

William Boyd

A Family History



**Including
Simonton, McCreight, McLaughlin, McQuiston,
Carrington, Black and other Related Families**

**by
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Foreword

Foreword

My interest in the Boyd family history began in 1999 while living in Mexico City. One day I received in the mail a manuscript entitled "Boyd Family History 1763 - 1997." This was a fairly comprehensive summary of the descendants of William and Robert Boyd, brothers, who lived in County Antrim, Ireland. It was originally written by Charles Morgan Boyd and later updated and extended by Robert Burton Boyd. I'm not sure now who sent me the document (maybe it was Robert Burton Boyd, the author), but I was amazed by two things. One, that my family history in America dated to before the Revolution and, two, that I had never heard of either Charles or Robert Boyd. As I later found out, Robert was my dad's 1st cousin and Charles his uncle.

Several years later I undertook to update the document and to attempt to find more information about the people it described. This really started out as an exercise to transcribe the information into a genealogy program so that I could produce a family tree graphic. In the process of doing this I became curious about the people who existed in the document mostly as names and dates and I decided to see what I could find out about them. The internet is a wonderful source of information and I had soon not only confirmed (found other accounts that agreed) but had extended the information in some key areas. It was interesting to learn that for 5 or more generations, the Boyd's were surprisingly consistent with regard to occupations, politics and religion. Growing up as a Presbyterian, it never occurred to me that my family had been Presbyterians for more than 300 years. I learned what Scots-Irish meant. My Dad had told me that we were "Scots-Irish," but as a child I assumed that meant that some of our ancestors were from Scotland and some were from Ireland. I now know how unique the Scots-Irish were and what a key role they have played in the development of America. All of this gave me a new and profoundly different sense of identity.

I am very grateful to Robert Boyd, who died at the age of 89 in 2005 and to his uncle Charles Morgan Boyd for their initial efforts to capture the history of the family. Robert had the help of his sister, Sarah Doris Boyd and his cousin, Agnes Strong Simonton. I also want to thank my siblings, Bill, Bette and Peggy, for checking my facts, proofreading and research assistance and my wife, Margaret Ford for proofreading and editing the final document.

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William Boyd: A Family History



William Simonton Boyd and Beryl Black Boyd

Introduction

Introduction

This book is about the Family of William Boyd that lives in Tipton County, Tennessee. It traces the history of the family from William Boyd who immigrated to South Carolina from Ireland before the Revolutionary War through the migration from South Carolina to Mississippi and then to Tennessee, as well as other branches of the family. All of William Boyd's ancestors are included to the extent that I have been able to identify them. These other surnames include Simonton, McLaughlin, McDaniel, McCreight, Carrington, Petty, McCaw, McQuiston, Strong, Reed, Miller, and Morgan. Also, the family of Beryl Franklin Black, William's wife is included. I have less information on the Blacks, but John Black moved to West Tennessee from Charlotte, NC after the Civil War.

As with any genealogical endeavor it should be considered a work in progress as new information is sought and discovered that provides additional detail. I continue to research all of the families and the current information can be found at boydroots.net.

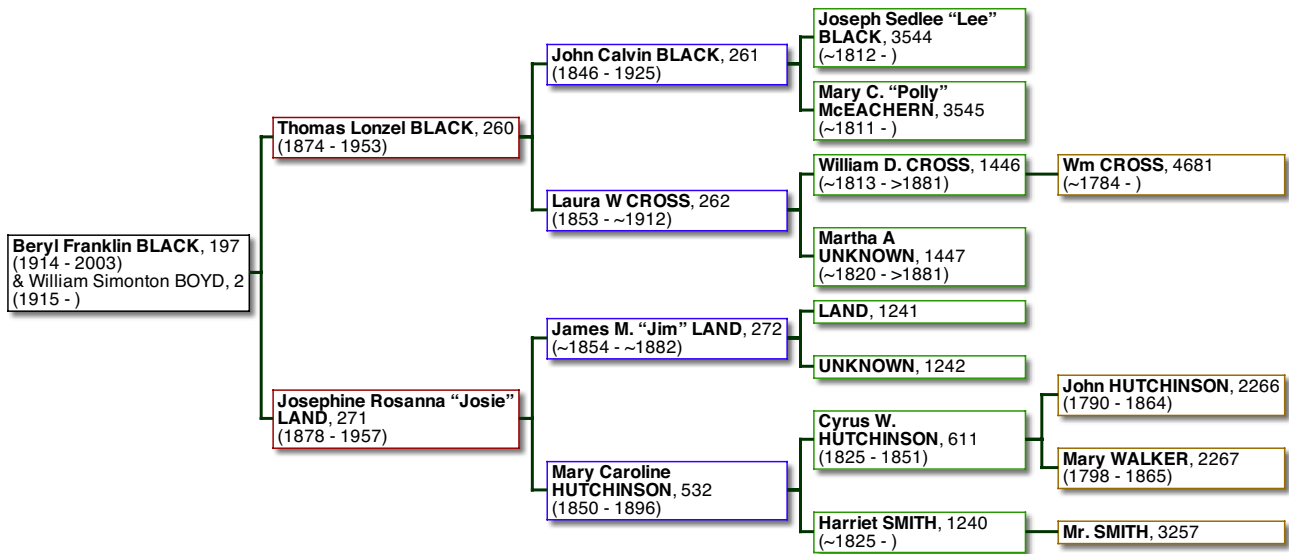
It should be noted here that there are two entirely distinct Boyd families in Tipton County, which could easily be confused since both have as one of their earliest American ancestors an Alexander Boyd. The other family is descended from Alexander Boyd, the founder of Boydton, VA in the Roanoke River Valley. This Alexander Boyd was born in 1743 in Ayrshire, Scotland and immigrated to Mecklenburg County, Virginia around 1764 where he was a successful merchant. Descendants of this Alexander Boyd began moving to West Tennessee in the 1830s, settling in Haywood, and Fayette Counties. Another descendant, Captain William T. Boyd (CSA) settled in Covington shortly after the Civil War. Our Alexander Boyd was born in County Antrim, Ireland around 1763 and came to America in 1790. He married his first cousin, Martha Boyd who was already in South Carolina. Descendants of this Alexander Boyd moved to Mississippi in 1845 and to Tipton County around 1900.

William Boyd is of Scots-Irish descent. Nearly all of his direct ancestors are Scots-Irish, as can be seen from the Pedigree Chart on page 4. There is quite a bit of information available on the early history of this particular Boyd family in America, largely because William Boyd immigrated to South Carolina from Northern Ireland with a large group of Presbyterians led by the Rev. William Martin in 1772. Altogether there were 467 families (more than 1200 people) who traveled on 5 separate ships to arrive in Charleston between late October and December of 1772. Jean Stephenson, a descendant of one of these Presbyterian emigrants, has researched it and written a book about it¹ (More information on Rev. William Martin and his group of settlers is included in Chapter 3 Ireland to America.)

William married Beryl Franklin Black, another Scots-Irish whose pedigree chart is shown on page 5. I have less information on the Blacks. This work only traces the Black family back to the early 19th century in North Carolina although other researchers have extended this back to Ian Black, born 1640 in Cowall, Argyll, Scotland. Beryl's father, Tom Black married Josie Land, the daughter of James Land and Mary Caroline Hutchinson, and there is much information on the Hutchinsons, although that research is not yet complete.

¹ Jean Stephenson, *The Scotch-Irish Migration to South Carolina, 1772* (Rev. William Martin and His Five Shiploads of Settlers), Washington, DC, 1971, reprinted for the Clearfield Company: General Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 1999 - 2008, ISBN-13:978-0-8063-4832-2 and ISBN-10: 0-8063-4832-1

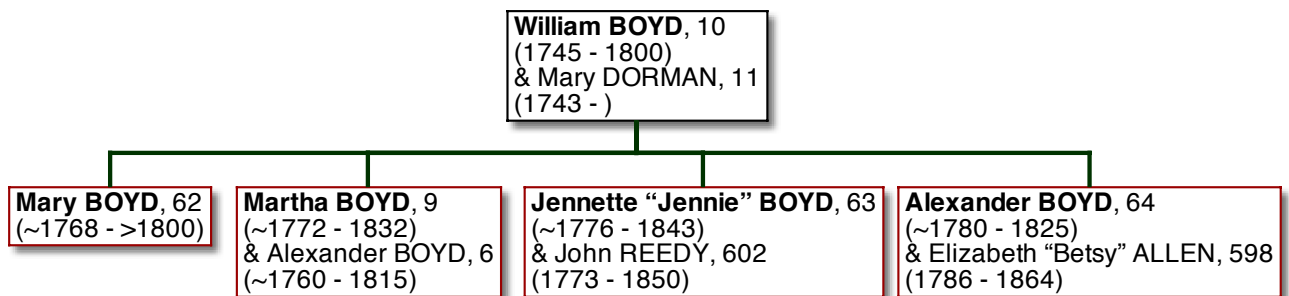
Introduction



Pedigree of Beryl Black Boyd

All of the Boyds and Blacks were Presbyterians. Religion was a key factor in the development and life of the Scots-Irish immigrants who came to America. It's interesting to note that all of the Boyds from Ireland (and undoubtedly Scotland) to today have been Presbyterians (and many were Presbyterian ministers). Because of this, chapter 2 outlines the history of the Presbyterian Church.

The earliest Boyd ancestors of this particular family that have been documented are two brothers, Robert and William, born in County Antrim in Ulster or Northern Ireland around 1745. William came to America with his family in 1772. Robert, who married Mary Peoples, remained in Ireland, but his son, Alexander, came to America in 1790. Alexander married William's daughter, Martha, his first cousin. In this book I have documented 776 descendants of William Boyd and Mary Dorman. This does not mean that there are only 776 descendants of William Boyd, but only that is the number that I have found and identified.



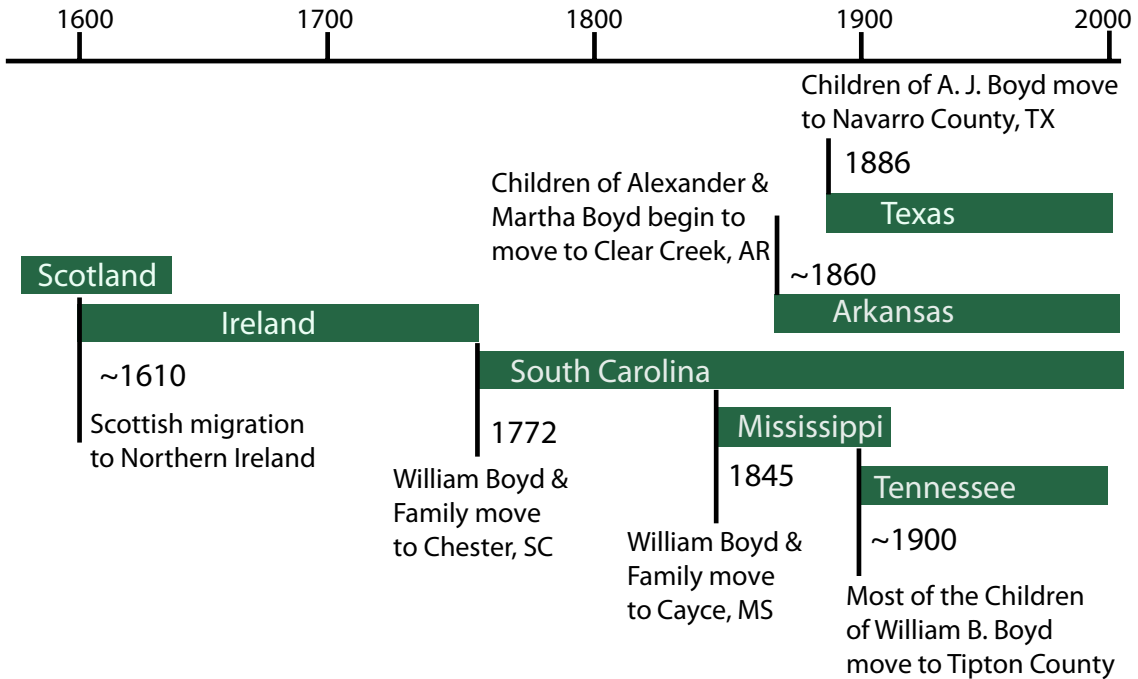
Family of William Boyd

Other families for which there is significant information are the McQuistons and McCreights, both of which have seven generations prior to the current William Boyd documented. These three families, Boyd, McQuiston and McCreight, all came to America as part of the same group of immigrants in 1772. There is more information on this group in Chapter 3, Ireland to America. Another major branch of William Boyd's ancestors for which there is significant information is the Simonton family, who came to America earlier, probably originally to Pennsylvania in the early 1700s and migrated through Virginia and North Carolina to South Carolina by the time that the Boyds arrived. Only 5 generations of Simonton ancestors are documented here, but research is continuing.

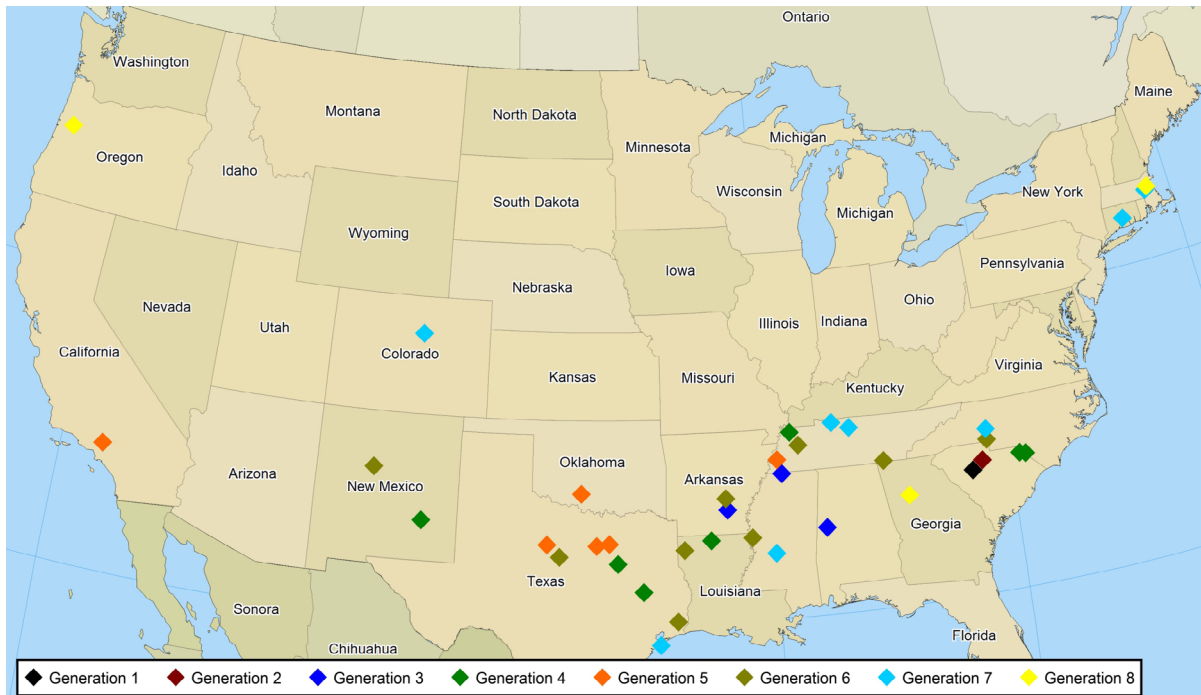
Like many of the Scots-Irish immigrants to early America, the Boyds relentlessly moved west. Although many of the descendants of William Boyd, who first arrived in Charleston, South Carolina

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in October 1772, remain in South Carolina today, quite a few moved on to the newly opened territories in Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas as shown briefly in the figure below and in more detail on the next page. At least one-third of the first generation born in America moved west in the middle of the 19th century, although seven of the nine children that did migrate west came from the same family, Alexander and Martha Boyd. And most of them moved to Arkansas just before or just after the Civil War. Some of the next generation of the families that moved to Arkansas, continued west into Texas, although at least one went to Louisiana.



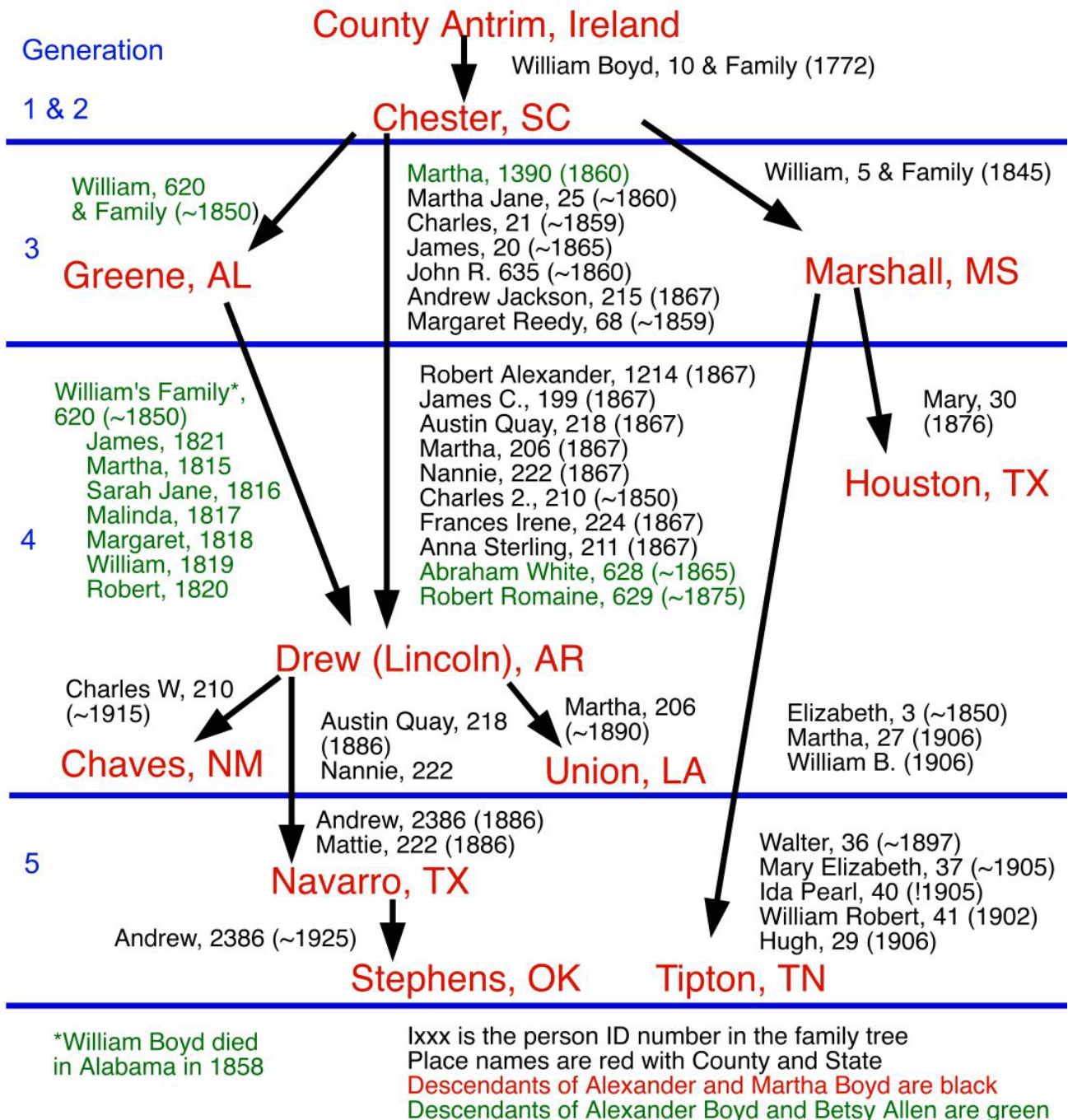
Timeline of Boyd Migrations from South Carolina



Migration of the Boyds by Generation

Introduction

As will be described later, most of these Boyds ended up in Arkansas and Texas, although the ancestors of our William Boyd took a different path through Mississippi to Tennessee. Throughout the 19th century, as America expanded westward, new land was being made available to settlers through the acquisition of land from the native Indians, the Louisiana Purchase and the annexation of Texas. The Chickasaw Cession in 1832 made the land of Northern Mississippi available and this is where William Boyd, the eldest son of Alexander and Martha Boyd, took his family in 1845 from South Carolina. Although far from comprehensive, the figure "Migration of the Boyds by Generation" gives an indication of the range of dispersion of the Boyds since 1772.



Migration of the Boyds in America

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Organization of the book

This book is a narrative of the Boyd family including background information on the history of the Scots-Irish, the Presbyterian Church and the places that the Boyds lived. It is not a thorough genealogical history of the family. The genealogical descriptions, family trees and pedigree charts are not always complete and thorough. Generally, sources or references for the genealogical information presented are not included. This was done to make the book more compact and readable. The information, however, is based on careful research that is thoroughly documented elsewhere. Nearly all of the genealogical information is based on identified sources, which are cited in the on-line genealogy at boydroots.net/familytree. The research is continually being updated with additional information and sources being discovered. This on-line version will always be up-to-date and is therefore a more accurate source for these references than this written document, which of necessity, is a snapshot in time of the ongoing research.

Dates, which are not known exactly, but for which I do have some information are sometimes presented as an approximate date, either before or after a particular date, or sometimes as between given dates using the following abbreviations:

- abt: about The event occurred within a year or so of this date
- bef: before The event occurred before this date
- aft: after The event occurred after this date
- bet between The event occurred between these dates

In the family tree and pedigree charts the person's name is followed by a number (that could be up to four digits). This is a unique identification number that is the same for that person in every chart in which he or she appears, as well as on the website cited above. This person id helps to avoid confusion between the charts, especially since there are many people with the same names, not only in different generations, but often in the same generation. For example, the William Boyd that first came to America in 1772 has the person id of 10 and William Boyd, his ggg grandson, is person id 2 (see "Pedigree of William Simonton Boyd" and "Family of William Boyd").

The first two chapters, The Scots-Irish and a Brief History of the Presbyterian Church, provide a context for the history of the Boyds. William Boyd (born 1745) was a Scots-Irish covenanter. This means that his family probably emigrated from Scotland to Northern Ireland (Ulster) in the 17th century or about the same time as the American British Colonies were being established. The Ulster Scots, as they were called, were devout Presbyterians who fiercely defended their independence. One cannot understand the Scots-Irish in America without understanding their roots in Scotland and Ireland, particularly their relationship to authority and government. The Presbyterian Church is a key part of this heritage and is particularly pertinent to the role that the Scots-Irish played in the American Revolution and the development of the United States. The third chapter, provides background on South Carolina and the conditions there which contributed to the immigration of so many Scots-Irish.

Chapters four through seven narrate the family history of the descendants of William Boyd. This William Boyd had three children who married and had children: Martha, Jennie and Alexander. Martha is the direct ancestor of the William Boyd who lives in Tipton County today and this family is the primary focus of this book. The descendants of Jennie and Alexander are described, but in less detail. These chapters include descriptions of the other ancestors by marriage including Carrington, Petty, McDaniels, McCreights and others, to the extent it is known. Chapters 8 and 9 are devoted to the Simonton and McLaughlin families. Chapter 10 is a brief history of that branch of the Boyd family to moved to Arkansas and Texas around the time of the Civil War. Finally, Chapter 11 is a family history of Beryl Black, but only through four generations.

The Scots-Irish

I do not have any information of the specific ancestors of William Boyd in Scotland except that they originated in Scotland. I do know that Sir Thomas Boyd, the son of Lord Kilmarnock, received a grant of 1500 acres in Ulster as part of the Ulster Plantation in 1610. However, his lands were in Tyrone, not Antrim. Many Scots Lowlanders settled in Northern Ireland during the 17th Century where they were known as Ulster Scots. Beginning in the 1700s many of these Ulster Scots moved to America, where they were known as Scots-Irish and made significant contributions to the development of the new nation. In this chapter, I will outline the history of the Scots-Irish and the reason for their migration to Ireland, the American Colonies and the American frontier.

A Brief History of the Boyds in Scotland

Although it is unlikely that we are directly descended from them, the Boyd family was a member of the Scottish nobility. The Boyds have at various times been either the Baron Kilmarnock or Lord Kilmarnock. I'll attempt a very brief history of the Boyds of Scotland. This is not a comprehensive history, but just a few points of reference that trace the main events over time.

The Boyds first appear in history as vassals of the Norman family de Morvilles. Richard de Morville was the Lord of Cunninghame and Constable of Scotland. Robert Boyd was a witness to a contract in Irvine, Ayrshire in 1205. In 1314, Sir Robert Boyd, a supporter of Robert the Bruce (King of Scotland 1306 - 1329) was the commander at the Battle of Bannockburn and as a reward for his military service, Robert the Bruce granted him the Barony of Kilmarnock and lands of Bondington and Hertschaw. In 1454 Sir Robert was raised to the peerage by King James II and became the first Lord Boyd.

From 1466 to 1469, Robert, Lord Boyd was the Regent² of Scotland while James III was a minor. However, he fell from favor and was convicted of treason and sentenced to death in 1469. Although he escaped to England, he had to forfeit all his lands and title. The Lordship & Barony of Kilmarnock was granted to Queen Margaret Tudor, wife of King James IV, in 1504.

Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, ScotlandThe Boyds returned to favor during the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Lord Boyd was restored to the peerage in 1545. In 1661, the 10th Lord Boyd was made Earl of Kilmarnock by Charles II. However, William, the 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, supported the Jacobites and was executed in London after the battle of



Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland

² A Regent is a person who exercises the ruling power in a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign.

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Culloden in 1746. As a result his title was forfeited. His son, however, became the Earl of Erroll, through his mother and took the surname Hay.

Sir William George Hay, 18th Earl of Erroll was created 1st Baron Kilmarnock, of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire [UK] on 17 June 1831. In 1941, Josslyn Victor Hay, the 22nd Earl of Erroll and 5th Baron Kilmarnock died leaving no male heir and his brother, Gilbert Allan Rowland Hay became the 6th Baron Kilmarnock. In 1941 he changed his surname to Boyd. His son, Alastair Ivor Gilbert Boyd, born on 11 May 1927 was the 7th Baron Kilmarnock until his death in March 2009. Dr. Robin Boyd is the current and 8th Baron Kilmarnock.

Dean Castle in Kilmarnock was the home of the Boyds for about 400 years, the initial structure being built around 1350. In 1467 when he was elevated to the peerage, Robert built a palace as an addition to the existing defensive keep. During the period from 1503 to 1545, after Robert, Lord Boyd was convicted of treason and stripped of his lands and title, the lands and castle were leased to the Boyds. The Boyds regained possession of Dean Castle in 1661 when Charles restored his title. The Palace was accidentally burned in 1735 and subsequently abandoned for 200 years. Today it is a museum and park.



Dean Castle, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland

Scotland in 1600

In 1600 Scotland was still essentially medieval. It seems to have missed the Renaissance almost entirely (or at least until the 18th century). Although the Catholic Church had founded three universities (St. Andrews in 1411, Glasgow in 1451 and Aberdeen in 1494) they were completely devoted to the education of the clergy. There was essentially no intellectual class before 1600. There was no national law. All justice was local justice administered by the Lords and Lairds. However, the reciprocal loyalty that held the Scottish feudal system together resulted in a generally fair execution of

The Scots-Irish

the justice. For this the Lords and Lairds are to be commended. The Protestant Reformation was the catalyst that would change Scotland, create a nation and provide the basis for the character of the Scots-Irish.

Scotland as a whole is about the size of South Carolina. The Highlands in the North and west comprise over 60% of Scotland and is a very rugged territory containing many isolated or inaccessible valleys. The Highland soil is of such poor quality that farming is almost impossible. In 1600, the people of the Highlands could most kindly be described as uncivilized.

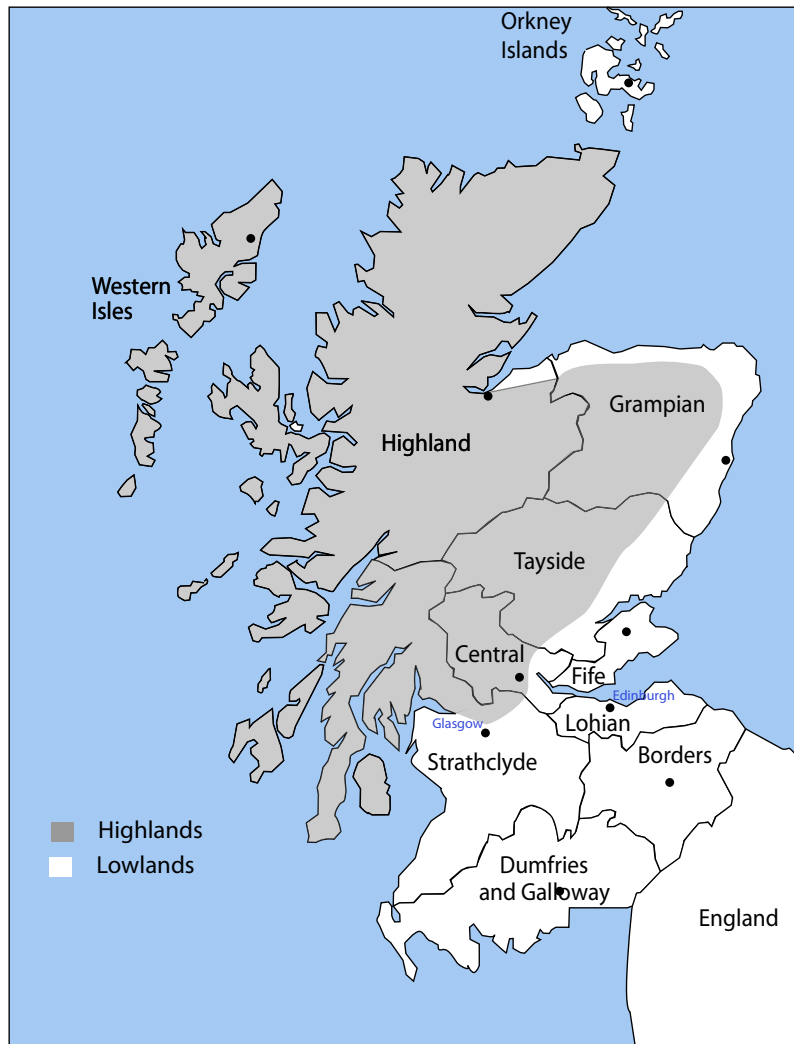
The Lowlands are the area south of Glasgow including the coastal area north of Edinburgh, towards Aberdeen. The land, although better suited to farming than the Highlands, was still poor and by 1600 had been largely deforested. In 1600, most of the people and all of the towns were in the Lowlands. "Every royal burgh in old Scotland, like practically every modern city, was within ten miles of the sea."³

The social structure of 16th century Scotland Lowlands consisted of 3 classes:

- Noblemen or Lords, were the landowners and essentially ruled as monarchs
- Gentry, burghers in the towns and lairds (squires) in the countryside (the middle-class)
- Tenants, who were the actual farmers (serfs)

Feudalism in Scotland, probably influenced by the earlier clan organization, was characterized by a strong sense of loyalty both by the tenants toward the Lord as well as by the Lord toward the tenants. The Lords defended the rights and "property" of their tenants and lairds. The tenants' relationship to the Lord preserved his own individuality and therefore he maintained a sense that his own strength and abilities mattered. Humility was not a characteristic of the lowland farmer in 16th century Scotland. The laird maintained loyalty by proving himself deserving of that loyalty through leadership and protection of the tenants.

In contrast, the Highlands had no real social structure except the clan, which is a large family ruled by a chief who is no different from other members in class. There was no real Noble class or middle class (gentry) in the Highlands.



Scottish Highlands and Lowlands

3 James G. Leyburn, *The Scotch-Irish; A Social History*, (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC, May 1962), 3

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Scottish Highlands and Lowlands Life was very harsh for the lowland farmer. The soil was poor, farming methods were primitive, and the weather was harsh. There were frequent plagues, almost constant wars and internal violence, feuding and general lawlessness in between the wars. The tenant farmers owed military service to the Lord and were frequently called away from the farm to fight as soldiers. The area along the border with England was subject to frequent military raids from the English and retaliatory raids into England by the Scottish. A general lack of education, isolation from other countries, and superstition prevented the lowland farmer and the society in general from improvement and advances.

In spite of their harsh life, the lowland farmers participated in a generally happy society. Music and folk tales were an important part of the culture. Even so, emigration was common. Many young Scots went to Europe to seek their fortune either as soldiers or merchants. The Scots were known as a people with a disposition toward wandering and adventure. It was these lowland Scots farmers who would immigrate to Ulster and become the Ulster Scots or Scots-Irish and play a significant role in the development of the United States.

The Protestant Reformation in Scotland

By 1560, the Catholic Church in Scotland had accumulated almost one-third of the land and nearly half of the wealth of the country. It was corrupt, ineffective and as a result of the general isolation of Scotland, had not had the influence of the many movements that had affected the Church in Europe. There were no Scottish saints and no Scottish religious scholars. Rome was too remote, or maybe too uninterested, to abate the laxity and corruptness of the Scottish Clergy. Besides the general dissatisfaction with the Church, there were also political and economic factors that supported the Reformation in Scotland. The king was aligned with the church. The noblemen saw reformation as a way to enhance their power as well as their wealth. For two centuries Scotland had had an alliance with France and was frequently at war with England. However, many Lords favored aligning with England because of its proximity and because Scotland had fallen behind England in population, industry, trade, wealth and power. In a continued battle with England, Scotland was sure to lose. Since England, at the time, was protestant, this added additional reason for the Lords to support reformation.

The stage was set when an anonymous scholar left the Beggars' Summons on the gates of every religious establishment in Scotland on New Years' Day, 1559. The manifesto written in the name of the "blind, crooked, lame, widows, orphans and all other poor" and was addressed to all friars within the country, demanded restitution for past wrongs. It demanded that the friars be evicted and that their property be returned to the rightful owners, the poor. On May 4, probably incited to action by a fiery sermon delivered by John Knox, a riot broke out in Perth and the religious houses and church were looted. The result was a war in which the Queen Regent (Mary of Guise) recruited a French army and marched on Perth. It was a short war and was over by the summer of 1560. On July 10 1560, the Scottish Parliament passed three laws:

- Formally ended the Scottish Church's relationship with Rome
- Condemned all doctrines and practices contrary to the Protestant Church of Scotland
- Outlawed the saying of Mass

The Presbyterian Church was established as the Kirk of Scotland (kirk means church and the Kirk is the official Church of Scotland). Overall, the reformation in Scotland was more peaceful than in any other country in Europe. The new church had a profound impact on the people of Scotland. The Presbyterian ministers led exemplary lives, devoting themselves to their pastoral duties. This won the respect and support of the people. One of the goals of the church was to eliminate illiteracy, and they established schools, which resulted in the people developing a devotion to education. The second main goal of the Presbyterian Church was to reform the morals of the people, which it did all too

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effectively. The Presbyterians became Puritanical and intolerant. Persecution of witches was common, and the practice of any other religion was not allowed. (In this regard, the Presbyterians were somewhat more tolerant than the Catholics had been. Whereas the Catholic Church often punished heretics by death, the Presbyterians merely imprisoned them.)

However, the Presbyterian Church did introduce the people of Scotland to the concept of democracy, although limited. The local parish was self governing. The Session was the governing body in the local parish and members of the Session were elected by the congregation. In this election, both laymen (including tenants) and clergy participated. The Session sent representatives to the regional Presbytery and the regional Presbytery sent representatives to the national Assembly. The result was that laymen felt both a right and a duty to express themselves on issues both local and national. The Calvinistic theology granted the individual primary importance.

The Scot Lowlander

There is no general agreement regarding the ethnic origins of the Scots-Irish. Many have suggested that they are descendants of the Picts, Caledonians and other early inhabitants of Scotland, or that there was a vast Celtic empire extending over much of Europe. There is very little tangible evidence to support this theory and the Celts were probably confined to Western Europe (Western parts of England and Scotland, Ireland, western British Islands, Brittany and western France). The association of the Scots-Irish with the Picts is uncertain since the origins of the Picts are also not well understood. The Picts were probably just one of the Celtic tribes, most likely the ancestors of the Scots Highlanders. Much has been made of the conflict between the Scots Lowlanders and the English just across the border. However, there is probably no ethnic difference between the Lowlanders and their neighbors across the border in England. They spoke the same language (Early English). There is no topological border that would lead to development of separate cultures and the distinction between Scotland and England at that point is probably more a matter of historical accident than conflicting cultures. Indeed, many of the emigrants to Ulster that would later be called the Scots-Irish were in fact from the northern border regions of England. Scots-Irish descendants in America today like to associate themselves with the Scottish clan traditions, but the Scots Lowlanders were quite different from the Highlanders.

The Scottish Lowlander was shaped by centuries of conflict and hardship, religion, and the unique reciprocal loyalty that existed between the common people and the nobility. Although subservient to the nobility under the feudal system, he was never humble and believed in the equality of men, freedom (as he understood it) and that a man's rights are worth fighting for. The Presbyterians instilled a zeal for learning, but only for the purpose of furthering his religious understanding. Education was strictly for the purpose of training ministers or teachers, and the Universities taught primarily theology and dialectic. The Bible was all knowledge and other learning was not needed. Even after the Reformation, there was a complete lack of art in Scotland. Henry James Ford describes the character of the Scottish Lowlander as possessing:

“. . .an economy and even parsimony of words, which does not always betoken a poverty of ideas; an insuperable dislike to wear his heart upon his sleeve, or make a display of the deeper and more tender feelings of his nature; a quiet and undemonstrative deportment which may have a great firmness and determination behind it; a dour exterior which may cover a really genial disposition and kindly heart; much caution, wariness, and reserve, but a decision, energy of character, and tenacity of purpose, . . . a very decided practical faculty which has an eye on the main chance, but which may coexist with a deep-lying fund of sentiment; a capacity for hard work and close application to business, which, with thrift and patient persistence, is apt to bear fruit in considerable suc-

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ness; in short, a reserve of strength, self-reliance, courage, and endurance which, when an emergency demands (as behind the Walls of Derry), may surprise the world.”⁴

The Reasons for the Scottish Migration to Ireland

During the 17th century, between 1605 and 1690, large numbers of Scottish Lowlanders immigrated to Ulster in Northern Ireland. King James I of England sought to pacify the Irish by “planting” protestant English and Scottish settlers in Ireland beginning in the early part of the 17th century (see page 15). The most successful efforts were carried out with settlers from the Scottish lowlands, who had both economic and religious reasons for immigrating to Ulster in large numbers. The economic reasons were dominant for the first 50 years and religion was the dominant reason for the next 30 years.

As described above, life was difficult enough in Scotland, but beginning with the introduction of the feu in the mid 16th century there were additional economic hardships. The feu is a feudal arrangement for leasing land. Unlike the traditional feudal arrangement in which the tenant gets the right to farm the land in return for service (both labor and military) and a share of the crop to the laird or landowner, the feu was a simple lease for money in which the tenant paid a fixed amount of rent. There was no obligation of service and the lease would last as long as the tenant continued to pay the rent. This was good for the landowner, because it provided a steady income, and the rents were usually higher. However, the result was that generally the lands were leased to the wealthier lairds who could afford the higher leases and the traditional tenants lost the lands that they had been farming for generations. These dispossessed tenants became either subtenants or laborers with a resultant loss of income and status. The Ulster Plantation, beginning in 1606, was an attractive opportunity for these dispossessed farmers. Ulster offered:

- Better land, more fertile and productive than any available in Scotland.
- Safety. The planters were to be protected by the English army—an attractive alternative to the decades of war with the English.
- The promise of peace and law

It was also close. Ireland is only about 15 miles away at its closest point, making the journey easy. (Note the plantation of Ireland occurred contemporaneously with the Jamestown settlement in Virginia. Clearly, the journey from Scotland to Ireland was much easier than the trip across the Atlantic to Virginia.)

The religious impetus for migration began around 1660. From the beginning of the Protestant Reformation in Scotland there was a controversy over the form of government for the Church, which can be described as Presbyterianism vs. Episcopacy. The Presbyterian position was that all ministers were equal and the hierarchy of the ruling organization in the church was largely democratic (the local church is governed by the Session, made up of members of the congregation; the session sends representative to the Presbytery which in turn sends representative to the National Assembly). In contrast, the Episcopacy has permanently appointed Bishops. It should be noted that the controversy is over the governance of the church, not theology. For the first 30 or 40 years, the Presbyterians more or less prevailed. James VI was raised as a Protestant (although his mother was Catholic) and generally accepted that the Protestant church was good for Scotland in that it made the people easier to govern. However, he was concerned that the democratic nature and free speech of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church would undermine the authority of the crown and therefore sought to introduce a more Anglican version of the church. This continued with his successor, Charles I. The opposition to the Crown was led by a group called the Covenanters, who,

4 Henry James Ford, *The Scotch-Irish in America*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1915; reprint, Arno Press and the New York Times, New York, 1969, p. 575

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in 1638, signed a covenant committing themselves to maintain the form of worship and government of the Kirk of Scotland.

When Charles II was restored to the Throne in 1660 following the Civil War, the Covenanters essentially waged a guerrilla war against Charles and his efforts to Anglicize the Scottish Church. Referred to as the “killing time” it was a bloody and ruthless conflict. In contrast, there was general freedom of worship in Ulster and the Presbyterians there had none of these problems, providing another incentive for the Scots Lowlanders to emigrate. The conflict over the church finally ended when William II (William III of England) assumed the throne in 1689 and gave the Scots their religious freedom.

The final wave of migration was a result of famine in the last decade of the 17th century. In 1695 and 1696 and especially in 1698 and 1699 there were very poor harvests. The famine not only affected Scotland but also much of Northern Europe, but apparently less so in Ireland than in Scotland. It was perhaps especially important in that, although famines were not particularly unusual, there had not been one in 40 years.⁵

The end to the Scottish migration to Ulster came with the unification of the Scotland and England in 1707, which resulted in immediate improvement in the economic conditions in Scotland.

Ulster and the Scots-Irish

Scots immigrated to Ireland in the 17th century for religious, political and economic reasons. They settled in Ulster and maintained strong ethnic ties both within the Scots-Irish community and with Scotland. They were Presbyterians and at times were considerably at odds with either the Irish Catholics or the Anglicans (the Established Church) in Ireland. By 1700, the majority of the residents of Ulster were probably of Scots-Irish descent.

Ireland in 1600

In 1600 inhabitants of Ireland were equally primitive to the Scottish Highlanders, living in rudimentary turf houses and practicing the most primitive farming methods. Social structure was based on the clan or tribe with the chief taking a similar role to the Lords and landowners in Scotland or England. There was no national government or law.

The Irish were predominantly Catholic, having avoided the reformation that occurred in other countries and resisted the imposition of the Anglican Church by their English conquerors. This Catholicism was supported and amplified by the Jesuits missions sent to Ireland in the 16th and 17th century.

The Flight of the Earls

James VI of Scotland became James I, King of England succeeding Elizabeth in 1603, uniting Scotland and England. This occurred just at the time that a rebellion in Ireland, aided by the Spanish, had been put down. The Earl of Tyrone, Hugh O'Neill, had been a leader in the rebellion. The situation in Ireland was an urgent problem to King James in that the Counter-Reformation was being successfully led by Jesuit missionaries in Ireland and they had plans to make Ireland an independent Kingdom, which were viewed favorably by Pope Gregory XIII. This was also supported by England's traditional enemy, King Philip II of Spain. Unexpectedly, the Earl of Tyrone, Hugh O'Neill and the Earl of Tyrconnel, Rory O'Donnell fled the county along with Cuconnaught Maquire (a cousin of O'Donnell) in 1607, in what is called the “Flight of the Earls”. O'Neill was at the time embroiled in a land dispute with his principal vassal and had been summoned to London to present his

⁵ Rosalind Mitchison, *A History of Scotland*, third edition, Routledge, New York, 2002 ISBN 0415278805,

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case. It was never really clear why they fled. Some speculated that it was their plan to obtain support from Spain for reestablishing Irish independence as a Catholic State. Whatever the reason James I took advantage and large areas of Ulster were escheated to the crown. The escheated lands included most of the counties of Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh and Cavan.

The Ulster Plantation

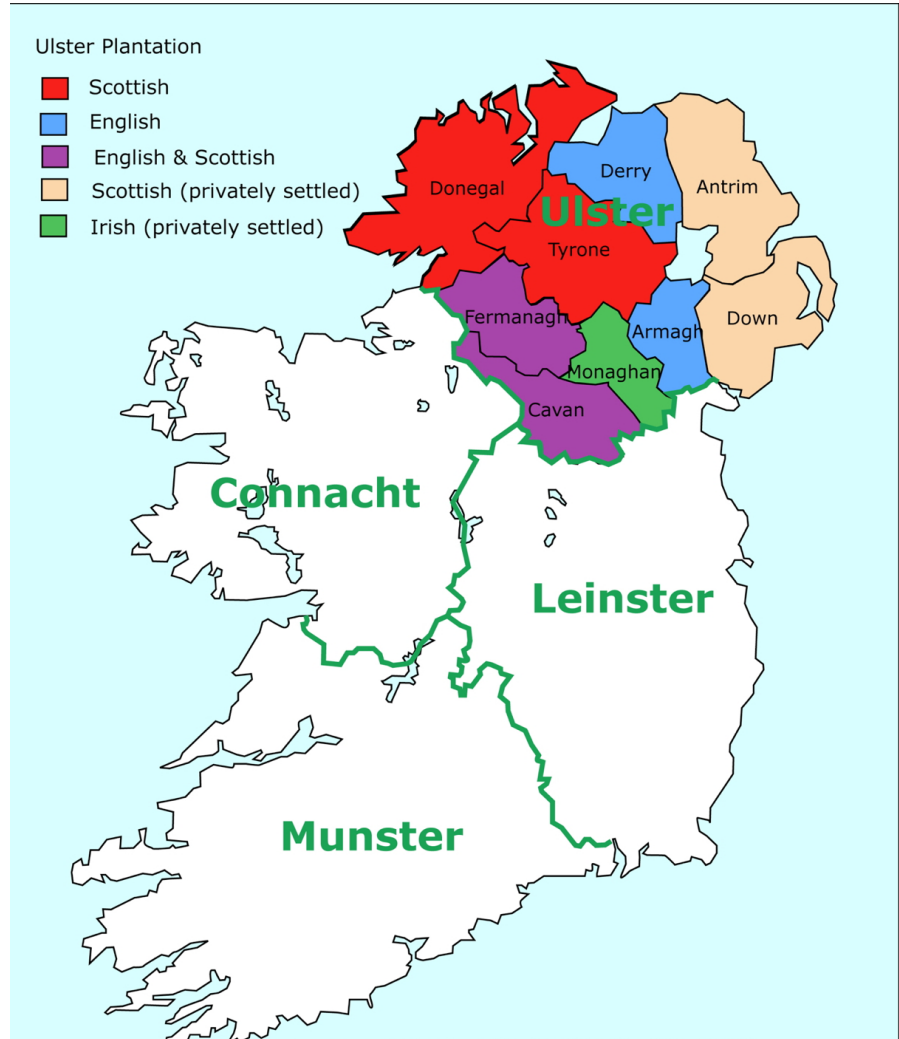
Prior to the Plantation of Ulster by the English Crown, the counties of Antrim, Down and Monaghan were privately settled. In particular, Hugh Montgomery and James Hamilton, lairds of Ayrshire had purchased land from Con O'Neill and settled the land with Scottish Lowlanders. This settlement began in 1606 and by 1610, when the Ulster Plantation took place, there were already 8,000 to 10,000 Scots in Antrim and Down.

The English spent considerable effort trying to subdue Ireland in the late 1500s. Plans had been underway prior to the flight of the Earls for a Plantation of loyal British subjects in Ireland in hopes of pacifying the region. The additional lands obtained from the Flight of the Earls greatly expanded the scope of the Plantation and enhanced its prospects for success. The land confiscated from Irish Catholic landowners was to be granted to three categories of Undertakers:

- English and Scottish persons (these were property owners in England and Scotland)
- Servitors (army commanders and the King's servants)
- Deserving Irish (Irish who had changed their allegiance to England during the wars)

The lands were surveyed and divided into 3 different sized lots: great (2000 acres), middle (1500 acres) and small (1000 acres). Specific requirements imposed on the undertakers varied based on the size of the lots. Undertakers for the great and middle lots were required to:

- Provide a bond of either £400 or £300
- Build a fortified house of brick or stone with a bawn (an enclosed area for keeping cattle) within 3 years



Irish Plantations of 1600

The Scots-Irish

- Provide 48 able men aged 18 years or older born in England or the inward parts of Scotland (lowlands)
- Have ready 12 muskets & calivers⁶ and 12 hand weapons for arming the men.
- The settlers were required to be Protestant.

The reference to the inward parts of Scotland was intended to exclude Highlanders. The land was rented to the Undertakers at different rates for each class of Undertaker. English and Scottish Undertakers paid 5£ 6s 8d per 1000 acres, Servitors paid 8£ and natives of Ireland paid 10£ 13s 4d. The lands were made available for occupation in August 1610.

Initially, 77 Scottish Undertakers applied for the grants and 59 were eventually approved for a total of 81,000 acres. These Undertakers were the sons and brothers of lairds, sons of ministers and burgesses or sons of burgesses. Sir Thomas Boyd, the son of Lord Kilmarnock, received a grant in County Tyrone.⁷

The Plantation of Ulster was generally successful, and the Scottish settlers were by far the most successful. Many of the English settlers returned to England, but by 1640 it was reported that there were 40,000 able bodied-Scots in Ireland. These Scots settlers came primarily from Ayr, Dumfries, Renfrew, Dumbarton & Lanark with few settlers from Lothians and Berwick and the fewest settlers from Aberdeen and Inverness.



Counties of Scotland

Although it was a time of significant religious conflict in England, Scotland and Ireland, the Church of England, which was the Established Church of Ireland, accommodated the Presbyterians. Presbyterian ministers were ordained by the Bishops of the Church of England, but generally continued to practice their religion according to the Presbyterian forms of worship and governance. There were lengthy sermons, often several a day and the people came great distances to listen and participate. There were revivals where people would be “stricken and swoon with the word”.

In 1633 Thomas Wentworth became the Lord Deputy of Ireland. He was very anti-Puritan and in 1639 required all the Ulster Scots over the age of 16 to take the “Black Oath”, to swear to obey the

6 A caliver is a muzzle loaded, match-lock firearm commonly used in the 15th - 17th centuries.

7 A complete list of the Scottish Undertakers is included in Henry Jones Ford, *The Scotch-Irish in America*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1915, Appendix B

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King's royal commands, disavow the Scottish rebellion against the Episcopal ordinances. He required that the Presbyterian ministers conform to the practices of the Church of England. The result was that many of the Presbyterian ministers returned to Ireland. Those that didn't only made token efforts to conform to the Anglican rules. Many Ulster Scots would make the short journey across the North Channel to take communion and to have their children baptized. Wentworth was recalled to London in 1640 and religious tolerance was restored. Not only did the exiles return, but a new wave of immigration began.

Wentworth may have been harsh with regard to religion, but economically Ulster flourished under his administration. Although he prohibited the manufacture of woolen cloth in order to protect the English manufacturers of wool, in compensation, he did a great deal to create the Irish linen industry by importing flax seed and skilled workers from Holland and building mills. The linen industry he created was very successful and became an important part of the Irish economy.

During the last half of the 17th century Ulster prospered. It attracted many religious dissidents including Quakers and Puritans. Emigrants included not only Scots Lowlanders, but also English, especially from the northern counties. In 1685, France revoked the Edict of Nantes, which had provided religious liberties to the Huguenots and many emigrated to Scotland (as well as other countries). The Huguenots were Calvinists, so easily integrated into the Presbyterian community in Ulster. Parliament relaxed the restriction on manufacture of woolen cloth and the woolen industry grew significantly. In 1688, William of Orange became King of England, deposing James II. William, a protestant, granted complete religious freedom to the Presbyterians. A final wave of immigration from Scotland occurred between 1790 and 1800 encouraged by the availability of land in Ulster and the famine in Scotland.

Emigration to America

Reasons for the Migration

By all accounts the Plantation of Ireland during the 17th century had been very successful and Ulster (Northern Ireland) was significantly more prosperous and pacified. By the late 1600s, the principal industries were farming and the manufacture of woolen cloth. There was still available land and therefore leases were low as the landlords were still attempting to encourage additional settlers. So what happened to cause so many Scots-Irish to leave for America during the 18th century? The primary reasons were economic but there were four contributing reasons:

1. Rack renting
2. Religious persecution
3. Restrictions on the woolen trade
4. Famine and disease

The typical lease for tenant farmers in Ulster was 31 years and throughout the 17th century the rents had been low in order to encourage settlement. The low rents and long leases encouraged the tenant farmers to make improvements to the land, thus making them more valuable. Towards the end of the 1600s, many of these leases were expiring and the landlords, who were primarily absentee, were looking for ways to improve their incomes. Instead of negotiating with the current tenant for a new lease, the landlords invited proposals and awarded new leases to the highest bidder. The Scots-Irish tenants felt this was an affront to the landlord tenant relationship. The native Irish saw this as an opportunity to regain access to their lost land. Several Irish families would band together to bid on the land and often won the new leases with unreasonably high bids. The result was that instead of a single prosperous Scots-Irish tenant living on the land there were multiple Irish families who ended up living in poverty. The disposed Scots-Irish farmer, having few options, often left the

The Scots-Irish

country, either for Scotland or America. Rack rent merely refers to the total rent applicable to the land, although over time the term came to be associated with excessive or extortionate rents.

There were two forms of religious persecution that created great consternation among the Presbyterian Scots-Irish, The Test Act and the Laws of Lay Patronage. The Lay Patronage Laws provided that the choice of the pastor for a local church, instead of being made by the members of the congregation, was made by a lay patron or his designated successors. These laws, which created great conflicts in the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, led to the schism of the Church of Scotland, creating the Associate and the Reformed Presbyteries (see the next chapter). But by far, the worse problem was the Test Act.

In 1704, Parliament passed the Test Act, which provided that the Presbyterian Church in Ireland was not legally recognized. This meant that Presbyterian ministers could not conduct marriages or baptisms. Members of the Presbyterian Church could not hold a position in the Army or Navy, customs, excise or Post Office departments, any court of law or magistracy, without first becoming a member of the Anglican Church. By the beginning of the 1700s, there were many prosperous Scots-Irish in northern Ireland and they often held such offices. The Test Act meant that they had to choose between their religious conscience and their livelihood. The English historian James Froude described the situation in the following words:

“And now recommenced the Protestant emigration, which robbed Ireland of the bravest defenders of the English interests, and peopled the American seaboard with fresh flights of Puritans. Twenty thousand left Ulster on the destruction of the woolen trade. Many more were driven away by the first passage of the Test Act. The stream had slackened, in the hope that the law would be altered. When the prospect was finally closed, men of spirit and energy refused to remain in a country where they were held unfit to receive the rights of citizens; and thenceforward, until the spell of tyranny was broken in 1782, annual shiploads of families poured themselves out from Belfast and Londonderry. The resentment which they carried with them continued to burn in their new homes; and, in the War of Independence, England had no fiercer enemies than the grandsons and great grandsons of the Presbyterians who had held Ulster against Tyrconnell.

And so the emigration continued. The young, the courageous, the earnest, those alone among her colonists who, if Ireland was ever to be a Protestant country, could be effective missionaries, were torn up by the roots, flung out, and bid find a home elsewhere; and they found a home to which England fifty years later had to regret that she had allowed them to be driven.”⁸

There was a significant industry in northern Ireland in the manufacture and export of woolen products. A significant trade in the products existed with both England and the American Colonies. By the late 1800s, this competition from Ireland had become a significant concern to the textile industries in England and in 1699, the Irish Parliament passed, at request of the King, the Woolens Act. The Woolens Act limited the exportation of wool or woolen cloth to England and Wales, decimating a significant industry in Ireland. (As a result, the linen industry developed and flax became an important agricultural product to support the linen manufacture and export business.)

Probably none of these would have been sufficient on their own or even in combination to induce the levels of emigration that occurred between 1717 and 1775.⁹ During this period there were five waves of significant migration, each caused to some extent by either famine, drought or disease.

8 Gaius Jackson Slosser, Editor, *They Seek A Country, The American Presbyterians*, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1955, p7.

9 James G. Leyburn, *The Scotch-Irish; A Social History*, (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC, May 1962), 169

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During this 58 year period, a total of between 200,000 and 300,000 Scots-Irish left for America, almost all of them Presbyterians.

There were six consecutive years of drought between 1714 and 1719. In 1718 there was widespread smallpox in northern Ireland. By 1717, the English colonists had been in America for one hundred years and many of these colonies were flourishing. Reports of the opportunities in America were widespread in the old World and the lure of America led the disposed Scots-Irish to risk the hazardous ocean crossing in search of affordable land and religious freedom. The first wave of migration began in 1717 and brought Ulster-Scots mostly to the ports of Boston and Philadelphia. The lack of religious tolerance in New England did not appeal to these Presbyterian immigrants and the settlers mostly ended up in southeastern Pennsylvania. An estimated 5,000 people left Ireland between 1717 and 1719. What was more important than the numbers, was the success of these immigrants. Once the way to America had been opened up by these early Scots-Irish settlers, it became increasingly easy for others to follow.

The second wave of migration in 1725 – 1729 resulted in large populations of Scots-Irish in the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania, especially Cumberland County. This migration was so large, that it alarmed the English Parliament and a commission was appointed to investigate the causes. The Pennsylvania Gazette reported on the “unhappy circumstances of the common people of Ireland” that led to their migration to America. They mentioned not only “poverty, wretchedness, misery and want” but also the restrictions on manufacturing and trade (the Woolen Act), taxes and Rack Renting.¹⁰

In 1740, a famine in Ireland resulted in the death of an estimated 400,000 people. This led to the third wave and these immigrant Scots-Irish moved beyond Pennsylvania, where the land was becoming increasingly scarce and therefore expensive. These new immigrants settled into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

The fourth wave of immigrants occurred in 1754 – 1755 and was brought on by drought in Ulster, aided by propaganda from America. By this time, there were many Scots-Irish in America who were sending home positive reports of life in the New World, and the Government of North Carolina was actively recruiting immigrants. This fourth wave of immigration pushed the Scots-Irish further south into the Carolinas as well as Virginia.

The fifth and final wave of immigration in 1771 – 1775 is often attributed to the expiration of the leases on the estate of the Marquis of Donegal in County Antrim. The very significant increases in rents resulted in many tenants being evicted from land that their families had long occupied arousing an intense resentment. Over 17,000 Ulster-Scots left for America in the years 1771 and 1772 (including William Boyd) and a total of as many as 25,000 by the time the American Revolution effectively ended the migrations. This last wave of immigration was also greatly aided by the active recruitment from not only landowners and governments in the colonies, especially Virginia and the Carolinas, but also shipowners and their agents. Transporting settlers to America had become a lucrative business for the shipowners and their agents traveled through the villages of northern Ireland with glowing reports of the opportunities in America.

An accurate count of the number of immigrants is difficult. Estimates by various authors and historians place the number between 200,000 and 300,000 for the years 1717 – 1775. The estimated total population of the American Colonies on the eve of the Revolution was a little over two million. However, the Scots-Irish immigrants was concentrated in only three regions, southeastern Pennsylvania, the central Valley of Virginia, and the piedmont region of the Carolinas, where 90% of the Scots-Irish in America lived in 1776. A history of these regions:

¹⁰ Ibid, 170

The Scots-Irish

The Carolinas, especially North Carolina, were originally settled by migrations from the North, Pennsylvania and Virginia. These settlers were either newly arrived immigrants who were unable to find affordable land in Pennsylvania and Virginia and continued down the Great Wagon Road from Philadelphia into the Carolinas (see map on). There were also significant settlers from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. These were, more often than not, the sons of earlier immigrants who were unable to afford the land in Pennsylvania and Virginia and moved south where there was affordable land. There were also families who chose to move south as a result of the conflict with the Indians, especially in the 1750s.

Important Dates for Scots-Irish Settlements in America¹¹

	PA	VA	NC	SC
First Settlers	1717	1732	1740	1760
Steady Flow of Settlers	1719	1736	1750	1761
First County	1729	1738	1752	1769
First Presbyterian Church	1720	1740	1755	1764

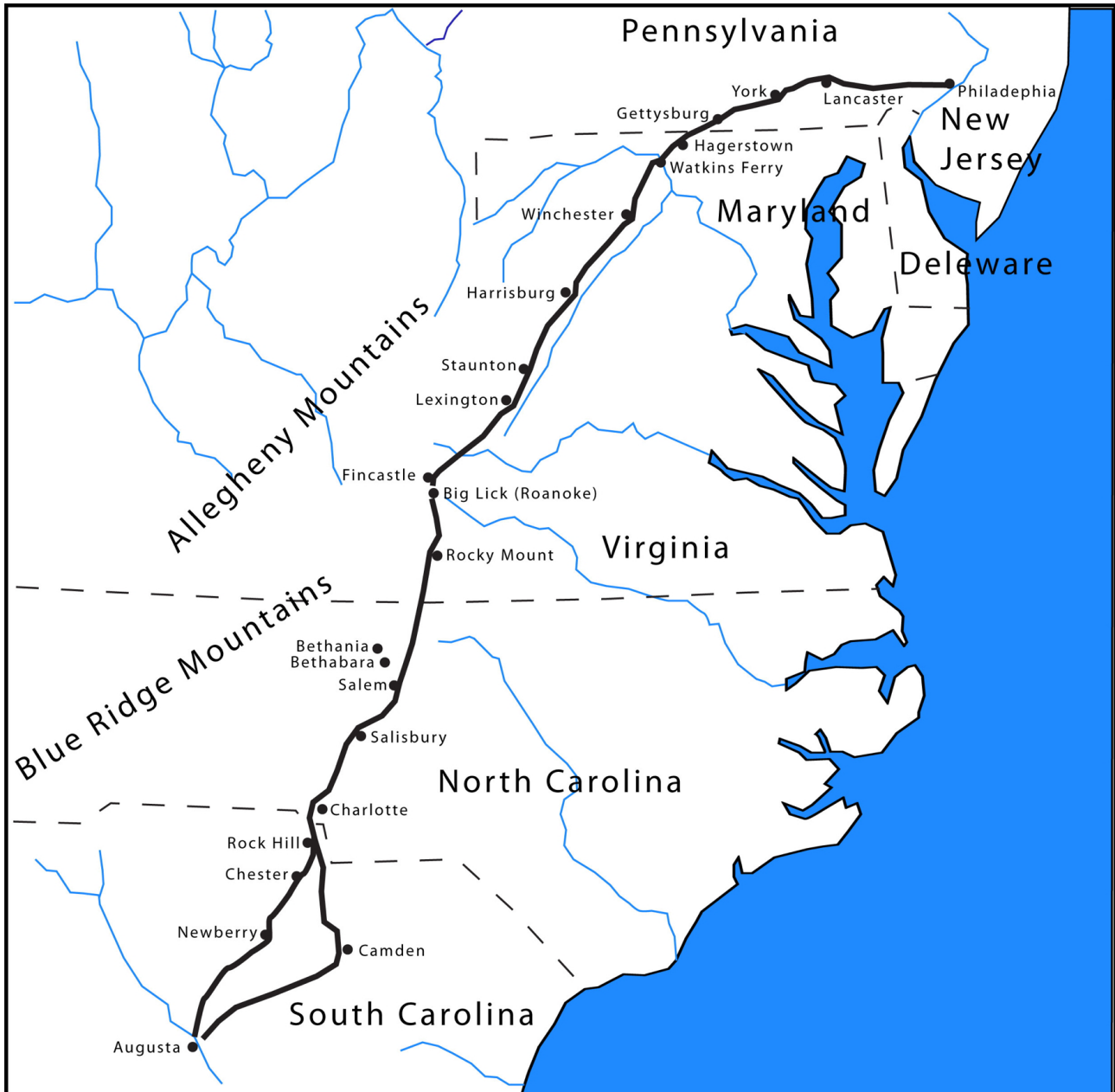
Although this account describes primarily the Presbyterian immigrants from northern Ireland, there was a parallel immigration of Germans into the same areas, particularly Pennsylvania and Virginia. These German immigrants were members of the German Reformed Church. On the European continent, the Calvinists were generally called "Reformed" and their churches were nationalistic, such as the Dutch Reformed Church, the German Reformed Church or the French (Huguenots). At the same time, the Calvinists in England were divided into three main groups. The Presbyterians stressed a representative form of church governance while the Congregationalists emphasized independent rule by each congregation. The third group, the Puritans, were identified by their rigid moralist doctrines. The Puritans and later the Congregationalists settled in New England and the Presbyterians, along with the Reformed Churches from the continent settled in the mid-Atlantic colonies.

The voyage to America in the 1700s was anything but easy. The ships were crowded, uncomfortable and unhygienic. The typical voyage took eight to ten weeks although many took considerably longer and there are records of passages that lasted as long as five months. Because there were so many people who wanted to make the journey, many ships that had previously only been coasters undertook the journey, probably without the skills and experience appropriate for an Atlantic crossing. There were not only deaths on board (fever was common as was smallpox) even in the successful crossings, but also births, which must be a testament to the eagerness of the emigrants that they would undertake such an adventure while the wife was pregnant. The principal port of embarkation in Ireland was Belfast although Newry, Londonderry, Larne and Port Rush were also used. The primary destination ports in America were Boston, Philadelphia, Newcastle and Lewes on the Delaware, as well as New York, Baltimore and Charleston, SC.¹²

11 Ibid., 186

12 Elizabeth Boyd Henry Tennes, "1000 years of History THE BOYDS" (Xulon Press ,2007), 98-99

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The Great Philadelphia Wagon Road

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The Presbyterian Church in Scotland had 4 main branches, although there were numerous sub-branches with all of these groups combining and splitting at different times. These 4 main branches were¹³:

- The Church of Scotland (First Assembly in 1560)
- The Covenanter Church (1663) including the “Societies”, the Reformed Presbytery (1743) and its variations
- The Associate Presbytery (Seceders) (1733)
- The Presbytery of Relief (1752)

Calvinism and Presbyterians

The Presbyterian Church theology is largely based on the ideas developed by John Calvin, who extended the ideas first proposed by Martin Luther. John Knox, a Scotsman who studied under John Calvin in Geneva, took Calvin’s teachings back to Scotland. Without a detailed description of Calvinism, there are perhaps 4 key implications. The first is that Calvinism substituted the sovereignty of God for the sovereignty of the Roman Catholic Church. The second is the concept that the elect (those that are truly saved) will persevere. Thirdly, the doctrine of divine predestination, which holds that God, and God alone, determines who will be saved. And fourth, that all the elect, including heathen and infants are saved (as opposed to the Catholic position that only the baptized are saved). Calvinist theology is often described by the Five Points of Calvinism:

- Total depravity
- Unconditional election
- Limited Atonement
- Irresistible grace
- Perseverance of the saints

Two key influences of Calvin that had significant implications in America were the concept of individual freedom and Bible study in the original language. Calvin believed that the Bible is the supreme authority in religious, moral and political guidance. These beliefs led to the following principles:

- Every child has the right to a Christian Cultural Education.
- The moral welfare of the whole population is the joint responsibility of the church and the state.
- The Church is organized as an ascending series of courts: session, presbytery, synod, and General Assembly. Each is made of a representatives elected from the lower body. That is, the members of the congregation elect the session, the session then elects representatives to the presbytery, which in turn elects the representatives to the Synod, and finally the General Assembly is made up of members of the Synod. The session governs the local congregation and includes both ruling elders (lay persons) and ministerial elders (clergy).
- The Church and State are separate but mutually cooperative
- The Lord’s Supper, Christ’s blood and body are present “really but spiritually, to the faith of the believers”.
- Freedom of conscience is an inalienable right

13 Gaius Jackson Slusser, Editor, They Seek a Country The American Presbyterians, The MacMillan Company, New York, 1955.

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- God, by his holy spirit, working through the leadership of the church, makes known His word, which constitutes the supreme basis for authority in the visible church.
- God, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit is supreme sovereign, thus every theory and practice that has to do with man or men is to be shaped or ordered accordingly.

One merely has to look at this list to see the similarities to so many of the beliefs that are the basis of the American Constitution and of America in general, even today.

- In addition to the Presbyterians, other Calvinists sects included:
 - Puritan Anglicans
 - Separatist Congregationalists
 - Baptists
 - Calvinistic Methodists
 - French Huguenots
 - French and German Reformed Church

The Several Presbyterian Denominations

The Church of Scotland

Beginning with the Reformation in Scotland the official Church of Scotland has been the Presbyterian Church. It struggled, at times, to maintain its principles against attempts by the various monarchs to re-establish an Episcopal church. As described above, a key aspect of the Presbyterian Church is the election of elders by the members of the church. In general, there are three forms of church governance or polity. Episcopal polity refers to churches that are governed by bishops, who are appointed by the hierarchy of the church. In a Presbyterian polity, the churches are governed by a hierarchy of councils, consisting of the session for the local church and then the presbytery, the synod and the general assembly. Members of these councils are elected by the congregations of the local churches. (Note that the Presbyterian church is not the only church that adheres to a presbyterian polity. Other churches with a presbyterian governance include the various Reformed Churches in Europe.) In a congregation polity, the local congregation rules itself and even though there may be an association with other churches, these associations do not exercise any control over the local churches. This was a key conflict between the monarchy and the Church of Scotland. The monarchs were reluctant to cede power to the church, since they could not control the church if its form of governance was presbyterian. The degree to which the Church of Scotland, at various times reached a compromise with the monarch over Church governance lead to a number of fractions of the church, the main ones being the Associate Presbytery and the Reformed Presbytery.

The Reformed Presbytery

The first National Covenant of the Scottish Church was in 1581, which was primarily aimed at establishing the Presbyterian doctrines as opposed to those of the Catholic Church. When Charles I became King of England and Scotland in 1625, he was determined to force the Scottish Presbyterians and the English Puritans to conform to the Anglican form of church governance and worship. In 1637 Charles decreed that every Church in Scotland should use the Anglican service. The response of the Scots was a renewal of the National Covenant with some additional protests against the specific acts of Charles. In this covenant, they swore to defend the Presbyterian form of worship to the death, if necessary. Practically every citizen of Scotland signed the agreement. After Charles I was beheaded, his successor, Charles II turned out to be even worse and enacted even more drastic laws against those that did not conform to Anglicanism. The Scots responded with another National Covenant and Charles engaged in a religious war against the Covenanters, as they were called, that came to be known as the "killing time". The conflict finally ended when William and Mary assumed

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the throne in 1688 and the Toleration Act was passed by Parliament, which ended the persecution of those outside the Church of England.

During the killing time, the Covenanters separated themselves from the official Church of Scotland, which was under the Control of Charles and organized themselves into local societies. They continued the societies even after the Toleration Act because they continued to feel that Presbyterianism was now established by the will of the king instead of by divine right. These societies eventually formed the Reformed Presbytery in 1743, lead by the Reverends Thomas Nairn and John Macmillan.

The Associate Presbytery

In the early 1700s the Presbyterian Church began to moderate some of its stricter teachings including moderating the view of predestination to recognize that “the atonement of Christ is universal” and is available to any person who repents. Contributing to the controversy was the Lay Patronage Act, which gave to a few large landowners the right to appoint pastors. The Lay Patronage Act was an attack on the representative, presbyterian governance of the Church. In 1732, the Moderator of the Synod of Perth and Stirling, Ebenezer Erskine, delivered a sermon in which he condemned the evils of the Lay Patronage Act and the “moderateness, spiritual deadness and moral flabbiness” in the Scottish church. For this he was rebuked by the Synod. When the Assembly sustained the rebuke the following year, he was joined by Alexander Moncrief, William Wilson and James Fisher and entered a protest. The Assembly termed the protest treason and expelled all four from the ministry. As a result, the four ministers formed the Associate Presbytery at Gairney Bridge on 6 December 1733¹⁴. The Associate Presbyterian Church was a strict conservative Church. (The Associate Presbyterians further divided in 1847 into the Burgher and Anti-Burgher churches over a dispute regarding the Burgher oath.) The Associate Presbyterians were also called Seceders. The Associate Presbyterian Church evolved into the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (ARP)

The Scots-Irish who immigrated to America beginning in the early eighteenth century brought with them the two versions of the Presbyterian Church that were dominant in Northern Ireland, the Reformed Presbyterians and the Associate Presbyterians. The Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania was organized in 1753 with headquarters in Philadelphia. The Reformed Presbytery was organized near Harrisburg, PA in 1774. In America, the two churches found that their differences were not so significant as they had been in Scotland and Ireland, and in Philadelphia on 1 November 1782 these two churches merged to form the Associate Reformed Synod¹⁵. Not all of the Associate and Reformed Churches joined the new Synod, but it did include churches in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, North and South Carolina and Georgia. The Associate Reformed Presbytery of the Carolinas and Georgia was created in 1790 with headquarters in Abbeville, SC, still within the Associate Reformed Synod. In 1803 it was divided into 4 Synods (Carolinas, Pennsylvania, New York and Scioto¹⁶) and one General Synod with headquarters in Philadelphia. In 1822 the Synod of the Carolinas was granted separate status as the ARP Church of the South. In order to educate ministers for the Church, the Associate Reformed Synod of the South established Erskine College, in Due West, SC in 1837. Those churches that did not associate with either the Reformed Presbyterian Church or the ARP Church of the South became the United Presbyterian Church in 1858.

14 “The Centennial History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1803–1903,” Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. Charleston, SC) 1905, page 2.

15 *ibid*

16 I’m not sure where Scioto is, but there is a Scioto County in Ohio, east of Cincinnati and on the border with Kentucky

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Today, the ARP church has 10 Presbyteries in North America. They are Canada Presbytery, the Presbytery of the Northeast (Northeastern United States), Virginia Presbytery (Virginia and West Virginia), First Presbytery (North Carolina), Catawba Presbytery (Eastern South Carolina), Second Presbytery (Western South Carolina and Georgia), Florida Presbytery, Tennessee-Alabama Presbytery (Eastern Tennessee and Alabama), Mississippi Valley Presbytery (Arkansas, Missouri, Western Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi), and Pacific Presbytery (Washington, Oregon, and California).

The Presbyterian Church in America

There are two major historical origins of the Presbyterian Church in America. One source is the Reformed Presbytery and the Associated Presbytery introduced by the Scots-Irish and the other is the more mainstream Presbyterians represented by the English and the reformed Churches of Europe. Although they interacted, these two branches essentially followed their own paths.

The first Presbyterian churches in America were formed by Francis Makemie on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Makemie, ordained in Ulster, came to America in 1683 and organized five churches in Maryland. At about the same time, Presbyterian churches were being formed in the middle colonies by English and Welsh Presbyterians as well as by Huguenots. These churches organized the First Presbytery in Philadelphia in 1706 made up of seven ministers from Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. By 1717, the number of Presbyterian Churches had grown to the extent that the First Synod was formed, consisting of Presbyteries in Long Island, Philadelphia, New Castle (Delaware) and Snow Hill (Eastern Shore of Maryland).

In 1738, George Whitefield, a collaborator of John Wesley made the first of seven visits to America. Whitefield traveled from Georgia to New England, holding evangelical meetings and attracting a great number of converts. A religious fervor took hold in the American Colonies, called the Great Awakening, and large numbers of people underwent religious conversions. Whitefield inspired ministers of all faiths to revitalize their own religion. The evangelicalism inspired by the Great Awakening led to problems in the Presbyterian Church, which split into two groups. The New Side (or New Lights) embraced the evangelism of the Great Awakening, emphasized the New Testament, especially the model of Christ and the Apostles who went out to seek converts. The Old Side consisted of the high churchmen and traditionalists who believed that it was "man's duty to seek the Church, not the Church's duty to seek the man". Eventually the two groups came together again and in 1758 organized the Presbyterian Church in the US.

The Scots-Irish began to emigrate in large numbers from Northern Ireland in the second quarter of the 18th century and brought their own Presbyterianism in the form of the Associate (Seceders) and the Reformed (Covenanters) Churches that had separated from the Church of Scotland in both Scotland and Northern Ireland. These Ulster Presbyterians conflicted with the largely New England educated (Harvard and Yale) Puritan Presbyterians. In 1753, these Scots-Irish immigrants formed the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania. In 1782, the Associate Presbytery and the Reformed Presbytery united to form the Associate Reformed Synod. In 1798, the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America was formed by those Reformed Presbyterian churches that did not become part of the ARP. After the ARP Synod of the South became a separate organization, the remaining ARP Synod eventually became the United Presbyterian Church.

A major problem for the Presbyterians was the demand for ministers created by the immigration of over 200,000 Scots-Irish Presbyterians. Compounding this problem was the fact that these new Presbyterians were scattered over to hard to reach and thinly populated frontier. The primary impediment to meeting this demand was the requirement of the Presbyterian Church that the clergy be educated, which meant that they relied heavily on ministers from Scotland. The first Presbyterian School in America was founded by Rev. William Tennent in Neshaminy in Bucks County, Pennsylvania,

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where he taught Greek, Latin, theology and the “arts and sciences” in a log cabin adjoining his manse, which came to be called the Log College. The New Siders in New Jersey also saw the need for education of ministers and in 1746 founded the College of New Jersey in Princeton, NJ (later to become Princeton University). Other Presbyterian colleges included Hampden-Sydney in 1776 in the Piedmont region of Virginia and Washington & Jefferson in 1780 in Pennsylvania. As more and more institutions were created for educating Presbyterian ministers, the Presbyterian church came to be recognized as a leader in promoting higher education. In spite of this, they still could not keep up with the demand, which was increasingly met by the Baptists, who had no educational requirements for their ministers. In fact, the Baptist ministers were sometimes even illiterate. The extent to which the Presbyterians were losing this battle for ministers is shown by the fact that in 1776 only 10% of the ministers in the colonies were Presbyterians and the Presbyterians had already been surpassed by the Baptists.

Number of Ministers in America in 1776¹⁷

Church	New England	Middle & South	Total	Per Cent
Congregational	1650	113	1763	36%
Episcopalian	127	1136	1263	26%
Baptist	217	391	608	13%
Presbyterian	51	462	513	10%
Other			734	15%

In 1760, one Anglican minister described the religions in the colonies this way. “The Baptists are obstinate, illiterate and grossly ignorant, the Methodists, ignorant, censorious and uncharitable, the Quakers, rigid, but the Presbyterians are pretty moderate except here and there a bigot or rigid Calvinist.” (Letter of James Reed, SPG minister to the Secretary of the Colony, June 26, 1760, Colonial records of NC, VI, 265)¹⁸

The Second Great Awakening (or the Great Revival) was a period of great religious activity with widespread Christian evangelism and conversions between 1790 and 1840. Named after the first Great Awakening, which occurred in the 1730s and 1740s in the American Colonies and the United Kingdom. During this period, the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians sent ministers to the frontier areas of Tennessee and Kentucky, as well as other states, to conduct revivals. There were many conversions and the church membership grew significantly. The Baptist and Methodists were much more successful than the Presbyterians, in large part because they were able to provide more ministers. W. M. Gewehr, historian of the first Great Awakening described the reason for the lack of appeal of the Presbyterians was: “Presbyterianism, ‘with its intellectual demands of an elaborate creed’ and its high standards of education for its ministry, was at best restricted in its appeal. It was never able to reach and to stir the common folk as the Baptists did.”¹⁹ The Presbyterians required that their ministers be college educated and therefore had great difficulty in the frontier areas in recruiting suitably qualified candidates. In 1802, the Cumberland Presbytery in Tennessee (of the Presbyterian Church in the USA) began licensing as pastors, men with little or no education in order to meet the demand for ministers. As a result, the Cumberland Presbytery was ousted in 1809 and in 1810 formed the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Dickson County, Tennessee.

¹⁷ James G. Leyburn, *The Scotch-Irish A Social History*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC, 1962, p.283.

¹⁸ James G. Leyburn, *The Scotch-Irish A Social History*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC, 1962, p.287.

¹⁹ Wesley M. Gewehr, *The Great Awakening in Virginia, 1740-1790*, Duke University Press, Durham, NC, 193

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The Presbyterians were also less popular because they were outspoken critics of slavery, whereas the Methodists and Baptists were much more compromising on this issue. The conflict over the issue of slavery resulted in splits between the North and South in all of the major protestant sects that had large congregations in the South. In 1845, the Methodist Episcopal Church South split off from the main Methodist Church and the same year the Southern Baptist Convention was formed. In 1861, the Presbyterian Church in the US, often called the Southern Presbyterian Church, was formed. Thus there were essentially four Presbyterian Churches in the South: the Presbyterian Church in the US, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian and the Reformed Presbyterian Church (the later two, although not formed as a result of the conflict over slavery, were primarily southern churches).

In figure on page 30 the major events in the evolution of the various Presbyterian Churches are outlined. In the top half of the figure the history of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland is shown as three main branches (not including the Church of England, which is also shown). They are the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Associate Presbyterian Secession Church and the Church of Scotland. The first two of these, the Reformed and the Associate, form the bases for one of the two main branches of Presbyterians in America. These churches were brought to America by the Scots-Irish and today exists as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Over the years these two organizations split and combined eventually resulting in the separate denominations, as shown in the figure, the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church.

Meanwhile, the Presbyterian Church in the USA, as it was named in 1788 after Independence, represented the other branch. As described earlier, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church broke off in 1810 in the dispute over educational requirements for the ministry. In 1861, the Presbyterian Church in the CSA separated as a result of the Civil War, and after the war became the Presbyterian Church in the US. In 1958, the United Presbyterian Church merged with the Presbyterian Church in the USA (PCUSA). In 1983 this church reunited with the Presbyterian Church in the US to become the Presbyterian Church (USA).

The Governance of the Presbyterian Church

The Presbyterian Church is governed by a hierarchy of assemblies made up of presbyters or elders. Each local church is governed by a body of elected elders called the session. Groups of local churches are governed by a higher assembly of elders known as the presbytery. Presbyteries can be grouped into a synod, and synods are often, but not always, grouped nationally into a general assembly.

Offices

The Elder

There are two types of elder; the teaching elder or Minister and the ruling elder. Specific roles in church services are reserved for an ordained minister or pastor known as a teaching elder, though in common usage they are called the minister or pastor. The elders are persons chosen from among the congregation and ordained for this service. The specifics of how the elections are conducted, the term of office and other details vary from church to church.

The Minister

A presbytery sets apart one or more teaching elders, or ministers of the word and sacrament. Usually they are known as pastors or ministers, and serve a function analogous to clergy in other denominations. (Because ruling elders are ordained in a fashion nearly identical to teaching elders, the distinction between lay and clergy is not as clear under the Presbyterian system as in others.)

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The general assembly generally decides on what grounds a person may be ordained, but the ordination of ministers is the right of the presbytery, and the right to extend a call to a minister is the privilege of the members of the parish or congregation.

The Deacon

The office of deacon has different meanings among different presbyterian churches. In some churches, deacons exercise responsibility for practical matters of finance and fabric, either separately or together with the elders. In some cases deacons administer the welfare matters of the congregation, while a separate board of management or trustees administers the other material business of the congregation, such as its endowments, salaries and buildings.

Governing bodies

The Session

Elders make decisions for the local parish through a ruling body called the session, sometimes the Kirk session, or church session. The members of the session are the minister and the other ruling elders. The minister will usually chair or preside over the session. All elders have an equal vote in the session. The pastor serves as moderator of the session; as such, she or he is given one vote.

The Presbytery

In presbyterianism, congregations are united in accountability to a regional body called the presbytery. Presbyteries are made up of a minister and an elder from each church, as well as other clergy such as theological college professors, chaplains, and retired ministers. When there is a larger number of ordained ministers than ruling elders, additional ruling elders are appointed to balance this imbalance. The commissioners of the presbytery are expected to exercise their own judgement and are not required to vote according to the desires of a majority (or minority) in their congregations.

The officers of a presbytery are a moderator and a clerk. The moderator acts as chair of presbytery meetings and has a casting, but not deliberative, vote. The clerk takes minutes and deals with the correspondence of the presbytery, and is often appointed for an indefinite term.

The Synod

In denominations too large for all the work of the denomination to be done by a single presbytery, the church are divided into several presbyteries under synods and general assemblies, the synod being the lower court of the two.

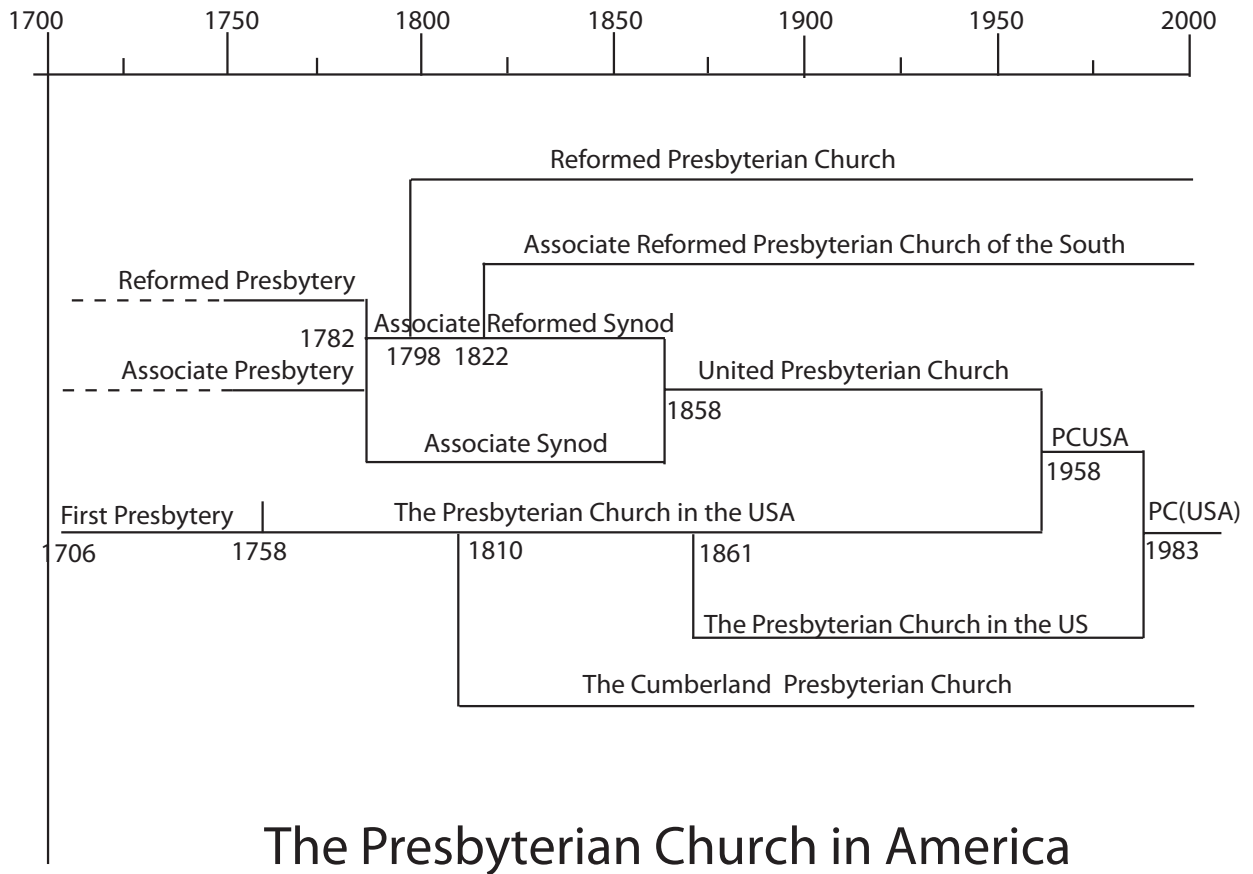
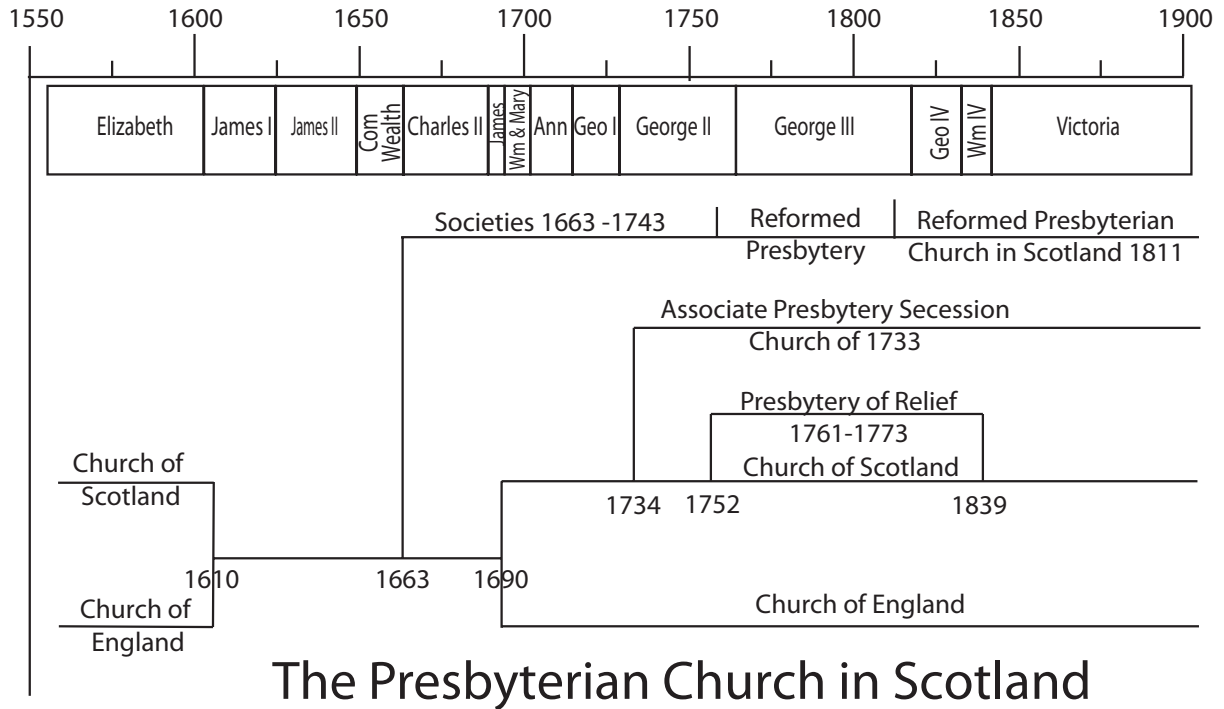
Often all members of the constituent presbyteries are members of the synod. Like the commissioners to presbyteries, the commissioners to synods do not act on instruction from their congregations or presbyteries, but exercise their own judgement. A synod also has a moderator and clerk, and generally meets less often than the presbytery.

