The Hoar Surname

An excellent book by William S. Hoar, By Way of New England, hoar and Newcomb pioneers in America gives some insight in to the derivation of the Family Name Hoar.

The dictionary meaning of “hoar (from English) is “old” and used as hoary” it means grey or white with age and venerable – thus “hoar-frost” and “hoar-stones”, the ancient stones marking boundaries.

As a family name, ours is a very ancient one in England, Wales and Ireland. “Hoar or some variant of it has been used as a surname since medieval times. Hore, Hora, Hor, Hoore, Hooare, Horey, Horrie, Horam, Horem, Hoar, Hoare, Whoare. The earliest spelling of the name seems to have been Hore, often preceded by le

William Hoar indicates the name was included in the Doomsday Book, a census ordered by William the Conqueror. Another early reference was of William le Hore, a Norman Knight who invaded Ireland in 1170. His family was setup at
Wexford. He also records that the name of Hoare” was among Cromwell’s fighters in 1649 and received lands and castles in Cork, Kerry and Kilkerry.

The most ancient records in England come from Devonshire and Gloucestershire from whence our earliest known ancestors came. The earliest found to date is Richard Hoar of which little is known.

Coat of Arms

Divided quarterly; black and red, placed over all a silver eagle with two heads, wings spread, a border invoked colored counter changed. Above the shield and helmet is a silver eagle’s head jagged, charged with three ermine spots; hanging from his beak a ring.

1. Richard Hoare 1503

Richard Hoare was born c. 1508. He married Ellen _______ at Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, England in 1533 who was born about 1518.

They had the following child,

2. i Thomas Hoare 1534

2. Thomas Hoare 1534 - 1590

Thomas Hoare, son of Richard and Ellen (?) Hoare, was born in Lockhampton, Gloucester c. 1534. He married Margaret Unknown who was born c. 1537 in Gloucester, England. He died c. 1590. They had four children

   i Margery Hoare
   ii John Hoare
   iii Giles Hoare b. 1566 Gloucester
3. iv Charles Hoare b. 1568
3. Charles Hoare 1568 – 1636

Charles Hoare, son of Thomas Hoare and Margaret Hoare was born about 1568 in Gloucester, England. He died in 1636. He married Margerie _______ in 1585.

A note of William S. Hoar’s Book “By Way of New England nicely summarizes the early history and relating to the name of Charles’s Wife who he married in 1585:

We do not know her maiden name. Hoare (1883) states that Charles married Anne Clifford of Frampton-on-Severn, near Gloucester. Anne was an heiress of the same family as Lord de Clifford. The evidence seems to be based on the coat of arms, quartering those of Clifford in a stained glass window in the church of Frampton-on-Severn where Anne and her husband are buried. Indeed, early records show that there were connections between the Hoare and Clifford families but fail to link Anne Clifford with our family. The given name Anne is not found among early members of our family while Margery occurs several times. We conclude that the surname of the elder Charles Hoare’s wife is unknown and unlikely to be discovered.

According to William Hoare authorities agree that the Gloucester Hoares of England came from Devonshire area of England.

Will of Charles Hoare the Elder of Gloucester, 1632

In the name of God Amen the nyne and twenty day of May anno domini 1632, I Charles Hoare the elder of the city of Glouc. Sadler being weake and sicklie in body butt of Good and pftct memorie (thanks be geven to god for the same)doe make and ordeyne this my last Will and Testament in manner and forms followinge, ffirstre and princiiple I give and bequeath my soule unto Amightie God my creator and maker and unto Jesus Christ his only sonne and my alone Saviour and Redeemer hopinge and trustinge through his merits and bitter oassion in full assurance to enjoy body (being but dust and ashes) I bequeath to the earth from whence whene it came to be buried at the discretion of my Executr of my Will hoping for a joyfull resurrection both of my soule and body at the last and generall hath bestowed upon me and blessed me with I give and dispose in manner and form following. Ffirstre I give and bequaeth unto my beloved Wife in I now dwell To have and to hold to her for her my said Wife and my life they paying the rent due to the City of Glouc & keeping the said howse in all needful and necessary repairs as by the lease thereof I am enjoyed. And after her decease my Will is that my sonne Charles Hoare shall have unto me from the said Citty and that he shall renew the said lease in his own name. And alsoe my Will is that the plume the noast and the Cisterns, glasse windows waincot and benches with the tables board in the Hawl and the Corner Cupboard and other Ccupboards fasting to the house to remayne to him the said Charles his heirs and assigns with the said howse at the decease of my said Wife. Provided that my sonne Charles or his assigns doe pay or cause to be paid unto my sonne Thomas Hoare or his assignes ythe somme of Tenne pounds of lawful
English money within the space of fourteen dayes after he is possed of the howse and ymplements


