

Ford

1993
J E M III

See Pg 463, 464

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523

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Haley and Related

Families

By
Edward Franklyn Haley

Written by
Edward Franklyn Haley

June 1993

Sidney.

attached is a little
more on the Ford family.

Tom

Edward F. Haley's widow
Ira Haley lives at
Leesville, Va.
She may have Edwards notes
that give more on Hazeckiah
Ford, Jr. (a phone call may help)

by
Sidney Tolson



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RADFORD, VIRGINIA 24141

1 who was living at
married Joel Child-
376; 8Ida May Pigg,
ond marriage, 7John
ve children: 8Henry
Kelly Pigg, who died
n on April 26, 1894,

Pigg had two chil-
on August 1, 1928,
Robert and Shirley
Ann Pigg, who was
e son of 8Felix Lacy
November 21, 1932.
orce in 1958.

following: 7Nancy
Pigg.

n Pigg supplied by
ville, Tennessee, in

is in Tennessee, and
ho among many of
escend from 4James
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descendants of this
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s the son of one or

omas H. or 6Joseph
County of Lincoln
ing County of Giles
e daughter of John
922, and was buried

in Spring Place Cemetery, Spring Place, Marshall County, Tennessee. Elizabeth Luna Pigg was born on May 12, 1850, and died on April 5, 1915. To this union was born the following seven children, all of whom were born in Lewisburg, Tennessee, a town in an adjoining county to Lincoln: 8James Elbridge Pigg, who was born November 1, 1871; 8Minnie Jessie Pigg, who was born on January 1, 1874; 8Lawson Bruce Pigg, who was born on July 11, 1876; 8Beulah L. Pigg, who was born on July 14, 1879; 8Thomas Shealey Pigg, who was born on October 8, 1882; 8Odessa L. Pigg, who was born on March 12, 1886; 8Claude M. Pigg, who was born on August 1, 1888. (Information from Mormon Library, Salt Lake City, Utah).

Further search in Tennessee would reveal many more members of the Pigg family in that state. It would be beyond the scope of this work to attempt to name them all.

Robert Adams, by the will of 3Paul Pigg, was left a tract of land of 100 acres. Robert was then living on the tract, and it had probably been given to him upon his marriage to one of 3Paul Pigg's daughters. Which of the girls married Robert Adams is not known, nor do we know to whom the other three daughters married or anything of them.

4Richard Pigg, the son of 3Paul and his second wife Sarah, was probably born in Caroline or Amelia County, Virginia. By the will of his father, he was left the home plantation, which seems to have been located on Great Cherrystone Creek not far from the present county seat town of Chatham. From the list of Tithables for Pittsylvania for 1767, there is listed Mrs. Sarah Pigg and 4Richard Pigg together with negroes: Jim, Luce, Dorcas, Peter, and Phillis, or a total of six tythes, and 500 acres of land. This would indicate that 4Richard was living with his mother Sarah on the home plantation which he was to inherit at her death.

At the September Term of Pittsylvania County Court in 1773, 4Richard Pigg, as plaintiff, sued Joseph Hale, defendant, on a petition, but the suit abated since Joseph Hale was no longer a resident of the county.

On the 17th of February, 1776, 4Richard Pigg of Pittsylvania paid £40 to William Peters Martin and his wife Elizabeth of Pittsylvania for 200 acres lying in that county. 4James Pigg was a witness to the transaction.

The name of 4Richard Pigg does not seem to appear in Pittsylvania records after 1776. He may have moved on to the Western Country or may have lived quietly on his plantation until his death. We know nothing further of him.

4John Ghent Pigg, the son of 3Paul Pigg and his first wife Elizabeth Osborne, was born in the County of King and Queen in Virginia circa 1716. His early life was spent in the County of King William and the present County of Caroline. He accompanied his father to Prince George, which later became Amelia when the family moved southward in 1734. On the 17th of September, 1742, 4John Ghent Pigg paid his father £10 for 100 acres of land in Amelia. This 100 acres was cut off from his father's larger tract. It was perhaps about this time that he was married and was seeking land for a home for himself and his wife.

4John Ghent Pigg was probably married in 1742 to Ann Clement, who was born circa 1712 in King William County, the daughter of William and Ann Clement. The Pigg and Clement families were perhaps long acquaintances, living near each other in the King William and Caroline area. While 3Paul Pigg acquired land on Appomattox River in Amelia in 1734, William Clement secured adjoining lands the following year:

"May the 5th, 1735- Present, The Governor in Council. To William Clemments Seventeen Hundred Acres in Amelia County beginning at Appamattox River at Mr. Franklins corner Mr. Paul Piggs corner on the little Bent Creek thence up the said Piggs line over little Bent Creek and up both sides for Compliment. (Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, October 25, 1721 - October 28th, 1739).