The General Assembly

The general assembly is the highest court of presbyterian polity. Each presbytery selects a number of its members to be commissioners to the general assembly. The general assembly is chaired by its own moderator, who is usually elected to a one-year term. The clerk and deputy clerk of the general assembly administer the minutes, correspondence, and business of the assembly. General assemblies meet less regularly than their subordinate courts, often annually.

The powers of the general assembly are usually wide-ranging. However, they may be limited by some form of external review. For example, the rules of the Church of Scotland include the Barrier Act, which requires that certain major changes to the polity of the church be referred to the presbyteries, before being enacted by the general assembly.

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Presbyterian Church Timeline

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Ireland to America

The Bounty Act of South Carolina

In the early 1700s, the population of South Carolina was almost exclusively along the coast and the economy was based primarily on rice plantations worked by slave labor. The colonial leaders realized that it would be economically advantageous to extend the settlements farther inland, where the soil was more suitable to other crops. Additional settlements farther inland also would provide a larger population further strengthening the economy. Another important advantage is that inland settlements would provide a buffer between the Indians and the coastal populations, helping to protect them from raids by the Indians.

In order to help settle these unoccupied lands, the General Assembly of the Colony of South Carolina provided financial aid to encourage the immigration of poor Protestants from Europe. As early as 1730, "poor Protestants" were given land if they settled it. The grantees were required to clear and cultivate the land at the rate of at least 3 acres per year for each 100 acres of land granted. After two years, the land owner was required to pay 4 shillings per 100 acres quit rent (essentially land taxes). The amount of land granted was 100 acres for the head of the household and 50 acres for each dependent (wife and children under 16). Although the land was free there were significant fees to be paid for surveys and other legal matters. However, the Governor could, and often did, waive or otherwise pay these fees for poor immigrants.

In 1752, the act was amended to provide money for tools and provisions. Each person under 50 years old and over 12 years old was given £5. Each person under 12 years, but over 2 years received 2 pounds 10 shillings. In 1761 the bounty was changed to provide money to defray the costs of passage from Europe. Each adult received £4 and each child received £2. Both received twenty shillings to purchase tools and provisions. To receive these benefits, immigrants were required to have certificates to show that they were Protestant and of good character.

"Warrants of Survey for their Lands" were issued on petition of the immigrants, generally at the same time, as authorized under the Act. Encouraged by the Act, large numbers of these protestant immigrants, many otherwise destitute, came to South Carolina, mostly from Europe, but also from other Colonies in America, particularly Pennsylvania.

The acts that provided for these bounties were amended or expired and reinstated from time to time, but generally continued until 1768 when the Attorney General reported to the General Assembly that the "Bounty Act" had expired and no bounty could be paid to the individuals. He also noted that the eighth clause of the General Duty Act of June 14, 1751, that they were still entitled to "their land free of charge".

In order to acquire land under the Bounty Act, a person had to appear in person before the Governor in Council where they made their request and presented evidence of their good character and their ability to improve the land as required by the Act. If the Governor accepted their request and it was decided that they were entitled to receive land, it was so recorded in the Council Journal and the Council directed that a warrant for survey be prepared. This warrant was taken by the person who was to receive the land to the Surveyor General, to obtain an attested copy with a general precept. This attested copy and precept was then taken to a deputy surveyor, who made the survey, prepared

William Boyd: A Family History

a plat, endorsed the warrant and then gave the survey and plat to the person receiving the land. This survey and plat had to be returned to the Surveyor General within 30 days, who then certified the plats. With this certified Plat, the person could then apply to the Secretary of the Province for a grant.

This process included payment of fees to the Surveyor General, the Deputy Surveyor, the Governor and to the Secretary of the Province. The amount varied, depending on the size of the grant and other factors, but the total could be as much as five pounds, a considerable amount of money, especially for a poor Scots-Irish immigrant.¹ The process resulted in a number of land records that help us to track the transaction today. These records were:

- Petition:** A grantee was required to make a verbal petition to the South Carolina Council in order to receive a grant of land. This was recorded in the Council Minutes
- Warrant:** The piece of paper given to grant recipients entitling a survey to be done and stating the number of acres to be surveyed at a particular site. The grant recipient was responsible for taking the warrant to a surveyor.
- Survey:** Written description of the land surveyed including the metes (measurement of the land tract) and bounds (the neighbors or landmarks which bordered the tract).
- Plat:** The surveyor also provided a sketch, drawn to scale of the property, noting the precept date (date petitioner applied to the South Carolina Council for the land), the survey/certified date (date the survey was actually made), and the recording date.
- Memorial:** A statement by the grantee which included a description of the land, the amount of the Quitrent (annual taxes) and how the grantee came to acquire the land (usually the date of the survey and the date of the grant). The practice of recording the memorial was never well enforced and was discontinued after about 1776.

Reverend William Martin

William Martin was born at Ballyspollum, near Ballykelly, County Londonderry, Ireland on 16 May 1729. On 2 July 1757, he was ordained a Covenanter minister in an open air service held at The Vow, between Ballymoney and Kilrea, County Antrim. As the only Covenanter minister in Antrim and Down, the two counties became his parish, so to speak, and Rev. Martin, though resident at Kellswater, had supervisory responsibility for Covenanter groups at Ballymoney, Dervock, Cloughmills, Leighmore and Cullybackey.

Rev. William Martin was no shrinking violet. On top of his mammoth preaching and pastoral duties, he was vocal in his opposition to the High Church (Anglican) authorities who openly discriminated against the Presbyterians. The oppressed Presbyterians



Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland

¹ Jean Stephenson, *The Scotch-Irish Migration to South Carolina, 1772* (Rev. William Martin and His Five Shiploads of Settlers), Washington, DC, 1971, reprinted: Clearfield Company (General Publishing Co.) Baltimore, MD 1999 - 2008, ISBN-13:978-0-8063-4832-2 and ISBN-10: 0-8063-4832-1

Ireland to America

were subjected to excessive rent demands and when payment could not be made, the tenants were evicted. During this period, many agents were active in Northern Ireland, representing that South Carolina was offering a bounty to settlers. Many of the poor and oppressed Scots-Irish had migrated to South Carolina. It was during this time that Rev. Martin “received a call to Rocky Creek”, a small settlement in South Carolina.

In Rocky Creek, South Carolina, there were about five or six Presbyterian groups including Associate, Covenanter, Burgher, Anti-Burgher, and Seceders. These groups combined to build a church on Rocky Mount Road, about 15 miles southeast of Chester. They called the Church “Catholic” indicating that all of the various groups were to worship there. By 1770, the Covenanters wrote to Ireland requesting that a minister be sent to South Carolina. It was probably in response to this call that Rev. Martin decided to go to South Carolina.

The traditional story is that there were many incidences of violence resulting from the conflict caused by the high rents and evictions. Following one such incident, Rev. Martin preached a sermon calling for his entire congregation to accompany him to South Carolina. In 1772, a total of 467² families responded to Rev. Martin’s call to South Carolina and around twelve hundred Covenanters and others, including Roman Catholics, left Ulster under the leadership of Rev. Martin. A total of 5 ships took the emigrants to the New Country.



William Martin Marker

- The James and Mary, departed Larne on 25 August 1772 and arrived in Charleston on 18 October 1772.
- The Lord Dunluce, sailed from Larne on October 4 and arrived in Charleston on December 20.
- The Pennsylvania Farmer, sailed from Belfast on October 16 and arrived in Charleston on December 19.
- The Hopewell, sailed from Belfast on October 19 and arrived in Charleston on December 22.
- The Free Mason, sailed from Newry on 27 October and arrived in Charleston on December 19.

Most of those on board the ships came from Ballymoney, Kilraughts, Derrykeighan, Ballyrashane, the Vow and Kellswater. It was a tremendous feat at that time to lead so many people so far in such vessels yet this only goes to illustrate the determination of Rev. William Martin.

Upon arrival in South Carolina, Rev. Martin, settled in Rocky Creek, where he both received a land grant and bought an additional 640 acres (1 square mile) and built a stone house. He preached regularly at Catholic, but in 1774 the Covenanter congregation withdrew from Catholic and built a log church about 2 miles east of the Catholic Church. Although, due to the excessive numbers involved, the large group that had arrived with Rev. Martin was scattered throughout the province, the majority did manage to settle in and around Rocky Creek.

2 This number is based on the number of persons granted land upon arrival in South Carolina. Since anyone 16 or older could claim a land grant, many families with older children would therefore be counted multiple times. Or, in other words, 467 families means 467 heads of household where anyone 16 or over is considered the head of a household. Also, this is the number of people who arrived in South Carolina. There were some deaths during the voyage. Since no passenger lists exist today, it is impossible to know how many people actually embarked in Ireland

William Boyd: A Family History

When the Revolutionary war broke out, Rev. Martin was a strong supporter of the patriots. In 1780 he preached another of his fiery sermons, reminding the congregation of the hardships that their fathers had suffered, that they had been forced out of Scotland and again out of Ireland, had come to America where they were free men and where they had built their homes and church. Now the British were coming and would once again drive them from their homes. He told them that there is a time to pray and a time to fight and the time to fight had come.

Immediately after the sermon, two companies were formed under command of Ben Land and Captain Barbour. The next day they joined the American forces fighting the British. For his efforts, the British burned the church and took Rev. Martin prisoner.

On June 29, 2007, a ceremony was held at the Vow in Ireland to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the ordination of William Martin, the first Covenanter (Reformed Presbyterian) minister in Ireland. A plaque was erected at the old Vow graveyard.



Rev. Martin's Church

The Ships and Their Passengers

There do not exist today actual passenger lists of those who arrived on the five ships with Rev. William Martin. There are, however, two sources from which a reasonable list of the heads of households can be constructed. The first is that it was the custom for passengers to write a letter expressing their appreciation to the captain of the vessel and these letters were published in a newspaper in the city of departure. Generally, all of the passengers (meaning the heads of households) signed these letters. Such letters from two of the ships were published in the Belfast News and copies are available today. These two ships were the James and Mary and the Lord Dunluce. The second and more complete source for a list of the passengers is the Council Journal in which the new Irish immigrants petitioned for land. For those who were granted land, the Council Journal records their names and the amount of land to be granted. This, of course, leaves out any passengers who purchased land, as well as all of the other family members who were not granted land directly. To some extent, the size of the household can be determined from the amount of land granted, since there was a fixed formula of 100 acres for the head of the household and 50 acres for each dependent, wife or child under sixteen. The children sixteen or over probably applied for their own land as a single head of household. This method is not precise, because some people did not apply for the full amount of land that they were entitled to. This may have been because they had the money to purchase already improved land from previous immigrants or perhaps they were tradesmen (weaver, smith or store-keeper) and only took enough land to provide for their immediate family.

It is interesting to note that in many cases, it appears that a large family with several children over 16 arrived and that not only the head of the household, but some or all of the children 16 or over also received land. This can be identified where the same surname appears several times together, with one person receiving several hundred acres of land (corresponding to a family) and the other persons with the same surname all received 100 acres (corresponding to a single person).

A complete list of the passengers as reconstructed from the Council Journal records is contained in Appendix A. Some passengers of particular interest to the subject of this book are highlighted in bold in the appendix and are listed here.

Ireland to America

- James and Mary: William Boyd, #381, the subject of this book arrived with his wife Mary Dorman and two daughters Mary and Martha and settled in Newberry District.
- Lord Dunluce: David McQuestion [sic], #54 and James McQuestion [sic], #55 are the ancestors of the McQuistons that lived in Tipton County. Specifically, David McQuiston is the GG Grandfather of Bessie McLaughlin Simonton Boyd.
- Pennsylvania Farmer: David McCreight, #253; William McCreight, #254; David McCreight, #255 and James McCreight, #268. The first of these McCreights is the father of the other three. William McCreight is the GGG Grandfather of Bessie McLaughlin Simonton Boyd (Fannie McLaughlin Simonton, Mary Ann McCreight, John R. McCreight, Robert McCreight, William McCreight). William arrived in South Carolina with his wife and 5 children.
- Other surnames that appear in the Boyd genealogy (but need more research) are:
 - McDill (Pennsylvania Farmer and James and Mary)
 - Wilson (Lord Dunluce, James and Mary, Free Mason)
 - Miller (Lord Dunluce, Pennsylvania Farmer, James and Mary)
 - Thomson (Lord Dunluce, James and Mary, Free Mason)
 - Strong (Lord Dunluce)

The five ships were:

- **Lord Dunluce:** 400 tons, Master, James Gillis, agent, John Montgomery, merchant, Rev. William Martin, William Barklie, - 184 families, 394 persons
- **Hopewell:** 250 tons, Master J. Ash, agent William Beatty, merchant. The Hopewell arrived in England from South Carolina on June 16 and advertised that a minister was urgently needed in South Carolina. - 63 Families, 186 persons
- **Pennsylvania Farmer:** 350 tons, Master C. Robinson, agent John Ewing, S. Brown merchants. - 86 families, 215 persons
- **James and Mary:** a 200 ton snow, master J. Workman, agents Jams McVicker, John Moore, - 80 Families, 175 persons
- **Free Mason:** 250 tons, Master John Semple, agent, J W & G. Glenry, Hill Wilson, George Anderson, William Booth, merchants and owners. 55 Families; 232 persons

The Arrival of William Boyd in South Carolina

On October 18, 1772, the James and Mary sailed into Charleston harbor, having spent the last 54 days at sea. The James and Mary was a three masted sailing ship called a snow¹, and was captained by John Workman. They had departed from Larne, Ireland on August 25 with 32 families and 48 single persons on board — a total of 180 passengers. The passengers were all Scots-Irish immigrants who were coming to South Carolina to accept the free land being offered by the Province and to escape the poverty and hard times that were in northern Ireland. Of the 180 passengers that left Larne, only 175 arrived in Charleston, five children having died during the passage.

As eager as they must have been to get ashore, they had another six weeks to spend on the ship as there had been a severe outbreak of smallpox on board and the Governor of South Carolina ordered that the ship, its passengers and crew remain in quarantine, first for three weeks and then for an additional three weeks. During this period of quarantine, the sick were confined to a large house on Sullivan's Island which served as a hospital. In fact, this was probably the "Pest House", built as a quarantine house more to protect the inhabitants of Charleston from infectious diseases arriving on ships than to provide medical services for the sick. Such Pest Houses were common in the American Ports of Entry in the 18th century. In addition to sick passengers, such as those on the James and Mary, all slaves arriving in Charleston aboard slave ships were quarantined on Sullivan's Island in the Pest House. The passengers on the ship were allowed ashore on Sullivan's Island, but were otherwise isolated. Sullivan's Island can be seen in the map at the mouth of the harbor, on the north side. The quarantine ended around the end of November, for the Council Journal (the official record of the proceedings of the Governor's Council) has an entry on December 1 regarding the petition for land of the passengers on the ship.



Charleston, SC 1773

The James and Mary was one of five ships that carried, mostly Presbyterian, Scots-Irish immigrants to South Carolina in the fall of 1772. The undertaking was organized by Reverend William Martin, a Reformed Presbyterian minister from Kellswater, County Antrim (see chapter 3). The other 4 ships were delayed in departure and by weather and did not arrive until December 19, 20 and 22. The Pennsylvania Farmer arrived on December 19 with 215 passengers; the Lord Dunluce on December

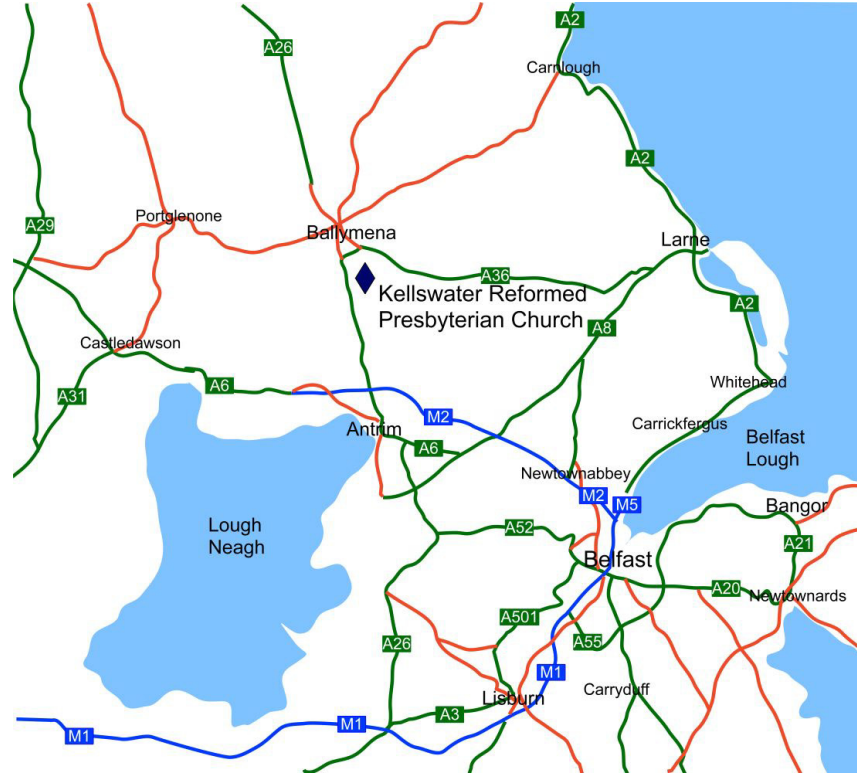
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¹ A Snow (or snaw) is a type of brig. A snow carried square sails on the two masts and generally a trysail on the snowmast, which was abaft the main mast.

William Boyd: A Family History

20 with 394 passengers, and the Hopewell with 186 passengers and the Free Mason with 232 passengers both arrived on December 22. In all, the five ships brought over 1200 immigrants from Ireland.

William Boyd, his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mary and Martha were among the passengers on the James and Mary. William was 27 years old. Mary, his wife was 29. Their eldest daughter, Mary, was 4 years old and Martha, the youngest, was less than 1 year. William was born in County Antrim Ireland about 1745. He had a brother named Robert. William and Robert were members of the Covenanter Church of Scotland (the Reformed Presbyterian Church) and probably lived in the area around Ballymena (William Martin was the minister at the Kellswater Reformed Presbyterian Church). Robert's son, Alexander, would come to America in 1790 and live with his Uncle William. Nothing else is known about William or Robert's families in Ireland.



Ballymena, County Antrim Northern Ireland

It was the custom, if the passengers were satisfied with the voyage, to write a letter for publication expressing their satisfaction and the passengers from the James and Mary did that, while they were still in quarantine. William Boyd was one of the signers of the letter, which was published in the Belfast News Letter on Tuesday 22 December 1772.

“To the Printers of the Belfast News Letter.

I desire you will insert and continue three times in your Paper, the inclosed Letter, which I received from South Carolina.

Yours,

Larne, 21 Dec. 1772 JAMES McVICKAR

P. S. My Friend in Charlestown advises me, that they have a great Crop of Rice, but want Ships to carry it to Market.

To Mr. JAMES M'VICKAR, Merchant in Larne

SIR, Charles-Town, Oct 21, 1772

THESE will inform you, that we arrived here all well and in good spirits the 18th instant (five Children excepted who died in the Passage) after a pleasant and agreeable Passage of seven weeks and one day. – Pleasant with respect to Weather, and agreeable with regard to the Concord and Harmony that subsisted among us all: And, to confirm what we have heard you assert, before we left Ireland, we must say that we had more

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than a sufficiency of all kinds of Provisions, and good in their kind: And to speak of Captain Workman, as he justly deserves, we must say with the greatest Truth (and likewise with the greatest Thanks and Gratitude to him) that he treated us all with the greatest Tenderness and Humanity: and seemed even desirous of obliging any one, whom it might be in his Power to serve. If you think proper, we would be desirous you should cause these Things to be inserted in the public News Letter, being sensible they will afford our Friends and Acquaintances great Satisfaction; and we hope they may be of some Use to you and Captain Workman, if you resolve to trade any more in the Passenger Way. Now, in Confirmation of these Things, we subscribe ourselves as follows:

We are, Sir, your Most humble Servants,

Revd Robt.	John McClintock,	Thos. Makee
McClintock,	John Dicky,	James Stinson
John Peddan,	James Hood,	Wm. Anderson
Joseph Lowry,	John Montgomery,	John Thompson,
Timothy	John Snody,	Hugh Loggan,
McClintock	John Caldwell,	Peter Willey,
Nathan Brown,	Robt. Hadden,	David Thompson,
Samuel Kerr,	Wm. Boyd,	Hugh Mansoad,
James Peddan,	Robt. Machesney,	Robt. Wilson
Alex. Brown,	Wm. Eashler,	Robt. Ross,
John Brown,	Charles Miller,	John Parker,
Thomas Madill,	John Rickey,	James Young,
Wm. Simpson,	Charles Dunlop,	Robt. Neile.

P.S. We had Sermon every Sabbath, which was great Satisfaction to us. We omitted to let you know, that the Mate, Mr. Bole, as also the common Hands, behaved with great Care and Benevolence towards us.”²

After their release from quarantine, the new arrivals petitioned the Governor for land grants as provided for in the Bounty Act. The following entry appears in the Council Journal for December 1, 1772:

“The following Persons presented Petitions setting forth that they were Protestants and had lately come to settle in this Province with their Respective Familys from Ireland and were desirous to settle and cultivate some vacant Land in the back parts of the Country. but by reason of their extreme Poverty they were altogether unable to pay the Fees due to the several offices for their Grants, and that they were in hopes to have received some aid from the Province as their Countrymen had hitherto done, and therefore Prayed his Excellency [the Governor] to Grant them such Relief as in his Goodness he should see fit.

His Excellency thereupon observed to them that the Bounty given by the Province had ceased long since, and that they had no Reason from Government to expect any such assistance as they Craved. But it appearing that they were very poor, his Excellency proposed to the several officers to deliver out their warrants without expense to them

² Stephenson, Jean; “Scotch-Irish Migration to South Carolina, 1772 (rev. William Martin and His Five Shiploads of Settlers)”, Clearfield Company (Washington, DC) 1971; reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co. (Baltimore, MD) 2008.

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and to take the Risk of being paid by the Public which they severally agreed to . . . the Secretary was ordered to prepare the warrants of survey.”³

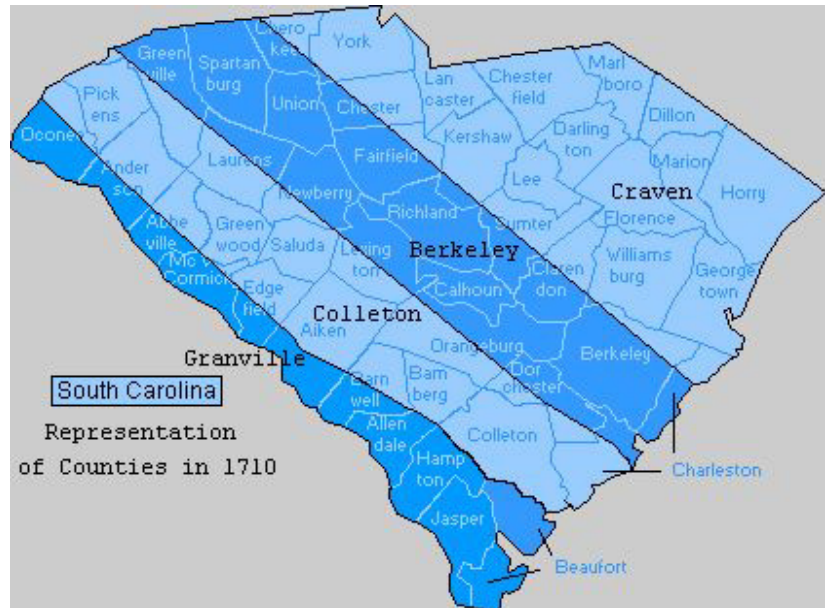
It appears that the warrants were not issued until the remainder of the William Martin party arrived. The Council Journal for Wednesday 6 January, 1773 includes the following entry:

“It is ordered by his Excellency, the Governour, that the Secretary do prepare warrants of survey for the undermentioned persons.”⁴

Following this was a listing of the passengers from the James and Mary and the amount of land to be granted to each. There is a similar entry for each of the 5 ships. All of the warrants for the James and Mary passengers are dated 11 December 1772, while the warrants for the other ships’ passengers are dated January 6, 1773. This is apparently a result of the James and Mary passengers having arrived much earlier and petitioned the Governor prior to the arrival of the remaining four ships.

The records indicate that William Boyd was granted 250 acres of land, which according the Bounty Act provisions would have been consistent with a male head of household (100 acres), a wife (50 acres) and two children (50 acres each). William and his family settled in Newberry District, SC. (There was also a William Boyd on the Hopewell who also received 250 acres, but he settled in Laurens county. The family history written by Robert B. Boyd indicated that our ancestor settled in Newberry District. Also, we have William Boyd’s will (page 47), which refers to the land in Newberry County. There can be no doubt that this Chester County William Boyd is the correct one based on date of death and heirs, including children and grandchildren.)

William Boyd’s land was located in what is now Newberry County but was then Berkeley County in Camden District. At the time, South Carolina was divided into only for counties. The land survey identified the particular plot of land as: “in Berkeley Co., in fork between Broad and Saluda, on branch of Patterson Creek called Scott Branch; waters of Enoree River; bd’d William Proctor, John Kennedy, vacant lands, Mr. Robert McClento, James Proctor, Alexander Turner, John Armstrong, William Scott.” Patterson Creek is located between the Saluda and Broad Rivers and is about 5 miles in length, emptying into Indian Creek, which in turn flows to the Enoree River, (see)



South Carolina Counties in 1772

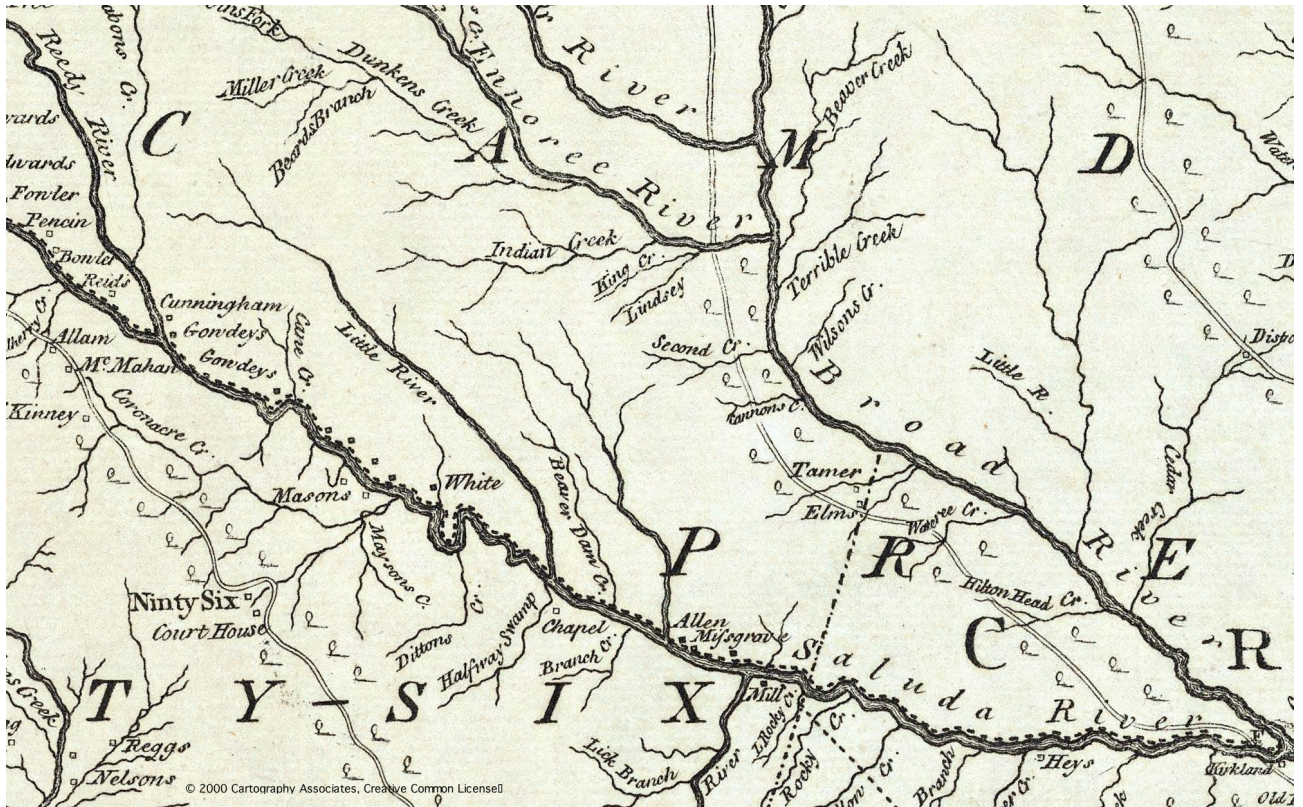
Fortunately, Pattersons Creek has not changed its name since 1772. Although not shown in the 1773 map of South Carolina on the map on page 43, it is shown in the 1825 map of Newberry District. Only the larger streams are shown in these early maps of South Carolina. In the 1825 map, Pattersons Creek can be seen emptying into Indian Creek, which in turn empties into the Enoree River, all consistent with the modern map on page 44 in which all four streams are highlighted. Patterson’s Creek can be seen in detail in the USGS map on page 45 in which all of ghe branches

3 ibid

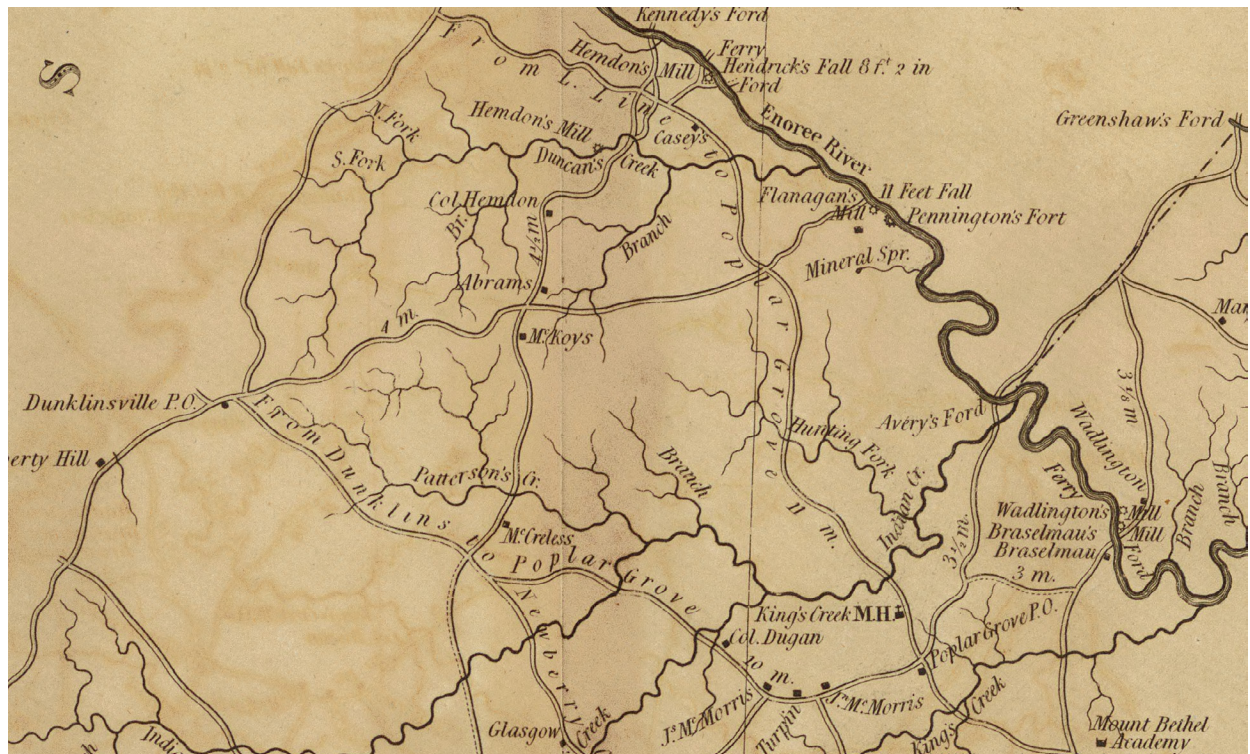
4 ibid

Ireland to America

can be clearly seen, including two large branches flowing in from the north as well as several smaller branches. Unfortunately, they are not named, so it's unknown which is Scotts Branch.

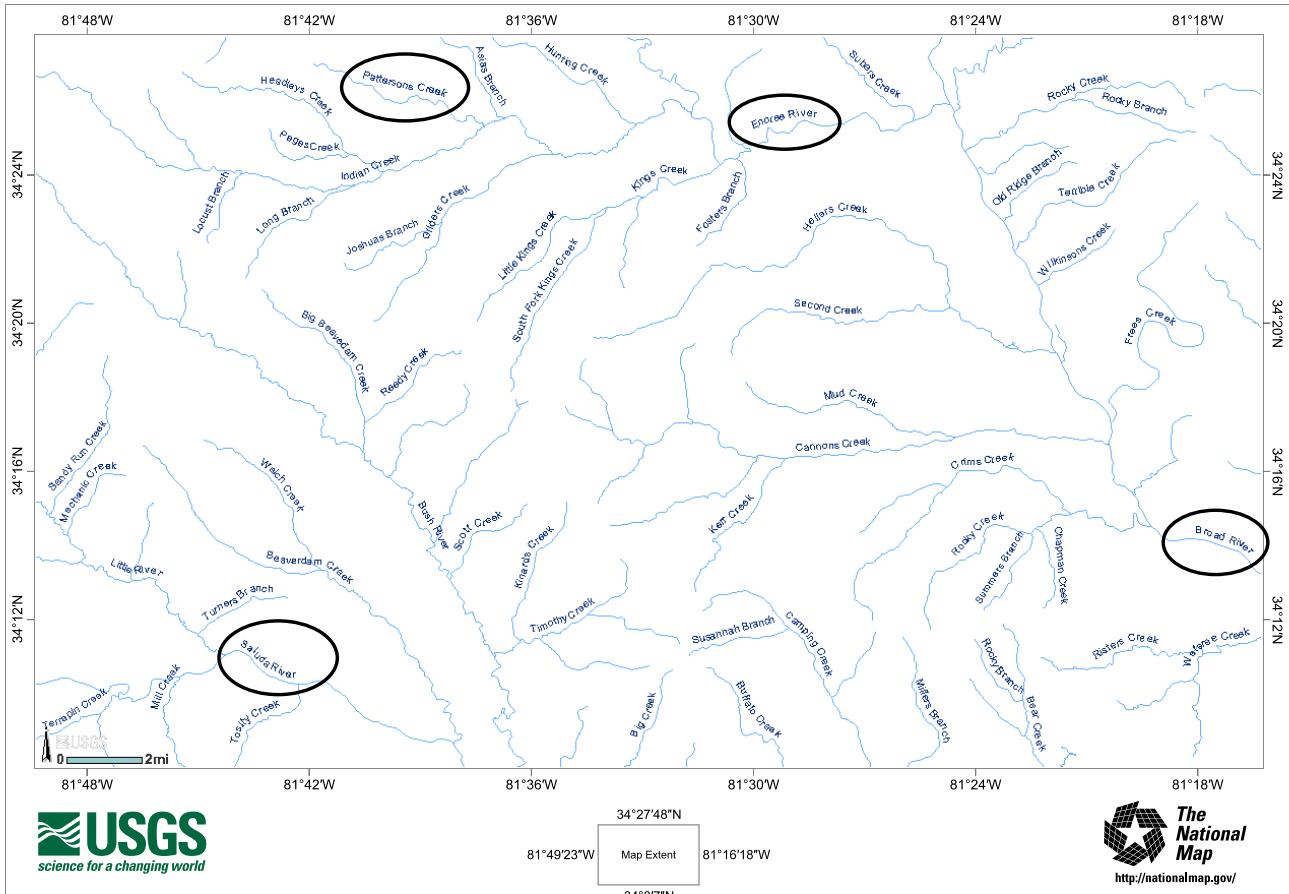


Broad and Saluda Rivers, 1773

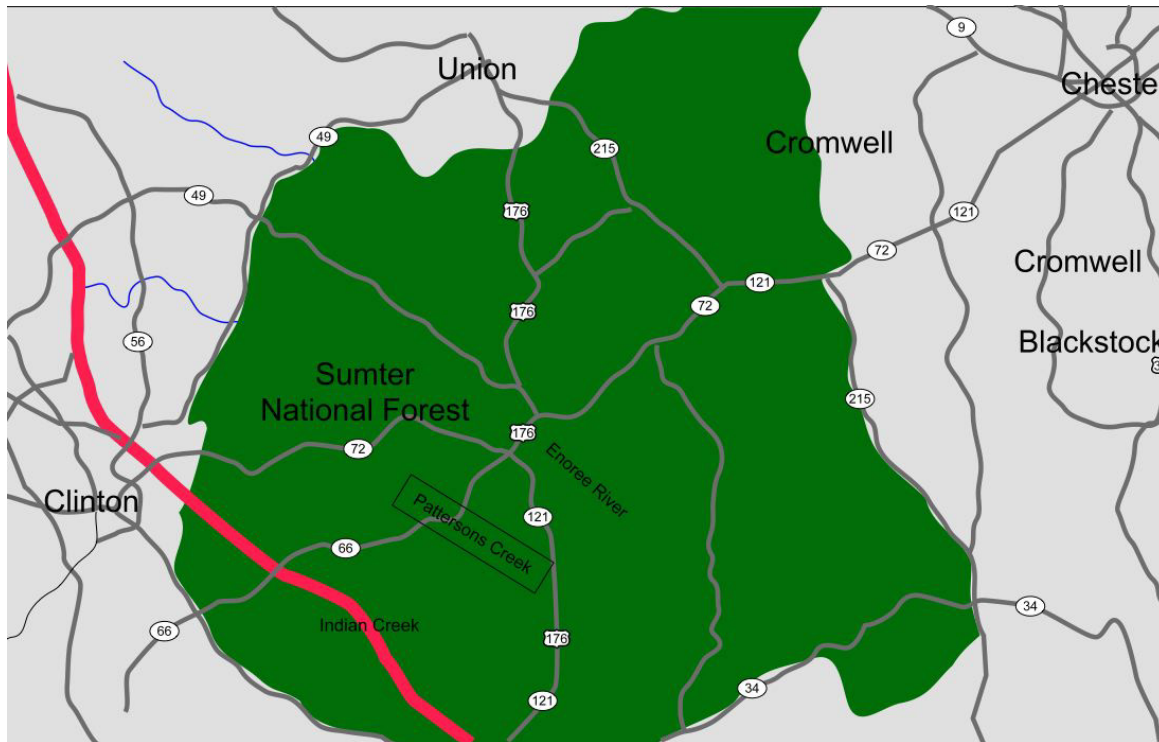


Newberry District, 1825

William Boyd: A Family History



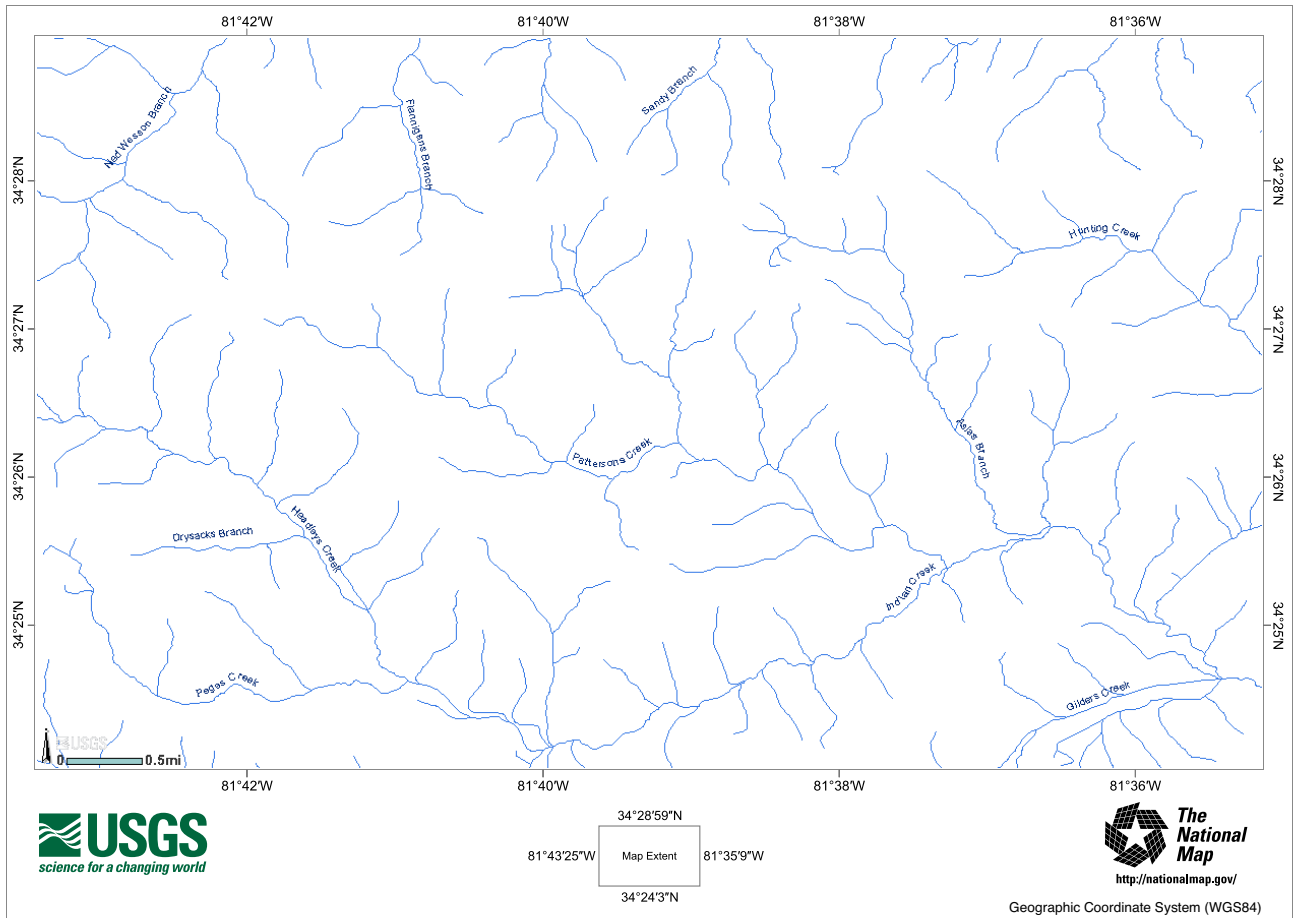
Patterson's Creek



William Boyd's farm was located in what is now Sumter National Forest

Ireland to America

Pattersons Creek is located in what is now Sumter National Forest about 10 miles north of Newberry, SC and shown on the map on page 44. William Boyd's land would have been within the blue oval where Pattersons Creek and several branches are shown. Other features in this map that are indicated with blue markers are the towns of Chester, Cornwell, and Blackstock, where several of the Boyds lived and will be discussed in later sections."



William Boyd's farm was on Scott Branch of Pattersons Creek

Having arrived in South Carolina with two daughters, William and Mary Boyd had two more children, Jennet or "Jennie" born about 1776 and Alexander, born about 1780.

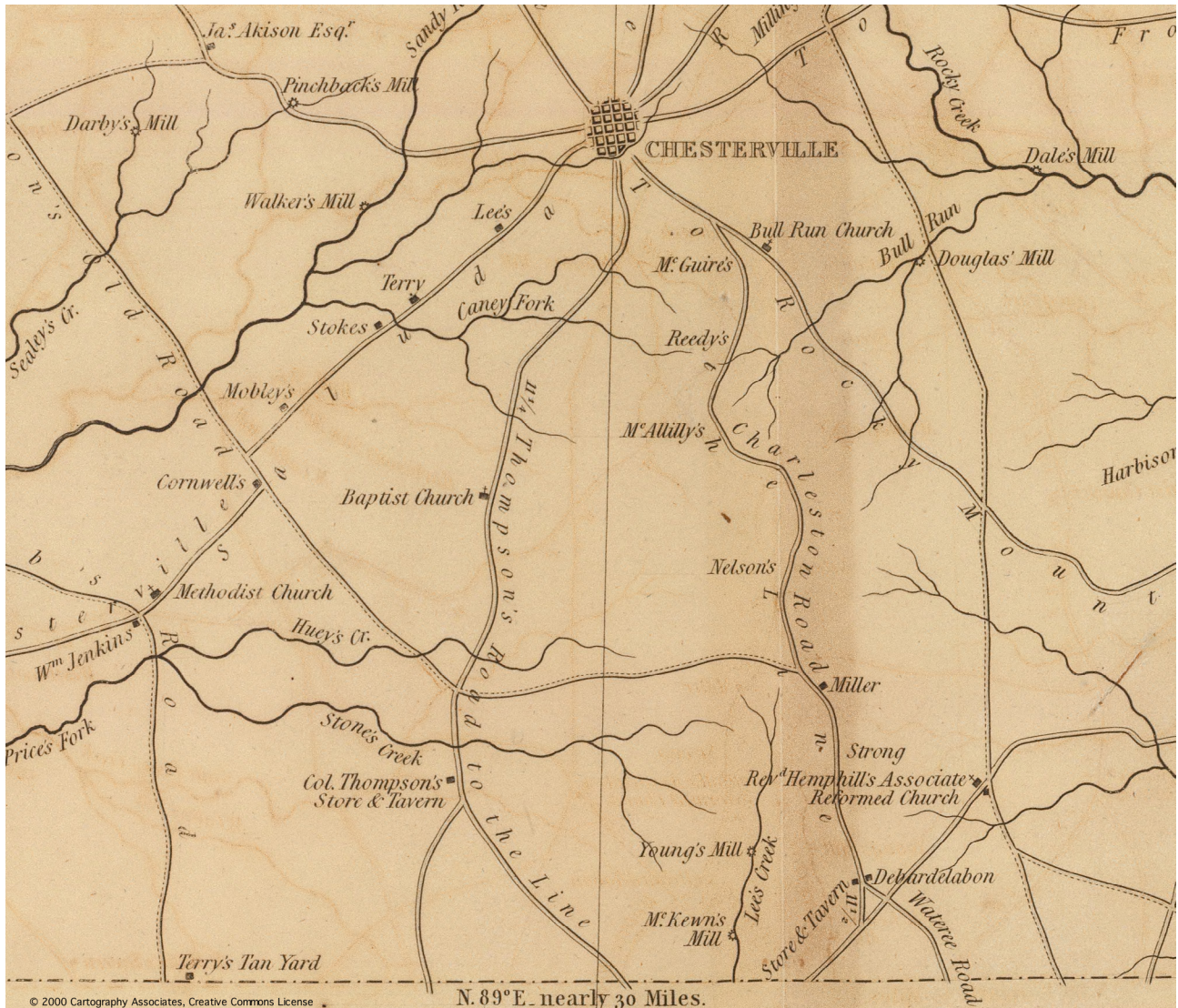
In 1790, William's nephew Alexander, the son of his brother Robert back in Ireland, came to South Carolina and lived for a while with William and his family. The details of the trip are unknown, although at least one researcher has said that he arrived in New Jersey and then made his way to South Carolina, probably taking the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road (see map on page 43). Around 1797, Alexander married William's daughter, Martha (his first cousin) and they lived in Chester County. Martha and Alexander had 10 children and it is their descendants of that are primarily the subject of this book.

Chester, SC 1825It does not appear that the oldest daughter, Mary, ever married. There was no mention of her husband in William's will, written in 1800. She inherited one hundred acres of the 250 acre farm, in Newberry County that William originally acquired when he arrived in South Carolina. The remainder of the land was split between William's two grandsons. Since Mary was 32 at the time of her father's death, it is likely that she never married.

William Boyd: A Family History

Jennie married John Reedy about 1798 or 1799. John was born in South Carolina about 1777. John and Jennie had seven children and lived in Chester County, South Carolina.

Alexander, the youngest son, married Elizabeth "Betsy" Blain in 1800 and they lived near Blackstock, in Chester County. They were members of the Bull Run Church, which later became the Purity Presbyterian Church. On the map of Chester County, Blackstock, although not shown, is at the bottom near the county border on Wateree Road. The Bull Run Church is shown just southeast of Chester, or Chesterville, as it was then called. Alexander and Betsy had eight children.



Chester, SC 1825

Some time before 1790, William moved to Chester County, as he appears there in the first Federal Census. The census record indicates one male 16 and over (William), 1 male under 16 (Alexander), 4 females (wife and 3 daughters), one "other free persons", and no slaves. Perhaps the "other" was nephew Alexander. William's will, below, was dated June 2, 1800 and was probated August 1800. In it he provided for his 4 children, named above, but there was no mention of his wife, Mary. The executors of the will were James Kennedy and John Wilson. In the will he divided up the 250 acres in Newberry County between his daughter Mary and his two grandsons, William Boyd, Martha's son and William Reedy, Jennet's son. Other property that was specifically identified included a black mare, 2 colts, 2 cows and 4 calves, a still with still vessels, a chest and a Negro wench. The will

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mentions 4 grandchildren including 3 children of Martha, and one son of Jennet. This confirms that Martha's 3 oldest children were Mary, William and Robert, all born before 1800, which agrees with the census records.

Will of William Boyd, probated August 1800

In THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I William Boyd of Chester County and State of South Carolina being weak of body but of sound in Judgement & perfect mind & memory thanks to God for the same & Calling the mortality of my body & that it is appointed for all men once to die & hereby also make & constitute this my last will and testament – and first I do Recommend my soul to God who gave it and my body to be buried in a Christian manner at the discretion of my executors herein after named Nothing doubting but I Shall Receive the same again at the Resurrection by the Mighty power of God – and as touching my worldly property which it has pleased God to bless me with I do give, leave and bequeath to my eldest daughter, Mary Boyd, one hundred acres of the land containing two hundred and fifty acres in Newberry County and Likewise the negro wench and the Chest and Likewise the black mare and coal and all the property she formerly claimed unto cattle and other affairs.

Item I do give and bequeath to my second daughter, Martha Boyd the sum of money she owes me which is thirty dollars. I likewise give and bequeath to her son William Boyd the one half of the remainder of the land which Mary is to get the hundred acres off – and I give her son, Robert Boyd, two yearling calfs & I give her daughter Mary one cow & calf.

I do give & bequeath to my youngest daughter Jennet Reedeey one cow & calf & I do give & bequeath to her son William Reedeey the other half of the Remainder of the above named lands & Likewise the two year old colt.

Item I do give and bequeath to my son Alexander Boyd all my part & right of the still & still vessels & Likewise the remainder of all I possess. Not above named except the one half of all the crap of all kinds which I give & bequeath to my eldest daughter Mary above named & I do hereby constitute & appoint James Kennedy & John Wilson for my sole Executors of this my last will & testaments before by me made signed & delivered this second Day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and of the Independence of the United States the twenty fourth.

Signed, seald & Delivered in the presence of us:

John Reedeey

[signed]

John Wilson

William [his mark] Boyd

James (his mark) Kennedy

Other Families in the Rev. Martin Group

William Boyd and his family was not the only ancestor that was part of the Rev. William Martin group. David and James McQuiston (brothers) also arrived on the Lord Dunluce with their families and settled in Rocky Creek, SC. David McCreight was on the Pennsylvania Farmer along with his family, which included three sons, William, James and David. There were four McCreights on the Pennsylvania Farmer that received land in what is now Fairfield County, SC.

There were also many Millers and Thompsons, two more surnames that appear in the Family Tree, but these names have not yet been researched.

William Boyd: A Family History

McCreights

There were 13 or 14 McCreights on the Pennsylvania Farmer, David McCreight and his three sons and their families. David, the father, and his wife, Mary received 150 acres of land on Jackson's Creek in what is today Fairfield County.

David's oldest son William, age 37 came with his wife Agnes and five children, Robert, John, David, Agnes and Mary. William received 400 acres also on Jackson's Creek adjacent to his father's land.

David's 2nd eldest son, James was apparently single, age 27 and received 100 acres of land on the south fork of the Little River in what is today Chester County.

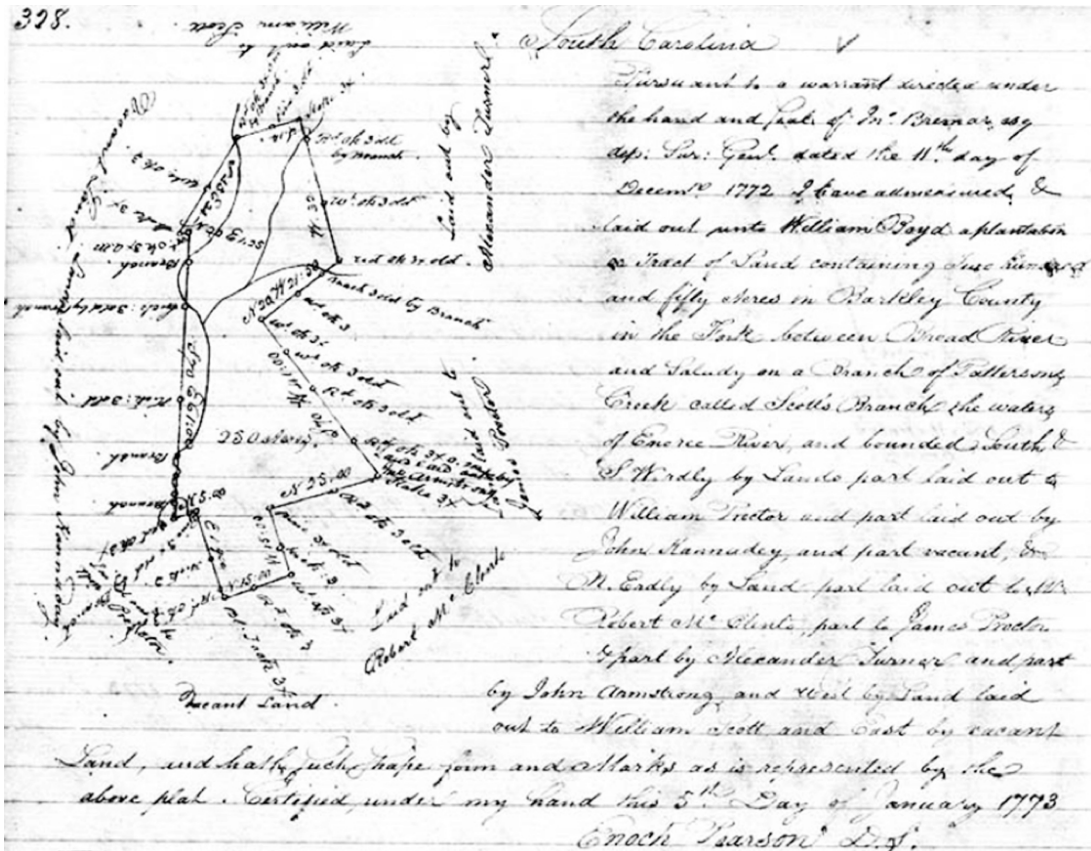
David's 3rd son, David was married and had one child, William, so he received 200 acres of land. David was 26 years old and his son, William was less than 1 year old Interestingly, he received two separate 100 acre plots. One was on Charleston Road, on a branch of the Wateree Creek and the other plot was on Suzy Banks Branch of Turkey Creek which is in Chester County.

McQuistons

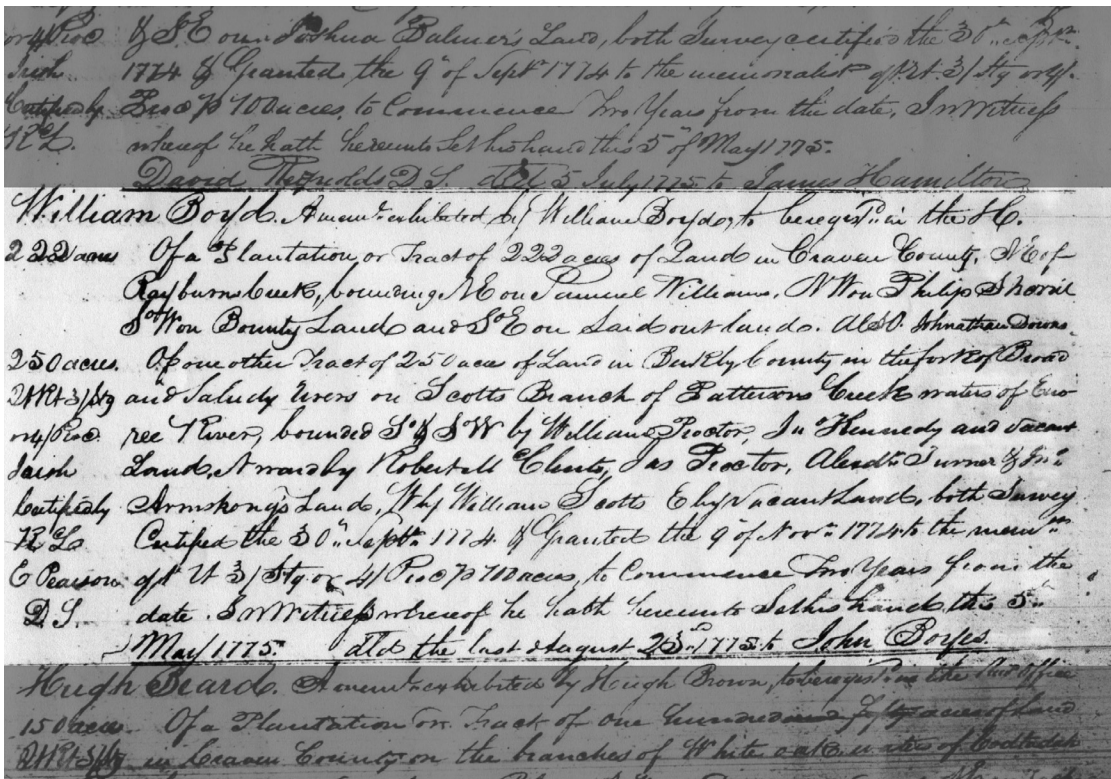
There were at least fourteen McQuistons in all on the Lord Dunluce. David McQuiston, age 37, with his wife Betsy and 5 children: Archibald, age 13, Hugh, 7, Jane, 3, Margaret 1, and one other whose name I do not know. David received 400 acres of land on a small branch of Rocky Creek, adjacent to the land granted to Rev. William Martin.

David's brother James, also was there with his wife and five children. James was between 37 and 42. Two of the five children were Andrew age 11 and Margaret, age 1. Margaret would later marry her first cousin Archibald McQuiston, the son of David and Betsy, and in turn, her daughter Margaret would marry Robert Romaine Simonton and move to Tipton County, Tennessee. Interestingly enough, this makes the two brothers, David and James McQuiston, both great-great-grandfathers of Fannie McLaughlin Simonton. James was also granted 400 acres of land and it also was on a branch of Rocky Creek.

William Boyd: A Family History



Plat for 250 Acres in Berkeley County for William Boyd



Memorial for William Boyd's two tracts of land

South Carolina

William Boyd and Mary Dorman were born and married in County Antrim, Ireland. After coming to America in 1772, they lived in or around Newberry, SC. By 1800, Mary had died and William was apparently living in Chester County as that was where his will was recorded and probated. Altogether, they had four children, two born in Ireland and two more born in America. There is some evidence that there were other children, but at the time of his death, William's will only mentioned the four. Three of the children married and provided William and Mary with 24 grandchildren.

The children of William Boyd and Mary Dorman were:

- Mary (abt 1768 – aft 1800)
- Martha (abt 1772 – 13 April 1832)
- Jennette "Jennie" (abt 1776 – 26 February 1843)
- Alexander (abt 1780 – 1825)

Mary Boyd

Mary apparently never married. She is mentioned in her father's will in 1800, in which she receives 100 acres of the 250 acre farm in Newberry County, a chest, a black mare and colt and a "negro wench". The date of her death and place of burial is unknown.

Martha Boyd and Alexander Boyd

Martha Boyd was born about 1772, probably in Ireland. Her family arrived in Charleston, SC in October of 1772, so it is possible that she was born in South Carolina since her exact birth date is not known. Her mother either left Ireland to sail to America with a newborn infant or was pregnant. Martha married her first cousin, Alexander Boyd about 1797. Alexander, the son of Robert Boyd and Mary Peoples, was born in Ireland about 1760¹ and came to America in 1790. He lived with Martha's family when he first arrived. In 1806, Alexander became a naturalized US citizen.²

Alexander and Mary lived near Cornwell in Chester County, SC, where they were members of the Hopewell ARP Church. They had ten children, seven boys and three girls. Of these, only three, Mary, Robert and Nancy, remained in South Carolina.

The children of Alexander and Martha were:

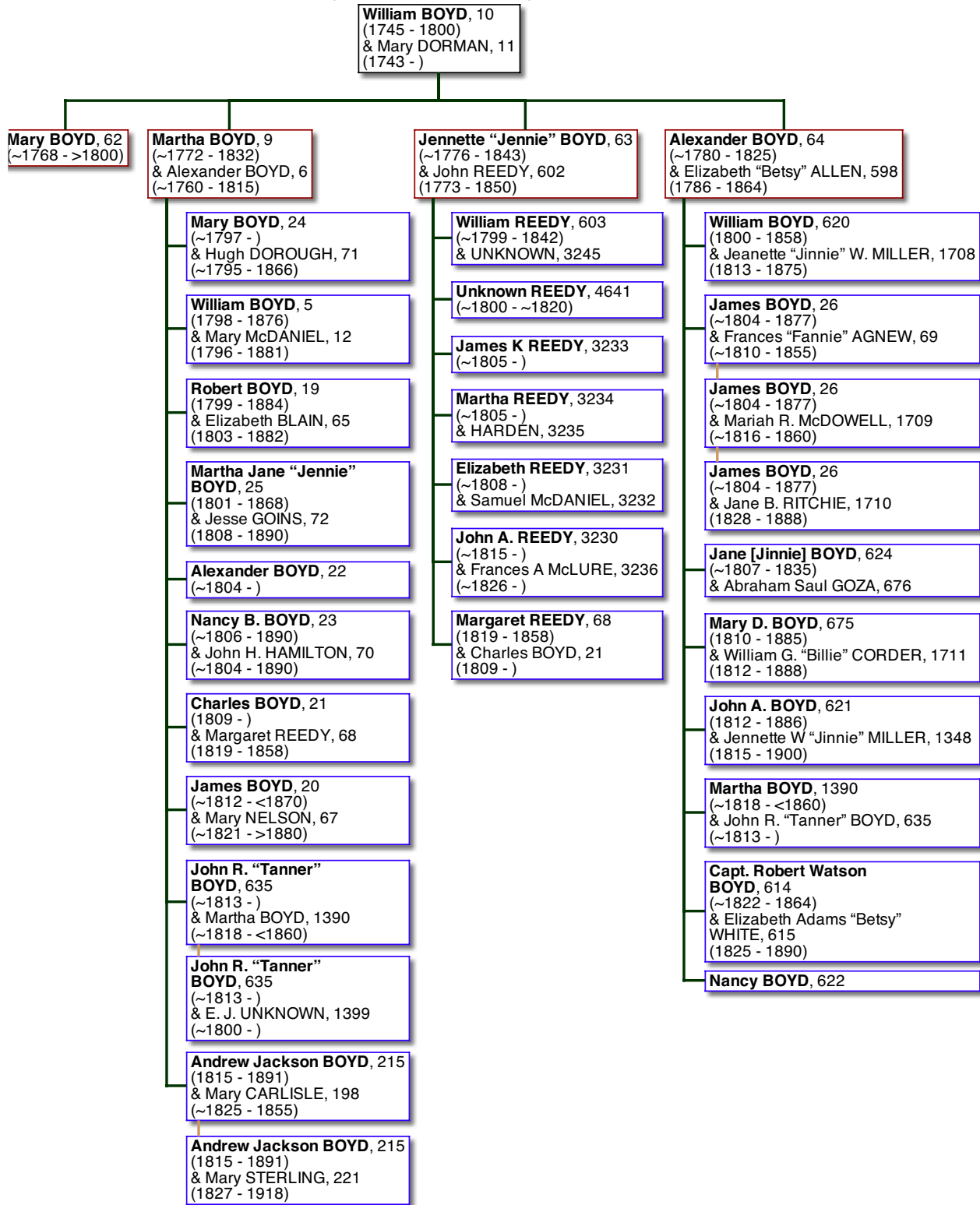
- Mary (abt 1797 – unk)
- William (21 July 1798 – 29 May 1876)
- Robert (1799 – 15 January 1884)
- Martha Jane "Jennie" (1 January 1801 – 18 August 1868)
- Alexander (abt 1804 – unk)
- Nancy B. (abt 1806 – unk)
- Charles (1809 – unk)

1 Alexander's exact date of birth is not known. His tombstone says he was born in 1760. Other accounts have 1763 and even 1773 (from "Hopewell ARP Church Cemetery Transcriptions", Chester County Genealogical Society)

2 Mack Nolan Boyd, "My Story, The Autobiography of Mack Nolan Boyd," Mack Nolan Boyd, self published (Preceptor Printing, Beaumont, TX), 2003, p2

William Boyd: A Family History

- James (abt 1812 – bef 1870)
- John R. “Tanner” (abt 1813 – unk)
- Andrew Jackson “AJ” (15 July 1815 – 21 February 1891)



Descendent Chart for William Boyd and Mary Dorman

South Carolina

Alexander died on 15 November 1815, when his youngest child was only four months old. Martha died on 13 April 1832. They are both buried in the Hopewell ARP Church Cemetery in Chester, SC.

Mary Boyd

Mary, the oldest child of Martha and Alexander Boyd, was born about 1797 in Chester County, SC. She married Hugh Dorough³ who was born about 1795 in South Carolina. Hugh died 6 November 1866 and is buried in the Hopewell ARP Church Cemetery in Chester County. It is unknown when Mary died or where she is buried. Robert Boyd's account⁴ indicates that they moved to Tennessee, but they still appeared in the Federal Census in Chester County in 1860 and Hugh, at least, is buried in South Carolina. Their youngest daughter, Sarah, did move to Tennessee after the Civil war and it may be that Mary moved with her, since she does not appear to be buried in Hopewell Cemetery along with her husband.

Hugh and Mary had at least 4 children. At least four since there is a 9 year gap between the first and the second child, so it is likely that other children were born. The four known children are:

- Martha (abt 1822 – 11 October 1845)
- N. A. (Probably Nancy A.) (abt 1831 – unk)
- D. Amanda (10 July 1832 – 31 October 1834)
- Sarah Elizabeth (3 August 1836 – 18 March 1909)

Martha married a Mr. Nesbit, but unfortunately died when she was only 23 years old, probably without having any children. She is buried in the Hopewell ARP Church cemetery next to her father.

N. A. is probably Nancy based on the records of the Hopewell ARP church which indicate that a Nancy A. Dorough transferred her membership to another church in 1858.

Amanda died at the age of two years.

Sarah Elizabeth married Leonard Lunsford Ratterree⁵ on 17 December 1858 in the Hopewell ARP church in Chester County, SC. Leonard was born on 27 November 1837 in South Carolina. He served in Company D, "Evan's Tramp Brigade" of the 17th South Carolina Infantry during the Civil War participating in action at Ft. Sumter, Appomattox, & Second Manassas. Even so, he and Sarah still managed to have three children during the war. After the war, Sarah and Leonard moved to Obion County, Tennessee and lived in Troy for the remainder of their lives. They had eight children, four of them born in South Carolina and four in Tennessee. They also adopted a ninth child late in life. Sarah died on 18 March 1909 in Troy, TN and Leonard died a year later on 21 March 1910. They are both buried in the Troy Cemetery in Troy, TN.

Sarah and Leonard had 9 children:

- John Lowrey (18 November 1859 – 13 June 1916)
- Hugh D. (14 September 1862 – 31 March 1896)
- Mary (abt 1864 – unk)
- Hannah Elizabeth "Lizzie" (14 August 1866 – 6 October 1883)
- Martha (March 1870 – unk)
- Leroy (abt 1872 – unk)
- Lee (abt 1874 – unk)
- Sallie (abt 1875 – unk)
- Luther Sutin (adopted) (May 1893 – unk)

3 Also spelled "Dorrough"

4 Robert B. Boyd, "Boyd Family History 1763 – 1997", unpublished document, 1997.

5 Also spelled Rateree

William Boyd: A Family History

William Boyd

In August 1825, when he was 27 years old, William Boyd married Mary McDaniel, the daughter of Edward McDaniel and Elizabeth McCaw. Edward McDaniel was born in Chester County about 1753 and died on 12 March 1821 in Chester County. Elizabeth McCaw McDaniel was also born in Chester County, about 1862 and died there on 24 August 1845. Both are buried in the Hopewell ARP Cemetery. Mary McDaniel was born in Chester County on 24 May 1796. William was a farmer and an elder in the Hopewell Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Chester.

William Boyd and Mary McDaniel had 10 children, six boys and four girls.

- Elizabeth McDaniel (abt 1825 – 2 April 1895)
- Edward M. (abt 1826 – 27 April 1864)
- Martha (12 January 1827 – 10 May 1911)
- Alexander Pressly (30 October 1830 – 15 October 1867)
- James (abt 1832 – aft 1867)
- William Baldrige (2 May 1834 – 18 May 1913)
- John H.. (19 May 1837 – 8 October 1847)
- Ann J. (27 Mar 1837 – 23 November 1912)
- Mary A. (April 1838 – unk)
- Charles J. (abt 1840 – 30 March 1864)

Note that there is a discrepancy in the birth dates of either John or Ann, which is discussed in the next chapter.

Robert Boyd

Robert, the third child, married Elizabeth Blain who was born in Chester County on 9 June 1803, the daughter of James Blain and Margaret McQuiston, and they lived in Blackstock, Chester County where Robert was a farmer. Robert and Elizabeth attended the Hopewell ARP Church, where Robert was an elder for over 30 years. Elizabeth died on 12 September 1882 and Robert less than two years later on 15 January 1884. They are both buried in the Hopewell ARP Church cemetery in Chester County.

Robert and Elizabeth had 7 children:

- Mary E. (12 February 1828 – 20 December 1870)
- Martha R. (31 January 1831 – 8 May 1920)
- Margaret J. (17 January 1833 – 24 April 1876)
- Elizabeth Caroline “Carrie” (16 April 1835 – 3 July 1921)
- James Alexander (August 1836 – 3 November 1838)
- Robert Warren (December 1839 – 3 December 1928). Was a Presbyterian Minister, a school teacher and the Superintendent of the Barium Springs Orphanage in Barium Springs, NC.
- Nancy (October 1841 – 3 February 1842)

Mary E. never married and died at the age of 42. She is buried at Hopewell ARP Cemetery.

Martha R. married William Strong in June 1856 in the Hopewell ARP church. William, the son of James Strong and Janet Blain (the sister of Martha’s mother) was born on 23 August 1831 and died at the age of 25 on 25 February 1857. Martha, who had no children, never remarried and lived to be 89 years old. She and William are both buried in the Hopewell ARP Cemetery.

Margaret J. never married, died at the age of 43 and is also buried at Hopewell ARP.

Elizabeth Caroline or “Carrie” married Thomas P. Sterling on 6 November 1861 in the Hopewell ARP Church. Thomas was a Corporal in Company D of the 17th South Carolina Infantry Regiment during the Civil war and was wounded on 14 August 1864 at the Second Battle of Deep Bottom,

South Carolina

Virginia. The Jackson Hospital in Richmond report showed that he was admitted on August 17 with a conical ball gunshot wound to the right breast and that he died on 25 August. Carrie never remarried and died on 3 July 1921 in Blackstock, SC. Both she and Thomas are buried in the Hopewell ARP Cemetery. Carrie and Thomas Sterling had one child, Laura "Ella" born September 1862. Ella married Hugh James McKeown and they had four children.

Martha Jane "Jennie" Boyd

Jennie married Jessie Goins, who was born in Virginia on 8 October 1808. Jennie and Jessie had four children, but only their initials are known: J. A., J. B., M. J., R. J. Even these initials are not certain as they are based on handwritten census records and the legibility is not very clear. Jessie and Jennie moved to Clear Creek, Drew County Arkansas about 1860, where Jennie died in 1868. She is buried in the Old Butler Cemetery in Star City, AR. The part of Drew County where they lived became Lincoln County in 1871.

After Jennie's death, Jessie married a second time to Elizabeth Boyd, who appears to be the daughter of Martha Jane's first cousin, William Boyd and Jennie Miller. If this is correct, then Jessie's second wife was his first wife's niece. Elizabeth was born in South Carolina on 26 March 1839. Jessie and Elizabeth had one son, William, born in 1871.

Jessie died on 21 March 1890 in Cornerville, AR and is buried in the Cornerville Cemetery, along with his second wife, Elizabeth.

Alexander Boyd

Alexander was never married. He moved to Arkansas with his brothers and lived with his brother, James.

Nancy B. Boyd

Nancy married John Hamilton, who was born in South Carolina about 1804. Nancy, John and their children all remained in South Carolina. Nancy and John lived in Rossville in Chester County. Both died in 1890, John on 1 April and Nancy on 1 December and are buried in the Hopewell ARP Cemetery.

Nancy and John had 5 Children:

- James (23 May 1839 – 22 November 1900)
- Hugh Alexander (16 November 1840 – 6 October 1842)
- Martha B. (10 March 1842 – 3 April 1928)
- John H. (31 December 1843 – 19 January 1920)
- William P. (31 December 1845 – 15 September 1864)

James enlisted in Company F of the 23rd South Carolina Infantry on 17 October 1861 and luckily survived the entire war, although hospitalized several times for Debility (weakness) or Diarrhea. He married Mary E. Hindman on 14 November 1867 in the Hopewell ARP Church. Mary was born on 19 May 1843 in Fairfield County, SC and died on 1 January 1916. James died on 22 November 1900. Both are buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Chester. They had nine children.

Hugh Alexander died when he was less than two years old.

Martha B. married Thomas J. Barber on 3 December 1868. Thomas was born about 1848 in Fairfield County, SC. Martha died on 3 April 1928 in Chester and is buried in the Hopewell ARP Cemetery. Martha and Thomas had three children.

John H. also was in Company F. of the 23rd South Carolina Infantry, enlisting on 3 May 1863 and paroled at Appomattox Court House, VA on 9 April 1865. He married Sarah E. "Sallie" Banks. Sallie

William Boyd: A Family History

was born in 1851 in Chester County. John and Sallie had three children and lived in Chester County all their lives. John died on 19 January 1920 and Sallie on 2 April 1925. They are both buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Chester, SC.

William never married. He enlisted in Company F of the 23rd Regiment, South Carolina Infantry (Hatch's Coast Rangers) on 1 January 1864, the day after his 18th birthday. He died of disease, not combat wounds, in a hospital in Petersburg, VA on 15 September 1864.

Charles Boyd

Charles married his first cousin, Margaret Reedy, the daughter of Jennie Boyd and John Reedy. They had two children, M. J. and Frances J., both daughters. Charles and Jennie moved with their children to Clear Creek, AR sometime between 1850 and 1858. Clear Creek was in Drew County, which later became Lincoln County. Margaret died in 1858 and is buried in the Mount Zion Cemetery near Star City, AR.

James Boyd

James married Mary Nelson and they had six children:

- Charles A. (abt 1841 - unk)
- Isabella (abt 1843 - unk)
- Martha (abt 1845 - unk)
- Sarah (abt 1848 - unk)
- Robert W. (abt 1855 - unk)
- Cornelia (August 1859 - unk)

James and Mary moved to Clear Creek, AR sometime between 1860 and 1870. James died before 1870, probably in Clear Creek, but that is not really known. Little is known about what happened to the children of James and Mary.

John R. "Tanner" Boyd

John R. "Tanner" married his first cousin, Martha Boyd, the daughter of Alexander Boyd and Betsy Allen. Martha was born about 1818 in Chester County, SC. Tanner and Martha had four children, all born in Chester County, SC:

- William S. (abt 1841 – unk)
- Robert W. (abt 1844 – unk)
- E. M. (abt 1848 – unk)
- M. J. (abt 1855 – unk)

Tanner and his family moved to Clear Creek, Arkansas sometime between 1855 and 1860. Martha died before 1860 and it is not known if she died in South Carolina or Arkansas or where she is buried.

Andrew Jackson Boyd

Andrew Jackson Boyd, the youngest child of Alexander and Martha was born on 15 July 1815 in Cornwell, SC and was only four months old when his father Alexander died. When he was 17 years old, his mother, Martha died. In 1842, when he was 27 years old, Andrew Jackson married Mary Carlisle, the daughter of James Carlisle and Margaret Polly. James was an elder in the Concord Presbyterian Church in Blackstock. Mary was born about 1825 in Fairfield County, SC. They had six children:

- Robert Alexander (16 September 1843 – 15 April 1921)
- James Carlisle (13 May 1845 – 30 September 1914)
- Margaret "Mollie" (abt 1847 – unk)

South Carolina

- Austin Quay (17 March 1849 – 28 November 1921)
- Martha Ellen “Mattie” (17 March 1849 – unk)
- Mary Jane (abt 1853 - unk)

Andrew Jackson and Mary lived on a farm near Blackstock where by the beginning of the Civil war, AJ had a cotton gin, a sawmill and a store, all of which would be destroyed during the War.

Mary died on 16 November 1855, when she was only 30 years old. AJ not only had to care for his own children, he also took in the two children of Mary’s brother James and his wife Fannie, who both had died. In 1854, a neighbor, Samuel Castles died, leaving his wife, Mary Sterling Castles, born on 10 April 1837, and four children. Five years later, in 1859, Mary Sterling Castles married Andrew Jackson and moved into the plantation home with her four children, bringing the total number of children under AJ’s care to twelve, all under the age of 16. To that, AJ and Mary Sterling would have another five children:

- Nancy Rosana “Nannie” (2 November 1858 – 1897)
- Agnes (abt January 1860 – unk)
- Charles Warren (24 September 1861 – 26 January 1921)
- Frances Irene (September 1864 – 1957)
- Anna Sterling (28 April 1867 – 1 June 1951)

After the Civil War, with his gin, sawmill and store destroyed and the economy of South Carolina in shambles, Andrew Jackson decided to move west, where there was plenty of good land and a better economy. In 1867 he moved his entire family to Arkansas, where four of his brothers, Alexander, Charles, James and John “Tanner” had already moved. AJ bought land near Cornerville in what was then Drew County, but would become Lincoln County in 1871. They joined the Ebenezer Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church where AJ served as an elder until his death 21 February 1891.



Andrew Jackson Boyd

Jennet Boyd

Jennie Boyd, the third child of William Boyd and Mary Dorman, married John Reedy sometime before 1800. John was born in Chester County, SC on 4 December 1773 and died in Chester County on 15 December 1850. He was a farmer. Jennie died at the age of 66 on 26 February 1843. Both are buried in Old Purity Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Chester, SC.

Jennie and John had 6 children. The birth dates of the two older daughters, Elizabeth and Martha is not certain, but they were born between 1800 and 1810

- William (abt 1799 – 4 March 1842)
- Martha (bet 1800 and 1810 – unk)
- Elizabeth (bet 1800 and 1810 - unk)
- James K. (bet 1805 and 1810 - unk)
- John A. (abt 1815 - unk)
- Margaret (10 June 1819 – 13 December 1858)

It appears that there was a seventh child, a daughter that was born between 1800 and 1810 and died between 1820 and 1830. Her name is not known.

William Boyd: A Family History

William Reedy

The oldest son, William, is included in William Boyd's will in which he inherits 75 acres of the original Boyd land in Newberry County. William married and had eleven children. The names of his wife and children are unknown, except for the youngest son, Warren Turner, who was born on 14 December 1837 and died on 16 October 1843. His wife may have been named Jane, as there is a Jane Reedy buried next to John Reedy and Jennette Reedy and William is buried on the other side of John and Jennette. This Jane Reedy died on 14 April 1848 at the age of 46 years and 14 days, which makes her about the same age as William. John Reedy's will left \$100 to be divided equally between the children of his dead son William. William died on 4 March 1842 at the age of 43 and is buried in the Old Purity Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

Martha Reedy

Martha married a Mr. Harden. Nothing else is known about Martha.

Elizabeth Reedy

Elizabeth married Samuel McDaniel. Not much is known about this marriage. In John Reedy's will, he leaves a Negro named Nancy to his son John A. to be held in trust for his daughter, Elizabeth McDaniel. He further states that this trust is "not subject or liable to or for the debts or contracts or future debts or contracts of the said Samuel McDaniel". The will further called for the equal division of "the said Negro, Nancy, and her increase, if any" among the children, if any, of Elizabeth and if no children, then to be equally divided between his other four children.

James K. Reedy

Almost nothing is known about James K. except that he is mentioned in his father's will.

John A. Reedy

John A. was a physician. He married Frances McLure, born in Chester about 1826. John and Frances had seven children. Most of the descendants of John and Frances continued to live in South Carolina.

- William McLure (28 January 1846 – 21 August 1935)
- John (1850 – 11 May 1917)
- Howard (5 January 1854 – 12 July 1829)
- Ella (abt 1856 – unk)
- Catherine (14 April 1858 – 24 May 1925)
- Alexander W. (abt March 1850 – unk)
- Amelia Augusta (16 April 1861 – 26 March 1869)

William McLure Reedy married Jenny Manning, who was born on 13 November 1867 in Bingham, Marion County, SC. William and Jenny had five children: John James, Fannie W., Manning Hope, William C. and Henry M.

John was a druggist in Chester, SC.

Howard attended the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston, SC. He married Sarah Florence Rutledge, who was born in Stanley, Gaston County, NC. Howard and Sarah lived in Rowland, Robeson County, NC and they had three children: Willie Jane, Graham McLure and F. C.

Willie Jane married James Emanuel Loven on 24 June 1908 in Rowland, NC. They had three children: Howard Reedy, Franklin McLure and James Vaughan. Franklin and James were twins.

Graham McLure was also a druggist in Rowland, NC. He married Sallie McLeod on 18 June 1919 in Rowland.

South Carolina

Margaret Reedy

Margaret, married her first cousin Charles Boyd (see page 54), the son of Martha and Alexander Boyd. They had at least two children, both girls, M. J. and Frances J. In John Reedy's first will, he leaves thirty acres of land to his daughter, Jennet Boyd. This was later revised so that the land was to be left to Jennet's husband, Charles Boyd under the condition that Charles pay into John's estate, an amount of money equal to the value of the land.

Alexander Boyd

Alexander, the youngest child of William Boyd and Mary Dorman, married Elizabeth "Betsy" Allen and they had 8 children. Betsy was born near the Hebron community in Chester County about 1786. Alexander and Betsy lived near Blackstock in Chester County (on the border with Fairfield County). Alexander died at the age of 45, in 1825 and Betsy died at 78 years on 24 November 1864. Both are buried in the Old Purity Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Chester.

Alexander and Betsy had 8 children:

- William (24 July 1800 – 10 April 1858)
- James (abt 1804 – 15 July 1877)
- Jane "Jinnie" (abt 1807 – 9 February 1835)
- Mary D. (21 March 1810 – 19 July 1885)
- John A. (17 July 1812 – 23 June 1886)
- Martha (abt 1818 – bef 1860)
- Robert Watson (abt 1822 – 30 July 1864)
- Nancy (unk – unk)

William Boyd

The oldest child of Alexander and Betsy, William, born 1800, married Jeanette "Jinnie" Miller. Jinnie was born 30 November 1813. Interestingly, Jinnie had a cousin, also named Jinnie Miller who married William's brother, John. William and Jinnie moved to Union, Greene County, Alabama about 1850, where William was the proprietor of a store⁶. William died on 10 April 1858 and a few years later, Jinnie and family moved to Drew County Arkansas, where a number of William's cousins had already moved.

William and Jinnie had 11 children, 9 of whom were born in South Carolina, before they moved to Alabama. The two youngest sons, William and Robert, together operated a Mercantile Business known as Boyd and Brother in Cornerville, AR. William was written up in the Goodspeed History of Lincoln County Arkansas.

"William Boyd, senior partner of the firm of Boyd and Bro., at Cornerville, Lincoln County, Ark., was born in Greene County, Ala., on April 18, 1851, being the son of William and Jeanette W. (Miller) Boyd, natives of South Carolina. His parents were married in South Carolina and moved to Alabama, location in Greene County. There the mother died⁷ when the subject of this sketch was a very small boy. The father was a merchant and planter, and died in Lincoln County in the year 1875. He belonged to the Presbyterian Church. William was the eighth of nine children born to his parents, and passed his youth in this county, and here received a fair education. His first business venture was farming, but in 1883 he commenced a mercantile business with Robert Boyd as partner, a partnership which still continues to meet with great success. He was, in 1886,

6 V. Gayle Snedecor, "A Directory of Greene County for 1855-6", Strickland & Co., 28 Dauphin Street, Mobile, 1856 Reprinted: Eutaw, AL.: unknown, 1963

7 This is an error. His father died in Alabama and his mother died in Arkansas in 1875.

William Boyd: A Family History

appointed justice of the peace. In 1883 Mr. Boyd married Miss Flora Dodd, daughter of William P. Dodd, and they have been blessed with three children, viz.: Jesse B., Maggie J. and William H. Both Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which the former is an elder. The subject of this sketch belongs to the class commonly termed "self-made Men," having won success and wealth by his own exertions, and superior judgement."⁸

James Boyd

James, the second child of Alexander and Betsy was born about 1804 and married three times. First he married Frances "Fannie" Agnew, born about 1810 and they had 6 children:

- Alexander (abt 1828 – 1 July 1865)
- William (abt 1830 – unk)
- Sarah (abt 1832 – unk)
- James Cisero (28 November 1833 – 29 March 1902)
- Martha E. (2 November 1835 – 23 August 1923)
- John (abt 1838 - unk)

Fannie died on 15 February 1855 and is buried in the Hopewell ARP Church Cemetery. James then married Mariah R. McDowell, who was born about 1816. James and Mariah had no children. Mariah died on 13 October 1860 and is buried in the Hopewell ARP cemetery. James then married Jane B. Ritchie, who was born 1 July 1828 in Ireland. James died on 15 July 1877. Jane died on 24 February 1888. They are both buried in the Hopewell ARP Cemetery. In the Church Records for the Hopewell ARP Church, James is referred to as Major James Boyd.