Other information passed along by William Hoars book are records that in 1608 he was about 40 years of age, trained as a soldier(caliver), a saddler by trade and a man of substance with cash and tangible possessions. His children married into prominent families and several of his grandchildren attended Oxford University. He died in Gloucester, England in 1636

Their children

1. Thomas Hoare b. 1585
2. Charles Hoare b. 1586
3. Margery Hoare b. c1590 m. Thomas Hill
4. Elinor Hoare b. c. 1592
5. Anna Hoare b. c. 1594 m. Leonard Tarne

4. Charles Hoare 1586 – 1638 Margerie

Charles Hoare, son of Charles and Magery Hoare was born on 21 Dec. 1586 in Gloucester, England. He married Joanna Hincksman (also spelled Hinksman, Hinxman, Henchman) born about 1610.

Charles and Joanna had 8 children. Two Ruth and Charles died before the family emigrated to America. The Eldest child appeared to have remained behind in England.

i Thomas Hoare baptized at St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, England 15 June 1612, He appears to have remained in England.
ii Charles Hoare b. 1613, graduated from Oxford University in 1630
iii Margery Hoare b. 1614 in Gloucestershire, England. Mar 1686/67. Braintree, MA She married 1. John Matthews 25 Dec. 1633 Gloucester, and had one son, Charles and was probably widowed and childless before immigrating with her mother to America. She married 2. Rev Henry Flint of Braintree by who she had 10 children,
   a Dorothy Flint b. 21 May 1642, Braintree, MA. m. Samuel Shephard, 1666;
   b Annah Flint b. 11 July 1643 Braintree, MA; d. 29 Jan 1655/56 m. 1. John Dassett, 1662, 2. Capt. Timothy Dwight 1664; Timothy b. abt 1630 died 31 Jan 1717/18;
   c Josiah Flint, b. 24 June 1645 Braintree, MA married Esther Willet;
Charles commenced in his father’s business of making saddles but switched to the brewing business. He became quite wealthy. Charles was alderman from 1632 until his death in 1638 and possibly earlier. He was sheriff in 1634.

Charles Hoare died in 1638 leaving his wife, Joanna Hoare a widow with six children.


“Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Doctors Commons, granted Administration 31 December 1638, to Joane Hoare the relict.”:

