and half of the land of the peninsula of the Northern Neck of Virginia, between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. This was unsettled territory, on the outskirts of European Civilization in the New World. In 1652 the first representatives of Lancaster County were recorded in the House of Burgesses. Capt. Henry Fleet and William Underwood (the brother-in-law of Moore Fauntleroy) were listed.

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15Fauntleroy, p.15.

The first meeting of the court of Lancaster County was held January 1, 1652:

At a court holden for Lancaster at ye house of Capt. Moore Fauntleroy on ye first of Jany 1651-2. Present: Mr. Toby Smith, Mr. James Bagnall, Mr. David Fox, Mr. James Williamson, Mr. George Tayloe, Mr. George Gilson, Mr. William Underwood.¹⁷

Three of the gentlemen present were brothers-in-law of Moore Fauntleroy in one way or another.¹⁸ The familial connections within Virginia were already becoming a formidable political force.

By 1654 it had become necessary to divide Lancaster County into Parishes, and in 1656 Old Rappahannock County was separated from Lancaster county. The division of the county was described in an entry in the Lancaster County records:

At a grand Assembly helde at James Cittie, 11th Decemb', 1656. Whereas, a peticon of the inhabitants of the Lower p'ts of Lancast' County, shewing their vast distance from the County Co'rts, was P'sented to the hon'ble Assembly by Capt. Moore Fauntleroy, and their desire of havinge the County divided, It is ordered that according to an order of Co'rt dividing the saide County at p'sent into parishes, be for the future the bounds of the Two Countyes (vizt.): the lower p'te of Mr. Bennett's lande known by the name of Naemcocke, on the southside [and] of the Eastermost branch of Moraticon Creeke on the north side of the River bee the lowermost bounds of the upp.Countie, the lower Countie to retaine the name of Lancaster, and the Upp. Countie to be named Rappahannocke Countye, and notw'thstandinge the deivation, both Counteys to be lyable to the Burgesses charges of the p'sent Assembly.

The Com'ssion'rs for the Countie of Rappahnnocke are as followeth (vizt.): Col. Moore Fauntleroy, Lt. Coll. Toby Smith, Mr. James Bagnall,


¹⁸These men were: Toby Smith, William Underwood, and James Williamson (married to Underwood's youngest sister).
Major Thomas Goodrich, Mr. William Underwood, Mr. Thomas Lucas, Sen., Mr. Andrew Gilson, Mr. Francis Slaughter, Mr. Richard Loes, Mr. William Johnson, Mr. Humphrey Booth.\textsuperscript{19}

This not only created a new county, it further reinforced the existence of familial bonds within government which were previously mentioned. Toby Smith and William Underwood were joined by two other in-laws of Moore Fauntleroy, Francis Slaughter and Thomas Lucas, Senior who was the third husband of Mrs. Margaret Underwood. This woman was the mother-in-law of four of the young men mentioned in the two records and mother of one. From the beginning, Virginians have married and worked within close circles of family, as was the case in the English aristocracy.

The impression that one could draw of Moore Fauntleroy from the various wills and bequests made in his behalf is one of a loyal friend and devoted brother-in-law. However, a number of inscriptions in the annals of the House of Burgesses reveal another side of his personality and character. The most obvious reference is to Fauntleroy’s being expelled from the House for contempt. It seems Col. Fauntleroy was not present at the election of a new Speaker on March 6, 1659. Fauntleroy returned to the House the next day and began to "move against him [the Speaker] as if clandestinely elected and taxed the House with unwarrantable proceedings therein." The following day a contrite Col. Fauntleroy was reinstated as a member.\textsuperscript{20} An interesting note in this dispute is that the Speaker of the House whom the Col. moved

\textsuperscript{19}Ibid. p.176.

against was Col. Edward Hill, of Warwick County, his brother-in-law.\textsuperscript{21}

Fauntleroy's actions on that March day resulted in the adoption of rules of absence from the House, restricting such actions as were taken by Col. Fauntleroy.

The relationship between the Speaker and his "attacker" is interesting, as it has been noted Fauntleroy was quite close to his first wife's family until his death. It is entirely possible Col. Hill did not approve of his brother-in-law's business dealings. Within two years Fauntleroy was deemed unfit by the Assembly to hold an elected position in the Colony. Fauntleroy's dealings with the Indians were scrutinized and brought to the attention of the Assembly in 1660.

\textbf{Assembly of 1660:} Whereas the committee hath reported that Coll. Fantleroy hath from the Indians a conveyance of his land, and an acknowledgement make by them, but not according to act, and that this conveyance hath reference to a former deed whereby it is pretended by Coll. Fantleroy that it evidently appeared hee had made the Indians satisfaction but neither the deed nor the evidence appearing, and Coll. Fantleroy petitioning for a reference upon pretence of further evidence, it is ordered that a reference be granted him till the next assembly, that in the meantime Coll. Carter acquaint the Indians what care the Assembly takes to preserve their rights, and that the said Coll. Carter bee impowered in the said Indians behalfe to prosecute their cause at the next assembly.\textsuperscript{22}

The Assembly was aware of its duty to the Indians as well as to the settlers. In 1661 the question of Fauntleroy's dealings with the Indians was again recorded in the House of Burgesses. Fauntleroy had seized the chief of the Indians and removed him and some of the elders from the tribe. Col. Fauntleroy was by no means the only settler who had abused the trust of the "savages." The Royal Governor and his

\textsuperscript{21}Ibid., p.506.

Council were aware of abuses which had resulted in raids by the Indians on the outer settlements. The record of Fauntleroy's involvement states:

Assembly held at James Cittie in Virginia 23rd of March, 1660-1. Upon examination of the differences between Coll. Fantleroy and the Indians it appearing that Coll. Fantleroy had a conveyance of the said land from the Indians and had given them some recompense though not full satisfaction of the same, and it being manifest that the Indians are no way capable of making him satisfaction for his building and clearing It is ordered by this grand assembly that the said lands shall remain and be confirmed to the Coll. Fantleroy and his heirs forever, he paying unto Mr. Matthew Kempe for the use of those Indians thirty matchcoates of two yards a piece whereof one to the king handsomely trimed with copper lace.\textsuperscript{23}

The clash of two established cultures is evidenced in this record. The Indians were unable to provide the expected payment for the clearing of their ancient homeland by the invading English farmers. The way of life previously known to the "savages" did not require the clearing of land, rather they lived with the land, not changing it for their own use as the English did. The payment expected was matchcoates, coats to keep the Indians warm, but not necessarily a commodity they would have understood even a generation earlier. Already the lifestyles of the native Americans were being changed to suit Western European expectations, the wants and needs of the Indians being made secondary to the interlopers, though the reprimand of Col. Fauntleroy would seem to uphold Indian concerns.

Inscribed on the same date a year later the record indicates the Colonel had not upheld his promise to the Indians, and had to be further reprimanded by the Assembly on 23 March 1661/2:

\textsuperscript{23}Ibid., p.36.
It is ordered by this present assembly upon the report of the committee for the Indian affaires, that collonel Moore Fantleroy enjoy at present no more of the land he is now seated upon than that which is cleared with the house built upon and marsh lying before it, and that he pay to the King of Rappahannock Indians fifteen matchcoates before he depart the towne in part of thirtie due per a former agreement, and the other fifteen when the differences between him and the said Indians shall be ended by the commissioners to be appointed by the right honourable governour, Provided they allow him five hundred acres of high land ground belonging to his said divident, Provided if the said commissioners shall not determine the same then to be referred to the next assembly, and all other claimes of the said Fantleroys to any other land of the said Indians are hereby declared void.\textsuperscript{24}

Col. Fauntleroy's explanation of his actions were included in a further report. It would be folly to believe the genuine concern of the Colonel for his fellowman when reading his excuses for his actions:

At a grand Assembly held at James City March the 23rd 1661. Whereas Coll. Moore Fantleroy before the committee appointed for the Indian business did falsely and scandalously declare that he bound the King and great men of the Rappa for denying their tribute to the Right Honourable Sr. William Barkley and Endeavouring to Excuse or Entenuate his own faulet in his said unjust proceedings agt. the Indians said that the roanoak he receed of them for ransome was in Satisfaction of their said Tribute and paid by him to that noble person Sr. Wm. Barkley the then Governour. It is therefore ordered by the Assembly that for the same and other illegall proceedings the said Colonel Fantleroy be made wholly incapable of bearing an office or Comand Civill or military in this Country and forwith give very good Security for his good behaviour and Civill Cariage Especially towards the Indians and for the prevention of the further Damage the hogges of the said Fauntleroy may do the Indians before the fence be made