James Cisero, the 4th child of James and Fannie Agnew graduated from Erskine College in 1855 and was an Associate Reformed Presbyterian Minister. He was also married three times and had eight children.

Martha, the youngest daughter, married Edward McDaniel Mills on 6 November 1855. Edward was born on 13 October 1823 and was the grandson of Edward McDaniel and Elizabeth McCaw. His mother, Abigail McDaniel was the sister of Mary McDaniel, the wife of William Boyd, the oldest son of Alexander and Martha Boyd. The Hopewell ARP church records refer to Edward Mills as Maj. Mills. Martha and Edward had four children.

Jane "Jinnie" Boyd

Jane married Abraham Saul Goza and they had at least one child, a daughter, who was still born on 9 February 1835. It appears that Jane died in childbirth. Both Jane and her infant daughter are buried in the Old Purity Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Chester.

Mary D. Boyd

Mary married William G. "Billie" Corder. Billie was born 19 February 1812 and died 30 May 1888. Mary and Billie had at least one child, Maggie R. who died at the age of 4 on 6 October 1853. Mary, Billie and Maggie are all buried in the Old Purity Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Chester.

John A. Boyd

John Boyd married the cousin of his brother's wife, Jinnie Miller, who was born 26 June 1815 in Chester County. John and Jinnie lived all of their life in Blackstock, SC. John died on 23 June 1886 and Jinnie on 30 June 1900. John and Jinnie are both buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Chester, SC. John and Jennie had 10 children:

⁸ Goodspeed History of Lincoln County, Arkansas, (Goodspeed Publishing Co., Nashville, TN)

South Carolina

- Elizabeth (7 January 1838 – 28 September 1923)
- Jennette “Jane” (15 June 1840 – 16 December 1913)
- Sarah (1 June 1842 – 23 August 1869)
- Mary E. (1 November 1843 – 18 March 1931)
- Martha (abt 1846 – unk)
- Malinda Caroline “Carrie” (7 April 1849 – 16 August 1890)
- William (27 May 1853 – 3 March 1926)
- Rosanna (abt 1855 – unk)
- James Allen (5 January 1857 – 5 June 1924)
- Lucinda “Lucy” (19 January 1859 – 2 May 1939)

Elizabeth and Jinnie never married and are both buried at Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Chester.

Sarah married James W. Aiken on 30 January 1868 in the Hopewell ARP Church. They had one child, Sallie Boyd, born on 23 August 1869. Sarah died in childbirth on the same day. Sallie died a year and a half later on 25 April 1871. Both Sarah and Sallie are buried in the Hopewell ARP Cemetery.

Mary E. never married. It is unknown what happened to Martha.

Carrie married Samuel Joseph Curry and they had one child, a boy who was still born on 15 August 1890. Carrie died in childbirth on that same day. All are buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Chester.

Lucy married Addison B. McKeown and they had one child, John Boyd, born on 30 November 1885. Addison died on 1 January 1920 and Lucy on 2 May 1939. Both are buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Chester.

Martha Boyd

Martha, the fourth child of Alexander and Betsy, married her first cousin John R. “Tanner” Boyd (see page 54), the son of Martha and Alexander Boyd.

Robert Watson Boyd

Robert Watson Boyd, the fifth child of Alexander and Betsy married Elizabeth Adams “Betsy” White on 25 December 1844. Betsy was born 19 February 1825 in Chester County. When the Civil War broke out, Robert volunteered for the Confederate Army, but was rejected because he was too old. He then enlisted in the Reserves where he was a Captain in Company A of the 6th South Carolina Reserves. The 6th SC Reserves was only a unit for 90 days during 1862 and 1863. There are no records to indicate his subsequent units, but it is known that he was killed at the Battle of the Crater, an engagement in the Siege of Petersburg, VA, on 30 July 1864, and he is buried at Lee’s Mill, VA. Betsy died on 30 December 1890 and is buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Chester.

Robert and Betsy lived near Cornwell, Chester County and had 11 children:

- William (15 September 1845 – 28 May 1851)
- George Washington (18 November 1846 – September 1915)
- Abraham White (28 February 1848 – 25 September 1923)
- John Alexander (29 November 1849 – 9 July 1918)
- Robert Romaine (26 December 1850 – 14 November 1886)
- James (4 November 1852 – 9 March 1853)
- Andrew Jackson (21 January 1854 – 19 February 1912)
- Margaret Eleanor “Maggie” (18 July 1855 – 16 February 1888)
- Hugh Thompson (9 March 1857 – 22 February 1932)
- Elizabeth Esther (3 January 1861 – 10 January 1883)

William Boyd: A Family History

- William Banks (18 December 1863 – 26 October 1926)

George Washington married Frances Emerline “Fannie” Ford on 18 November 1869 and they had five children, Robert Ford, Dora Eugenia, Eunice Eleanor, Nannie Elizabeth and George Milton. George and Fannie are buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery.

Abraham White married Jane Elizabeth Reid on October 1867 and they moved to Star City, Lincoln County, AR. They had five children.

John Alexander married Mary Elizabeth “Mamie” Parks on 10 June 1880. Mamie was born on 27 August 1859 in Providence, Orangeburg County, SC and was the daughter of Hugh M. Parks and Ann Oliver. John and Mamie lived in Ft. Mill, SC and had seven children: Bessie P., Florence L., Mary, Helen K., Julia Moore, Parks Oliver, and John Alexander, Jr. John died in 1918 and Mamie on 9 February 1943. Both are buried in the Unity Cemetery in Ft. Mill, SC.

Robert Romaine moved to Lincoln County Arkansas in the early 1870s. He married Marieta E. Payne on 18 November 1875 in Lincoln County, AR. Robert and Marieta had two children: Victor and Jeanette. Robert is buried in the Newton Chapel Cemetery in Lincoln County.

Andrew Jackson married Martha A. “Mattie” Thompson on 3 February 1876. They had nine children: Lawrence Spratt, Isla Mae, John McLurkin, Robert Thompson, Sarah Elizabeth, Romaine Faulkner, Andrew White, John Creelman, and Willie Eleanor. Andrew Jackson and Mattie are buried in the Concord Presbyterian Cemetery in Woodward, SC.

Maggie married Thomas Chisolm Strong on 1 February 1883. Thomas Strong was born on 25 November 1859 in Chester County and was the son of Andrew Strong and Elizabeth Chisolm. Thomas and Maggie had three children; unnamed female infant died on 2 May 1884, Elizabeth Ester, born on 21 September 1885, and Margaret White, born 15 February 1888 and died two months later on 10 May 1888. Maggie died on 16 February 1888, probably from complications from childbirth, as her third child was born on 15 February. She is buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Chester.

After Maggie’s death, Thomas married Margaret Lorena “Rena” Wylie on 20 December 1892 and they had one daughter, Mary Chisolm born on 19 May 1895.

Hugh Thompson married Mary Eleanor Thompson on 29 January 1880. Mary Eleanor was the daughter of John Thompson and Sarah McLurkin and the sister of Mattie Thompson. Thus the sisters, Mattie and Mary Eleanor married the brothers Andrew Jackson and Hugh Thompson. Mary Eleanor was born on 7 August 1852 in Youngville, Fairfield County, SC. Hugh and Mary had six children: Sadie Elizabeth, Esther Eleanor, John Adams Burroughs, Jesse Isabel, Mary Roberts and James Thompson. Hugh and Mary are buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery.

Elizabeth Ester never married and died at the age of 22. She is also buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery.

William Banks married Martha Jane “Mattie” McKeown on 19 January 1888. Mattie, the daughter of W. O. and Esther James McKeown was born on 5 March 1868. William Banks and Mattie had four children: Esther Annie, Margaret Louise, Robert O’Neal and William Banks, Jr. William Banks and Mattie are buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery.

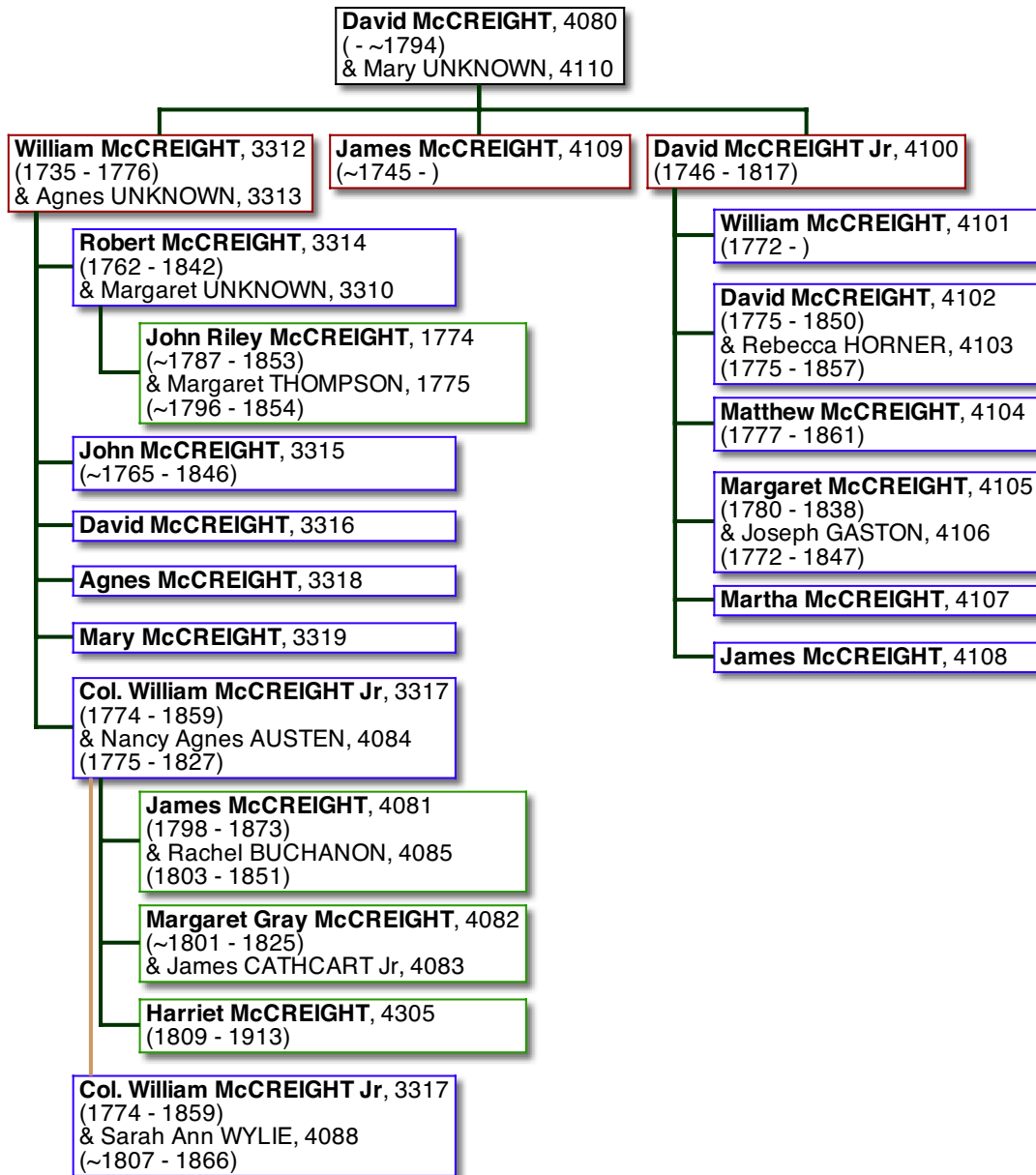
Nancy Boyd

Nothing is known of Nancy Boyd.

South Carolina

McCreights

David McCreight came to South Carolina with his wife, 3 sons and their families as part of the Rev. William Martin group in 1772 (page 45).



Descendants of David McCreight

William McCreight

William McCreight came to South Carolina with his wife Agnes and five children. A sixth child was born in South Carolina in 1774. They settled on a 400 acre farm on Jackson's Creek in what is today, Fairfield County. The six children of William and Agnes McCreight were:

- Robert (1762 – 1842)
- John (abt 1765 – 10 December 1846)
- David

William Boyd: A Family History

- Agnes
- Mary
- William (14 June 1774 – 7 November 1859)

Robert McCreight

The oldest child of William and Agnes McCreight was only 10 years old when they came to South Carolina. He married Margaret (last name unknown), who had also been born in Ireland. They had a son, John Riley McCreight, born about 1787 in South Carolina. The son, John Riley, married Margaret Thompson and they had eleven children, all born in Fairfield County, SC. Sometime after 1837, John moved, with his entire family, to Tipton County, where in 1850 he was living next to Robert Simonton (see page 87).

David McCreight, Jr.

David McCreight, Jr. came to South Carolina with his wife and one child. Five more children were born in South Carolina for six children total:

- William (14 February 1772 – unk)
- David (8 February 1775 – 12 November 1850)
- Matthew (18 February 1777 – 17 April 1861)
- Margaret (15 May 1780 – 3 April 1838)
- Martha
- James

McQuistons

There were three McQuiston brothers in Chester County. Two of them, James and David, came to South Carolina with the Rev. William Martin group in 1772 (page 32). The third brother, Hugh, was apparently the oldest, and if he came with the Rev. William Martin group, he did not request a land grant at the same time as his brothers.

Hugh McQuiston

As mentioned earlier, Hugh McQuiston, was apparently not part of the Reverend William Martin group. It's not even absolutely certain that he is the brother of James and David McQuiston that were in the group. Hugh was born in 1731 in County Antrim, Ireland and married Martha Meel, also born in Antrim in 1733. They had four children:

- David (1747 – unk)
- James (1750 – unk)
- William (1753 – October 1797)
- Andrew (1753 – 19 November 1830)

William McQuiston

William McQuiston was born in County Antrim Ireland and married Ann Murdock about 1772. Ann was born in 1756, probably in Antrim also. William and Ann had six children:

- Mary (3 August 1773 – 23 May 1832)
- Martha
- Jennet
- Hugh (1786 – 16 August 1829)
- William (20 December 1797 – 17 April 1866)
- Andrew (abt 1791 – 25 October 1867)

South Carolina

It is not known when or how William came to South Carolina or whether he married Ann Murdock in Ireland or in South Carolina, but by 1786, he was living in Chester County and that is where the last three children (Hugh, William and Andrew) were born. William McQuiston's granddaughter, Margaret McQuiston would marry Robert R. Simonton, Jr. in 1855 in Tipton County, TN. His grandson, Hugh Murdock McQuiston, would marry Elizabeth McDaniel Boyd in 1850 in Marshal County, MS.

James McQuiston

James McQuiston was born between 1730 and 1735 in County Antrim Ireland and came to America in his 40s with the Reverend William Martin Group. The name of his wife is not known, but they had at least two children:

- Andrew (1761 – 20 June 1821)
- Margaret (abt 1771 – abt 1794)

Andrew McQuiston (1761 – 20 June 1821)

Andrew married his first cousin Jane McQuiston, the daughter of his brother David McQuiston and Betsy Brown. Jane was born in County Antrim in 1769 and came to South Carolina when she was 3 years old. Andrew and Jane moved to Morning Sun in Preble County Ohio with several of the other McQuistons.

Margaret McQuiston (abt 1771 – abt 1794)

Margaret married her first cousin Archibald McQuiston, the son of David McQuiston and Betsy Brown (siblings Margaret and Andrew married siblings Archibald and Jane).

David McQuiston

David McQuiston, born in Ireland in 1735, married Betsey Brown, who was also born in County Antrim, Ireland. They were married in Ireland and came to South Carolina together with four children. A fifth child was born in South Carolina.

- Archibald (February 1759 – 2 October 1837)
- Hugh (December 1765 – 21 June 1845)
- Jane (1769 – 30 June 1844)
- Margaret (1771 – 1 January 1794)
- Isabella (1773 – 6 August 1829)

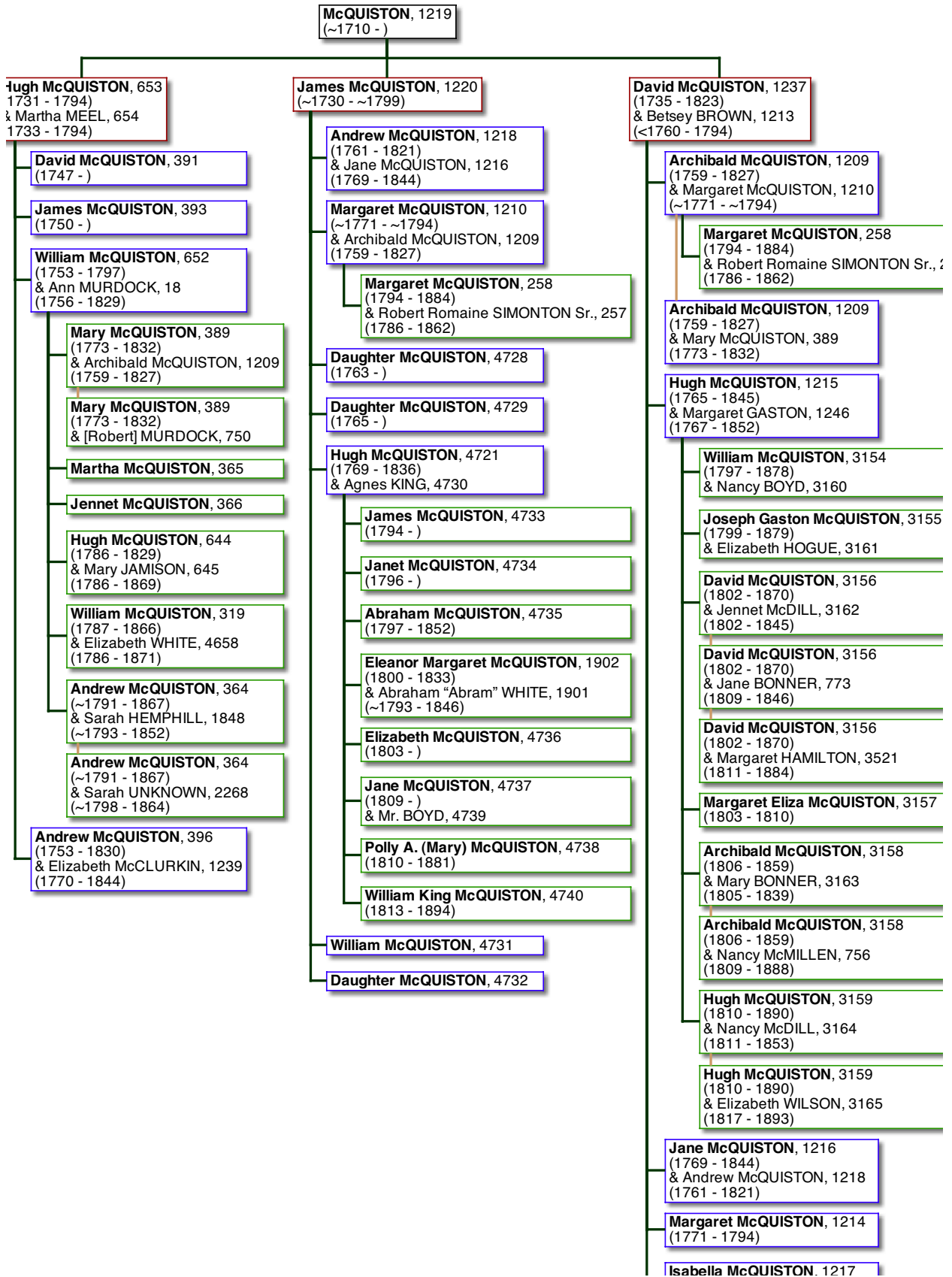
David McQuiston, along with a number of other Presbyterians in South Carolina were unhappy about the prevalence of slavery and in 1806 moved to Morning Sun, Preble County, Ohio to found a community free of the evil influences of slavery.

Archibald McQuiston (February 1759 – 2 October 1827)

As mentioned earlier, Archibald married his first cousin, Margaret, the daughter of James McQuiston in 1793. The following year, Margaret and Archibald had a daughter, named Margaret, born on 29 September 1794. It is this Margaret that married Robert R. Simonton, Sr. in 1815 in Chester County (see below). It is likely that Archibald's wife, Margaret, died in childbirth, because she died about 1794.

After his wife's death, Archibald then married Mary McQuiston, the daughter of William McQuiston and granddaughter of Hugh McQuiston. Thus Mary was Archibald's first cousin once removed. Mary had previously been married to Robert Murdock.

William Boyd: A Family History

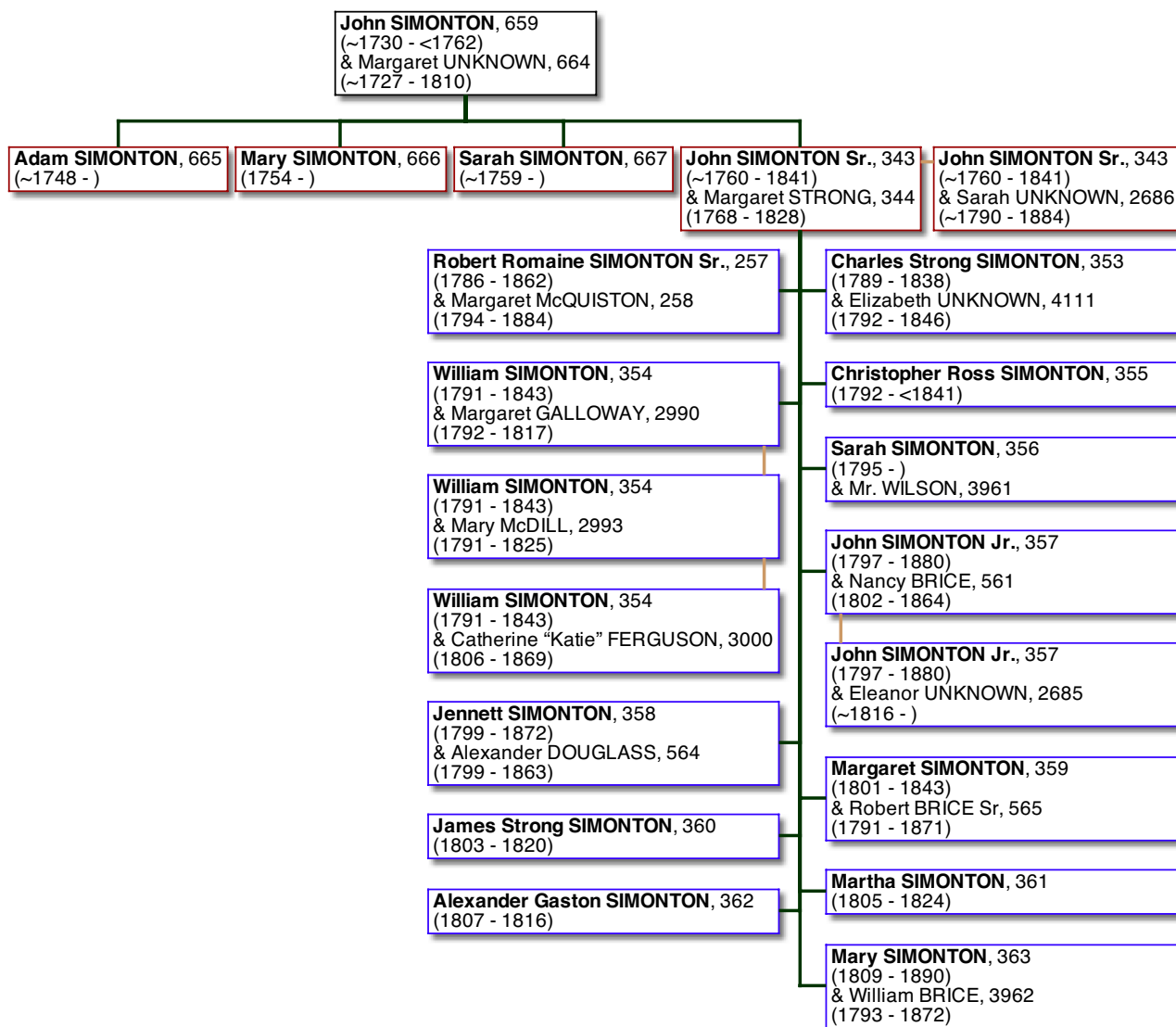


Descendants of Earliest McQuiston

South Carolina

Simontons

John Simonton was born about 1760. The location of his birth is not clear. Some accounts say Rowan County, North Carolina, some say Pennsylvania and yet others say Fishing Creek, Chester County, SC. In any event, he was in South Carolina by 1778, where he claimed payment for 81 days of militia duty in the Revolutionary War. He also appears as the executor of the will of Robert Bradford of Rocky Creek, Chester County, SC on 5 December 1785. There are records of land transactions in York County and Chester County in 1792 (York County is the county north of Chester County).



Descendants of John Simonton

On 1 July 1785 he married Margaret Strong at Fishing Creek in Chester County. Margaret was born about 1768 in County Antrim, Ireland, the daughter of Charles Strong and Jennet Gaston. (Charles Strong and Jennet Gaston were the great-great-grandparents of Charles Grier Strong who married Ida Pearl Boyd in 1911 in Tipton County.) John and Margaret lived in Winnsboro, Fairfield County, SC where John was a farmer and an Elder in the Hopewell ARP Church. John died 31 January 1841 in Winnsboro, SC and Margaret died 11 March 1828, also in Winnsboro. Both are buried in the New Hope ARP Cemetery in Winnsboro.

William Boyd: A Family History

John and Margaret had twelve children:

- Robert Romaine (19 July 1786 – 12 November 1862)
- Charles Strong (4 March 1789 – 3 October 1838)
- William (3 February 1791 – 30 May 1843)
- Christopher Ross (27 October 1792 – bef 1841)
- Sarah (6 May 1795 - unk)
- John (8 November 1797 – 18 May 1880)
- Jennett (8 September 1799 – 3 January 1872)
- Margaret (20 January 1801 – 13 January 1843)
- James Strong (22 May 1803 - 1820)
- Martha (8 September 1805 - 1824)
- Alexander Gaston (12 December 1807 – 1 February 1916)
- Mary (16 December 1809 – 26 January 1890)

All of the children except Robert and William stayed in South Carolina. Robert and William both married and had children in South Carolina, but moved to Tipton County TN about 1830.

Robert Romaine Simonton

Robert Romaine Simonton was born in Winnsboro on 19 July 1786. John served in William Nebitt's division of Colonel Adam McWillie's regiment of the South Carolina Militia in the War of 1812. On 18 July 1815, the day before his 29th birthday, Robert married Margaret McQuiston, the daughter of Archibald McQuiston and Margaret McQuiston. Archibald was the son of David McQuiston and part of the Rev. William Martin party described previously. Robert and Margaret had ten children, six of whom were born while they lived in Winnsboro, one of whom, Mary, died at the age of 2. She is buried in the Hopewell ARP Cemetery in Winnsboro. In 1830 Robert purchased 400 acres of land in Tipton County, TN and moved his family there.

William Simonton

William Simonton, the third child of John and Margaret was married three times, first to Margaret Galloway who was born 1792 and died 13 October 1817. She is buried in New Hope ARP Cemetery in Winnsboro. William and Margaret had one daughter, Margaret, born on 23 October 1814.

William then married Mary McDill who was born 9 January 1791 and died 6 December 1825. Mary is buried in the Moffatt-Strong-McDill Graveyard in Little Rocky Creek, Chester County, SC. William and Mary had three children:

- John (1820 – 1836)
- James (1821 – 1842)
- Christopher (1825 - 1864)

William's third wife was Catherine "Katie" Ferguson, the daughter of James Catherine Ferguson. Katie was born 1806 in Chester and died 9 November 1869 in Tipton County, TN. William and Katie had 7 children, two of whom were born in South Carolina. In 1830, at the same time as his brother Robert, William purchased 300 acres of land in Tipton County and moved his family there.

Other Families in South Carolina

Other families that lived in South Carolina at about the time of the American Revolution that were maternal ancestors of William Boyd of Tipton County include Millers, Strongs, and the Thompsons. I only have detailed information about the Simontons, McQuistons and McCreights.

Moving West

Moving West

By the middle of the 1800s the urge to move west that seemed to be characteristic of Americans and the Scots-Irish, in particular, came to the Boyds in South Carolina. In 1840 there were quite a few Boyd families (descendants of William Boyd and Mary Dorman) living in Chester County, South Carolina. They were mostly farmers, but a few were merchants and a few were preachers. William and Mary Boyd had twenty-four grandchildren, ten by Martha and Alexander Boyd, six by Jennie and John Reedy, and eight by Alexander and Elizabeth Allen. Of these twenty-four grandchildren, at least nine chose to move west. Seven of Martha and Alexander Boyd's children left Chester County and two of Alexander and Elizabeth Blain's children left.

The Simontons, McCreights and McQuistons all were migrating west as well.

Marshall County, Mississippi

In the fall of 1845, at the age of 47, William, son of Martha and Alexander, moved his wife and ten children to Marshall County, Mississippi. His oldest child, Edward was 19 years old and his youngest child, Charles, was 5 years old. No details of the trip survive today, but it must have taken weeks to travel the more than 500 miles. There would have been one or more wagons to carry the household goods and enough farming equipment to start a farm. Some may have ridden horses but many probably walked. They probably took some livestock, certainly horses or mules to pull the wagon and maybe a cow. When they arrived in Mississippi, they settled in Cayce.

The original inhabitants of northern Mississippi were the Chickasaw Indians. Although the Chickasaws had many conflicts with the early Spanish and French settlers, the English got along amicably with them. In the late 1820s pressure for the removal of the Chickasaws to a reservation west of the Mississippi increased and unscrupulous politicians who wished to make money out of the Indian lands used every means in their power to bring about the migration. The Chickasaws ceded their lands at the Treaty of Pon te tok in 1832.

Marshall County was one of the original and the largest of the 16 counties formed in 1836 from Chickasaw lands, and received its full share of settlers during the early rush of emigration into the newly opened Chickasaw cession. By the year 1840 it had a population of about 17,500, and by 1850 the population was 29,089. Among these were many prominent families and wealthy planters. The county was named for John Marshall, Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court. Holly Springs is the Capital of Marshall County.

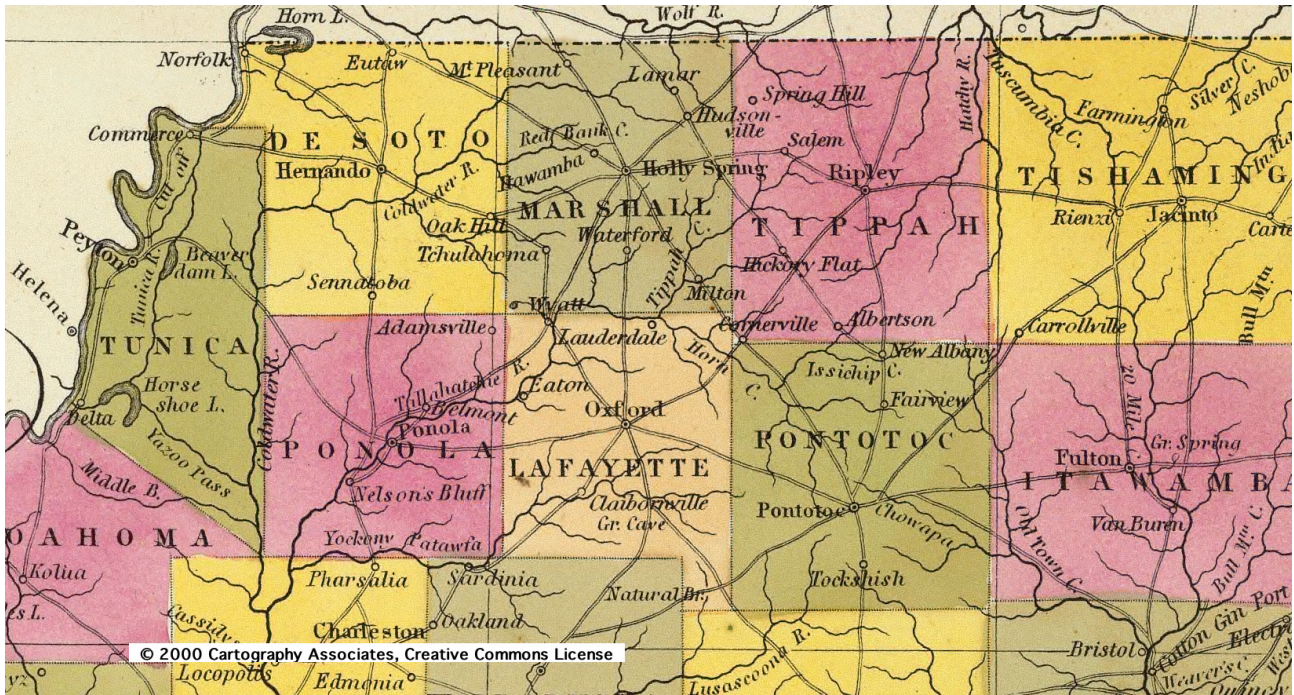
The following description of Marshall County is from the Goodspeed History of Mississippi¹:

"Marshall county was established February 9, 1836, and was originally settled by a class of planters unusually intelligent, patriotic and public spirited, many of whom became prominent and well known. The merchants who founded Holly Springs were of the same class of large minded men. In antebellum times Marshall County was the empire county of Mississippi; its soil was very fertile, and its yield of cotton very large. Its topography is varied, being in the main slightly rolling, and well drained by many streams."

1 "Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi", Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1890, pages 256-258

William Boyd: A Family History

Cayce, originally known as Bainsville, was established before the Civil War and is located at Victoria and Collierville Roads, near Collierville. The land was originally owned by Mr. Bain. Cayce is about three miles from the Tennessee border and about 8 miles from Collierville, TN. It was first settled in about 1839. In the map below Cayce is not shown, but it is near the DeSoto County line, 6 miles due west of Mt. Pleasant, which is on the road that heads northwest from Holly Springs



North Mississippi, 1846

It may only be a coincidence, but the Boyds moved to Cayce at the same time as the first ARP minister arrived in the area. In August of 1842, Rev. John Wilson organized an Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation, which consisted of 22 members. Rev. Wilson was originally from Chester, SC and at the time was the Pastor at the Salem ARP Church in Porterville, TN near Atoka. The Church in Cayce had no permanent minister until the fall of 1845, when Rev. James Sloan, a recent graduate of the Erskine Theological Seminary in Due West, SC, was assigned to the Mt. Carmel congregation. He officially assumed his duties of the pastor of the Mt. Carmel Church on April 19, 1846. Rev. Sloan was born in Chester County, SC, but was raised in Benton County, AL.

Mt. Carmel ARP church was still quite active at the turn of the 20th century, but has since been completely abandoned. It appears that the church building is no longer standing, and the cemetery is not maintained as can be clearly seen in the figure on page 71. The cemetery is only about 50 yards square, but contains a large number of graves, although many of the tombstones are broken or fallen down. Rev. James W. Baird, the son of Elizabeth Boyd and Cornelius Baird, was the pastor of the church in 1891 and 1892.

William and Mary Boyd are buried in the cemetery as well as many members of their family including children, grandchildren and their spouses. The cemetery is located on an unpaved road, Mt. Carmel Road, about 300 yards north of Dogwood Road. In 2009, a locked gate had been installed on Mt. Carmel Road at Dogwood Road preventing automobile access to the cemetery. However, there is space to park a car in front of the gate and it is only a short walk to the cemetery.

2 The Centennial History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1803 – 1903, Prepared and Published by order of the Synod, (Presses of Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. Charleston, SC) 1905, p. 518

Moving West



Mount Carmel ARP Cemetery

Carringtons and Pettys

Alfred Carrington was born in Orange County, North Carolina on 30 May 1798. In 1820 he married Sarah Hall in North Carolina. Between 1822 and 1830 they had three children, Nathaniel Robert (18 June 1822), William (about 1823) and Mary Ann (about 1828). Around 1830 they moved to Lincoln County, Tennessee where two more children were born: Sarcenia E. (abt 1833) and Martha (1835). Lincoln County is on the southern border of Tennessee adjacent to Madison County, Alabama and a small part of Limestone County, Alabama. By 1840, the Carringtons had moved to Marshall County, Mississippi where the Mississippi census of 1841 shows them in the Southern Division of Marshall County. Two more children, John and Sarah, were born to Alfred and Sarah in Mississippi.

Meanwhile, just across the border from Lincoln County, Tennessee, James W. Petty married Elizabeth F. Morgan on 6 August 1825 in Madison County, Alabama. James and Elizabeth had four children, all born in Alabama: Elizabeth Ann F. (21 October 1826), William S. (abt 1828), Mary (abt 1832) and Alevia C. (abt 1833) It may be that the Pettys and the Carringtons knew each other, because both families were living in Marshall County, MS in 1840.

On 17 December 1844, the oldest child of Alfred Carrington, Nathaniel Robert, married James Petty's oldest child, Elizabeth in Marshall County. Nathaniel and Elizabeth had 8 children:

- Frances Ann "Fanny" (30 January 1846 – 13 August 1940)
- James Alfred (6 Mar 1848 – 18 July 1849)
- John (4 January 1850 – 7 May 1858)
- Arthur L. (25 October 1853 – 13 June 1896)
- Charles A. (10 January 1858 – 3 January 1890)
- Robert Petty "Bob" (13 April 1860 – 19 May 1944)
- Luther Davis (18 June 1862 – 9 August 1893)
- Sarah Elizabeth "Bessie" (1 September 1867 – 1953)

William Boyd: A Family History

William Boyd and Mary McDaniel

William Boyd and Mary McDaniel were married in South Carolina had 10 children, six boys and four girls, all born in South Carolina. In the fall of 1845, William moved his family to Marshall County, MS where they settled in the community of Cayce. There was already an ARP church there, having been organized in 1842. At the time of the move, their children ranged in age from about 5 years old (Charles) to 19 years old (Edward). A number of other Presbyterians from Chester county also moved to the area. This was the same time period that many were also moving to the Portersville area of Tipton County. All of the ARP church communities had close relationships. A single minister offer served multiple churches and this contributed to the connectedness of the communities. Mary had relatives that moved to nearby Tippah County including her nephew Rev. James Lowry McDaniel, who later moved to Tipton county. Rev James Lowry McDaniel's son, John W. McDaniel was a photographer in Covington around the turn of the century.

William died on 29 May 1876 in Cayce, MS and is buried in the Mount Carmel ARP Church Cemetery there. Mary died 5 years later on 14 August 1881 and is also buried at Mount Carmel where she shares a monument with her husband.

The 10 children of William and Mary Boyd were:

- Edward (abt 1826 – 27 April 1864)
- Martha (12 January 1827 – 10 May 1911)
- Elizabeth McDaniel (abt 1828 – 2 April 1895)
- Alexander Pressly (30 October 1830 – 15 October 1867)
- James (abt 1832 – aft 1867)
- William Baldrige (2 May – 18 May 1913)
- John H. (19 March 1837 – 8 October 1847)
- Ann J. (27 March 1837 – 23 November 1912)
- Mary A. (April 1838 – unk)
- Charles J. (abt 1840 – 30 March 1864)

William and Mary have relatively few descendants compared to other farming families of the time because only two of their children had children. Of the six sons, only one, William Baldrige married and had children. John died as a young child in an accident, Edward and Charles both died from disease while in the Army during the Civil War and Alexander Pressly and James died in their thirtys having never married. Of the three daughters, Martha and Mary had no children, although they did marry. Thus, of the ten children, only William Baldrige and Elizabeth had children.

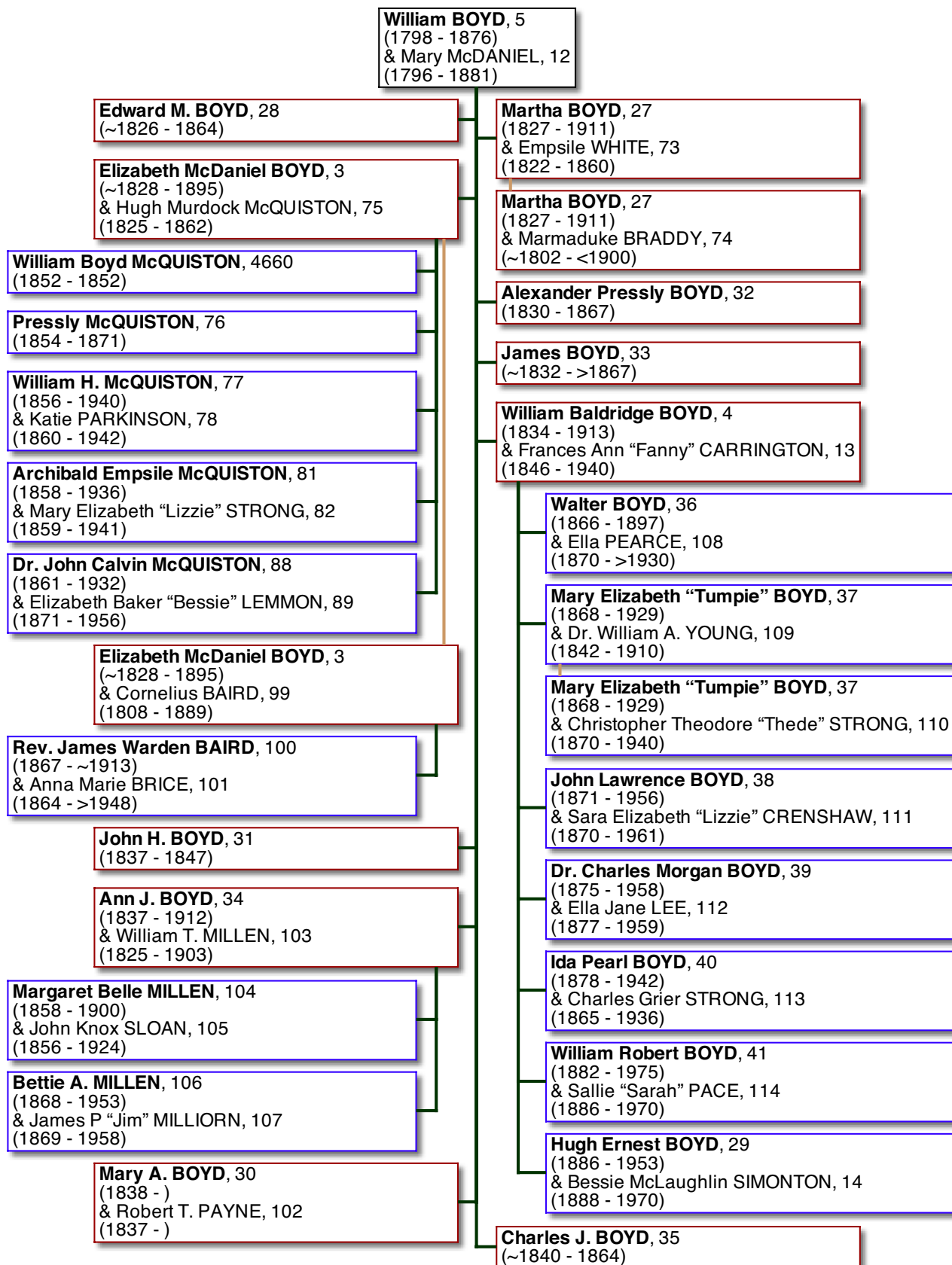


William Boyd's Tombstone



Mary Boyd's Tombstone

Moving West



Descendants of William Boyd and Mary McDaniel

William Boyd: A Family History

Edward M. Boyd

Edward, the oldest child of William Boyd and Mary McDaniel was never married. On 10 March 1862 when he was 36, Edward enlisted in Company E of the 37th Regiment of the Confederate Army for 3 years. The 37th Mississippi Infantry, also known as Benton's Regiment, was redesignated to the 34th Mississippi Infantry on 3 March 1863. Company E, called the Cold Water Rebels, first saw action at Farmington, TN on 9 May 1862 as General Grant advanced toward Corinth, MS. Other engagements of the 34th Mississippi included Perryville, KY (8 October 1862), Murfreesboro, TN (31 December 1862 – 1 January 1863), Chickamauga, GA (18-20 September 1863), Lookout Mountain, TN (24 November 1863), and Atlanta (22 July 1864).

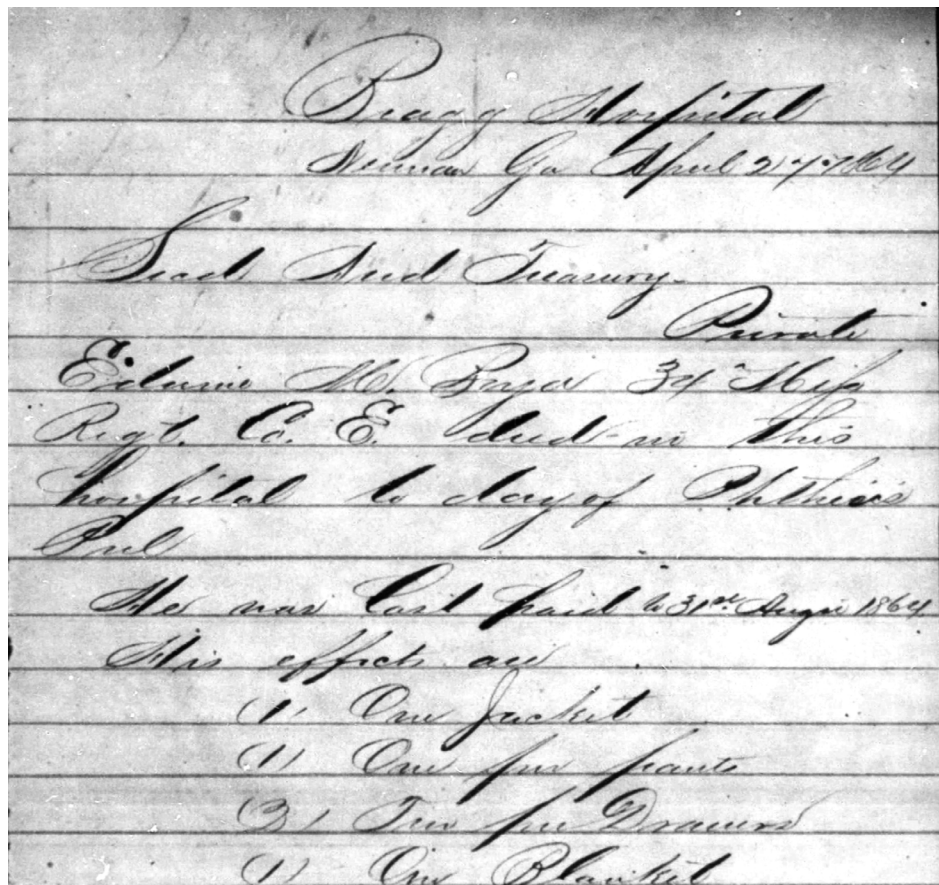
However, it appears that Edward may have missed several of these battles. The Muster Rolls indicate that Edward was sent to the hospital by the Regimental Surgeon on 8 November 1862 and did not return to the unit until 22 April 1863. He was again sent to the hospital on 23 October 1863, right after the Battle of Chickamauga. There is no indication when he returned to the unit, if at all. He died in the Bragg Hospital in Newnan, Coweta County, GA on 27 April 1864. The cause of death, as listed by the Surgeon in Charge was Phthisis Pulmonalis (pulmonary tuberculosis). In the same notice, the Surgeon indicated that at the time of death his personal effects consisted of one jacket, one pair of pants, two pair of drawers and one blanket.

He is buried in a Section of Oak Hill Cemetery in Newnan dedicated to Confederate Soldiers.

Because of its strategic position on the railroad, Newnan was selected as the site for a Confederate military hospital. The first surgical teams arrived in 1863 and took over most of the larger buildings in the town. As the number of war casualties grew, all the buildings, including schools, churches, and some of the larger houses, were used as medical facilities. In time 10,000 soldiers were housed in seven separate field hospitals scattered around Newnan, which was temporarily referred to as the "hospital city."



Tombstone of Edward Boyd



Death notice of Pvt Edward Boyd, Bragg Hospital, 1864

Moving West

Martha Boyd

Martha was married twice, first to Empsile White on 22 December 1847. Empsile was born in Tennessee on 2 December 1822 and died on 29 April 1860. He is buried in Mt. Carmel Cemetery in Cayce. Martha and Empsile had no children. After Empsile's death, Martha married Marmaduke Braddy on 3 January 1861. Marmaduke, from North Carolina, had previously been married to Lovina Biggs, also from North Carolina. Marmaduke had 3 adult children when he married Martha. Martha and Marmaduke had no children. Martha died on 10 May 1911 in Tipton County and is buried in Salem Cemetery near her brother William Baldrige.

Elizabeth McDaniel Boyd

William's oldest daughter, Elizabeth McDaniel was also married twice. First, she married Hugh Murdock McQuiston. Hugh Murdock McQuiston was the great-great grandson of the Hugh McQuiston in South Carolina that was the brother of James and David McQuiston who had originally come to South Carolina in the Rev. William Martin group with William Boyd. Hugh Murdock was born in South Carolina May 1825 and had moved to Tipton County, TN by the time that he married Elizabeth.

Elizabeth and Hugh McQuiston had five children, all boys:

- William Boyd (8 August 1852 – 27 September 1852)
- Pressly (19 March 1854 - 22 May 1871)
- William H. (1856 - 1940)
- Archibald Empsile (7 June 1858 - 1936)
- John Calvin (8 February 1861 – 1 April 1935)

William, the third son, married Katie Parkinson. William and Katie lived in Tipton County near Atoka, where William was a farmer. William and Katie had one son, John Calvin, who married Agnes Witherington, the daughter of Barney Witherington and Mary Agnes McLaughlin (see page 155). They are all buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka.

Archibald Empsile married Mary Elizabeth "Lizzie" Strong on 8 December 1885. "Lizzie", the daughter of Charles Strong and Martha Ann Dickson, was born in November 1859 in Tennessee. Archibald and Lizzie lived in Tipton County, where he was a farmer. Archibald died in 1936 and Lizzie died in 1941. Both are buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery. They had had four children:

- Iva (August 1888 - unk)
- Rebecca (January 1892 – bef 1961)
- Ann Elizabeth (17 August 1894 – 6 January 1981)
- Unknown (did not survive to adulthood)

Rebecca married George B. Gates on 18 March 1915. George was born in Tennessee about 1884 and was a rural mail carrier. George died on 5 May 1961 in Shelby County. Rebecca died before George. They had two children, Elizabeth, born about 1917 and Fentress, born about 1919.

Ann Elizabeth married Robert Todd Wilson, who was born on 15 January 1882 in Tipton County. They had no children. Robert Todd died on 21 February 1967 and Ann Elizabeth on 6 January 1981 in Covington, TN. Both are buried at Salem ARP Cemetery.

John Calvin McQuiston, the youngest son of Elizabeth and Hugh McQuiston, lived in Covington, where he was a druggist. He married Elizabeth Baker "Bessie" Lemmon on 3 January 1894 and they had seven children:

- Holmes Calvin (1898 – 1990)
- Hugh Wilson (1901 - 1904)
- Elizabeth Baker (1903 – 1905)
- Irene Boyd (abt 1906 – unk)

William Boyd: A Family History

- John Ward (abt 1906 – unk)
- James Robertson (abt 1914 – unk)
- Iva Grier (abt 1916 - unk)

Holmes Calvin was deaf. He worked for J. W. McDaniel as a photographer in Covington. He married Minnie (last name unknown) and they had two children, William, born about 1925 and John, born about 1928. Holmes Calvin died on 13 December 1990 in Humphreys County, TN.

Irene Boyd married Edward Neil Brown. John Ward married Vance Hall. James Robertson married Elise Thomas.

After Hugh Murdock McQuiston died on 2 August 1862, Elizabeth married Cornelius Baird. Cornelius was born in County Antrim Ireland in 1808 and moved to South Carolina with his family where they originally settled near Cornwell in Chester County. The family moved to Tipton County in the mid 1830s. Elizabeth and Cornelius had one son, James Warden Baird.

James Warden was born on 3 September 1867. He attended Erskine College and Erskine Seminary in Due West, SC and was ordained a Minister in the ARP Church in 1890. He served as pastor of the Mount Carmel Church as well as churches in Rehoboth, Shiloh, Beulah and Rives, TN. In 1892 he became the pastor of Ebenezer ARP in Tippah County, MS. In 1902 the Synod appointed him to organize a church in Covington, TN, where he where he remained as pastor until his death in 1913. He was Moderator of the Synod of 1902 and for 10 years was the Stated Clerk of the Memphis Presbytery.

James married Anna Marie Brice on 4 June 1881 in Due West, South Carolina. Anna was the daughter of Rev. R. W. Brice and Anna M. Steel and was born near Hopewell in Chester County, SC. James and Anna had six children Julia W., Josie B., Elizabeth Steele, Robert Neil, James Ashbel and Anna Brice. Both Robert Neil and James Ashbel became Presbyterian ministers like their father.



J. W. BAIRD.

Rev. J. W. Baird

Alexander Pressly Boyd

James Boyd

James and Pressly were never married. According to a letter written by Frances Carrington Boyd to Charles Boyd on 10 February 19323, both James and Pressly managed farms in Issaquena County, MS for Col. Kit Hampton. This is probably Christopher Hampton, the brother of General Wade Hampton of South Carolina, who was both Governor of South Carolina and Senator from South Carolina. The Hamptons owned quit a bit of land in Mississippi. Issaquena County is on the Mississippi River in the Delta just north of Vicksburg. Pressly became sick and died on 15 October 1867 in Issaquena County. James brought his body home to Cayce where he is buried in the Cemetery at Mt. Carmel. James returned to Issaquena County and some time later died in a fall from a wharf boat while sitting at the landing.

There was a James A. Boyd in Company A of the 1st Mississippi Infantry (the same unit that Charles was in). Since there is no other information, it cannot be confirmed that it is the same James Boyd.

William Baldrige Boyd

William, born in South Carolina, moved to Cayce, MS when he was 11 years old with his parents and siblings in 1845. He grew up there, where his father was a farmer and the family attended the Mt. Carmel Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, where his father, William Boyd was an elder.

³ Robert Burton Boyd, Boyd Family History 1763 – 1997, p 2.

Moving West

Although William Baldrige was of the right age to have served in the army during the Civil War there is no record of him having done so. He had two brothers, Edward and Charles, who both died while serving in the army. He also had two other brothers, Pressly and James, who apparently did not serve in the army, either. Whether they did or didn't is now difficult to know for sure, but the family accounts that have survived mention Edward and Charles' service, but make no mention of the other three boys having served in the army.

When he was 31 years old, William Baldrige Boyd married Frances Ann "Fanny" Carrington in Marshall County, MS on 14 September 1865. Fanny, born in Marshall County on 30 January 1846, was the daughter of Nathaniel Robert Carrington (1822 - 1915) and Elizabeth Ann Petty (1826 - 1894) (see page 71). William and Fanny lived in Cayce, where William, like his father, was a farmer. Also like his father, William and Fanny were members of the Mt. Carmel ARP Church. In 1906, William and Fanny, with two of their children, Pearl and Hugh, moved to Atoka. William bought a farm there just north of Atoka on the West side of the railroad.

William and Fanny had 7 children, 5 sons and 2 daughters. They were all born in Cayce, MS although all but one eventually moved to Tipton County. The seven children of William Baldrige and Fanny Boyd were:

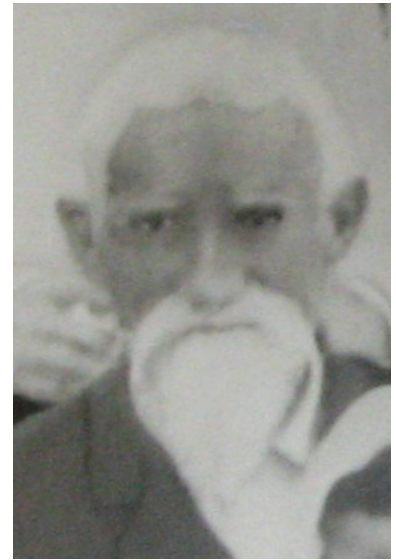
- Walter (12 September 1866 - 5 August 1897)
- Mary Elizabeth "Tumpie" (26 October 1868 - 10 July 1929)
- John Lawrence (31 January 1871 - 23 November 1956)
- Charles Morgan (25 April 1875 - 25 February 1958)
- Ida Pearl (11 April 1878 - 1942)
- William Robert (1 July 1882 - 7 August 1975)
- Hugh Ernest (23 April 1886 - 12 July 1953)

William Baldrige died on 18 May 1913 in Atoka and is buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery. Fanny eventually went to live with her daughter, Pearl Boyd Strong, in Brighton. She died on 13 August 1940, at the age of 94. Fanny is buried next to her husband, William Baldrige, in the Salem ARP Cemetery.

John H. Boyd

At the age of 10, John went with his brother Edward from Cayce to Memphis in a wagon to deliver produce or cotton. While there they camped on a bluff, later known as front row. Some time during the night, it is believed, John got up in his sleep and fell over the bluff, for he was found dead at the bottom of the bluff in the morning. His body was returned home to Cayce for burial in the Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

There is a discrepancy in the birth date of either John or Ann, since they could not have been born 8 days apart. The birth dates for both have been taken from their tombstones in Mt. Carmel ARP Cemetery in Cayce, MS. As can be seen in tombstone photos below, Ann's birth date on the tombstone is very legible as Mar 27, 1837. John's birth date, shown in close-up, is not quite as legible, but still clearly reads March 19, 1837. So, there are two possible explanations. One is that John and Ann were, in fact, twins and only the day of birth is wrong on one of their tombstones. Perhaps they were both born on March 19 or both on March 27. Another possibility that one of the tombstones has



William Baldrige Boyd



Frances Ann Carrington Boyd

William Boyd: A Family History

the incorrect year of birth. Tombstones often have such errors, especially when the person was very old at death and the people responsible for having the tombstone made may not accurately know the birth date. Ann would have been 75 years old when she died. In this case, one of the two could have



Tombstone of John Boyd



Close up of John's Birth date



Tombstone of Ann J. Boyd Millen

been born in either 1835 or 1836. The 1850 census lists Ann's age as 14, which would make her year of birth 1836, not 1837. In the 1910 census, Ann's age is given as 75, making her year of birth 1835. Either year is feasible since there were no other children born to William and Mary in 1835 or 1836.

Ann J. Boyd⁴

Ann married William T. Millen (1825 - 1903) on February 22, 1858. William was born on 26 July 1825 in South Carolina and died 3 September 1903. Both Ann and William Millen are buried in the Mt. Carmel Cemetery in Cayce, MS. Ann and William had 2 children:

- Margaret Belle (14 November 1858 – 12 March 1900)
- Bettie A. (20 October 1868 – 29 June 1953)

Margaret Belle Millen

Margaret, the elder daughter, married John Knox Sloan on 4 April 1881 in Marshall County. Knox was born on 7 March 1856 in Chester County, SC. Margaret and Knox had 6 children:

- John William "Willie" (13 March 1882 – 1 October 1835)
- Melvin (4 October 1884 - unk)
- Finley Moffatt (4 May 1888 – 4 May 1969)
- Annie (March 1890 - unk)
- Linnie (December 1893 - unk)
- Viola. (July 1897 - unk)

⁴ See discussion of Ann's birth date in the preceding paragraph on John H. Boyd

Moving West

Margaret died in 1900, when her youngest child was not yet 3 years old. After her death, Knox married a woman named Sallie J. and had three more children. Both Knox and Margaret are buried in the Mt. Carmel ARP Cemetery.

Willie, the eldest child of Margaret and Knox Sloan married Eva B. (surname unknown) about 1906. Eva was born on 12 July 1883 and died on 22 July 1930. Both Willie and Eva are buried in the Mt. Carmel ARP Cemetery. Willie and Eva had two sons: Emmet and Preston Pierce. The elder son, Emmet, married Felisia F. (surname unknown).



Finley and Lillian Sloan

Margaret and Knox's second son, Melvin, married a woman named Dovie and they had two children, Roy and Estelle.

The third son, Finley Moffatt, married Lillian Mann Finley and Lillian lived in Collierville, TN.

Bettie A. Millen

Bettie, the younger daughter, married Jim Milliorn on 1 December 1894 and they lived in Marshall County. Bettie died in 1953 and Jim died in 1958. They are both buried in the Mt. Carmel ARP Cemetery. They had six children:

- William T. (28 August 1895 – 24 January 1967)
- Myrtle E. (October 1896 - unk)
- Charles Brice (9 June 1900 – unk)
- Robert L. (7 May 1903 – 26 November 1935)
- Guy M. (9 September 1905 – 11 May 1975)
- Grace (about May 1908 – unk)

(Apparently Fannie Carrington Boyd did not approve of Jim Milliorn. In a letter to her son Charles Morgan Boyd on 10 February 1932, she described Bettie's marriage with these words: "Bettie, Ann's younger daughter, married Jim Milliorn, to her sorrow. They . . . have four worthless sons and two daughters. . .")

William married Alcie. William died in 1967 and Alcie died in 1994. They are buried in the Fort Logan National Cemetery in Denver, CO.

Robert and Guy are both buried in the Mt. Carmel Cemetery in Cayce.

Mary A. Boyd

Mary married Robert T. Payne (1837 - ?) on 7 March 1872. Robert was born in October 1837 in North Carolina. In the fall of 1876, Robert and Mary moved to Lovelady in Houston County, TX. Lovelady was a railroad station in Houston County and there was an ARP church there for a short time between 1879 and 1892. The church was organized by families who had relocated there mostly from the Ebenezer ARP church in Cotton Plant, Tippah County, Mississippi. Rev. R. E. Patterson (also minister at Lincoln County, AR and Navarro County, TX) was the minister in Lovelady until 1886. The Presbytery was unable to supply a minister due to a general shortage of ministers in the ARP church and the Lovelady church was disorganized in 1892. Mary and Robert both died and are buried at Lovelady, TX. They had no children.

Charles J. Boyd

When he was 20 years old, Charles enlisted as a private in Charles Moseley's Company, also called the Walker Reserves at Byhalia on 8 May 1861. Moseley's company was subsequently designated Company A of the 1st Mississippi (Johnston's) Infantry Regiment. The muster roll of September 1862 indicate that Charles enlisted on 19 September 1861 at Iuka, Tishomingo County, MS, but this

William Boyd: A Family History

may only have been the time at which Moseley's Company was incorporated into the 1st Mississippi Regiment. The 1st Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Corinth, Mississippi, during the spring of 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Marshall, Itawamba, DeSoto, Panola, Lafayette, Tishomingo, and Smith. The 1st Mississippi Regiment was ordered to Kentucky then to Tennessee where on February 16, 1862, it was captured when the Confederate Forces at Fort Donelson (Stewart County, TN) surrendered to the Army of Tennessee under General Ulysses Grant. Charles appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Morton in Indianapolis, IN on 24 August 1862. The Regiment was Exchanged and attached to Beall's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

On 9 July 1863, Charles was again taken prisoner when the Confederate Garrison at Port Hudson, LA, the last Confederate Fort on the Mississippi River surrendered to General Grant, after hearing that Vicksburg had fallen. This time the prisoners were paroled on 12 and 13 July, only 3 or 4 days after being captured. The regiment then served in General Featherston's Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. In December 1864, only 65 officers and men were present for duty, and very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Johnston and John M. Simonton, Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton, and Major M. S. Alcorn.

According to the account from Frances Carrington Boyd⁵, Charles got sick and returned home on furlough and died several weeks later. The date of death on his tombstone in Mt. Carmel ARP Cemetery is 30 March 1864. The Muster Roll of Company A of the 1st Mississippi merely indicates that he died on 27 March 1864.

Tipton County and West Tennessee

Tipton County was originally settled primarily by Middle and East Tennesseans, although most of the land was owned by citizens of North Carolina who had been granted the land by the State of North Carolina. Few of these North Carolinian land owners ever actually became settlers in Tipton County. The first settlement was near Covington around 1821 or 1822 by Jacob Tipton, F. Marshall and others. In 1823, settlements were established on the Mississippi River, below the second Chickasaw Bluff and on Indian Creek (south of Covington, near present day Brighton). Between 1830 and 1835 quite a number of settlers came in from North and South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia Kentucky and East and Middle Tennessee, attracted by the abundance of rich farm land. Among these were the Glasses, Wilsons, McCains, McIntoshes, Adkins, Bairds, Thompsons, Bowers, Dixons, Sullivans, Brooks, Wootens, Munfords, and Tuckers.

Tipton County was formed out of Shelby County on October 29, 1823, and named for Captain Jacob Tipton, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat (Battle of Wabash River, November 4, 1791, in the Northwest Territory between the United States and the Western Confederacy of American Indians, as part of the Northwest Indian War). As originally formed, about two-thirds of the county was on the North side of the Big Hatchie River. In 1836, the area north of the Big Hatchie River was taken away to form Lauderdale County.

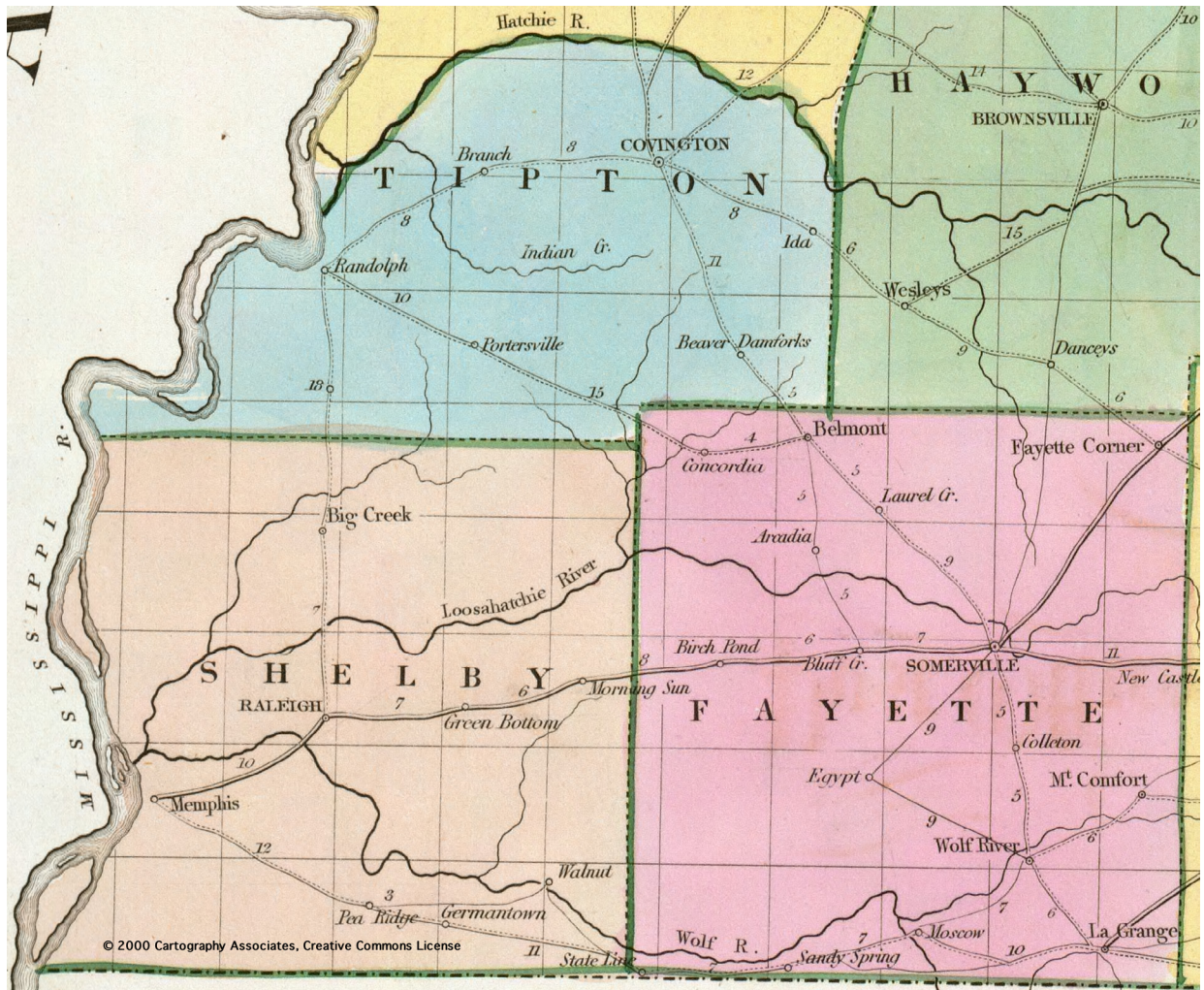
Atoka

Even before William Boyd moved his family to Mississippi, the Scots-Irish Presbyterians in South Carolina were moving west. About 1829 or 1830 Mr. Gardiner Miller moved his family from Fairfield County, SC to Tipton County, Tennessee and settled about 11 miles southwest of Covington and a few miles south of Porterville in South Tipton County, near where the present day town of Atoka is located. The Millers were probably the first Associate Reformed Presbyterians to settle in the area. At the same time or shortly thereafter, Robert and William Simonton also came from South Carolina and purchased 700 acres of land adjacent to the Miller property. William Simonton had been an elder

⁵ Robert Burton Boyd, Boyd Family History 1763 – 1997, p 2.

Moving West

in the Hopewell ARP Church in Chester County, SC. The Millers and Simontons were followed in 1832 and 1833 by other ARP families from South Carolina including Abner Mathews, Lusk Davis, H. J. McCain, John Irwin and Alexander Moore.⁶ By 1836, Andrew McQuiston had relocated from South Carolina to Tipton County and John Riley McCreight moved his family from Fairfield County, SC to Tipton County around 1940. John McLaughlin moved to Tipton County around 1858 (it's not clear exactly when John McLaughlin moved to Tipton County. The 1858 date is based on the account published in the Goodspeed History of Tennessee, but the Goodspeed account itself is not entirely consistent and census records indicate that several of John McLaughlin's children were born in Tennessee prior to 1858.)



South West Tennessee, 1839

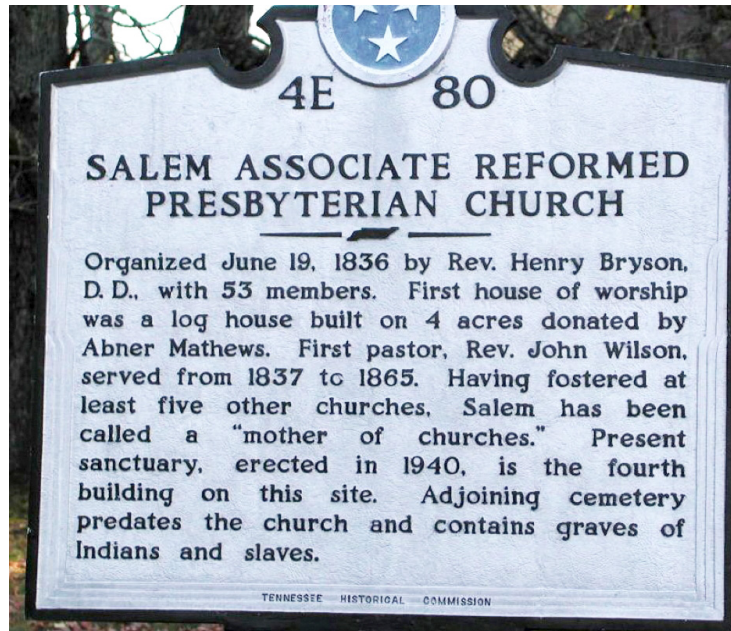
The area that is now Atoka was first an Indian village. The first white inhabitants of this community were Scots-Irish Presbyterians from South Carolina and included Gardiner Miller in 1830 from Fairfield County, and William and John Simonton around 1831 from Chester County. They were followed in 1832 and 1833 by Abner Mathews, Lusk Davis, H. J. McCain, Dr. John Cooper, John Irwin and Alexander Moore. The Porterville Post office opened on 28 December 1831 in the home of Robert W. Hart and the settlement was called Hartsfield at that time.

⁶ "The Centennial History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1803 – 1903", (Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. Charleston, SC) 1905

William Boyd: A Family History

Porterville was established in 1832 by James Hodges in the area that is now the Salem Community and the Post Office was moved from Hartsfield to Porterville. Porterville had a cotton gin, operated by W. M. Simonton, a tannery, owned by William Simpson and a saw mill and brick kiln were nearby. Porterville had a school, the Robinson School, and this was apparently one of the inducements that attracted settlers to the area.

In 1835, a meeting was held at the home of Abner Mathews to discuss ways to secure a minister for preaching and the organization of a church. The following summer a log cabin was built on four acres of land donated by Mathews and on 19 June 1836 the congregation of Salem was organized by Rev. Henry Bryson. Fifty-three members were enrolled. On April 19, 1837, Rev. John Wilson was installed as pastor of the newly organized Salem ARP Church. The first elders were William Simonton, John Erwin (from Sardis, NC) and W. R. McCain. By 1860, the congregation had grown to 325 members and 125 families. In 1866, Rev. J. H. Strong was installed as pastor. Rev. Strong also preached at Bloomington (near Brighton),



Salem ARP Church

In 1855, a number of families who were members of the Salem ARP moved to Drew County, Arkansas and there they organized an ARP congregation at Monticello. (Among the families that moved to Arkansas was Hugh Wilson who had married Jane McQuiston. Their daughter, Sallie Wilson would marry Austin Quay Boyd in Arkansas in 1871, a descendant of Alexander and Martha Boyd.)

The 1836 Tax List for Tipton County includes the following names:

- John Simonton, 574 acres of land in District 6
- Robert Simonton, 739 acres in District 7
- William Simonton, 388 acres in District 7
- Andrew McQueston (sic), 318 acres in District 8
- A. McQuinston (sic), no land, in District 7

The Robert and William Simonton are discussed in Chapter 8, *The Simonton Family*. It is not known who the John Simonton is. Robert and William are the only two brothers that are known to have moved to Tipton County. Both had sons named John, but both sons would have been too young (one was 16 and the other was 13) in 1836 to appear on the Tax List as land owners. The two other John Simontons are the father and brother of William and Robert, but all indications are that both remained in South Carolina and never moved to Tennessee. It is known that both died and are buried in South Carolina.

Andrew McQuiston would seem to be the father-in-law of Robert Simonton (father of Margaret McQuiston). The other A. McQuiston may be Alexander Jamison McQuiston, the son of Hugh McQuiston and Mary Jamison and brother of Hugh Murdock McQuiston and therefore brother-in-law to Elizabeth McDaniel Boyd (see page 74).

Moving West

On 10 June 1861 there was a vote in Tennessee to dissolve the union between Tennessee and the United States. Tipton County cast 943 votes for secession and 16 votes against. All 16 “no” votes were cast in Porterville.

In 1872, the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad was built, passing though nearby Atoka (3 miles to the West) and commerce moved from Porterville to Atoka. The Porterville Post Office closed on 8 October 1873 and that same day, the Atoka Post Office opened. Today there is not a single store or building left in Porterville. The town of Atoka was named for Captain Atoka Oshlatubee, Chief of the Pushmataha district. He was born in 1792 and died during the Civil War. His name was derived from Choctaw “hitoka” meaning ball ground. Atoka was first incorporated prior to 1876, but the charter lapsed. The Atoka charter was renewed on 24 June 1911.



Tipton Flashback

This picture is thought to have been taken around 1908 on the front porch of the Dr. A. B. Blydes Drug Store in Atoka. The two men in the foreground are (l to r) Grady Ware and Barney Simonton. Middle row (l to r), Clemmie Adkison, Betty Trobaugh, Lois Trobaugh and Sally Pearl

Ware. Back row (l to r), Henry Hunter, Lettie McLaughlin, Bell Templeton, Mary Anna Walker, Maggie Simonton and Bernard Lloyd. The picture was furnished to *The Leader* by Mrs. John Wright of Mason.

Atoka, 1908

At the turn of the century, there was a public elementary and high school in Atoka, but by the 1920s, the high school in Atoka had been closed and the students went to the high school in Munford. The elementary school in Atoka remained in operation until 1937 when the Atoka and Munford schools were consolidated.

William Boyd: A Family History



Atoka School Students, 1906

- 1st row: Clyde Walker, Emma Louise Trobaugh, Ruby Billings, Euphia Smith, Martha Trobaugh, Elizabeth Cole, Carolyn Nelson, Freddie Sanders, Victor Blaydes, Richard Townsend
2nd row: Ruth Brown, Ola Blankenship, Ruth Wilson, Bettie Trogaugh, Maggie Simonton, Lettie McLaughlin, Clarence Billings, Joe Billings,
3rd row: Stanley Nelson, Bob Dawson, Earl Cole, Samuel Pittman, Mary AnSallie Pearl Ware
4th row: Barney Simonton, Bernard Adkison, Trot Dawson, Bessie Simonton

Headmaster L. E. Guinn is in the back.

(Photo is from "Welcome Home Atoka" and was provided by Mrs. John H. Wright.)

Munford

Munford, about 4 miles west of Porterville, was originally Mount Zion. In the early 1850s the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church moved to the current site of the Munford Presbyterian Church. The community that grew up around the Methodist church was also known as Mt. Zion. In 1853 the Tipton Lodge No. 226 of the Free and Accepted Masons was founded in Munford.

The first post office in Mt. Zion was opened on 17 June 1856, but was closed on 3 August 1874. In 1886, Mt. Zion applied to the US Post Office Department to have the Post Office reopened. The Post Office Department would only approve this application if the name was changed. There was also a Mt. Zion, Pennsylvania and the Post Office



Mt. Zion Historical Marker

Moving West

Department apparently thought that the two towns would be easily confused, especially since the common abbreviation at the time for Tennessee was Tenn. and for Pennsylvania was Penn.. The name of the Post Office was changed to Munford, in honor of Colonel R. H. Munford of Covington, who had served as Tipton County Clerk, County register of Deeds and Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court. The Munford Post Office was opened on 9 February 1886. The name of the community continued to be Mt. Zion until 1905 when Munford was incorporated by an act of the Tennessee General Assembly. In 2008, Munford had a population of 6,600 and was one of the fastest growing communities in Tipton County. In 2009 Business Week Magazine rated Munford as the best affordable suburb in Tennessee and the fourth best affordable suburb in America.

There was a school, known as the Tipton Institute, which first opened in 1853. The school held classes on the first floor of the Masonic Lodge (the Masonic Hall was on the second floor). This building is shown in photo on the left. In 1876, the Dyersburg District High School (also known as the Memphis District High School) was opened under the direction of the Memphis Conference of the Methodist Church and replaced the Tipton Institute. Although named the Memphis District High School it was, in reality, an elementary school of four grades. In 1913, the Tipton County Board of Education took over the operation of the school and it became the Munford School.

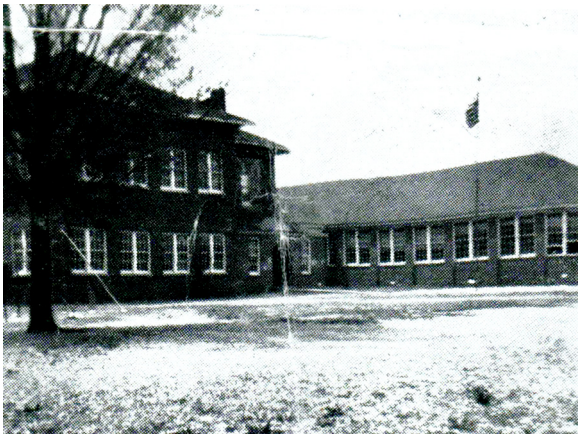


Munford School circa 1870



Munford School circa 1924

In 1873, a new school building was built on six acres of land donated by W. H. Wooten. This building, which was added onto twice, first in 1911 and again in 1924, eventually housed the Munford Elementary School, shown in the photo on the right. Below are relatively modern photos taken before the new school was built in the 1980s



Munford School - 1950



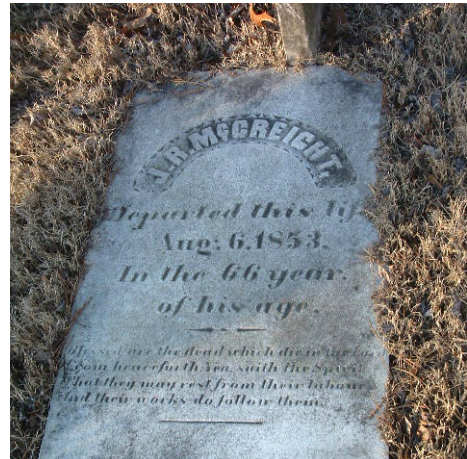
Munford High School c.1965

William Boyd: A Family History

John Riley McCreight

John Riley McCreight, born in Fairfield County, SC around 1787 was the son of Robert McCreight who had come to South Carolina with his father, grandfather and two uncles in 1772 with the Reverend William Martin (page 45). John married Margaret Thompson in South Carolina and they had 11 children⁷, all born in Fairfield County South Carolina.

- Nancy Wilson (3 October 1817 – 3 February 1888)
- Margaret (abt 1818 – bef 1921)
- Harriet Ross (abt 1823 – unk)
- Robert T. (abt 1825 – unk)
- William Y. (May 1826 – unk)
- Mary Ann “Ann” (18 February 1828 – 19 Mar 1900)
- John R. (abt 1830 – November 1864)
- Jane (January 1832 – bef 1920)
- Samuel Gladney (24 December 1833 – 8 July 1865)
- Emaline S. (9 November 1835 – 24 February 1921)
- Osborne H. (1837 – 1917)



Tombstone of John R McCreight

In the late 1830s John followed several of his fellow Presbyterians from South Carolina to Porterville in Tipton County, Tennessee. John Riley McCreight died on 6 August 1853. His wife, Margaret died a year later on 4 October 1854. They are both buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery.

He had four sons who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. William was in Company H of the 51st Tennessee Infantry, but was discharged in November of 1862 because of rheumatism. John R. McCreight Jr. was in Company C of the 9th Tennessee Infantry and was killed in the Battle of Franklin, TN, in November 1864 and is buried in the Confederate Cemetery in Franklin. Samuel Gladney, also in Company C of the 9th Tennessee, was captured at the Battle of Perryville on 9 October 1862 and returned in a prisoner exchange at Vicksburg in December 1862. He was wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga. Osborne H. was in Company G of the 51st Tennessee Infantry.

Nancy Wilson McCreight

The oldest daughter, Nancy, married Robert Shannon McDill and they lived in Porterville, where Robert operated a store. Robert and Nancy McDill had eight children, four boys and four girls.

- George W. (abt 1839 – unk)
- William J. (abt 1841 – abt 1864)
- Winnfield Scott “Scott” (abt 1842 – September 1863)
- Mary Andros “Minnie” (1 April 1845 – 24 February 1918)
- Margaret Ann “Annie” (November 1849 – unk)
- Robert Shannon, Jr. (abt 1849 – bef 1920)
- Harriet E. “Hattie” (August 1851 – bef 1920)
- Candace (unk – unk) (died at age 7 months)

George was a private in Company C of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. He was wounded through the lung in the Battle of Perryville on 8 October 1862 and taken prisoner. He was allowed to return to Porterville to recover and ordered to report to the Commanding Officer US Forces at Memphis. The records indicate that he was taken prisoner on 3 April 1863 in Tipton County. He was released in April 1863 in a prisoner exchange. (Harriet McDill’s account indicates that he was recaptured in October of 1863 but does not indicate how he was released.) He rejoined his unit until the

⁷ There may have been a twelfth child, as Harriet McDill, the daughter of Nancy Wilson McCreight says in a note that her mother was one of twelve children.

Moving West

end of the war and was paroled at Greensboro, NC on 1 May 1865. George lived to be an old man and died in Little Rock, AR.

William and Scott both died in the Civil War and are buried at the battlefields where they died. William, also a private in Company C of the 9th Tennessee was wounded at Chickamauga, recovered and was killed at the Battle of Franklin in November 1864 in Franklin, TN. Scott, a private in Company G of the 51st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry, was wounded at the Battle of Murfreesboro on 31 December 1862. After recovering, he returned to his unit in March of 1863 and was killed at the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863.

The oldest daughter, Mary Andros "Minnie" McDill married Charles Bryson Simonton, the son of William Simonton and Katie Ferguson. This is the same William Simonton that was one of the earliest settlers in the Salem area of Atoka. Charles Bryson Simonton, a lawyer, was a member of the Tennessee State House of Representative and the US House of Representatives (see page 150).

Annie married Hugh Warren McQuiston on 1 March 1870. Hugh Warren was the nephew of Hugh Murdock McQuiston the husband of Elizabeth McDaniel Boyd. Hugh Warren and Annie McDill had two children, Eva Grier and Charles S.

Robert Shannon married Martha Isabella McQuiston on 8 February 1876 in Covington, TN. Margaret was Hugh Warren McQuiston's sister and also the niece of Hugh Murdock McQuiston. Robert Shannon and Isabella had four children: Margaret "Maggie", Hattie, Robert Scott and Mary Ellen "Nell".

Hattie married Robert W. McLaughlin on 30 May 1871. Robert was the son of John McLaughlin and Margaret Wilson and therefore the half brother of Fannie McLaughlin Simonton, the mother of Bessie Simonton Boyd. Hattie and Robert McLaughlin lived in Little Rock, AR where he was the Manager of a Cemetery. They had five children: William W., Anna Bell, Pansy, Joseph "Joe" and Minnie.