In the name of God Almighty Creator of all things and in Jesus Christ his deare and only son my most bountifull loveing Saviour and in the blessed spiritt my comforter Amen. I Charles Hoare of the citie of Glouceter being weake in body but perfect in memory blessed by my good God therefore, Doe hereby declare that my last will and testament as followeth
ffirst I bequeath my soule into the handes of God that created it and my deare Saviour that soe dearlie ransom’d it with full confidence thorough his merrittes that after the end of this life it shall rest wth him everlastingly. And my bodie to the earthe from whence it came wth full assurance that at the last daie when my Saviour shall appeare in glory it shalbe by his power raised up to the resurrection of the iust, And for the estate it hath pleased God to lend unto me of the thinges of this world I thus dispose ffirst that with as much convenient speede as may well be all my rentes and debtes sett downe under my hand and all other if any be and can appeare to be due shalbe paid. Item: I give to my brother Thomas Hoare twentie poundes, to my sister Elinor Bailies fortie shillinges, to my brother William Hincksman and Walter Hincksman and Edward Hincksman and my sister ffounes twentye shillinges a peece in gould, alsoe I give to my brother Thomas Hincksman five poundes and to my servant John Sponar at presberie five markes and to his wife five nobles and to Thomas Prichard my servant fortie shillinges and to Thomas Prichard my brother lawes and my brother too new rings for my sake, and to good Mr. Workman our faithfull watchman forty shillings. Alsoe I give unto my welbeloved wife Joane Hoare ye some of three hundred and fiftie poundes and to my sonne John Hoare twoe hundred pounds and to my son Daniell Hoare one hundred and fiftie poundes and to my daughter Joane Hoare a hundred pounds and to my son Leonard Hoare one hundred pounds any my will is that my wife shall have the furniture of houshold that I have in all places at her disposing during her life and after to come indiferentlie amongst my children except the goodes at Thornebery wch was deliuered me by the sheriffe by verture of an elegit all wch I give unto my daughter Margerie Mathewe presentlie after my decease. Alsoe I give unto my sonn Thomas Hoare twentie poundes. Alsoe I give to the said Margery my daughter and her sonne Charles Mathewe twoe hundred poundes and my will is that soe lange as this twoe hundred poundes remaines in the stocke which I shall leave (which shalbe till my executors and overseers shall allowe thereof for her good to lett him have it,) there shalbe unto her and her sonne sixteene poundes a yeare quarterly paid and my will and desire is that the stocke I shall leave unto my wife and the foure first named children with the twoe hundred poundes given my daughter shalbe used and imploymed uppon the three bargaines I have taken at Encombe, Presbery and Slimsbridg and my wife and the foure children to have their maintenance out of it, and my will is that my sonne Leonard shalbe carefullie kept at Schoole and when he is fitt for itt to be carefullie placed at Oxford, and if ye Lord shall see fitt, to make him a Minister unto his people and that all ye charge therof shalbe discharged out of the proffitt which it shall please God to send out of the stocke and that all the rest of my estate unbequeathed all debtes and expence being discharged shalbe equallie deuided betweene my wife and my twoe sonnes Daniell and John, and Joane, and the profittes of the said stocke to accrewe unto them alsoe untill my executors and my overseers shall agree for their good to lett any of them have their porcons for their p’ferment. Only this excepted that my sonne Leonard shall have accru and dewe unto him out of this estate six poundes a yeare to bee paid unto him by the foresaid hundred poundes when my executors and
overseers shall allowe of it to be for his preferment and if anie of my children shall die before they come to make use of their porcons my will is that porcons soe falling out salbe equallie devided amongst my five children nowe with me and my sonne Thomas aforsaid and if it sahll soe happen that the stocke bequeathed be not founde fitt to be impoyld as I have directed but I trust ye Lord will soe blesse that happie trade of life unto them that some of them will never give over but if soe should be then my will is that my executors pay in ye porcons unto them if they bee att age or els to paie it in or good securitie to my overseers and my will is that as I have agreed with Mr. Thomas Vell and p’misde there shalwaies be really upon the groundes att Encome with I have taken of him for Eight yeares eight hunred of the best ewes to stand for his securitie untill all rentes and dewes whatsoever shalbe really paid unto him, and now deare saviour spreade thy armes of mercie over me purge away my synnes though they are many and greate and my faith weake lett they power be seene in my weaknes and thay strength in my mainfould infirmities keepe me from that evill one and Receive me to they mercy to whom with God the father and the holie spiritt be all glorie and power and thanks giveinge both nowe and for evermore Amen the 25th day of September 1638. By me Cha: Hoare: further I give unto my sonne John Hoare fortie poundes more wch shall accrewe unto him when all the other are satisfied out of the estate.