\textsuperscript{24}Ibid., p.152.
accorded to act in that Case provided it is ordered that Coll. Fantleroy keep one hogge keeper and the Indians another for this present year.\textsuperscript{25}

In the same year the boundaries of the Indians' land were recorded in the deed books of Old Rappahannock County. This land had been the homeland of the tribe since time in memoriam:

Memorandum -- that the bounds of the Lands belonging unto the Rappahannock Indians begins at Rapp. Creek Extending to the north East branch of totasky Creek including all the lands between the Creeks unto the heads thereof also three miles without the said bounds according to act Excepting these plantacons fol Viz: five hundred acres of Land now surveyed by Mr. Mosely beginning from the Creek adjoyning to the Courthouse and so runing upwards amongst the river side and the marsh lying before the said five hundred acrs which Land was appointed unto Coll. Fantleroy according to an order of Assembly by the Commissioners for the Indian affaires also from the said Creek all the plantacons downwards by the rivers side unto Totusky Creek including the old plantacon of John Sherlock. It is ordered that Mr. Mosely measure out five hundred acres of Land for Coll. Fantleroy according to act begining at the Creek next the Court house runing a mile into the woods and the rest along the rivers side and that the Indians Enjoy the rest of it being formerly given by the Authority of the Assembly.
Recorded the 5th of Sept. 1662.

Signed: Tho. Ludwell
           John Carter\textsuperscript{26}

Col. Fauntleroy lost his position in the House of Burgesses and some of the land he had previously claimed due to his dispute with the Indians. The glowing image of Moore Fauntleroy provided by his brothers-in-law and friends obviously did

\textsuperscript{25}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{26}ORRB, Vol.I, p.249.
not extend to the general populace of the Colony. It is doubtful Fauntleroy was as popular with the Royal Gouvernour as Lady Berkeley's cousin Warham Horsmanden.

Colonel Moore Fauntleroy died intestate at age 53 in 1663. An accounting of his goods was made in 1664, and appears in the records of Old Rappahannock County, filed July 9, 1664. His death intestate deserves closer examination. Because of his responsibilities as executor and trustee of many wills, one would expect him to have realized the importance of providing a will to divide his considerable holdings. No such document exists. No record of any sort of last will and testament for Moore Fauntleroy is known to be extant. He seems to have considered himself to be invincible or immortal. He was 53 years of age at the time of his death, but there is no indication of the cause of death, though it must have been sudden, because he did not provide even a brief outline of his wishes for the disbursement of his wealth. The inventory of his goods is to be found in Appendix B1.

The inventory brings up two interesting questions. First, how were Fauntleroy's vast estates divided? Secondly, what provisions were made for his children? No further information on the disbursement of his estate exists. The only reference to his family members in the inventory was his wife's receipt of 4800 pounds of tobacco. The exact value of the tobacco on the market at the time is unknown, but the approximate value of the final total of 30085 cases of tobacco was L2707 to L4601, depending upon the quality of the crop.\(^\text{27}\) This is by no means a

\(^{27}\text{Note: The approximate worth of a hogshead (caske) of tobacco in 1644 was 3p to 4 1/2p. One English pond equaling 33 1/3 pence. (Information obtained at the Virginia Historical Society, William & Mary Quarterly, "Alexander Family," 8: 263)\)
small legacy. Presumably, his wife received that portion of his estate which was not included in the inventory. Mary Fauntleroy was included in many of the land grants recorded in the Deed Books of Old Rappahannock County. John Smyth, the "said orphan," was most probably a son of Toby Smyth and Phoebe Fauntleroy Smyth, therefore a nephew of Moore Fauntleroy, though there is no further documentation of this relationship. The captain mentioned may have been in the Colonel's employ in one of his ships, transporting tobacco to England and settlers back to the Colony, providing both goods and land (by headrights) to Fauntleroy's estate.

Fauntleroy's life was one of gain, whether or not his wealth was ill-gotten. He amassed a fortune which was handed down in the family for generations. His legacy was one of wealth in land in the Northern Neck of Virginia, which is still remembered in the area three hundred years later. He had a namesake grandchild who became a well-known leader in the Colonial cause, though Fauntleroy's grandchild's fame could not rival the fame of Warham Horsmanden's grandson, William Byrd II of "Westover."
Preservation of historical documents and artifacts, unfortunately, is often determined by subsequent events. The courthouse at New Kent County was burnt, not once, but three times, by the British troops during both the American Revolution and the War of 1812, and finally by the Union troops during the United States Civil War. Consequently, the deed books and court records of the colonial era were lost, invaluable information was destroyed, and large gaps were created in our knowledge of the activities of the County's inhabitants, including Warham Horsmanden.

Warham Horsmanden arrived in Virginia nearly twenty years after Moore Fauntleroy. The frontier of the Colony had expanded as had its population. Wilderness and Indians still surrounded the colonists to the West and South. The land of the Tidewater, however, had been worked for almost half a century. This area of Virginia was becoming home to families whose branches would be recorded in the annals of American history. The House of Burgesses was enacting statutes that would influence events which extended far into the next century. To this flurry of activity, arena of growth and development, Warham Horsmanden brought his bride.

1Conversation with Gwynn Tayloe, Librarian at the State Library and Archives, March 1992. Richmond, Virginia.
Susanna Beeching, daughter of William Beeching, husbandman, of Lenham, Kent, became the wife of Warham Horsmanden on February 2, 1650 in a ceremony at St. Mary's Somerset, London. The couple soon emigrated to the New World. The bride was twenty years of age, the bridegroom twenty-four. The Horsmanden’s marriage, unlike Moore Fauntleroy’s, was to last for over forty years and produce three children. Their eldest child, Mary, was born in 1652 soon after her parent’s arrival in the New World, and was to play a vital role in the history of Virginia, becoming the mother of William Byrd II of Westover, statesman and founder of the city of Richmond. Ursula, the second child, was born in 1654 and became the wife in succession of two English gentry, first, William Crayford of Great Mongeham, Kent in 1673, and secondly, Lt. Col. Nordash Rand of Chatham. Daniel Horsmanden, born in Virginia in 1655, matriculated at Magdalene Hall, Oxford, and following in his grandfather’s footsteps, became the vicar of Purleigh in 1680.

The most valuable source of information on the Horsmanden family in Virginia comes from the records of the House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia. In a land deed dated September 1674 a reference was made to Warham

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3Ibid., p.250-1.

4 The documents used in Hening’s collection of *Laws of Virginia* are now in the Library of Congress and are the manuscripts bought by Thomas Jefferson from the estate of Edmund Randolph who received them from his uncle, Peyton Randolph, who had in turn received them from his father Sir John Randolph. The significance of ownership is understood best when one realizes the framers of our Constitution and the author of the Declaration of Independence were aware of, and had access to, the earliest attempts by the Virginia House of Burgesses to declare their autonomy from the restrictions of the English Parliament.
Horsmanden’s presence in the colony on the first day of January sixteen hundred and fifty-two.⁵

Warham Horsmanden settled in nearby Charles City County. Like Moore Fauntleroy, he was quickly elected to the House of Burgesses. The records reveal a land grant of 1350 acres in Warwick County, Virginia, from Samuell Stephens, by grant and indenture to Warham Horsmanden and George Hunt. The land was to be held in trust for Stephens and his wife, Frances, for the rest of their lives. Stephens died sometime after 1652, and his wife had since remarried the Governor, Sir William Berkeley.⁶ Lady Berkeley was a cousin of Warham Horsmanden through his Scott ancestress who had first married a St. Leger and secondly a Culpeper, from whom Lady Berkeley was descended. (See Appendix A3) The 1674 Deed was a petition conveying the land from Lady Berkeley to a Mr. William Cole. Both Hunt and Horsmanden had relinquished their positions as trustees to the land by 1674. It is assumed Horsmanden had returned to England by this time, though his daughter, Mary, John Byrd, citizen and goldsmith of London, two hundred and forty pounds due to me in the hands of her said husband as by his account sent me last year doth appear, and to my said sister one diamond ring given me by my mother when I was last in London, which I promised to give my sister if I died before her. TO every child of my said sister and brother Bird of London now living one hundred pounds sterlone to each of the sons at the age of twenty one years respectively and to the daughters at the age of twenty one or the day of marriage. I give and bequeath all the right, title and interest I at present have or hereafter shall have to part of a house bought by the Honourable Thomas Ludwell, Esq. and myself of Henry Randolph and now in the possession of us together with all of my interest in the furniture in the

⁵Hening, Vol 2., p.322.
⁶Ibid.
Samuel Filmer was a younger son of the Royalist author Sir Robert Filmer, whose home at East Sutton had been plundered repeatedly by the Parliamentary forces. Sir Robert had indeed been held captive in the old St. Leger home of Leeds Castle in 1644. Obviously, Warham Horsmanden had returned to England prior to the writing of the will in 1667. It seems, however, that Mary Horsmanden Filmer returned to the colonies immediately upon her widowhood leaving her father and uncle as overseers of her late husband’s estates.