Isabella McQuiston and Hattie McDill

Harriet Ross McCreight

John R. McCreight's third daughter, Harriet Ross McCreight, married Robert Gardner Miller and they also lived in the area around Porterville. Robert and Harriet had 7 children:

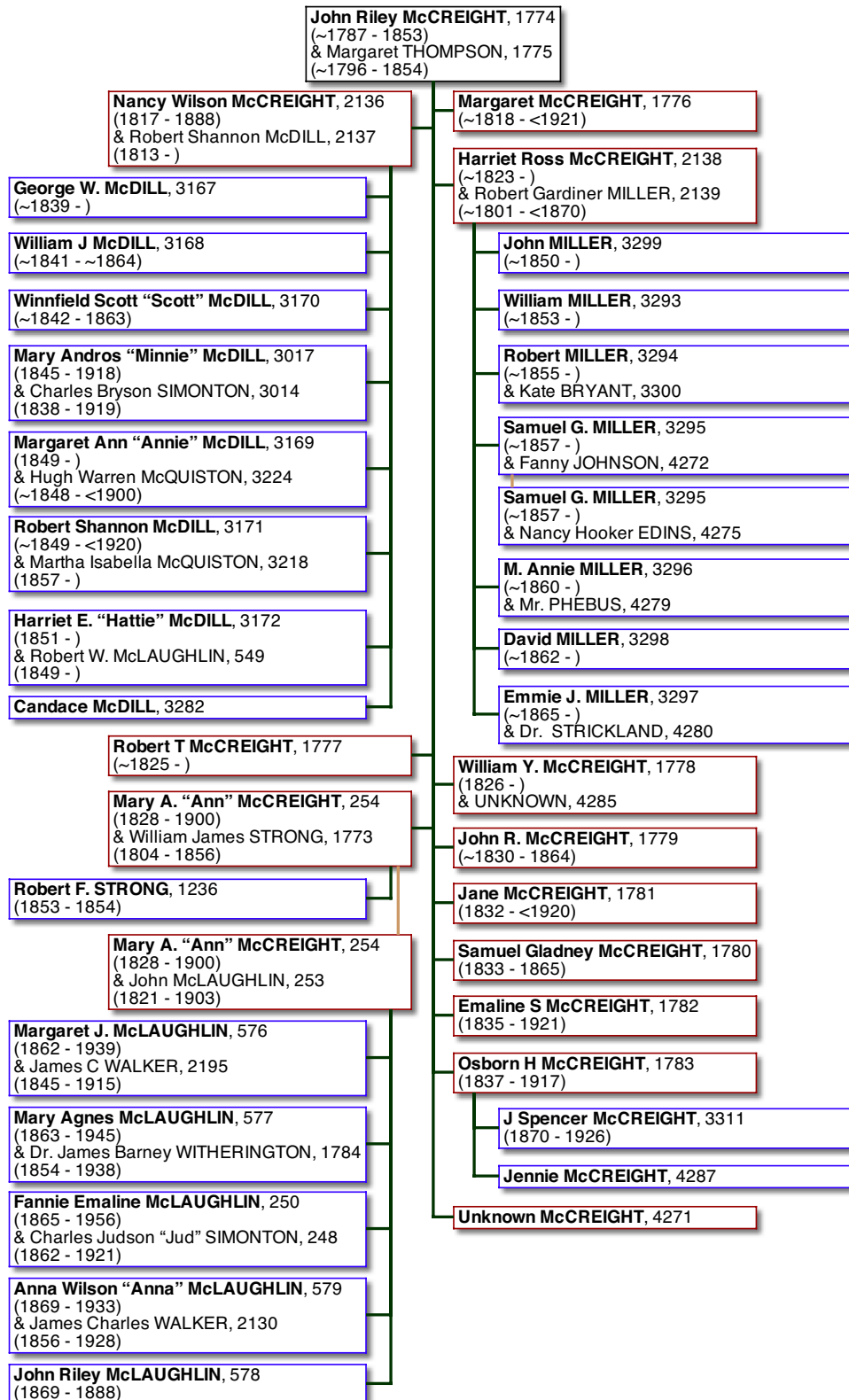
- John (abt March 1850 – unk)
- William (abt 1853 – unk)
- Robert (abt 1855 – unk)
- Samuel G. (abt 1857 – unk)
- M. Annie (abt January 1860 – unk)
- David (abt 1862 – unk)
- Emmie J. (abt 1865 - unk)

Mary Ann "Ann" McCreight

The fourth daughter, of John Riley McCreight, Mary Ann, married William James Strong on 26 September 1850 in Tipton County and they had one son, Robert F. Strong, born 13 July 1853. Robert lived only a little more than a year and died on 27 September 1854. He is buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery.

William Boyd: A Family History

William James Strong died on 6 November 1856 and is buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery. Ann then married John McLaughlin on 12 December 1860. John and Ann had 5 children, one of whom was Fannie McLaughlin (see page 141).

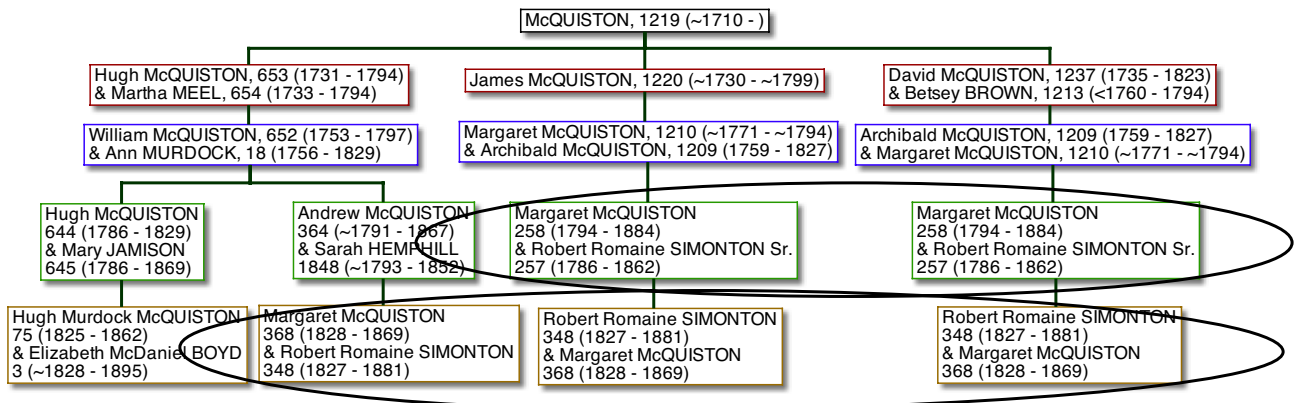


Descendants of John Riley McCreight

Moving West

The McQuistons

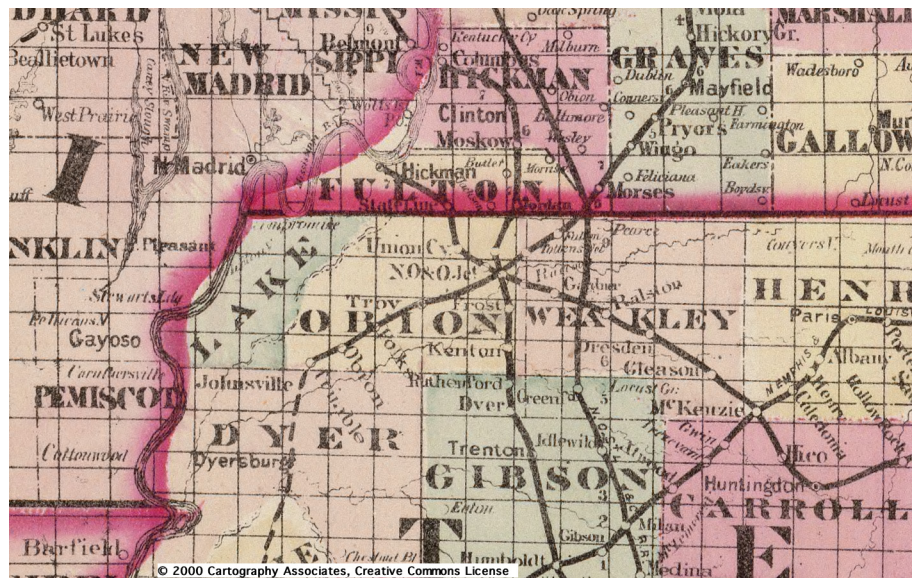
The relationship between the McQuistons and the Boyds and Simontons is complicated by several instances of cousins marrying, and also by the fact that Robert Simonton Sr. married a Margaret McQuiston, who was the daughter of a Margaret McQuiston, and his son, Robert Simonton, Jr. also married a Margaret McQuiston, who was the daughter of a Margaret McQuiston. This is further complicated by the fact that the two Margaret McQuistons were second cousins, once removed. A picture here is worth a thousand words. In the descendant chart shown below all of the people have been deleted except those needed to understand the relationship. We can see that Margaret McQuiston the daughter of James McQuiston married Archibald McQuiston, the son of David McQuiston (the blue boxes in the third generation). Archibald and Margaret McQuiston, had a daughter named Margaret who married Robert Romaine Simonton (the highlighted green boxes in the fourth generation). They had a son named Robert Romaine Simonton who in turn married a Margaret McQuiston, the granddaughter of Hugh McQuiston, making her the second cousin, once removed of her mother-in-law. Also, on this chart can be seen at the far left in the fifth generation that Hugh Murdock McQuiston, the brother-in-law of Robert Simonton, Jr. married Elizabeth McDaniel Boyd.



Relationship of Margaret McQuiston and Robert Simonton

Obion County, Tennessee

Obion County, in the NW corner of Tennessee was created in 1823 from Indian lands and is named for the Obion River, which flows through the southeastern part of the county. The origin of the name is unknown, possibly an Indian word meaning “many forks”. The original county seat, laid out with the help of Davy Crockett was Troy, but was moved to Union City in 1890. It was in Obion County that Davy Crockett claimed to have killed a record 103 bears.



Obion County, 1876

William Boyd: A Family History

Early settlers were Scots-Irish from the Carolinas and Virginia, the first known was Elisha Parker, who came to the area in 1819. In December of 1824, a group of 43 settlers led by James Harper and including Samuel and William Hutchinson, left York County, South Carolina in a wagon train headed for West Tennessee. Their original destination was Forked Deer County in West Tennessee (does not exist today), but were advised in Nashville to go to Obion County, instead. After a journey of nine weeks, they arrived in the vicinity of what is today Troy on 17 February 1825 and settled there. Over the next few years, many more settlers left South Carolina for Obion County and by 1830 the population was about 2000. The area continued to grow rapidly and by the beginning of the Civil war, the county population was over 12,000.

As was often the case, the new settlers almost immediately begin to organize church services. Several missionary ministers from South Carolina preached there over the next several years and in 1832 the Troy Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized by the Rev. Eleazar Harris from Chester County, SC. The church prospered, but was not on a sound financial footing. In 1847 Rev. J. P. Weed was installed as the pastor of the Troy congregation in December. His salary was to be \$300, and because of the weakness of the church financially, the Salem congregation of Tipton County, of which Rev. John Wilson was pastor, subscribed about \$80 per year for three years to help pay the salary. Eventually there would be three ARP churches in Obion County, one at Rives and another at Polk, in addition to the church at Troy. Rev. John L. Boyd, the son of William Baldrige Boyd, was the pastor at Rives from 1917 until 1921.

Sarah Elizabeth Dorough

Sarah Elizabeth Dorough, the daughter of Mary Boyd and Hugh Dorough and the granddaughter of Martha and Alexander Boyd married Leonard Ratterree and moved to Troy in Obion County, Tennessee shortly after the Civil War. Sarah was born on 3 August 1836 in Chester County and she married Leonard Lunsford Ratterree on 17 December 1858 in the Hopewell ARP Church in Chester County, SC. Leonard was born on 27 November 1837 in South Carolina. He served in Company D of the 17th South Carolina Infantry Regiment during the Civil War. After the war, before 1870, Leonard and Sarah moved to Troy, Obion County, TN. Sarah died on 18 March 1909 in Troy and Leonard, the following year on 21 March 1910. They are both buried in the Troy Cemetery.

Leonard and Sarah had 8 children and they adopted another child late in life. Four of the children were born in South Carolina and four in Tennessee. Their children were:

- John Lowrey (18 November 1859 – 13 June 1916)
- Hugh D. (14 September 1862 – 31 March 1896)
- Mary L. (abt 1864 – unk)
- Hannah Elizabeth "Lizzie" (14 August 1866 – 6 October 1883)
- Martha (March 1870 – unk)
- Leroy abt 1872 – unk)
- Lee (abt 1874 – unk)
- Sallie (abt 1875 – unk)
- Luther Sutin (adopted) (abt 1893 -)

John Lowrey Ratterree

John married Katie S. McRee on 22 December 1886 in Obion County, TN. Katie, the daughter of David W. McRee and Mary Sue Brown, was born on 20 October 1865. John died on 13 June 1916 and Katie on 19 December 1944. Both are buried in the Troy Cemetery. They had two children:

- Lula Iona (19 November 1888 – 15 January 1990)
- Mary L. (May 1892 – 1963)

Moving West

Lula Iona Ratterree

Iona married David Young Dunbar on 19 February 1908 in Obion County, TN. David was born on 5 September 1872 and died on 10 December 1944. Iona died on 15 January 1990 at one hundred and one years of age. They are both buried in the Troy Cemetery. They had one daughter, Katie Mae, born on 10 September 1912.

Katie Mae Dunbar married Noel Snider on 22 January 1936 in Obion County, TN. Noel was born on 15 December 1911 and died on 6 November 2001 in Troy. Katy Mae died on 27 March 1992. They are both buried in the Troy Cemetery. Katie and Noel had one daughter, Dorothy.

Mary L. Ratterree

Mary was married twice, first to L. S. Willoughby on 20 December 1911 in Obion County. She second married William Vaden Wells. William had a son, Revis C. born about 1916, by a previous marriage. Mary died in 1963 and William the following year on 21 July 1964. Both are buried in the Troy Cemetery.

Martha Ratterree

Martha married David N. Sautmier on 26 March 1906 in Obion County, TN. David was born about 1871 in New York. Martha and David had two children, both girls:

- Bertha E. (abt 1907 – unk)
- Mary L. (abt December 1909 - unk)

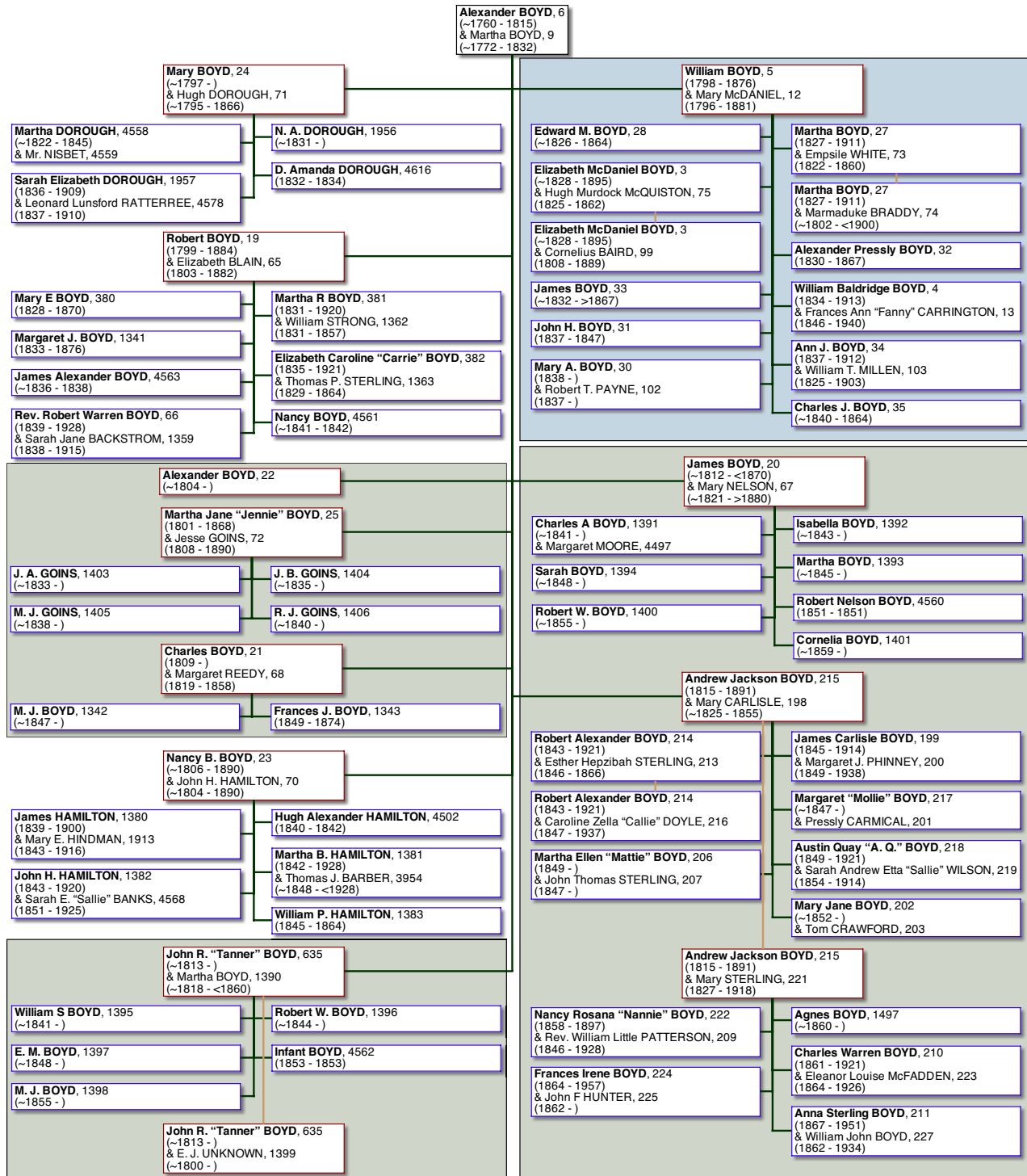
Arkansas

All but three of Alexander and Martha's children moved west. We've already discussed William Boyd who moved to Mississippi with his family of 10 children (highlighted in blue in the chart). Of the nine other children, six moved their families to Arkansas (highlighted in green). These six children moved to Arkansas after they were married and had children. All of the children shown in the chart were born in South Carolina, but most, if not all, moved to Arkansas.

The only really certain dates for these moves was for Andrew Jackson Boyd, who moved in 1867. It is likely that James and Charles moved together as there are land purchases made by them in 1859 and 1860. And we know that Jennie, Charles and John were all in Arkansas for the 1860 Federal Census. John may have moved at the same times as Charles, but no record of land purchase has been located. James, who appears to have purchased land in Arkansas in 1859, was still in South Carolina with his family for the 1860 census. It may have been that Charles and James went to Arkansas ahead of the move in order to buy land as each bought several tracks of land. James bought 200 acres in June 1859 and another 80 acres in July. Charles two parcels, one of 40 acres and another of 160 acres also in June 1859 and another parcel of 40 acres in March of 1860. The dates of these land purchases do not necessarily indicate when the families arrived in Arkansas. Recording of land purchases often occurred as much as several years after the actual purchase of the land.

Since many of the children were adults by the time that their family moved, it cannot be stated with certainty that four of the daughters moved. They are two daughters of Andrew Jackson Boyd, Mary Jane and Agnes, and two daughters of James Boyd, Isabella and Sarah. All four of these daughters were still in South Carolina in 1860 and I haven't been able to track them beyond 1860. It is probable that the two daughters of Andrew Jackson either died in South Carolina or moved to Arkansas as they would have been 7 and 14 years old at the time of the move. However, since the exact date that James moved is unknown, it could be that his two daughters, Isabella and Sarah, were married in South Carolina before their family moved to Arkansas and therefore may have remained in South Carolina.

William Boyd: A Family History

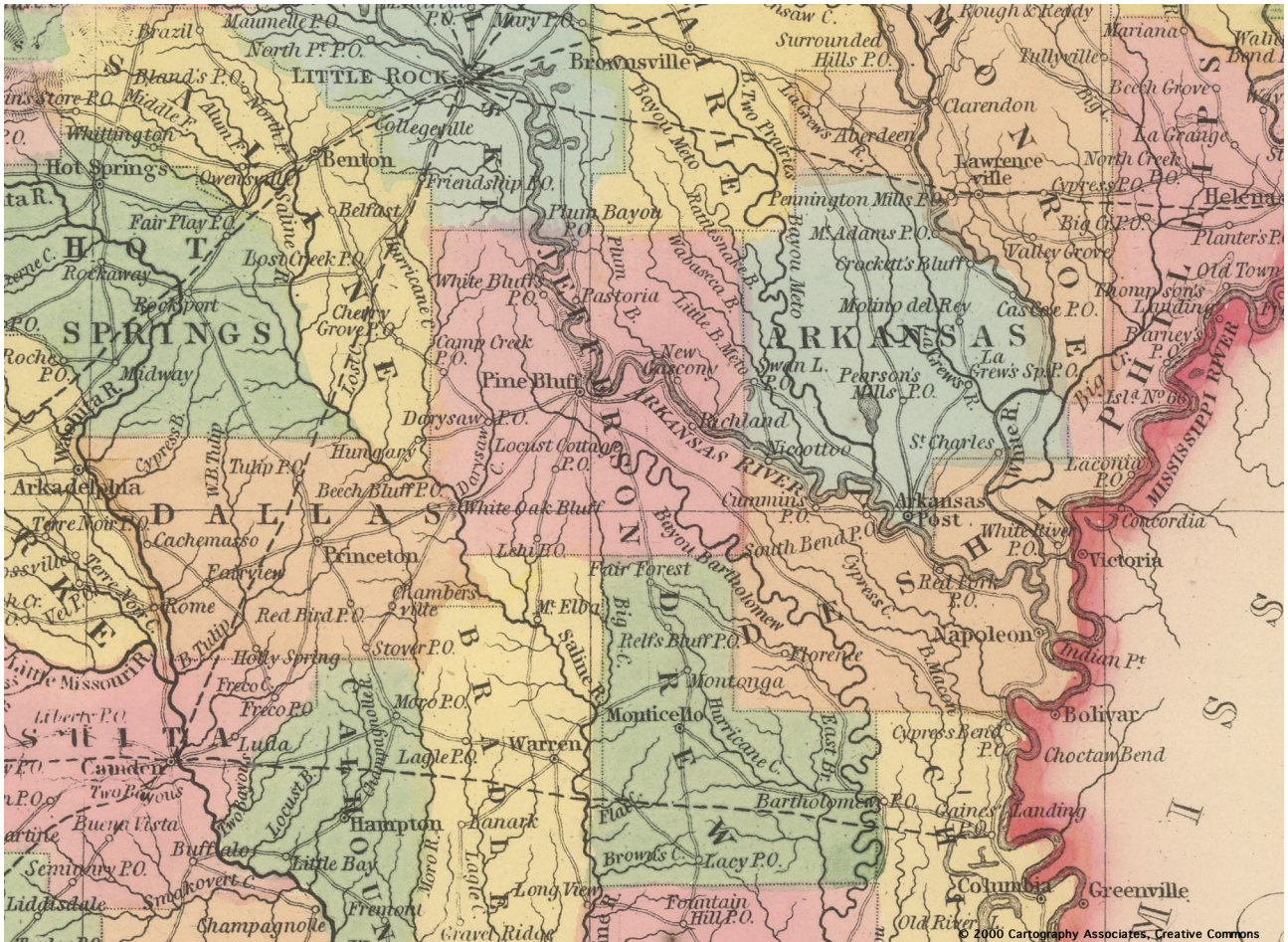


Descendants of Alex and Martha Boyd that migrated west

There were two other families of Boyds that moved to Arkansas. William Boyd, the son of Alexander Boyd and Elizabeth Allen moved to Alabama around 1849 or 1850. This William Boyd was a first cousin of the Boyds shown in the chart and the only one of his siblings to have left South Carolina. William married Jeanette W. Miller and they had 11 children, 9 of which were born in South Carolina. They moved to Union, in Greene County Alabama where William was a merchant. William died on 10 April 1858 and his family later moved to Arkansas where the other Boyds were.

Moving West

Abraham White Boyd, the son of Robert Watson Boyd and grandson of Alexander Boyd and Betsy Allen also moved to Arkansas before 1868. He married Jane Elizabeth [surname was probably Reid] and they had 5 children, all born in Arkansas.



Arkansas 1859

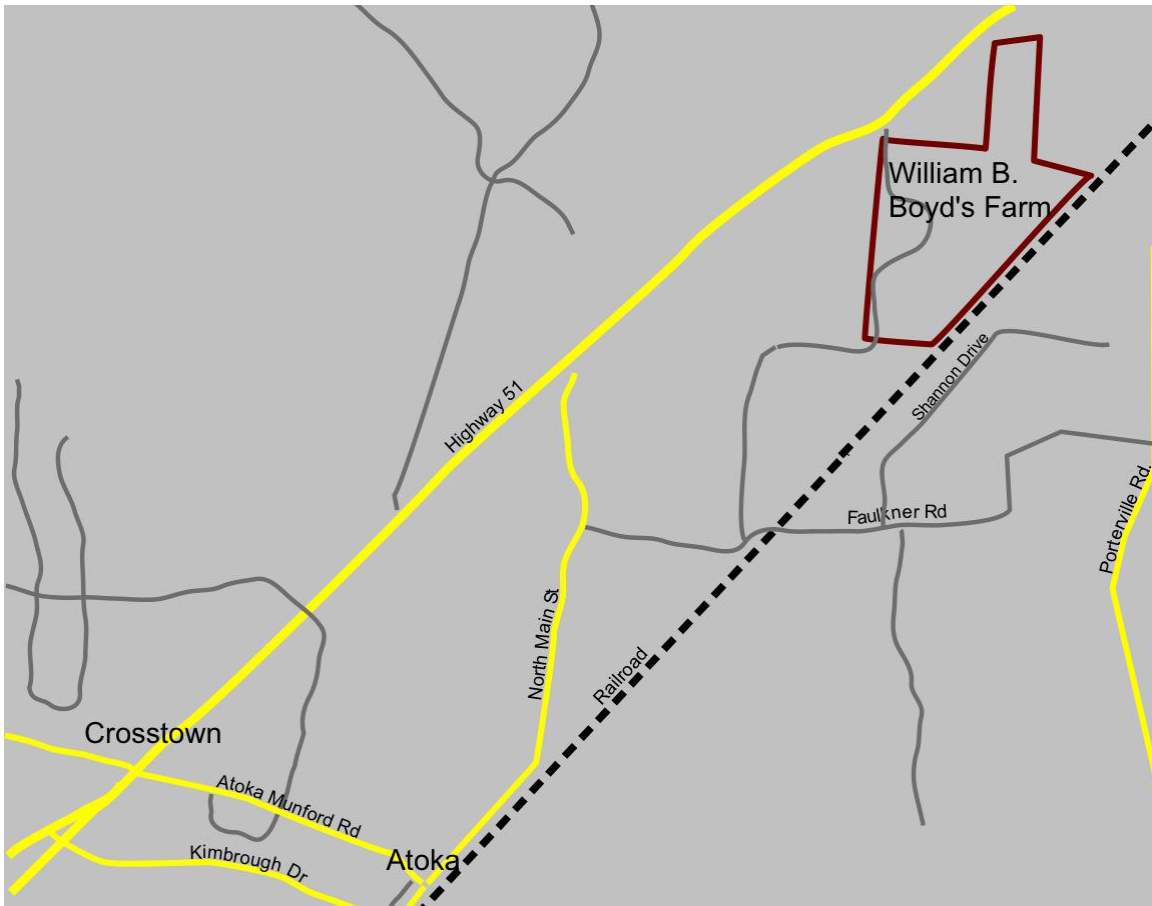
The Boyds moved to Drew County, the Utah-shaped county in green just to the right of center at the bottom of the map. Specifically they moved to the area around Relfs Bluff, just north of Monticello. These families are discussed in Chapter 10, The Boyds in Arkansas and Texas.

William Boyd: A Family History

The Boyds in Tennessee

William Baldrige Boyd

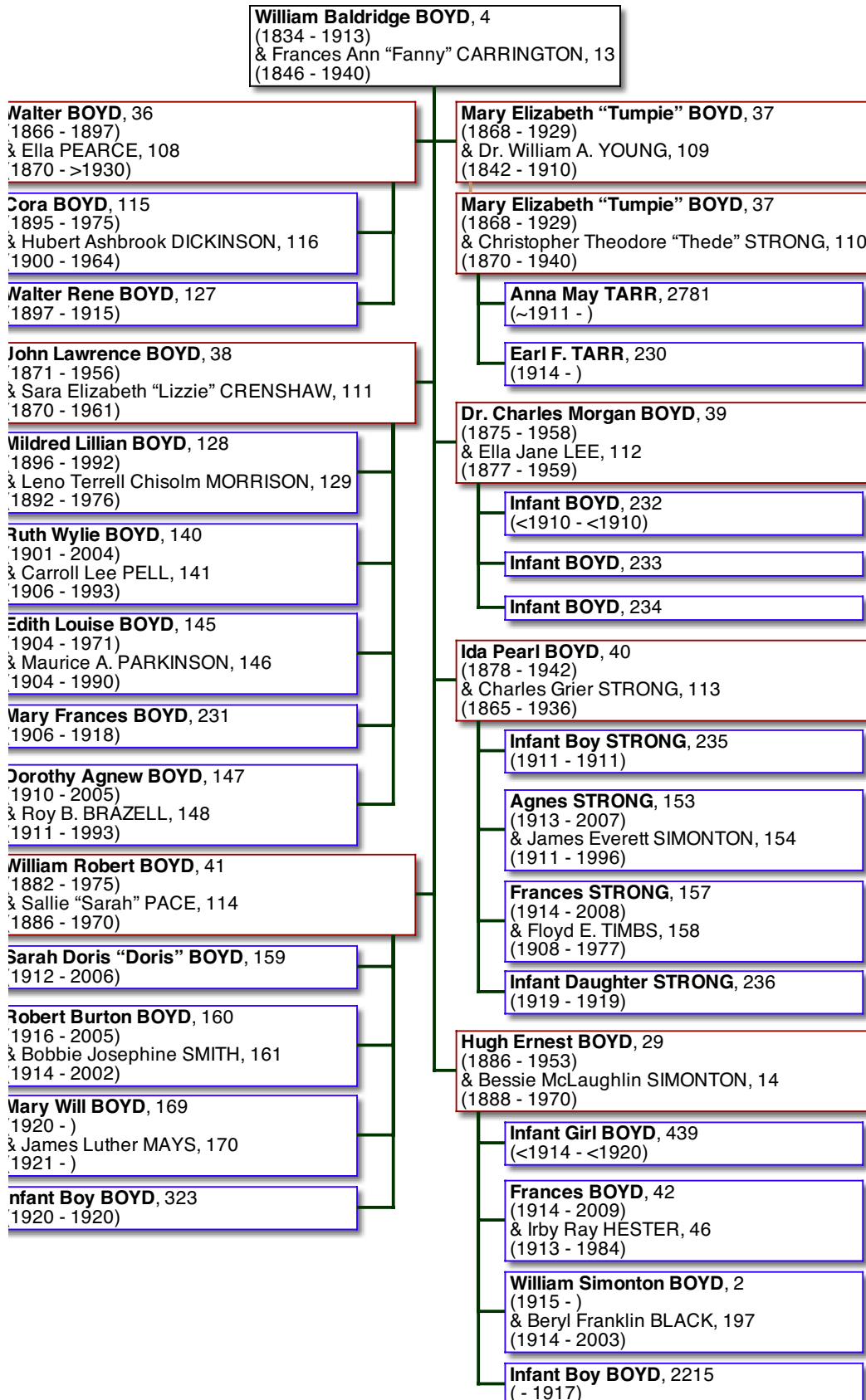
William Baldrige Boyd and Frances Ann Carrington had seven children, 5 boys and 2 girls. All of the children except one eventually moved to Tipton County. Walter, the oldest, was the first to move, around 1895, when he moved to Idaville. Will was the next. He moved to Covington in 1902. Tumpie moved there with her husband, Dr. William Young, sometime between 1900 and 1910. William and Fanny themselves moved to Tipton County 1906 where they bought a 94 acre farm about 2 miles north of Atoka Pearl and Hugh, who were both still living at home, moved with them. John Lawrence returned to live in Brighton, where he was the ministry of the Brighton ARP Church. Charles was the only child not to end up in Tipton County.



William Baldrige Boyd's Farm near Atoka in Tipton County

William Baldrige died on 18 May 1913 in Atoka and is buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery. After William's death, Fanny went to live with her daughter, Pearl Boyd Strong, in Brighton. She died on 13 August 1940, at the age of 94. Fanny is buried next to her husband, William Baldrige, in the Salem ARP Cemetery.

William Boyd: A Family History



Descendants of William Baldrige Boyd

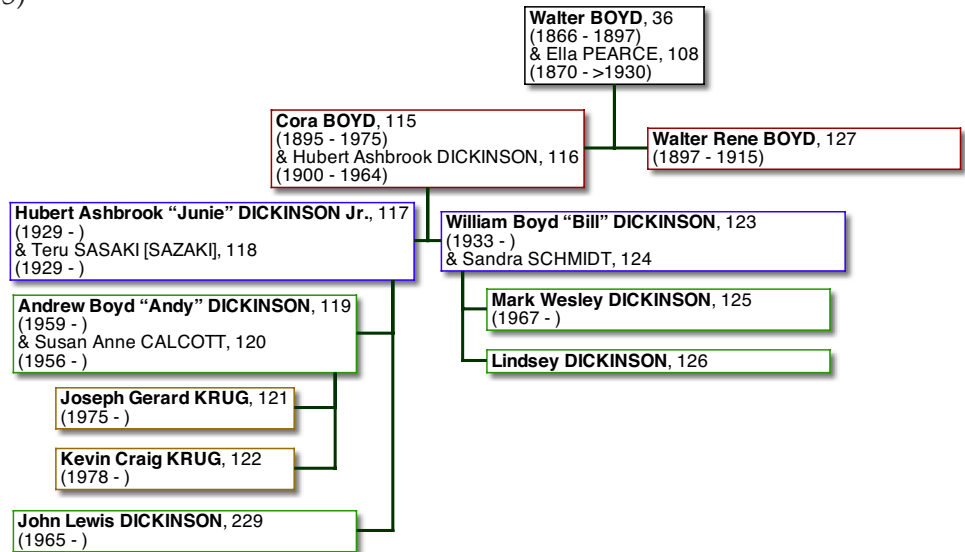
The Boyds in Tennessee

Walter Boyd

Walter Boyd, the eldest son of William Baldrige Boyd and Fanny Carrington married Ella Pearce at the home of her mother in Cayce, MS on 27 December 1894. Ella, the daughter of W. B. Pearce and Sarah Hooks, was born October 1870 in Marshall County Mississippi. W. B. Pearce, Ella's father, died when she was only a young girl, less than 10 years old. Walter bought "the Baird Farm" in Idaville around 1896 and moved there with his family. His aunt, Elizabeth Boyd Baird, had died in April 1995 and it is likely that it was her farm that he bought. He and Ella Pearce Boyd had two daughters, Cora and Rene.

- Cora (1895 - abt 1975)
- Walter Rene (1897 - 1915)

Walter Boyd was murdered on Thursday morning, August 5, 1897. According to the story published in the newspaper, The Tipton Record, on the following day, Walter was shot in the head at about 6:00 AM while feeding the chickens. A curious twist to the story is that his home had been burned the



Walter Boyd Descendants

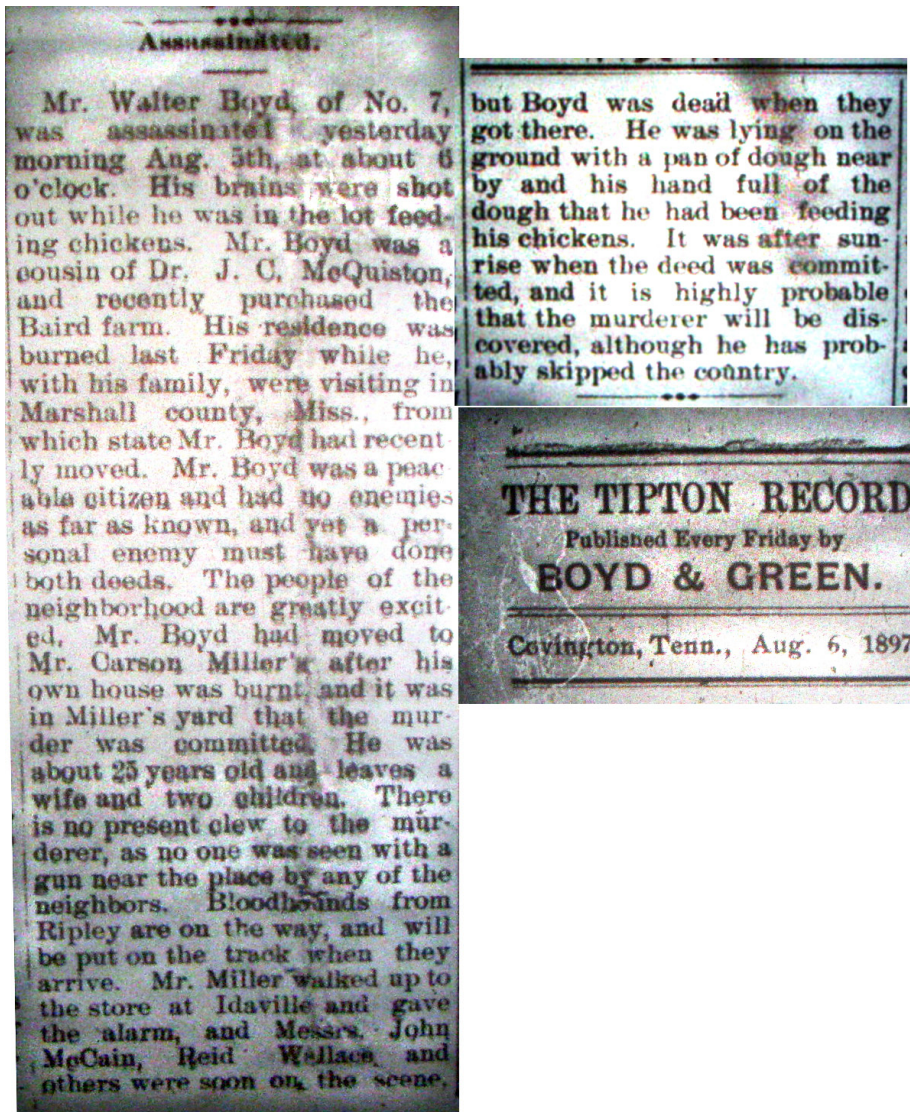
previous Friday while Walter and his family were visiting in Marshall County. The story, which unfolded over the following week was that Will Johnson, a young black man, being aware that Walter and his family were gone for the weekend broke into their home and robbed them. While still in the house, he became frightened when he heard voices outside and set the house on fire by pouring coal oil on the floor and igniting it, in hopes of covering up what he had done.

The following week, Johnson came across Boyd alone and shot him with his own shotgun, which he had stolen the week before and robbed him of ten dollars. The case was solved because Johnson gave a ring that belonged to Walter's wife, Ella and that he had stolen from Walter's house, to his girlfriend Jane Hall. When confronted with the evidence, Will Johnson confessed. Fearing vigilante violence, Sheriff David H. Lauderdale had Johnson held at the Shelby County jail while awaiting trial. Johnson was convicted of murder and was hanged at 12:10 pm on 18 December 1897. Walter is buried in the Mt. Carmel Cemetery in Cayce, MS.

Walter's two children were about 2 and less than 1 year old when he was killed. Ella returned to Marshall County and lived with her widowed mother. Rene, the younger daughter, had tuberculosis and Ella and her two daughters moved to Texas hoping that the climate there would benefit Rene's health. In 1910 Ella was living in Houston, Texas where she was a school teacher in the public schools. Ella also apparently operated a rooming house at 1802 Capital Avenue in Houston, as there were 9 roomers listed in her household. The roomers included a family of four from Ohio, a 60 year old widow from Germany and her son and daughter-in-law, and two other widows, one from Louisiana and one from Illinois. Rene died on 3 February 1915 in San Angelo, Texas. She is buried

William Boyd: A Family History

in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka. Ella and Cora returned to live in Memphis after Rene's death and in 1920 were living at 855 North Parkway where Cora was a stenographer in a clothing store. In 1930, Ella was living with Cora and her husband Hubert Dickinson in Memphis.



Newspaper Story of the Murder of Walter Boyd

Cora Boyd

Cora married Hubert Ashbrook Dickinson on 3 September 1926. Hubert, the son of John Bullock Dickinson, was born on 14 July 1900. He was a buyer for the firm of Currie-McGraw in Memphis and later an executive for the Kroger Company. Hubert and Cora lived in Memphis and later in Charleston, WV, where Hubert died on 8 September 1964. After Hubert's death, Cora returned to Memphis and lived in a retirement complex for several years. She eventually moved to Louisville, KY where her son Bill lived. She died there in a nursing home in the 1970s. Cora and Hubert had two sons, Hubert Ashbrook Dickinson, Jr. and William Boyd Dickinson, both born in Memphis.

Hubert Ashbrook Dickinson, Jr.

Hubert Ashbrook Jr., known to the family as "Junie" was a career member of the US Air Force. On 15 September 1954, he married Teru Sasaki, daughter of Einosuke Sasaki and Kane Sato, in Akita City, Akita Ken, Japan. Junie and Teru had two sons, Andrew Boyd "Andy" and John Lewis.

The Boyds in Tennessee

William Boyd Dickinson

Cora's second son, William Boyd "Bill" Dickinson, married Sandra Schmidt. They had two children, a son named Mark Wesley and a daughter named Lindsey. Bill and Sandra live in Louisville, KY.

Mary Elizabeth "Tumpie" Boyd

Mary Elizabeth Boyd, William Baldrige's 2nd child and oldest daughter was known by her family and friends as "Tumpie". Tumpie was born in Cayce, MS and married William A. Young (1842 - 1910) on 21 March 1900 in Marshall County, MS. William Young was born 12 February 1842 in South Carolina and died 23 September 1910 in Salem, Tipton, TN. William and Tumpie moved to Tipton County sometime between 1900 and 1910 and lived on Covington and Brunswick Road. They had no children. Tumpie was William Young's second wife, as evidenced by the 1900 census in which there was a 10 year old son living with them named William A. Young. I have no information on the first wife of William Young or what became of his son, William A. There was another William A. Young that lived in Bainsville in Marshall County in 1880 and had moved to Atoka by 1900. This William Agnew Young was a physician, a graduate of Erskine College (1872) and the Washington University School of Medicine in 1875. The William Young that married Tumpie listed his occupation as farmer in both the 1900 and 1910 census, the only two census records that have been located for him.



Tumpie Boyd

This second Dr. William Young was married to Elizabeth Pressly (adding to the confusion since both couples were William A. and Elizabeth Young) and they had nine children of which only four survived. The four surviving children were David P., Belle, Annie and Sarah Peden. Sarah Peden Young married Shannon Davis Faulkner on 1 June 1916 and had two children: Shannon Davis Jr. and an unnamed son who died as an infant. Sarah's husband, Shannon Faulkner, died at the age of 32 in 1925 leaving her as a young widow with a four year old son.

After William Young's death in 1910 Tumpie married Christopher Theodore Strong (1870 - 1940), a substantial Tipton County farmer, on 19 December 1911. Thede, as he was called by the family, was the son of Charles F. Strong and Sarah Simonton and the grandson of William Simonton, one of the first settlers in the Atoka/Porterville area. Thede was born on 1 January 1870 in Tipton County. Tumpie and Thede had no children, but served as foster parents for several children from the Dunlap Orphanage, an ARP Church Institution in Idaville. They may have adopted Earl Tarr from the Dunlap orphanage. There were four Tarr children, Mary Ella, Anna May, Jennie B. and Earl F., placed in the Dunlap Orphanage by their father after their mother died. In 1920 Anna May and Earl were living with Tumpie and Thede Strong and listed in the census as niece and nephew. Earl enlisted in the Army Air Corps in Jackson Mississippi on 9 September 1940. The enlistment record indicates that he had 4 years of college and was a teacher. Robert Boyd's "Boyd Family History 1763 - 1997" says that it was thought that Earl was a school teacher in Florida.

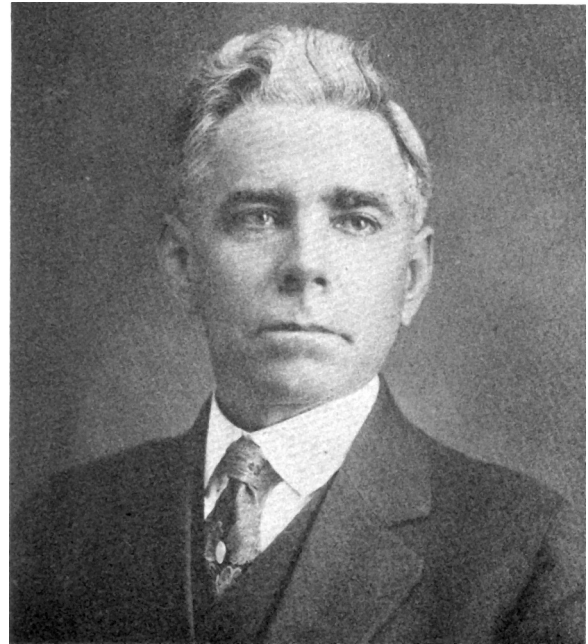
After Tumpie's death in 1921, Thede married Sarah Peden Young Faulkner (1891 - 1981), the daughter of the other Dr. William A. Young. Thede and Sarah had no children. Thede died on 8 October

William Boyd: A Family History

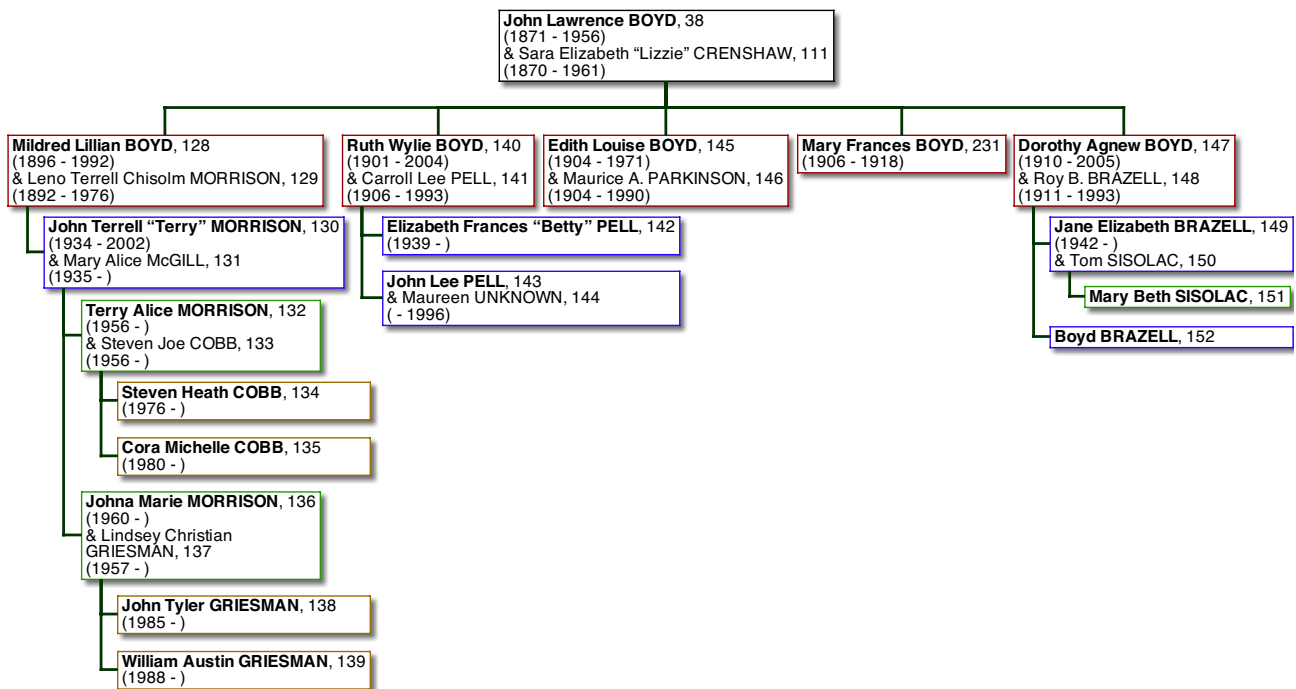
1940. Sarah was a school teacher and became the principal at the Munford Elementary School, a position that she held for many years. Sarah died on 18 September 1981 at the age of 89. Tumpie, William Young, Thede, Sarah and Shannon Faulkner are all buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery.

John Lawrence Boyd

John Lawrence Boyd married Sara Elizabeth "Lizzie" Crenshaw (1870 - 1961) at her father's house in Cayce on New Year's Eve 1895. Lizzie Crenshaw was born 16 June 1870 in South Carolina and died 18 February 1961. John was originally a farmer in Cayce, but, as his daughter later wrote, "as a mature man with a family he felt a call to the gospel ministry." He enrolled in Erskine College (Due West, SC) and graduated in 1901 at the age of 31. He then attended Erskine Seminary, although it was unusual at the time to admit married men. He was ordained an Associate Reformed Presbyterian minister in 1903. Rev. Boyd served 9 churches in 5 states (Bethany, Hopewell and Head Springs in Mississippi; Brighton, Rives and Polk Hills Chapel in Tennessee; Russellville in Arkansas; Concord in North Carolina; and Red Level in Alabama). The John L. Boyd Memorial Fund at Erskine Theological Seminary, Due West, SC helps financially needy students. John L. and Lizzie are both buried in the Salem ARP cemetery in Salem, TN.



Rev. John Lawrence Boyd



John Lawrence Boyd Descendants

The children of John L. and Lizzie were:

The Boyds in Tennessee

- Mildred Lillian (1896 – 1992)
- Ruth Wylie (1901 - 2004)
- Edith Louise (1904 - 1971)
- Mary Frances (1906 - 1918)
- Dorothy Agnew (1910 -)

Mildred Lillian Boyd

Mildred attended Memphis State University where she received as BS degree in 1953 and was a school teacher. On 18 June 1921, Mildred married Leno Terrell Chisolm Morrison of Brighton, TN, the son of John and Mary Morrison. The ceremony was performed by her father, Rev. John L. Boyd. Leno worked for the State Highway Department and later was a distributor in Covington for the Gulf Refining Company and still later was a civil service employee of the Memphis Naval Air Station in Millington, TN. After Leno's retirement, Mildred and Leno lived in Clover, SC where their son, Terry, lived. Leno died in 1976 and Mildred in 1992. Both are buried in the Morrison Cemetery in Brighton, TN.

Mildred and Leno had one son, John Terrell "Terry".

John Terrell Morrison

Terry was born on 28 July 1934 in Memphis, TN. He graduated from Brighton High School and attended Memphis State University, receiving a BS degree in 1958 and an MA degree in 1961. He was a school teacher, principal and vocational director. Terry married Mary Alice McGill from Clover, SC and they had two daughters, Terry Alice and Johna Marie.

Terry Alice married Steven Joe Cobb and they have two children, a son named Steven Heath and a daughter, Cora Michelle. They live in Clover, SC.

Johna Marie received a BS degree in Nursing from the University of Alaska in Anchorage. She married Lindsey Christian Griesman and they have two sons, John Tyler and William Austin. Johna Marie and Lindsey also live in Clover, SC.



Fannie Boyd with sons William Robert and John Lawrence

Ruth Wylie Boyd

Ruth was born in Due West, SC and also a school teacher. She married Carroll Lee Pell on 22 June 1935. Carroll was from Louisiana and was a College Professor at Memphis State University. Ruth and Carroll had two children, Elizabeth Frances "Betty" and John Lee. Betty was a laboratory technician at St. Jude Hospital in Memphis and John Lee, a nuclear physicist and teacher, lived in Murfreesboro, TN. John Lee's wife, Maureen, died in 1996.

Edith Louise Boyd

Edith was also a teacher. She married Maurice A. Parkinson, who was also a Professor at Memphis State University. Edith and Maurice had no children. Edith died in 1971 and Maurice in 1990. They are both buried at Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka.

William Boyd: A Family History

Mary Frances Boyd

Mary Frances died of influenza at the age of 12 in Rives, TN and is buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery.

Dorothy Agnew Boyd

Like her sisters, Dorothy was a school teacher. She married Roy Benjamin Brazell, a businessman from Arkansas, and they lived in Camden, AR. They had two children, Jane Elizabeth and Roy Boyd. Jane married Thomas Joseph "Tom" Sisolac and they have a daughter, Mary Elizabeth "Mary Beth". Mary Beth married Dale LaForrest Wagner, Jr. Boyd never married and lived in Camden, AR in 1997. Roy died in 1993 and Dorothy died in 2005.

Charles Morgan Boyd

Charles Morgan Boyd attended high school at the Robinson School in Atoka and also graduated from Erskine College (1900) and Erskine Seminary (BD - 1902). In his last year of college, he won first place in the Oratorical Contest held between the colleges of South Carolina. He received an honorary DD degree from Davidson College in 1920. He married Ella Jane Lee, a member of an aristocratic family from Due West, SC, on 3 November 1904. Ella was born 28 July 1877 in Due West, NC and died 21 November 1959 in Charlotte, NC. Charles and Ella Lee had three children, all of whom died in infancy and are buried in Lee plot of the Due West cemetery.

Charles' first pastorate was a group of three ARP churches in Newberry County, SC. In 1910 he became pastor of the first Presbyterian Church (US) in Tuscaloosa, AL. In 1931, he moved to the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, NC where he remained until his retirement in 1945. After retirement, he was asked by the Mecklenburg Presbytery to be the Presbyterian Minister to the Hospitals of Charlotte where he served until his death in 1958, at the age of 83. Charles and Ella Jane are buried at Forest Lawn Mausoleum in Charlotte, NC.



Rev. Charles Morgan Boyd

Ida Pearl Boyd

Ida Pearl Boyd, the fifth child and second daughter of William Baldrige Boyd, moved to Atoka in 1906 with her parents and brother Hugh. She was married to Charles Grier Strong (1865 - 1936) on 11 January 1911, by her brother, Rev. Charles Morgan Boyd, in her parents home at Atoka. Grier Strong was the son of Rev. James Hemphill Strong, the Pastor at the Salem ARP Church, and Hibernia Agnes Ellis. Grier was trained as a pharmacist but never practiced the profession. He was a farmer and later a mail carrier in Brighton.

Grier and Pearl had 4 children. Their first child, a boy, was stillborn and the last child, a girl, lived only 8 days. Ida Pearl and Grier Strong are buried in the ARP Cemetery at Salem, TN, as are all of their children. The children of Ida Pearl and Grier Strong were:

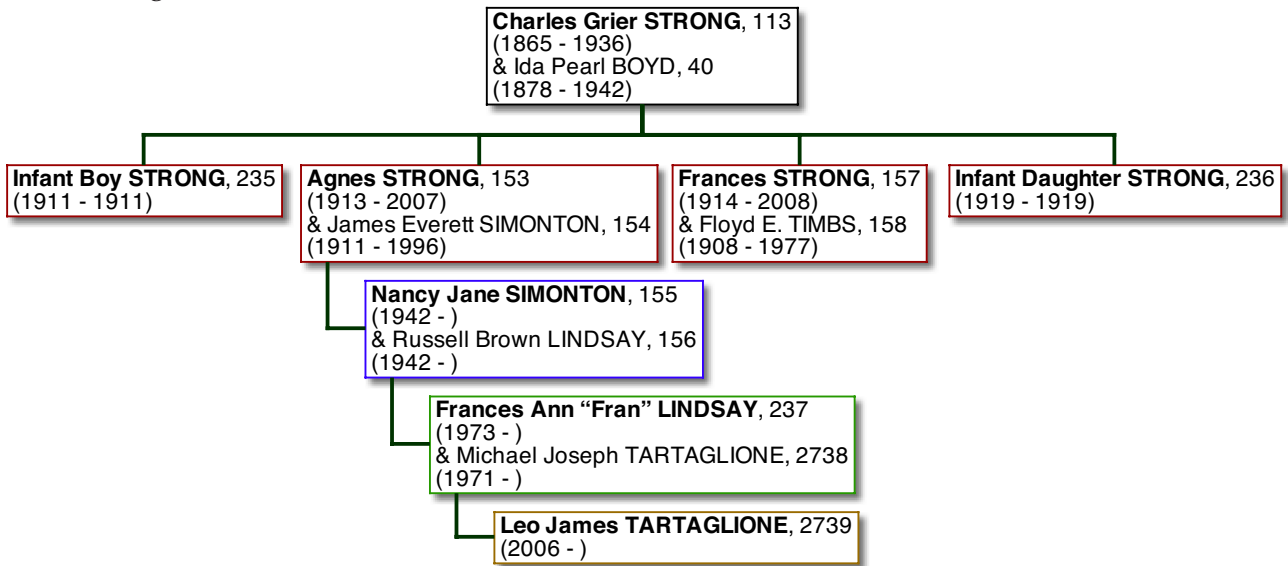
- Infant boy (1911 - 1911)
- Agnes (1913 - 2007)



Pearl Boyd Strong

The Boyds in Tennessee

- Frances (1914 - 2008)
- Infant girl (1919 – 1919)



Descendants of Ida Pearl Boyd

Agnes Strong

Agnes graduated from Erskine College in Due West, SC in 1935 and became an elementary school teacher in Tipton County. On 23 August 1940 she married James Everett Simonton, the son of Charles Borum Simonton and Martha "Mattie" Florence McQuiston and the great grandson of Robert Simonton, one of the original settlers in the Salem area of Tipton County. James Everett graduated from Erskine College in 1933 and later received a Masters Degree from Peabody College in Nashville, TN. James Everett and Agnes lived in Brighton, where James Everett was a high school teacher, an administrator and coach and also had some farming interests. They later moved to Covington where he died in 1996. Agnes died in 2007 and they are both buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka.

James Everett and Agnes had one daughter, Nancy Jane.

Nancy Jane Strong

Nancy graduated from Erskine College and also attended Memphis State University. She was a school teacher in Tipton County and later the Director of a private kindergarten. She married Russell Brown Lindsay, of Brownsville, TN, on 23 December 1967. Russell received both a Bachelor and Masters degree from Memphis State University as well as a Masters degree from University of Tennessee at Memphis. He was a high school teacher and the Principal of Brighton High School. Nancy and Russell live in Covington and had one daughter, Frances Ann "Fran". Fran graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1996 and was living and working in Atlanta in 1997.

Frances Strong

Frances graduated from Erskine College in 1936 and became an elementary school teacher in Bells, TN and later Shelby County, TN. On 30 August 1947 she married Floyd E. Timbs, from West Point, Clay County, MS in the Polks Chapel ARP Church in Culleoka, Maury County, TN. The service was performed by her uncle, Rev. John L. Boyd. Floyd was a farmer and school teacher. Frances and Floyd had no children. Floyd died in 1977 and Frances died in 2008. They are both buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka.

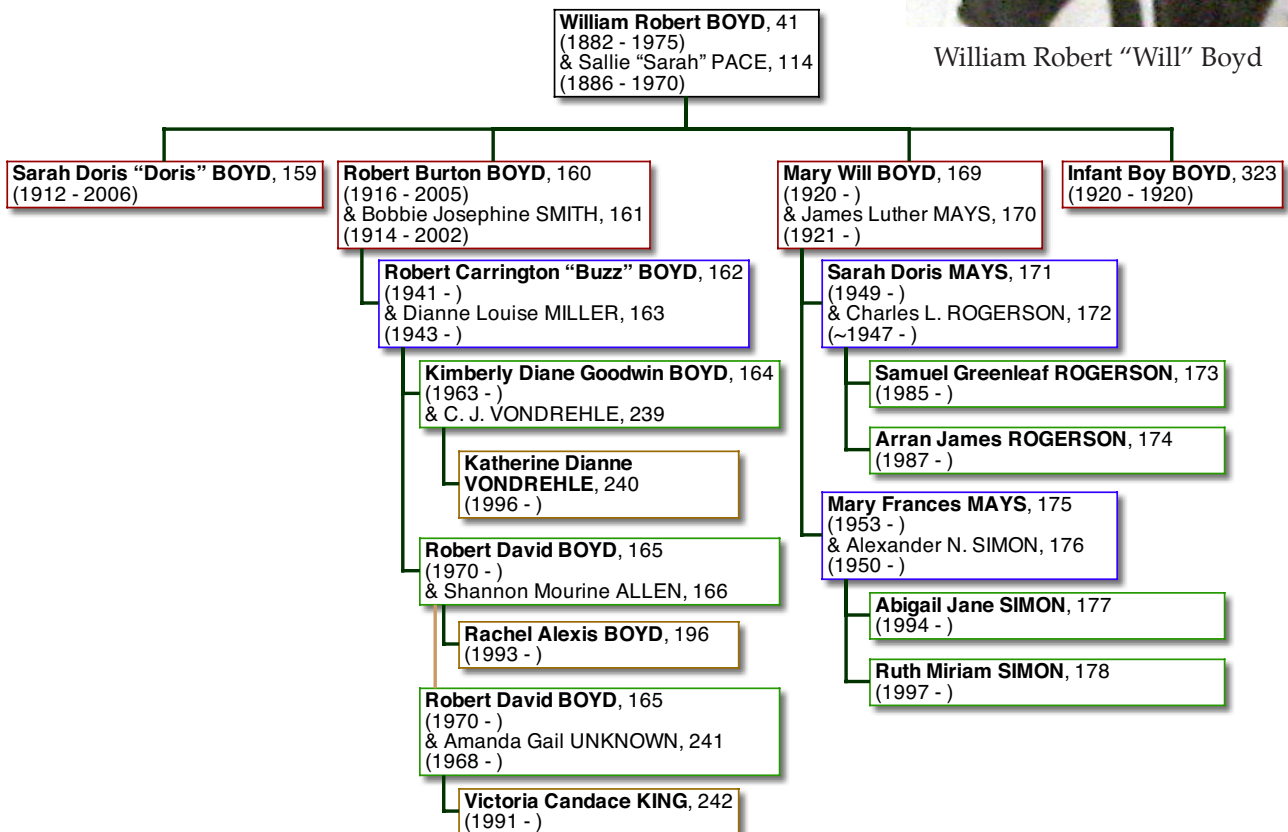
William Boyd: A Family History

William Robert “Will” Boyd

William Robert Boyd moved to Tipton County at the age of 20 in 1902. He settled in Covington where he was a clerk in the Harry Marks Clothing Store in 1903 and later at the Covington Supply Company, another mercantile store in Covington. Will married Sallie Pace (1886 - 1970) on 25 October 1910 in Covington. Sallie, the daughter of John Burton Pace and Sarah Frances “Sallie” Baucum, was born in 1886 and died 3 January 1970 in Covington, TN. Sallie was known as “Sarah” by most of the Boyds. In 1917, after some health problems and a doctor’s recommendation that he find some outside work, Will became the first mail carrier in Covington. His September 12, 1918 draft registration card lists his occupation as “Postal Letter Carrier”. See the story that appeared in the Covington Leader about his career as a rural postal carrier. In 1952, after 35 years, he retired from the postal service, but was soon asked by a local business man (B. L. Overall) to assist the firm’s bookkeeper. The regular bookkeeper resigned and Will continued as the firm’s bookkeeper for an additional 20 years.



William Robert “Will” Boyd



Descendants of William Robert Boyd

When Will first arrived in Covington, he was part of a group who petitioned the Associate Reformed Presbyterian General Synod to form a church in Covington. His first cousin, Rev. James Warden Baird, was assigned by the Synod to establish the church, which was organized on June 27, 1903, in Covington. Will was ordained as an Elder (unusual for a young man of 20) and served in that capacity for the remainder of his life. He was also Clerk of the Session from the time the Church was organized in 1903 until 1951, except for one year (1945) when John C. McQuiston served in that capacity. He was Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years, Moderator of the ARP Mississippi

The Boyds in Tennessee

Valley Presbytery at one time and Secretary of the Board of Directors of Dunlap Children's home for 24 years.

Both William Robert and Sallie are buried in the Munford Cemetery in Covington, TN. Will and Sarah had 4 children including a set of twins. One twin died 3 days after birth.

- Sarah Doris (1912 - 2006)
- Robert Burton (1916 - 2005)
- Mary Will (twin) (1920 -)
- Infant boy (twin) (1920 - 1920)

Sarah Doris Boyd

Doris received a Bachelors Degree from the University of Tennessee and a Masters Degree from Peabody College. She was an elementary and high school teacher, a guidance counselor and librarian at the Tipton County Public Library. Doris, who never married, moved to the Trezevant Manor Episcopal Home in Memphis, TN in 1995. She died in 2006 and is buried in the Munford Cemetery in Covington, TN.

Robert Burton Boyd

Robert Burton graduated from the University of Tennessee. He lived in Chattanooga and held several power system engineering positions in the Tennessee Valley Authority between 1938 and 1967. He was with the Federal Power Commission in Washington, DC from 1967 until his retirement in 1974 and was the Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Power when he retired. Later he worked in Egypt, South Korea and the United States as a power system consultant. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and was a Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, US for two years. He was also an amateur radio operator with the call sign W40VG.

On 22 March 1940, Robert married Bobbie Josephine Smith, the daughter of Herbert Henry Smith and Minnie Lucille Donahoo. Bobbie, born in Cartersville, GA, later lived in Plains, GA and Etowah, TN. She received an RN degree from St. Mary's Memorial Hospital School of Nursing in Knoxville, TN in 1935 and worked as a Registered Nurse in Knoxville until marrying and moving to Chattanooga. After Robert's retirement, they lived in Athens, TN. Bobbie died in 2002 and Robert in 2005. Both are buried in Green Hill Cemetery in Etowah, McMinn County, TN.

Robert and Bobbie had one adopted daughter, Kimberly Diane Goodwin and one son, Robert David Boyd.

Kimberly Diane Goodwin

Kimberly was born in Chattanooga, TN in 1963, graduated from Fayette County High School in Fayetteville, GA. She moved to the Big Sur area of California in the 1980s where she worked in the tourist industry. In 1995, Kimberly married C. J. VonDrehle and they lived for a brief time in Watertown, SD. In April 1997, they returned to Monterey, CA. While living in South Dakota, they had a daughter, Katherine Diane, born 16 July 1996 in Watertown, SD.

Robert Carrington Boyd

Robert, known as "Buzz" was born in 1941 in Chattanooga, attended Red Bank High School and the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga. After college, Buzz moved to Atlanta, GA where he was a salesman and field service specialist for Fred Jones Manufacturing Company. On 8 June 1969, Buzz married Dianne Louise Miller, the daughter of Austin P. and Louise Miller. Buzz and Dianne lived in Fayetteville, GA in 2009.

William Boyd: A Family History

The Covington Leader, July 3, 1947

Carrier Begins 31st Year



W. R. Boyd, Covington's first city mail carrier, completed 30 years of service June 30 and started his 31st year. Mr. Boyd has been carrying mail on rural route four for almost 29 years. A horse and buggy transported Mr. Boyd over his route in 1919.

Completing Route By Starlight Not Unusual Thirty Years Ago

W. R. Boyd, senior mail carrier with the Covington post office, started his 31st year of service Monday morning.

Mr. Boyd went to work as the city's first mail carrier June 30, 1917.

"There was no city delivery before I began to carry the mail 30 years ago," Mr. Boyd told The Leader reporter this week. "I was the first and only carrier for about a year.

"Christmas, Day, 1917, I carried the mail all day, delivering packages of presents to every house in Covington which got any packages. I used a rent-horse and wagon for the work. In those days, carriers didn't get Christmas Day off.

"I worked 13 hours and 20 minutes Christmas Eve day and Christmas Eve delivering presents, Christmas Cards and letters in town." As Mr. Boyd spoke of it he didn't seem to consider it a painful recollection. Rather, his tone indicated he had taken pleasure

in assuring his people a happy Christmas Day.

Started On Route 1 In '18

The veteran carrier has been a rural carrier for almost 29 years. Mr. Boyd seems to have a phenomenal memory for figures. He remarked that he went to work on Covington Route 6 May 18, 1918.

"There were six routes in those days. Route 6 was really my present route, except that there was less of it. I had 26 miles to cover every day of the week except Sunday. I traveled by horse and buggy.

"There wasn't a graveled road in the county when I started carrying the rural route. Sometimes the stars would be shining brightly before I got back to the post office at the end of my route.

"Now, I have 40 miles instead of 26, and I get through a whole lot faster, usually. Almost the entire route is graveled now. There are only three

and a half miles of dirt road on it, though some of the gravel is pretty thin."

Three Postmaster In 30 Years

Mr. Boyd recalled that R. H. Green was postmaster when he went to work for the Post Office Department. H. H. Tatlock and John McBride are the only other postmasters Covington has had in Mr. Boyd's 30 years of service.

"How many of your first patrons do you still have?" the rural route carrier was asked.

"There are very few of them. J. B. Scott at Rialto and Mrs. M. L. Southall are a couple of them. The Tillmans, J. R. And J. E. Are two more. That's about all that I can recall."

"I'm still delivering mail to Turners where I delivered it to their fathers--that's Clay Turner's sons and P. A. Turner's sons. Dick Vaughan was one of my customers and he still owns the farm, but he doesn't get his mail there anymore."

"When did you swap off the horse and buggy for a car?"

Got First Car in '23

"I guess I used a horse and buggy for about five years. I had four different horses while I still used them. It must have been about 1923 that I got my first moffel-T."

Mr. Boyd must be a source of great pleasure to Hays Owen. The mail carrier has had 12 cars all Fords. He drove two model-T's, three model-A's and has had seven V-8's.

Mr. Boyd is driving a 1947 model now and deserves it. He kept his '41 model all through the war, for six years. In 1937 he started getting a new car every year until the war stopped him.

The only man who has been with the Covington post office longer than Mr. Boyd is Walter Smith. Mr. Smith has been with the post office about two years longer.

Times have changed for mail carriers in more ways than better roads and faster transportation. "When I went to work, the pay of a carrier was \$800 a year. Now, the maximum for a carrier is \$3100 a year. We now get 15 days leave a year, and 10 days sick leave. We've got to produce a doctor's certificate to get that, though.

Rural carriers got another boost from Congress just a few days ago. Their mileage allowance for their cars was increased a cent a mile, making it seven cents now.

Covington Leader story about Will Boyd's carrer as a rural postal carrier

The Boyds in Tennessee

Robert David Boyd, the son of Buzz and Bobbie Boyd, was born in Atlanta, GA. He graduated from Fayette County High School and attended DeVry Technical Institute in Decatur, GA. Robert married Shannon Mourine Allen in Gatlinburg, TN on 6 April 1992 and again in a formal church ceremony in Marietta, GA on 7 June 1992. They had a daughter, Rachel Alexis Boyd, born in Stockbridge, GA in 1993. Robert and Shannon were divorced in 1995. Robert second married Amanda Gail (surname unknown) on 11 May 1996. Amanda had previously been married to a Mr. King and had a daughter, Victoria Candace King, born in Powder Springs, GA on 13 April 1968. Robert, Amanda and Victoria lived in Stockbridge, GA in 1997.

Mary Will Boyd

Mary Will graduated from Erskine College in 1942 and was an elementary school teacher in Tipton County. On 24 August 1943 she married James Luther Mays, the son of James Allen Mays and Ruth Holshouser in Tipton County. James Luther Mays was born in 1921, attended Erskine College and was enlisted in the Army at Fort McPherson on 15 September 1942. After they were married, Mary Will and James Luther moved to Southern California, where he was stationed in the Army Air Transport Command. Mary Will worked in several banks while in California, and after the war, they moved briefly to New York while James attended Columbia University. They then moved to Richmond, VA where James attended Union Theological Seminary and Mary Will worked in the seminary library. After graduation, they moved to Steeles Tavern, VA where James was a student pastor, following which, he became the Pastor at Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church in Steele's Tavern. After a brief period at the First Presbyterian Church in Lincolnton, NC, James return to accept a faculty position at Union Theological Seminary. He attended the University of Manchester, England, where he received a Ph.D. James became Professor of Old Testament at Union and remained there until retirement. James and Mary Will had two daughters, Sarah Doris Mays and Mary Frances Mays.

Sarah Doris Mays

Sarah Doris Mays was born in Steeles Tavern, VA in 1949. She attended schools in Richmond, VA and graduated from William and Mary College. She moved to the San Francisco, CA area, where after a variety of jobs, she attended the University of California and received an RN degree. On 25 July 1982, she married Charles L. Rogerson in Alameda County, CA. Charles was a computer applications systems analyst and the grandson of a Presbyterian minister. Charles and Sarah had two sons, Samuel Greenleaf, born 1985 and Arran James, born 1984.

Mary Frances Mays

Mary Frances Mays was born in Steeles Tavern, VA in 1953. She attended schools in Richmond and several colleges in Indiana and Montana before returning to Richmond and earning a Nursing Degree from Virginia Commonwealth University. She married Alexander N. Simon, a graduate of the University of Virginia and an attorney in Richmond. They had two daughters, Abigail Jane Simon, born in Richmond in 1994 and Ruth Miriam Simon, also born in Richmond in 1997.

Hugh Ernest Boyd

Hugh Ernest Boyd, the youngest child of William Baldrige Boyd and Fanny Carrington, was born in Cayce, Mississippi. In 1906, at the age of 20, he moved to Tipton County with his parents and lived with them on their farm just north of Atoka. In 1911, he married Bessie McLaughlin Simonton, the daughter of Charles Judson Simonton and Fannie McLaughlin (page 139) of Atoka in her home. Bessie was born 7 September 1888 in Atoka, TN.

When first married, Hugh and Bessie lived in Atoka in a house next door to her parents. Shortly after they were married, Bessie's father became ill and Hugh and Bessie moved into her father's home so that Bessie could help care for him, where they remained until after Hugh's death.

William Boyd: A Family History

Hugh was a merchant, operating a general store in Atoka for several years beginning sometime before 1918. The photo below shows him in the store in Atoka. By 1930, he was a salesman in a dry goods store owned by Harry Haddad. From 1945 until his death in 1953, Hugh managed the Mt. Zion Feed Store in Munford. He was a funeral director for the Haddad Funeral Home for 20 years. From 1922 until 1934 he was a magistrate of Tipton County District 7 (Atoka).



Hugh Ernest Boyd



Bessie Simonton Boyd



Hugh Boyd (left) in his store in Atoka with Thomas J. Forbess in the early 1920's

The Boyds in Tennessee

REGISTRATION CARD									
SERIAL NUMBER 173					ORDER NUMBER 22223				
1. Name of Registrant: Hugh Ernest Boyd									
2. Present Home Address: Atoka Tipton Tenn									
3. Age in Years: 32 Date of Birth: April 23 1886									
4. RACE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Oriental <input type="checkbox"/> Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized									
5. U. S. CITIZEN: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No									
6. ALIEN: <input type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen by Father's Naturalization <input type="checkbox"/> Alien Enemy's Property <input type="checkbox"/> Deceased <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Declarant									
7. Present Occupation: Merchant Employer's Name: Atoka Tipton Tenn									
8. Present Residence: Bessie Boyd, wife, Atoka Tipton Tenn									
9. Signature of Registrant: Hugh Ernest Boyd									

REGISTRAR'S REPORT									
DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT: 2276									
HEIGHT			BUILD			COLOR OF EYES		COLOR OF HAIR	
Tall	Medium	Short	Slender	Medium	Stout	27	28	29	30
21	22	23	24	25	26	Blue	Blue	Brown	Brown
29. Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified? (Specify):									
30. I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:									
Signature of Registrar: C. W. Strong									
Date of Registration: Sept. 12, 1919.									

Hugh Boyd World War I Draft Registration Card

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Judson Simonton
invite you to be present
at the marriage of their daughter
Bessie McLaughlin
to
Mr. Hugh Ernest Boyd
Wednesday afternoon, January the fourth
nineteen hundred and eleven
at five-thirty o'clock
at their home
Atoka, Tennessee

Wedding Invitation for Bessie Simonton and Hugh Boyd

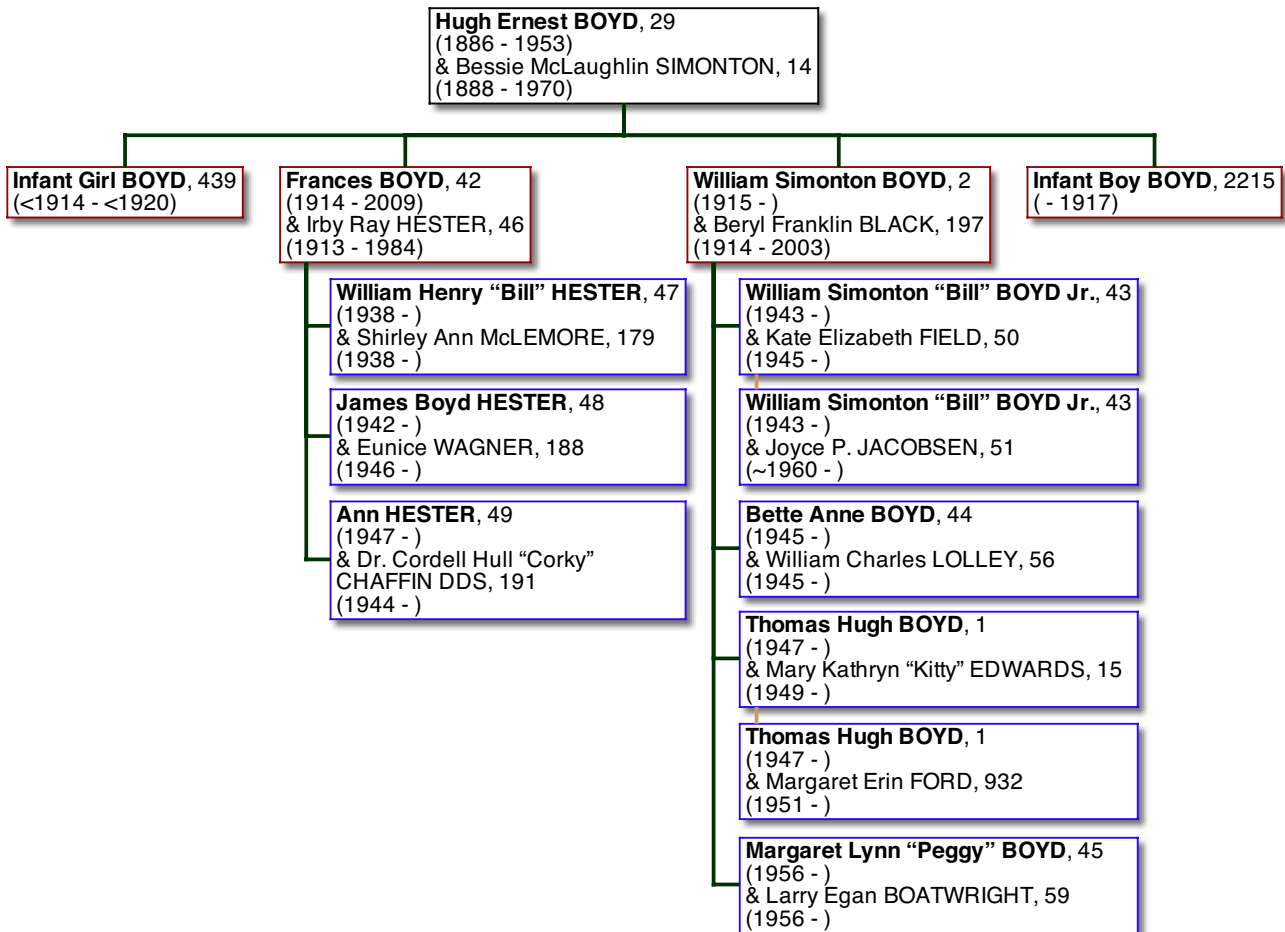
William Boyd: A Family History

Hugh died 12 July 1953 in his home in Atoka. After Hugh's death, Bessie continued to live with her mother, Fannie Simonton, in Atoka. Fannie died in 1956 and shortly after that Bessie moved to Milan, TN to live with her daughter, Frances. After Bessie moved to Milan, her brother, Barney, moved into the house in Atoka. Bessie died on 26 July 1970. Both Hugh and Bessie are buried in the ARP Cemetery in Salem.

Hugh and Bessie had 4 children, only two of whom lived:

- Infant girl (bef 1914 – bef 1920)
- Frances 14 April 1914
- William Simonton 20 April 1915
- Infant Boyd (1917 – 26 December 1917)

Their first child, a girl was born before 1914 and died as an infant. The last child, a boy, was probably still born on 26 December 1917.



Children of Hugh Boyd and Bessie Simonton

The Boyds in Tennessee

MONDAY MORNING, J

rites will be today for Hugh E. Boyd, 67

Lengthy Illness Is Fatal To
Former Magistrate

Special to The Commercial Appeal

MUNFORD, Tenn., July 12. — Services for Hugh E. Boyd, former magistrate of Tipton County's District 7, will be held at 4 Monday afternoon at the Salem A.R.P. Church near here. Dr. C. B. Betts will officiate, assisted by the Rev. R. C. Cross and the Rev. J. W. Bass. Burial will be in Salem Cemetery with Haddad Funeral Home in charge.

Mr. Boyd, who was 67, died at his home in Atoka, Tenn., Sunday afternoon following a lengthy illness. He was born in Casey, Miss., but moved to Tipton County many years ago.

He served as magistrate of District 7 for 12 years from 1922-34, was director of Haddad Funeral Home for 15 years and recently had operated a feed store at Atoka.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Bessie Boyd; a son, W. M. Boyd of Munford; a daughter, Mrs. I. R. Hester of Gibson, Tenn.; three brothers, The Rev. John Boyd of Brighton, Tenn., Dr. Charles Boyd of Charlotte, N. C., and Will Boyd of Covington, Tenn.

Obituary of Hugh E. Boyd Memphis Commercial Appeal

Thursday Afternoon, July 16, 1953

Munford Merchant, Son Hugh E. Boyd, Died Sunday

Hugh Ernest Boyd, a prominent Munford merchant and outstanding citizen of Atoka, died at 4 p.m. Sunday in his home. He had been sick for four months. He was 67.

A native of Casey, Miss., Mr. Boyd was a son of the late William and Frances Boyd. He moved from Mississippi to Atoka when he was 20 years old and resided there the rest of his life.

For about 20 years Mr. Boyd worked as funeral director for the Haddad Funeral Home and in Haddad's Store at Munford. He operated his business, Mt. Zion Feed Store, in Munford for the past eight years until he became ill. He served as magistrate at Atoka from 1922 to 1934. He was a member of the Salem A.R.P. Church.

Services were conducted by his pastor, Dr. C. B. Betts, assisted by Rev. J. W. Bass of Gibson, in the Salem A.R.P. Church at 4 p.m. Monday. Burial, under the direction of Munford Funeral Home, was in Salem Cemetery.

Mr. Boyd leaves his wife, Mrs. Bessie Simonton Boyd; one son, William Boyd of Munford; one daughter, Mrs. I. R. Hester of Gibson; three brothers, Dr. Charles M. Boyd of Charlotte, N. C., Rev. John L. Boyd of Brighton and Will R. Boyd of Covington and six grandchildren.

Obituary of Hugh E. Boyd Memphis Press Scimitar



Tombstone of Hugh and Bessie Boyd

William Boyd: A Family History

Frances Boyd

Frances graduated from Munford High School in 1932 and attended the West Tennessee State Normal School in Memphis (now the University of Memphis) where she met Irby Ray Hester of Gibson, TN. Irby Ray, the son of James H. Hester and Jewell O. Bass, was born on 9 December 1913 in Gibson, Gibson County, TN. On 8 May 1937, Frances and Irby Ray were married in Tipton County and they lived in Gibson where Irby Ray was a teacher and farmer. Later he worked at the Milan Ordinance Depot in Milan, Gibson County, or the Milan Arsenal as it was generally called. In the 1950s Irby Ray gave up the farm in Gibson and moved to Milan where they lived in the former officers' homes on the Arsenal. After retirement from the Milan Arsenal, Irby Ray and Frances lived in Trenton, TN where Irby Ray died on 10 August 1984. Frances continued to live in Trenton for some time, but later moved to Rutherford, where her son, Bill, lived. Eventually, Frances moved to the Clarksville Manor Nursing Center in Clarksville, TN, where she died on 13 July 2009. Both Irby Ray and Frances are buried in the White Rose Cemetery in Gibson, where Irby Ray's family is also buried.

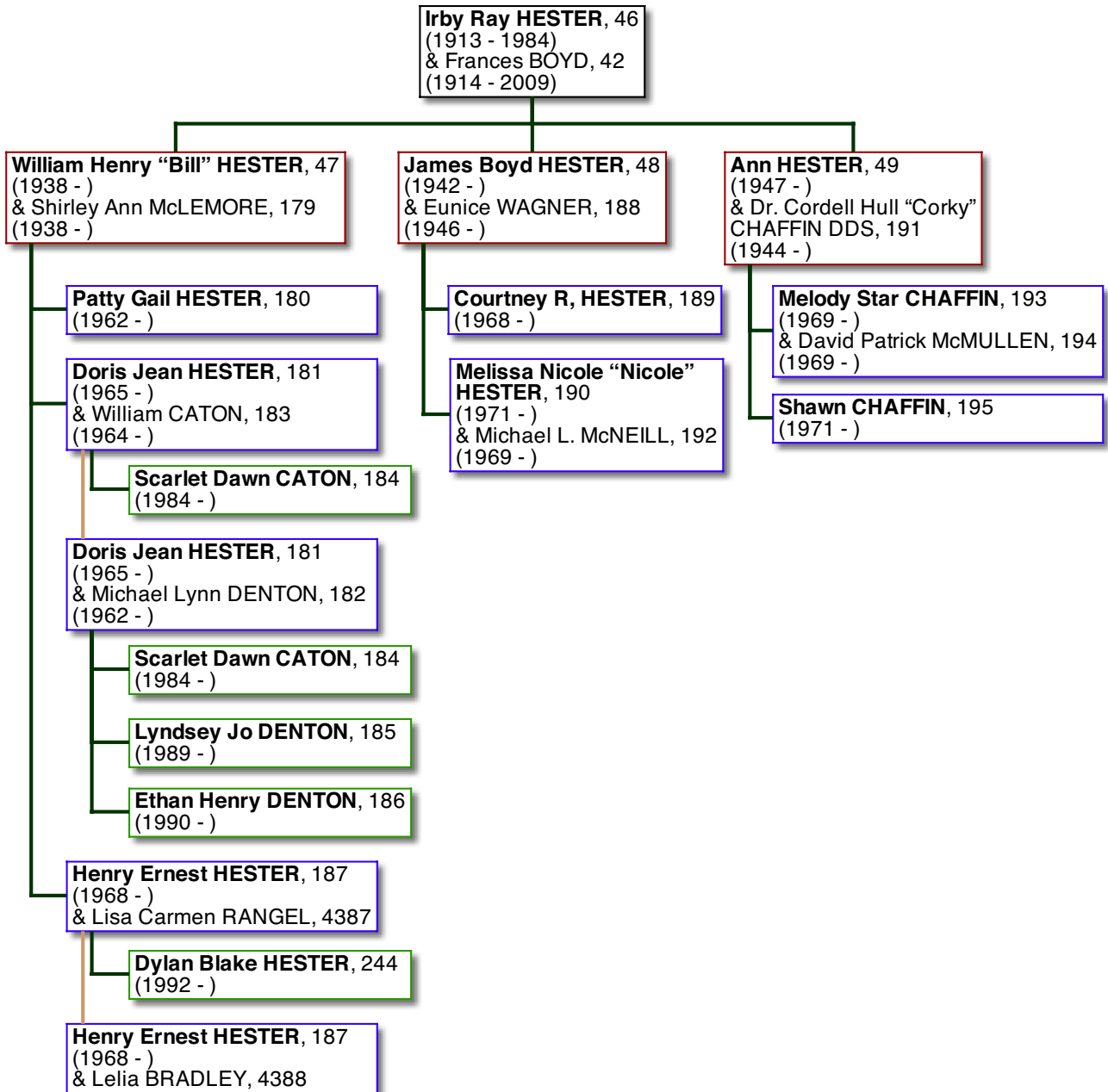


Frances and Irby Ray Hester



Hester Family about 1950. Bill, Frances, Irby Ray, Ann and Jim

The Boyds in Tennessee



Descendants of Frances Boyd

The Wolf Creek Ordinance Plant and the Milan Ordinance Depot were built in 1941 to supply ammunition to England as part of the US response to World War II. (Note that the Memphis Powder Mill had just been built in 1940, also to provide war supplies to England.) The plant was managed and operated during the war by the Proctor and Gamble Defense Corporation and occupied a 28,000 acre tract of land in Gibson County. At its peak it employed 10,000 people during World War II. The Wolf Creek Ordinance Plant and the Milan Ordinance Depot were combined in 1945 into the Milan Ordinance Plant and renamed the Milan Army Ammunition Plant in 1963. It continued to supply artillery shells for both the Korean and Vietnam Wars and is still in operation today.