Norse comments on some of the difficulties Charles Hoar and the Puritans of Gloucester had with Archbishop Laud:

The “good Mr. Workman our faithful watchman” refers to John Workman, a native of Gloucestershire whose persecution by Archbishop Laud was, according to Laud himself, insisted upon more than any other charge at the trial of that prelate. Workman, for certain utterances against the use of pictures and images in churches, and his condemnation of “mixed dancing,” was brought before the high commission at Lambeth, suspended from the ministry, excommunicated, required to make restitution and to pay costs of suit, and thrown into prison. He then taught school to support his large family, but Laud hearing of this forbade his teaching children. He next sought a living by the practice of medicine, but died in great poverty January, 1641. The Corporation of Gloucester, in 1633, granted Mr. Workman an annuity of £20. For this act the mayor, town clerk and several of the aldermen were prosecuted in the High Commission Court. Charles Hoare was doubtless one of the offending aldermen. (Brook’s “Puritans,” 2, 434.)

Following Charles death Joanna considered her options:

We were of the people called by their revilers Puritans, to whom civil liberty, sound learning and religion were very dear. The times were treubious in England and the hands of prices and prelates were heavy upon God’s people. My thoughts were turned to the new England, where precious Mr. John Harvard had just lighted that little candle which has
since throws its beams so far, where there seems a providential refuge for those who desired a church without a bishop and a state without a king.

5 John Hoar 1622 - 1704

John Hoare, son of Charles and Joanna Hoare was born in Gloucestshire, England in 1622. He died in Concord, Middlesex, Massachusetts 2 April 1704. He married Alice ______ about 1645. She died at Concord, Massachusetts 5 June 1669.

John and Alice’s children include

i. Mary b. about 1648 d. 5 Jun 1697 m. 1688 Benjamin Groves
ii. Joanne b. bef. 1650 d. 21 Oct 1691
iii. Daniel b. 1650 (See below)
iv. Elizabeth b. abt 1655 d. 5 Jun 1697 m. in 1675 Jonathan Prescottb. Abt 1645 d. bef. 1724

John was about 18 when he emigrated with his mother Joanna Hoar and her family in 1640 (husband Charles had died in 1638) to New England. They first settled in Scituate, Massachusetts and afterwards in Concord, Lincoln, Lexington, Waltham and Watertown within a circle of six miles radius. The final “e” appears to have been dropped at this time.

John received a good education in England. While in Scituate he drafted deeds bonds and was called a lawyer.

He moved to Concord in 1659 where he was a prominent figure, but often found himself at odds with the ecclesiastical oligarchy of his times. Nourse indicates John Hoar was taken to task by the church for “disparagement of the Lord’s holy ordinance” and for neglecting public worship of God on the Lord’s Day.” He was disbarred in 1665 for sinful practices. In 1668 he was charged before the county court at the public house of Ensign William Buss “that the Blessing Master Bulkeley pronounced in dismissing the publique Assembly in the meeting-house was no better than vane babbling”. He was fined 10 pounds for conviction of what the law of 1646 called “the disparagement of the Lord’s holy ordinance and making God’s ways contemptible and ridiculous”. Also reported by Nourse that he was called upon twice “for neglecting the public worship of God on the Lord’s day.

In November 1675 when food and fuel failed the Christian Indians at Nashoba they were removed to Concord. No one in Concord would take them in until John Hoare consented to do so. He gave them shelter in his own home and offices and began the building of a workshop and a palisade where they could work by day and be kept safely by night. Following false allegations against the natives one Sunday Samuel Morsely appeared in a Concord meeting house declared he was he was going to remove the natives to Boston. Over John Hoar’s objection and without authority he broke into Hoar’s premises, robbed the Indians of most of
their personal property and sent them to Deer Island under escort of some twenty solders. While Colonial Governor was not happy with Moseley’s actions they took no action to discipline him nor recompense John Hoare for his losses which were considerable.

Joan Hoar played an active role in negotiations with Native Indians following the massacre at Lancaster in what has become known as King Phillip’s War. Many of New England’s Native American tribes, angered by the spread of colonial settlements, the conversion of forests into farmland, and perceived injustices at the hands of colonists, joined the Wampanoag sachem Metacom (called Philip by the English) in an attempt to drive the colonists from their new homelands, in the process destroying hunting grounds, winter camps, and settlements.