Mary Horsmanden Filmer was not a woman to remain a widow for long. Her wealth inherited from her first husband and her alleged beauty, combined with her social position would assure her remarriage within a few years. Indeed, by 1673 she had found a husband in William Byrd I, a young gentleman, the eldest son of John and Grace Stegge Byrd of Brexton, Cheshire. The elder Byrd was a goldsmith (banker) in London. William Byrd and Mary Horsmanden Filmer were married in London in 1673. It is not known whether the couple met in England or Virginia. William Byrd, "the Immigrant," came to Virginia in 1670 to receive the land left him by his maternal uncle, Thomas Stegge.

Thomas Stegge’s will has a number of points worth noting:

Thomas Stegge of the county of Henrico in Virginia Esq. 31 March, 1669-70, proved 15 May 1671.....To my loving sister Mrs. Grace Byrd wife of Mr. John Byrd, citizen and goldsmith of London, two hundred and forty pounds due to me in the hands of her said husband as by his account sent me last year doth appear, and to my said sister one diamond ring given me

9Ibid.

10Ibid., p. 102.
by my mother when I was last in London, which I promised to give my
sister if I died before her. To every child of my said sister and brother
Bird of London now living one hundred pounds sterling to each of the sons
at the age of twenty one years respectively and to the daughters at the age
of twentyone or the day of marriage. I give and bequeath all the right,
title and interest I at present have or hereafter shall have to part of a house
bought by the Honourable Thomas Ludwell, Esq. and myself of Henry
Randolph and now in the possession of us together with all of my interest
in the furniture in the house and all lands &c. thereto belonging, to him the
said Thomas Ludwell and his heirs forever, requesting him to pay out of
the same to the Right Honourable Sir William Berkeley Knt., Governor,
fifty pounds sterling within six months after my decease, as a token of that
unfeigned respect I am and ever shall be obliged to pay his Honor for his
many graces and favors.

All other lands, messuages, tenements &c. in Virginia or England
to William Byrd, eldest son of the aforementioned John and grace Byrd in
London, to him and his heirs forever. But because my cousin is yet young
and not so well experienced in the transactions of the world I desire my
loving wife, for a year or two that she continues in the country, to continue
the managing of the estate &c., charging my cousin not to be led away by
the evil instructions he shall receive from others but to be governed by the
prudent and provident advice of his aunt; further desiring and charging my
cousin, in all matters of moment and bargains of consequence, to make his
address to the Honorable the Secretary for his assistance, whom I earnestly
entreat for the dear friendship we have so long mutually enjoyed, that he
will please to continue his kindness to my Remains and accept the trouble
of being overseer to this my last Will and Testament.

The witnesses were Henry Randolph, Edward Hill, and John
Knowles. The above will was proved by the oath of Sara Stegge, relict
and executors. 11

The first point of interest is of course the location of the said lands which were
to be inherited by young William Byrd. They were in Henrico County, Virginia, as
indicated in the preamble of the will. Captain Stegge had received grants of land in
Henrico beginning in 1662. Some of the land on which the present city of Richmond

11Ibid., pp.102-3.
now rests was originally land owned by Captain Stegge, and used by his great-nephew to found the present capital of the state of Virginia. Thomas Stegge's date of emigration is interesting, as he is listed in the Byrd family Bible as having served as "an Officer in King Charles' Army." Stegge obviously took advantage of the Restoration to gain wealth in the New World, thus becoming yet another type of settler in the colony -- one who supported the King and, after the Restoration, was rewarded for his loyalty to the Crown throughout the lean Parliamentary years.

The wealth of the Stegge/Byrd family cannot be ignored. In the grants of one hundred pounds sterling to each of his nieces and nephews Captain Stegge left no small legacy. William Byrd's portion was the most impressive, he was not excluded from inheriting the sterling monies as well as properties of his uncle. It is interesting to note the inclusion of a request that Mrs. Stegge advise her young nephew for a few years. William Byrd I, was born in 1652, just as his future wife, Mary Horsmanden, had been. He received his legacy the same year she became a widow. It is understandable she would be provided with a trustee, but a bit less expected in the case of an eighteen year old man. However, it seems William Byrd was quite prudent and aware of the responsibility entrusted to him by his uncle. He immediately arrived in James Cittie to survey his inheritance. His marriage to Mrs. Filmer did not occur until both had reached their majority, presumably with the blessings of both of their trustees and their parents.

\(^{12}\text{Ibid.}\)
Another bequest of note was made to Thomas Ludwell, who was most probably a business partner of Stegge. Ludwell’s son, Phillip, became Lady Berkeley’s third husband, after the aforementioned Samuell Stephens and Governor Berkeley. This third alliance was the only one which provided children to Lady Berkeley who became the ancestress to another illustrious family, the Lees of Virginia. Finally, the list of witnesses includes Edward Hill, former Speaker of the House, and brother-in-law of Moore Fauntleroy. This is another indication of the intertwining lives of the colonial settlers of Virginia.

Warham Horsmanden had no doubt been known to Captain Stegge though they may not have been personally acquainted in the Colony as Stegge did not arrive in Virginia much before the date it is assumed that Horsmanden left to return to England. Warham Horsmanden’s tenure in the Colony of Virginia was considerably shorter than Moore Fauntleroy’s, but the impact of his stay was much more enduring. As a member of the House of Burgesses, Horsmanden was present for many of the early rounds of legislative posturing by the Assembly to gain control over its colonial trade and governmental procedures from the English Parliament. These actions by the Burgesses, as early as 1657, did not reach complete fruition for 120 years, but the seeds were sown in these early days. The records of March 1657-58 reflect a flurry of activity between the House of Burgesses and the Governor. The House provided an oath of secrecy to be taken by all members:

\[\text{\textsuperscript{13}}\text{Ibid., p.103.}\]
You shall sweare that as a Burgess of this House you shall not either directly or indirectly repeate nor discover the present or future transactions, debates or discourses that are now or hereafter shall be transacted or debated in the House to any person or persons whatsoever except to a Burgess of this Assembly now present dureing the time of this present session. So help you God and the contents of this Booke.\textsuperscript{14}

The immediate reaction of the Governor and his Council was to refer the matter to "his Highnesse the Lord Protector" to decide the legality of the Burgesses' action. The Assembly did not accept this action gracefully, unanimously declaring it unsatisfactory and themselves undissolved, contrary to the Governor's wishes. The Governor's response, revoking the dissolution order, but still referring the matter to the Lord Protector, brought further reaction from the House. A committee of Burgesses was appointed to draw up a resolution asserting the power of the Legislative body. Warham Horsmanden was listed, second only to Col. John Carter, as a member of this prestigious committee. The committee was also "by the House empowered to draw up all such propositions as any way tend to or concerne the settling the present affaires of the Country and government."\textsuperscript{15}

The committee, the next day, presented the governor, by order of the House, an oath to be taken by both the Governor and his Council:

\begin{quote}
I doe sweare that as Governour and Capt. Gen'll of Virginia, I will, from time to time to the best of my understanding and conscience deliver my opinion in all cases for the good and wellfare of this plantation of Virginia, And I do also swear that as a minister of justice in Virginia, I will, to the
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{14}Hening, Vol.1, p. 501.