William Boyd: A Family History

Irby Ray and Frances had three children:

- William Henry "Bill" Hester (5 March 1938 -)
- James Boyd "Jim" Hester (2 October 1942 -)
- Doris Ann Hester (13 March 1947 -)



Bill, Ann and Jim Hester, July 2009

William Henry "Bill" Hester

Bill Hester was born on 5 March 1938 in Humboldt, Gibson County, TN. On June 30, 1956, when he was 18 years old, Bill married Shirley Ann McLemore. Shirley was born on 16 June 1938, also in Gibson County. Bill attended Memphis State College (now the University of Memphis) and the University of Tennessee School of Pharmacy. After graduation, Bill became a pharmacist in Rutherford, TN where he still operated a drug store in 2010. Bill and Shirley adopted two children, a daughter, Patty Gail and a son, Henry Ernest, and had one child of their own, Doris Jean. Bill's family is shown in . The three children of Bill and Shirley Hester are: Patty Gail (25 September 1962 -)

- Doris Jean (6 January 1965 -)
- Henry Ernest (17 August 1968 -)

Patty Gail Hester was born on 25 September 1962. She attended the University of Tennessee at Martin where she received a BS degree and then the University of Memphis, where she received a Masters Degree. Patty Gail is a kindergarten teacher in Memphis. In December 2008, Patty Gail married Cliff in Memphis, TN. Cliff was born in Arkansas.

Doris Jean Hester was born on 6 January 1965 in Rutherford, TN. On 24 February 1984 she married William Caton in Gibson County, TN. William was born on 24 August 1964 in Dyer, Gibson County,



Patty Gail Hester

The Boyds in Tennessee

TN. Doris Jean and William had one child, a daughter, Scarlet Dawn, born on 13 September 1984. On 18 July 1986, Doris Jean and William were divorced in Gibson County. Doris Jean then married Michael Lynn Denton on 25 September 1987 in Gibson County. Michael was born on 28 April 1962. Doris Jean and Michael have two children:

- Lyndsey Jo (30 May 1989 -)
- Ethan Henry (20 July 1990 -)

Henry Ernest Hester was born on 17 August 1968. On 30 June 1990 he married Lisa Carmen Rangel in Gibson County. Henry and Lisa had one son:

- Dylan Blake (25 November 1992 -)

Henry and Lisa were divorced on 20 October 1995. On 18 October 1997, Henry second married Lelia Bradley in Gibson County. Henry works in the construction business.

James Boyd "Jim" Hester

James Boyd Hester was born on 2 October 1942 in Humboldt, Gibson County. After graduating from High School, Jim joined the Air Force where he served in Germany during the early 1960s. Jim married Eunice Wagner, a Registered Nurse. Eunice was born 21 June 1946. Jim and Eunice live in Clarksville, TN and have two daughters:

- Courtney (4 December 1968 -)
- Nicole (3 September 1971 -)

Nicole Hester married Michael McNeil, who was born on 7 September 1969.

Doris Ann Hester

Ann Hester was born on 13 March 1947 in Humboldt, Gibson County, TN. On 18 March 1967, Ann married Cordell Hull "Corky" Chaffin, a dentist. Corky, the son of Mabin C. Chaffin and Bessie Ford, was born on 1 January 1944 in Old Hickory, Davidson County, TN. Both Ann and Corky attended the University of Tennessee Medical School in Memphis, where Corky received the DDS degree and Ann a degree in Dental Hygiene. Ann and Corky live in Hendersonville, TN where Corky has a dentistry practice, and Ann assists. They have two children:

- Melody Star "Star" (20 August 1969 -)



Bill Hester Family-1996



Jim Hester Family-1996

William Boyd: A Family History

- Ashley Shawn (10 August 1971 -)



Ann Hester Family-1996

Star Chaffin was born in Jackson, Madison County, TN. She graduated from the University of Alabama and is a financial accountant. Star married David Patrick McMullen on 5 September 1992 in Hendersonville, TN. Dave, born on 17 January 1969 in Harris County, TX, attended Western Kentucky University. He is the owner of Red Pepper Marketing And Advertising in Lawrenceville, GA. Star and Dave lived in Atlanta, GA in 1997.

Star and David have two children, Haley Elizabeth, born 4 December 1997 and Jackson Brice, born 19 April 2001.

Shawn Chaffin was born in Madison, Davidson County, TN. He attended The Georgia Institute of Technology and is a Wilderness Camp Instructor for troubled children. Shawn married Maggie Pozorski in Ecuador on 11 January 2005. Shawn and Maggie have one child, Sophia Ember Chaffin, born 17 April 2008. Shawn and Maggie lived in Asheville, NC in 2010.

William Simonton Boyd

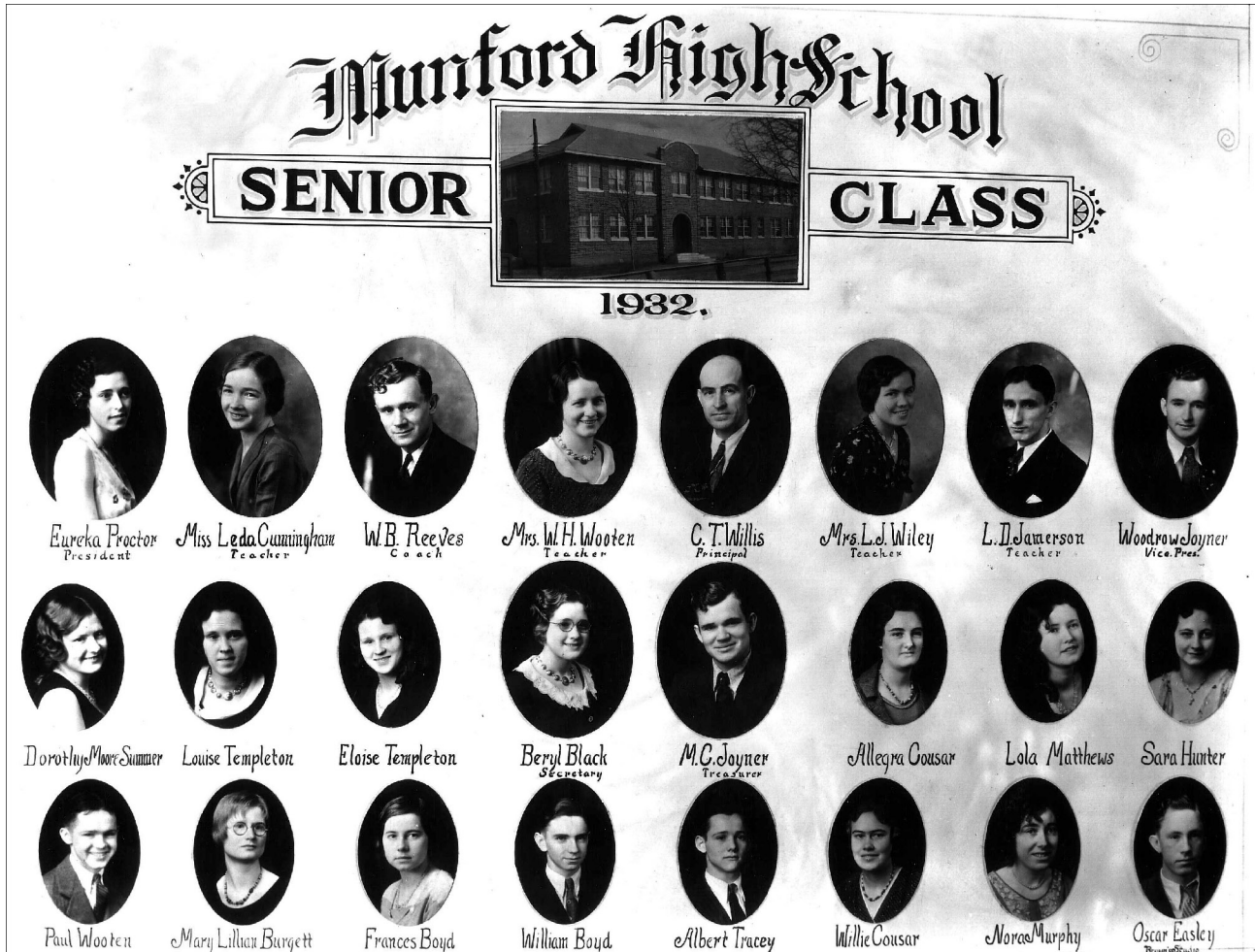
William Boyd was born in Atoka on 15 April 1915, although his birth certificate erroneously has his birth date as 20 April 1915. When he was five years old and his older sister, Frances was ready to begin school, she was reluctant to go alone so William's parents sent him with her. As a result he graduated from high school at the age of seventeen and he and his older sister were both in the same class. Perhaps a fortunate event for William since his future wife, Beryl Black, was also in that class at school. William and Frances attended elementary school in Atoka and high school in Munford. (The Atoka and Munford Elementary Schools were consolidated in 1938.) As a high school project for English literature, William once built a model of Robert Burns' cottage, using wax paper for the windows. Although he was flunking English at the time (according to William), his teacher, Mrs. Wiley (Virginia Witherington Wiley), was so pleased with the project that she passed him.



William S. Boyd

The Boyds in Tennessee

After graduating from high school (during the Depression) William tried his hand at farming. His grandmother, Fannie Simonton, had inherited 80 acres of farm land southeast of Atoka from her father, John McLaughlin, and it was this land that William farmed. He lived at home with his parents and had a hired hand, a black man named Sid Payne to help. Sid lived on the grounds of the Simonton house in Atoka in a house that William built for Sid to live in. Sid did odd jobs around the house in return for meals. He normally ate meals at the same time as the Boyds (Hugh, Bessie, William and Fannie Simonton). They ate at a table in the kitchen and there was a separate table, still in the kitchen, for Sid.



Munford High School Class of 1932

He also bought his grandfather, William Baldrige Boyd's farm. William Baldrige Boyd had died in 1913 and in 1935, his widow, Fanny Carrington Boyd was living with her daughter, Pearl Strong. One day William was at his aunt's house, Pearl Strong, repairing a metal roof on a tenant house. It was a cold day and after repairing the roof he went inside and built up the fire in the fireplace to get warm. His grandmother, Fanny Carrington Boyd, was there and asked William if he thought that \$1,500 was a fair price for her farm, which she had been offered by Thede Strong, Tumpie's husband. William said no, but that he'd give her \$2,500 for it. Of course it was during the Depression and William, recently graduated from High School without a full time job, didn't actually have \$2,500. He talked to his dad about it and they came up with an arrangement to buy it together, paying Fanny \$250 as a down payment and \$225 per year for 10 years. Hugh provided the \$250 down payment. After buying the farm, neither William nor his dad, Hugh, ever farmed it. They did own all the necessary farming equipment and made arrangements with a farmer to actually farm the land.

William Boyd: A Family History

In the late 1950s William leased it to a road construction company who dug a gravel pit and built an asphalt plant to support their road construction projects. In 2007, William sold the farm to the Inman Trucking Company.

Farming turned out not to be the thing for William and he began to do carpentry work. His first real carpentry job was with a Mr. Corbett, who was rebuilding a house owned by Mr. W. W. Templeton. He was paid one dollar per day for a ten-hour day. The work day started at 7:00 am and went until 6:00 pm with an hour off for lunch. His next job for Mr. Corbett paid a little better, fifteen cents per hour. Another carpenter that he worked with during this time was Roy Atkinson. William continued to do carpentry work and eventually signed a contract with Henry Crigger, John Crigger's brother, to do some repair work on his house. The contract, drawn up by Henry Crigger, was itemized and very specific as to what was to be done. Crigger provided all of the materials. As the work progressed a number of additional things came up that needed to be done which were not in the contract and for these additional things, William charged extra. William took on additional work for Mr. Crigger. By now he was earning forty cents per hour.

When World War II began, the United States had essentially no capability for manufacturing gun powder. In January of 1940, the Tennessee Powder Company, owned by the Anglo-French Purchasing Board announced their intention of building a twenty million dollar plant in Millington to manufacture gun powder. The plant, which was scheduled to begin operation in October of 1940 was to be operated by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. As there was still very high unemployment from the depression, this was a major opportunity for jobs in the Memphis area. At first, workers on the project were limited to residents of Shelby County and when William applied for a job, he was rejected, because he lived in Tipton County. Eventually, the need for workers was great enough, that William was hired as a carpenter to help build the plant. He was hired at an hourly rate of \$1.07, a significant improvement over work in Tipton County. One of the men that had often worked for and with William as a carpenter in Munford, Paul Hanks, also went to work at the Powder Plant. William and Paul would work together in the construction business for many years. After completion of the Memphis Powder Mill, William stayed on in the maintenance department.

With the possible participation of the United States in the war looming, the US Congress created the first ever peacetime draft with the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940. William registered for the new draft and told Beryl that he was going to have to go to the Army. She said he wasn't going to the Army, that she would marry him first. On November 29, 1940, William married Beryl Franklin Black in a small ceremony at the Munford Presbyterian Church officiated by Rev. W. L. Wheeler. After marriage, he was reclassified to 3A (married with no dependents). Beryl Franklin Black, the seventh child of Tom Black and Josie Land, was born in Flatwoods, Tipton County, TN on 12 April 1914. Her family moved to Munford in 1924, when she was 10 years old, and Beryl attended elementary and high school at the Munford school, in the same class as William and his sister Frances.

After a short (just the weekend) honeymoon in Hot Springs, AR, William and Beryl settled into a rented house, next door to the Presbyterian Church on Atoka Idaville Road, just east of Atoka. William worked at the Memphis Powder Mill, generally called the Powder Plant, in Millington and Beryl taught



Beryl Black Boyd

The Boyds in Tennessee

school. While at work at the Powder Plant, William had a kidney stone and a medic at the powder plant sent him to a specialist in Memphis. William went back several times to see the specialist.

In February 1943, their first child, William Simonton Boyd, Jr. was born. In the fall of that year, the landlord decided to raise the rent on the house in Atoka from \$10 a month to \$25 a month. William thought this too steep and they moved to a four-room house in Munford next door to Beryl's parents, Tom and Josie Black, that William had helped build. While living in the Atoka house, they had bought an electric stove from Aubrey Baxter (Beryl's brother-in-law) and the stove required a 220 volt electric service, which the house in Munford did not have. The power company informed William that they couldn't provide a 220 volt service because they had no 220 volt meters and were not able to acquire them (probably a war-time shortage problem). Being resourceful, William removed the 110 volt meter from the house in Munford, took it to the house in Atoka and swapped it for the 220 volt meter there, returned to Munford and installed it in the Munford house.

While working at the Powder Plant, William was reclassified 1A and in the fall of 1943 just after they had moved to Munford, the draft notice came. William went to Covington where he and the other inductees took a bus to the Army Induction Center at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. At the induction center, all of the new inductees were given medical examinations. During this examination, the subject of William's kidney stone, which had occurred only about a month before, came up and the Doctor examining William inquired about the treatment that he was being given. William, along with about 20 other men, was sent to the hospital for additional tests. At the hospital, William was given a dye injection and a series of x-rays. After each x-ray, the film was passed to the adjacent room for development and examination. No one ever explicitly told him the result of the examination, though he did hear a woman in the room where the x-rays were being developed say "There's something wrong with this man". All of the men that had been sent to the hospital for additional tests were eventually rejected and sent home. The rejected men were taken to Chattanooga on Saturday night, given a train ticket and a voucher for breakfast. Close to midnight, William boarded the Tennesseean,

462 W!

MARRIAGE RECORD

TIPTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Mr. _____ and M. _____

KNOW ALL MEN, That we William Simonton Boyd

of the County of Tipton and State of Tennessee, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Tennessee in the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind our heirs, executors, and administrators' and each and every one of us and them, both jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That whereas William Simonton Boyd Age 25 hath prayed and obtained a license to marry Beryl Franklin Black Age 26: Now if, there shall not hereafter appear any lawful cause why the said William Simonton Boyd and Beryl Franklin Black should not be joined in Holy Matrimony as husband and wife, then this obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Witness our hands and seals the 27th day of November, 1940

William Simonton Boyd (Seal)
C. Y. Walker (Seal)

MARRIAGE OATH

State of Tennessee, Tipton County

Personally appeared before me, C. Y. WALKER, Clerk of the County Court of said County, _____, who made oath in due form that _____ and _____ are known to him, and that they are each over eighteen years of age.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 19____, _____, County Court Clerk.
_____, Deputy Clerk.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

State of Tennessee, Tipton County

TO ANY MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL HAVING THE CARE OF SOULS, JEWISH RABBI, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF SAID COUNTY, JUDGE OR CHANCELLOR—GREETING:

You, or either of you, are hereby authorized to solemnize the RITE OF MATRIMONY between William Simonton Boyd and Beryl Franklin Black of your County, agreeably to the direction of the Act of Assembly in each case made and provided; Provided, always, that the Rite of Matrimony be solemnized in this County; otherwise these shall be null and void, and shall not be accounted any license or authority to you, or either of you, for the purpose aforesaid, more than though the same had never been prayed or granted, etc.

Given at the Clerk's office of said County this 27th day of November, 1940
C. Y. Walker, County Court Clerk.

I solemnized the Rite of Matrimony between the within named parties on the 28th day of Nov, 1940
Rev. W. L. Wheeler

William Boyd and Beryl Black Marriage Record

William Boyd: A Family History

the train to Memphis and arrived there Sunday morning. After breakfast, he took the Illinois Central train from Memphis to Atoka.

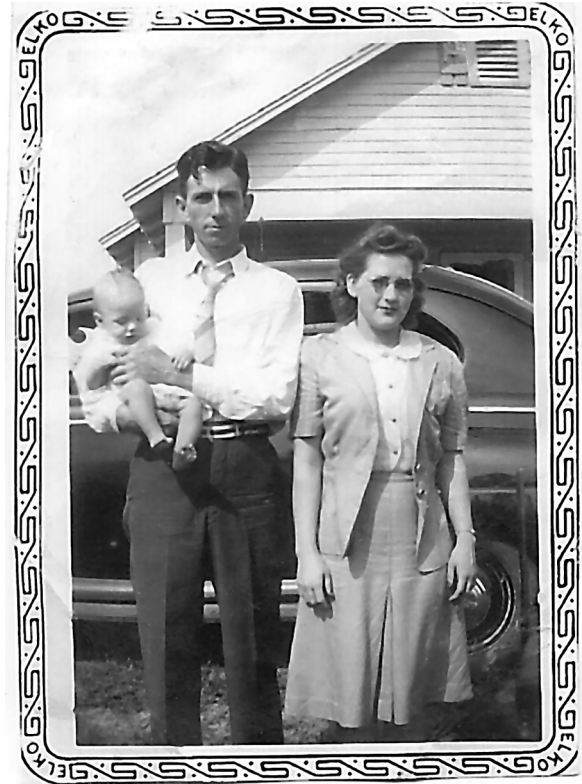
After less than a week “in the army”, William was back home in Munford, but wondering what medical problems he had. He consulted Dr. Jack Witherington, who told him that the army was overly concerned about kidney conditions and that he shouldn’t worry about it. Seems to have been good advice, since William never had any more kidney problems. A week or so later, William was reclassified 4F. At first, DuPont, who was operating the Powder Plant, didn’t want to rehire William, because of his “disability”. Eventually they did and he worked there until the end of the war.

In August of 1950 William went to work in Memphis for the construction company S&W, Inc., where he worked for over 20 years. By this time, William had become a member of the Carpenters Union in Memphis. S&W was primarily engaged in building commercial buildings. William progressed from carpenter to foreman and to Construction Superintendent and was responsible for building many commercial buildings in and around Memphis. While working for S&W, William often went to Pickwick Lake with Mr. Snead (the S in S&W) to do carpentry work on “Old Man Snead’s” boat or cottage. Apparently Mr. Snead had a high regard for William’s carpentry skills.

William and Beryl lived in the house in Munford for five years while saving enough money to buy a lot and build a house of their own. While living there, two more children were born, Bette Anne in November 1945 and Thomas Hugh in June 1947. The Scott family lived across the street and the two older Boyd children became lifelong friends with two of the Scott children, Bud and Celia Beth. In 1949, William and Beryl moved temporarily from the house next door to the Blacks to a basement apartment in the home of Beryl’s sister, Lucille Moose, while their house only a quarter mile away was being built. In late 1949 they moved into the house where William still lives on the Munford Atoka Road about halfway between Munford and Crosstown.

After their marriage, Beryl continued to teach school but by the time their third child was born, she had become a full-time housewife and mother. She was member of the Mary Bryan Book Club in Munford, active in the Munford Presbyterian Church and an ardent student of politics and late night television. She followed the news closely, and the refrigerator was always covered with news clippings, ranging from politics to news stories about people she either knew or admired, as well as the expected family photos and drawings made by the grandchildren. She was an avid bridge player, playing with her sisters and other friends several times a week and at the “Bridge Club” which met every Friday night at one of the members’ home. Generally there were two or three tables at the Friday night bridge club and it was treated as a significant social event, or at least it seemed that way to her younger son.

William and Beryl celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on November 24, 1990 with a Golden Wedding Anniversary party at the Munford Presbyterian Church hosted by their children and Mr.



William, Beryl and William, Jr., 1943

The Boyds in Tennessee

and Mrs. Ralph Moose. Beryl, wearing a blue silk two piece suit, was presented with a corsage of yellow roses and baby's breath. Assisting with the serving of the three-tier anniversary cake were Joyce Bibb, Mary Lillian Burgett and granddaughters Kara, Lara and Elizabeth. Other attendants included Elizabeth Boyd and Lucille Moose.

William left the S&W construction company in 1965 and worked for several other construction companies in Memphis before retiring in 1980. However, the retirement was short, as he was persuaded to oversee the renovation of the Tipton County Court House in Covington, which did indeed turn out to be his last major construction project. He was elected twice to be County Road Commissioner in Tipton County in the 1980s.



Golden Wedding Anniversary



William Boyd (2nd from left in back row) was an active member of the Free Masons

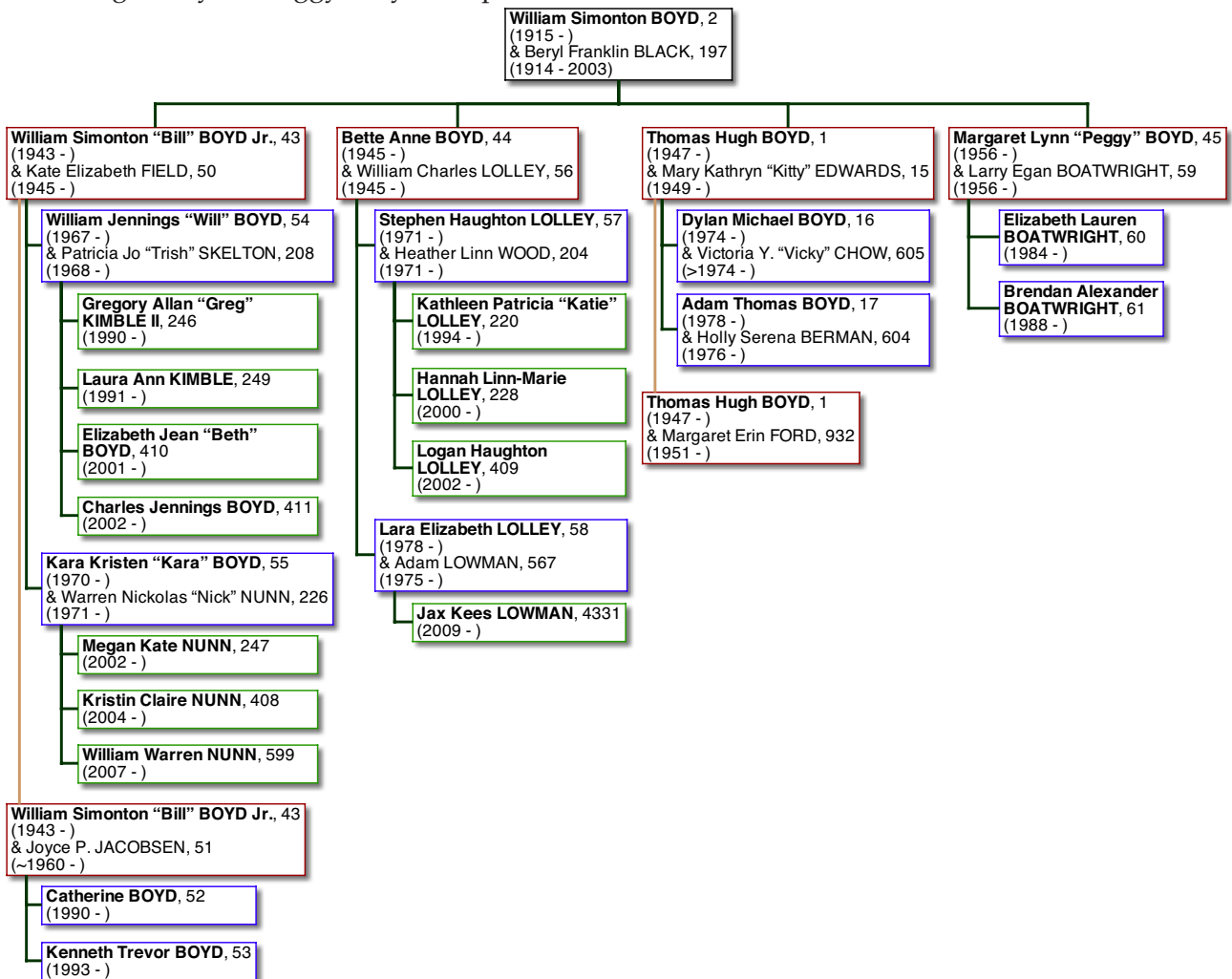
William Boyd: A Family History

William is a very active member of the Tipton Masonic Lodge No. 226 in Munford. He reached the 33rd degree and was master of the Munford Lodge. He is also a 33rd degree member of the Scottish Rite and a Grand Commander of the Knights Templar in Tennessee.

In the late 1990s, Beryl began to have health problems. She had heart bypass surgery, macular degeneration which restricted her vision, making it difficult to read, and a gradual loss of hearing. All of these admittedly age-related ailments began to take their toll. Adding to these problems was a progressing senile dementia and by 2001 or 2002, William needed assistance in caring for her. He got help from Frankie Fletcher, who came in five days a week to help with the household chores, but mostly to help care for Beryl. By the end of 2002, Beryl was largely bed-ridden and on 11 January 2003, she died peacefully at home. She is buried in the Salem ARP cemetery near William's parents, grandparents and other relatives.

William and Beryl had four children, all born in the Methodist Hospital in Memphis, while they lived in Atoka and later Munford.

- William Simonton "Bill" Boyd, Jr. (23 February 1943 -)
- Bette Anne Boyd (9 November 1945 -)
- Thomas Hugh Boyd (18 June 1947 -)
- Margaret Lynn "Peggy" Boyd (1 April 1956 -)

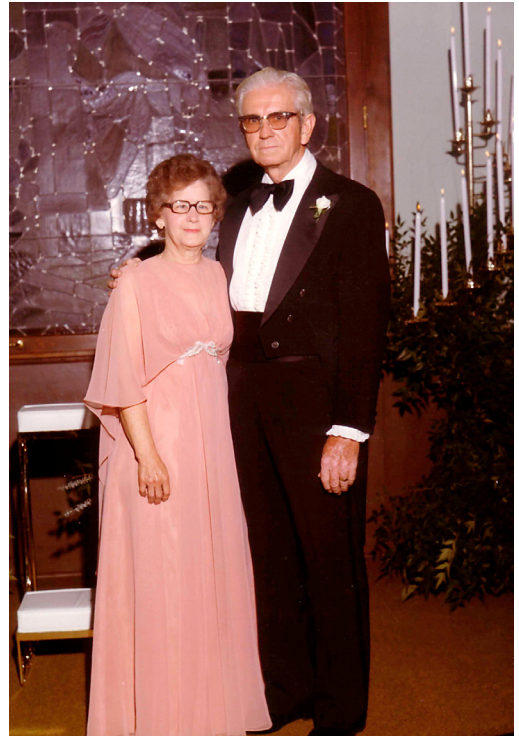


Descendants of William Simonton Boyd

The Boyds in Tennessee



William, Beryl and Children-50th Anniversary



William and Beryl Boyd



Peggy, William, Bette, Bill, Tom and Beryl 1999



Fannie Simonton and grandchildren.

Fannie Simonton with her great grandchildren about 1947, the grandchildren of Hugh and Bessie Simonton Boyd. They are from left to right Tom Boyd (being held by Fannie), Fannie, Bette Boyd, Bill Hester, Ann Hester (being held by Bill Hester), Bill Boyd and Jim Hester, sitting on the ground.



Bette Boyd Engagement Photo

William Boyd: A Family History

William Simonton Boyd, Jr.

Bill was born on Tuesday 23 February 1943 in Memphis. He graduated from Munford High School in 1961 and attended Southwestern at Memphis (now Rhodes College) on an academic scholarship, where he graduated with a BS degree in Physics and Mathematics in 1965. At Southwestern, Bill met Kate Elizabeth Field, or “KE” as she was known to her friends. The summer after Bill’s graduation, he and KE were married in Memphis on 28 August 1965. KE, the daughter of Jennings Pemble Field, Jr. and Elizabeth Durley, was born on 16 June 1945.



Bill Boyd



Kate Elizabeth Field

That fall, Bill and KE moved to Tullahoma, TN where Bill was enrolled in graduate school at the University of Tennessee Space Institute. After the fall term, in the spring of 1966, Bill changed his major from physics to mathematics and they moved to Knoxville where Bill attended classes at the University of Tennessee main campus. While at UT Knoxville, their first child, William Jennings Boyd was born in 1967.

After Bill’s graduation from UT with a PhD in mathematics, they moved to Kalamazoo, MI where Bill had accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Mathematics with Western Michigan State University. In Kalamazoo, their second child, a daughter named Kara Kristen, was born in 1970.

In 1973, Bill and KE moved to Memphis, TN where Bill took a job with the Union Planters National Bank. Bill held several positions in business in Memphis, includ-

ing Director of Claims for Blue Cross Blue Shield and vice-president of manufacturing for a telephone equipment manufacturing company. During this period he earned an MS degree in computer science from Memphis State University. Bill returned to teaching, initially for the University of Arkansas in their Millington, TN and Blytheville, AR campuses and eventually on the faculty at Southwestern, which by then had changed its name to Rhodes College.

KE went to work for the First National Bank of Memphis where she retired in 2004 as a Senior Vice President (The name of the bank had changed to First Tennessee Bank in 1977).

Bill and KE were divorced in 1974. Bill and KE had two children:

- William Jennings “Will” (18 April 1967 -)
- Kara Kristen “Kara” (3 June 1970 -)



Will Boyd, 1990

The Boyds in Tennessee

William Jennings “Will” Boyd attended high school at the Memphis University School, graduating in 1985. He attended Vanderbilt University where he worked on the student newspaper, “The Hustler”. He graduated from the University of Memphis in 1990 with a degree in management. After graduation, Will at first worked as an assistant manager for a drug store. In 1993 he took a position with Autozone, a national auto parts retail chain headquartered in Memphis. He received an MBA in Finance from the University of Memphis in 2004.

On 29 May 1999, Will married Patricia Jo “Trish” Skelton in Memphis. Trish, the daughter of Charles H. and Annette M. Skelton, was born 14 October 1968 in Memphis and grew up in Southaven, MS. She graduated from Bethel Baptist High School in 1986 and is an optician. Trish had two children by a previous marriage, Gregory and Laura Kimble. Will and Trish have two children of their own. They live in Germantown, TN.

Gregory Allan Kimble II (9 August 1990 -)

- Laura Ann Kimble (20 December 1991 -)
- Elizabeth Jean Boyd (31 August 2001 -)
- Charles Jennings Boyd (18 September 2002 -)

Kara Kristen Boyd graduated from Germantown High School in 1988 and from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville in 1993. After college, Kara returned to Memphis and took a job with the National Bank of Commerce, where she eventually became a branch vice president. After her first child was born, Kara left the bank and became a full-time mom.



Kara Boyd, 1990

In 1999, Kara married Warren Nickolas “Nick” Nunn. Nick, the son of Warren and Eleanor Nunn, was born on 1 March 1971 and grew up in Halls, TN. Nick graduated from Auburn University College of Business in 1993. After college, Nick was a broker for the investment firm of Morgan Keegan & Company in Memphis. He is currently the Chief Investment Office of Security Bancorp of Tennessee in Halls, TN. Kara and Nick live in Memphis, and have three children:

Megan Kate (16 July 2002 -)

- Kristen Clair (3 January 2004 -)
- William Warren (26 November 2007 -)



Nick Nunn

While teaching at Rhodes College, Bill met Joyce Jacobsen, an Assistant Professor of Economics and Business Administration at Rhodes. Joyce graduated from Reno High School in Reno, Nevada in 1978. She received the AB degree in economics from Harvard/Radcliffe College in 1982, M.Sc. in Economics from the London School of Economics in 1983 and PhD in Economics from Stanford University in 1991. Bill and Joyce were married on 30 September 1989 in Reno, Nevada at her father’s home and they continued to live in Memphis for several years. In 1993, Joyce accepted a position on the faculty at Wesleyan University in Middletown, CT and Bill, Joyce and Catherine moved to Connecticut in the summer of 1993. In October of that year, their



Joyce Jacobsen

William Boyd: A Family History

second child, Kenneth, was born in Hartford, CT. In 2009, Joyce was the Andrews Professor of Economics at Wesleyan University. Joyce has authored several books on economics, including *The Economics of Gender*.

Bill and Joyce have two children:

- Catherine (11 May 1990 -)
- Kenneth Trevor (16 October 1993 -)

Bette Anne Boyd

Bette was born on Friday 9 November 1945 in the Methodist Hospital in Memphis, TN. She was born the day after her cousin, Janie Baxter, and Janie's mother, Virginia and Bette's mother shared a hospital room. Bette attended elementary and high school in Munford graduating from Munford High School in 1963. After high school she enrolled in Mississippi State University along with her best friend, Celia Beth Scott. There she joined the Chi Omega sorority, where she served as president. She also was secretary of Associated Women Students, Dreamgirl of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity, a Reveille Beauty and was a Dean's List Scholar. She graduated from Mississippi State in 1967 with a Bachelors Degree in Secondary Education.



Bette Boyd, 1963



William C. Lolley

At Mississippi State she met William Charles Lolley, a Business Administration major from Starkville, MS. Bill Lolley was born on 22 September 1945 in Starkville, the son of Charles H. Lolley and Jewel Sybil Brown. Bill graduated from Mississippi State in 1967, with a degree in Business Administration. Bill and Bette were married at the Munford Presbyterian Church on 17 September 1967.

Bill had been in ROTC in college and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the US Army upon graduation. At the time of their marriage, he was stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana, but was assigned to a 12 months tour of duty in Viet Nam shortly after the wedding. While Bill went to southeast Asia, Bette returned to Munford where she lived with her parents and taught school in the Tipton County School System.

Bill returned safely from Viet Nam and was assigned to Fort Carson in Colorado, where Bette joined him. After completing his active duty with the Army, Bill took a job in the claims department of All State Insurance Company in New Orleans, LA, and Bette and Bill moved to Metairie, LA, a suburb of New Orleans in the late summer of 1969. They arrived in New Orleans just in time for the landfall of Hurricane Camille, which devastated the Mississippi Gulf Coast, narrowly missing New Orleans. Louisiana was the perfect place for Bill with plenty of fishing and hunting opportunities. While Bill settled into his new position with All State, Bette became an elementary school teacher. However, in 1974, Bette left teaching to accept a position with the Southern Bell Telephone Company, a part of AT&T, where she would remain until her retirement in 2006. In 1971, their first child, Steven, was born on 12 February.

Although the hunting and fishing were good in Louisiana, and New Orleans was an exciting and interesting place to live, Bill and Bette decided to return to Mississippi, closer to both of their families. They both managed to get job transfers to Jackson. They bought a house on the Ross Barnett

The Boyds in Tennessee

Reservoir and moved there in summer of 1976. A year and a half after returning to Mississippi, their daughter, Lara, was born on Sunday 26 February 1978.

Bill and Bette have two children:

- Steven Haughton (12 February 1971 -)
- Lara Elizabeth (26 February 1978 -)

Steve Lolley was born in the Lakeside Hospital in Metairie, LA in the early morning hours of 12 February 1971. He graduated from Northwest Rankin High School in Brandon, MS in 1989. He went to Mississippi State College graduating in 1994. In 1998 Steve founded and was president of Old Trace Homes, a contracting company that built residential houses in Canton, MS.

Steve married Heather Linn Wood on 13 February 1999 in Jackson, MS. Heather, who was born on 1 March 1971, attended high school at the Madison Ridgeland Academy in Madison, MS and the Woodland Hills Baptist Academy in Jackson, MS. She graduated from the University of Southern Mississippi in 1994. When they were married, Heather had a five-year-old daughter, Kathleen Patricia Loose, from a previous marriage. After their marriage, Steve adopted Heather. Steve and Heather had two more children. Including Kathleen, their children are:

- Kathleen Patricia "Katie" (12 December 1994)
- Hannah Linn-Marie (16 March 2000 -)
- Logan Haughton (13 August 2002 -)



Steve Lolley and Heather Wood
Wedding

Lara Lolley was born on Sunday 26 February 1978. She graduated from Northwest Rankin High School in 1996 and Mississippi State College in 2000 with a BA degree. She married Adam Lowman on 10 September 2005 in Jackson, MS. Adam, the son of Ronald Lowman and Sandra Kees, was born on 21 November 1975 and grew up in Brandon, MS. Lara and Adam live in Jackson, MS where Adam works in the Information Technology Department at the Mississippi Baptist Health Systems, a medical center in Jackson, MS.

Lara and Adam have one child:

- Jax Kees (15 October 2009 -)



Adam and Lara Lowman, 2005

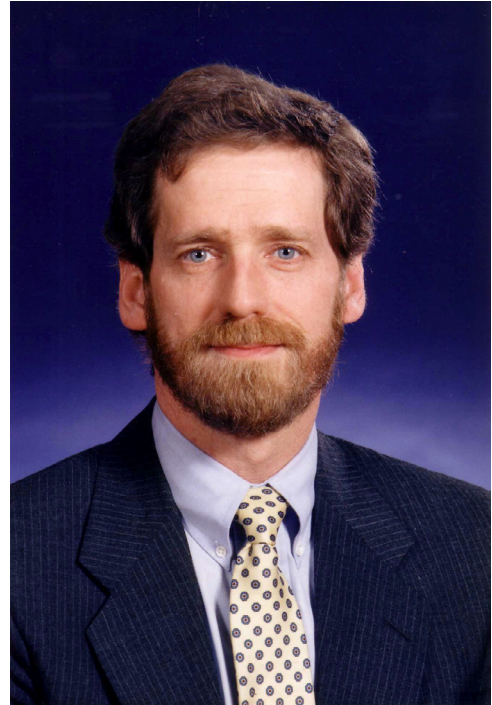
William Boyd: A Family History

Thomas Hugh Boyd

Tom was born at 5:21 AM on Wednesday 18 June 1947 at the Methodist Hospital in Memphis, TN. He attended Munford High School where he graduated in a class of 88 students in 1965. He attended Vanderbilt University School of Engineering in Nashville, graduating in 1969 receiving a BE degree with a major in Electrical engineering. While at Vanderbilt, Tom met Mary Kathryn "Kitty" Edwards of Rochester, NY who was a student in the School of Nursing. Kitty, the daughter of Robert Lamont Edwards and Iva Claire Weirick, was born on 31 August 1949 in Rochester, NY. On 14 February 1970, Tom and Kitty were married in Kingsport, TN, where her parents had recently moved from Rochester.

After graduating from Vanderbilt, Tom took a job with Westinghouse Electric Corporation in the Technical Sales group for the Industry and Defense Products Division. For the first few months, he was in a training program and had assignments in Atlanta, GA, St. Louis, MO, Buffalo, NY and New Orleans, LA as well as occasional trips to Westinghouse Headquarters in Pittsburgh, PA. In November of 1969, Tom accepted a permanent position in the Field Sales Office in New Orleans. It seems like a good place to settle since his sister, Bette, had recently moved to New Orleans. A few months later, Tom returned to Kingsport to marry Kitty and they both returned to New Orleans. Kitty had not yet finished school, so she enrolled in the University of Louisiana at New Orleans (now the University of New Orleans), graduating in 1971 with a bachelors degree in Sociology.

Tom and Kitty had decided to return to school to pursue graduate degrees and both were accepted to Syracuse University, Tom in the School of Engineering and Kitty in the Department of Sociology. But before they headed north for school, they took the summer off for a 10-week camping trip through the West. In early June they packed up what little furniture they had in a van and drove to Rochester, NY, Tom driving the van and Kitty driving their Volkswagen squareback loaded with the camping gear. In Rochester they unloaded all of their belongings into the basement of Aunt June and Uncle Ernie, Kitty's mother's brother. From there back to Memphis for a goodbye to the Boyds and they headed west. The trip took them through 23 states (not counting the 8 or 10 states they went through moving their furniture to New York) and probably as many



Tom Boyd, 1990



Tom, Kitty, Dylan and Adam Boyd, 1984

The Boyds in Tennessee

National Parks and National Forests. They arrived in Syracuse on Labor Day weekend ready to start their new academic pursuits.

After two years and a Masters Degree in Electrical Engineering, Tom decided to postpone the PhD that he had been pursuing in order to get some practical experience and took a job with GTE Sylvania in Needham, MA, a suburb of Boston. Kitty had already decided that Sociology was not really the thing for her and was looking into returning to Nursing school. So they packed up again and moved to Bellingham, MA a small town about 30 miles from Boston, where they bought a small 5 room ranch house. A year later, their first son, Dylan, was born in April. In June they moved to a rented duplex in Needham so that Tom would be close to work (his office was in Needham) and Kitty would be close to the Newton Wellesley Hospital School of Nursing where she had been accepted.

Tom would stay with GTE Sylvania, never returning to finish the PhD, but would have a successful career as an Engineer, technical Manager and business Manager. He did have a diversion in 1977 when he took a position as Test and Calibration Director for the Altair Radar System in Kwajalein, part of the Kwajalein Missile Range, a US Army facility that conducted tests on ICBMs. Kwajalein is a coral atoll in the Pacific Ocean about 2000 miles from Hawaii. The main island, where they lived was about 3 miles long and ½ mile wide, although half of that was taken up by the airport. Tom flew to Roi Namur, another island in the atoll about 40 miles away every day to go to work. It seemed at first like a tropical paradise, but they ended up only staying for about 6 months, returning to Needham in November of 1977, a few months before the birth of their second son, Adam. Another diversion was in 1979, when Tom took a job with HRB Singer, a defense electronics company in State College, PA. The family moved to State College, the home of Penn State University, but after only a year, Tom decided that small town life (especially one dominated by a State University) wasn't for him. They returned to live in Needham and Tom returned to GTE Sylvania.

In 1983, Kitty decided to go to medical school. She first had to take a number of prerequisite courses (mathematics, chemistry) which she did at the University of Massachusetts in Boston from 1983 to 1985. In 1985 she entered the University of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester, MA, where she graduated in 1989.

In 1988, Tom and Kitty were divorced, and Kitty, who by then was in her fourth year of Medical School at the University of Massachusetts, moved to Woodstock, VT with Dylan and Adam. Tom moved to a condominium in Brookline, MA. After graduation from medical school, Kitty assumed an internship at the Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center in Lebanon, NH and moved to nearby Reading, Vermont, just south of Woodstock with the two children.

Tom and Kitty had two sons

- Dylan Michael Boyd (19 April 1974)
- Adam Thomas Boyd (6 January 1978):

Dylan Boyd was born at 4:48 on Friday morning, 19 April 1974 in the Framingham Union Hospital in Framingham, MA. He attended elementary and middle schools in Needham and high school in Woodstock Vermont. After high school, he went to Middlebury College in Middlebury, VT, graduating in 1997. Dylan moved to Seattle Washington and for a couple of years worked for a company that made kayak spray skirts. In 1999 he went to graduate school and earned a Masters Degree in Education from the University of Seattle in 2001. After graduation, he returned to the Boston area where he took a job as a mathematics teacher in Needham High School. It was an inter-



Dylan Boyd, 2007

William Boyd: A Family History

esting coincidence as it resulted in him interacting with many people that he had known as a child, growing up in Needham. After six years of teaching, Dylan left teaching for a position with a medical research company.

On 30 November of 2005, Dylan married Victoria “Vicky” Chow. Vicky was born on 5 August 1975 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Vicky graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1997 and from the Yale School of Forestry in 2000. Dylan and Vicky live in Somerville, MA, where Vicky is a PhD candidate in the Harvard University School of Engineering and Applied Sciences.



Vicky Chow

Adam Boyd was born at 1:07 pm on Friday 6 January 1978 in the Framingham Union Hospital in Framingham, MA. He attended elementary school in Needham, middle and high school in Woodstock, VT. After high school, he attended Emory University, in Atlanta and graduated with a BA degree in 2000. While at Emory, he met Holly Serena Berman from Ashland, OR. After graduation, Adam and Holly worked for several years as tutors for the Adventure Quest Academy, an institution that provided training for high school students in white water boating (canoe and kayaking) at locations around the world. Adam was a competitive C1 canoeist, eventually becoming the US champion in 2004. In the fall of 2004 Adam enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology, receiving an MS degree in Mechanical Engineering in 2007. Holly, the daughter of Jeffrey Berman and Karen Lerner, was born on 9 December 1976 in Carmel Valley, Monterey County, CA. She graduated from Emory University in 1999 with a BA degree. In 2006, she received an MA degree from Georgia State University in Atlanta.

On 23 June 2007 Adam and Holly were married in Ashland, OR. After a honeymoon in Mexico, they moved to Corvallis, OR where Adam had accepted an engineering position with the construction company CH2M Hill. Holly is a middle school teacher in the Corvallis Public Schools. In 2011 Holly and Adam had a son, Elias Everett Boyd, born 10 July 2011 in Corvallis.



Adam and Holly Wedding, 2007

In the early 1990s, the defense business that the Division of GTE that Tom worked for was changing (as a result of the end of the cold war, a good thing). Tom had spent his career thus far at GTE designing advanced radio communications systems, particularly satellite communications, for the US Government. He soon transferred these skills to the civilian commercial market place and began assisting GTE Mobilnet, the Cellular Telephone component of GTE, with the planning, design and deployment of new cellular networks. One of the first major assignments of this new career path was as the Deputy Director of Engineering for CTI, a startup cellular telephone company that GTE was building in Argentina. Tom’s position was to design and build the initial network and assist in hiring appropriate local people in Argentina to operate the engineering department of the new company. While there he met Margaret Ford, a Market Researcher in the Marketing Department of

The Boyds in Tennessee

Mobilnet, whose assignment was to establish a brand identity for the new company. The assignment in Argentina lasted from November 1993 through July 1994 and at the end of the assignment, Tom returned to Boston and Margaret returned to Atlanta. Three years later, on 19 April 1997, Tom and Margaret were married in small ceremony at her home in Decatur, GA.

Margaret Erin Ford was born on 15 October 1951 in Tuscaloosa, AL. She is the daughter of Thomas Robert Ford of Lake Charles, LA and Harriet Lowrey of Blue Mountain, MS. Both of her parents were from academic families. Tom's father was a teacher and principal at Lake Charles High School in Louisiana and the Superintendent of Lake Charles Public Schools. Tom and both of his brothers were college professors, Tom in the Sociology Department at University of Kentucky, his brother, Dub in the School of Education at San Jose State University in California and Pat, a Professor of Mathematics at McNeese State University in Louisiana. Harriet's father had spent most of his life in the insurance business and she grew up in Baltimore, MD. Her grandfather, Mark Perrin Lowrey, a general in the Confederate Army, had founded Blue Mountain College for Women in Blue Mountain, MS after the Civil War and his family continued to manage the college and provide a significant number of its faculty until the middle of the twentieth century. Most of her family had worked at the college at one time or another and late in life her father returned to Blue Mountain to teach English Literature and Writing. Margaret attended the University of the South in Sewanee, TN as part of the first coed class, graduating in 1973. Tom, her father, also attended Sewanee, but only for a couple of semesters, as he dropped out of college to enlist in the Army Air Force during World War II, where he was a navigator on a B-17, stationed in England.



Margaret Erin Ford, 2001

After college, Margaret moved to Dallas where she held several interesting positions. She was ticket manager for the Dallas Tornados, a professional soccer team owned by Lamar Hunt in the North American Soccer League. She was also assistant manager in the programs and events department at Southern Methodist University, where she met many interesting entertainment personalities. In 1981 Margaret moved to Memphis where she worked briefly for the Memphis Americans, another professional soccer team in the Major Indoor Soccer League. In 1983 Margaret moved to Atlanta and enrolled in the Emory University School of Management, receiving the MBA degree in 1985. While still in school at Emory, Margaret began working in the then new field of cellular telephones, working in the marketing department of Contel Cellular Systems. After graduation from Emory, Margaret continued at Contel and in 1990, GTE acquired Contel making Margaret an employee of GTE Mobilnet. In 1992, Margaret, who had learned to speak Spanish as a 10 year old when she lived Lima, Peru, while her father was on sabbatical, took a brief international assignment in Spain for GTE. Late the following year, GTE was again building a foreign cellular network, this time in Argentina and Margaret was assigned to do market research and branding for the new company. It was on this assignment that she met Tom, who was responsible for the technical design of the network.

The wedding was planned for 19 April. A compromise date based on Dylan's Ultimate Frisbee schedule. By coincidence, it was also Dylan's birthday. Dylan was to be the best man and Adam was to be Margaret's attendant (in lieu of a maid of honor). As it turned out, Dylan, who was still in school in Middlebury College in Vermont, was snowed in. All flights were cancelled and he was unable to attend the wedding so last minute adjustments were made. Adam was promoted to Best

William Boyd: A Family History

Man and Margaret's childhood friend, Margaret Combs, was drafted to be the Matron of Honor. In the end, all worked out well, except for Dylan, who was stuck in Vermont. We did have a birthday cake (in addition to the wedding cake), and we sent Dylan photos of it.

After they were married, Margaret moved to Boston (as opposed to Tom moving to Atlanta). Since Margaret had 2 dogs and 4 cats and Tom lived in a two bedroom condominium that didn't allow pets, they bought a house in Newton. Margaret took a position with a small market research consulting company in Newton and Tom continued to pursue international telephone business for GTE. Having worked in the US defense electronics business during the cold war, it was especially gratifying to get to visit our former enemies including two trips to Russia (both during the winter) and many trips to China. His international work also took him to Japan, Korea, India and Mexico. In 1998, Tom took a position as the Director of Engineering for Pegaso PCS, SA de CV, a start-up cellular company in Mexico that had contracted with GTE for technical expertise. Tom moved to Mexico City in September of that year and Margaret left her job with the marketing research company to join him in January of 1999. Tom and Margaret lived in Mexico City until July 2001, where Margaret was at first an instructor and later a manager for the language instruction company Berlitz. In 2000, she received the "Teacher of the Year" award from Berlitz.



Tom and Margaret's Wedding, 1997

While Tom and Margaret were in Mexico, GTE sold the defense electronics business where Tom had worked in Needham to General Dynamics and merged with Bell Atlantic to form Verizon. This left Tom as an employee of Verizon. After returning to Boston, he retired from Verizon in the spring of 2002 and went to work for his old company, now General Dynamics, first as a consultant and then as a regular employee in 2003. Tom worked for General Dynamics until 2008, when he retired.

After returning to Newton in 2001, Margaret at first did volunteer work in Newton, including teaching ESL (English as a Second Language). She became the Community Outreach & Program Coordinator for the Green Decade/Newton, an environmental education organization. She also serves on the Board of Directors of Newton Community Pride, a non-profit organization that organizes and produces community activities in Newton such as concerts in the parks, and holiday events. She is also assistant to the Director of the Programs and Event Department at the Newton Free Library.

Margaret Lynn "Peggy" Boyd

Peggy was born on Sunday, 1 April 1956 at the Methodist Hospital in Memphis. She attended elementary and middle school in Munford and high school at the Tipton Rosemark Academy, a private school located in Rosemark, TN. After high school, Peggy attended the University of Mississippi in Oxford, MS, graduating in 1978 with a BA degree in English.

While at Ole Miss, Peggy met Larry Egan Boatwright, a pre-pharmacy student from Holly Springs, MS. Peggy and Larry were married on 5 August 1978 in the Munford Presbyterian Church. Larry, the son of Toulman Dunreth Boatwright and Joann Hill, was born on 21 May 1956 in Memphis, TN

The Boyds in Tennessee

and grew up in Holly Springs, MS. He attended high school in the public schools in Holly Springs. He graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1978 and the McWhorter School of Pharmacy at Samford University in Birmingham, AL.

Peggy and Larry lived in Memphis, where Peggy worked at BellSouth Telephone Company as a sales associate for 23 years, before returning to school at the University of Memphis to earn a Master of Arts in Teaching in 2009. She is a pre-kindergarten teacher at Lausanne Collegiate School in Memphis. Peggy was a Deacon at the Germantown Presbyterian Church from 2004 to 2007. She is an active book club member and volunteers for several organizations including the Memphis Interfaith Hospitality Network and Hope House. She coordinated meals for Hurricane Katrina evacuees at the Germantown Presbyterian Church in 2005.

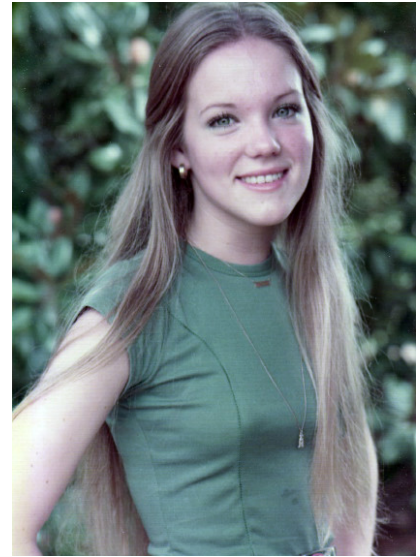
Peggy and Larry were divorced in 1991. Peggy and the two children moved into a small house in mid-town Memphis. In 1997, Peggy and the kids relocated to Germantown where the public schools were better. After Alex graduated from High School, Peggy moved back to midtown Memphis in 2004, to the same street where she had lived before moving to Germantown, living only a few doors down from her old house.

Peggy and Larry have two children:

- Elizabeth Lauren (18 January 1984 -)
- Brendan Alexander (16 May 1988 -)

Elizabeth was born prematurely at 31 weeks on 18 January 1984 in Memphis, TN. She weighed only 1 pound 13 ounces and spent the first 8 weeks of her life in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. She did extremely well, though, never was on a respirator and weighed 4 pounds 3 ounces when she went home. Elizabeth graduated from the Phoenix School in Germantown, TN in 2003 and the Southwest Tennessee Community College in Memphis in 2009 with a degree in early childhood education. In 2009, Elizabeth was a preschool teacher at the Christ Methodist Day School in Memphis. Elizabeth enjoys singing and has a wonderful voice. She sang for a while with the All American Band at the Strand Theatre in Millington, TN.

Alex was born on 16 May 1988 in Memphis, TN. He graduated from Houston High School in Germantown in 2007. In 2009 he was a student at the University of Arkansas Fay Jones School of Architecture.



Peggy Boyd, about 1975



Elizabeth Boatwright



Alex Boatwright

The Boyds in Arkansas and Texas

As was stated in Chapter 6, six of William Boyd's siblings moved to Arkansas between about 1850 and 1878. This included Martha Jane "Jennie" who married Jessie Goins, Alexander, who never married, Charles, James, John "Tanner" and Andrew Jackson Boyd. There is quite a bit of information available on Andrew Jackson Boyd, but much research still needs to be done for the other 5 siblings. Some of the children of these Boyds later moved to Navarro County, Texas.

Lincoln County Arkansas

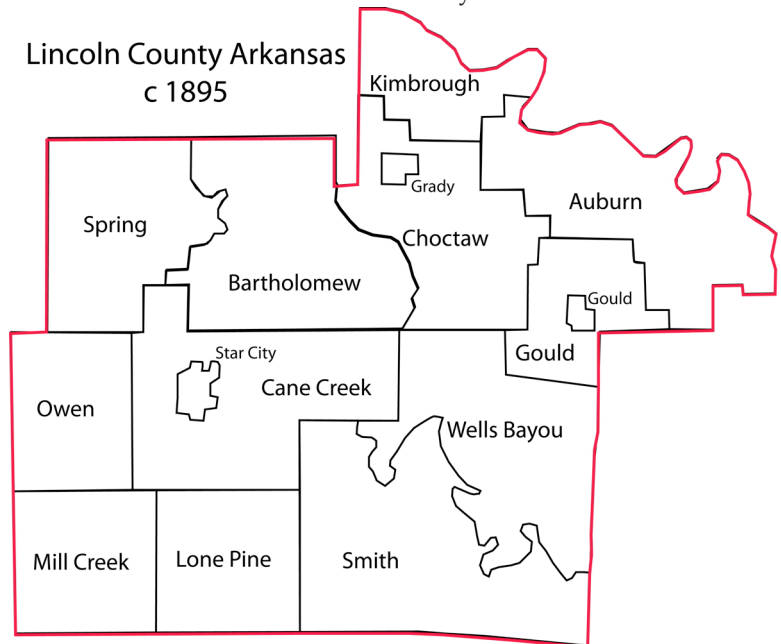
Lincoln County, Arkansas is in the southeastern part of the state about 60 miles south southeast of Little Rock, and about 25 miles southeast of Pine Bluff in the neighboring county. It's about 60 miles west of the Mississippi River and 60 miles north of the Louisiana border. The Arkansas River forms the Northeast border of the county and Bayou Bartholomew bisects the county from northwest to southeast. The principal interior stream is Cane Creek. East of Bayou Bartholomew, the land is part of the Mississippi Alluvial Plain, known as the delta. The Goodspeed History of Lincoln County described the two parts of the county as "bottomland" to the East and "Pineywoods hills" and "post-oak flats" to the West. Although the land was owned by the Quapaw Indians at the time of European settlement, very few Native Americans lived there. Prior to the Civil War, slave labor was common and the principal crop was cotton.

Lincoln County was created from portions of Arkansas, Bradley, Drew, Desha and Jefferson counties on March 28, 1871 by the Reconstruction-era Arkansas General Assembly and was named after President Abraham Lincoln. The county court first met at the Cane Creek Church in 1871, but Star City was designated as the county seat. The area where the Boyds first moved around 1860 was in Drew County at the time and in the townships of Mill Creek and Lone Pine as shown in the 1895 map.

In February 1873, the Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and New Orleans Railroad was completed to a point about half



Star City Historical Marker



Lincoln County 1895

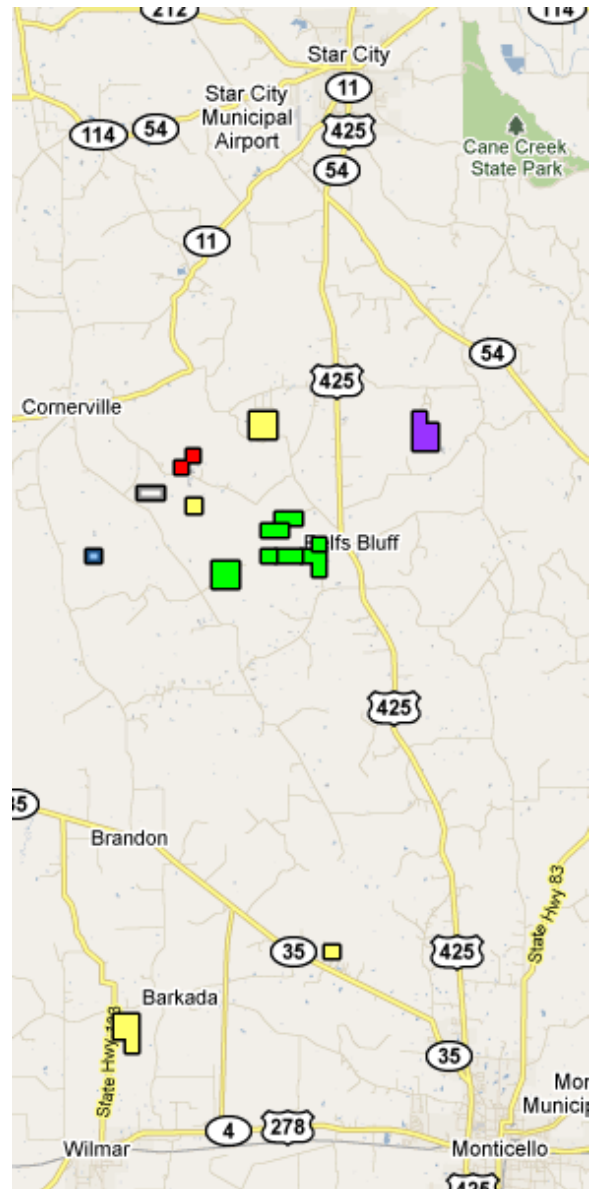
William Boyd: A Family History

way between the modern towns of Grady and Gould, spurring development of these two towns. However, Star City remained the county seat and the most important municipality in the county.

The map at the right shows land purchases made by the Boyds in Drew and Lincoln County. As can be seen nearly all of the land purchased by the Boyds was north of Monticello in what is now Lincoln County and close together. The plots are all in the townships of Mill Creek and Lone Pine. Charles Boyd (green) made six separate purchases between 1859 and 1860 for a total of 600 acres of land. Jesse Goins purchased two plots, one of 160 acres and one of 40 acres, in what would become Lincoln County, but he also purchased 240 acres in two other lots closer to and just west of Monticello. The white block was purchased by James C. Boyd in 1890, probably James Carlisle, the son of Andrew Jackson Boyd.

In 1853 and 1854, a number of families moved from Porterville in Tipton County Tennessee (members of the Salem ARP Church) to Drew County Arkansas, settling near Monticello. In February 1855, the ARP church at Monticello was organized. In 1866, the pastor, Rev. J. A. Dickson, along with about half the congregation left the church to affiliate with the Presbyterian Church. The remaining members of the congregation, including three elders, A. J. McQuiston, Samuel Allen and R. B. Harper, continued the organization and was supported in the spring of 1867 by Rev. John Wilson. In 1881, the elders were A. J. McQuiston, Hugh Wilson, W. H. McQuiston, D. P. Craig and J. B. Wilson. This Hugh Wilson was probably the father of Sallie Wilson who married Austin Quay Boyd. The Monticello ARP Church continued to be successful and organized the Ebenezer ARP church in Lincoln County in 1869. Revs. John Wilson and William Little Patterson, among others, were pastors of the church, and Andrew Jackson Boyd was an elder. By the 1890s the church was suffering low membership as a result of its members relocating and had only 34 members in 1896. It has since been abandoned.

There were several other Boyd families in Lincoln County by the 1880s. Some were from Georgia and Tennessee and unrelated to the Boyds from South Carolina. At least three Boyd families who were cousins also moved to Lincoln County. The family of William Boyd, son of Alexander Boyd and Betsy Allen and a first cousin of these Boyds had moved to Alabama around 1850. William died in 1858 in Alabama, and his family moved to Arkansas several years later. His son, William Boyd, became a prominent business man in Cornerville, the proprietor of a large mercantile business and a justice of the peace. Abraham White Boyd and Robert Romaine Boyd, the grandsons of Alexander Boyd and Betsy Allen also moved to Lincoln County in the 1860s and 1870s, respectively.

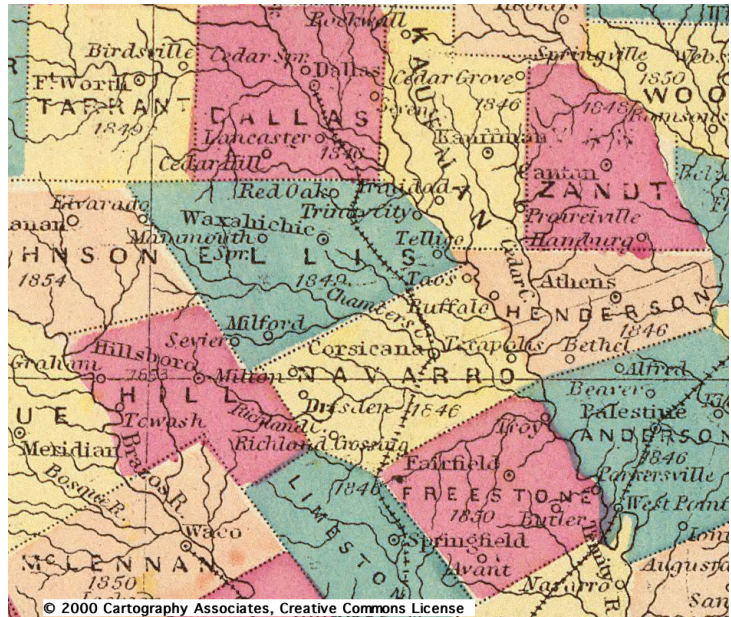


Boyd Land Patents in Drew & Lincoln County, AR

The Boyds in Arkansas and Texas

Navarro County Texas

Navarro County is located in north central Texas, about forty miles south of Dallas, the Trinity River forming its eastern border. Originally populated by the Kickapoo and Comanche Indians, the area was first settled in the mid 1830s, about the same time as Texas gained its independence from Mexico. Navarro County was formed in 1846, mostly from land in Robertson County and was named after José Antonio Navarro, a Tejano leader in the Texas Revolution and signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. The two original settlements were Porter's Bluff and Dresden and a spot halfway between the two was chosen as the county seat. The new county seat was named Corsicana by José Navarro after the island of Corsica, where his father was born.



Navarro County Texas

The Richland ARP church was organized on 1 September 1876 by Rev. T. J. Bonner and Rev. William Little Patterson with 13 members. Rev. Patterson was the half time minister until October 1880 when he left to go to Lincoln County, AR. While in Arkansas, he married Nannie Boyd, the daughter of A. J. Boyd and Mary Sterling. Rev. Patterson returned to Texas in September 1885 as the minister of Richland and Harmony Churches. Another ARP church was organized in 1895 in Corsicana by Revs. William Little Patterson and W. W. Orr. Most of the original 22 members had relocated from Richland and Harmony.

A number of the Boyds from Lincoln County Arkansas moved to Navarro County Texas, including Austin Quay Boyd, Nannie Boyd Patterson, Ira Hershel and Victor Boyd, sons of Robert Alexander and Callie Doyle Boyd. Today there is a large community of Boyds in Navarro County.

Children of Alexander and Martha Boyd

Martha Jane “Jennie” Boyd and Jessie Goins

Jennie married Jessie Goins, who was born in Virginia on 8 October 1808. Jennie and Jessie had four children, but only their initials are known: J. A., J. B., M. J., R. J. Even these initials are not certain as they are based on handwritten census records and the legibility is not very clear. Jessie and Jennie moved to Clear Creek, Drew County Arkansas in the late 1850s, as they were included in the 1860 Federal Census in Clear Creek, Drew County, AR. Jesse Goins purchased 160 acres of land from the Bureau of Land Management on 1 June 1859.

Jennie died in 1868 and is buried in the Old Butler Cemetery in Star City, AR.

After Jennie's death, Jessie married a second time to Elizabeth Boyd, who appears to be the daughter of Martha Jane's first cousin, William Boyd and Jennie Miller. If this is correct, then Jessie's second wife was his first wife's first cousin, once removed. Elizabeth was born in South Carolina on 26 March 1839. Jessie and Elizabeth had one son, William, born in 1871.

William Boyd: A Family History

Jessie died on 21 March 1890 in Cornerville, AR and is buried in the Cornerville Cemetery, along with his second wife, Elizabeth.

Charles Boyd

Charles, who as noted earlier, made three separate purchases of land in the vicinity of Cornerville, was in Arkansas by 1858 since his wife, Margaret, died on 13 December 1858 and is buried in the Mount Zion Cemetery in Relfs Bluff, AR. Since the land patents were not issued until 1860, it may be that Charles purchased the land earlier but there was a delay in issuing the land patent. Because so much land was sold in the middle of the 19th century there was a significant back log at the General Land Office and delays of several years were not uncommon.

It is not known what happened to either Charles or his oldest child, M. J. His second daughter, Frances J. died on 6 December 1874 at the age of 25, having apparently never married. She is buried in the Mount Zion Cemetery in Relfs Bluff.

James Boyd

James and Mary were still in Chester County, SC in the 1860 census, but we know that they moved to Arkansas before 1870, because they appear on the 1870 census in Clear Creek, Drew County, AR (remember that Lincoln County was not created until 1871) (see page 54).

John R. "Tanner" Boyd

Tanner Boyd, who had married his first cousin, Martha Boyd, moved to Clear Creek in Drew County between 1855 and 1860. It is not known what happened to their children (see page 54.)

Andrew Jackson Boyd and Mary Carlisle

After the Civil War, with his gin, sawmill and store destroyed and the economy of South Carolina in shambles, Andrew Jackson decided to move west, where there was plenty of good land and a better economy. In 1867 he moved his entire family to Arkansas, where his sister, Jennie, and four of his brothers, Alexander, Charles, James and John "Tanner" had already moved. It appears that most, if not all, of AJ's grown children also made the move along with several grandchildren. Nolan Boyd describes the move in his book. Mary and the small children traveled in a surrey. AJ and the older children rode in the wagons that also carried their household goods and enough farm equipment to get started in Arkansas. They probably also brought along some livestock. They crossed the Mississippi on ferryboat. Upon arrival in Arkansas, they settled near Cornerville, close to the other Boyds and AJ built a two story farmhouse. They joined the Ebenezer Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church where AJ served as an elder until his death 21 February 1815.

Robert Alexander Boyd and Esther Hepzibah Sterling

Robert Alexander, AJ's eldest son, first married Esther Hepzibah Sterling about 1865 in South Carolina. They had one child, Esther Hepzibah "Hettie", born about September 1866. Esther, the daughter, was named after her mother. Esther, the mother, died in childbirth and the daughter was given to her maternal grandparents, John and Elizabeth Sterling, to raise.

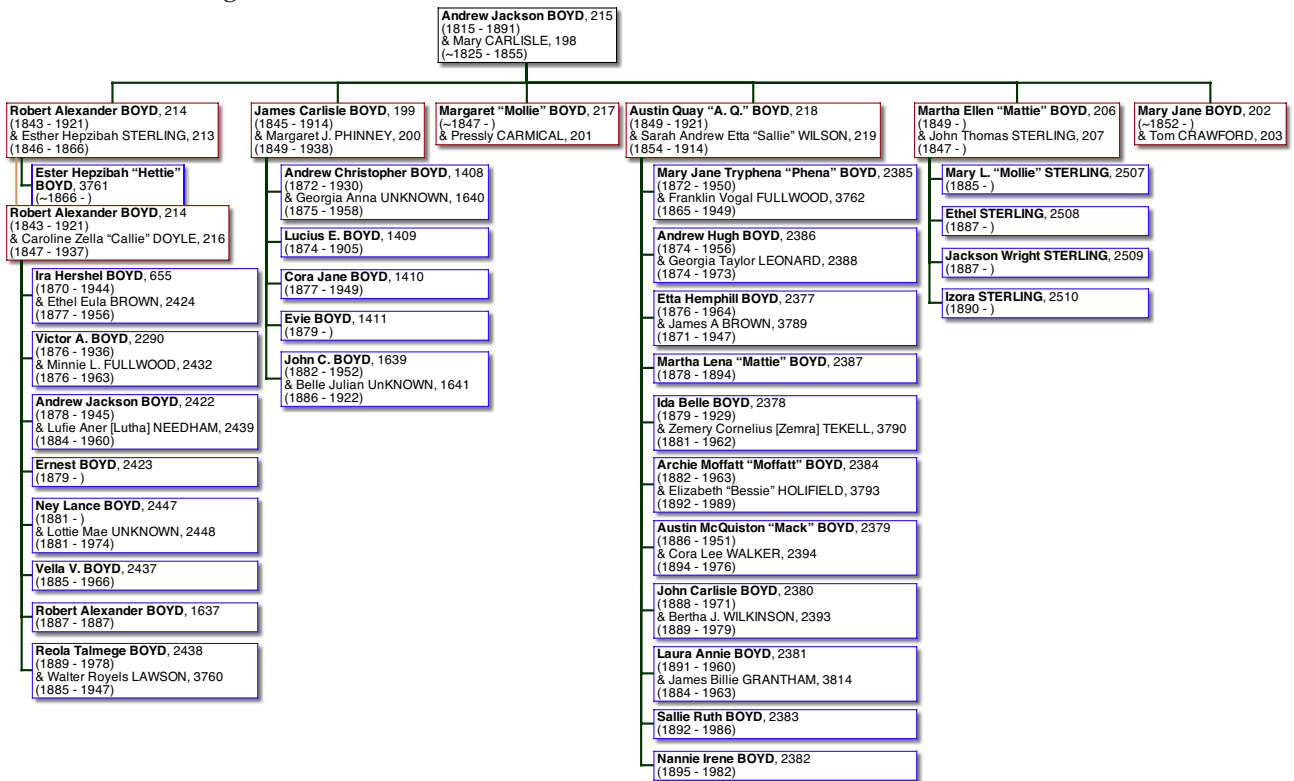
Robert Alexander Boyd and Caroline Zella "Callie" Doyle

Robert second married Caroline Zella "Callie" Doyle about 1870 in Arkansas. Callie was born on 16 December 1847 in Illinois. Robert and Callie had 8 children:

- Ira Hershel (September 1870 – 24 March 1944)
- Victor A. (1 April 1876 – 9 August 1936)
- Andrew Jackson (16 September 1878 – 15 November 1945)

The Boyds in Arkansas and Texas

- Ernest (September 1879 – unk)
- Ney Lance (11 December 1881 – unk)
- Vella V. (30 December 1885 – 30 January 1966)
- Robert Alexander (12 January 1887 – 21 August 1887)
- Reola Talmege (March 1889 – 1978)



Descendants of Andrew Jackson Boyd and Mary Carlisle

Ira Hershel Boyd

Ira Hershel moved to Navarro County, TX where he married Ethel Eula Brown about 1900. Ethel was the daughter of Abner Brown and was born in Sumpter County, SC. Ira and Ethel had three children:

- Robert Abner "Jack" (9 September 1901 – 20 November 1951)
- Mamie Lee (27 November 1905 – 21 May 1929)
- Vella Vernell (15 December 1909 – 26 August 1981)

Ira died on 24 March 1944 in Mildred, Navarro County, TX. Ethel died on 28 January 1956 in Corsicana, TX. They are both buried in the Eureka Cemetery in Eureka, TX.

Victor A. Boyd

Victor also moved to Navarro County, TX and there he married Minnie L. Fullwood about 1899. Minnie, the daughter of J. A. Fullwood and Sarah Mahoney, was born on 31 January 1876 in Eureka, TX. Victor and Minnie had four children:

- infant (still born on 18 February 1900)
- Nora (abt 1902 – unk)
- Earl Alexander (14 December 1903 – 16 December 1981)
- Fullwood A. (abt 1907 – 1 January 1985)

Victor died on 9 August 1936 in Corsicana. Minnie died on 4 March 1963, also in Corsicana. They are both buried in the Oakwood Cemetery in Corsicana.

William Boyd: A Family History

Andrew Jackson Boyd

Andrew Jackson, the son of Robert Alexander and named after his grandfather, married Lufie Aner Needham 24 January 1904 in Lincoln County. Lufie, the daughter of Francis G. and Elizabeth Permelia Needham, was born on 25 April 1884 in Arkansas. They had seven children:

- Verdie (abt 1905 – unk)
- Elvia (abt 1907 – unk)
- Felix O. (2 December 1908 – January 1974)
- Zelma (abt 1911 – unk)
- Floyd A. (10 January 1912 – 1970)
- Clarence A. (abt 1915 – unk)
- Infant girl (17 April 1917 – 12 June 1917)

Andrew Jackson died on 15 November 1945 and Lufie died on 22 January 1960. They are both buried in the Hickory Grove Cemetery in Palmyra, Lincoln County, AR.

Ney Lance Boyd

Ney married Lottie Mae (last name unknown) and they had five children:

- Roy A. (abt 1908 – unk)
- Bryant Opal (11 August 1914 – 21 December 1982)
- Bonnie Alice (abt July 1917 – unk)
- Willie Jean (abt July 1919 – unk)
- Omar A. (abt 1923 – unk).

James Carlisle Boyd

James Carlisle, the second son of Andrew Jackson Boyd and Mary Carlisle, was in Company F of the 23rd South Carolina Regiment during the Civil War. He married Margaret J. Phinney 28 November 1871 in Lincoln County. Margaret, the daughter of Christopher Phinney and Sarah Sterling, was born about 1849 in South Carolina. They had five children:

- Andrew Christopher (8 August 1872 – 15 October 1930)
- Lucius E. (7 October 1874 – 15 September 1905)
- Cora Jane (30 June 1877 – 28 April 1949)
- Evie (4 January 1879 – unk)
- John C. (4 February 1882 – 9 December 1952)

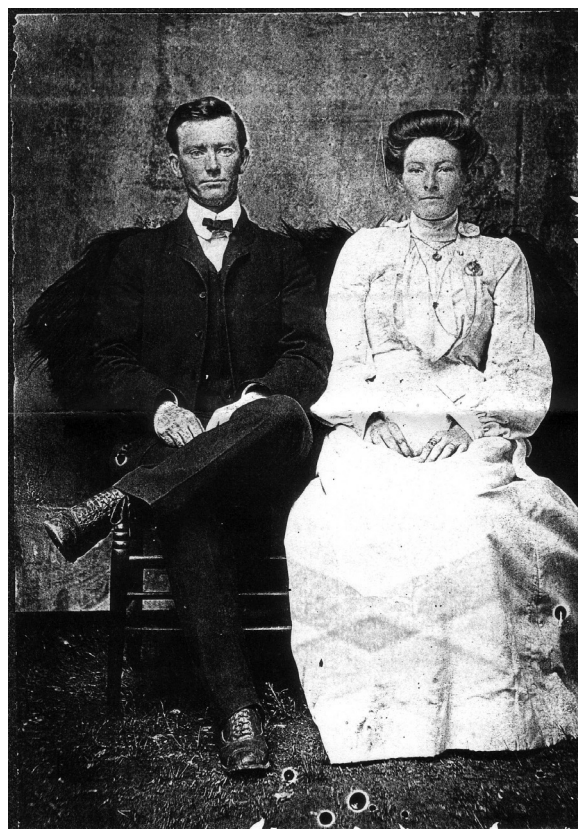
James died in 1914 and Margaret died in 1938. They are both buried in the Ebenezer ARP Church Cemetery in Lincoln County, AR.

Margaret R. Boyd

Margaret married Tom Crawford.

Austin Quay “AQ” Boyd

Four years after arriving in Arkansas, Austin Quay, the third son of A. J. Boyd and Mary Carlisle, married Sarah Andrew Etta “Sallie” Wilson in 1871 in Monticello, Drew County, AR. Sallie was the daughter of Hugh Wilson and Jane McQuiston. Jane McQuiston was the granddaughter of William McQuiston and Martha Meel who had been part of the Rev. William Martin group that migrated to South Carolina in 1772 and included William Boyd. Hugh Wilson and Jane McQuiston had moved to Arkansas from the Porterville area of Tipton County sometime in the 1850s. It’s not clear exactly



Andrew Jackson Boyd and Lufie Needham

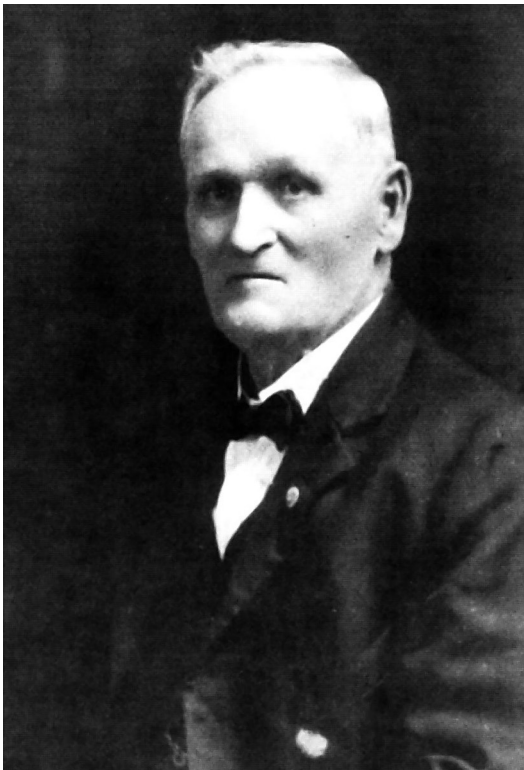
The Boyds in Arkansas and Texas

when the Wilson's moved to Arkansas, so it may be the Sallie Wilson, who was born on 15 January 1854, may have been born in Tipton County before they moved to Arkansas. Hugh Wilson's brother, John, who had been the pastor at the Salem ARP Church in Tennessee from 1836 until 1867, was the pastor of the Ebenezer ARP Church.

AQ and Sallie lived in the Cornerville area where AQ was a farmer and they had six children in Arkansas. In the late summer or early fall of 1886, AQ and family moved to Navarro County, TX. The minister of the Ebenezer ARP church from 1880 to 1884, Rev. William L. Patterson, had previously been a missionary in Texas. He was also married to AQ's half sister, Nannie, the daughter of A. J. Boyd and Mary Sterling. In 1884, Rev. Patterson was assigned as the minister to the Richland ARP church in Navarro County, TX, near Eureka, TX. In addition to Nannie and Rev. Patterson, Sallie's brother, Mack, was also in Eureka, TX. Having relatives already in Texas, was probably one of the reasons that AQ decided to move there.

AQ and the older children went to Texas in wagons loaded with the household goods and farming equipment that they would need in Texas and driving the livestock with them. Their route was south from Arkansas into Louisiana and then west across Louisiana into Texas and southwest to Navarro County. The trip was about 370 miles. Sallie, who was pregnant with their seventh child, Austin McQuiston, and the younger children took the train to Texas.

After arriving in Texas, AQ and family settled near Eureka and they had five more children. AQ became an elder in the Richland ARP Church. Sallie died on 23 April 1914. Seven and a half years later, AQ died on 28 November 1921. Both are buried in the Eureka Cemetery in Eureka.



Austin Quay Boyd



Sara Etta Wilson Boyd

Altogether AQ and Sallie had eleven children:

- Mary Jane Tryphena "Phena" (18 November 1872 – 9 March 1950)
- Andrew Hugh (7 May 1874 – 3 February 1956)
- Etta Hemphill (1876 – 1964)

William Boyd: A Family History

- Martha Lena "Mattie" (23 April 1878 – 15 July 1894)
- Ida Belle (1879 – 1929)
- Archie Moffatt (15 March 1882 – 9 June 1963)
- Austin McQuiston "Mack" (10 October 1886 – 1 November 1951)
- John Carlisle (31 July 1888 – 26 September 1971)
- Laura Annie (29 May 1891 – 14 December 1960)
- Sallie Ruth (March 1892 – 11 April 1986)
- Nannie Irene (5 August 1895 – 24 April 1982)



Austin Quay Boyd in front of his Eureka home around 1913

Mary Jane Tryphena "Phena" Boyd

Phena married Franklin Vogal Fullwood in Eureka, TX on 30 November 1890 and they lived in Eureka. They had five children:

- Mabel Fountain (10 January 1892 – 24 November 1986)
- Infant (1896 – 1896)
- Eros F. (29 August 1897 – 27 July 1975)
- Ernest Quay (5 September 1900 – 23 August 1996)
- Mary Lorene (10 January 1911 – November 1996)

Andrew Hugh Boyd

Andrew married Georgia Taylor Leonard in January 1902 in Corsicana, TX. Around 1912, they moved to Marlow, Stevens County, OK, where they remained the rest of their lives. Andrew and Georgia had six children:

- William Hugh "Willie" (2 October 1903 – 25 February 1973)
- Annetta "Annie" (20 January 1905 – 13 August 1997)



Andrew Hugh Boyd

The Boyds in Arkansas and Texas

- Lois Nellie (9 February 1907 – 9 January 1993)
- Mary Lucile (17 July 1909 – 8 July 1993)
- Wallace Jack (20 August 1911 – 21 November 1996)
- Azalea Georgia (14 January 1918 – 17 July 1919)

Etta Hemphill Boyd

Etta Hemphill married James A. Brown and lived in Navarro County. They had no children.

Martha Lena Boyd

Martha Lena never married.

Ida Belle Boyd

Ida Belle married Zemery Cornelius Tekell. They had two sons:

- Wilson C. (30 August 1917 -)
- William Quay "Bill" (5 July 1918 -)

Archie Moffatt Boyd

Moffatt married Elizabeth "Bessie" Holifield. They lived in Dallas and had two children:

- William Moffatt "Bill" (11 July 1916 – 25 December 1980)
- Elizabeth Jean "Betty Jean" (7 February 1823 -)

Moffatt died in 1963 and Bessie in 1986.

Austin McQuiston "Mack" Boyd

Mack married Cora Lee Walker, the daughter of James Humble Walker and Callie Maggie Delina Caskey, on 29 November 1911 in Mildred, Navarro, TX. Cora was born on 9 September 1894 in Delia, Limestone County, TX. They lived in Eureka, TX where Mack was a farmer.



Moffatt Boyd



Mack Boyd



Cora Walker Boyd

Mack and Cora had six children:

- Mack Nolan (19 January 1913 – 3 July 2000)
- Emma Onata (29 August 1915 – 29 July 1960)
- James Jarrel "Dub" (1 November 1823 -)
- Robert Lee "Bob" (11 June 1926 -)
- Austin Walker (8 April 1929 -)

William Boyd: A Family History

- Wallis Moffatt (1 June 1935 -)

John Carlisle Boyd

John Carlisle married Bertha J. Wilkinson in 1910 and they lived near Corsicana, where John was a farmer. John Carlisle and Bertha had seven children:

- Etta Ethylene "Ethylene" (19 January 1913 – 15 July 1988)
- Olif Quay (26 January 1916 – 1 October 2000)
- Mary Ellen (2 July 1917 -)
- Zack Wilkinson (27 December 1919 – 13 September 2007)
- John Andrew (16 May 1921 – 21 November 1976)
- Walter Lewis (8 November 1925 -)
- Bertha Doris (8 October 1927 – 22 May 1976)

Martha Ellen "Mattie" Boyd

Mattie married John Thomas Sterling, the son of John and Louisa Sterling. They had four children:

- Mary L. "Mollie" (September 1885 – unk)
- Ethel (a twin) (3 November 1887 – unk)
- Jackson Wright (a twin) (3 November 1887 – unk)
- Izora (March 1890 – unk)

Mary Jane "Mollie" Boyd

Mary Jane married E. Pressly Carmical on 14 December 1876 in Dorsey County, Arkansas.

Andrew Jackson Boyd and Mary Sterling

After his first wife died, Andrew Jackson Boyd married Mary Sterling Castles, a widow with four children. The four children of Mary Sterling and Samuel Castles, that were raised by Andrew Jackson Boyd were Margaret, William, Sarah and Samuel, all born between 1848 and 1854. AJ and Mary Sterling Castles had five children of their own.

- Nancy Rosana "Nannie" (2 November 1858 – 1 December 1897)
- Agnes (abt January 1860 – unk)
- Charles Warren (24 September 1861 – 26 January 1921)
- Frances Irene (September 1864 – 1957)
- Anna Sterling (28 April 1867 – 1 June 1951)

All of these children, except possibly Agnes, moved to Arkansas with AJ and Mary in 1867.

Nancy Rosana "Nannie" Boyd

When she was 24 years old, Nannie Boyd married Rev. William Little Patterson on 21 December 1882 in Lincoln County, AR. Rev. Patterson was born on 7 March 1846 in Jefferson County, GA, the son of Robert Jackson Patterson and Sarah Elizabeth Lowry. William Patterson was the pastor of the Ebenezer ARP church in Lincoln County, AR. In 1884, William Patterson was assigned to the Richland ARP church in Navarro County, TX and he and Nannie relocated there.

William Little Patterson served in the Confederate Army in Company L of Cobb's Legion, also known as Hampton's Cavalry. He enlisted a week after his 18th birthday at Louisville, GA on 12 March 1864. After the war he attended Erskine College, graduating in 1871 and Erskine Seminary, graduating in 1873. After licensing as a minister, the Synod sent him to Texas as a missionary.