On Feb. 10, 1676, a Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, wife of the minister at Lancaster, Mass. and her child were taken prisoners. Efforts were made to secure her release, but without success. At the request of her husband John Hoare on April 28, 1676 left Lancaster with two guides, Nepphonet and Peter Tatatiquinea and met the hostile Indians at Wachusett Lake (now in Princeton, Mass.) May 2, 1676. He took £20 and some goods and secured her release, although King Philip refused his consent. They returned to Lancaster and she went to Boston May 7th. Mrs. Mary White Rowlandson (1637-1711) told her own story in “The Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson,” which first appeared in public in 1679, three years after her capture and release. It would become a 17th-century bestseller on both sides of the Atlantic with 15 editions published before 1800.

Mary White Rowlandson’s narrative begins on February 10, 1676, when 400 Nipmucs, Narragansetts, and Wampanoags attacked Lancaster “about sun-rising.” Mary, her three children, and twenty other captives were taken into “the vast and desolate wilderness, I knew not whither.” After many relocations, they ultimately rendezvoused with King Philip near the present day New Hampshire-Vermont border north of Northfield, MA. Her bible was a source of comfort throughout, and her sewing skills, quickly discovered, placed her in good favor; for a shilling, she was asked to make a shirt for King Philip. She writes, “Philip who was in the company came up and took me by the hand and said, ‘Two weeks more and you shall be Mistress again.’

The granite ledge known as Redemption Rock is the site of the famous release from captivity of Mary White Rowlandson. On its perpendicular face is inscribed:

Upon this rock May 2nd 1676 was made the agreement for the ransom of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson of Lancaster between the Indians and John Hoar of Concord. King Philip was with the Indians but refused his consent.

The Rock southeast of Wachusett Lake was a point of contact between two civilizations. This historic site was acquired in 1889 by Senator George F. Hoar, one of the founders and first president of The Trustees. It was donated to The Trustees in 1952 by the Senator’s descendants,
The following petition of John Hoar relates other difficulties he had

To the Hono’rd Generall Court Now

Assembled In Boston May 24th,

1682.

The Humble Petition of John Hoare -

Humbly Sheweth that whereas in the yeare 1665 yo’r Poor Petitioner was comitted to Prison forced to find suretyies for his good behavior and also fyned fivety pound for doing such things as I humbly conceived were but my duty and also prohibited from pleading any bodies cause but my owne; Now yo’r poor Petitioner hath a long time layne under the smart of these sufferings and hath often moved for a release but such hath bene the unhappyness of yo’r Poor Suppliant that he hath not yet obtained such a good day the want whereof hath bene greatly prejuditiall to my Brother Mr. Daniel Hoare his Estate and so my owne and also unto my name and famyly. The perticulars in my petition then exhibited to the Honor’d Generall Court wear such as my Brother Mr. Henery Flint of Brantrey & Mr. Edmond Browne of Sudbury did judge would not give any ofence. And in that hope I did present it.

I Humbly now present to this Hon’rd Court that in the time of the warr I tooke the charge of about sixty Indians belonging to Nashoby by the order of Majo’r Willerd, Majo’r Gookin, Mr. Elliot, and the select men of Concord. I built them a fort that cost mee of my own estate fourty pounds and went with my teame in Hazard of my life to save and bring home there Corne and also borrowed Rey and hors for them to plant and sow which I was forced to pay for myself. I also made several Journeys to Lancaster and to the Counsell and two Journies to the Indians to redeeme Mrs. Rowlinson and Good wife Kettle with two horses and provisions and gave the sagamores considerably of my owne estate above whatever I received of the Countrey and by the favor of god obtained of them that they would fight noe more but in ther owne defence; Seth Perry also had several things of mee to give the Indians that hee might escape with his life.

My sonn Daniel Hoare also was Indicted for his life yet by divine providence was spared, yet was sentence to pay five pounds to the Indians and five pounds to the Countery tho’ as I humbly Conceive he had not broken any Law.