\textsuperscript{15}Ibid., p.504.
best of my judgement and conscience, do equall right and justice unto all persons in all causes when I shall be thereunto called, according to the knowne laws of England or acts of Assembly which are without favour, affection, partiality or malice or any by respect whatsoever. Neither will I, directly or indirectly give councell or advice in any cause depending before me, So help me God.\textsuperscript{16}

Warham Horsmanden was among those appointed to the Governor’s Council on 3rd April 1658, but he was not sworn in until the dissolution of the Assembly. No reason for the delay was given, but his presence on the Committee may have influenced the postponement. Samuel Matthews was, at the time, governor of Virginia. Horsmanden’s future relative, Sir William Berkeley, had not yet taken the exalted post.\textsuperscript{17}

In March 1658-9 the Assembly approached the Governor to ask for his intercession between the House of Burgesses and the Lord Protector. A committee was once again formed to promote the privileges of the House over the Governor. Warham Horsmanden was included in the Committee list, as a member of the Governor’s Council to address “his Highness, the Lord Protector.” The committee included such illuminaries as Col. John Carter, Captain Francis Willis, and Mr. Nathaniel Bacon.\textsuperscript{18} The Governor recognized the supreme power of the Assembly in a Resolution adopted after the presentation by Mr. Horsmanden and Mr. Bacon, the

\textsuperscript{16}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{17}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{18}Ibid., p.512.
Governor promising to assist the country of Virginia in its approach to "his Highness."\textsuperscript{19}

Mr. Hening in his book, \textit{The Statutes of Law in Virginia}, conjectures that the House of Burgesses under the Commonwealth was nearly independent of the commercial restrictions imposed upon the colonies by the Parliament. Parliament had passed an Act which stated "that no productions of Asia, Africa, or America, should be imported into the dominions of the commonwealth, but in vessels belonging to English owners, or to the people of the colonies settled there, and navigated by an English commander, and by crews of which the greater part must be Englishmen."\textsuperscript{20} The Colony’s disregard for this Parliamentary imperative is found in the number of foreign ships taken into custody for refusing to pay the two shilling duty per hogshead of tobacco. A number of the vessels listed were English but a ship from Amsterdam was also listed in March 1659.\textsuperscript{21}

Warham Horsmanden and Col. John Carter were again listed on March 13, 1658 as members of the Governor’s Council to propose an outline establishing the degree of autonomy acceptably practicable by the Colonial government. March 16, 1658 found Col. Carter, Warham Horsmanden, and Lt. Col. Anthony Elliot facing re-election to the Council. Although Horsmanden was re-elected there is no record of his tenure lasting beyond 1660.

\textsuperscript{19}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{20}Ibid., p.513.

\textsuperscript{21}Ibid.
There is proof Warham Horsmanden and Moore Fauntleroy were acquainted, both being members of the House of Burgesses in 1658. Horsmanden was representing the same county, Warwick, as the Speaker, Edward Hill, when Fauntleroy was ignominiously held in contempt of the House of Burgesses for "clandestinely" moving against his brother-in-law in 1658. Unfortunately, no record of Horsmanden’s reaction to this event has been discovered. One can only project how one would expect an upstanding member of the community might react to such an obvious egotistical manoeuver by another elected official.

Due to the lack of evidence, we cannot reconstruct Warham Horsmanden’s land dealings as easily as we can those of Moore Fauntleroy. His exact profession is unknown. Presumably he was a merchant or banker or land owner of some kind. There is no evidence of his belonging to the community as a military man. No rank listed before his name in the records of the House of Burgesses. However, the title Esquire is found succeeding his name in his will indicating he may have had informal legal training, although Esq. also was often used to mark a gentleman. (See APPENDIX B4) His lack of University education would also seem to preclude his inclusion in the later profession. It has already been established that he did not follow his father into the ministry, for obvious reasons. However, he was, beyond a shadow of a doubt, a gentleman. His father’s diminished state, due to the unfavorable religious and political climate, probably did not provide his son with much opportunity to accumulate wealth in England before his departure, but, there is no

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22 Ibid., p.512.
reason to suspect that these unfortunate events had so diminished the family that it would be forced to relinquish its position among the gentry.

It is possible that the reason for Horsmanden's late departure from England was due to the necessity of raising the funds to travel, but upon his arrival he obviously found his position near the top of Colonial society. He was but thirty years old when he was elected to the Governor's Council, and had been even younger when he was elected to the House of Burgesses, indicating he enjoyed the respect of his fellow settlers. His continued appointment to important committees and his election to the House of Burgesses reinforces Horsmanden's image of being a responsible, capable, and fair gentleman. No glowing reports of his wonderful kindnesses were recorded as were those of Moore Fauntleroy, but the lack of these does not indicate his personality was less than congenial. Rather, the continued respect of his peers speaks highly for the gentleman's character, and much more eloquently than those somewhat biased reports of Col. Fauntleroy which were discounted in the previous chapter. It can be assumed, therefore, that Warham Horsmanden's character and abilities were quite adequate to earn him the respect of those who came before and after him.
Chapter Five

RETURN OF THE CAVALIER

It is understandable that the gentry families would maintain their acquaintances in the New World. As can be seen by the histories of the Fauntleroy and Horsmanden families, often families or friends settled an area together. Not surprisingly, the list of names found in the deed books and court records of early Virginia reads like a Who's Who's in colonial politics. The most interesting interactions are those whose ties were close in England as well as in Virginia, and whose influences were felt in the politics of the Commonwealth of Virginia for centuries. The most prominent of these was the Horsmanden-Washington connection.

The families were significantly paralleled in both England and America. Beginning in 1632 with the grant of the living of the vicarage of Purleigh, Essex to Lawrence Washington from Jane, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Horsmanden, brother of Daniel, and uncle of Warham, 1 and continuing in 1642 with the inclusion of both Lawrence Washington, (great-grandfather of George) and Daniel Horsmanden, (great-grandfather of William Byrd II) in the Parliamentary treatise, The First Century of Scandalous and Malignant Priests, the families had a connection which stretched on for centuries across the ocean and back to the homeland.

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1 Withington, p. 368.
Lawrence Washington was one of the first ten men mentioned in Mr. John White's virulent treatise denouncing the Royalist Anglican Church. His crimes were strikingly similar to those of Rev. Horsmanden, most especially as a "common drunk and haunter of ale-houses."² The ties which bound the practitioners of the Church of England were strong and vital to the salvation and rescue of England from the hands of the rebel Parliamentarians. It is not known how many of those "priests" mentioned in the attack were personally acquainted, but their cause was real and the connections strong. It is well documented, however, that the Horsmandens and Washingtons were acquainted on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean for many centuries, and though they were not originally from the same county in the Colonies their paths crossed more than once in Virginia.

The Washingtons were originally from Sulgrave Manor in Kent. Lawrence Washington, great-grandfather of the future president, was educated at Braesnose College, Oxford in the 1630s. His family was clearly allied with the Court, as one of his younger brothers was a page to Prince Charles during the heir's visit to Spain to conduct marriage conferences for the hand of the Infanta.³ Lawrence Washington's father, also Lawrence, was the Register of Chancery at Westbury, and was obviously a gentleman, referred to as Sir Lawrence in all correspondence.⁴ The first reference to the Washingtons in the annals of Horsmanden history comes in the First Fruits,

²White, p.3.
³Withington, p.368.
⁴Ibid.
Bishop's Certificates of London between 1630 and 1635. In this book it is recorded the 12 September 1632:

Essex: Dengy. Decimo quarto die mensis Martii Anno pred Laurentius Washington clericus in Artibus magr admissus fuit as Rcoria de Purleigh Com Essexie per pntaconem Janae Horsmanden patronissae pro hac vice.⁵

The living of Purleigh had previously been held by Thomas Horsmanden, Warham's uncle, elder brother of his father Daniel. Jane Horsmanden was the widow of this earlier vicar of Purleigh. It was here from which Washington was evicted after his inclusion as a "Scandalous Malignant Priest." It was Purleigh to which Warham Horsmanden returned after his tenure in the colonies, and Purleigh to which his son Daniel, eventually came as vicar. Both the Washingtons and Horsmandens had great claims and connections with the living of the parish of Purleigh in Essex.