William Clement's will was dated February 18, 1760, and was probated on February 28, 1760. He left seven children: Benjamin Clement, William Clement, John Clement, Francis

Clement, Elizabeth I
To Francis he left th
his children he left
4John Ghent Pigg,
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Hezekiah Ford,
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Hezekiah Ford, Jur
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ft seven children:
Clement, Francis

Clement, Elizabeth Ellyson, Barshaba Major, and Ann Pigg. To Francis he left the home plantation and mill. To each of his children he left two negroes. To Ann Pigg, the wife of 4John Ghent Pigg, went negroes Ben and Lucy. William Clement, the son of William Clement, Junior, was under age at the time of his father's death; and William Puryear was serving as his guardian on August 23, 1763. Benjamin Clement removed to Pittsylvania and built the house, still standing, on an elevation on the south side of Staunton River where the highway bridge crosses the river from Altavista. Benjamin manufactured powder used in the Revolutionary War. Elizabeth Clement Ellyson was married secondly, after the death of her first husband, to Captain Hezekiah Ford of Amelia. Captain Hezekiah Ford's will was written on February 11, 1752; and a codicil was added in Surry on June 6, 1752. He died prior to July 23, 1752, as his will was probated on this date. In his will Captain Ford provided for all of his children, including an unborn child, as his wife Elizabeth Clement Ellyson Ford was then pregnant. Different provision was made for the unborn child, depending on its sex. The child proved to be male and was named Hezekiah after his father.

Hezekiah Ford, Junior, upon reaching manhood, became interested and involved with the group of people in opposition to the government of England. He served as secretary to Arthur Lee and was with Benjamin Franklin on his mission to France to secure assistance for the American Colonies. He was also secretary to General Light Horse Harry Lee of the Revolution. While on the mission to France, he was engaged in combat on the streets of Paris with John Paul Jones, the naval hero. For some reason, Jones entertained the idea that Hezekiah Ford, Junior, was a Tory and was in Paris perhaps in the interest of the British Government. A terrible fight between the two ensued and but for the intervention of friends, who were aware of the true identities of the two, one or both would certainly have been killed. This deadly fight having been stopped, perhaps changed the course of history, as no one could have foretold the outcome of the action. Although John Paul Jones had already killed more than one sailor, he might not have been so successful with young Hezekiah Ford and might

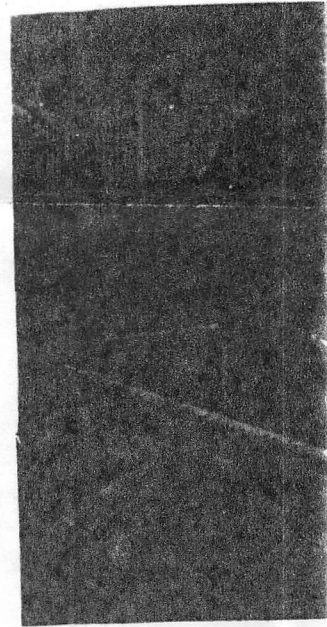
today be no more well known than Hezekiah Ford, whom he had attacked.

4John Pigg's wife Ann and Elizabeth Ford, being sisters, the Pigg, Ford and Clements families were thus very closely bound together. 4John Pigg and his wife Ann were to name their only son 5Hezekiah, from the husband of Elizabeth Clement, who had married Hezekiah Ford. This name has forever since been used by the Pigg family, and there has always been a Hezekiah Pigg to this day.

4John and Ann Pigg continued living in Amelia after his father 3Paul and family had removed to Pittsylvania. At September Court, 1751, Harry, a negro belonging to 4John Pigg, was adjudged to be 8 years of age. At January Court, 1755, Buck, a negro belonging to 4John Pigg, was adjudged to be 9 years old. At October Term of Court 1755 for Amelia, 4John Pigg is credited with having taken up a runaway.

On September 22, 1763, 4John Pigg was compelled by Amelia Court to pay Francis Clement, his brother-in-law, a debt. At this same September Term of Court, 4John Pigg was ordered to pay his brother-in-law, John Clement, 275 pounds of tobacco for eleven days attendance at Court as a witness for him against Francis Clement.

It is well known to the Pigg family that a Pigg built the first mill that was ever erected on Appomattox River. This mill was probably the work of 4John Pigg and was later known as Clement Town Mill, the remains of which can still be found. In 1763 4John and Ann Pigg sold land in Amelia on the 24th of March and moved to Pittsylvania County, settling in the same vicinity as had his father 3Paul. Owning land on both sides of Banister River, at October Term of Court in 1763, he petitioned for the right to build a mill thereon, which petition was granted. This was probably the first mill ever built on Banister. The Piggs were millers from the earliest times until quite recently, when practically all the old mills have ceased to function. The mill built by 4John Pigg on Banister was replaced by another located on Pudding Creek a short distance from the first and continued serving the neighborhood until



The original mill Pigg in 1763. It was destroyed by fire during the American Revolution in Pittsylvania County.

about the middle of the century and a half by fire occasioned by the war in which this county and Indian War through

4John Pigg became one of the leading until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Church of England. At June Court in 176