My Humble Supplication on all accounts to this Hon’rd Court is that I might be sett att Liberty from my sentence and may enjoy the liberty of an English man, and also that the Cor’t would pleas to remitt my son Daniel’s sentence. And if they please to grant me some small parcel of Land to comfort my wife with respect unto all her suffereings by my disbursements fro the Countrey as above recited.
And yo’r Petitioner shall give thanks to the Lord and you
And shall ever Pray &c

JOHN HOARE.--”

He was released from his bonds and restraint from pleading in the courts. Furthermore, the magistrates recommended that considering his public service and cost in securing the Nashoby Indians at his house in Concord and for his freeing of Mrs. Rowlandson, some 200 acres of land should be granted his family.

John did not leave a will and his probate shows that his son Daniel had been taking care of John and Alice since 1683. (Middlesex Probate, #11589). The surname of John’s wife Alice has not been determined as yet. Several websites including http://www.lfthompson.com/more_johnhoar.htm give her name as Alice Lisle, sister of Bridget Lisle, who married Leonard Hoar, his brother. Bridget father, Lord Lisle, and who was murdered at Lausanne. August 11, 1664, and of his wife, Lady Alicia Lisle, who was beheaded by the brutal judgment of Jeffries in 1685. The story of her arrest on a charge of treason for sheltering rebels, her condemnation to be burned alive and her execution by beheading, with all the cruel, ghastly details, forms a disgraceful page in English history.

6. Daniel Hoar 1650 - 1743

Daniel Hoar, son of John and Alice Hoar was born in 1650 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. On 11 August 1676 Daniel and 3 other men were charged with killing 3 Aboriginal women and children. Two were executed in October; Daniel escaped with a fine of £10. He married Mary Stratton, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Frye) Stratton on 16 July 1677. They lived at Concord. Mary died 1717. Daniel then married Mary (Foxe) Lee, twice widowed, 16 Oct. 1717. Daniel died on 8 Feb. 1743.

Daniel and Mary’ Hoar’s children include

i John Hoar b, 24 Oct 1678 Watertown d. 1 Mar 1764 Sudbury m. Sarah Jon es, 4 children
ii Daniel Hoar b. abt 1680 d in Concord, CT, US
7 iii Leonard Hoar b. 1682 Concord d. 1771 (See Below)
iv Jonathan Hoar b. abt 1683 d. 26 Oct 1702
v Joseph Hoar b. abt 1684, d. 1707
vi Benjamin Hoar b. abt 1685
vii Mary Hoar b. 14 Mar 1689
viii Samuel Hoar b. 6 Apr 1691
ix Isaac Hoar b. 18 May 1695
x David Hoar b. 14 Nov 1698
xi Elizabeth Hoar b. 22 Feb 1701
7 Leonard Hoar 1682 - 1771

Leonard Hoar, son of Daniel and Mary (Stratton) Hoar was born in 1682 at Concord, MA. He married Esther Hubbard, daughter of Daniel and Esther (Rice) Hubbard, 13 Nov. 1707. Leonard was captain and served in the Indian Wars.

They moved from Concord to Brimfield where he bought a 40 acre lot. He was a Representative to the General court 1729-1731 Trustee in 1731 Selectman for Brimfield at various times 1734 to 1753. Leonard died 1771 and is buried in the Northwest corner of the old Brimfield Cemetery.

Their children include

i Joseph Hoar, b. 1708, m. Deborah Colton (1708-1800) d. 1797
ii Daniel Hoar, b. 1710, d. 1738
iii Sarah Hoar,
iv Leonard Hoar, b. 1711, m. 1736 Mary Morgan
v David Hoar, b. 1713, (See below)
vi Charles Hoar, b. 1714 m. Elizabeth Cowles
vii Edmond Hoar, b. 1716
viii Esther Hoar, b. 1719, m. 1736 David Shumway
ix Mary Hoar m. Samuel Colton
x Nathan Hoar m. 1751 Miriam Colton b. 1723

8 David Hoar 1713 - 1783

David Hoar, son of Leonard and Esther Hubbard was born at Brimfield, Massachusetts on 23 Feb. 1713. He married Abigail Hitchcock 27 May 1741 daughter of John and Abigail (Stebbins) Hitchcock.