The most prominent connection created in the Colonies by Warham Horsmanden's descendants was obviously Mary Horsmanden's marriage to William Byrd I. The origins of this alliance have already been established. It was the subsequent relationship, after Horsmanden's return to England, which is particularly interesting. The correspondence was preserved in the records of the Byrd letters. The most common complaint from William Byrd in Virginia to his English in-laws was the scarcity of letters from England to Virginia, when Byrd was trying to communicate regularly, usually writing three to four times a year.

The area of the Colony bequeathed to William Byrd by his uncle, Thomas Stegge, was still not completely defended from Indian attacks and natural disaster. It

⁵Ibid., p.369.
was truly the outskirts of settlement, the land is now known as Richmond, Virginia. Mary Horsmanden Byrd married William Byrd and returned to the land of her birth in 1671 or 1672. By 1676, however, she had returned to her parents' home in England, not due to marital discord, rather for her own protection. It seems the Indians had been particularly restless in the preceding year, and Mrs. Byrd took her young son, William II, with her to England. This was the beginning of the Byrd migration to the safer region of Charles City County, a move which was not completed until 1688.

Mary Horsmanden and her young son returned to Virginia within the year, but her son had not yet completed his travel abroad. At age ten, William Byrd II was sent to England to be cared for by his maternal grandparents, Warham and Susanna Horsmanden of Purleigh, Essex. William Byrd I was an intelligent man with little formal education and he wanted more for his own son. The family was in a position now, after the Restoration, to provide a respectable education for the heir. Grandfather Warham, a well-respected member of the gentry, was to provide lodging for his grandson and eventually the boy was sent to boarding school nearby. His father's agents in England were Messrs. Perry & Lane of London, who evidently were responsible for the disbursement of funds for the education of the young Byrd.

It may seem cruel to remove a child from his home at such a young age, but the value of the English education could not be discounted for the benefits of the child.

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remaining at home. William II was soon joined by his younger sisters, Ursula (Nutty) and Susanna, who were sent to be educated at Hackny. No exact date is available for young William's arrival in England, somewhere around 1683, as he was born in 1674, but the arrival of Nutty in England is well recorded by her doting father.

To Nordash Rand

Virga. March 31st 1685

Dear Sr

Yrs by Capt Dell came Safe to my Hands & was heartily wellcome, bringing us the good news of your Wellfare & my Sisters Safe delivery of a Son, of whom I wish you both much Joy. My wife and 2 girls are I thanke god in good health. Little Nutty comes herewith, Shee calls on you by the way, I doubt not your kindnesse I should have been heartily glad to have seen you in England this year, had not my affairs here (most of wch I am Sure bring more trouble than profit or pleasure) hindred mee but it may not bee long first. My Coz Grendon (in ye flower of his age) died ye 10 of 8 br last at Sea & the Old Woman (not indureing to Lye alone) Marryed abt ye latter end of Jan’ry to one mr Edw Brain a Stranger here. My best respects & Service to yorselife, Sister Dudly, mr Knowles, wth all the rest of our friends in yor parts from

Dear Sr

Yor affectionate Bro: & Servt

W.B.

To Bro: Rand P Culpeper

Upon Nutty's arrival, her father wrote her uncle again to send his wishes for the little girl's safe delivery to England. It is not exactly clear to whom she was originally sent. Her uncle, Nordash Rand, was a well-known naval captain, who

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certainly spent much of his time at the docks. It is presumed he was at Deale, from whence his brother-in-law, William Byrd had referred to having sailed.

To Nordash Rand

Virg’a June 8th 1685

Dear Sr

I wrote you last by the Culpeper by whom I sent my little daughter Nutty & hope ere this is safely arrived,...

Nutty was mentioned in numerous letters from her father to England, not just to her uncle Rand, but also to her Uncle Daniel Horsmanden and her Grandfather Warham, as well as Messrs. Perry & Lane. Obviously this child was the most difficult for Byrd to part with. Reference is also made in the letters to the difficulty William had in convincing his wife to allow the child to travel to England by herself. This hesitancy is understandable when one reads Byrds account of a "good and fair journey." Again the letter is addressed to his brother-in-law, Nordash Rand:

To Brother Rand

Virga. Aprill ye 16th 1688

Dear Bro:

After I parted from you at Deale on Thursday wee had fine calm weather ye Night & friday, but then ye wind comeing Easterly wee parted wth ye lands End by Monday Noon, & twenty Eight days after wee made this Continent, but were hindred 2 or 3 day’s by a Norwest Winde before wee gott in, However wee had a pleasant & short passage I should ever desire;...

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A child's interpretation of such an arduous journey would indeed be incredible. Such danger and discomfort as naturally accompanied an ocean crossing would no doubt bring apprehension and concern from the parent of a small child. However, the dangers did not deter the Byrds from providing the best advantages to their children.

William Byrd I was still quite active in the government of the Colony of Virginia, and wrote regularly to various ministers in England. Following a trip to England in 1687, Byrd wrote to his father-in-law about his passage and reception with the Governor immediately upon his arrival in the Colony. In a letter dated July 25, 1690, Byrd refers to his father-in-law's retirement from public life:

Worthy Sir

I recd two from you this year, which gave us great Satisfaccon in hearing of all yor healths att Purleigh, amidst ye late amazing revolutions, & truely I must acknowledge that it Seems apparent to mee, that none can bee So happy or contented as those that are retired from Public business, or great Traffic, experience of ye trouble & danger in both cases I have had Severely last year, though I hope with ye help of Some more potent Gold to Secure my first Station, & for my Losses, (I thanke God) I can bear wth Patience, tho a few Such, would put mee out of danger of Loosing Soe much again: ...  

This same letter contained the news that the girls were to be removed from school by Mr. Perry, though their father was quite unsure what was to be done with his daughters. He felt "London cannot bee So convenient, & to send for them hither (at least in these times) is very improper therefore must leave itt to them (Messrs.

---


Perry & Lane) to dispose of the girls as well as they can, not doubting herein your assistance;"\textsuperscript{14} Obviously, some economic difficulty had been visited upon the family. Byrd was not so poor as to be unable to support his children, but the education of the girls was less important than the continued education of their brother. The epistle also included an account of the most recent Indian raid upon Byrd's plantation near what was to become Richmond. One person had been murdered, and two more carried away by the savages in the attack. It was his fondest wish that he would soon be able to take his family to the relative safety of "Westover." \textsuperscript{15}

The children lived with their grandparents until 1690. The elder Horsmandens died of fever within four months of each other in 1691, and were buried in the family church of Purleigh. Their memorial beneath the stones in the chancel remains today as a legacy to a family closely tied to the parish for over two centuries. A memorial to Warham Horsmanden is in the vestry of the church inscribed:

\begin{center}
Warham Horsmanden
Patron of this rectory of Purleigh, 1685\textsuperscript{16}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{14}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{15} Byrd had recently purchased the 1200 acre plantation from the brothers Theodereck and Richard Bland, and was, in 1690, building the first house at "Westover" which was later replaced by the well-known brick mansion which stands today as a monument to the taste of his son, William Byrd II.

This inscription is interesting, as it was given before Horsmanden’s death. It may have been dedicated after Horsmanden donated a particularly important or generous amount to the coffers of the parish. No indication of the impetus for the dedication exists.

Letters to Daniel Horsmanden from William Byrd I indicate that after their grandparent’s deaths the girls were cared for by their uncle, Daniel, who had recently married a widow. Nutty and Susanna remained in Purleigh until they were of an age to travel to London, where they were presented to Society and married. William Byrd II had traveled to the Continent in 1690, returning just before his grandparent’s deaths, and was sent at age 16 to London to study under the careful eye of Messrs. Park & Lane, until his entrance to the Middle Temple at age eighteen.\(^{17}\) Little mention is made of the younger Byrd children in the letters, except to occasionally report on their health. One rather odd omittance, presuming the majority of Byrd’s letters to his English family are extant, is the lack of any mention of the death of young Warham Byrd, who was born after his sister Nutty’s arrival in England. He was mentioned occasionally with his other sister Molly, but, after 1688, no mention of the little boy is made. He did not survive to adulthood, but one would expect his father to apprise his grandparents and uncle of his demise.