John Carlisle Boyd



Mary Sterling

The Boyds in Arkansas and Texas

Shortly after their marriage, Nannie was afflicted with rheumatism and was a cripple for the remainder of her life.

Nannie and William Patterson had three children:

- Robert Lester (2 September 1884 – 18 January 1962)
- Mary Elizabeth (21 November 1885 – 24 December 1968)
- Nellie (3 October 1887 – 23 May 1970)

Charles Warren Boyd

Charles Warren Boyd, the third child of A. J. Boyd and Mary Sterling, married Eleanor Louise McFadden around 1887 in Lincoln County, Arkansas. Both Charles and Eleanor were photographers. They lived in Washington in Bradley County, Arkansas (next to Lincoln County) and Monticello in Drew County, Arkansas. Sometime between 1910 and 1920 they moved to Roswell, Chaves County, New Mexico. Charles died on 26 January 1921 in Roswell and Eleanor died on 11 March 1926 in Roswell.

Charles and Eleanor had eleven children:

- Inez (July 1887 – unk)
- Mabel (September 1888 – unk)
- Carroll McFadden (16 September 18910 – unk)
- Charles Warren (1 February 1891 – 25 May 1967)
- Mary (November 1892 – unk)
- James L. (13 March 1894 – unk)
- Edgar Hayne (22 February 1896 – 19 January 1965)
- Ray H. (December 1898 – bef 1910)
- Ralph D. (abt 1902 – unk)
- Harry S. (abt 1902 – unk)
- Eleanor L. (abt 1905 – unk)

Frances Irene Boyd

Frances Irene Boyd married John F. Hunter about 1887 in Lincoln County, Arkansas. John was a farmer and they lived first in Mill Creek in Lincoln County, but later moved to Marion in Drew County. Frances and John had seven children:

- Jane (July 1889 - unk)
- Paul (December 1891- unk)
- John Brice (3 December 1893- unk)
- Charles (December 1895 - unk)
- Anna (November 1898 - unk)
- Ralph (abt 1902 - unk)
- Lois (abt 1905 - unk)

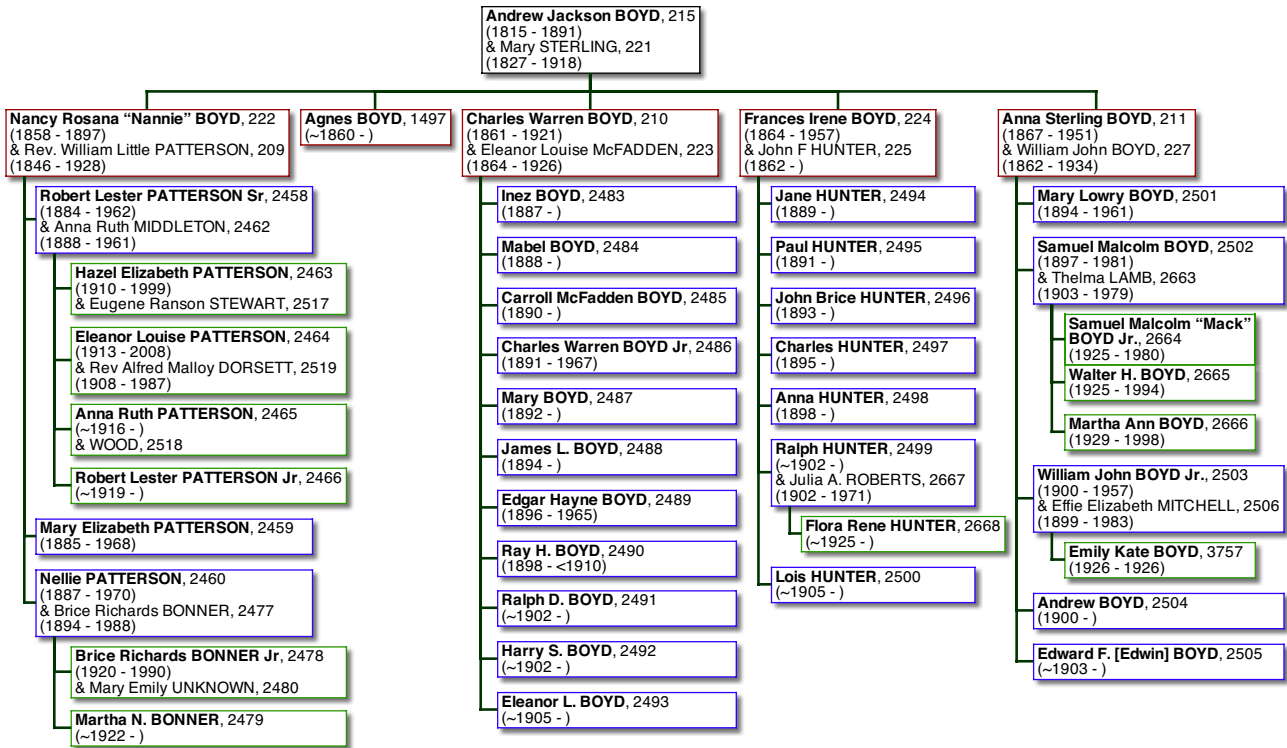
Anna Sterling Boyd

Anna Sterling Boyd married William John Boyd about 1892 in Lincoln County, Arkansas. William John was born on 2 January 1862 in Georgia. William John died on 21 June 1934 and Anna Sterling died on 1 June 1951. They are both buried in Oakland Cemetery in Monticello, Arkansas.

They had five children:

- Mary Lowry (2 October 1894 – 13 May 1961)
- Samuel Malcolm (13 August 1897 – 31 October 1981)
- William John (twin) (27 August 1900 – 21 October 1957)
- Andrew (twin) (27 August 1900 – unk)
- Edward F. (abt 1903 – unk)

William Boyd: A Family History



Descendants of Andrew Jackson Boyd and Mary Sterling

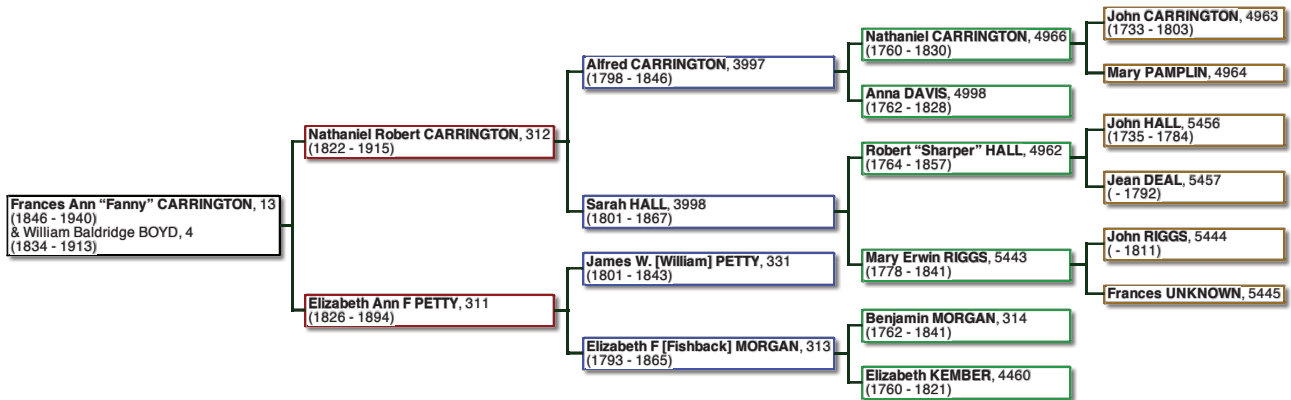
Carrington Family

Carrington Family

Overview

The Carrington family lived in Barbados, West Indies in the 1600s, where they were prominent sugar planters. The Carrington's in Barbados had business dealings both with England and the American Colonies. Paul Carrington often sent ships to Virginia and maintained a commercial office there to handle his affairs in Virginia.

The Carringtons are related to the Boyds through Frances Ann Carrington, who married William Baldrige Boyd in Marshall County, MS in 1865. Frances' pedigree is shown below. It is likely, but not proven, that John Carrington, born 1733, is the son of Nathaniel Carrington of Barbados, which pushes Fanny's pedigree back an additional 3 generations. This will be discussed in more detail later.



Pedigree of Frances Carrington

I have identified several Carrington families in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi that I believe are all related, although I have not yet verified all of the relationships. Some of the evidence that they are related is largely circumstantial: commonly used given names and geographical coincidence, although within each group, the relationships are well documented (census, death certificates, draft registration, etc.). All of the Carringtons that I've found in Tennessee and Mississippi seem to have moved there from North Carolina, except one family. Even this family lived in the same area of Tennessee that other North Carolina Carringtons moved to at about the same time. The evidence that this family is from South Carolina is based solely on a single census record in 1850. All of the children were born in Tennessee, as was the mother. Only the father, James Carrington, was born in South Carolina. These several Carrington families can be grouped as follows:

- Alfred Carrington (North Carolina-Mississippi)
- Alfred Carrington (North Carolina-Tennessee)
- Col. George Carrington (Barbados-Virginia)
- James Carrington (South Carolina-Tennessee)
- Presley Carrington (North Carolina-Tennessee)
- Sion Carrington (North Carolina-Tennessee)

If these are all related, then they are descendants of Dr. Paul Carrington, of Barbados, West Indies.

William Boyd: A Family History

We begin with a brief history of Dr. Paul Carrington of Barbados and then follow with sections devoted to the families in each state. All of these families first moved to Tennessee and then either moved on to Mississippi, Arkansas and/or Texas, or some of their children moved to these states.

Barbados

Barbados is a small island in the eastern Caribbean, not far from St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The original inhabitants of the island of Barbados, the Caribs, were completely wiped out by slavery and smallpox brought to them by the Spaniards who captured the island in 1492. Spain, however, eventually abandoned the island and it was essentially uninhabited when the English came in February 1625. In 1627, Captain Henry Powell landed with a party of 80 settlers and 10 slaves.



Caribbean Sea

The landowners were socially well-connected Englishmen with financial resources. The colonists first established tobacco and cotton plantations, deforesting much of the land to make room for the plantations. These plantations were very dependent upon indentured servants. In the early years, white immigrants would agree to an indenture contract to a planter for a 5 to 7 year period. In 1637 sugar cane was introduced and it soon became the dominant crop. Barbados dominated the sugar trade until the early 1700s. With the introduction of the sugar industry, the dominant source of labor became slaves imported from West Africa by the Dutch. The ratio of slaves to their white masters was as high as 3 to 1.

A House of Assembly was established by the colonists in 1639 which was only the 3rd ever parliamentary democracy in the world.

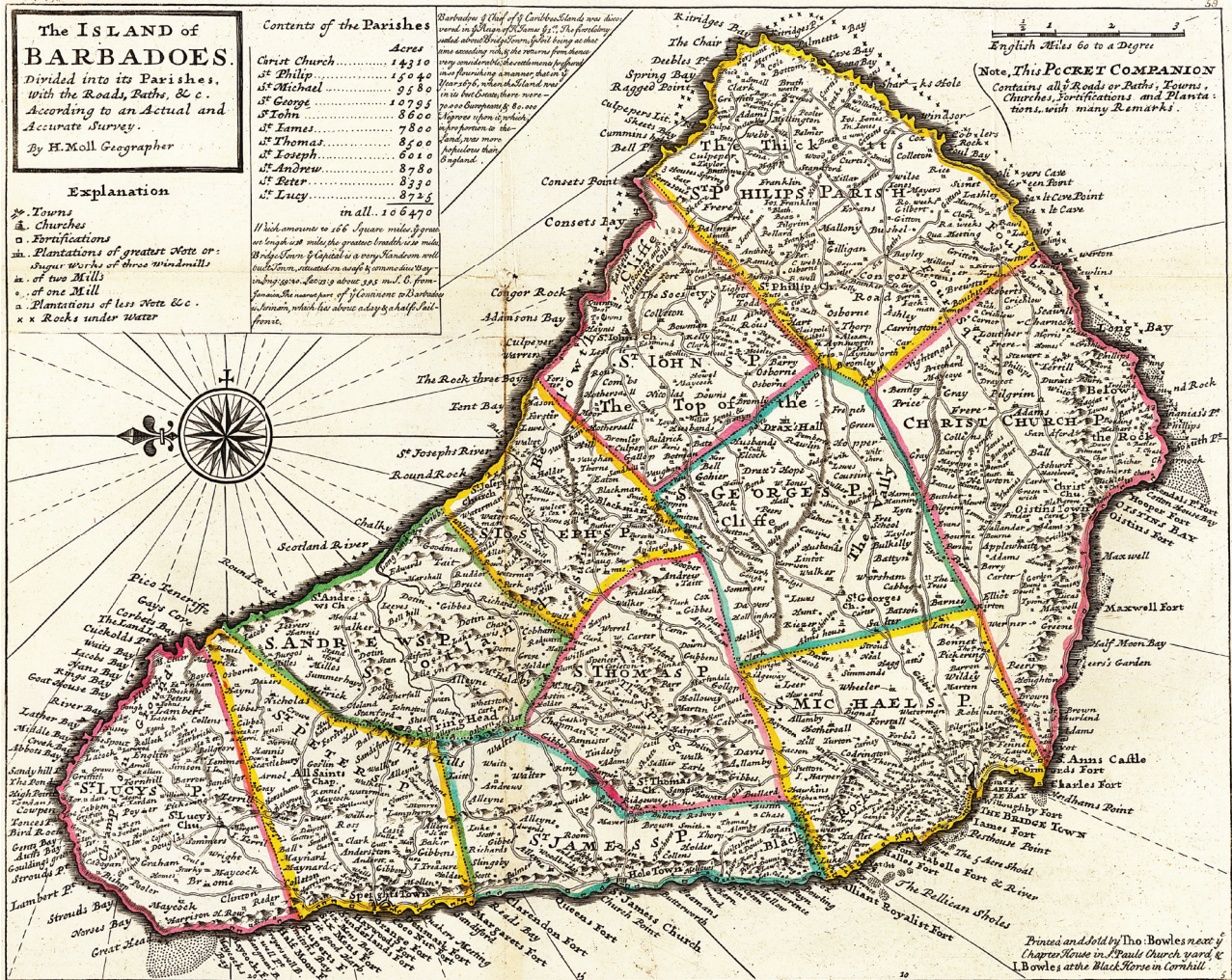
As the sugar industry grew and became the dominant enterprise on the island, land ownership evolved into large, dominant plantations, owned by wealthy landowners. The smaller original planters were forced out and many emigrated to the British Colonies in North America, particularly South Carolina.

Paul Carrington (~1665 - ~1716)

Dr. Paul Carrington was born about 1665 in Barbados, the second son of a Paul Carrington. He died at sea around 1716. His will was probated 16 December 1724 and the record states that the "testator perished at sea eight years before 17 November 1724". I don't know if this was a ship lost at sea or if Paul Carrington simply died aboard the ship while en route. It is known that he made several trips to Virginia and England. Dr. Paul had a total of 16 children by three wives. At least one son, George moved to Virginia in the early 1700's. It is also probable that many of his sons moved to America. This is probably because there was little land available for the sons on Barbados by the early 1700s. It also appears likely that at least one grandson, John (the son of Nathaniel), also moved to Virginia and then to North Carolina.

Carrington Family

Although described as a doctor, there is no evidence that Dr. Paul Carrington ever practiced medicine nor is there any indication of when and where he received medical training. Presumably a sugar planter, Dr. Paul was also a successful merchant, trading with both North America and England. Likely a well off and respected member of the community, he, however, was probably not a person of really significant political influence in Barbados. He never served on the Council or the House of Assembly. In the map below, the Carrington estate can be found in the southern end of St. Phillips parish on the east end of the island at the top of the map (note that in this map, North is to the left).



Barbados in 1736

The marital affairs of Dr. Paul Carrington are both unusual and confusing. A detailed analysis presented in an article entitled "The Carringtons of Barbados"¹³ indicated that while he was married (1687 - 1706) to his first wife, Thomazin Waterland, not only did Paul have several children by two other women, Thomazin had several children by another, married man. This same article indicates the promiscuity was common in 17th century Barbados and that several of the children borne to Thomazin and fathered by Richard Perryman were baptized as the children of Dr. Paul Carrington. (The key to sorting out the parents and children turned out to be the wills of the people involved which generally identified their children.)

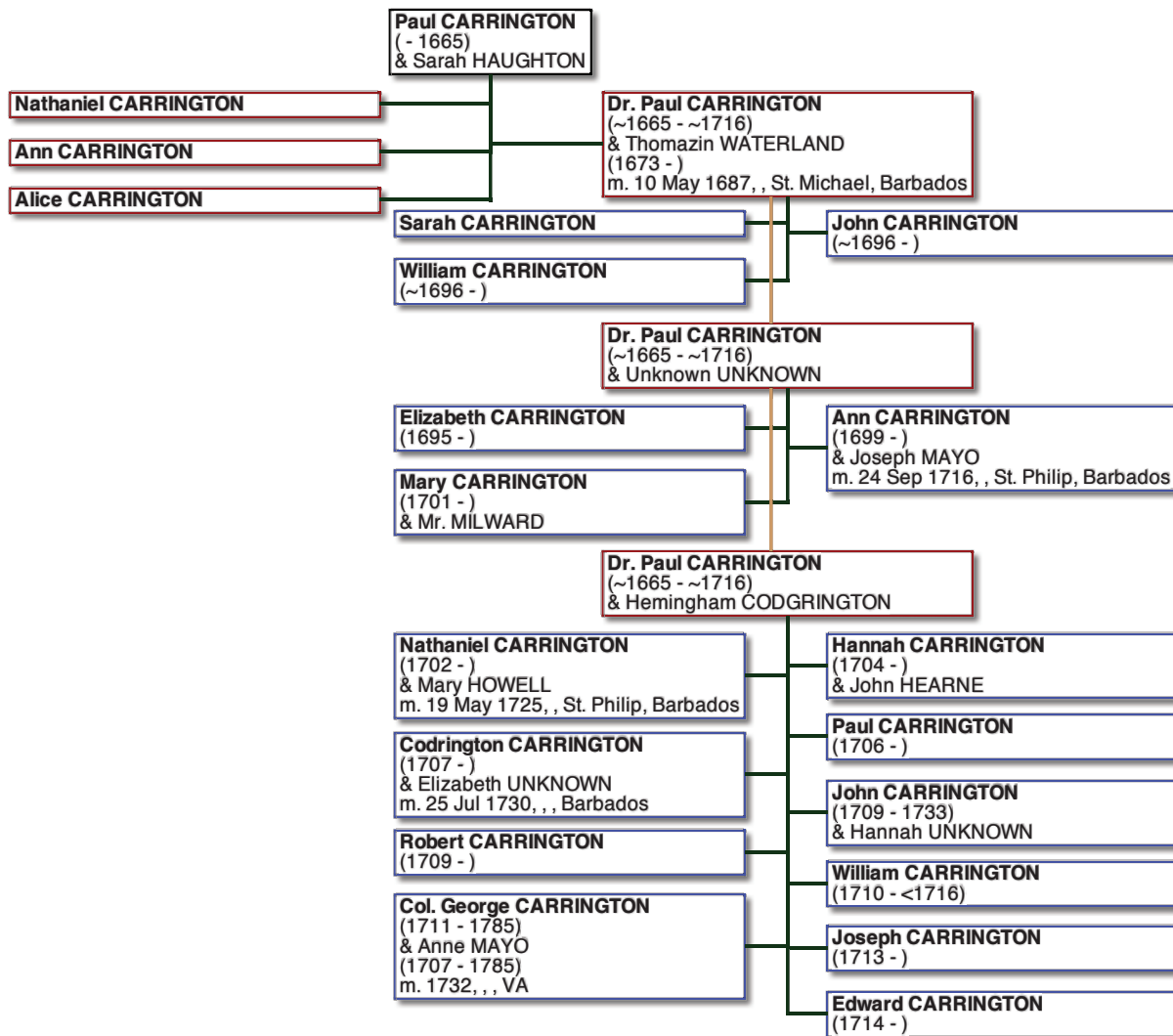
13 "Genealogies of Barbados Families," Carrington of Barbados, Genealogical Publishing Co. (Baltimore, MD 1983) reprinted for the Clearfield Company 1997, 1999, 2001, p 211 - 217.

William Boyd: A Family History

Paul's first wife was Thomazin Waterland whom he married on 10 May 1687 in St. Michaels Parish, Barbados. Paul and Thomazin had three children.

- Sarah, ? - ?
- John, abt 1696 - ?
- William, abt 1696- ?

Thomazin Waterland, who was born in 1673 in Barbados, was only 14 years old when she was married. The legal age for marriage at the time was 12 years old. The marriage between Thomazin and Paul was declared null by an act of Parliament in 1706. This was several years after the first child of Paul and Hemingham Codrington was born. There was a petition submitted to the Barbados House of Assembly by Dr. Paul Carrington in 1701 that was held over until a later session. The subject of this petition is not known but it may have been for the nullification of his marriage and that it was not acted on immediately may explain why Paul and Hemingham were apparently living as married and having children several years before the nullification of his first marriage. Why this marriage nullification was accomplished by an act of Parliament is not known, since the marriage could have been nullified by other means.



Paul Carrington of Barbados

Paul's "second wife" was probably never married to Paul and her name is not known. One researcher has given her name as Elizabeth Adams, but I have not been able to confirm that. Only the

Carrington Family

names of the children, which were baptized as Paul's children, are known. In some records these children appear to be the children of Thomazin Waterland. There were three children by the unknown "wife".

- Elizabeth, 5825, F (1695-)
- Ann, 5826, F (1699-)
- Mary, 5827, F (1701-)

Paul's third wife was Hemingham (or Heningham) Codrington, whose birth and death dates are unknown. The marriage date is also not known, but they seemed to be living together as husband and wife beginning at least in 1702, when their first child was baptized. Paul and Hemingham had ten children.

- Nathaniel, 5775, M (1702-)
- Hannah, 5817, F (1704-)
- Paul, 5818, M (1706-)
- Codrington, 5819, M (1707-)
- John (Twin), 5820, M (1709-)
- Robert (Twin), 5821, M (1709-)
- William, 5822, M (1710-<1716)
- Col. George, 5780, M (1711-1785)
- Joseph, 5823, M (1713-)
- Edward, 5824, M (1714-)

Several of the sons of Dr. Paul Carrington moved to America in the early 1700s, probably because there was no available land for them in Barbados. George Carrington, born 1711, the 8th child of Paul and Hemingham Codrington was one. He moved from Barbados to Virginia in 1723, as a young boy. Most of his descendants remained in Virginia. It is believed but not proven that at least one grandson, John Carrington, the son of Nathaniel Carrington, also moved to Virginia, settling eventually in Orange county, North Carolina. The details of this migration are not known, including when, whether he went directly to North Carolina or first went to Virginia where he had relatives. At least one of the Alfred Carringtons was a descendant of this John Carrington (more details below).

Nathaniel Carrington (1702 - ?)

Nathaniel Carrington, the first son of Hemingham Codrington and Paul Carrington inherited his father's estate.¹⁴ Nathaniel married Mary Howell on 19 May 1725 in St. Phillip Parish, Barbados¹⁵ and they had six children:

- Elizabeth, 5830, F
- Judith, 5777, F (~1729-)
- Paul, 5778, M (~1731-)
- John, 4963, M (1733-1803)
- Robert, 5832, M
- Codrington, 5833, M

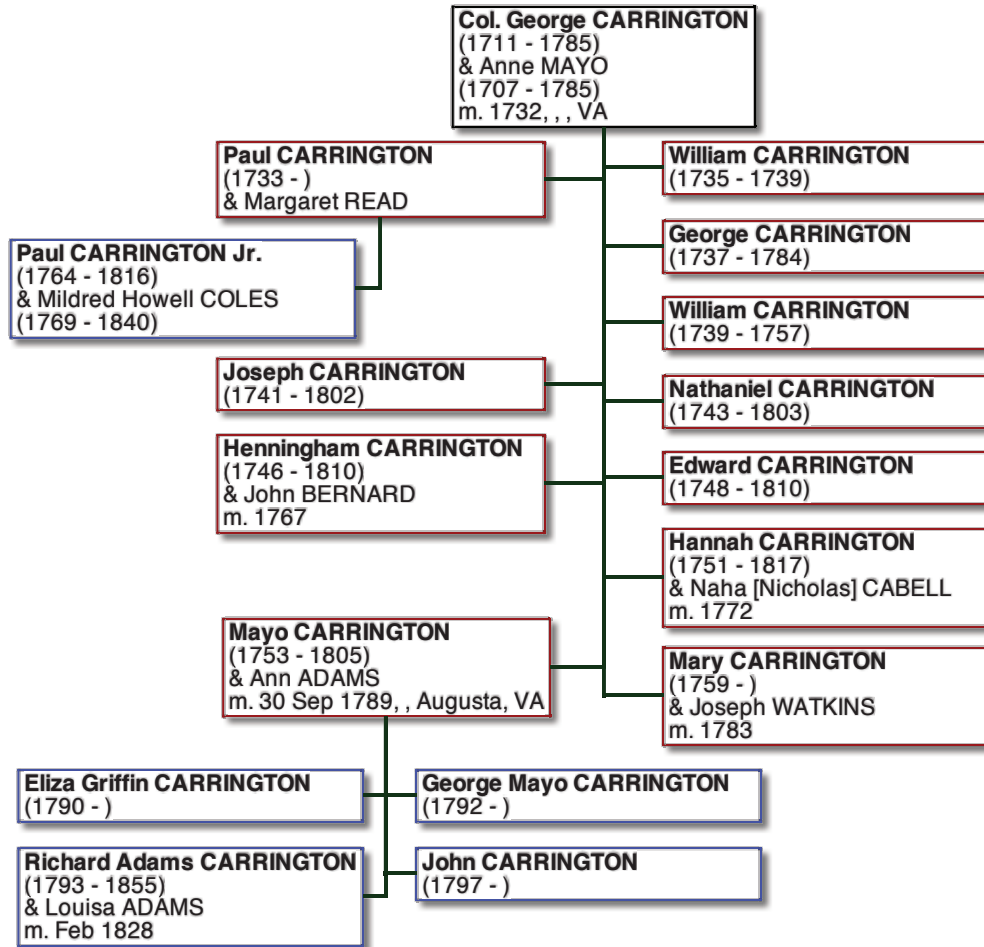
The first four of these children are identified in the will of Nathaniel's brother John Carrington, proved 15 March 1733. There are baptism records for Judith and Paul, which are the source of their birth dates. Assuming that John's will listed the children in chronological order, then John, who was

14 "Genealogies of Barbados Families," Carrington of Barbados, Genealogical Publishing Co. (Baltimore, MD 1983) reprinted for the Clearfield Company 1997, 1999, 2001., p 217

15 "English Settlers in Barbados, 1637 - 1800," Barbados Marriages, Vol. II, 1637 - 1800, Ancestry.com, p 557.

Carrington Family

- Paul, 5784, M (1733-)
- William, 5785, M (1735-1739)
- George, 5786, M (1737-1784)
- William, 5787, M (1739-1757)
- Joseph, 5788, M (1741-1802)
- Nathaniel, 5789, M (1743-)
- Henningham, 5790, F (1746-)
- Edward, 5792, M (1748-)
- Hannah, 5793, F (1751-)
- Mayo, 5795, M (1753-)
- Mary, 5797, F (1759-)



George Carrington Family

I have not found any of George's descendants that did not remain in Virginia. The descendants of George Carrington were prominent citizens of Virginia for several generations. His eldest son, Paul, married Margaret Read and lived in Charlotte county, just southwest of Cumberland county. This Paul was a King's attorney before the Revolutionary War, a Colonel in the Charlotte County Militia, Burgess from Charlotte County, member of the five Virginia Revolutionary Conventions (1774 - 1776), member of the House of Delegates after the Revolution and a Judge on the General Court and the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. He and Margaret had a son, Paul Jr. who married Mildred Howell Coles and they also lived in Charlotte county, although they are buried in Halifax county. Paul Jr. was speaker of the legislature and member of the general court for 19 years. Their son, Paul Sydenham Carrington married Emma Catherine Cabell, the daughter of William H.

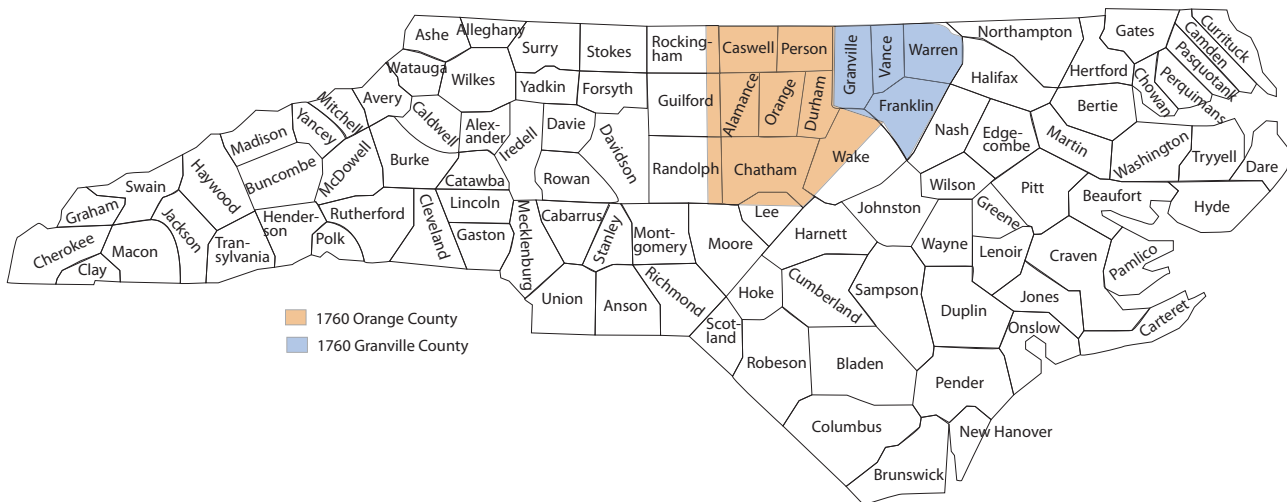
William Boyd: A Family History

Cabell, Governor of Virginia 1805 - 1808, and Agnes Belle Gamble. The eldest son of Paul Jr. was Gen. Edward Codrington Carrington, lived in Fincastle, Botetourt, VA. His son, Edward Codgrington Carrington, Jr. was also a General in the Army.

North Carolina

There were Carringtons living in Orange County, North Carolina at least as early as 1779. Orange county, NC is not very far from Cumberland county, VA where George Carrington lived. It may be reasonable to assume that these Carringtons were related to George Carrington of Virginia, but no evidence has been found to directly confirm this. The part of Orange county where the Carringtons lived is now located in Durham county, which was not formed until 1881. It is probably, but not proven that John Carrington came from Virginia to Orange county sometime before 1779, probably many years before, and brought most or all of his family. In the 1779 census of North Carolina there are five Carrington households in Orange county (this was the significantly larger Orange county shown in the map). They were:

- John Carrington, Sr.
- George Carrington
- Ephraim Carrington
- Nathaniel Carrington
- John Carrington, Jr.



North Carolina showing the extent of Orange and Granville counties in 1760.

We know from other information that John Carrington had sons named Nathaniel, Ephraim, Thomas (John's will) and George (George's Revolutionary War pension application). In the census report the two John Carrington's are listed as Senior and Junior, which may or may not mean that they were father and son. The same five Carringtons are the only Carrington households in the 1790 Federal Census. There was no age or family information recorded for this section of Orange county in the 1790 census, but from analysis of later census records (1800, 1810 and 1820) the ages of these Carringtons are consistent with John Sr. being the father of all of them.

In the 1800 census there are nine Carrington households, all living in Hillsborough Township (numbers in parenthesis are the age bracket for the oldest male member of the household):

- Ephraim Carrington (26-44)
- George Carrington (26-44)
- James Carrington (16-25)

Carrington Family

- James Carrington (45 and over)
- John Carrington (45 and over)
- John Carrington (26-44)
- Nathaniel Carrington (26-45)
- Thomas Carrington (26-44)
- William Carrington (26-44)

Analysis of the ages suggest that all except James (16-25) are consistent with being the sons of John Carrington (45 and over), and that the younger James could be a grandson. All of the same households are present in the 1810 census with one additional household, Ben, age 26-44. This analysis indicates that George, James, Ephraim, Nathaniel and Thomas were all born between 1755 and 1765, while John and William were born after 1765. An hypotheses that is consistent with this age analysis is that George, James, Nathaniel, Ephraim, Thomas, John and William are the sons of John Carrington and that James and Ben are the grandsons.

John Carrington (1733 - 1803)

John, was born in 1733 and died in November 1803 in what was then Orange County, NC. He is buried in the Carrington Cemetery in Red Mountain, Durham County, NC. In 1755 John married Mary Pamplin. I do not know where this marriage took place. The source for this marriage is the U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900 data base on ancestry.com and it indicates that both John Carrington and Mary Pamplin were born in Virginia. However, the original source data for this database is suspect ("This unique collection of records was extracted from a variety of sources including family group sheets and electronic databases. Originally, the information was derived from an array of materials including pedigree charts, family history articles, queries"). In a letter to the Bureau of Pensions written in 1929 requesting information on George Carrington's Revolutionary War service, Miss Frances Gabhart stated that George was the son of John Carrington and Sallie (sic) Pamplin of Rappahannock, VA¹⁹.

Other researchers claim that John is the son of Nathaniel Carrington born in Barbados. The findagrave.com listing for John Carrington (Carrington Family Cemetery, Red Mountain, NC) gives his birth date as 1733, but I don't know if this is really what is on the tombstone (or even if there is an extant tombstone)²⁰. If the John Carrington that died in North Carolina in 1803 was indeed born in 1733, then this would give credence to his being the son of Nathaniel Carrington of Barbados. The marriage record giving his birth place as Virginia could merely indicate that he came from Virginia or that he was married in Virginia. It is logical that he would have gone to Virginia from Barbados and not directly to North Carolina because he had relatives in Virginia.

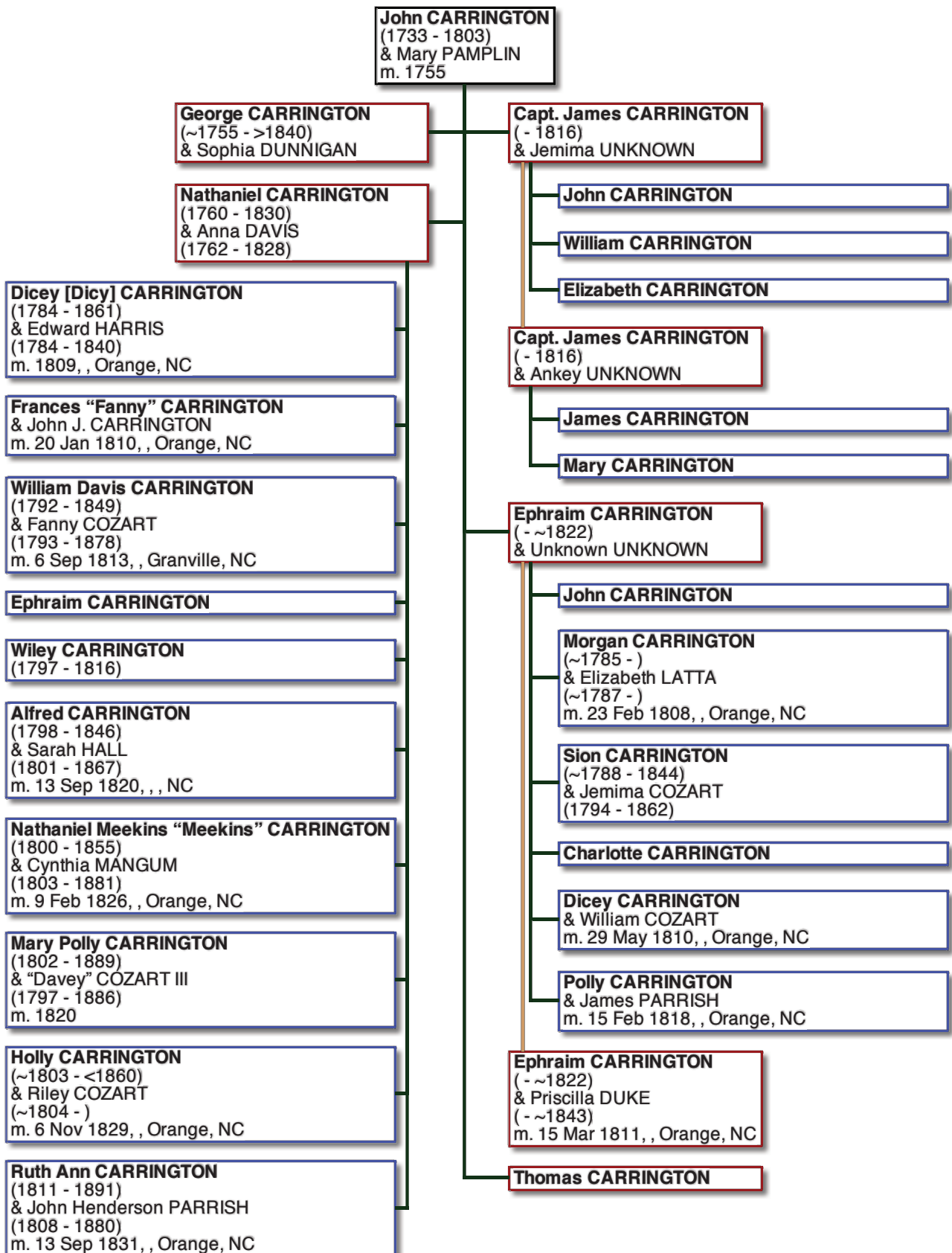
If this John Carrington is the John Carrington from Barbados, it is not known when he came to America or where his children were born. It may be that John Carrington came first to Virginia, where his uncle George Carrington was living. He did leave a will, which was probated in Orange County, NC in 1803. In this will, he names his wife, Mary, and three sons, Ephraim, Nathaniel and Thomas. A Benjamin Carrington was one of the witnesses to the document, along with Jessie Rue and Nathaniel Carrington.

Although John Carrington's origins are uncertain, the information on his family is supported by documentation, primarily wills. Beginning with his son, Nathaniel Carrington and his family, the documentation also includes census records and tombstone photos.

¹⁹ "Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files," "Letter to Bureau of Pensions," Miss Frances Gabhart, scanned image of handwritten letter, Fold3, <http://www.fold3.com/image/#12707219>.

²⁰ I requested a photo of this tombstone in November 2010 and have not received a response as of August 2011. and the photographer reported that he was unable to locate the tombstone.

William Boyd: A Family History



John Carrington Family

Carrington Family

Capt. James Carrington (? - ?)

James Carrington was a Captain in the Revolutionary War in the Regiment of Col. Turner (?). He was married twice, first to Jemima (last name unknown) with whom he had three children, John, William and Elizabeth. His second wife was Ankey (last name unknown) with whom he had two children, James and Mary²¹. Ankey appears in the 1820 census as the head of a household, implying that Captain James Carrington died between 1810 and 1820.

Ephraim Carrington (? - ~1822)

Ephraim Carrington was married twice. His first wife's name is not known, but they had 7 children, six of which were mentioned in his will (written 8 December 1818 and recorded May 1822): John, Morgan, Sion (Sihon) charlotte, Dicey, and Polly. His second wife was Priscilla Duke, whom he married on 15 March 1811 in Orange county. Based on the date of this marriage, I have assumed that all of the children were born to the first wife. Priscilla appears in the 1830 census as the head of a household, consistent with Ephraim's death in 1822.

Morgan Carrington (1785 - ?)

Morgan married Elizabeth Latta on 23 February 1808 in Orange County. They had 3 children and lived in Orange county in 1860.

Sion Carrington (1788 - 1844)

Sion married Jemima Cozart and they had 5 children, all born in North Carolina. Sion and Jemima moved to Henderson county, TN sometime between 1831 and 1844 along with all five of their children. Sion, Jemima and all of the children are buried in the Carrington Cemetery in Wildersville.

Dicey Carrington

Dicey married William Cozart and they lived in Person county, NC.

Polly Carrington

Polly married James Parrish and apparently lived in Orange county.

George Carrington (~1755 - aft 1840)

George Carrington was born about 1755. He married Sophia Dunnigan. George was a private in the Revolutionary War, serving in the company of his brother, Captain James Carrington, in the regiment of Col. Turner. In 1832 he applied for a pension, which was granted in 1833. In this pension application he revealed that he had been prosperous and possessed of a good estate in early and well passed midlife, but that "misfortune and mismanagement brought his private affairs into confusion, which terminated in the entire dispersion and destruction of the whole of his estate". He further stated that his mind was "shattered and his memory so frail" that he could not trust it and relied on friends for most of the information needed for his pension application. (He was 77 at the time.) Census records indicate that both he and his wife lived until after 1840, making him at least 85 years old or more at his death. I have no record of his or his wife's death or burial.

It may be that Alfred Carrington, born 1798 in Orange County, NC and died in Jackson or Putnam County, TN was the son of George and Sophia.

Nathaniel Carrington (1760 – 1830)

Nathaniel Carrington, the son of John Carrington, was born in Orange county, NC (now Durham county) in 1760²². He married Anna Davis²³ and they had 10 children. All of these children except Wiley (who had died previously) are identified in Nathaniel's will, dated 14 January 1831.

²¹ "Will of James Carrington," 13 May 1816, NC Archives CR 073.801, Raleigh, NC, <http://www.franklin-dataconsulting.com>, Transcribed by Ben Franklin, Durham, NC <benz2@earthlink.net, 2 December 2009.

²² findagrave.com

²³ "U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900," Ancestry.com Operations Inc, (Provo, UT, 2004), www.ancestry.com. Original data: This unique collection of records was extracted from a variety of

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I Nathaniel Carington of the County of Orange and State of Carolina being of sound and disposing mind and memory do constitute and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form as follows.

First It is my will and desire that all my just debts be paid as speedily as possible.

Second I give and bequeath to my son Nath. M. Carington all the real Estate I am seized and possessed of to him and his Heirs forever in consideration of the most * important and useful services he has rendered me and which he is still to continue until my debts are paid also I give him two Negroes Ellen a small girl and Peter a Negro boy to him and his Heirs for ever.

Third I give and bequeath to my Daughter Ruth a Negro boy called Green and a girl called Sarah a Horse worth fifty Dollars two Beds and furniture a Cow and calf and a saddle and bridle now in her possession to her and her Heirs forever.

Fourth To my daughter Polly Cozart I give and bequeath a Negro Girl called Manerva now possession of her ~~husband~~ ^{husband}.

Fifth To my Daughter Polly Cozart wife of Doby Cozart I give and bequeath a Negro boy called Dudley to her and her

Nathaniel Carington's Will, page 1

sources including family group sheets and electronic databases. Originally, the information was derived from an array of materials including pedigree charts, family history articles, queries.

Carrington Family

To my daughter Beeth I make a further
 bequest of a Chest of Drawers or Bureau
 with
 To my daughter Fanny Carrington wife
 of J. J. Carrington and to my daughter
 Dory Harris wife of Edward Harris
 and to my son William Carrington
 each ten cents having before advan-
 ced to them their full share of my
 Estate and they or either of them or
 to inherit no other Part of my Estate
 decently

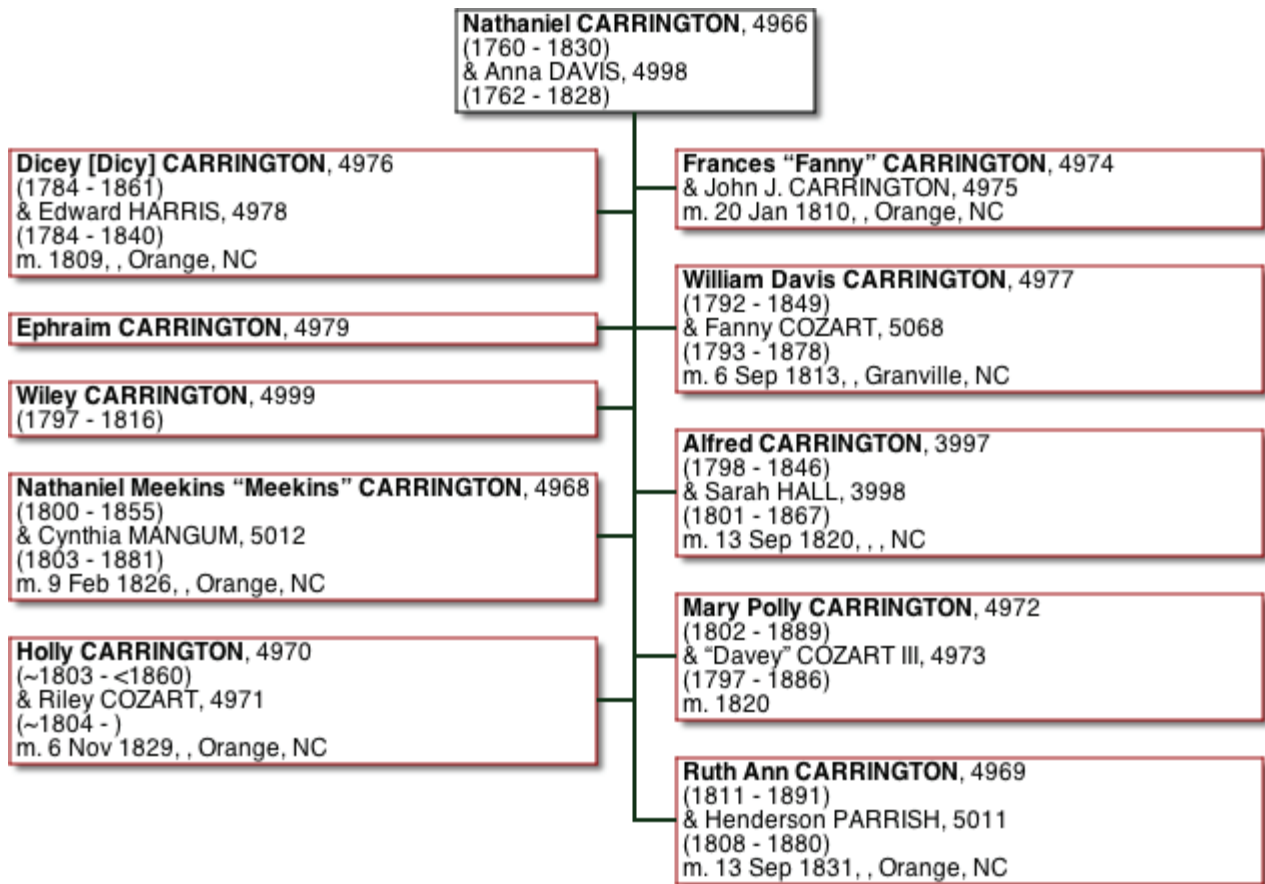
The rest and residue of my
 Estate of every description of which
 I may die seized and I signed I
 wish equally divided among the
 following children then and then
 alone Cassimir, Alfred & Nathl. M.
 Carrington Holly Carrington Polly Carrington
 & Beeth Carrington

Signed sealed and declared to be
 the last will and testament of Nathl.
 Carrington in the presence of

This 14 day of Jan. 1851

J. W. Mangum }
 D. H. Mangum } Nathaniel Carrington

William Boyd: A Family History



Nathaniel Carrington Family

Dickey Carrington (1784 - 1861)

Dickey Carrington married Edward Harris (mentioned in Nathaniel's will) in 1809 in Orange county. They moved to Pleasant Exchange, Henderson county, TN around 1827. Edward died in 1840 in Tennessee²⁴. After Edward's death, Dickey moved to Pittsburg, Johnson County, AR sometime before 1850. She died in Johnson county, AR, where she is buried in Love Cemetery (findagrave.com). Edward and Dickey had at least one son, Wiley, born in 1818. In 1850, Dickey was living with Wiley and his wife, Mary A. Hogan, in Pittsburg, Johnson county, AR.

Frances Carrington

Francis "Fanny" Carrington married John J. Carrington (mentioned in Nathaniel's will) 20 January 1810 in Orange county.

William Davis Carrington (1792 - 1849)

William Davis Carrington married Fanny Cozart 6 September 1813 in Granville county, NC. They had eleven children, 6 of which were probably born in North Carolina and at least 2 born in Tennessee (based on the date that they moved. William and Fanny moved to Pleasant Exchange, Henderson county, TN before 1825. This is confirmed by transcripts of letters that he wrote to his parents. There is a book about the Genealogy of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas²⁵ that includes a brief biography of William Davis Carrington. According to this account William and Fanny moved to St. Augustine county TX in 1829 and then to Leon county TX in 1839. However, the 1840 census for Henderson county, TN contains an entry that is consistent with the family. Also, Mary

²⁴ "DAR Genealogical Research System," www.dar.org/library/online_research.cfm, Ancestor # A126646, John Carrington; Nat'l# 835150.

²⁵ "Daughters of Republic of Texas, Volume 1," Turner Publishing Company, p 59.

Carrington Family

J. Carrington Abbott (born 1831) listed her birthplace as Tennessee in the 1860 census (Lowndes county, MS). Josephine B. Carrington LeFlore (born 1833) gave her birthplace as Tennessee in the 1880 census, and William Carrington (born about 1836) gave his birth place as Tennessee in the 1850 census, where he lived with his mother and two sisters in Monroe County, MS.

According to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas book, William Davis Carrington died in Mississippi in 1849. Of the 11 children, it appears that 5 moved to Texas and 5 moved to Mississippi:

- Rianna (1814 – 1903), Lowndes county, MS
- Leonidas Davis (1816-1897), Travis County, TX
- Duncan Cameron (1818 – 1891), Leon county, TX
- Wiley Hubbard (1820 – 1887), Travis county, TX
- Martha (1822 – 1894), Leon county, TX
- Hollen Mangum (1824 – 1872), Denton county, TX
- Luther Fairbanks (1829 – ?) Lowndes county, MS
- Mary J. (1831 – 1862) Lowndes county, MS
- Josephine B. (1833 - ?), probably Leake county, MS
- William Davis (1838 – ?), Lowndes, MS

The Daughters of the Republic of Texas book indicates that both Luther Fairbanks and William Davis Carrington died in 1862. However, both have Civil War service records in 1864. Luther was furloughed on sick leave (possibly with tuberculosis) in March of 1864. It is possible that they both died during the war since no records have been found for either after 1864. Perhaps the correct date is 1864.

William Davis Carrington wrote several letters to his father while living in Pleasant Exchange, TN that have survived. The letter below was written in August 1826.²⁶

“Tennessee

Henderson County

The 7th of August 1826

Most Worthy, Dear and ever to be remembered Father and Mother.

We once more take the liberty of writing a few lines to inform you that we a few days ago rec'd yours dated the 8th of April informing us that you were all up and about, but that some or another of your family had been sick for nearly 6 months. This letter we were overjoyed to receive and to hear from our dear and tender and affectionate parents but oh! when I come to read the contents therein, my heart sunk, and eyes melted into tears to hear of the affecting hand of God. We ought to be thankful that we are still this side of Eternity. Myself and family are all enjoying a reasonable portion of that inestimable health that liberally flows from our kind benefactor. Thanks to be his name for his kindness toward us! We are hoping and trusting that these lines when they come to your hands may find you all enjoying your perfect health.

Aged Father and Mother, we have nothing strange to inform you of. Crops in this country are remarkably good. Corn I have no doubt, may be bought this Fall from 50 to 75 cents per barrel. Wheat is 62 1/2 per bushel; Flour from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per barrel; bacon, from 6 to 8 cents per pound; I have a wonderful crop of corn and cotton this year. I think I shall make 150 barrel of corn, more than will support my family. My cotton looks remarkably well. I have bought John M. Philpotts possessions on Sandy river, which is near 900 acres of land with improvements with a good dwelling house and all

²⁶ Copies of transcriptions provided by Sue Carrington Stewart; copy was made by Mary Ethel Tilley of North Carolina, and sent to Evelyn M. Carrington, of Texas

William Boyd: A Family History

other necessary houses, a first rate new double breasted Trianza cotton gin in complete operation, a good distillery with first rate new stills and all the apporatises now in nice operation and a grist mill, thought to be the best that is now in Western district. It grinds more and gets more custom than she can possibly do. I am to give him \$5,200.00 for it, clear of any interest. I have 5 payments. I am to pay him 1/5 first day of May 1828, and 1/5 first day of May 1829, and 1/5 first day of May 1830, and 1/5 first day of May 1831, and 1/5 first day of May 1832.

This I know is a large venture though I shall get through if I have good luck. My stills are good for 2000 gallons of whisky a year and pay the distillers. My gin is good \$400.00 a year and my mill will more than support my family by the toll. I have 260 acres of land cleared; and land rents for \$2.00 per acre. If I could rent the whole out I could get \$1,000.00 a year for it, though I think I can make nearly the double of that sum. I have been offered \$1,000.00 for my bargain and make the payments one year sooner than I have to pay it i__ but I would not take it. I know that after I pay for it that it will be a fortune for my children. I lack nothing but force enough. I shall expect to have to rent out a good deal of my land. I intend to try to tend 100 acres in corn and cotton next year, if we should live.

You wrote to me that William Blalock held a note against me for some amount which I gave him my note when he was going to start from this country, \$12.05 I think. He also, I think, has an open account for \$2.37 1/2 which I wrote by him requesting of you to pay it to him as I expected that you could out of my effects that I left in your hands. John J. Carrington wrote to me the 26th of last October for me to undertake to do his business here and when I collected money to pay myself the bond that he owes me. I have collected \$128.00 which he holds my receipt for, given to Mr. Terry for that amount. I want you to go see J. J. C. and both of you be present and credit his bond for one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and take up my receipt, that he has, that I gave to Terry for him, and send it to me by Roland Gooch.

Dear Father and Mother, we have a longing desire to see you once more, when we contemplate and think of the pleasure that we have had in being at your house, in conversing with tender and affectionate Father and Mother and being in your company, and now to think of it, I am here by myself-neither father, mother, brothers, nor sisters, oh! my heart it seems like my poor heart must break. To think all my brothers and sisters, daddy and mamma are all together embracing the sweet company of each other! I am here like one in a waste howling wilderness. I dream of father and mother in my sleep. Daddy, I view you often. Mamma, I cannot express my feeling toward you both, but I must give up to God and beg of you to remember me. God bless you! I think of you constantly, (oh!) that it was in my power once more to enjoy the pleasure of your company. I must stop for I am getting so full that I must curtail religious flourishes very fast.

In this section we have a great deal of fine preaching close to us. Myself and family stand as high in estimation of the people as any people could. I must draw to a close and bid farewell, Daddy, and farewell, Mamma, and farewell brothers and sisters. Perhaps never to see none of you again, but if we should not see each other's face here again, let us try to be prepared to meet around the happy throne of God, where parting will be no more. We wish you to write us without fail, and give us a statement of all the particulars of your neighborhood. We wish you to give our best love and compliments to brothers and sisters all, and relations and inquiring friends. Nothing more, only we remain your ever loving and affectionate son and daughter until death.

Carrington Family

William D. Carrington and Fanny Carrington

N.B. Fanny wishes particular to be remembered to you both, and to Sisters Holly and Ruthy, Brother Meekins and his wife and to all relations and says that she wants to see you very bad. Daddy, I want you to come and see us and our country.

William D. Carrington"

Josephine Carrington, the youngest daughter of William Davis Carrington and Fanny Cozart married Louis Campbell LeFlore in Madison County, MS on 22 August 1856. Louis LeFlore was one quarter Choctaw Indian, the grandson of Louis LeFlore, a French Canadian fur trapper and trader who lived in Mississippi and Rebecca Cravatt, a Choctaw. Rebecca Cravatt was the niece of the Choctaw Chief Pushmataha. He was also the nephew of Greenwood LeFlore, the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation when the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was signed, the first removal treaty carried out under the Indian Removal Act.

Ephraim Carrington

No information on Ephraim Carrington.

Wiley Carrington

Wiley Carrington died in 1816 at the age of 19 and is buried in the Carrington Family Cemetery in Red Mountain, NC.

Alfred Carrington

Alfred Carrington is believed to be the Alfred that moved to Lincoln county TN in 1831 and on to Marshall county, MS in 1833, but this is not proved.

Nathaniel Meekins Carrington (1800 - 1855)

Nathaniel Meekins (or Macon) Carrington married Cynthia Mangum in 1826 in Orange county. They had 7 children and lived and died in Orange county. They are buried in the Carrington Family Cemetery in Red Mountain. All of their children remained in North Carolina.

Mary Polly Carrington (1802 - 1889)

Mary Polly Carrington married David "Davey" Cozart III in 1820. They moved to Henderson county, TN before 1835. Their 3 children, Rianna F., H. R.(female) and Rufus D. were all born in Tennessee. Davey and Mary Polly are buried in the Carrington Cemetery in Wildersville, Henderson county, TN.

Holly Carrington (~1803 - <1860)

Holly Carrington married Riley Cozart in Orange county on 6 November 1829. They moved to Tennessee about 1836 and to Mississippi about 1837 (based on birth place of their children). Holly and Riley had four children born in North Carolina, one born in Tennessee and three born in Mississippi.

Ruth Ann Carrington (1811 - 1891)

Ruth Ann Carrington married Henderson Parrish in Orange county on 13 September 1831 and they lived in Orange county. They had seven children, all born in Orange county (the 1850 Federal Census listed their birth place as Orange county, NC). By 1850, they had moved to Tennessee Valley, Macon county, NC. They both died in Macon county and are buried in the Cowee Baptist Church Cemetery there.

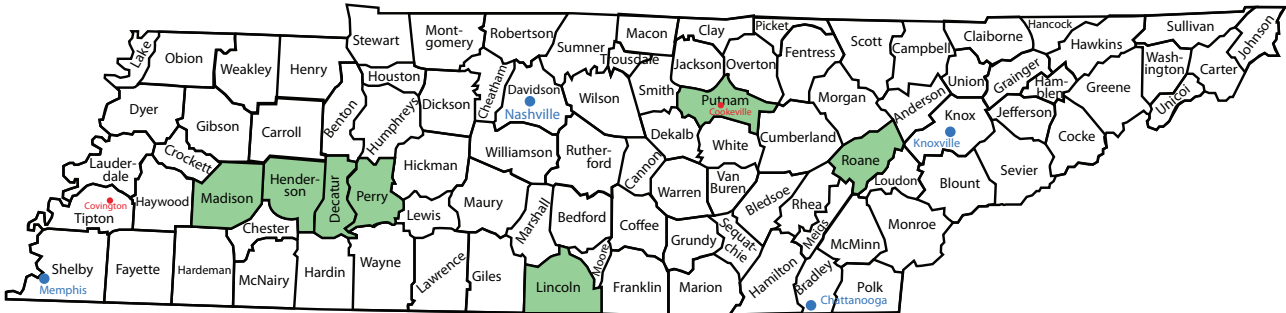
Thomas Carrington (? - ?)

I have no information on Thomas Carrington.

William Boyd: A Family History

Tennessee

Early in the 1800s, some of the sons of the Carringtons in North Carolina began to move to Tennessee. This was probably prompted by the lack of affordable land in North Carolina or rather, the inexpensive land available in Tennessee.



The counties in Tennessee where the Carringtons moved in the 1800s.

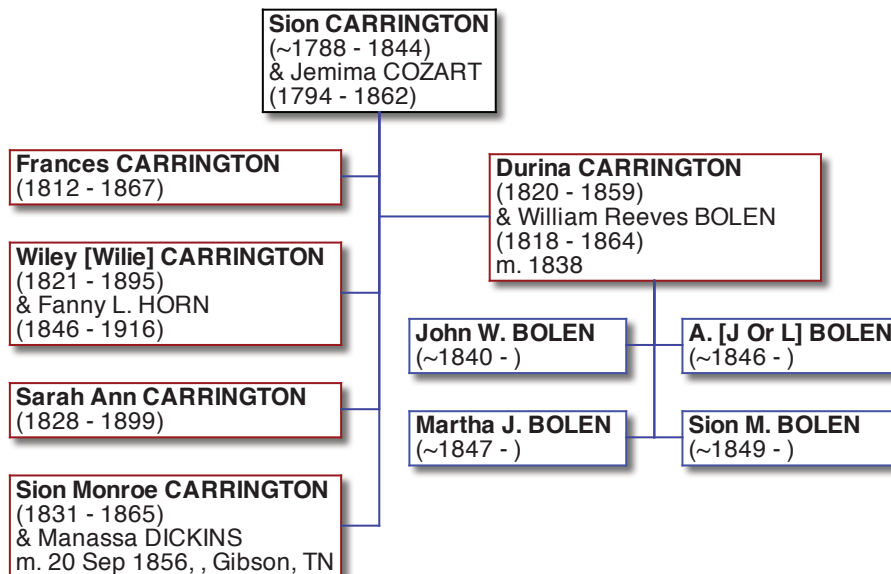
There are five distinct Carrington family groups that moved to Tennessee between the 1820s and the 1850s. They are:

- Sion Carrington (~1788 – 1844): Henderson county
- Alfred Carrington (1798 - ?): Jackson (now Putnam) county
- James Carrington (~1794 – 1846): Roane county
- Presley Carrington (~1819 - <1870): Henderson county
- Alfred Carrington (1798 – 1846): Lincoln, moved to Marshall county, MS

The Tennessee Counties where the Carringtons lived beginning around 1825 are shown in the map.

Sion Carrington (~1788 – 1844)

Sion Carrington was the son of Ephraim Carrington and Grandson of John Carrington of Orange County, NC. He moved with his wife, Fanny Cozart, and five children to Henderson county, TN sometime between 1831 (when his youngest child was born in Orange county) and 1844, when he died. Sion and Jemima are buried in the Carrington Cemetery in Wildersville, Henderson county, TN.



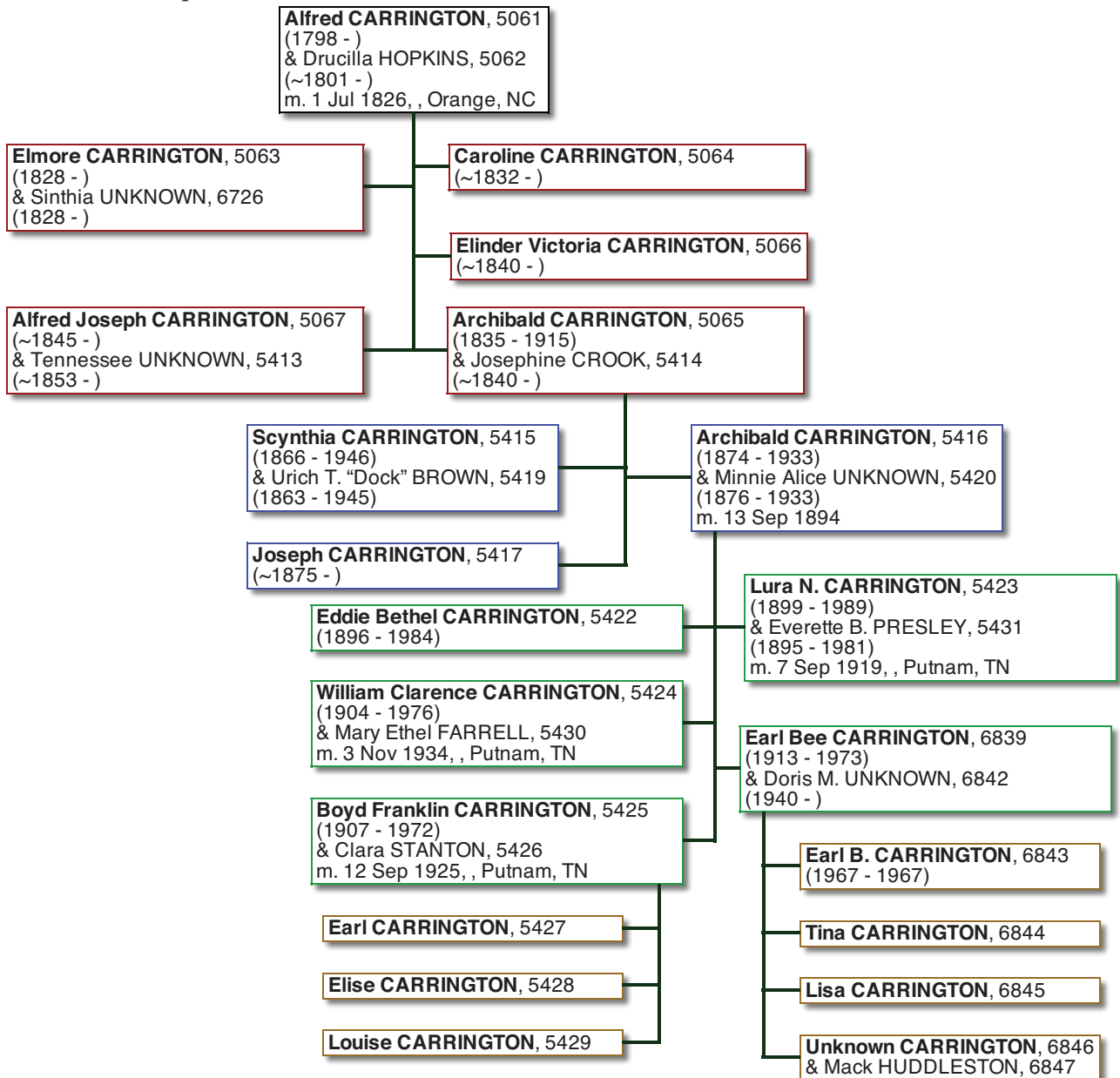
Family of Sion Carrington

Carrington Family

Alfred Carrington (1798 - ?) (Tennessee)

This Alfred Carrington was born in 1798 in Orange County, NC and married Drucilla Hopkins in Orange County on 1 July 1826. It is not known who his father was, but presumably he is a cousin of the Alfred Carrington that eventually moved to Marshall County, MS. It may be that he is the son of George Carrington and Sophia Dunnigan. Alfred and Drucilla lived in Granville county and had five children, all born in North Carolina.

- Elmore, 5063, M (1828-)
- Caroline, 5064, F (~1832-)
- Archibald, 5065, M (1835-1915)
- Elinder Victoria, 5066, F (~1840-)
- Alfred Joseph, 5067, M (~1845-)



Alfred Carrington (of Tennessee) Family

William Boyd: A Family History

Alfred and his family moved to Jackson county (now Putnam county), TN around 1847. According to the 1850 federal census, his youngest child, Alfred Joseph, was born in North Carolina and in 1850 the family was living in Jackson county, TN.

Putnam county was originally formed in 1842 from portions of Jackson, Overton, Fentress and White counties. In 1845 Putnam county was dissolved after residents of Overton and Jackson counties complained that it reduced the areas of their counties below constitutional limits. The Tennessee state legislature reestablished Putnam county in March 1854 and White Plains was designated as the county seat. White Plains was renamed Cookeville in honor of Representative Richard F. Cooke by the same act that established the county.

There is a Carrington Cemetery in Putnam county and several of Alfred's descendants are buried there. I do not know if Alfred is buried there or if so, that there is a tombstone for him.

Of the five known children of Alfred Carrington, I only have information on Archibald.

James Carrington (~1794 - 1846)

James Carrington was born about 1794 in South Carolina and moved to Roane County, TN about 1824.²⁷ It is not known who James' parents were and there is no evidence to connect him to the Carringtons of North Carolina or Virginia except that his children ended up in some of the same places in Tennessee as the Carringtons of North Carolina and the occurrence of some of the same given names, especially J. J. Carrington. It may be that the reference to South Carolina was in error and that this James Carrington is also one of the the North Carolina Carringtons.

The following note is from the Roane County historical website²⁸:

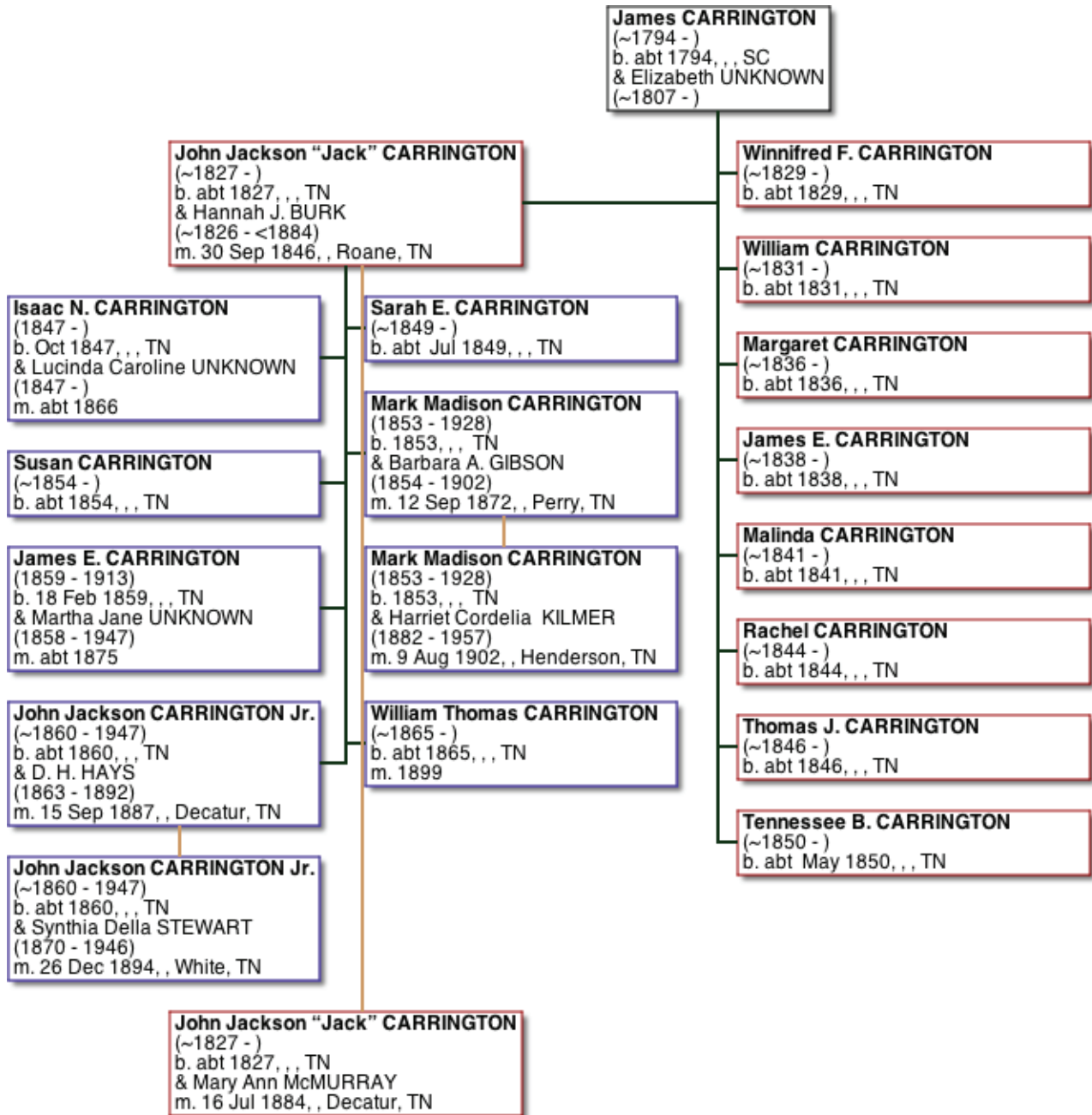
"James and Elizabeth (?) Carrington moved from South Carolina to Roane County, Tennessee, about 1824. They raised a family of 10 children in Roane County. The oldest son, John Jackson "Jack" married Hannah J. Burke on September 30, 1846. In the 1850's, Jack and Hannah with others from Roane County traveled by flatboat to Decatur County. In 1861, Jack, along with other Decatur Countians, enlisted in the Confederate Army. Records show that he served in Co. G of the 27th Infantry as a private and a sergeant. After the Civil War Jack moved his family to Perry County where records show him paying taxes on land along the Deer Creek in District 4. While in Perry County Hannah died and was buried in a cemetery near where they lived on Deer Creek. Their family consisted of 5 sons: Isaac, Mark Madison, James, John Jackson Jr., Thomas, and 2 daughters: Sarah and Susan. After Hannah's death, Jack married Mary Ann McMurry in Decatur County. Mary Ann McMurray was the daughter of Robert and his wife Frances A. Runnels McMurray. Shortly after that he sold out in Perry County and bought land in the 6th district of Decatur County. All of his sons moved to Decatur County with him. Jack, Mary Ann, their daughter Lular and his youngest son, Thomas are all buried in the McMurray Cemetery near Cross Roads. Two of Jack's sons, James and Isaac, moved to Henderson County while Mark "Bunk" and John Jr. remained in Decatur County. Before leaving Perry County, Mark Madison married Barbara Ann Gibson. They settled in District 6 of Decatur County. Their children were Hannah Box, William Thomas, Susan C. Davis, Fredona C. Rainbolt, Henry Harrison, and John Pinkney. After Barbara Ann's death in 1902, Mark Madison married Cordealie Kilmer. Their children were Laura Dill, Leander, Lucy Garvey, Jimmy Hobart, and Myrtle Maness. Mark Madison died in 1928

²⁷ "Genealogy Trails," Biography of James Carrington, Christine Walters <chrisw1940@yahoo.com>, <http://genealogytrails.com/tenn/decat/biocarrington.html>, 9/16/2010.

²⁸ "Genealogy Trails," Biography of James Carrington, Christine Walters <chrisw1940@yahoo.com>, <http://genealogytrails.com/tenn/decat/biocarrington.html>, 9/16/2010.

Carrington Family

and is buried at Bible Hill with his first wife Barbara Ann. William Thomas married Martha Almarene Morgan in 1899. They lived and farmed near Bible Hill all their married lives. They are both buried in the Bible Hill Cemetery."



James Carrington (South Carolina) Family

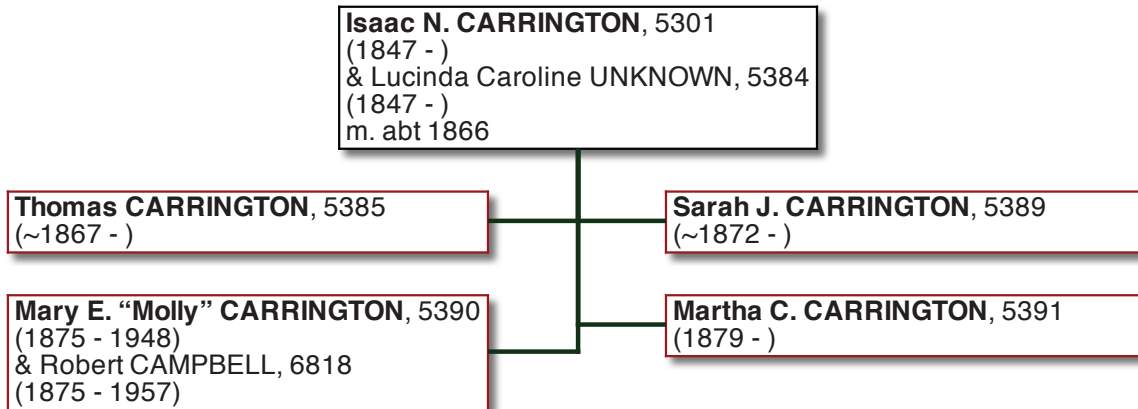
Of the ten children of James and Elizabeth Carrington, mentioned in this history, the names of nine have been determined from census records. However, even though I have determined their names, I have no information on what happened to them. Five were females and may have been lost track of as a result of marriages and the subsequent inability to determine their married surname. Since I have been unable to find records of the four other males, it is possible that they moved away from Roane county, maybe even to Decatur County.

William Boyd: A Family History

Jack moved his family to Decatur County, TN sometime between 1850 and 1860. and then after the Civil War moved to neighboring Perry County. He subsequently moved back to Decatur County, along with all of his sons. Two sons, James and Isaac later moved to Henderson County.

Isaac N. Carrington (1847 - ?)

Isaac, who moved to Henderson county, married Lucinda Caroline (last name unknown) about 1866 and had 4 children. The eldest, Thomas, may have died in childhood as he does not appear in the 1880 census, when he would have been 13 years old. This seems too young to have left the house hold. Of the other three, Mary E. or Molly, married a Robert Campbell. They are both buried in the Corinth Cemetery in Darden, Henderson county, TN, but nothing else is known about them.

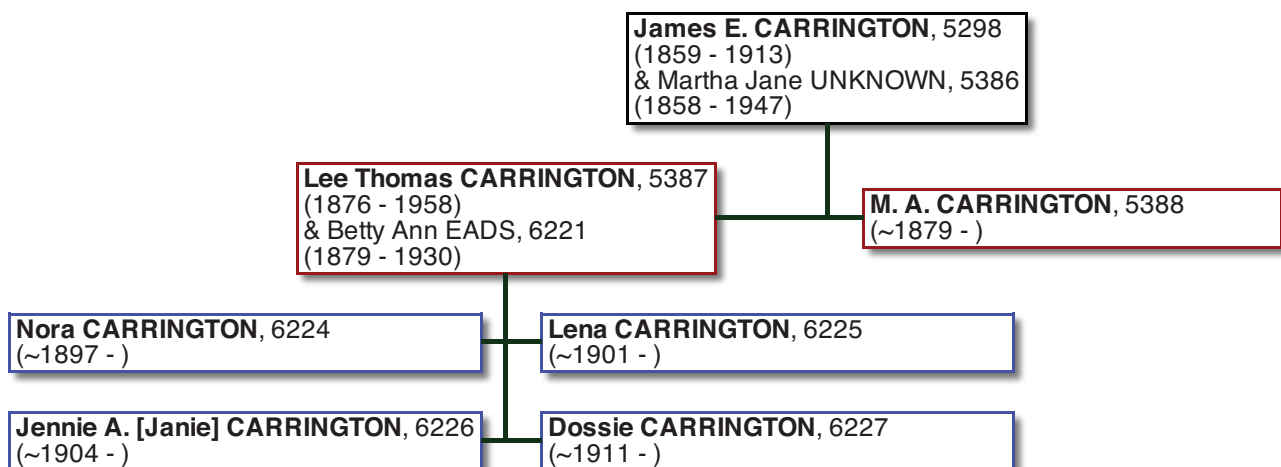


Isaac Carrington Family

James E. Carrington (1847 - ?)

There are many inconsistencies in the records for James. James also moved to Henderson county. He married Martha Jane (last name may be Davis). The date of the marriage is uncertain. In the 1900 census they indicated that they had been married for 21 years, making the marriage year 1879. In the 1910 census, the marriage year would have been 1878. However, in the 1880 census they listed a 5 year old son, named Lee, making the marriage year about 1875 when James was 16 and Martha Jane was 15. Their ages are consistent through all the census records and agree with the year of birth on their tombstones.

In the 1900 census, Martha Jane indicated that she had 4 surviving children of the 5 children that had been born to her.

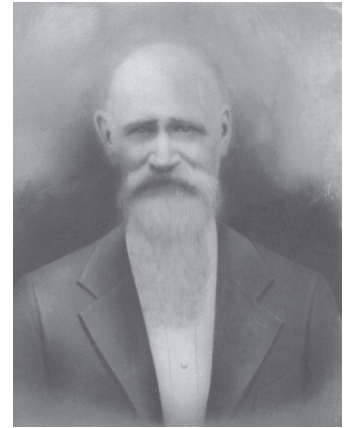


James E. Carrington Family

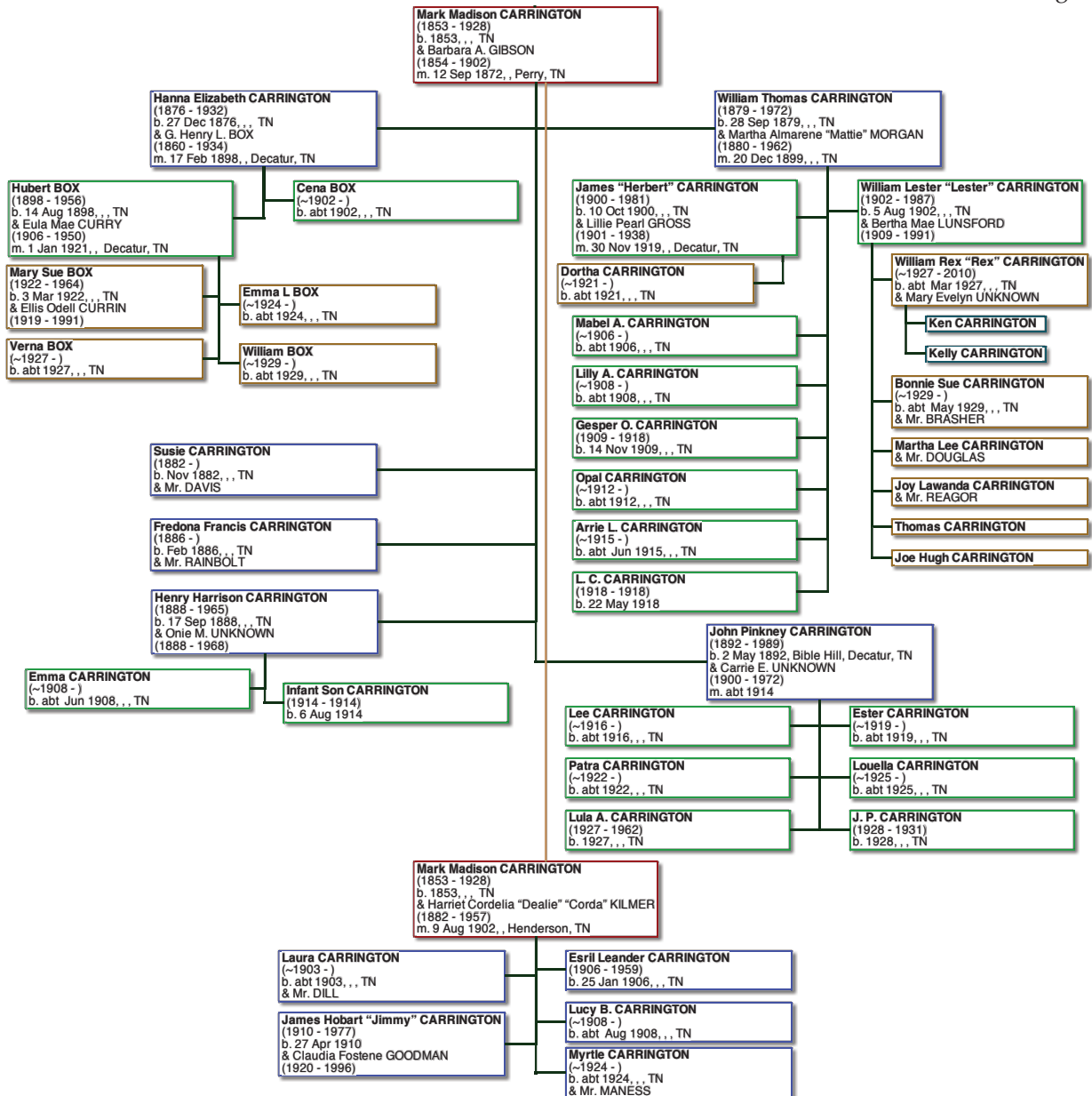
Carrington Family

Mark Madison Carrington (1853 - 1928)

There is quite a bit of information available on Mark Madison Carrington in Decatur county. He was married twice. First to Barbara A. Gibson on 12 September 1872 in Perry county, TN. Mark and Barbara had 6 children. Barbara died in 1902 and is buried in Bible Hill Cemetery in Parsons, Decatur county, TN. That same year, Mark married Harriet Cordelia Kilmer. She is referred to as "Dealie" sometimes and to "Corda" sometimes. Mark and Harriet Cordelia had 5 children. Mark died in 1928 and is buried in the Bible Hill Cemetery in Parsons (Decatur county) and Harriet, who died much later in 1957, is buried in Corinth Cemetery in Darden (Henderson county). Most of Mark's children remained in Decatur county. I have very little information on the children of the second marriage to Harriet Cordelia Kilmer..



Mark Madison Carrington



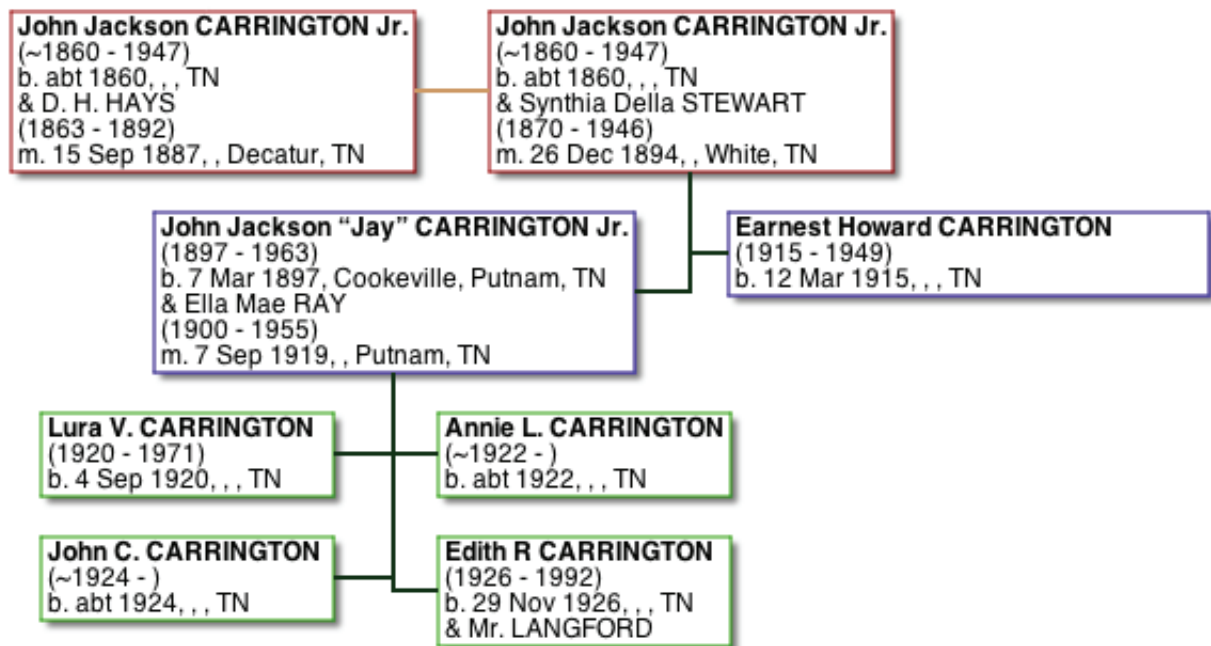
Families of Mark Madison Carrington

William Boyd: A Family History

John Jackson Carrington, Jr. (~1861 - 1947)

According to the above story Mark and John J. Carrington, Jr. remained in Decatur County. However, I can find no census records for John J. Carrington in Decatur County after 1870. There is a John J. Carrington that appears in Putnam County in 1900 and in Jackson county in 1910. This John J. Carrington was born about the same time, 1863 in the 1900 census, 1862 in the 1910 and 1920 census, 1863 in the 1930 census. His tombstone in West Cemetery, Bangham, Putnam county, TN lists his birth as 1863. This Jackson/Putnam county John J. Carrington had a son, John J. "Jay" Carrington, Jr. born on 7 March 1897. This, of course, would be John J. Jr, the son of John J. Jr, which is unusual. On the son's WWI draft registration he indicates that his father was born in Granville, TN, which is in Jackson county.

He was married twice, first to D. H. Hays on 15 September 1887 in Decatur County. She died in 1892 and is buried in the Hays Cemetery in Darden, Henderson country. They apparently did not have any children. John then married S. Della Stewart on 26 December 1894 in White county, TN. Assuming that this is the same John J. Carrington from Decatur county, this would indicate that he had moved around 1893 or 1894 to Putnam county, which is adjacent to White county and some distance away from Decatur county. He had 2 children with Della Stewart, John Jackson Jr. born in 1897 and Ernest Howard born in 1915. This last child was born when Della was 45 and John J. was 55.