Their Children include,

i David Hoar b. 1743 died in infancy
ii Abigail Hoar b. 1744
iii Mary Hoar b. 1746 m. Alexander Mackenzie d. 1787
iv Solomon Hoar b. 1748 See below
v Ebenezer Hoar b. 1751 m. 1775 Catherine Downey
vi David Hoar b. 1753
vii Ruth Hoar b. 1756 m. Ruth Lynds
viii Prudence Hoar b. 1760 m. 1781 Joseph Weatherbee
In the spring of 1761 he immigrated to Onslow Nova Scotia. He died April 1783.

Miller indicates that 20 men came up the Bay of Fundy from New England to Truro and Onslow in the fall of 1759 to make preparation for a settlement. They returned to New England for the winter but returned the spring 1760. All the women returned to New England in the fall of 1760. They returned in the spring of 1761 with a number of others settlers. It is not known exactly when David Hoard first arrived in Nova Scotia but he had arrived at least by 1761 as indicated by the following Onslow Township Record:

“Att a meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Onslow at sd. Onslow the 28th day of July, AnnoDom. 1761, The Following Vots were passed-Capn Ephraim Hayward chosen moderator

1. Granted unto Capn Ephraim Hayward, David Hoar, and Jeams Wilson, the Privilege of a Mill-place on a Stream Lying west of sd. Wilson’s first Devison Lott Next Ajoying to the ed. Lott: Joyntly and Eaquilhy to have the above mentioned Mill Place with the pondage and privilidges Belonging Thereunto –for the above mentioned Hayward to Build a Grist-mill, And for said Wilson and hoar to Build a Saw Mill. Both said Mills to be built on One Dam against or near above sd. Wilson House.

The above mentioned Privilidges Granted to the above sd Wilson and Hoar on Condition that they build a saw Mill in the Place before mentioned or Granted In Three months from the Date, and keep the same in Good Repair for the Terms of Seven years, on neglect or failure there said Last Grant is to be Forfeit and of none Effect.”

9. Solomon Hoar 1748 - 1828

Solomon Hoar, son of David and Abigail Hitchcock born 24 Sept. 1748 in Brimfield, MA, USA. He married Mary Lynds, daughter Jacob and Mary Lynds, on 1 Apr. 1773 at Onslow, Colchester County, N.S. Solomon died in 1828.

   i Jacob Hoar b. 3 March 1774
   ii Esther Hoar b. 11 March 1775
   iii Mary Margaret Hoar b. 27 April 1777
   iv Lydia Hoar b. 13 April 1779
   v Abigail Hoar b. 3 Jun. 1781
   10 vi David Hoar b. 28 Sept. 1783
      vii Marian Hoar b. 1 Jan 1785
      viii Ruth Hoar 19 Apr. 1787
      ix Solomon Hoar 18 Apr. 1792
10. David Hoar 1783 - 1861

David Hoar, son of Solomon and Mary Hoar was born in Onslow Township, Colchester County, NS, on 28 September 1783. He married Rebecca Smith in Onslow, Colchester County, N.S. on 28 Dec. 1809. David died 1861. She died in East Mountain, 3 December 1871 Colchester County. David was listed as a farmer. Rebecca was living with her daughter Olive in 1871.