Warham Horsmanden’s will is the only document extant that is known to be directly from his own hand. It gives us our only personal clues to the character and personality of the gentleman. (See Appendix B4)

\(^{17}\)McLean, p.14.
The first section of the will reveals clearly the depth of Horsmanden's piety. It might be argued the religious references within the will were simply the result of following a form for wills which may have been popular at the time, but a number of points dispute this assumption. First, contemporary wills which were also studied did not display the lengthy acknowledgement of the religion in the subjects' lives, which is so striking in the first quarter of Horsmanden's will. Secondly, a comparison of Warham Horsmanden’s will to those of his father, Daniel, and his uncle, Thomas, (see APPENDIX B) underscores the religious references. Perhaps because both older men were vicars, neither had his devotion displayed so prominently in his will. Obviously, Warham Horsmanden, was deeply religious. The roots of this devotion were no doubt sown in his youth, as the son of a vicar. However, the depth of the devotion displayed so openly in his will may have been a reaction to his early life when his religion was to be hidden. Neither his father nor uncle had seen the Restoration of the King, nor the Restoration of the Church of England to the prominent position of power in the land.

Thomas died in 1630 at the height of Archbishop Laud's power when Armininism and High Church practices were acceptable, but Thomas' will is concise, direct, and not particularly pious, leaving first a legacy to the poor of the parish, and then dividing his worldly goods among his family. Daniel Horsmanden's will does not even mention the poor of his parish, as he had been sequestered for nearly fifteen years by the time of his death in 1656. Daniel's financial straits were not as dire as his son Anthony had indicated. He was able to leave 200 pounds to Anthony, and 10
pounds a year to his son Richard, most probably left in trust for the young man who had not yet reached his majority. His eldest son, Warham, received one third of the judgment his father had against one of Warham's St. Leger uncles, and the rest of his father's lands and holdings. It was a generous will for a gentleman who had fallen from grace nearly two decades earlier, but it was certainly not a pious will. At the time, 1654, it may have been most expedient for Daniel not to mention his religion in his Last Will and Testament, but one would expect a vicar to at least acknowledge his Maker in his will.

Warham Horsmanden, in contrast to his father, was openly appreciative of his Maker, and the influence of his religion in his life was not at all hidden. His first reference is to God, and God's grace, bequeathing his soul to "Allmighty God." Secondly, his body was to be committed to the earth decently (with a Christian burial in consecrated ground). The poor of Purleigh became the next recipients of his bequests. Only after his spiritual goods were disposed of did Warham Horsmanden refer to his material gains. His bequest of his law books to his grandson, William Byrd, is the only indication of Horsmanden's possible profession, though it has been established he did not formally study law at the Inns of Court. His grandchildren, both Byrd and Rand, were to receive identical bequests of five pounds a piece. Susanna Byrd also received a gold watch, but William Byrd I's beloved Nutty was not mentioned by name in her grandfather's will.

One of the most interesting inclusions in the will was the bequest to his servant, Sarah Woodward. This girl received not only a bedstead and the necessary
accouterments, but also some of the late Susanna Horsmanden’s clothes, and a bequest of five pounds. It can be assumed the girl had been brought into the household to be raised. Her sister, Elizabeth, was also mentioned. Possibly, the girls were the orphans of a local gentry family who were to be raised in a manner not as ladies, but at least decently. The bequest of a bedstead is not a small matter. Warham Horsmanden’s generosity is quite visible here.

Daniel Horsmanden, son of Daniel, had recently married and had a child. This baby, Susanna, was still in infancy when her grandfather died, but she was to receive quite a large legacy, one hundred pounds to be put in trust for her until her marriage, or when she reached her majority. Her father, Daniel, was executor of the will, and recipient of the residual estate, most probably a generous bequest.

There were also a number of bequests to friends who were to receive an amount to purchase mourning rings. This practice was found in all of the wills of the time. Thomas Horsmanden’s will in 1630, and his nephew’s sixty years later, both left the amount of twenty shillings to each friend for mourning rings.

Warham Horsmanden’s will reveals the last wishes of a gentleman, a man whose life reflected piety, education, and unselfishness. Warham and Susanna Horsmanden’s name did not survive in the Colony in which they began their married life, but their grandson, Daniel, son of Daniel Horsmanden, became a Justice in the Colony of New York in the early eighteenth century.18 Of course, the legacy the Horsmanden’s left in the education of their grandson, William Byrd II, will be

forever remembered by the residents of Virginia, though the names of his ancestors
and benefactors are long forgotten.
CONCLUSION

ANCESTORS OF TIDEWATER VIRGINIA

The ties to England felt by many descendants of early Virginia settlers are not at all inexplicable. Nearly four centuries after the foundation of a small settlement at Jamestown there are still remnants of ancient traditions of seventeenth century life lining the rivers of the Chesapeake Bay. The settlement of the first permanent English colony in the New World was originally accomplished for economic reasons, but as we have discovered in the preceding study of the lives of Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden a myriad of reasons existed for the emigration of gentlemen from volatile seventeenth century England to the uncharted land of Virginia.

Politics and religion were so closely tied during this period that it was nearly impossible to separate the two in the lives of many Englishman. The resulting sequestering of clergy caused a number of sons of gentleman vicars, including Warham Horsmanden and Lawrence Washington, to search for safety and wealth in the New World. It was a harsh existence, but evidently one preferable to the intolerance and persecution of Loyal Anglicans by the empowered Parliamentary forces of the Commonwealth. The fact that Warham Horsmanden returned to his homeland as soon as possible after the Restoration of the "True King" Charles II, indicates there was a strong parallel between Horsmanden's flight and his religious beliefs. Less obvious were the reasons for Moore Fauntleroy's emigration, but the
results of both men’s tenure in the colony, whether as a permanent settler or as a
refugee from a hostile homeland, were far reaching and vital to the foundation of
Virginia as a political and economic power during not only the Colonial, but also the
Early American periods of our country.

Moore Fauntleroy’s presence was most strongly felt in the realm of economics
and land development. His greatest gifts to the new country were the settlements
along the Rappahannock River, and an increased population through the importation
of settlers for headrights. Ignoring his less than upstanding means of insuring
settlement and increasing his own wealth, one comes to appreciate the impact of
Fauntleroy and his fellow settlers, whether family or friends, in the Northern Neck of
Virginia. His name is still spoken with a tinge of reverence in the land he settled
almost three and a half centuries ago. The truth surrounding his dealings with the
Indians is ignored in deference to the impressive legacy he left his children and the
county in the development of the fine farmland and tobacco crop which he encouraged
and cultivated generations ago.

Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden’s involvement in the politics of the
Colony should not go unnoticed. The traditions transported to Virginia by these
ambitious young gentry were to influence the formation of a new nation a century
later. The initial activities of the House of Burgesses in reacting against the
imposition of Laws by the Commonwealth Parliament laid the groundwork for the
reactions of the House a generation or two later when the Parliament decided trade
restrictions were a necessity to be strictly adhered to after almost 150 years of lax
enforcement. These legacies were not the sole benefits reaped by the later Burgesses. Many traditions and inconsistencies of the English Parliament were improved by their importation to the New World.

The foundation of the Anglican Episcopal Church of the United States owes much to the transportation of the Church of England to Virginia. The increase of the population of Virginia during the Commonwealth is directly traceable to the persecution of the Royalist Anglicans. The freedom to practice their religion as taught them by their parents was a right desired by the Colonists not only in the North, but also in Virginia. History constantly reminds us that the northern colonies were settled because of religious persecution of the Puritans during the early seventeenth century, but Warham Horsmanden’s emigration to the southern colony of Virginia is just as readily related to perils of practicing the Anglican religion during the mid-seventeenth century. The legacies of Warham Horsmanden and Moore Fauntleroy are also distinguished through their descendants. Horsmanden’s contributions are most obvious, through the establishment of the Byrd dynasty, which lasted as a political entity through three centuries, despite the fact its maternal founder returned the his homeland as soon as he deemed it feasible and safe. The Fauntleroy name is still remembered in the Northern Neck, though without the power, prestige and aura of the Byrd name throughout the State. It would be difficult to find a dynasty to rival the staying power of the Byrds, in politics and Virginia society.
APPENDIX A

GENEALOGICAL CHARTS

I. Fauntleroy Genealogical Chart
II. Horsmanden Genealogical Chart
III. St. Leger Genealogical Chart
WALTER FAUNTLEROY m. JENNIE de THORNHILL

FAUNTLEROY family from Walter c. 1319 through
- Ann Fauntleroy of Sherborne, Dorset
- witness at an Inquisition in Dorset
  1340