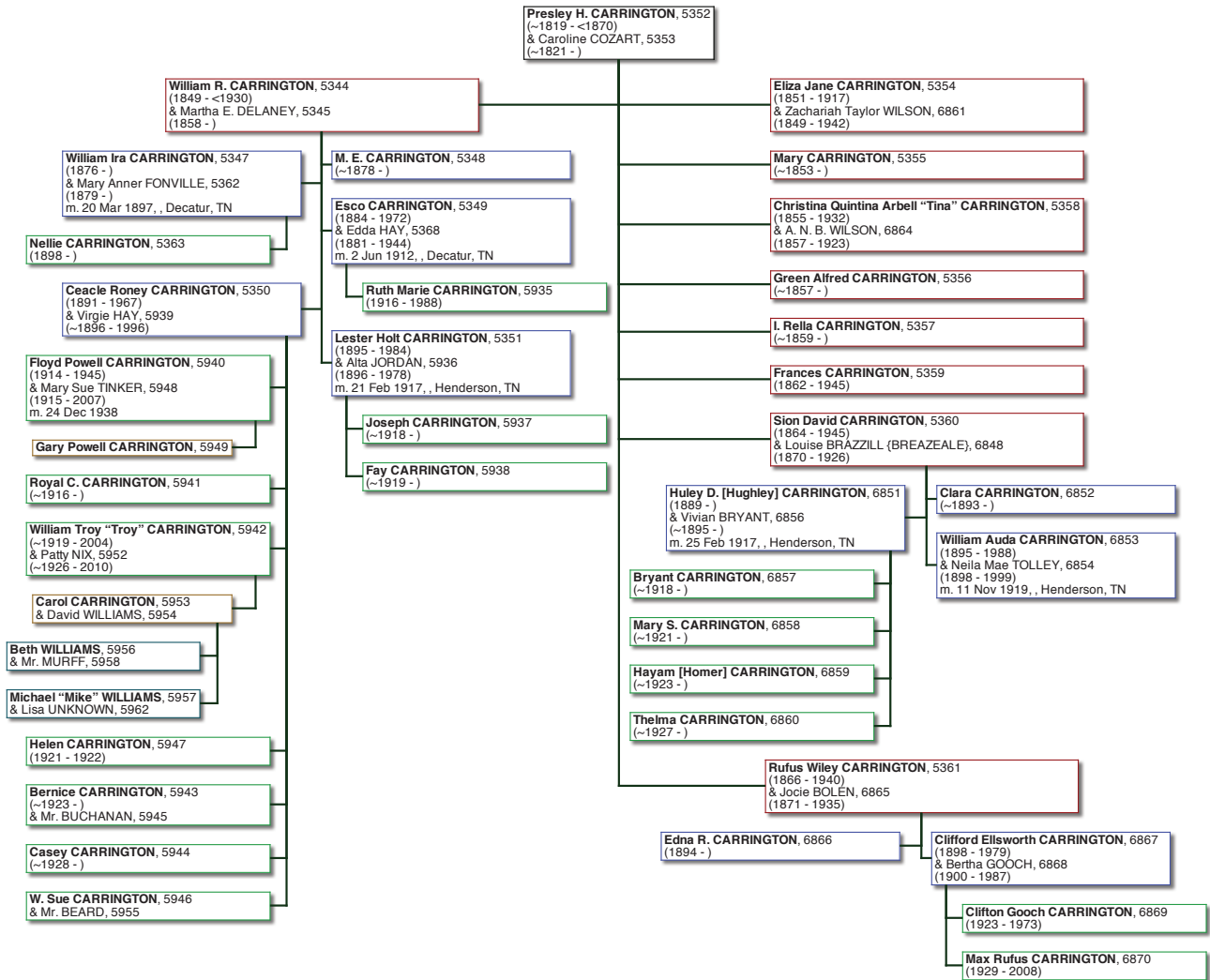


Family of John Jackson Carrington, Jr.

Presley Carrington (~1819 - <1870)

Presley Carrington first appears in Henderson county, TN in the 1850 census. The census records consistently identify his birth place as North Carolina. Some researchers have said that his parents were Sion Carrington and Jemima Cozart, which fits the known data. Sion Carrington moved with his family to Henderson county, TN before 1844 because he died there and is buried in the Carrington Family Cemetery in Wildersville. Assuming that this is true, then Presley was the great-grandson of John Carrington and Mary Pamplin (Sion, Ephraim, John). His birth date of about 1819 does not conflict with the other known children of Sion and Jemima Carrington. Also, Presley named one of his sons Sion.

Carrington Family



Family of Presley Carrington

William Boyd: A Family History

Mississippi

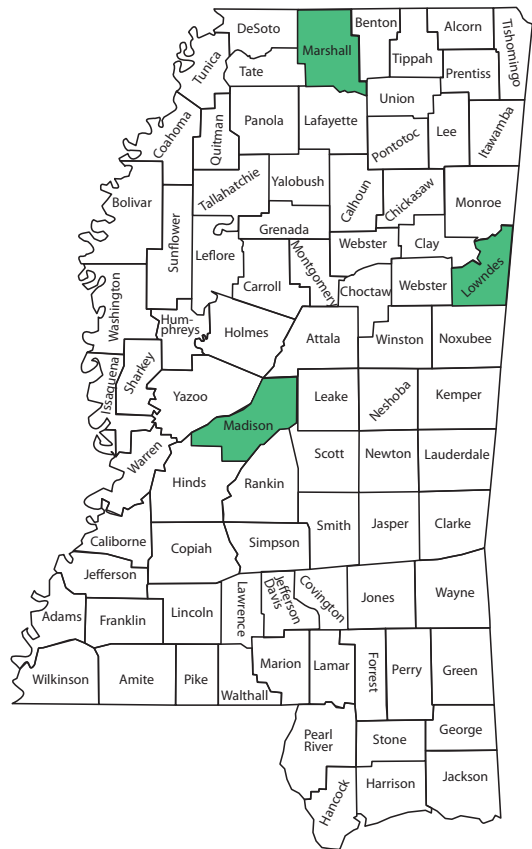
Some of the Carringtons in Tennessee moved on to Mississippi (and Texas and Arkansas) The Indian removal Treaties of the early 1800s made large tracts of land available in Mississippi. Alfred Carrington, who had moved to Lincoln county, TN in 1831 moved to Marsahall County in 1833. Several of the children of William Davis Carrington also moved to Lowndes County, MS. William Davis Carrington died in Lowndes County, MS in 1849 although it appears that he lived in Texas. Perhaps he was visiting one of his children. William Davis Carrington's youngest daughter, Josephine, married Louis LeFlore, a Choctaw Indian in Madison County, MS in 1856.

Alfred Carrington (1798 - 1846) (Mississippi)

Fanny Carrington's grandfather, Alfred, the grandson of John Carrington that immigrated to America, was born in Orange County, NC on 30 May 1798. In 1820 he married Sarah Hall in North Carolina. Between 1822 and 1830 they had four children, Nathaniel Robert, William, Mary Ann and Jane. In 1831 they moved to Lincoln County, Tennessee where two more children were born: Sarcenia E. and Martha. Lincoln County is on the southern border of Tennessee adjacent to Madison County, Alabama and a small part of Limestone County, Alabama. In 1833, the Carringtons moved to Marshall County, Mississippi where the Mississippi census of 1841 shows them in the Southern Division of Marshall County. Three more children, Wiley Thomas, John and Sarah Elizabeth, were born to Alfred and Sarah in Mississippi. These dates are from the obituary of Sarah Hall Carrington, Alfred's wife, written in 1867. They may be off by a couple of years. Their daughter, Martha L. Carrington, reported her place of birth as Tennessee in both the 1850 and 1860 census.

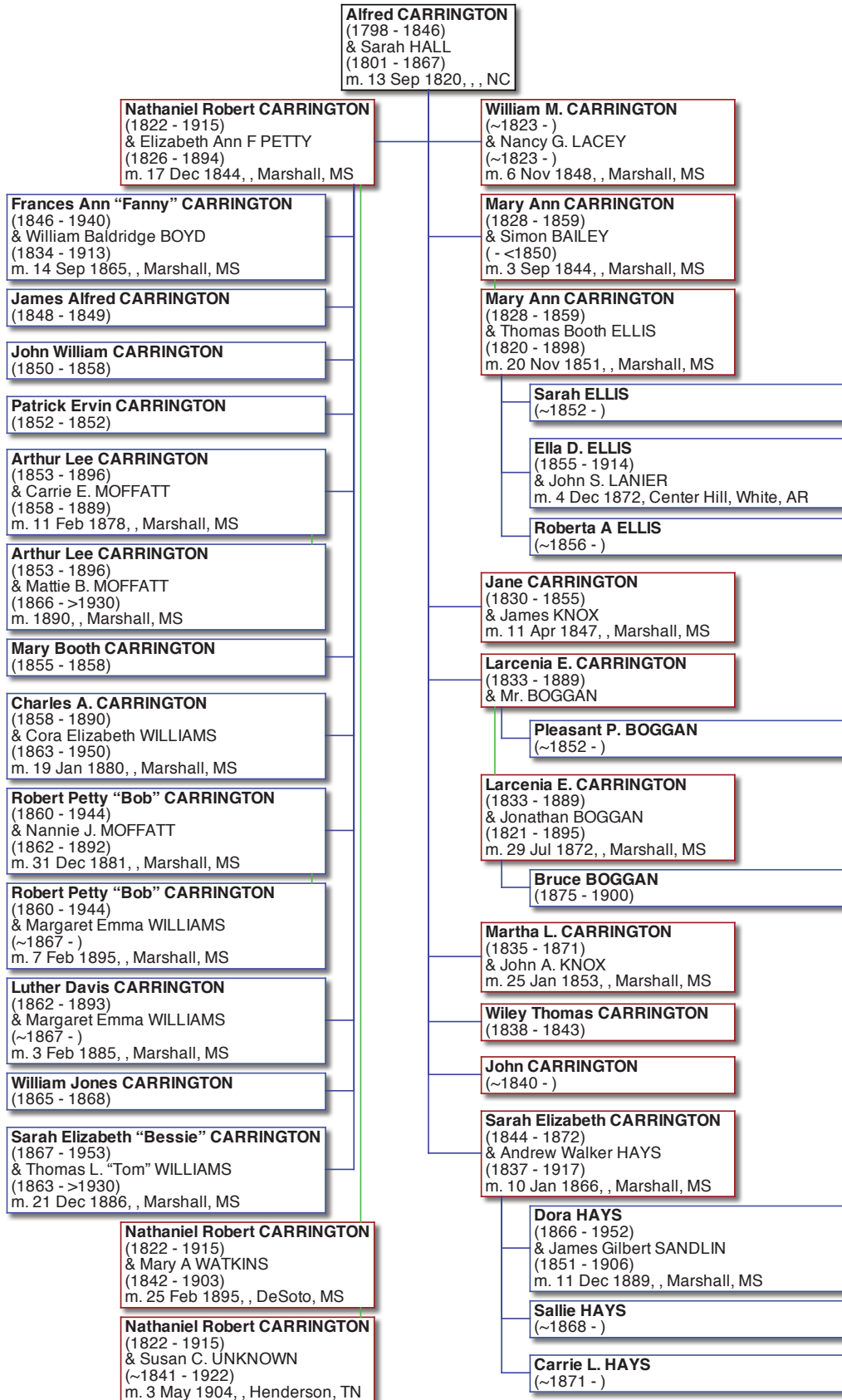
Meanwhile, just across the border from Lincoln County, Tennessee, James W. Petty married Elizabeth F. Morgan on 6 August 1825 in Madison County, Alabama. James and Elizabeth had four children, all born in Alabama: Elizabeth Ann F. (21 October 1826), William S. (abt 1828), Mary (abt 1832) and Alevia C. (abt 1833). It may be that the Pettys and the Carringtons knew each other, because both families were living in Marshall County, MS in 1840.

The Carringtons lived a few miles south of Cayce about midway between Cayce and Victoria. I don't have specific locations for the property of Alfred and Nathaniel Carrington, but the family cemetery still exists and is shown in the map at the right. The Carrington Family Cemetery is located behind the houses on Cayce Road and Cedar Oaks Circle, without easy access from either road. When I visited in the summer of 2009, I parked on Cayce Road just south of Cedar Oaks Circle and entered the woods. The cemetery is only a few hundred yards from the road, but overgrown with trees, as can be seen in photo below, so it is impossible to see from the road. The cemetery contains graves for Alfred Carrington and Sarah Hall, Nathaniel Carrington and Elizabeth Petty as well as other Halls, Carringtons, Pettys, Williams, and McKinnies among others.



Mississippi Counties where the Carringtons lived

Carrington Family



Family of Alfred Carrington

William Boyd: A Family History



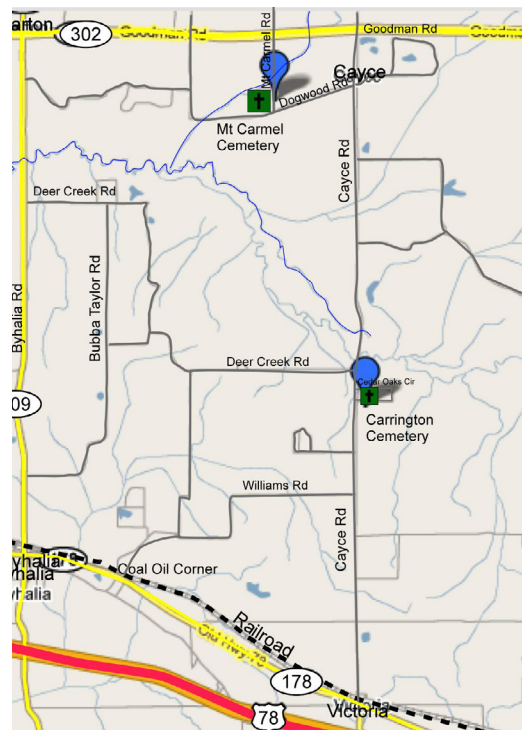
Carrington Family Cemetery in Cayce, MS

Alfred Carrington died in 1846 and is buried in the family cemetery in Cayce. After his death, his widow, Sarah, married William Terrell 24 May 1848 and they continued to live in Cayce. Sarah died in 1867 and is buried in the Carrington Family Cemetery. William Terrell was perhaps a Presbyterian, because shortly after her marriage to him, Sarah joined the Mount Carmel ARP Church in Cayce. Excerpts from her obituary:

“Died in Marshall County, Miss. on the 14th of October, 1867, Mrs. [p.23] Sarah Therrell, aged 66 years, 8 months and 14 days.... the daughter of Robert Hall of Orange County, N. C.... first married to Mr. Alfred Carrington, with whom she removed in 1831 to western Tennessee, and thence in 1833 to the neighborhood where she [died] [Following the death of her husband] she was some time afterward married to Mr. Wm. Therrell. Soon after this event she connected herself with the Associate Reformed church at Mt. Carmel[She leaves] an aged husband, three children.”

Nathaniel Robert Carrington (1822 – 1915)

Nathaniel Carrington's tombstone indicates that he served as a private in Company A of the 19th Mississippi cavalry, which I believe to be in error. There was a Nat Carrington who enlisted as a private in Company A of the 18th Mississippi Cavalry in Marshall County, MS on 13 August 1863. The 18th Cavalry Battalion was organized during the late fall of 1862 with eight companies. Many of the men were recruited in Smith, Coahoma, and Sunflower counties. The unit served in Chalmers', R. McCulloch's, Slemmon's Brigade, then returned to McCulloch's, and finally Starke's Brigade. It skirmished in various conflicts in Tennessee and Mississippi. The battalion contained 225 effectives in October, 1863 and reported 6 casualties at Collierville and 51 in the expedition from Memphis into Mississippi. It ended the war in Mississippi with only a few officers and men. The field officers were Colonel Alex. H. Chalmers,



Cemeteries in Marshall County

Carrington Family

Lieutenant Colonel J. Waverly Smith, and Major William R. Mitchell.²⁹ Late in the war, 16 March 1965, the 18th Cavalry Regiment was formed by consolidating the 18th Battalion, the 5th MS Regiment and Saunders' Scouts (Battalion). Company A of this consolidated Regiment, called Wimberly's Company was comprised primarily of men from Marshall County.

Nathaniel Robert Carrington was married three (maybe four) times but only had children by his first wife, Elizabeth Ann Petty. They were married in Marshall county on 17 December 1844. Nathaniel and Elizabeth had eleven children, but five died in childhood. These five are James Alfred, John William, Patrick Ervin, Mary Booth, and William Jones and are all buried in the Carrington Family Cemetery in Cayce, MS. After Elizabeth Petty died in 1894, Nathaniel married Mary Watkins, a widow (her first husband's name was Lowry) in 1895 in DeSoto county, MS. Mary died in 1903 and is buried in the New Salem Cemetery in Marshall County. Nathaniel then married Susan White in Henderson County, TN in May 1904.



Tombstone of Nathaniel R. Carrington

On 17 December 1844, the oldest child of Alfred Carrington, Nathaniel Robert, married Elizabeth Ann Petty, the oldest child of James Petty and Elizabeth Morgan, in Marshall County. Nathaniel and Elizabeth had 8 children:

- Frances Ann "Fanny" (30 January 1846 – 13 August 1940)
- James Alfred (6 Mar 1848 – 18 July 1849)
- John (4 January 1850 – 7 May 1858)
- Arthur Lee. (25 October 1853 – 13 June 1896)
- Charles A. (10 January 1858 – 3 January 1890)
- Robert Petty "Bob" (13 April 1860 – 19 May 1944)
- Luther Davis (18 June 1862 – 9 August 1893)
- Sarah Elizabeth "Bessie" (1 September 1867 – 1953)

Frances Ann Carrington (1846 - 1940)

Frances married William Baldrige Boyd in Marshall County, see page 76.

Arthur Lee Carrington (1853 - 1896)

Arthur Lee Carrington was married twice, first to Carrie Moffatt and then to her sister Mattie. Arthur and Carrie had 6 children

Mabel (1879 - 1949) married Walter Abner Williams and had one son, Robert L. Williams.

Arthur Earl (1880 - 1936) was a salesman for the Whitle Wilson Drew Company in Holly Springs in 1917. He is buried in the Byhalia Cemetery.

Vance Moffatt (1882 - 1947) married Cora Lumsden about 1906 and they had 9 children and lived in Collierville, TN.

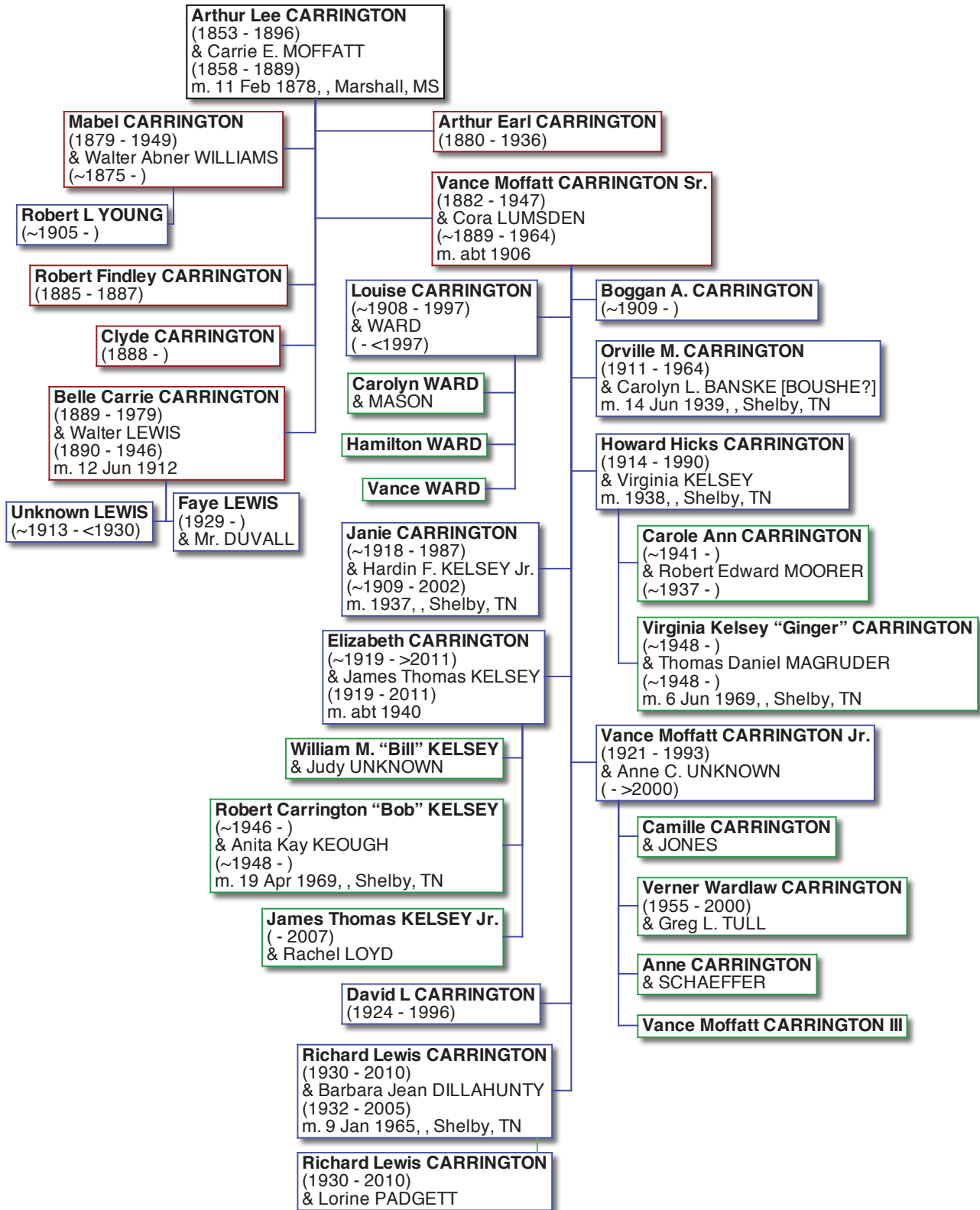
Robert Findley (1885 - 1887), died as an infant and is buried in the Mount Carmel ARP Cemetery in Cayce.

Clyde (1888 - ?)

²⁹ National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, cwar.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiersailors.htm

William Boyd: A Family History

Belle Carrie (1889 - 1979) married Walter Lewis in 1912 and had two children. The older child probably died as an child. The younger child, Faye married a Mr. Duvall.



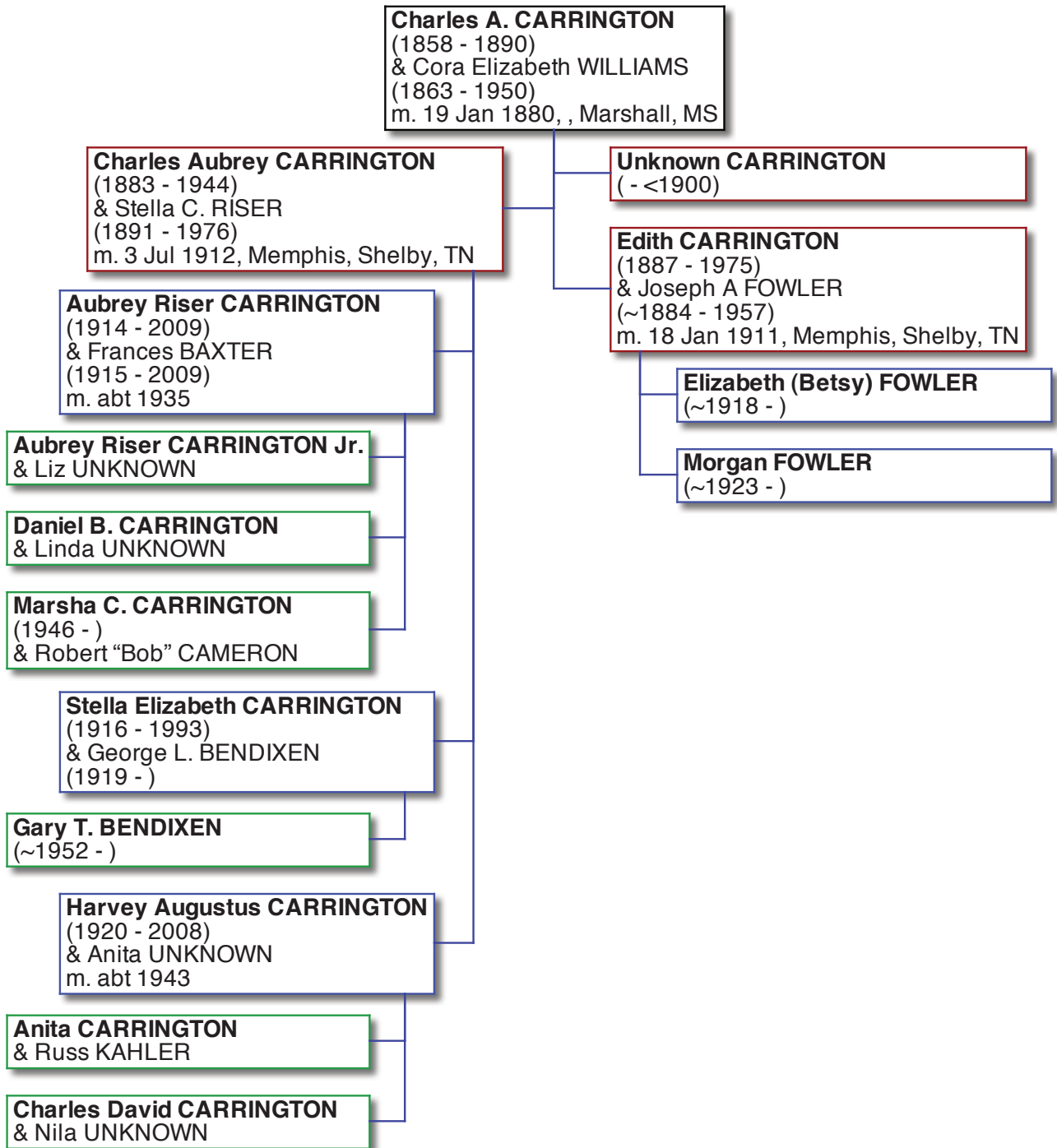
Family of Arthur Lee Carrington

Carrington Family

Charles A. Carrington (1858 - 1890)

Charles A. Carrington married Cora Elizabeth Williams, whose brother and sister also married children of Nathaniel Carrington. Charles and Cora had three children, one of whom died as a child.

The eldest child of Charles and Cora, Charles Aubrey, married Stella Riser in Memphis on 3 July 1912. They had three children and lived in Whitehaven, TN. Charles died at the young age of 31 and is buried in the Carrington Family Cemetery in Cayce. Cora lived to be 87 and is also buried in the Carrington Cemetery.

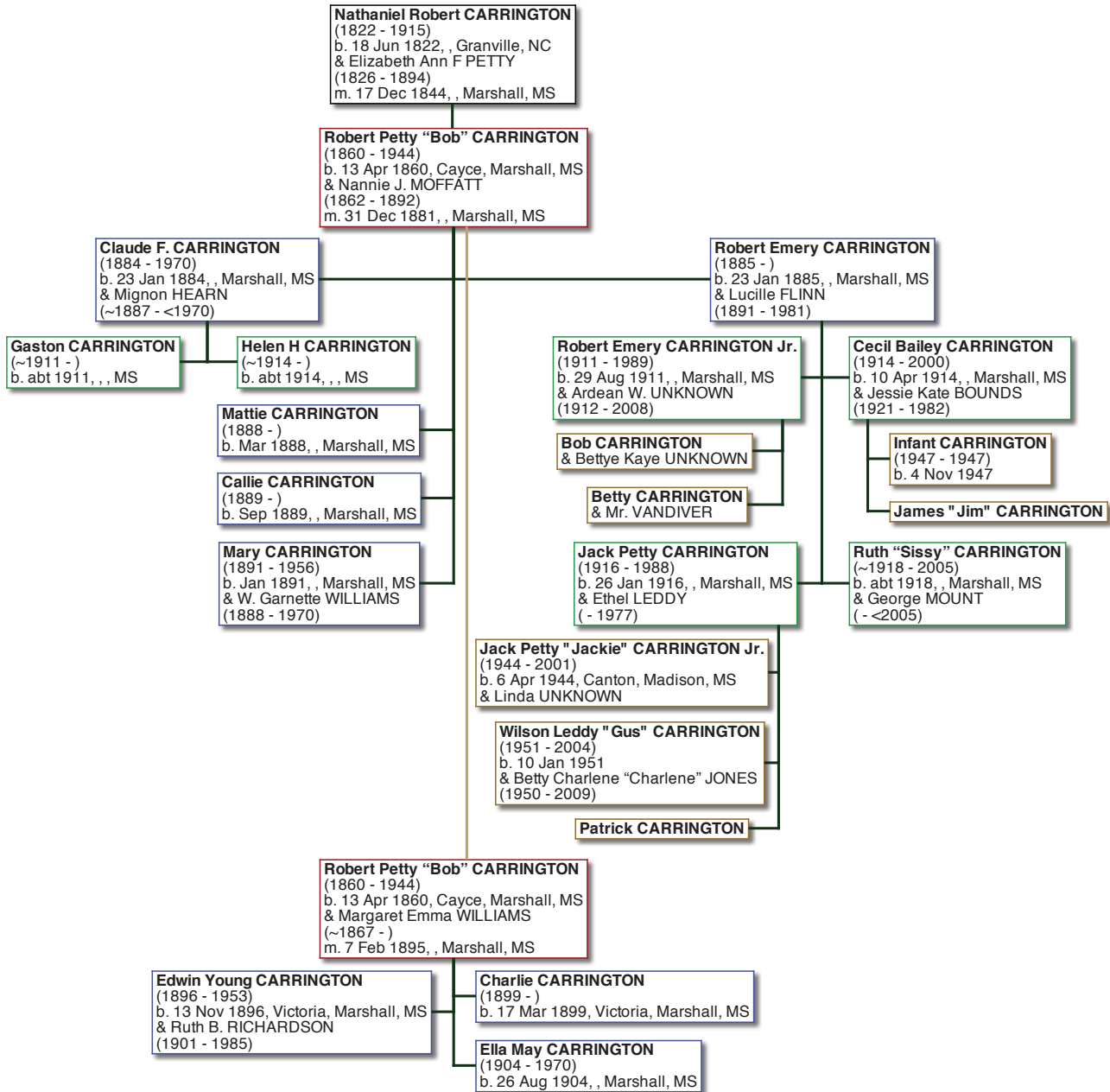


Family of Charles A. Carrington

William Boyd: A Family History

Robert Petty "Bob" Carrington (1860 - 1944)

Robert Petty Carrington married Nannie Moffatt, the sister of his brother Arthur Lee's two wives. Bob and Nannie had five children before Nannie died in 1892 at the age of 30. He then married Margaret Emma Williams in February 1895. Margaret Emma was the widow of Luther Davis Carrington and the sister of Charles Carrington's wife, Cora Elizabeth and Sarah Elizabeth Carrington's husband Tom Williams. Bob and Margaret had three children.



Family of Robert Petty Carrington

Luther Davis Carrington (1862 - 1893)

Luther married Margaret Emma Williams (the sister of Charles Carrington's wife, Cora Elizabeth and Sarah Elizabeth Carrington's husband Tom Williams) in February 1885. Luther and Margaret had three children. Luther died in 1893 at the age of 31 and his widow married his brother, Robert Petty Carrington.

Carrington Family

- Luther Lawrence (1886 - 1951) married Carrie E. Anthony in Shelby county 28 November 1928.
- Robert Russell Carrington (1890 - 1960)
- Cora Carrington (1892 - ?)

Sarah Elizabeth "Bessie" Carrington (1867 - 1953)

Sara Elizabeth or Bessie, named after her aunt, married Thomas L. Williams in 1886. They had no children but adopted a daughter, Frances, born about 1903 in Alabama.

Sarah Elizabeth Carrington (1844 – 1872)

Sarah Elizabeth, the youngest child of Alfred Carrington and Sarah Hall, was born near Cayce, Marshall county, MS on 6 June 1844. She married Andrew Walker Hays on 10 January 1866 in Marshall county. Andrew Hays was born 21 March 1837 in Marshall County and died 19 September 1917 in Marshall county. He is buried in the New Salem Cemetery in Marshall County. Sarah died at the young age of 28 and is buried in the Carrington family cemetery in Cayce. Sarah and Andrew had 3 daughters, Dora, Sallie and Carrie L., but I only know what happened to the eldest, Dora. After Sarah's death, Andrew remarried in 1873 to Lamiza A. (last name unknown), and they also had three daughters, Willie, Ines and Irena.

Dora Hays (1866 – 1952)

Dora married James Gilbert Sandlin in Marshall county on 11 December 1889 and they lived in Mount Pleasant, Marshall county. James died in 1906 and is buried in New Salem Cemetery in Marshall county. Dora lived to be 85, died in 1952 and is buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Collierville, TN. Her eldest son, Walker Patterson Sandlin is also buried in Magnolia cemetery, which perhaps explains why Dora is buried there instead of with her husband. Dora and James had 11 children, 8 boys and 3 girls.

Walker Patterson Sandlin married Madalena Bennett in 1916. She was born in Illinois. They had five children, 3 born in Marshall county and the last 2 in Tennessee:

- Louise married Leslie V. Brooks, lived in Shelby county, TN and had 2 children.
- Walker Patterson Carrington, Jr. married Mary Elizabeth Broderick, lived in Germantown, TN and later Oklahoma City and had 6 children.
- James Bennett Sandlin lived in Oklahoma City.
- Dorothy Sandlin married Clarence Eugene Rose and they lived in Shelby county (possibly Memphis).
- Martha M. Sandlin.

Wiley Gilbert Sandlin married Hazel (last name unknown) and they had at least 1 child, Doris Q. Sandlin, born in Chicago, IL. Hazel was born in Colorado. They first lived in Chicago, IL but later moved to Fayetteville, Washington county, AR where Wiley was a merchandise packer for Sears Roebuck. They were probably married in Chicago, as Wiley was living in Chicago in 1917 (WWI draft records). Both Wiley and Doris are buried in Fairview Memorial Gardens in Fayetteville, AR.

Thomas Jefferson Sandlin also moved to Chicago where he married Jennie Johnson about 1920. Thomas Jefferson and Jennie lived in Chicago and had 2 children. They are both buried in Mount Greenwood Cemetery in Chicago.

Ida May Sandlin and Howard Sandlin both died as an infant and are buried in New Salem Cemetery in Marshall county.

Philip Teele Sandlin married Thelma B. (last name unknown). They lived in Marshall county, had two children and are buried in the New Salem Cemetery in Marshall county.

Jesse Van Sandlin was living with his brother in Chicago in 1920 where he listed his occupation as a druggist. Jesse married Dorothy Lee Robertson and they lived in Germantown, TN where Dorothy

William Boyd: A Family History

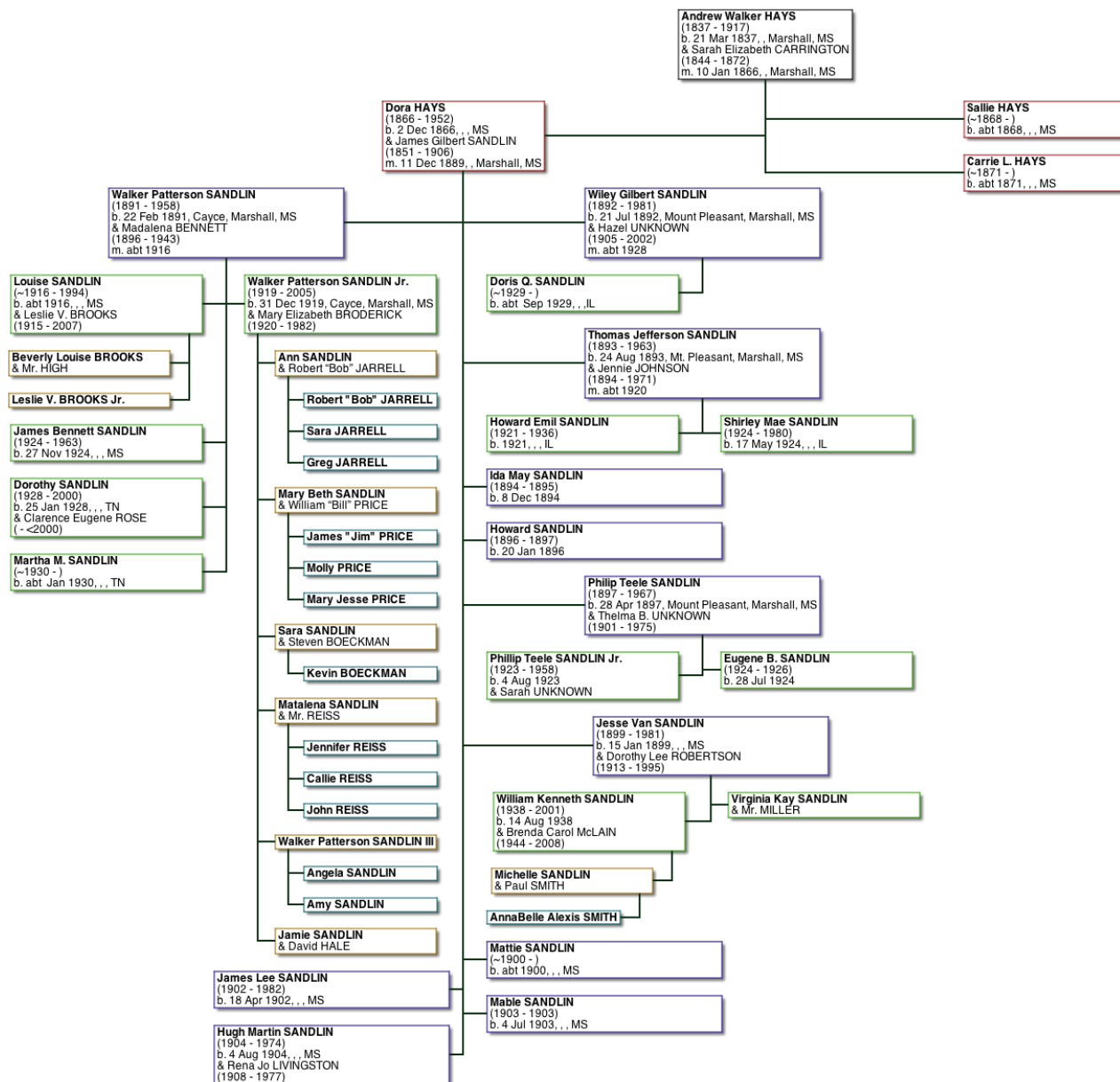
worked for the US Postal Service. They had two children. Both are buried in Memorial Park Cemetery in Memphis.

Nothing is known about Mattie Sandlin

James Lee Sandlin lived to be 80 years old and is buried in Memoryland Memorial Park Cemetery in Greenville, Hunt county, TX.

Mable Sandlin died as an infant and is buried in New Salem Cemetery in Marshall county.

Hugh Martin Sandlin married Rena Jo Livingston and they lived in Holdenville, Hughes county, OK. Both are buried there in the Holdenville Cemetery.



Family of Sarah Elizabeth Carrington Hays

The Simonton Family

The Simonton Family

As stated earlier brothers Robert and William Simonton came to Tipton County from Fairfield County, SC around 1830 and were among the earliest settlers in the area. The Simontons remain a prominent family in Tipton County today. With hundreds of descendants, documenting the entire Simonton family is beyond the scope of this book. This chapter will address the descendants of Robert and William Simonton that have a relationship with the Boyds. Not only is Robert Romaine Simonton, Sr. the great-great-grandfather of William Boyd, many other Simonton descendants are related through marriage, including:

- Ann Bradley Simonton who married Sparky Pickard, first cousin of Beryl Black
- Ralph Moose, the son of Elnora Young Simonton and the husband of Beryl's sister, Lucile
- James Everett Simonton, the husband of Agnes Strong, Ida Pearl Boyd's daughter
- Thede Strong, the son of Sallie Simonton and the second husband of Tumpie Boyd
- Jim Scott, son of Sarah Simonton and husband of Jean Cash

Robert Romaine Simonton, Sr.

- Archibald McQuiston (11 September 1816 – 25 November 1842)
- Christopher A. (abt 1818 – unk)
- Jane M. (30 November 1820 – 17 September 1843)
- John (4 January 1823 – 29 January 1885)
- Mary McQuiston (1825 – 18 January 1827)
- Robert Romaine (22 October 1827 – 29 October 1881)
- William B. (13 April 1830 – 21 April 1904)
- Martha Elizabeth (1836 – aft 1910)
- Margaret McQuiston (1836 – aft 1910)
- Charles Judson (20 March 1839 – 13 March 1907)

Robert Simonton brought his five children with him, the oldest being Archibald McQuiston Simonton who was about 14 at the time, when he moved to Tipton County around 1830. An additional four children were born in Tipton County. One child, Mary McQuiston died in South Carolina at the age of two years. The ten children of Robert Romaine Simonton and Margaret McQuiston were:

Robert Simonton was one of the first settlers in the Porterville area and helped to organize the first Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Salem ARP Church. Robert died in 1862 and Mary died on 2 February 1884. They are both buried in the Salem ARP Church Cemetery.



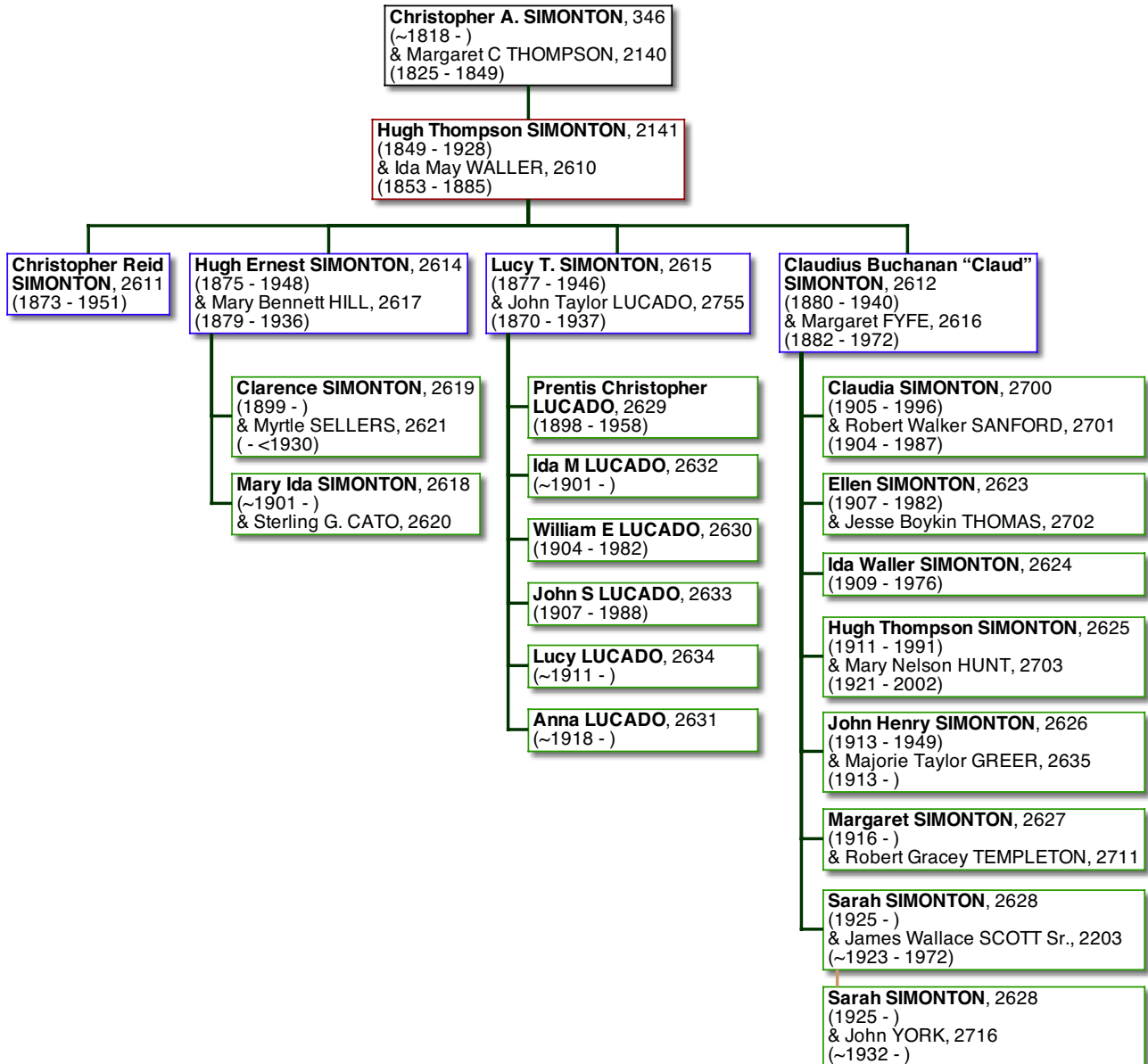
Tombstone of
Robert R. Simonton, Sr.

Christopher A. Simonton

The second son of Robert Romaine Simonton, Sr., Christopher Simonton, married Margaret C. Thompson, the daughter of Hugh Thompson and Jane Banks. They had one son, Hugh Thompson Simonton born on 28 January 1849. Christopher died four months after the birth of Hugh Thompson

William Boyd: A Family History

Simonton. It is not known where Christopher Simonton is buried; presumably in the Salem ARP Cemetery, but there is no marker or record there.

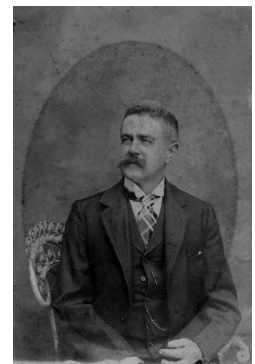


Descendants of Christopher A. Simonton

Hugh Thompson Simonton

Hugh Thompson Simonton was a cotton buyer in Covington. He married Ida May Waller, the daughter of Edmond Madison Waller and Lucy Reid, on 11 September 1872 in Fayette County, TN. Ida May was born about 1853 and died about 1885. Hugh Thompson died 30 October 1928 and is buried in Munford Cemetery in Covington, TN. It is not known where Ida May is buried. Hugh and Ida May had four children:

- Christopher Reid (19 June 1873 – 26 June 1951)
- Hugh Ernest (24 January 1875 – 16 January 1948)
- Lucy T. (3 April 1877 – 3 January 1946)
- Claudius Buchanan “Claud” (24 July 1880 – 19 January 1940)



Hugh Thompson Simonton

The Simonton Family

Christopher Reid Simonton

Reid Simonton was a cotton buyer in Covington. He never married. He appears in the photo of C. J. Simonton's family and home in Atoka on page 189 standing next to Bessie Simonton.

Lucy T. Simonton

Lucy married John Taylor Lucado, the son of Rev. Edward P. Lucado and Margaret McQuiston Simonton on 27 May 1897 in Tipton County, TN. John Taylor Lucado's mother, Margaret McQuiston Simonton, was the daughter of Robert Romaine Simonton, Sr. and Margaret McQuiston. Thus John Taylor Lucado was the grandson of Robert Simonton and Lucy T. Simonton was the great granddaughter of Robert Simonton.

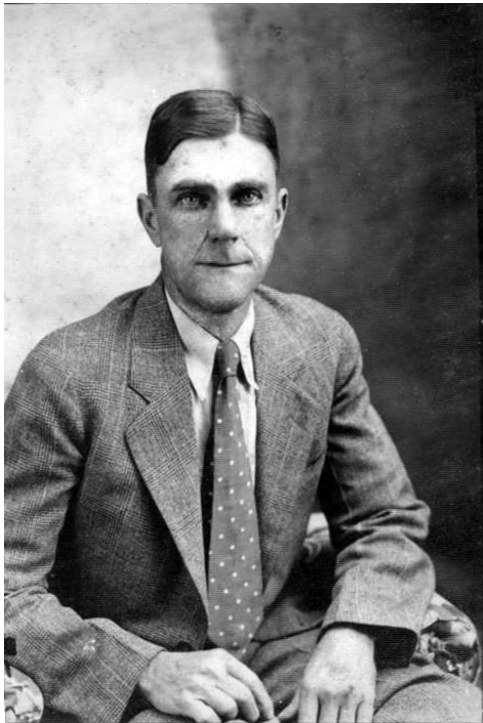
Lucy and John Lucado had six children, Prentis Christopher, Ida M., William E., John S., Lucy, and Anna.

Claudius Buchanan Simonton

Hugh Thompson and Ida May Simonton's youngest son, Claudius Buchanan "Claud" Simonton was born on 24 July 1880. On 23 November 1904, he married Margaret Fyfe, the daughter of Peter Fyfe, born 1847 in Perth, Scotland, and Ellen Hamilton, born 1860 in Glasgow Station, Canada. Margaret was born on 23 February 1882 in Gilby, Grand Forks County, North Dakota and moved to Covington, TN in 1895. Claud was a painter in Covington.

Claud and Margaret had seven children:

- Claudia (7 October 1905 – 6 June 1996)
- Ellen (10 June 1907 – 7 September 1982)
- Ida Waller (1 October 1909 – 5 November 1976)
- Hugh Thompson (1 October 1911 – 4 February 199)
- John Henry (24 October 1913 – 13 August 1949)
- Margaret (15 August 1916 -)
- Sarah (12 June 1925 -)

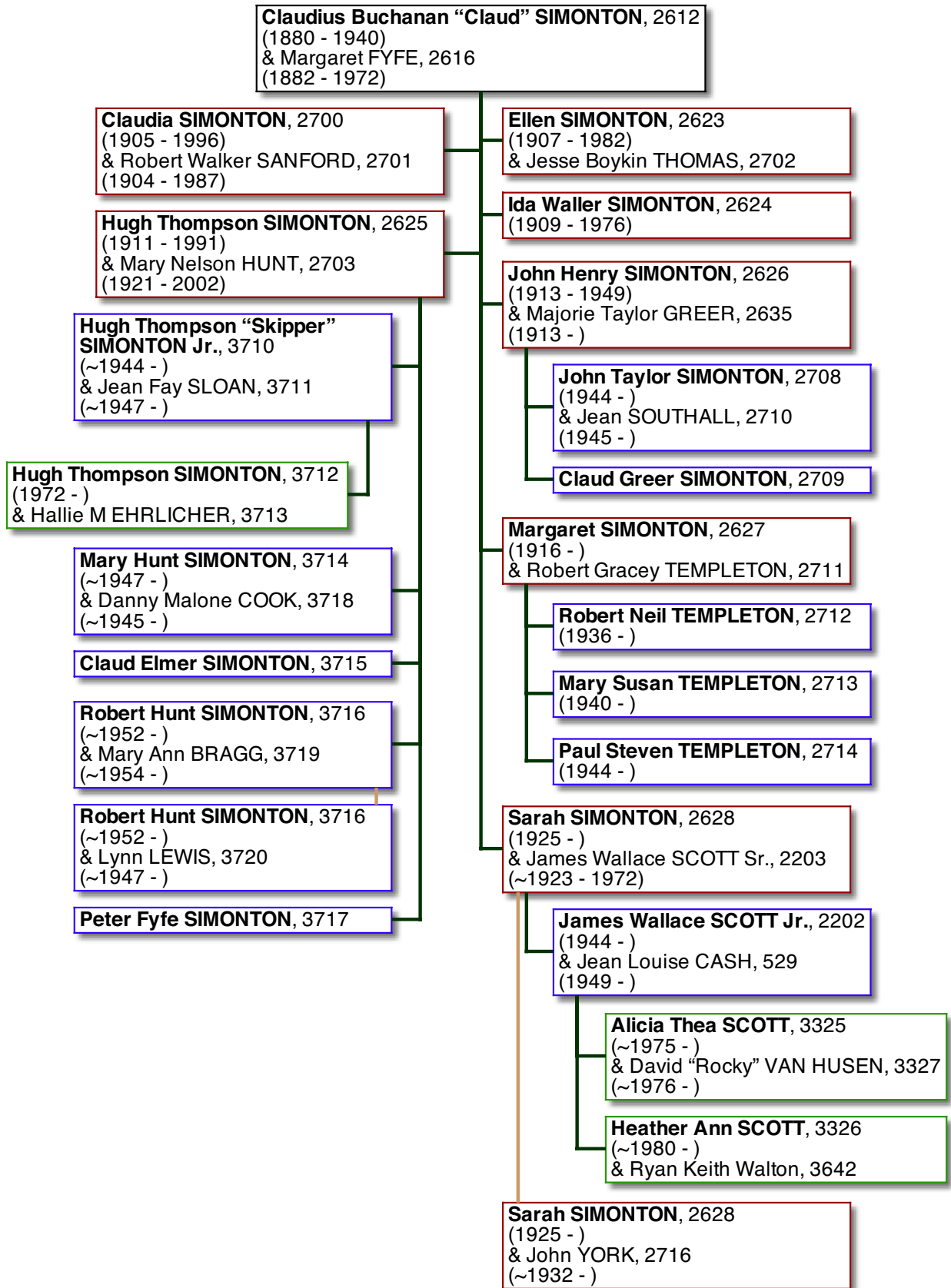


Claud Simonton



Margaret Fyfe Simonton

William Boyd: A Family History



Descendants of Claude B. Simonton

The Simonton Family

Hugh Thompson Simonton married Mary Nelson Hunt on 2 May 1940. Hugh Thompson, with his brother, John Henry, took over his father's painting business. Hugh Thompson and Mary Nelson Hunt had five children: Hugh Thompson "Skipper", Mary Hunt, Claud Elmer, Robert Hunt, and Peter Fyfe.

Sarah Simonton, the youngest child of Claud and Margaret Fyfe Simonton, married James Wallace Scott, the son of Wallace E. Scott. James Wallace Scott died on 1 December 1972. Sarah and Wallace had at least one son, James Wallace Scott, Jr., born on 15 June 1944. James Wallace Scott, Jr. married Jean Louise Cash on 15 June 1973 in Covington, TN. Jean is the daughter of Wilbur and Melbagene Black Cash and the niece of Beryl Black Boyd (page 191).

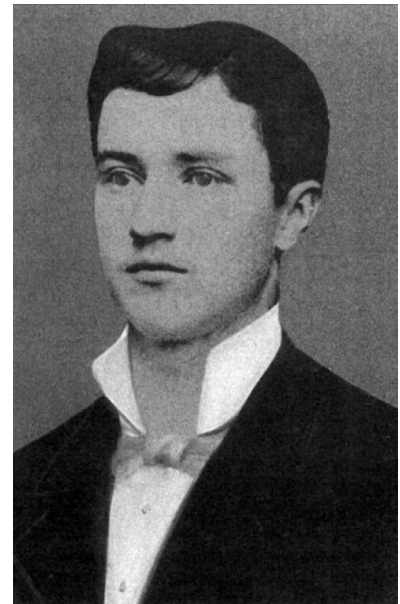
On 3 July 1975, Sarah second married John York in Tipton County. John York was born about 1932. In 1991, Sarah and John lived in Lilburn, GA.

John Simonton

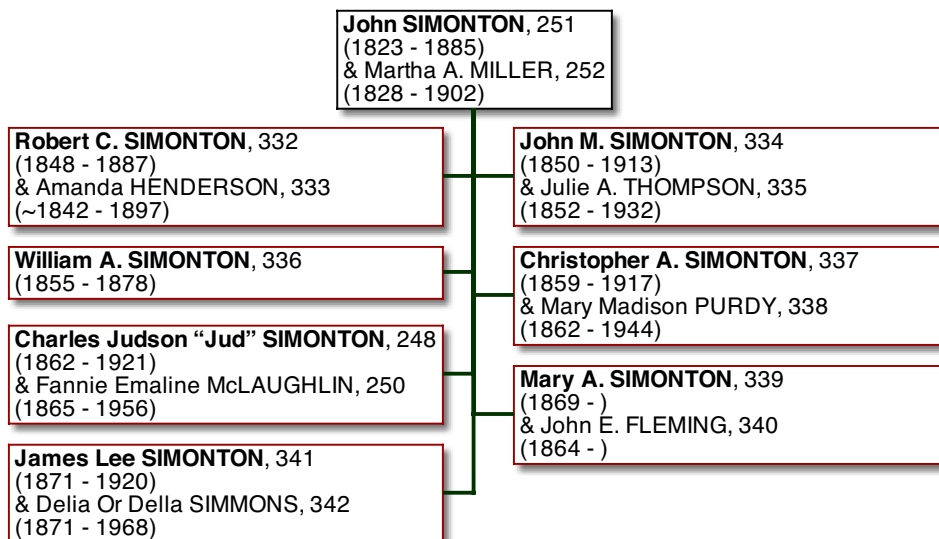
John, the fourth child of Robert Romaine Simonton, Sr. was born in Chester County, SC and moved to Tipton County with his parents around 1830. When he was 24 years old, he married Martha A. Miller in Tipton County on 20 May 1847. Martha was the daughter of John and Jane Miller, and the granddaughter of the Gardiner and Anna Miller who were the original settlers in the area around Porterville. John and Martha had 7 children:

- Robert C. (13 March 1848 – 7 November 1887)
- John M. (6 December 1850 – 24 February 1913)
- William A. (18 October 1855 – 28 September 1878)
- Christopher A. (6 March 1859 – 28 April 1917)
- Charles Judson (September 1862 – 1921)
- Mary A. (July 1869 – unk)
- James Lee (20 August 1871 – 20 April 1920)

John died in 1885 and Martha died in 1902. John is buried in the Salem ARP Church Cemetery in Atoka. Martha is believed to be buried next to him in an unmarked grave.



John Simonton



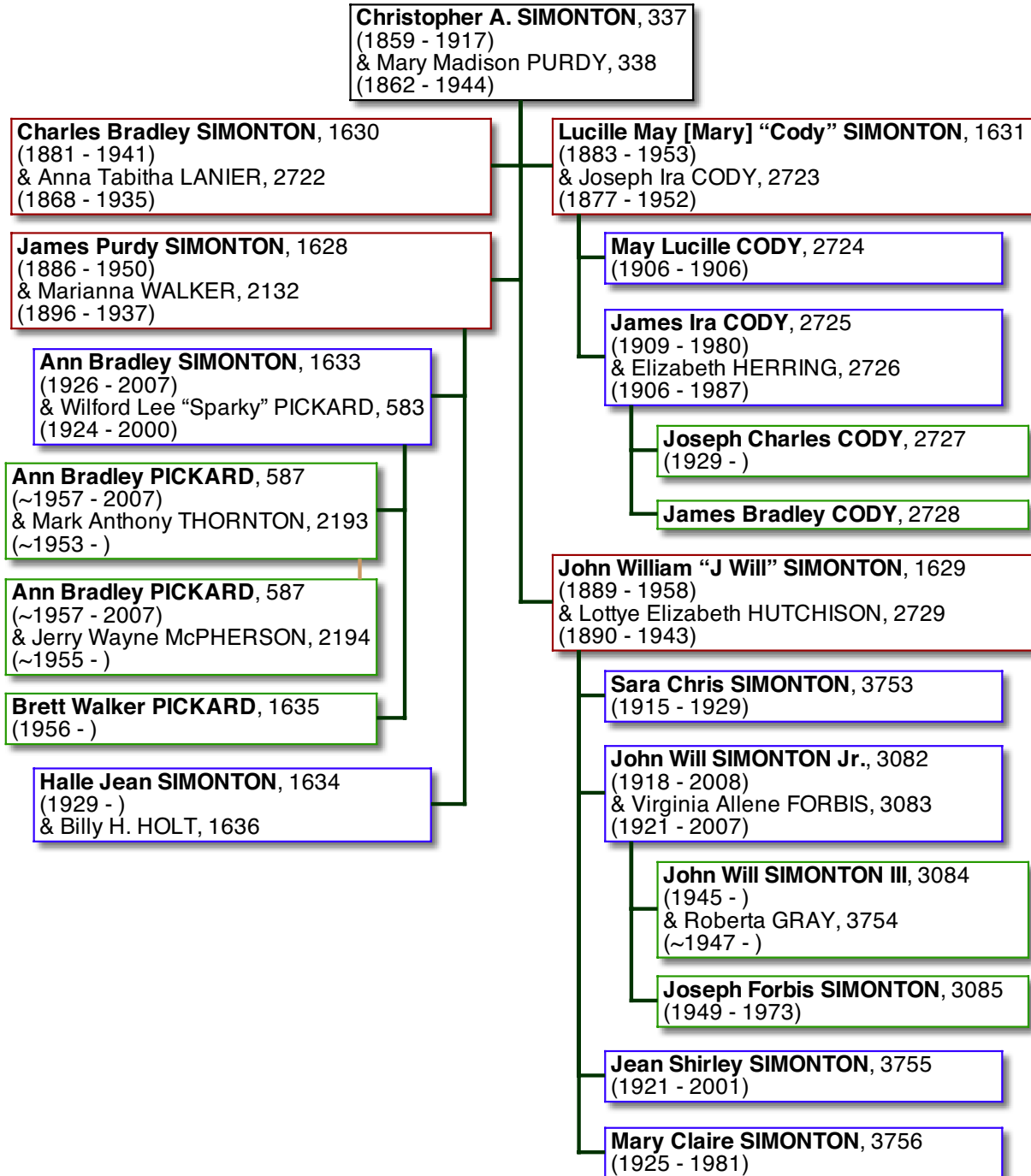
Children of John Simonton

William Boyd: A Family History

Christopher A. Simonton

John Simonton's fourth son, Christopher married Mary Madison Purdy, the daughter of James Madison Purdy and Mary Rebecca Bradley on 4 December 1880 in Shelby County, TN. Mary was born on 16 October 1862 in Abbeville County, SC. Christopher and Mary had 4 children:

- Charles Bradley (17 November 1881 – 29 April 1941)
- Lucille May "Cody" (7 December 1883 – 1 October 1953)
- James Purdy (2 November 1886 – 1950)
- John William "J. Will" (31 August 1889 – 23 September 1958)



Descendants of Christopher A. Simonton

The Simonton Family

James Purdy Simonton

Their 3rd child, James Purdy Simonton married Marianna Walker, the daughter of James Charles Walker and Anna Wilson McLaughlin and the granddaughter of John McLaughlin and Mary Ann McCreight, on 29 November 1916 in Memphis, TN. Marianna is in the photo of Charles Judson Simonton's house and family on page 189. James Purdy and Marianna Simonton are both buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka. They had two children:

- Ann Bradley (26 January 1926 – 9 February 2007)
- Halle Jean (February 1929 -)

Ann Bradley Simonton married Wilford Lee "Sparky" Pickard on 20 June 1948 in Tipton County, TN. Sparky was the son of Claude Fredrick Pickard and Cora Lee Black and the grandson of John Calvin Black and Laura W. Cross (see 195 Chapter 8).

Halle Jean married Billy H. Holt.

Charles Judson Simonton

Charles Judson, named after his uncle, was the fifth child of John Simonton and Martha Miller. Charles Judson married Fannie Emaline McLaughlin, the daughter of John McLaughlin (page) and Mary Ann McCreight on 21 December 1887. They had 3 children:

- Bessie McLaughlin (7 September 1888 – 26 July 1970)
- Barney Mark (10 January 1891 – 8 December 1979)
- Margaret "Maggie" (17 June 1896 – 16 February 1980)

When first married, Charles Judson and Fannie lived in a two-story log house about one half mile east of Atoka, where CJ was a farmer. In 1903 they moved to a large two story frame house, page 189, which was located on a hill facing the railroad about a quarter mile from the business section of Atoka and about the same distance from the railroad. In Atoka, Charles Judson supervised his farm land and also ran a livery stable. Traveling salesmen, or drummers, would ride the train to Atoka and hire someone from the livery stable to carry them to see the area merchants. The Simontons would often provide overnight lodging for the drummers in their home, as would other residents of Atoka.

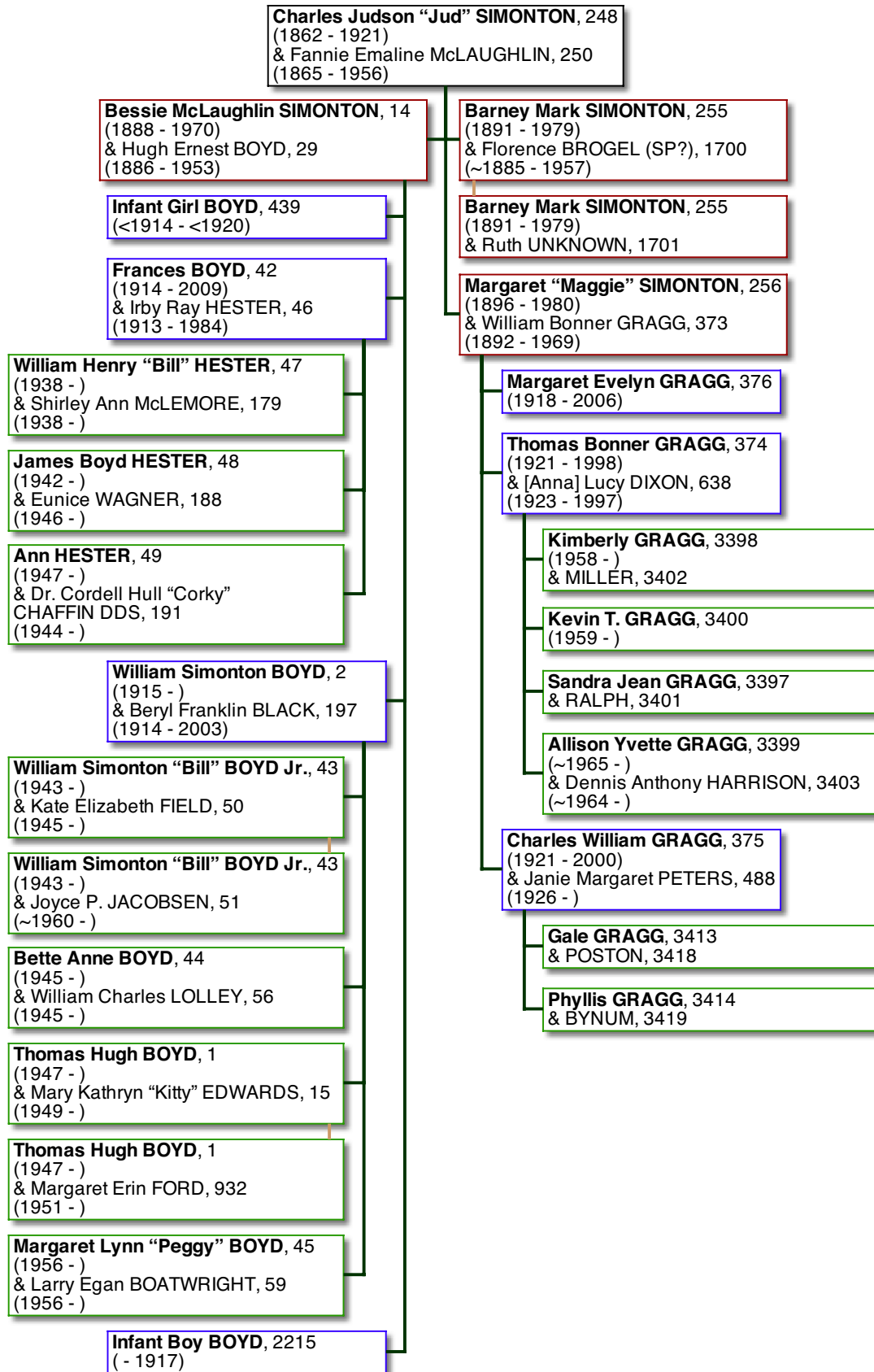


Fannie McLaughlin Simonton



Fannie McLaughlin Simonton

William Boyd: A Family History



Descendants of Charles Judson Simonton

The Simonton Family

On April 21, 1928 the Simontons' home was destroyed by a tornado, when two large oak trees were uprooted by the storm and fell on the house. Although there were seven people (including Fannie Simonton, Hugh and Bessie Boyd and their children Frances and William) in the house when the storm struck at about 2:20 AM, no one was injured or killed. The storm destroyed most of the town of Atoka, killed one person and injured 15.



C. J. Simonton and family in the yard of their home in Atoka, about 1905.

Charles Judson Simonton, Fayette Fite, Fannie Simonton, Barney Simonton (with dog), Bessie Simonton (leaning against tree), Reid Simonton (standing next to Bessie), Charlie Walker (child sitting on ground), Marianna Walker, Maggie Simonton, Dale Lucado

Bessie McLaughlin Simonton

Bessie Simonton married Hugh Ernest Boyd on 4 January 1911 in her parents' home. Hugh and Bessie had four children, of which only two lived:

- Infant girl (bef 1914 – bef 1920)
- Frances 14 April 1914
- William Simonton 20 April 1915
- Infant Boyd (1917 – 26 December 1917)

See page 105 for more information on this family.



Bessie Simonton

William Boyd: A Family History



Bessie, Maggie, and Barney Simonton with their mother, Fannie

Barney Mark Simonton

Barney Simonton was born on 10 January 1891. He married Florence Brogel around 1919. Florence had been married previously to Freeman R. Chaffee from Indiana. Freeman and Florence had three children: Florence, Lenora and Mary A. Chaffee. Freeman Chaffee died on 2 August 1918 in Memphis and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis. In his 1917 World War I draft registration, Barney listed his occupation as Highway Contractor & Superintendent. Barney and Florence lived in Memphis. Florence died at the age of 72 on 2 August 1957. After Florence's death, Barney married Ruth (last name unknown). Barney died on 8 December 1979 and is buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka.

Margaret "Maggie" Simonton

Maggie Simonton, born on 17 June 1896, married William Bonner Gragg on 16 May 1916 in her parents home in Atoka. Bonner, as he was called, the son of James Thomas Gragg and Eliza Miller, was born on 20 August 1892 in Rosemark, Shelby County, TN. Bonner and Maggie lived in Covington for about 14 years where Bonner worked as a clerk in a store, and eventually managed the store. In 1931 they moved to Atoka where, at first, he owned and operated the Atoka Cash Mercantile Company. Bonner sold this store and



Barney Mark Simonton

The Simonton Family

for a while was the laundry supervisor at Fort Pillow Prison, near Ripley, TN. He later worked as a cashier at the People State Bank in Millington from which he retired in 1964.



Bonner and Maggie Gragg 50th
Wedding Anniversary

In 1933 Bonner and Maggie bought the home and farm of Mrs. Mary Davidson, also known as the Margaret J. Walker home and the Cleve Jones land. The house was on the road to Munford about half way between Atoka and Crosstown. Bonner was not an active farmer, but rented out the farm land for crop shares. Bonner served for a time as a County Commissioner, or magistrate as it was called at the time. He was an Elder and the Sunday School Superintendent in the Atoka Presbyterian Church.

Bonner and Maggie had three children:

- Margaret Evelyn (8 June 1918 – 21 March 2006)
- Thomas Bonner (21 February 1921 – 21 July 1998)
- Charles William (21 February 1921 – 13 June 2000)

Bonner died on 29 August 1969 and Maggie on 16 February 1980. They are both buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka.

Evelyn never married. She attended Peabody College, the University of Tennessee and received her degree from Memphis State University. She was a school teacher in the Tipton County schools for 47 years, teaching the eighth grade and the first grade at the Munford Elementary School for much of that time. She was a Sunday School teacher and organist at the Atoka Presbyterian Church, and a volunteer at the Methodist Hospital. Evelyn died on 23 March 2006 and is buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka.

Thomas Gragg married Lucy Dixon on 5 December 1956. Lucy, the daughter of Jesse Dixon and Jadie Hazlerig, was born on 30 January 1923. Thomas served in the US Army during World War II. He was a carpenter and building inspector for the City of Atoka. He and Lucy lived in Atoka. They had four children:

- Sandra Jean
- Kim
- Allison
- Kevin

Charles Gragg married Janie Margaret Peters. Janie had previously been married to Mr. Morgan and had three children by her first marriage. Charles and Janie had two children:

- Sheila Morgan (step)
- Wayne Morgan (step)
- Spud Morgan (step)
- Gale
- Phyllis



Evelyn Gragg 1941

William Boyd: A Family History



Fannie Simonton's Children and their Families, about 1950

Back Row: Irby Ray Hester, Hugh Boyd, Barney Simonton, Bonner Gragg, William Boyd, Charles and Tom Gragg

Seated: Frances Hester, Evelyn Gragg, Bessie Boyd, Fannie Simonton, Maggie Gragg, Florence Simonton, Beryl Boyd

Ground: Ann, Bill and Jim Hester; Tom, Bill and Bette Boyd

Robert Romaine Simonton, Jr.

Robert R. Simonton, Jr. first married Margaret McQuiston on 4 September 1855 in Tipton County. Margaret, the daughter of Andrew McQuiston and Sarah Hemphill, was the first cousin of Hugh Murdock McQuiston, the husband of Elizabeth McDaniel Boyd, William Baldrige Boyd's sister. Margaret was born on 11 January 1828 and died on 1 March 1869, at the age of 41. Robert and Margaret had 6 children:

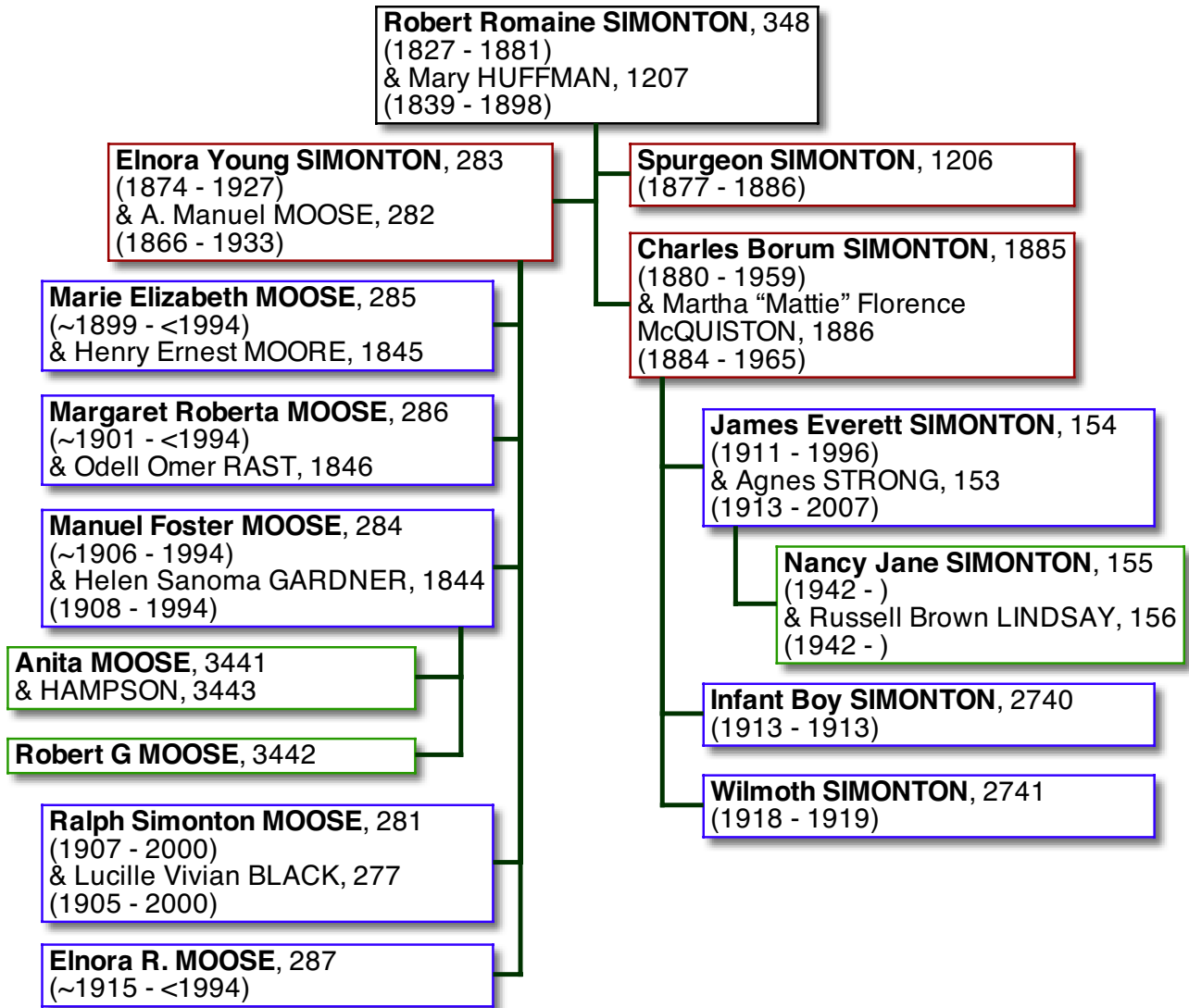
- Sarah M. (20 December 1856 – 1926)
- Robert C. (4 September 1858 – 15 September 1883)
- Andrew J. (24 December 1860 – 1 August 1900)
- Archibald R. (3 June 1863 – 26 November 1865)
- William P. (October 1865 – 1949)
- John H. (22 July 1867 – 21 January 1951)

After Margaret's death, Robert married Mary Huffman on 8 February 1870 in Tipton County. Mary was born on 11 December 1839 and died on 22 November 1898. Robert and Mary had 3 children:

- Elnora Young (14 February 1874 – 25 June 1927)
- Spurgeon (15 May 1877 – 8 April 1886)
- Charles Borum (29 October 1880 – 29 November 1959)

Robert died on 29 October 1881. He and both of his wives are buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka.

The Simonton Family



Descendants of Robert R. Simonton, Jr

Elnora Young Simonton

Elnora Young married A. Manuel Moose on 1 November 1893 in Tipton County. Manuel Moose was born in 1866 in North Carolina and died on 16 May 1933. Manuel and Elnora lived in Clopton in Tipton County. They are both buried in the Clopton Cemetery. They had 5 children:

- Marie Elizabeth (abt 1899 – bef 1994)
- Margaret Roberta (abt 1901 – bef 1994)
- Manuel Foster “Foster” (abt 1906 – 18 April 1994)
- Ralph Simonton (11 May 1907 – 20 February 2000)
- Elnora R. (abt June 1915 – bef 1994)

Marie Elizabeth Moose married Henry Ernest Moore on 13 May 1924. She was a school teacher.

Margaret Roberta Moose married Odell Omer Rast on 26 September 1925 and she also was a school teacher.

Foster Moose married Helen Sanoma Gardner on 30 August 1935 in Obion County, Tennessee. Helen was born on 31 May 1908. Foster was a Chemistry Professor at Southwestern at Memphis (now Rhodes College). Foster died in April of 1994 and Helen died a few months later, in October

William Boyd: A Family History

of 1994. They are both buried in Memorial Park Mausoleum in Memphis. Foster and Helen had two children, Anita and Robert G.

Ralph Simonton Moose married Lucille Vivian Black on 22 May 1941 in Tipton County. Lucille, born on 18 May 1905 in Flatwoods, Tipton County, was the daughter of Tom Black and Josie Land and the sister of Beryl Black Boyd (page 183). Ralph and Lucille were both school teachers in the Munford School.

Spurgeon Simonton

Spurgeon, Robert R. and Mary Huffman's second child, died when he was only 8 years old and is buried in the Salem ARP cemetery.

Charles Borum Simonton

Charles Borum Simonton, who was only one year old when his father died, married Martha Florence "Mattie" McQuiston on 28 April 1910, when he was 30 years old. Mattie was born on 26 July 1884 in Tipton County. Charles Borum and Mattie had three children:

- James Everett (12 July 1911 – 20 April 1996)
- Infant Boy (2 August 1913 – 8 August 1913)
- Wilmoth (22 February 1918 – 27 June 1919)

James Everett Simonton graduated from Erskine College in 1933 with a Bachelor of Science degree and later earned a Masters Degree from George Peabody College (now part of Vanderbilt University) in Nashville, TN. He was a teacher and coach and was the Principal at Byars-Hall High School in Covington, TN. He also had farming interests. On 23 August 1940, James Everett married Agnes Strong, the daughter of Charles Grier Strong and Ida Pearl Boyd. Agnes was also a graduate of



Ralph Moose



Charles Borum Simonton and Mattie McQuiston



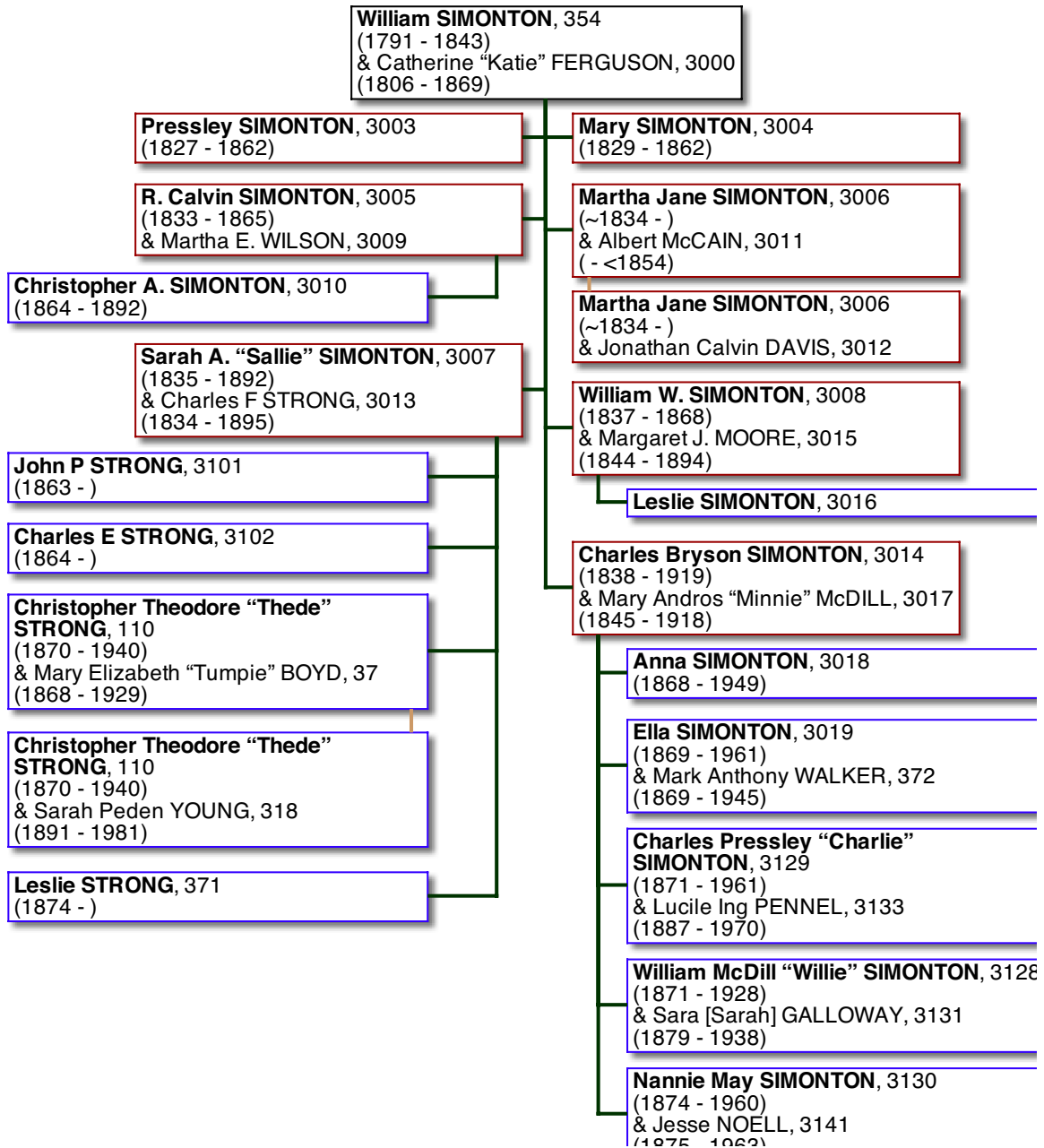
Wilmoth and James Everett Simonton in 1919

The Simonton Family

Erskine College (1935) and a teacher in the Tipton County Schools. James Everett died in 1996 and Agnes in 2007. They are both buried at Salem ARP Cemetery near Atoka. James Everett and Agnes had one daughter, Nancy Jane Simonton (see Chapter 7, page 101).

William Simonton

William, Robert Romaine Simonton's younger brother, was married three times, first to Margaret Galloway, in Fairfield County, South Carolina with whom he had one child, a daughter also named Margaret. His wife, Margaret, died when their young daughter was only three years old, in October 1817. William then married Mary McDill, the daughter of John and Mary McDill.



Descendants of William Simonton

William Boyd: A Family History

William and Mary had three children:

- John (March 1820 – 10 July 1863)
- James (1821 – 30 September 1842)
- Christopher (29 September 1825 – 12 July 1864)

John and James died young, at the ages of 16 and 21. Christopher lived to adulthood, married and had 5 children. While serving in the army during the Civil War, Christopher became ill with “camp disease”. He went to his brother William’s house near Selma, AL where he died. He is buried at Prosperity Church near Marion Junction, AL, although there is a memorial marker for him at the Salem ARP Cemetery. Both John and James are buried at Salem.

William’s second wife, Mary, died at the age of 34, only a few months after Christopher was born in December 1825. William then married Catherine “Katie” Ferguson about 1826 in South Carolina. Katie, the daughter of James and Catherine Ferguson, was born in 1806 in Chester County, SC. William and Katie had 7 children, the first two being born in Fairfield County, SC and the remaining five being born in Tipton County, TN.

The seven children of William Simonton and Katie Ferguson were:

- Pressley (30 April 1827 – 21 May 1862)
- Mary (18 November 1829 – 14 August 1862)
- R. Calvin (1 April 1833 – 14 April 1865)
- Martha Jane (abt 1834 – unk)
- Sarah A. “Sallie” (22 February 1835 – 31 March 1892)
- William W. (1837 – 27 August 1868)
- Charles Bryson (8 September 1838 – 10 June 1919)

Sarah A. “Sallie” Simonton

The fifth child of William Simonton and Katie Ferguson, Sallie, married Charles F. Strong on 26 September 1860 in Tipton County, Tennessee. Charles was the son of John and Martha “Mattie” Strong and was born on 20 April 1834 in South Carolina. Charles and Sallie had four children:

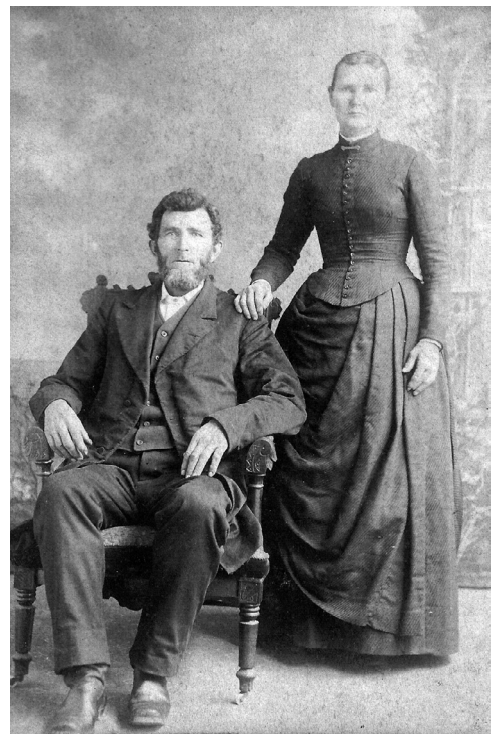
- John P. (1863 -unk)
- Charles E. (January 1864 – unk)
- Christopher Theodore “Thede” (1 January 1870 – 8 October 1940)
- Leslie (1874 - unk)

Christopher Theodore Strong

On 19 December 1911, Christopher Theodore Strong married Mary Elizabeth Boyd Young, the daughter of William Baldrige Boyd and Frances Ann Carrington. For more information on this family, see Mary Elizabeth Boyd on page 97.