Their children include,

i Asa Hoar born in Onslow Township, Colchester County, NS, Canada. 26 Oct. 1810, died Jun 30, 1884, married Martha Patty Wright in Onslow Township Mar 28, 1839. She died Dec 16, 1818 in Onslow Township.

ii Agnes Hoar was born in Onslow Township, 28 July 1812, died 13 February 1896, married Robert John Nelson who was born in Colchester County Jun 22, 1810, He died East Mountain, Colchester County Aug 10, 1887.

iii Matilda Hoar was born in Onslow Township, 27 Jul. 1814 died Nov 25, 1892, buried in West Folly Mountain Cemetery, married Ezra Slack who was born about 1811, died 3 January 1887, buried in West Folly Mountain Cemetery

iv David Hoar 11 Jun. 1816

v Archibald Hoar born in Onslow Township, Colchester County, Nova Scotia on 11 June 1818, married Miranda Wells,

vi Robert Smith Hoar born in Onslow Township. 23 March 1820, residence Westmorland County 1861, 1871, 1881

vii John Lutes Hoar born in Onslow Township, 6 July 1822

viii Olive Hoar born in Onslow Township, 9 September 1824, her mother lived with her in 1871

ix William Hoar born Onslow Township, 6 July 1826, dird 1893, married (1) Mary Ann Totten in Folly Mountain on February 1853, who was born 1830 and died 1868, (2) Matilda MacMaster who was born 1851 in Pictou County and died July 28 1933

x Solomon Hoar born Onslow Township, 8 Dec. 1828 died 22 July 1836 in Onslow Township

xi Mary Hoar born Onslow Township, 30 Jan 1831
xii Rebecca Hoar born Onslow Township, 15 Mar 1833


Agnes Hoar, daughter of David and Rebecca Hoar, was born on 28 Jul. 1812 in Onslow Township, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, Canada. She married Robert John Nelson on 9 Jan 1831 in Onslow, Colchester County, Nova Scotia\(^1\) who was born on Jun 22, 1810 in Colchester County. She died in 1896 in East Mountain, Colchester County, Nova Scotia.\(^2\)

He died Aug 10, 1887 in East Mountain.

Their children include,

i Samuel Scott Nelson born in East Mountain, Colchester County, Nova Scotia. 7 February 1831, died in Yazoo, Mississippi, USA in 1908.

ii Mary Nelson born in East Mountain, on 24 September 1832, married Jacob Slack on Aug 13, 1827, died in East Mountain, on May 28, 1888.

iii David Nelson born in East Mountain, on 16 November 1834, married Eliza Jane Bailey, died in Colorado, United States on Jun 18, 1912.

iv Robert Nelson Jr. born in East Mountain, on 20 November 1836, married Frances Harriet Lynds on 22 December 1864, died in North River, Colchester County, Nova Scotia on 21 April 1913.

v John Nelson born in East Mountain on 17 February 1839, married Elizabeth A. Slack 28 April 1865 at Truro, Nova Scotia.

12 vi Rebecca Nelson born at Truro, Nova Scotia 4 April 1841\(^3\) married James Clifford May 27 1863 in Truro, died in Salmon River Colchester County on 18 March 1924.

Our line descendent through Rebecca Nelson the author’s great grandmother who married James Clifford who gave the author his first and second names.

Sources of Hoare Genealogy and History


Freeman, Victoria, Distant Relations, How My Ancestors Colonized North America provides an excellent background on relations between whites and First Nations.

1. Email from Jane Wile of genejane.com July 12 2011: The Onslow Township book does record the wife of Robert John Nelson as being Mary Hoar and that they married January 9 1831 and also the marriage record of her son Samuel records his mother’s first name as Mary. These are both believed to be transcription errors by myself and others who have researched this couple. The Onslow Township book that exists today is a typed transcription prepared in the 1920’s - we have found a number of errors in this and there are also pages missing. Same thing for the marriage register we work from - the entries were completed by a clerk from the submitted marriage forms and mistakes were made. The records that support the wife of Robert John Nelson as being Agnes/Nancy Hoar are: the marriage record of her son John, the death certificate of her daughter Rebecca, cemetery records, newspaper death notice of Nancy and the census records of 1871, 1881 & 1891. I was convinced at this point and did not search for any other evidence beyond these.

2. Name is given as Nancy in Death certificate of Rebecca Clifford which may be seen at www.novascotiagenealogy.com

3. Death certificate of Rebecca Clifford which may be seen at www.novascotiagenealogy.com


http://www.hannahdustin.com/maryrolandson.htm