John Fauntleroy of Sherborne, Dorset
- witness at Inquisitions in 1353 & 1373

John Fauntleroy of Fauntleroy's Manor
- Sherborne, Dorset c. 1590-1640
- donated timber for Sherborne almshouse

John Fauntleroy

- A number of children
  - including an Oxford educated ladies of Divinity, an abbot, and the wife of a lord, and one son to carry on the family name, most probably another John Fauntleroy

John Fauntleroy

- buried at
  - Fauntleroy's Manor

Bridget Fauntleroy
- a nun of the Beneniche Order at St Mary's, presiding by Henry VIII, 1538

Thomas Villiers
- the second Stuart marriage
- brother to
- the first

Margaret m. John

- Fauntleroy inherited his father's estate and his brother's
- descendants of his nephew

William Fauntleroy m. Frances
- inherited his father's estate at
- Cernwall

John Fauntleroy m. Thomas Wilkinson
- b. 1566

Moore Fauntleroy
- "The Immigrant"
- b. 1616-1640
- d. c. 1630

The Public Records
- connected to
- Mary, Henry, and
- Anne (d. 1615) of Court

EDWARD III (1312-1377) - KING OF ENGLAND

EDMUND
DUKE OF YORK
(4th son of Edward II)

William de Bohun
1st Earl of Northampton
m. Eulalie, Dauphine of France

Eulalie de Bohun
m. Richard Fitzalan
10th Earl of Arundel

Constance de Longue
m. Thomas de Spencer
Earl of Gower

Isabel de Spencer
m.

Richard Beauchamp
2nd Earl of Warwick

Jean Fitzalan
m. William Beauchamp
1st Earl of Warwick

Joan Beaumont
m. Ralph Neville
1st Earl of Westmoreland

Anne Neville
m. Edward Neville
3rd Earl of Warwick

George Neville
4th Earl of Warwick
m. Margaret Perrem

George Neville
5th Earl of Warwick

SIR WILLIAM ST. LEGER
LEAS BARRI, KENT

SIR ANTHONY ST. LEGER
m. Mary Scot

SIR WILLIAM ST. LEGER
m. Mary Hayward

URSULA ST. LEGER
m. The REV. DANIEL HORSMANN

WILLIAM HORSMANN (1628-1691)

LIONEL OF CLARENCE
DUKE OF WEYMOUTH
(2nd son of Edward III)

Roger Mortimer
2nd Earl of March
m. Eleanor de Bohun of Hereford

Edmund Mortimer
m. Philippa of Clarence

Henry Percy
1st Earl of Northumberland
m. Elizabeth Mortimer

Henry Percy
7th Earl of Northumberland
m. Eleanor Neville

Henry Percy
2nd Earl of Northumberland
m. Eleanor Neville of Westminster

Henry Percy
3rd Earl of Northumberland
m. Eleanor Percy

Henry Percy
4th Earl of Northumberland
m. Maud Herbert of Pembroke

Eleanor Percy of Northumberland

MARY STRAFFORD

HENRY STRAFFORD
5th Duke of Buckingham
m. Katherine Wydevil

EDWIN STRAFFORD
3rd Duke of Buckingham
m.

HENRY STRAFFORD
2nd Duke of Buckingham
m. Katherine Wydevil

WILLIAM HORSMANN

DESCENT OF WARHAM HORSMANN

from four sons of EDWARD III

KING OF ENGLAND
The St. Leger Pedigree
from Sir Anthony St. Leger
of "Leeds Castle"
to William Byrd II
of "Westover"
APPENDIX B

INVENTORIES, WILLS AND PROPERTY

I. Fauntleroy Grant of Arms
II. Inventory of Moore Fauntleroy
III. Will of Daniel Horsmanden
   Will of Thomas Horsmanden
IV. Will of Warham Horsmanden
V. Fauntleroy Land Holdings
GRANT OF ARMES TO MOORE FAUNTLEROY

To all and Singular to whom these p'sents shall come Sr. John Boroughs Kt. Garter principall Kinge of Armes of Englishmen sendeth greeting know yee that MOORE FAUNTLEROY GENT. SONNE OF JOHN FAUNTLEROY GENT: THE ONLY SON OF WILLIAM FAUNTLEROY OF CRAUNDALL IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON GENT. who beare for his Coate Armour GULES THREE INFANTS HEAD COUPED ARGENT CRINED OR, which Armes they and their Ancestors have borne tyme out of mind and now being desired by the said Moore Fauntleroy Gent. to Imbazon and settforth his said Coat of Armes with the Crest thereunto belonging (that is to say) ON A WREATH OF HIS CULLORS A FLOWER DE LIZ OR BETWEEN TWO ANGELLS WINGS DISPLAYED AZURE Mantled Gules doubled Argent as are more plainly depicted in the Margent hereof The which Armes and Crest before expressed I the said Sr. John Burough Kt. Garter principall King of Armes of Englishmen, By yee authority annexed unto the office of Garter Statutes of the Most Noble Order of the Garter Continued practice and the Letters Patents of my said office, made unto mee under the greate Seale of England do by these p'sents declare assigne confirme & grante unto the aforesaide Moore Fauntleroy and to his issue & posterity to bee by them and ever of them borne with there due differences according to the Lawe of Armes for ever. In Witness whereof I have unto these present affixed the seale of Myne Office and subscribed my name Dated the Eight Day of December and in the year of Our Lord God 1633.

Sr.John Borough, Garter

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1British Museum Rare Manuscripts, England's Grant of Arms Roll, 1633.
(London:British Museum Rare Book Room)
The Court of Rappahannock County
State of Essex County
Deed Book 9, July 1664

To sell goods sold at the Court of.... 308.64
To goods appraised to satisfy the debt.... 308.64

By paid to Mr. Huller... of the Court... 308.64
By paid to Mr. Santy... of the Court... 308.64
By paid to the Clerk of the Court... 308.64
By paid to Richard Taylor for lost wages of the Court... 308.64
By paid to John Hull, Guardian of John Smith, 308.64
To sell goods due to... of the Court... 308.64
To sell goods due to... of the Court... 308.64
By paid to... of the Court... 308.64
To sell goods due to the Court... 308.64
To sell goods due to the Court... 308.64
To sell goods due to the Court... 308.64

INVINTORY OF MOORE FAULTERSEY'S HOLDINGS
IN TOBACCO AND DISBURSEMENT THEREOF
RECORDED IN RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY RECORDS
(ESSEX COUNTY COURT HOUSE) VOL I, P. 55 1664
WILL OF DANIEL HORSMANDEN

Daniel Horsmanden of Maidstone, co. Kent, Doctor in Divinity being aged and weak.

Dated 27 Jan. 1654-5. Proved 24 June 1656. To URSULA, my wife, over and above her joynture, all furniture, bedding etc., to furnishe her one chamber. Wheras I have a judgement against my brother Sir ANTHONY ST. LEGER my will is, that whatsoever may be received, my daughter CHAPMANshall have three parts thereof and my sonne WARHAM the remainder. To my sonne WARHAM HORSMANDEN, and his heirs for ever, all my messages, lands and tenements whatsoever. To my sonne, ANTHONY HORSMANDEN- 200 pounds. To my sonne, RICHARD HORSMANDEN, 10 pounds a year. Residuary Legatees and Executors: my two sonnes WARHAM & ANTHONY. To my sister ELIZABETH COBHAM, widow, ANNE SMITH, wife of BRYAN SMITH, Clarke, REBECCA ST. LEGER, wife of JOHN ST. LEGER, gent., my friend WILLIAM COOPER, Esqr. and NICHOLAS BEAVER, 20 shillings each to buy them rings. WILLIAM COOPER & NICHOLAS BEAVER: Witnesses. Proved 24 June 1656 by the Executors named. (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 27, p.289)

WILL OF THOMAS HORSMANDEN

Thomas Horsemaden, Doctor of Divinity and Rector of Purleigh, county Essex. Will 25 April 1630; proved 17 February 1632. To Poor of Purleigh 5 pounds. To Brother Daniel Horsmanden, Doctor of Divinity and to his wife and their son Warham and to my five sisters, Katherine Baldwin (and to her son Richard Baldwin), Elizabeth Cobham, Martha, Anna, and Rebecca Horsmanden 20 shillings each. To my curate my gown. To John Streater of Gouldhurst in Kent 20 shillings. My perpertual advowson of Purleigh to be sold. Residuary legatees and executors: Wife Jane and son Richard. No witnesses. (PCC, Public Record Office, London. 1632)
IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT I WARHAM HORSMANDE OF PURLEIGH IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX, ESQUIRE, BEING SICK IN BODY, BUT OF SOUND AND PERFECT MEMORY, BLESSED BE GOD, DOE MAKE AND ORDAINE THIS MY LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT REVOKEING ALL OTHER WILLS AND TESTAMENTS WHATSOEVER. FIRST I BEQUEATH MY SOULE TO ALLMIGHTY GOD WHO GAVE ME MY FIRST BEING HOPEING OF HIS GREAT MERCY & GOODNESS, TO HAVE FULL AND FREE PARDON OF ALL MY SINS. SECONDLY, I REMITT MY BODY TO THE EARTH TO BE BURIED IN DECENT MANNER, AT THE DISCRETION OF MY EXECUTOR AS SHALBE HEREAFTER NAMED. THIRDLY AND LASTLY, I GIVE AND BEQUEATH IN MANNER AND FORME FOLLOWING (VIZ:) IMPRIMIS I GIVE AND BEQUEATH UNTO SUCH POORE OF THE PARISH OF PURLEIGH, AS MY EXECUTOR WITH THE ADVISE OF THE CHURCHWARDENS AND OVERSEERS SHALL THINK MEET THE SUM OF THREE POUNDS. ITEM I GIVE AND BEQUEATH UNTO MY DAUGHTER BIRD, THE SUM OF FIFTY POUNDS, AND UNTO EACH OF HER CHILDREN THE SUM OF FIVE POUNDS A PIECE. ITEM I GIVE AND BEQUEATH UNTO MY DAUGHTER RAND THE LIKE SUM OF FIFTY POUNDS, AND UNTO EACH OF HER CHILDREN THE LIKE SUM OF FIVE POUNDS A PIECE. ITEM I GIVE AND BEQUEATH UNTO MY GRANDCHILD WILLIAM BIRD MY LAW BOOKS. ITEM I GIVE AND BEQUEATH UNTO MY GRANDCHILD SUSANNA BYRD MY GOLD WATCH, TO BE DELIVERED HER AT THE AGE OF FIFTEEN YEARS. ITEM I GIVE AND BEQUEATH UNTO MY DAUGHTER IN LAW SUSANNA HORSMANDE MY FIVE PIECES OF BROAD CLOTH AND ALSO ALL MY FINE LINNEN IN MY GREAT CHEST OF DRAWERS, IN MY CHAMBER. ITEM I GIVE AND BEQUEATH UNTO MY GRANDCHILD SUSANNA HORSMANDE DAUGHTER OF MY EXECUTOR HEREAFTER NAMED, THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS TO BE PUT OUT TO INTEREST FOR HER, TO BE PAID HER AT THE AGE OF EIGHTEENE YEARS OR TH' THE DAY OF MARRIAGE WHICH SHALL FIRST HAPPEN. ITEM I GIVE AND BEQUEATH TO MY BROTHER MR. ANTHONY HORSMANDE THE SUM OF FIVE POUNDS TO BUY HIM MOURNING AND TO HIS OLDEST SONN WILLIAM HORSMANDE THE SUM OF FORTY SHILLINGS. ITEM I GIVE AND BEQUEATH UNTO MY SISTER MRS. MARY ELLWARD OF MANLING (?) TOWN THE SUM OF FIVE POUNDS TO BUY HER MOURNING. ITEM I GIVE UNTO MY STEWARD (?) ROBERT SALE(?) OF GOUDHURST IN THE COUNTY OF KENT THE SUM OF TWENTY SHILLINGS TO BUY HIM A MOURNING RING. ITEM I GIVE AND BEQUEATH UNTO JAMES MANNING OF PURLEIGH THE SUM OF FORTY SHILLINGS. ITEM I GIVE AND BEQUEATH UNOT SARAH WOODWARD MY MAIDSERV'T: ON GOOD FEATHER BED, AND BEDSTede WITH CURTAINs AND BATTENS, ONE PAIRE OF BLANKETTS ONE PAIRE OF SHEETS ONE FEATHER BOLSTER AND TWO FEATHER PILLOWS, ONE IRON POTTINGE POT ONE BRASS SKILLET, AND SUCH OF HER MISTRESSES OLD CLOTHES, AS TO MY EXECUTOR AND HIS WIFE SHALL SEEM MEETE, AND ALSO THE SUM OF FIVE POUNDS IN MONY, IN LIEU OF ALL CLAYMES AND DEMANDS WHATSOEVER FOR MY CHARGE OF BRINGING HER UPP. ITEM I GIVE AND
bequeath unto Elizabeth Woolward the sum of forty shillings to be paid when her apprenticeship shall be ended, in lieu of all claymes and demands whatsoever for my charge of bringing her up. Item I give and bequeath unto my old friend Mr. Thomas Robbins of Lenham in Kent the sum of twenty shillings to buy him a mourning ring, and the like sum of twenty shillings unto Mr. Robert Ellward of the same parish Attorney, to buy him a mourning ring. Lastly I doe make and ordaine my loving son Daniel Horsmanden of Purleigh in the County of Essex Esqr my sole Executor of this my last will and Testament, to whom I give all my goods, my Debt Legacies and funeral charges first paid. In that this is my last will and Testament I have hereunto put my hand & seale the nineteenth day of October in the third yeare of William and Mary, by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King and Queen Defenders of the faith etc. Annoque Dom. 1691. (Signature) Warham Horsmanden. Signed sealed published and delivered in the presence of James Manning. (McLean, p.32)
FAUNTLEROY HOMES IN 1750

1. "CRONDALL" - in Richmond County
2. "Mars Hill" - at Farnham Creek, Richmond County
3. "The Old Plantation" - later "Waterview" - Richmond County
4. "Naylors Hole" - Richmond County
5. "Quintenook" - owned but never lived on by Fauntleroys
6. "Sion House" - North Farnham Parish
7. "The Cliffs" - opposite "Carter's Wharf" in Richmond County
8. "The Mount" -
9. "Holly Hill" - in King and Queen County

NORTH FARNHAM CHURCH IN RICHMOND COUNTY
(FORMERLY OLD RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY) WAS THE HOME PARISH OF THE FAUNTLEROYS.

("Fauntleroy Family," VHM, 1 p.8)
APPENDIX C

MAPS OF VIRGINIA COUNTIES

I. Virginia Counties 1634-1640
II. Virginia Counties 1641-1650
III. Virginia Counties 1651-1660
VIRGINIA COUNTIES
1641-1650

Newly Formed Counties

² Ibid., p. 9.
APPENDIX D

MAP OF SOUTHEASTERN ENGLISH COUNTIES
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"Grant of Arms Roll." Harlien Collection, British Museum Library Reading Room. London: 1633. A fascinating handwritten and illuminated manuscript of the grant of coat of arms to Moore Fauntleroy by Sir William Burrough, KG. The coat of arms is illustrated as well as the crest atop the arms.

"Williams Family Genealogical Chart: Edward III-Lewis Catlett Williams." Collection of the author. Richmond: c.1900. This illuminated family chart traces the lineage of Lewis Catlett Williams (grandfather of the author) from the four sons of Edward III. Includes Warham Horsmanden and Moore Fauntleroy. Accurate, as many articles traced the same lineage. Most probably made before grandfather's marriage in 1902.

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MAPS AND CHARTS


VITA

Cyane Dandridge Williams was born in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1974 her family moved to Charlottesville, Virginia. She attended St. Margaret’s School in Tappahannock, Virginia, and received her B.A. in History from Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia in 1983. After graduation from college she studied art in Baltimore, Md. and attended the Curry School of Education at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, in the continuing education program. An avid student of Virginia and English history, she was accepted into the graduate program at the University of Richmond in 1990. The summer of 1991 was spent studying the English Renaissance at St. John’s College, Oxford, England, in the British Studies at Oxford Program sponsored by the Associated Colleges of the South. In February 1992, she returned to England to conduct research for her master’s thesis on "Two Displaced Royalists: Moore Fauntleroy and Warham Horsmanden."