Charles Bryson Simonton

The youngest child of William Simonton and Katie Ferguson, Charles Bryson Simonton, was born on 8 September 1838 in Tipton County. He attended the school at Porterville under the instruction of Rev. J. A. Dickson and Rev. James H. Strong and the Erskine College in Due West, SC where he graduated in 1859. After graduation, he taught at the Porterville Academy, which he had earlier attended. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Ninth Tennessee Infantry, Confederate Army, in 1861. He subsequently was promoted to second lieutenant and then



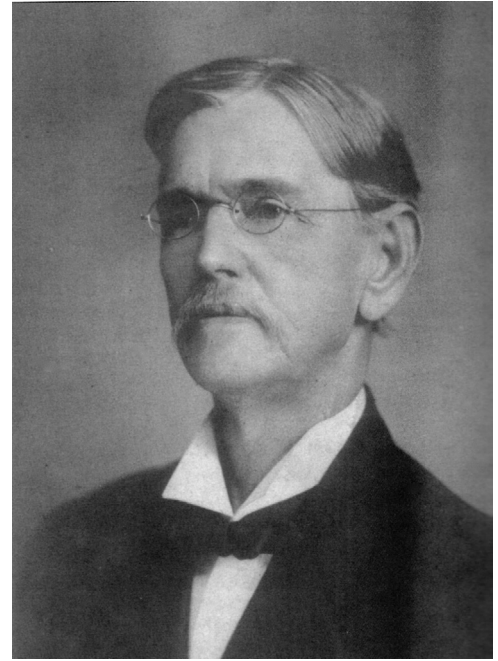
Charles Strong and Sallie Simonton

The Simonton Family

captain. He was severely wounded in the Battle of Perryville October 8, 1862, and taken prisoner for six months. In 1863 he managed to return to his unit in Shelbyville, TN but after several months he resigned, having been determined to be disabled due to his wounds.

He was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tipton County in March 1870. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1873 and practiced law in Covington. He was elected to the State house of representatives and served one term in 1877-1879. He was elected as a Democrat to the US House of Representatives and served in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1883). He was the editor of the Tipton Record in Covington, Tipton County, TN, chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1886, president of the Covington city school board 1892-1903. He was appointed United States District Attorney for the district of Tennessee 1895-1898 by President Grover Cleveland.

When he was 28 years old, Charles Bryson Simonton married Mary Andros "Minnie" McDill, the daughter of Robert Shannon McDill and Nancy Wilson McCreight. Nancy Wilson McCreight was the sister of Mary Ann McCreight who was Fannie McLaughlin's mother and William Boyd's grandmother. Minnie was born on 1 April 1845 in South Carolina and moved to Tipton County with her family around 1850. Charles Bryson Simonton died in 1919, only about a year after his wife Minnie died. They are both buried in the Munford Cemetery in Covington, TN.



Charles Bryson Simonton

Charles and Minnie had five children:

- Anna (18 February 1868 – 27 April 1949)
- Ella (23 August 1869 – 10 June 1961)
- Charles Pressley "Charlie" (14 November 1871 – 23 March 1961)
- William McDill "Willie" (14 November 1871 – 11 December 1928)
- Nannie May (21 May 1874 – 15 February 1960)

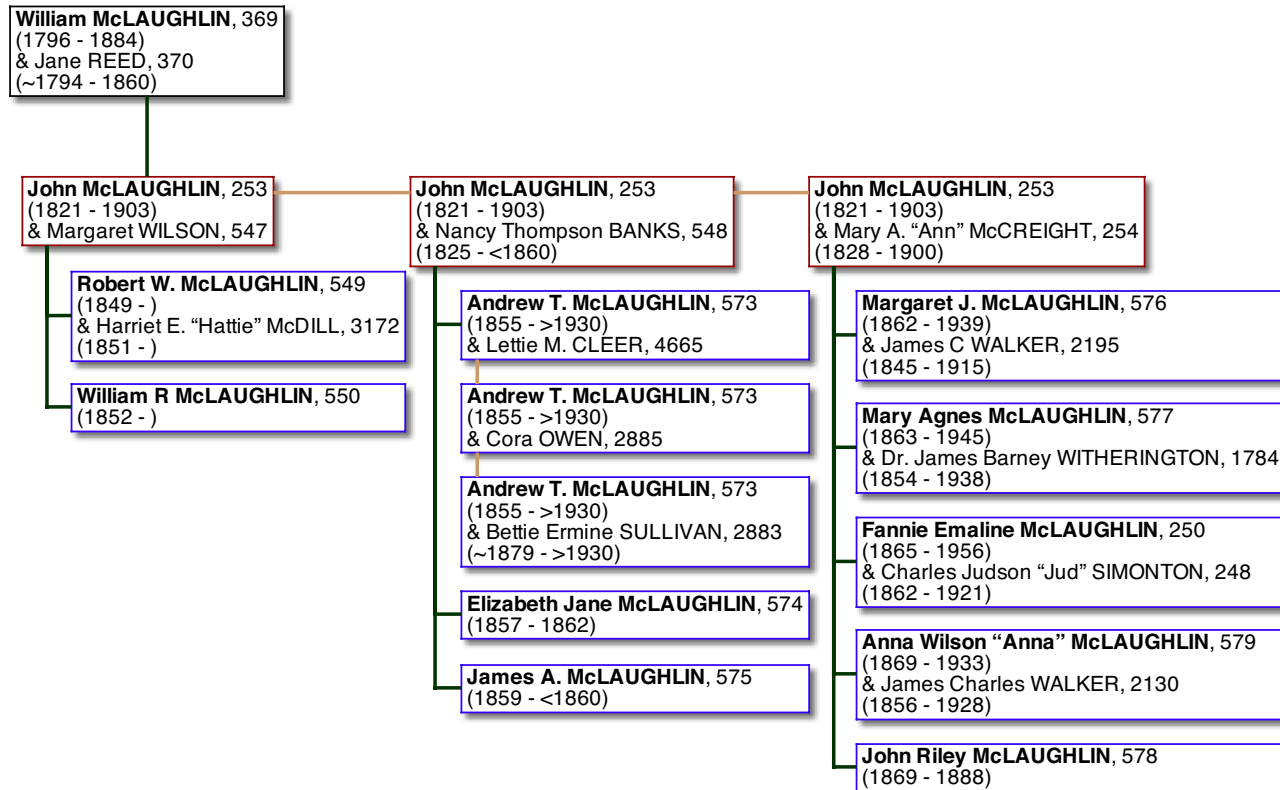
William Boyd: A Family History

The McLaughlin Family

The McLaughlin Family

William McLaughlin

William McLaughlin was born in 1796 in Edinburgh, Scotland and moved to County Antrim, Ulster, Ireland early in life. There he married Jane Reed, who was born in Ireland about 1794, probably the daughter of Scots immigrants. William was a farmer, and like other Ulster-Scots he and Jane were Presbyterians. Jane died in 1860 and William died in 1884. Both died and are buried in Ireland. They had at least one child, John McLaughlin, born on 12 July 1821. (The exact birth date is somewhat unclear. His tombstone in Salem ARP Cemetery gives his birth date as 13 July 1818, but many other accounts have the 1821 date. The 1860, 1870 and 1900 US Federal Census all agree with the 1821 date, as does the brief biography that appeared in Goodspeed's.)¹



Descendants of William McLaughlin

John McLaughlin

John McLaughlin attended Bellenyna College in Ireland. He came to America, landing in Charleston, SC and living, initially, in Chester. In Chester, he learned the carriage-maker's trade and sometime

¹ A History of Tennessee from the Earliest Times to the Present, together with an Historical and a Biographical Sketch of Lauderdale, Tipton, Haywood and Crockett Counties, (Goodspeed Publishing Company, Nashville, TN) 1886, Reprinted by (Mountain Press, Signal Mountain, TN) 1980

William Boyd: A Family History

between 1848 and 1856 moved to Aberdeen, Monroe County, MS where he established a factory for making carriages. After three years in Aberdeen, he moved to Porterville, in Tipton County and continued his carriage-making business. After about five years, he established a mercantile business in Porterville and was also a farmer. In about 1866 he moved the mercantile business to Atoka and continued its operation for about 10 years. He also owned and operated a cotton gin in Atoka.²

John was married three times. His first wife was Margaret Wilson, born in South Carolina, whom he married on 16 March 1848 in South Carolina. John McLaughlin and Margaret Wilson had two children:

- Robert W. (28 September 1849 - unk)
- William R. (4 April 1852 - unk)

John second married Nancy Thompson Banks in Tipton County on 12 October 1854. Nancy Banks had previously been married to William White, who died in 1850 and is buried in Salem ARP Cemetery. Nancy died before 1860. John and Nancy had three children:

- Andrew T. (25 August 1855 - unk)
- Elizabeth Jane (18 January 1857 - 28 February 1862)
- James A. (9 April 1859 - bef 2 August 1860)

John McLaughlin's third wife was Mary Ann McCreight, the daughter of John Riley McCreight and Margaret Thompson. Ann, as she was called, was born 18 February 1828 in Fairfield County, SC and moved to Tipton County with her family around 1840. Her father, John R. McCreight was the grandson of William McCreight, who came to South Carolina in 1772 with the Rev. William Martin group that also included William Boyd (see Chapter 3). John McLaughlin and Mary McCreight were married in Tipton County on 12 December 1860. It was Ann McCreight's second marriage, she having first been married to William James Strong (page 90). John McLaughlin and Ann McCreight had five children:

- Margaret J. (28 January 1862 - 16 August 1939)
- Mary Agnes (28 June 1863 - 15 October 1945)
- Fannie Emaline (1 September 1865 - 26 April 1956)
- John Riley (10 April 1869 - 2 April 1888)
- Ann Wilson (10 April 1869 - 1933)

Andrew T. McLaughlin

Andrew, the eldest son of John McLaughlin and Margaret Wilson, married Bettie Ermine Sullivan about 1907 and they had one son, John, born on 21 October 1908.

2 Much of this is from Goodspeed's History of Tennessee which is not self-consistent. There does not appear to be a Bellenyna College. Perhaps this refers to a college in Ballymena or Ballymoney, both towns in County Antrim, where many of the Scots-Irish immigrants to South Carolina came from. Goodspeed's indicates that he came to America in 1852. However, it also says that he married Margaret Wilson, who was born in South Carolina, in 1848. It seems unlikely that Margaret Wilson went back to Ireland to marry John McLaughlin and since their first son was born in 1849, the 1848 marriage date is probably correct, but not the immigration date. Goodspeed's also indicates that he moved to Mississippi in 1856, but this contradicts other information including that he married Nancy Thompson Banks in Tipton County in 1854. It is likely that he moved to Mississippi in 1848 or 1849, as his first son, Robert W. was born in Mississippi according to the US census records, and that he moved to Tipton County before 1854. Also, the children of Nancy Thompson Banks were born in Tennessee, not Mississippi.



Tombstone of John and Mary McLaughlin

The McLaughlin Family

John McLaughlin

On 31 May 1934, John, the son of Andrew McLaughlin and Bettie Sullivan, married Goldie Smith, the daughter of Wyatt and Olive Smith of Shelby County, TN. Goldie was born on 12 August 1906 in Shelby County. John was a farmer in Tipton County and Goldie was a public school teacher. John died 12 October 1998 and Goldie died 4 May 1997 in the Covington Care Nursing Home. Both are buried at Salem ARP Cemetery. They had one son, John "Larry".

Margaret J. McLaughlin

The eldest daughter of John McLaughlin and Ann McCreight, Margaret, married James C. Walker on 28 March 1878. James was a dry goods merchant in Atoka. They had two children, Oscar M. Walker and Willie Agnes Walker. Oscar was a physician, but died at the age of 27. Willie Agnes married Lambert Estes Gwinn and they had four children.

Mary Agnes McLaughlin

Mary Agnes married Dr. James Barney Witherington, the son of Daniel M. Witherington, on 6 January 1880, when she was 16 years old. James Barney was born on 7 December 1838 in Tennessee and was a physician in Tipton County. Mary Agnes and James Barney had 9 children:

- Mary Emma (11 January 1882 – 13 October 1975)
- Albert Sidney (22 October 1883 – unk)
- Margaret Lucile (6 December 1885 – December 1968)
- Leona Estella (November 1891 – unk)
- Rebecca McLaughlin (11 January 1894 – December 1971)
- Agnes (19 August 1896 – 29 July 1975)
- John Carlisle (4 June 1889 – 18 January 1963)
- Sarah Gillespie (abt 1901 – unk)
- Virginia (7 December 1903 – 19 May 1967)

Mary Emma

Mary Emma, the eldest daughter of Mary Agnes McLaughlin and James Barney Witherington, married Elbert H. Wooten on 17 July 1901. Elbert Wooten was born 9 August 1879 and died on 24 March 1946. Mary Emma died on 13 October 1975. They are both buried in the Crigger Cemetery in Munford, TN. Elbert and Mary Emma had at least 9 children:

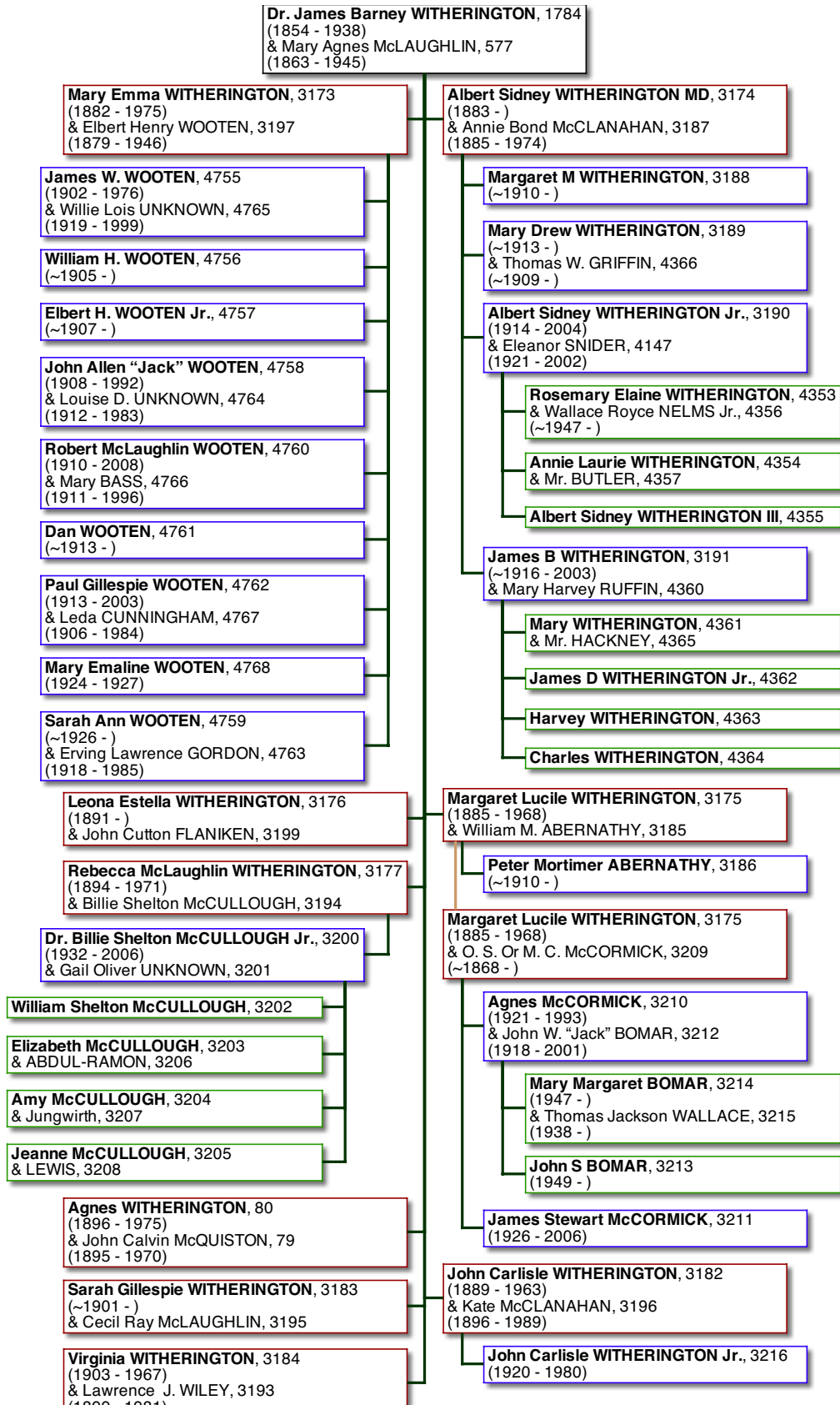
- James W. (23 August 1902 – 31 July 1976)
- William H. (abt 1905 – unk)
- Elbert Henry, Jr. (abt 1907 – unk)
- John "Jack" Allen (11 August 1908 – 15 July 1992)
- Robert McLaughlin (9 August 1910 – 21 October 2008)
- Dan (abt 1913 -)
- Paul Gillespie (19 December 1913 – 16 August 2003)
- Mary Emaline (22 June 1924 – 7 November 1927)
- Sarah Ann (abt 1926 -)

Albert Sidney Witherington

Albert Sidney Witherington, the eldest son of Mary Agnes McLaughlin and James Barney Witherington, was born 22 October 1883. He married Annie Bond McClanahan on 16 June 1908. Annie, the daughter of Edgar J. C. McClanahan, was born on 10 September 1885 and died February 1974 in Mason, TN. Albert Sidney was a physician. They had four children:

- Margaret M. (abt 1910 – unk)
- Mary Drew (abt 1913 -)
- Albert Sidney, Jr. (3 April 1914 – 4 January 2004)
- James B. (abt 1916 – 18 March 2003)

William Boyd: A Family History



Descendants of Mary Agnes McLaughlin

The McLaughlin Family

James B. Witherington, the son of Albert Sidney Witherington and Annie McClanahan, was also a physician, like his father. He married Mary Harvey Ruffin and practiced medicine in Covington, TN. They had four children, Mary, James D., Harvey and Charles.

Mary Drew Witherington married Thomas W. Griffin in Gallaway, Fayette County, TN on 20 May 1950.

Albert Sidney Witherington Jr., who was known as Dr. Sid, served as a Major in the Army Medical Corps during World War II in the Pacific Theater. He was awarded the Silver Star for bravery for rescuing three wounded soldiers at Bougainville, Solomon Islands. After the war he attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and medical school. He met his future wife, Eleanor Snider, while working at Shreveport Charity Hospital in Shreveport, LA. He returned to Munford in 1947, where he practiced medicine for over 50 years.

Margaret Lucile Witherington

Margaret Lucile, the third child of Mary Agnes McLaughlin and James Barney Witherington, first married William M. Abernathy on 31 December 1907. They had one son, Peter Mortimer Abernathy, born about 1910.

Margaret then married O. S. McCormick on 24 March 1920. Margaret and O. S. McCormick had two children:

- Agnes (2 May 1921 – 26 July 1993)
- James Stewart (1 October 1926 – 2 April 2006)

Agnes McCormick married John W. "Jack" Bomar.

Rebecca McLaughlin Witherington

Rebecca McLaughlin Witherington married Billie Shelton McCullough in 1925. They had one son, Billie Shelton, Jr., born on 9 February 1932. Billie Shelton Jr. was also a physician. He married Gail Oliver unknown and they had four children, William Shelton, Elizabeth, Amy and Jeanne.

Agnes Witherington

Agnes, the sixth child of Dr. James Barney Witherington and Mary Agnes McLaughlin, married John Calvin McQuiston on 7 August 1928 in Tipton County. John Calvin McQuiston was the son of William H. McQuiston and Katie Parkinson and the grandson of Elizabeth McDaniel Boyd and Hugh Murdock McQuiston and thus the first cousin of William Baldrige Boyd.

John Carlisle Witherington

John Carlisle Witherington was also a physician. He married Kate McClanahan on 26 July 1917. Kate was born on 29 May 1896 and died on 14 February 1989 in Covington, TN. Both John and Kate are buried in Covington Memorial Gardens in Covington.

Virginia Witherington

Virginia, the youngest child of Dr. James Barney Witherington and Mary Agnes McLaughlin was born on 7 December 1903. She married Lawrence J. Wiley on 29 July 1930. Both she and L. J. Wiley were school teachers in the Munford School for over forty years. Virginia died on 19 May 1967 and Lawrence died on 21 December 1981. They are both buried in the Crigger Cemetery in Munford.

Fannie Emaline McLaughlin

Fannie McLaughlin, the third child of John McLaughlin and Ann McCreight married Charles Judson Simonton. See page 141. They had 3 children:



Fannie McLaughlin

William Boyd: A Family History

- Bessie McLaughlin (1888 – 1970)
- Barney Mark (1891 – 1979)
- Margaret “Maggie” (1896 – 1980)

John Riley McLaughlin

John Riley and Anna Wilson, the two youngest children of John McLaughlin and Ann McCreight, were twins. John Riley was thrown from his horse when he was 18 years old and died from the injuries. He is buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery.

Anna Wilson McLaughlin

Anna, the youngest daughter, married James Charles Walker on 22 December 1892. James Charles was born in 1856 in Alabama and came to Tipton County around 1870. He was at first a blacksmith in Covington for several years. He returned to Atoka where he was a farmer and he also operated a funeral parlor. James Charles died on 8 February 1928 and is buried together with Anna in the Salem ARP Cemetery.

Anna McLaughlin and James Charles Walker had five children:

- John McLaughlin (2 June 1894 – 24 February 1962)
- Marianna (September 1896 – 1937)
- Clyde Young (21 February 1899 – 19 January 1972)
- Charles Jasper “CJ” (19 September 1902 – 14 August 1977)
- Jessie May (abt 1906 – unk)

John McLaughlin Walker

John McLaughlin Walker married Mary Emma Applebury and they had two children, John McLaughlin, Jr. and James “Jimmy”.

Marianna Walker

Marianna married James Purdy Simonton on 29 November in Memphis, TN. James, the son of Christopher A. Simonton and Mary Madison Purdy, was born on 2 November 1886 in Tipton County. They had two children, Ann Bradley and Halle Jean (see page 141).

Clyde Young Walker

Clyde Young Walker married Edith Boyce Trebing and they had four children:

- James Trebing (29 February 1928 – 21 November 1970)
- Evelyn Jeanette (10 September 1929 – 30 April 1999)
- Edith Claire (8 September 1937)
- Mary Elizabeth “Mimi” (1 January 1939 – 8 November 2002)

Edith Claire married John Tucker Marshall on 12 June 1957 in Covington, TN. Edith and John Marshall had three children, Ann Denise, Lisa Claire, and John Walker.

Charles Jasper Walker

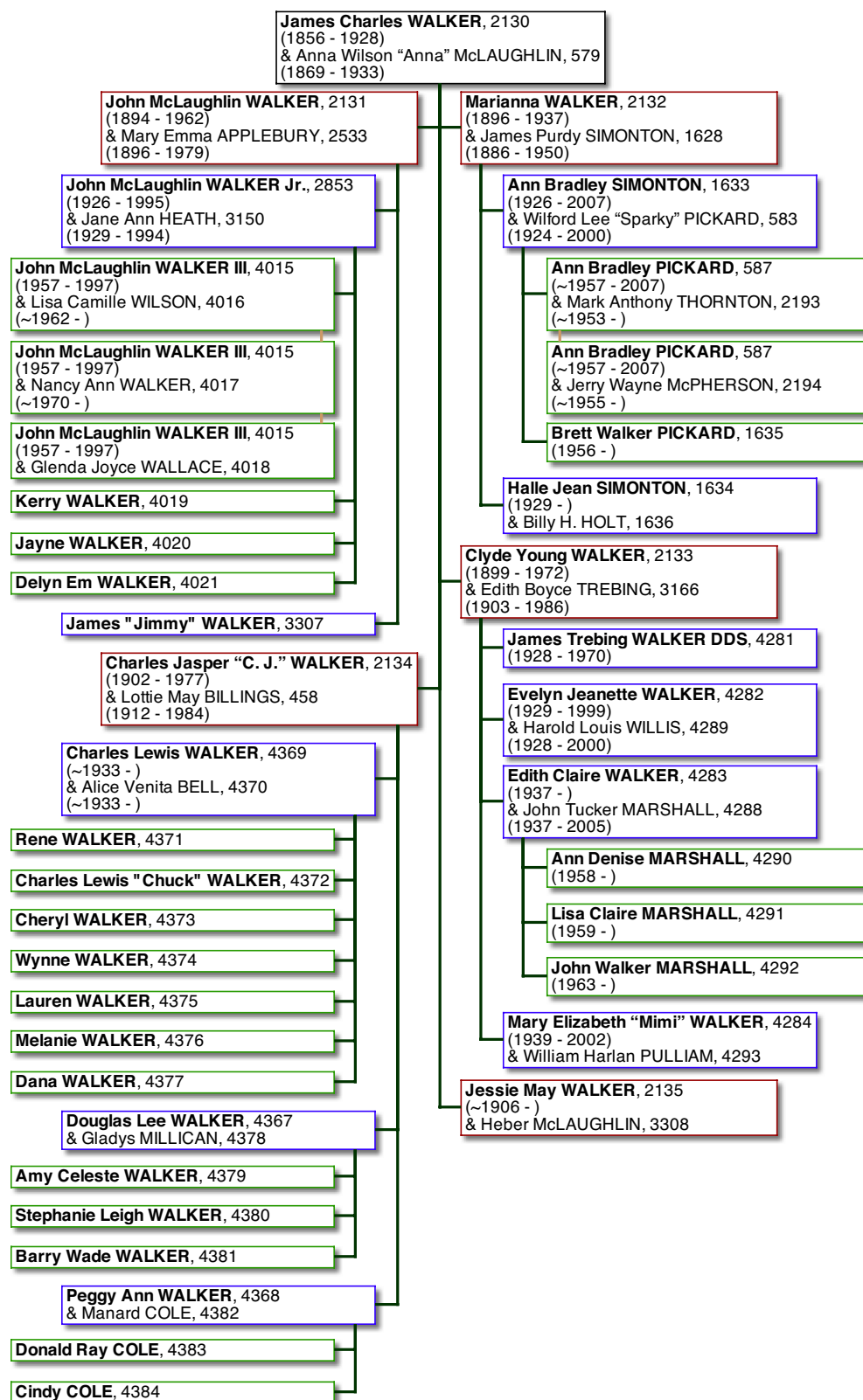
CJ Walker operated a grocery store in Atoka with his brothers, John and Clyde. When the store was destroyed in the 1928 tornado, Clyde and CJ opened another store in Atoka. CJ eventually bought out his brother’s share and Clyde moved to Covington. In addition to the store, CJ also farmed and operating a cotton gin in Atoka. His two sons, Charles and Douglas operated the cotton gin until 1968. CJ was an Elder in the Atoka Presbyterian Church for 40 years.

Charles Jasper Walker married Lottie May Billings on 24 November 1931. They had three children:

- Charles Lewis
- Douglas Lee
- Peggy Ann

The McLaughlin Family

CJ died 14 August 1977 and Lottie died on 5 February 1984. They are both buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery.



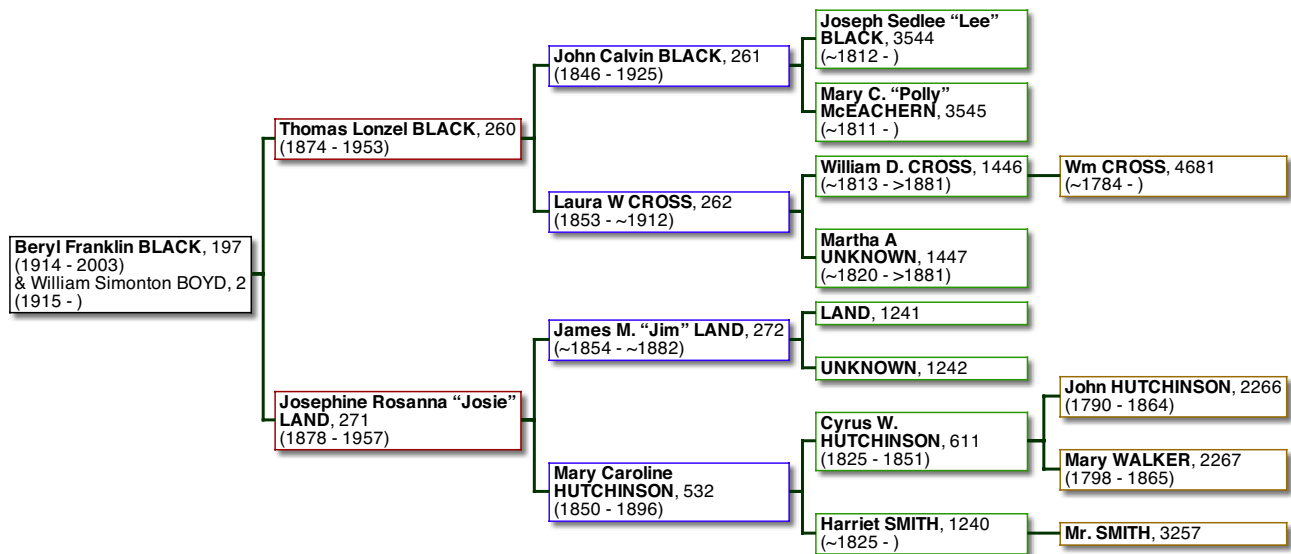
Descendants of James Charles Walker and Anna McLaughlin

The Black Family

The Black Family

The ancestors of Beryl Franklin Black are shown in the pedigree chart below. I have been able to trace the Black family back to Joseph Sedlee Black, born in North Carolina about 1812. According to research done by Wayne Smith, Joseph Sedlee Black's grandfather, James Black was born in County Londonderry, Ireland in 1728 and came to America about 1754 where he initially settled in Pennsylvania. James married Elizabeth Russel in Pennsylvania in 1756 and they had several children in Pennsylvania before moving to Mecklinburg county, NC around 1867. (The area became Cabarrus county in 1792.) Their son Robert, born in 1767 in either Pennsylvania or North Carolina, married Matilda Alexander in 1796 in North Carolina. Robert and Matilda has eleven children, including Joseph Sedlee Black.

Little is known about James Land other than he was born around 1854 in North Carolina, that his father was from South Carolina and that he was living in Tipton County, TN in 1880. The Hutchinson family came from South Carolina and has a great deal of history in Tipton County.



Pedigree chart for Beryl Franklin Black

Joseph Sedlee "Lee" Black

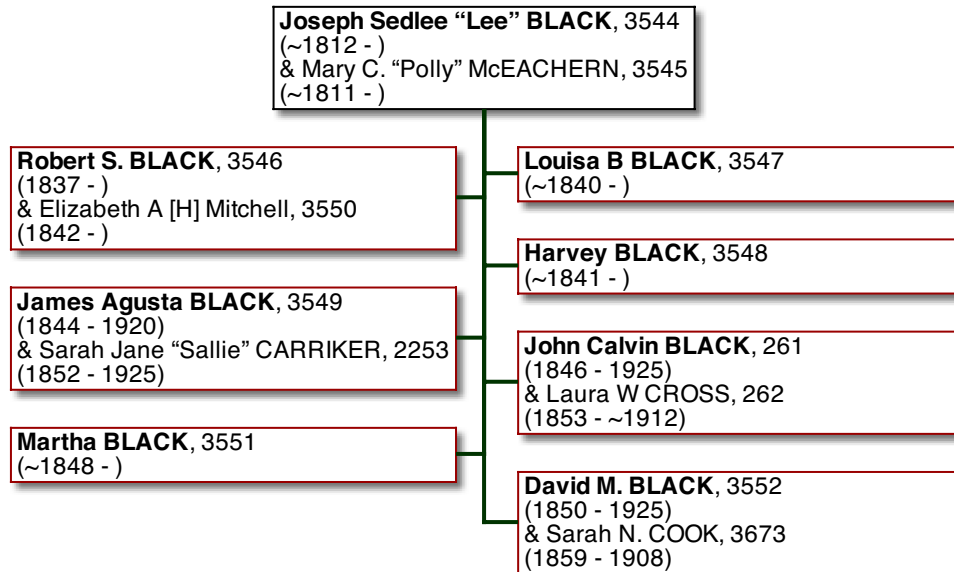
Joseph Sedlee Black was born in Cabarrus County, NC about 1812. In 1860 he was living in Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county NC which is about 25 miles northeast of Charlotte, NC. On 1 August 1836 he married Mary C. McEachran in Cabarrus County. Mary was also born in Cabarrus County about 1811 and died before 1863. Joseph and Mary had seven children:

- Robert S. (June 1837 -)
- Louisa B. (abt 1840 -)
- Harvey (abt 1841 -)
- James Augusta (10 April 1844 – 30 April 1920)
- John Calvin (3 September 1846 – 3 January 1925)
- Martha (abt 1848 – unk)

William Boyd: A Family History

- David M. (1850 - 1925)

Joseph Sedlee Black second married Elizabeth Turner on 6 March 1863 in Cabarrus County, NC. Elizabeth, the daughter of Seneca Turner and Elizabeth Bost, was born on 6 March 1830 in Cabarrus County and died on 6 February 1918 in Township 10, Cabarrus County, NC. Joseph and Elizabeth had seven children.



Children of Joseph Sedlee Black

Robert S. Black

Robert, the eldest son of Lee and Mary, was a private in Company K of the 28th NC Infantry during the Civil War. He enlisted as a volunteer on 12 March 1862 in Cabarrus County, NC. After the war he moved to Fayette County, TN where he married Elizabeth A. Mitchell in the early 1870s. Elizabeth was born May 1842 in Mississippi. Robert was in Tennessee at least by 1872 as he was a signatory to John Calvin Black's marriage bond in 1872. Robert and Elizabeth had four children.

- George Oliver (February 1876 – unk)
- Ocola (October 1878 – unk)
- William Lee (abt 1871 – unk)
- Mary Ollie (May 1882 - unk)

James A. Black

James, the fourth child and second son of Lee and Mary, was born on 10 April 1844 in Cabarrus County and died on 30 April 1920 in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, NC. He married Sarah Jane "Sallie" Carriker. Sallie, the daughter of Levi Carriker and Elizabeth Turner, was born on 10 April 1852 and died on 1 January 1925. Both James and Sallie are buried in the Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte. James and Sallie had 14 children.

John Calvin Black

John Calvin, the third son of Lee and Mary, was born in Cabarrus County on 3 September 1846 and died on 3 January 1925 in Burlison, Tipton County, TN. He is buried in the Mount Lebanon Cemetery near Covington.

John was a private in Company C of the 37th North Carolina Infantry. He originally enlisted in (or was drafted into) Company E, 2nd Junior Reserves Regiment, North Carolina Infantry on 21

The Black Family

May 1864 when he was 17 years old. He was transferred to Company C, 37th Regiment North Carolina Infantry on 4 October 1864 (Some records indicate 11 October 1864). This is consistent with him turning 18 years old in September 1864. When John Black transferred in, the 37th NC regiment had already been engaged in the defense of Petersburg, VA since June of 1864. Petersburg was on the main supply route to Richmond and was therefore key to the defense of Richmond. After a ten-month siege (June 1864 – March 1865) by the Union forces under General Grant, which also included repeated attacks on Richmond, only 25 miles away, the Union forces led by General Philip Sheridan overcame the Confederate General George Pickett at Five Forks on 1 April 1865. This action opened up access to the last rail line into Petersburg. On April 2 Grant undertook an all-out assault and only heroic efforts by Lee's troops kept the Union forces out of Petersburg.

2nd Junior Reserves Regiment

Near the end of the Civil War, the Confederacy experienced a manpower shortage. There was already a military conscription that included all able bodied men between 18 and 45 (State officers, physicians, ministers of the gospel were exempt). On 17 February 1864 the Confederate Congress passed a law which created Junior and Senior Reserves consisting of men between 17 and 18 in the former and men between 45 and 50 in the later. The Junior Reserves were organized in April and May of 1864. Many of the soldiers in the Junior Reserve were transferred to other units when they reached 18 years of age.

The 2nd Junior Reserves Regiment of North Carolina was originally organized in December 1864 by consolidating the previously formed 2nd and 5th Junior Reserves Battalions. It consisted entirely of "men" between the ages of 15 and 18 from the counties of Wayne, Duplin, Rowan, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Union, Greene, Lenior, Beaufort, Hude, and Tyrrell. John Black was originally enlisted into Captain W. D. Barnhart's Company of the Reserve Force, Junior Class which was part of the 2nd Battalin, Junior Reserves.

On the night of 2 April, Lee evacuated Petersburg. On 3 April, Private John C. Black was captured at Petersburg. Four days later, on 7 April 1865 he arrived at Hart's Island, a Prisoner of War Camp in New York City at the western end of Long Island Sound. On 9 April, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House. On 19 June 1865, after taking the oath of allegiance, John Calvin Black was released at Hart's Island. In his release notice he was described as being 5 ft. 4 in. tall, of fair complexion with light hair and gray eyes and that he signed the oath with a mark.

In his application for a pension in 1905, John Black reported that while serving in the trenches at Petersburg during the winter of 1864-1865 he contracted a hernia from over-exertion and was bandaged by the regimental surgeon. He also reported that he had brain fever while at Hart's Island which had a permanent affect on his head as well as his hearing.

How he returned home after his release from Hart's Island and what he did for the next several years is unknown. He moved to Fayette County Tennessee around 1869 or 1870, probably along with his brother, Robert. On 8 April 1872 he and his brother, Robert S. Black, took out a marriage bond () for his marriage to Laura Cross and was issued a marriage license (). John and Laura Cross were married on 10 April 1872 by James L. Moore, Justice of the Peace.



Tombstone of John Black

William Boyd: A Family History

Laura W. Cross, the daughter of William and Martha A. Cross, was born in May 1853 in Tennessee. At first John and Laura lived next door to Laura's parents, where they were still living in 1880. By 1900, John and Laura had moved to Tipton County and in 1905 were living in Gilt Edge (Burlison Post Office RFD #1).

<p><i>Marriage Bond of John C. Black</i></p>	<p><i>Mr John C Black and R.S. Black are held and firmly bound unto the State of Tennessee, jointly and severally in the</i></p>
<p><i>2645</i></p>	<p><i>sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, To be void on Condition That there is no lawful cause why John C. Black and Miss Laura W. Cross shall not be joined in the bands of Matrimony, Sealed and dated this 8th day of April 1872. Subscribed before me, Clerk County Court of Fayette County, Tennessee, this the 8th day of April 1872. John C. Rawes Clerk, By B. P. Rawes D. C.</i></p>

Marriage Bond for John C. Black and Laura Cross

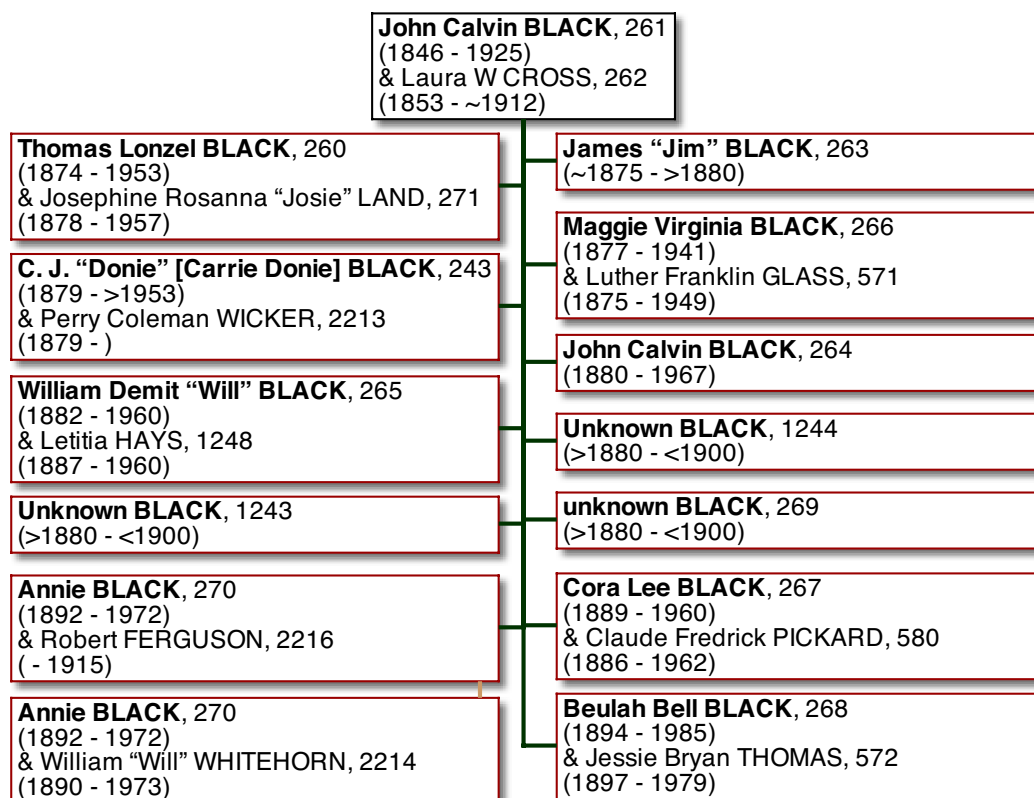
92	Fayette County, Tennessee.	
No. of LICENSE.	WHEN AND TO WHOM ISSUED.	RECORD OF RETURN ON LICENSE.
<p><i>267d</i></p>	<p><i>Issued April 8th 1872</i></p> <p>Directed to any Minister of the Gospel, Judge, Chancellor, or Justice of the Peace,</p> <p><i>Authorizing a Marriage between</i></p> <p><i>Mr. John C. Black,</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p><i>Miss Laura W. Cross</i></p>	<p><i>I solemnized the Rites of Matrimony between the above named parties, John C. Black and Laura W. Cross on the 10 day of April 1872</i></p> <p><i>James L. Moore J.P.</i></p> <p><i>License returned office 14 1872 and recorded May 27 1872</i></p> <p><i>John C. Rawes</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By B. P. Rawes D.C.</i></p>

Marriage License for John Calvin Black and Laura Cross

In November of 1905, John applied for a soldier's pension, based on his service in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. There was some confusion initially on the unit that he served in and the initial application was denied. After additional research, his correct unit was identified and the pension was granted in November 1907. It was often the case that Confederate veterans could not identify their unit as many military units were merged over the course of the war and the unit designations changed. This was probably due to the large number of casualties. In John's case, however, he was only in the army for less than a year before he was captured and he only served in two units. In his application he seemed certain of the names of the officers, which may be how the correct unit

The Black Family

was eventually identified. Another puzzling aspect of the application is that he lists his wife's name as Lucy instead of Laura. This may be an indication that someone else actually filled out the application for him. (Military records indicate that he signed the Oath of Allegiance at the end of the Civil War with his mark, but the 1900 census indicated that he could read and write.) From the details provided in the pension application, John Black was disabled in 1905 and unable to perform manual labor. The doctor's assessment was: "Chronic Articular Rheumatism with exacerbations [illegible] inguinal hernia or rupture of long standing and irritability of bladder. Is incapacitated by reason of said disabilities for the performance of manual labor to the extent three fourths of his time. Applicant said disabilities are permanent and increase as he grows older." At the time of the pension application, John was a tenant farmer in Gilt Edge, living with his wife, son John Calvin and two daughters, Annie and Beulah.



Children of John Calvin Black

John and Laura had 12 children, but only 8 survived:

- Thomas Lonzel (10 January 1874 – 23 November 1953)
- James "Jim" (abt 1875 – abt 1885)
- Maggie Virginia (23 February 1877 – 24 July 1941)
- C. J. "Donie" (1879 – aft 1953)
- John Calvin (3 December 1880 – 10 August 1967)
- William Demit "Will" (13 July 1882 – 7 March 1960)
- Cora Lee (19 November 1889 – 24 September 1960)
- Annie (9 June 1892 – 5 February 1972)
- Beulah Bell (30 January 1894 – 4 May 1985)

(That there were 3 additional children is based on the 1900 census in which Laura reported that she had had 12 children of which 8 were then living. We know from other accounts about Jim, who

William Boyd: A Family History

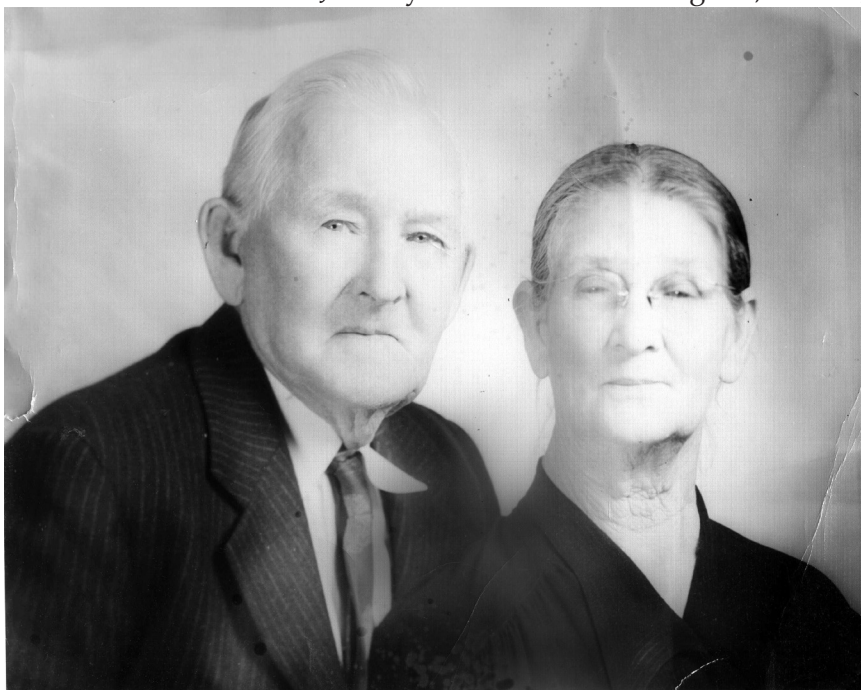
died as a child between five and ten years old, leaving three other children who presumably died before 1900.)

Laura died about 1912 and John died on 3 January 1925 at the home of his daughter, Cora Lee Pickard. Both John and Laura are buried in the Mount Lebanon Cemetery near Covington. At first, neither had a tombstone. John's son, Will, arranged for a military marker to be provided by the War Department in 1936. Since John Black could not afford a tombstone for himself, it is also likely that he could not afford a marker for his wife, as there is no marker there today.

Thomas Lonzel "Tom" Black

Thomas Lonzel Black, the eldest son of John Calvin Black and Laura Cross, was born in Fayette County, TN. On 11 March 1896, he married Josephine Rosanna Land in Tipton County. Josephine or Josie, as she was called, was the daughter of James M. Land and Mary Caroline Hutchinson and was born on 18 May 1878.

When Tom and Josie were first married, they lived with Josie's half-brother, James "Bud" Trotter in Beaver, Tipton County. Bud's wife died in childbirth in January 1898 when their daughter, Maude, was born. Tom and Josie lived with Bud in order to help out with the baby until Bud remarried in the fall of 1899. Around 1904, Tom bought a farm on Randolph and Flatwoods Road. This appears to be what is today either Sturdivant (Old Randolph) Road which goes from Gilt Edge to Flatwoods or possibly McClerkin Road. There was a mortgage on the farm and around 1923, after a year of poor crops, he was unable to make the mortgage payments and lost the farm to foreclosure. After farming, Tom was the Tax Assessor in Munford and the Sheriff of Tipton County.



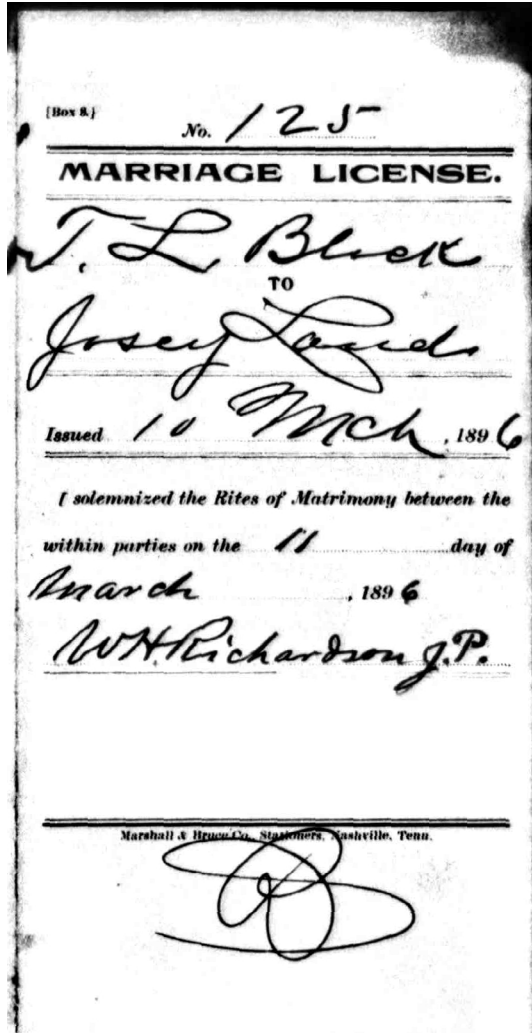
Tom and Josie Black

In 1924 the Blacks moved to Munford, prompted partly by the loss of the farm, but perhaps as importantly to make it easier for the children to attend high school. When they first moved to Munford, they rented a house from the Wooten family, who had built a new house. Unfortunately, the Wootens' new house caught on fire and burned down after only a few months, and the Blacks had to move out so that the Wootens could return to their home. They then rented the Manse from the Presbyterian Church, and lived there until the mid 1930s. After the Presbyterian manse, they rented the home of Dr. Albert Sidney Witherington, Sr. Around 1939, they bought a lot in Munford and borrowed enough money from Clarence Hathcock to build a house. For this, they hired their future son-in-law, William Boyd. The lumber for the house was supplied by another son-in-law, Aubrey Baxter, Virginia's husband, who owned a building supply company in Covington.

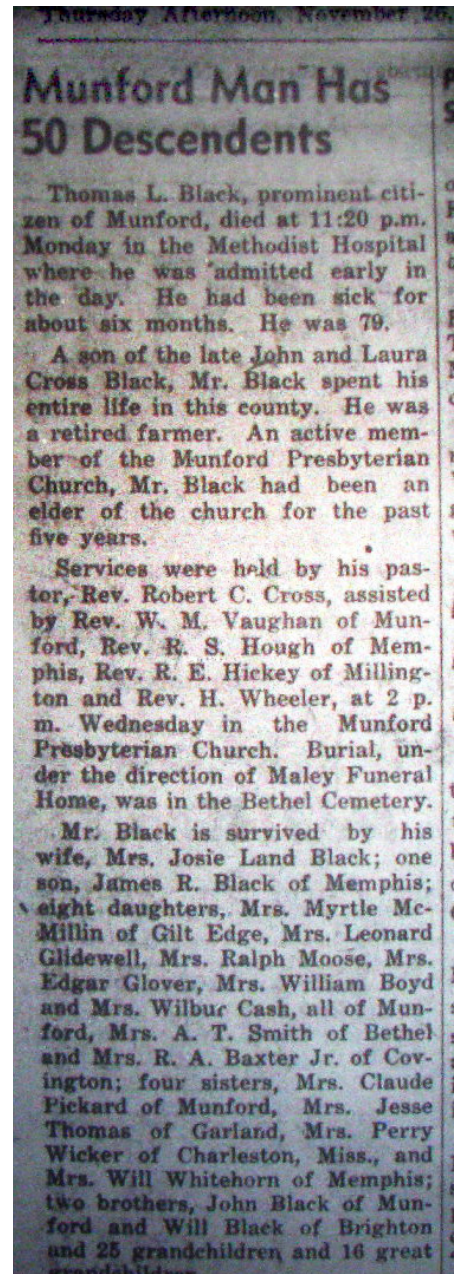
Josie read the Bible every day and was known in Munford as something of a Bible scholar because of her knowledge of scripture.

The Black Family

Tom died in the Methodist Hospital in Memphis on 23 November 1953 of a heart attack. Josie died four years later on 12 October 1957. Although he never had any money when alive, when he died, Tom Black didn't owe anybody any money. They are both buried in the Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery near Munford, TN.



Marriage License, Tom Black and Josie Land



Obituary of Tom Black

Tom and Josie Black had nine children, all born in Flatwoods in Tipton County.

- Myrtle Irene (15 May 1897 – 6 November 1983)
- James Riley "Jack" (20 November 1899 – 18 March 1983)
- Mary Lois (2 September 1902 – 3 April 1998)
- Lucille Vivian (18 May 1905 – 1 November 2000)
- Lavenia Rebecca "Venie" (30 January 1908 – 21 November 1995)
- Gunetta Carolyn (15 November 1910 – 29 August 2005)
- Beryl Franklin (12 April 1914 – 8 January 2003)
- Virginia (3 July 1917 – 26 September 1997)
- Melbagene "Coots" (20 January 1920 – 28 April 2009)

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Thomas Lonzel BLACK, 260
(1874 - 1953)
& Josephine Rosanna "Josie" LAND, 271
(1878 - 1957)

Myrtle Irene "Sister" BLACK, 273
(1897 - 1983)
& Turner BASKIN, 418
(1896 - 1920)

James Riley "Jack" BLACK, 274
(1899 - 1983)
& Hattie GLIDEWELL, 420
(1895 - 1987)

Myrtle Irene "Sister" BLACK, 273
(1897 - 1983)
& John Dalton McMILLIN, 419
(1882 - 1953)

Mary Lois "Lois" BLACK, 275
(1902 - 1998)
& Nashville Leonard "Leonard" GLIDEWELL, 413
(1893 - 1975)

Lucille Vivian BLACK, 277
(1905 - 2000)
& Ralph Simonton MOOSE, 281
(1907 - 2000)

Lavenia Rebecca "Venie" BLACK, 276
(1908 - 1995)
& William "Edgar" GLOVER, 414
(1904 - 1975)

Gunetta Carolyn BLACK, 278
(1910 - 2005)
& Andrew Thomas "A.T." SMITH, 415
(1910 - 2006)

Beryl Franklin BLACK, 197
(1914 - 2003)
& William Simonton BOYD, 2
(1915 -)

Virginia BLACK, 279
(1917 - 1997)
& Richard Aubrey BAXTER Jr, 416
(1913 - 1998)

Melbagene "Coots" BLACK, 280
(1920 - 2009)
& Wilbur Franklin CASH, 417
(~1917 -)

Children of Tom Black and Josie Land



The Black Children

Jack, Lois, Lucille, Venie, Gunetta, Beryl, Virginia, Coots (Myrtle is not in the picture)

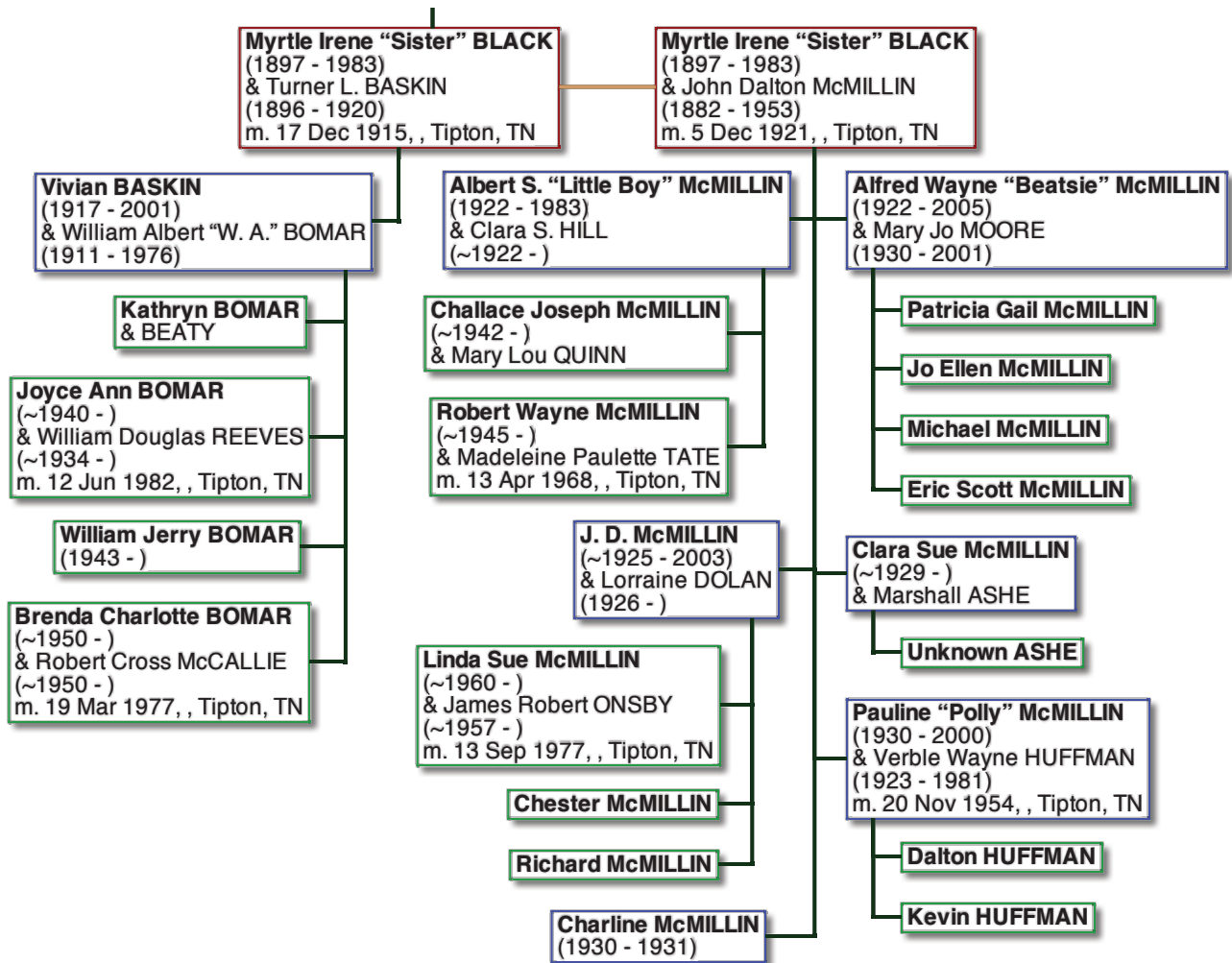
The Black Family

Myrtle Irene “Sister” Black

Myrtle Irene, or “Sister” as she was called by the family, first married Turner Baskin on 17 December 1915. Turner was born 20 January 1896 and was the son of Rufus J. and Madora Emma Baskin. He had at least three siblings, Crahard, Donie and Jessie, of which Turner was the youngest. Turner died on October 21 1920. Turner and Myrtle had one daughter:

- Vivian (20 January 1917 – 22 August 2001)

Sister then married John Dalton McMillin on 5 December 1921. John Dalton, or JD, was 15 years older than Sister and was born on 31 March 1882 in Mississippi. JD was the son of Jasper N. McMillin and Nancy Ann Merritt who were married 5 January 1879 in Tippah county, MS. Jasper and Nancy McMillin moved to Tipton county about 1886.



Descendants of Myrtle Black

JD also had previously been married, to none other than Turner Baskin’s sister, Donie, Sister’s sister-in-law. JD’s first wife, Donie, died on 31 July 1918 and is buried in the Indian Creek Cemetery in Brighton, TN. JD and Donie had three children, Alma Lorea, Roy and Roberta, who were between 7 and 14 years old when JD and Sister were married.

JD McMillin and Myrtle Black had six children, including two sets of twins:

- Albert S. “Little Boy” (10 December 1922 – 25 January 1983)
- Alfred Wayne “Beatsie” (10 December 1922 – 21 March 2005)
- J. D. (abt 1925 – 28 January 2003)

William Boyd: A Family History

- Clara Sue (abt 1929 -)
- Pauline “Polly” (29 October 1930 – 30 August 2000)
- Charline (29 October 1930 – 1931)

Vivian Baskin

Vivian, the daughter of Myrtle and Turner Baskin, attended the West Tennessee Normal School (now University of Memphis) and was a teacher in the Tipton County Schools. She was a member of Alpha Delta Kappa, a national teacher’s sorority and the Mary Bryan Book Club. Vivian married William Albert Bomar and they had four children, Kathryn, Joyce Ann, William Jerry and Brenda Charlotte. Kathryn married a Mr. Beaty, Joyce Ann married William Douglas Reeves, and Brenda married Robert Cross McCallie. William Albert died in 1976 and Vivian in 2001. They are both buried in the Helen Crigger Cemetery in Munford.

Albert S. “Little Boy” McMillin

Albert S. and Alfred Wayne were twins. Albert, or Little Boy, married Clara S. Hill and they had two children: Challace Joseph, born about 1942 and Robert Wayne, born about 1945. Little Boy died on 25 January 1983 and is buried in the Covington Memorial Gardens Cemetery in Covington, TN.

Challace McMillin graduated from Southwestern at Memphis (now Rhodes College) in 1964 and received the EdD from University of Virginia in 1990. He briefly taught at Munford High School, where he was also the football coach. He organized the first football team at James Madison University (Harrisonburg, Virginia) and was the coach from 1972 – 1984. He is currently Professor of Kinesiology at JMU. Known as the Father of James Madison Football, JMU named its Center for Sports Psychology in his honor in 2009. Challace married Mary Lou Quinn.

Robert Wayne McMillin married Madeleine Paulette Tate on 13 April 1968.

Alfred Wayne “Beatsie” McMillin

Albert’s twin brother, Beatsie married Mary Jo Moore and they had four children: Patricia Gail, Jo Ellen, Michael and Eric Scott. Beatsie founded, with his brother JD, the McMillin Import Company in Memphis. Mary Jo died on 25 August 2001 and Beatsie died on 21 March 2005. They are both buried in the Covington Memorial Gardens in Covington, TN.

John Dalton “JD” McMillin

J. D. was a graduate of Memphis State University and worked for a time as an engineer for Firestone. He served in the Army Air Corps during World War II. He founded, with his brother, the McMillin Import Company, which continues in business today. JD married Lorraine Dolan and they had three children: Linda, Chester, and Richard.

Clara Sue McMillin

Clara Sue married Marshall Ashe. They live in Millington, TN. They had one child.

Pauline “Polly” McMillin

Polly and Charline were the second set of twins that JD and Myrtle had. Polly was a supervisor for the Tipton County Board of Education. She married Verble Wayne Huffman on 20 November 1954. They had two children: Dalton and Kevin. Wayne died in May 1981 and Polly on 30 August 2000. Both are buried in the Indian Creek Cemetery in Brighton.

Charline McMillin

Charline, Polly’s twin sister, died when only 1 month old on 29 November 1931. She is buried in the Indian Creek Cemetery in Brighton.

James Riley “Jack” Black

Jack Black married Hattie Glidewell on 18 September 1919. Hattie was the daughter of James Samuel Glidewell and Rhetta Olivia Cullum. She was also the sister of Leonard Glidewell, who

The Black Family

married Jack's sister, Lois. Hattie was born on 25 April 1895 and was always sensitive about being older than Jack and would never tell anyone her age. In fact, she would not allow their birth and death dates to be on their tombstones. Jack and Hattie never had children and lived most of their life in Memphis. In the 1920 census, Jack listed his occupation as a farmer and he and Hattie were living next door to Tom and Josie Black. By 1930, they had moved to Memphis and Jack was an insurance agent. Still later he was a house painter.



Tombstone of Jack and Hattie Black

After retirement, Jack and Hattie returned to Munford and lived in the house where Tom and Josie had lived. Jack died on 18 March 1983 at the age of 83, choking on a chicken bone. Hattie died four years later on 9 June 1987. They are both buried in the Bethel Presbyterian Church Cemetery near Munford.

Mary Lois "Lois" Black

Lois, the third child of Tom and Josie Black, married Nashville Leonard Glidewell on 18 June 1922 when she was 20 years old. Leonard, as he was called, was the brother of Hattie, Jack's wife. In 1917, Leonard was a clerk for J. R. McMahan Sales in Randolph, TN. He served in World War I as a private in the army. Leonard and Lois had five children:

- Wylodene (abt 1924 -)
- Margaret Louise (3 March 1925 – 28 May 2009)
- Nashville Leonard, Jr. (13 February 1928 – 14 May 1999)
- Thomas Glenn (25 October 1933 – 14 November 1981)
- Mary Jo (abt 1939 -)

Wylodene Glidewell

Wylodene married Williard Sullivan Hathcock about 1941. Williard, the son of Clarence Lee Hathcock and Ida Lucille Sullivan, was born on 25 October 1918. He graduated from the University of Tennessee at Martin. He was a farmer and a member of the Tipton Masonic Lodge No. 226. Wylodene and Williard lived on the Gilt Edge Road, near Munford.

Wylodene and Williard Hathcock had four children:

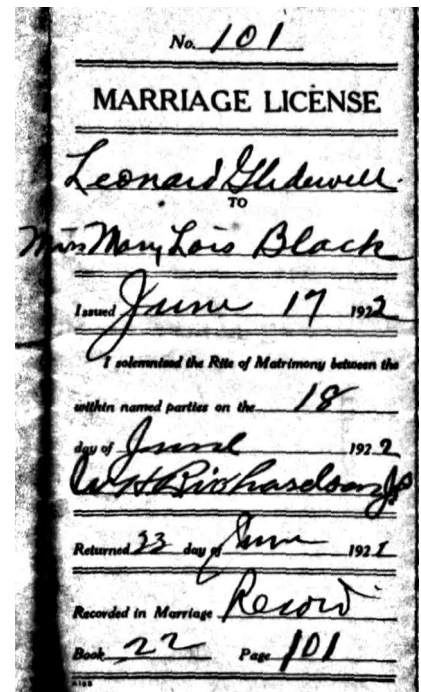
- Janelle (1942)
- Joyce Elaine, (October 1945)
- Gail (October 1947)
- Lisa Leigh (1963)

Janelle Hathcock married Patrick Henry Cole on 16 September 1961. They had one son, Patrick Anthony, born June 1967.

Patrick Anthony Cole married Rachelle Lynn Collins on 14 March 1992 in Tipton County, TN.

Joyce Hathcock married Larry Clifford Adkins on 6 September 1964 and they had one daughter, Ginger, born 25 October 1969.

Ginger Adkins married Mr. Beloit.



Lois Black Marriage License

William Boyd: A Family History

Nashville Leonard "Leonard" GLIDEWELL, 413
 (1893 - 1975)
 & Mary Lois "Lois" BLACK, 275
 (1902 - 1998)

Wylodene GLIDEWELL, 452
 (~1924 -)
 & Williard Sullivan HATHCOCK, 477
 (1918 - 2009)

Janelle HATHCOCK, 478
 (~1942 -)
 & Patrick Henry COLE, 483
 (~1942 -)

Patrick Anthony COLE, 4423
 (1967 -)
 & Rachelle Lynn COLLINS, 4440
 (~1970 -)

Joyce Elaine HATHCOCK, 480
 (1945 -)
 & Larry Clifford ADKINS, 484
 (~1945 -)

Ginger ADKINS, 485
 (1969 -)
 & Mr. BÉLOIT, 4422

Joyce Elaine HATHCOCK, 480
 (1945 -)
 & Daniel Louis CALISE, 486
 (1941 -)

Gail HATHCOCK, 481
 (1947 -)
 & Troy Edward HOPKINS, 1678
 (1942 -)

Keith HOPKINS, 4418

Kelly Renee HOPKINS, 4420
 & [Larry Bruce] MASSEY, 4421

Glenn Edward HOPKINS, 4419

Lisa Leigh HATHCOCK, 482
 (~1963 -)
 & Stephen Keith JONES, 4438
 (~1958 -)

Lisa Leigh HATHCOCK, 482
 (~1963 -)
 & Matthew Douglas CARAWAY, 4439

Lisa Leigh HATHCOCK, 482
 (~1963 -)
 & Jeff SMITH, 403

Margaret Louise GLIDEWELL, 455
 (1925 - 2009)
 & Marlin Owen DIXON, 460
 (1925 - 1998)

Randall Owen "Randy" DIXON, 489
 (~1953 -)
 & Patricia Diane FAULKNER, 4437
 (~1956 -)

Randall Owen "Randy" DIXON, 489
 (~1953 -)
 & Julie Kay STEVENS, 3539
 (~1955 -)

John David DIXON, 490
 (1955 -)

Daniel Roy DIXON, 491
 (1957 -)
 & Angelia K., 3540
 (~1958 -)

Donald M. DIXON, 492
 (1957 -)
 & Rubye MINCEY, 3541
 (~1964 -)

Nashville Leonard GLIDEWELL Jr., 451
 (1928 - 1999)
 & Eunice Joan OWEN, 493
 (1933 -)

Timothy O. GLIDEWELL, 3636
 (1958 -)

Paul GLIDEWELL, 3637
 (1960 -)

Thomas Glenn GLIDEWELL, 454
 (1933 - 1981)
 & Guylan Dean WARD, 1669
 (~1938 -)

Beth GLIDEWELL, 4396

Guy Leonard GLIDEWELL, 4397

Mary Jo GLIDEWELL, 456
 (~1939 -)
 & Richard Orr QUINLEY, 461
 (~1935 -)

Michael QUINLEY, 4398

Darrell QUINLEY, 4399

Laura Lynn QUINLEY, 4400
 & William Chester PHILLIPS, 4401

Lois Black Descendants

The Black Family

Joyce and Larry Adkins were divorced and Joyce second married Daniel Louis Calise on 24 March 1979 in Tipton County.

Gail Hathcock married Troy Edward Hopkins on 5 February 1968. Troy was born in April 1942. Gail and Troy had three children, Keith, Kelley Renee and Glenn Edward.

Lisa Hathcock was married three times, first to Stephen Keith Jones on 30 November 1985. Second to Matthew Douglas Caraway on 23 December 1988. Thirdly she married Jeff Smith.

Margaret Louise Glidewell

Margaret married Marlin Owen Dixon on 25 November 1951 in Tipton County, TN. Marlin, the son of Jesse Dixon and Jadie Hazlerig, was born on 11 June 1925 and died on 7 April 1998. He was a Marine Corps veteran from World War II and a civil service firefighter for the Navy. Margaret and Marlin are both buried in the Crigger Cemetery in Munford. They had four children:

- Randy Owen (1953)
- John David (16 March 1955)
- Daniel Roy (8 August 1957)
- Donald M. (8 August 1957)

Randy Owen was married twice, first to Patricia Diane Faulkner on 20 July 1973. Secondly he married Julie Kay Stevens on 11 July 1994.

Daniel Owen married Angelia K.

Don Owen married Rubye Mincey on 30 April 1988.

Nashville Leonard Glidewell, Jr.

Nashville Leonard, Jr. was a US Navy veteran of World War II and a 32nd degree mason. He married Eunice Joan Owen on 24 October 1954. They lived in Lakeland, TN and had two children, Tim and Paul. Nashville Leonard died on 14 May 1999 and is buried in the Crigger Cemetery in Munford.

Thomas Glenn Glidewell

Thomas Glenn Glidewell married Guylan Dean Ward on 9 June 1956 in Tipton County. He died on 14 November 1981 and is buried in the Crigger Cemetery in Munford. Glenn and Guylan Dean had two children: Beth and Guy Leonard.

Mary Jo Glidewell

Mary Jo married Richard Orr Quinley on 14 October 1957. They have three children:

- Michael
- Darrell
- Laura Lynn. Laura Lynn married William Chester Phillips on 13 June 1998 in Munford, TN.

Lucille Vivian Black

Lucille married Ralph Simonton Moose, the son of A. Manuel Moose and Elnora Young Simonton (see page 193), Ralph was born in Clopton, Tipton County, TN on 11 May 1907. Both Ralph and Lucille were school teachers in the Munford School. Lucille taught elementary school for 46 years and Ralph taught math and science in high school for 27 years. During the war, Ralph took a leave from teaching to work at the Memphis Powder Mill. He was also a state electrical inspector. Lucille said "there is not a child who can't learn, it just takes some longer than others."



Mary Jo Glidewell Wedding

William Boyd: A Family History

Lucille, upon graduating from High School in Munford, borrowed \$75 from the family doctor, Dr. J. B. Witherington so that she could attend the West Tennessee State Teachers College (originally founded at the West Tennessee State Normal School, it later became Memphis State University and is now the University of Memphis). She lived with her brother Jack and his wife Hattie while attending school and after twelve weeks of "college" received a temporary teaching certificate and was assigned to a one-teacher school in Flatwoods, where she had lived as a girl. She continued to attend college at the Normal School in the summers and was moved to a two-teacher school in Randolph for the 1927-28 school year, where she lived with her sister, Myrtle. She also taught at Detroit and Campground before being assigned to the Munford Elementary School in 1933, and to the Gilt Edge school in 1935. Lucille was well known for her rhythm bands in her second grade class. The students played drums, triangles, tambourines, jingle clogs, bottles, horns, combs, bells, rhythm sticks and sand blocks.



Lucille Black

It was about this time that she became friends with a Ralph, who was a high school teacher. They were married on 22 May 1941, while Ralph was working at the powder plant. In the fall of that year, Lucille was transferred back to the Munford School where she taught the second grade for the remainder of her career.

Ralph was a 32nd degree Mason and past master of the Tipton Lodge. He belonged to the Shriners, York Rite, Scottish Rite, Royal Order of Scotland and York Rite College. Lucille was a member of the Eastern Star and a past Matron of that organization. She helped organize the Rainbow Girls in Munford and was a long time member of the Mary Bryan Book Club. They were both active members of the Munford Presbyterian Church where Ralph was Clerk of the Session for 12 years and represented the Presbytery at the General Assembly in Buffalo, NY in 1939. Lucille taught Sunday School for 55 years and was the choir director for 11 years. She was the first woman elder in the Munford Presbyterian Church and the first woman moderator in West Tennessee.



Ralph and Lucille Moose

After retiring, Ralph and Lucille traveled extensively, visiting the Holy Land, Rome, Athens, England, Scotland, Wales and Hawaii as well as bus tours of the United States and Canada, even a Caribbean Cruise. In 1990, they sold their house in Munford, where they had lived for over 42 years and moved to the Kirby Pines Retirement Community in Memphis.

Ralph died on 20 February 2000 at the age of 92. In the fall of that same year, Lucille fell and broke her hip. She died of complications on 1 November 2000. They are both buried in the Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery near Munford.

The Black Family

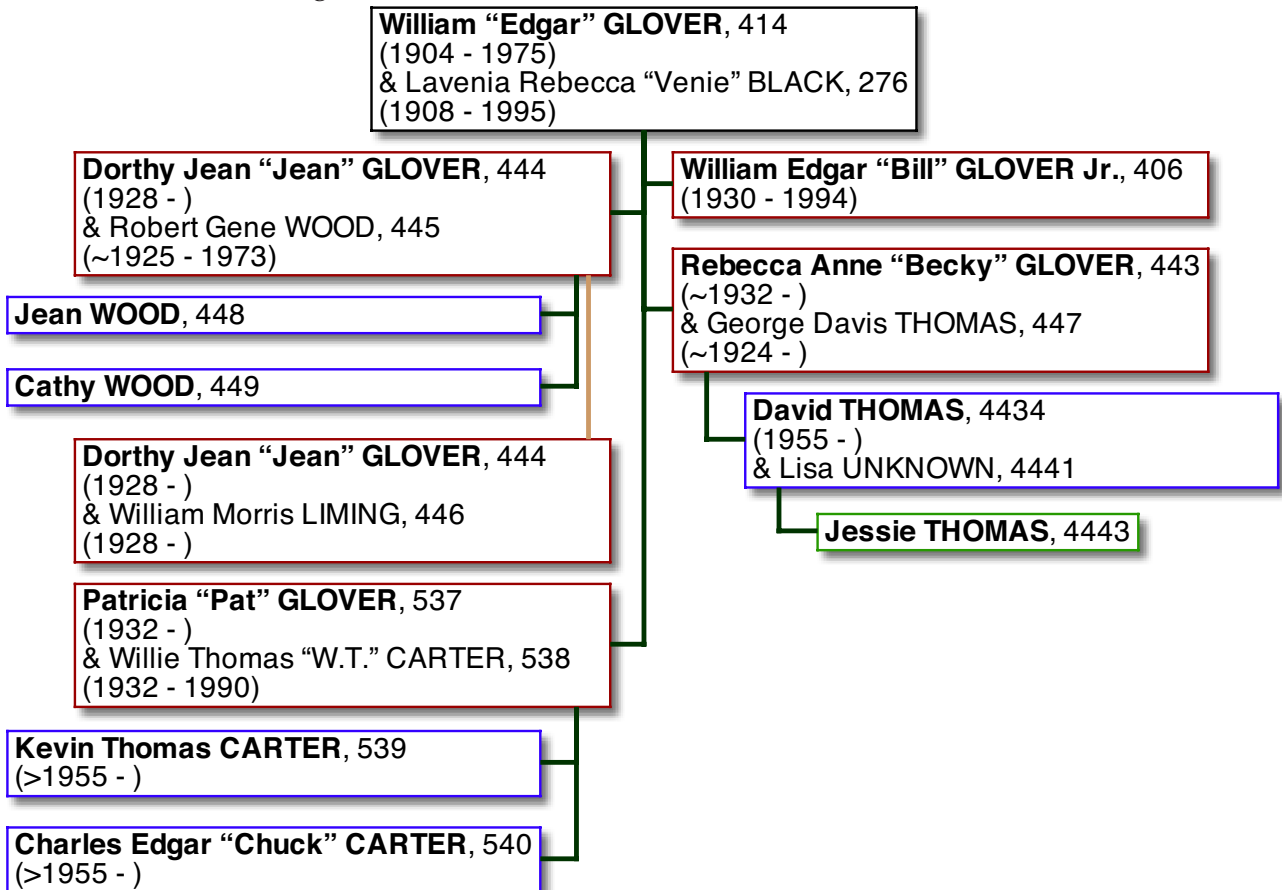
Lavenia Rebecca "Venie" Black

Lavenia was called Venie by everyone and was born on 30 January 1908. She married William Edgar Glover on 24 July 1927. Edgar, the son of Odis W. Glover and Willie Audrey West, was born on 21 December 1904. Edgar was a salesman. Venie was also a school teacher, teaching the fifth grade at the Munford Elementary School.

Edgar and Venie lived in Munford. Edgar died on 2 December 1975. Venie, who had never learned to drive and had relied on Edgar to drive her wherever she had to go, was forced to learn when Edgar died. She got her first driver's license when she was nearly 70. Venie continued to live in Munford, in the same house that she and Edgar had lived in most of their married life, until her death on 21 November 1995. Both Edgar and Venie are buried in the Crigger Cemetery in Munford.

She and Edgar had four children:

- Dorothy Jean (28 April 1928 -)
- William Edgar "Bill" Jr. (13 May 1930 – 12 August 1994)
- Rebecca Anne "Becky" (abt 1932 -)
- Patricia "Pat" (4 August 1932 -)



Descendants of Lavenia Black

Dorothy Jean Glover

Dorothy Jean, or Jean, as she was called, married Robert Gene Wood at 5:00 o'clock Sunday evening 15 August 1948 in the Munford Methodist Church. Robert Gene, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Wood, was born about 1925 and grew up in Martin, TN. Jean and Robert Gene lived in Martin and had two children, Jean and Cathy. Robert Gene died on 14 December 1973. After Robert Gene's

William Boyd: A Family History

death, Jean second married William Morris Liming on 6 June 1978 in Martin TN. William was born on 27 February 1928.

William Edgar “Bill” Glover

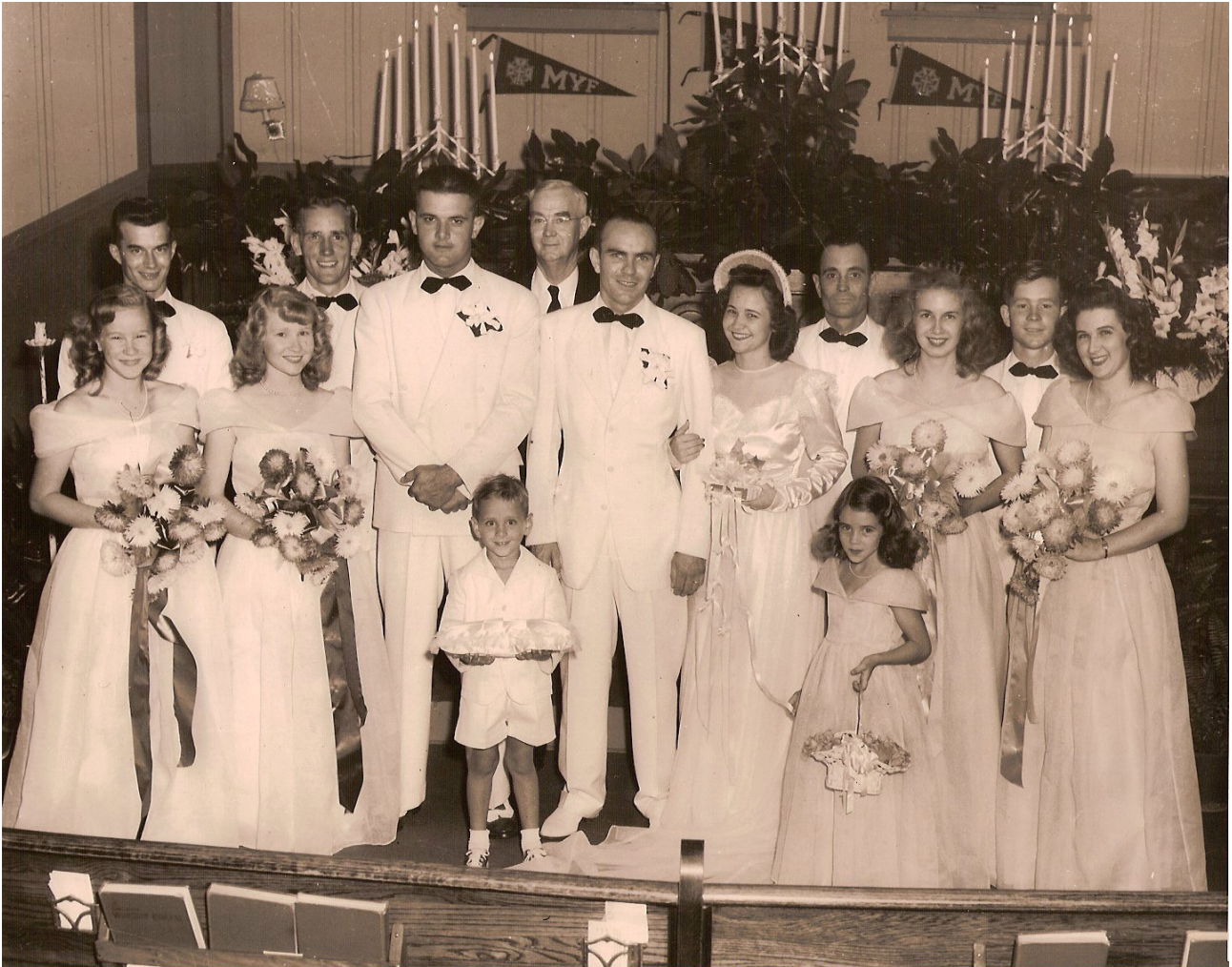
Bill, who never married, died at the age of 64 and is buried in the Crigger Cemetery in Munford, next to his parents.

Rebecca Anne “Becky” Glover

Becky married George Davis Thomas on 23 December 1954. They had one son, David. They lived in Vardaman, MS in 2007.

Patricia “Pat” Glover

Pat, the youngest daughter, married Willie Thomas “WT” Carter on 17 May 1954. WT was born on 26 November 1932. He was an engineer for the CSX railroad. Pat and WT lived in Eva, a small community near Camden, TN. They had two children, Kevin Thomas and Charles Edgar. WT died in a train accident in Brownsville, TN on 19 June 1990. He is buried in the Benton Memorial Gardens in Camden, TN.



Jean Glover & Robert Gene Wood Wedding Party-1948

Pat & Becky Glover, Pritchett, Bill Boyd, Robert Gene, Jean, Camille Baxter, Mary Lake, Melbagene Cash; (in back): Groom attendants, Rev. L. Z. Hurley, Edgar & Billy Glover

The Black Family

Gunetta Carolyn Black

Gunetta was born on 15 November 1910 in Flatwoods, Tipton County. Gunetta attended West Tennessee State Teachers College (now University of Memphis) and taught school at Randolph or Gilt Edge until she married. She returned to teaching after the children entered school.

She married Andrew Thomas "AT" Smith on 6 January 1933 in the home of her parents in Munford, TN. AT, the son of Arthur Theophilus Smith and Della Electa Huffman, was born on 15 January 1910 in Atoka, TN. Although he often used the suffix, Jr. after his name, AT was not a junior. He was always known as AT even by his wife and mother. After high school, AT attended one year at Draugon's Business College in Memphis and worked at Russell Heckle Seed Company on Front Street. He didn't like city life, so he returned to Tipton County and became a farmer. During World War II he, as so many did, worked at the Memphis Powder Mill in Millington. Gunetta eventually returned to teaching and taught the fourth grade at the Munford Elementary School.

Gunetta had a stroke in 1996 and never fully recovered. She died on 29 August 2005. AT died at home on 19 April 2006. Both he and Gunetta are buried in the Bethel Cemetery near Atoka.

Gunetta and AT had two children:

- Carolyn Theodora (10 March 1934 -)
- Wayne Lonzel (10 October 1937 -)

Carolyn Theodora Smith

Carolyn married Aubrey Tedford "Ted" Parrish on 5 June 1956 in the Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Atoka. Ted, the son of John Aubrey Parrish, was born on 6 March 1933. Carolyn and Ted lived in Bartlett, TN where Carolyn was a school teacher and Ted was a School guidance Counselor. They had two children, Annette Carolyn, born 27 September 1959, and Mark Tedford, born 12 March 1963.

Annette Parrish married Harold Wayne Patterson on 6 June 1981 in the Park Avenue Baptist Church in Memphis, TN. They have two children Anna Catherine, born 22 June 1985 and Angela Carolyn, born 4 June 1989.

Wayne Lonzel Smith

Wayne graduated from college, and went to work for the S&W construction company, originally as a part time summer job, but ended up staying, eventually becoming President. He later formed

MARRIAGE RECORD
TIPTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Mr. _____ and M. _____

KNOW ALL MEN, That we, A. T. Smith Jr.

of the County of Tipton and State of Tennessee, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Tennessee in the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind our heirs, executors, and administrators, and each and every one of us and them, both jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

The Condition of the above Obligation is such, That whereas, A. T. Smith Jr. hath prayed and obtained a license to marry Gunetta Black; Now, if there shall not hereafter appear any lawful cause why the said A. T. Smith Jr. and Gunetta Black should not be joined in Holy Matrimony as husband and wife, then this obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Witness our hands and seals the 6 day of Jan, 1933

A. T. Smith Jr. (Seal.)
Mrs. G. H. Weaver (Seal.)

MARRIAGE OATH

State of Tennessee, Tipton County

Personally appeared before me, J. B. OVERALL, Clerk of the County Court of said County, _____, who made oath in due form that _____ and _____ are known to him, and that they are each over eighteen years of age.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 1933

_____, County Court Clerk.
_____, Deputy Clerk.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

State of Tennessee, Tipton County

To any Minister of the Gospel having the care of Souls, Jewish Rabbi,
Justice of the Peace of said County, Judge or Chancellor—Greeting:

You, or either of you are hereby authorized to solemnize the RITE OF MATRIMONY between A. T. Smith Jr. and Gunetta Black of your County, agreeably to the direction of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; Provided, always, that the Rite of Matrimony be solemnized in this County; otherwise these shall be null and void, and shall not be accounted any license or authority to you, or either of you, for the purpose aforesaid, more than though the same had never been prayed or granted, etc.

Given at the Clerk's office of said County this 6 day of Jan, 1933

J. B. Overall, County Court Clerk.

I solemnized the Rite of Matrimony between the within named parties on the 6 day of Jan, 1933

Rev. H. G. Weaver

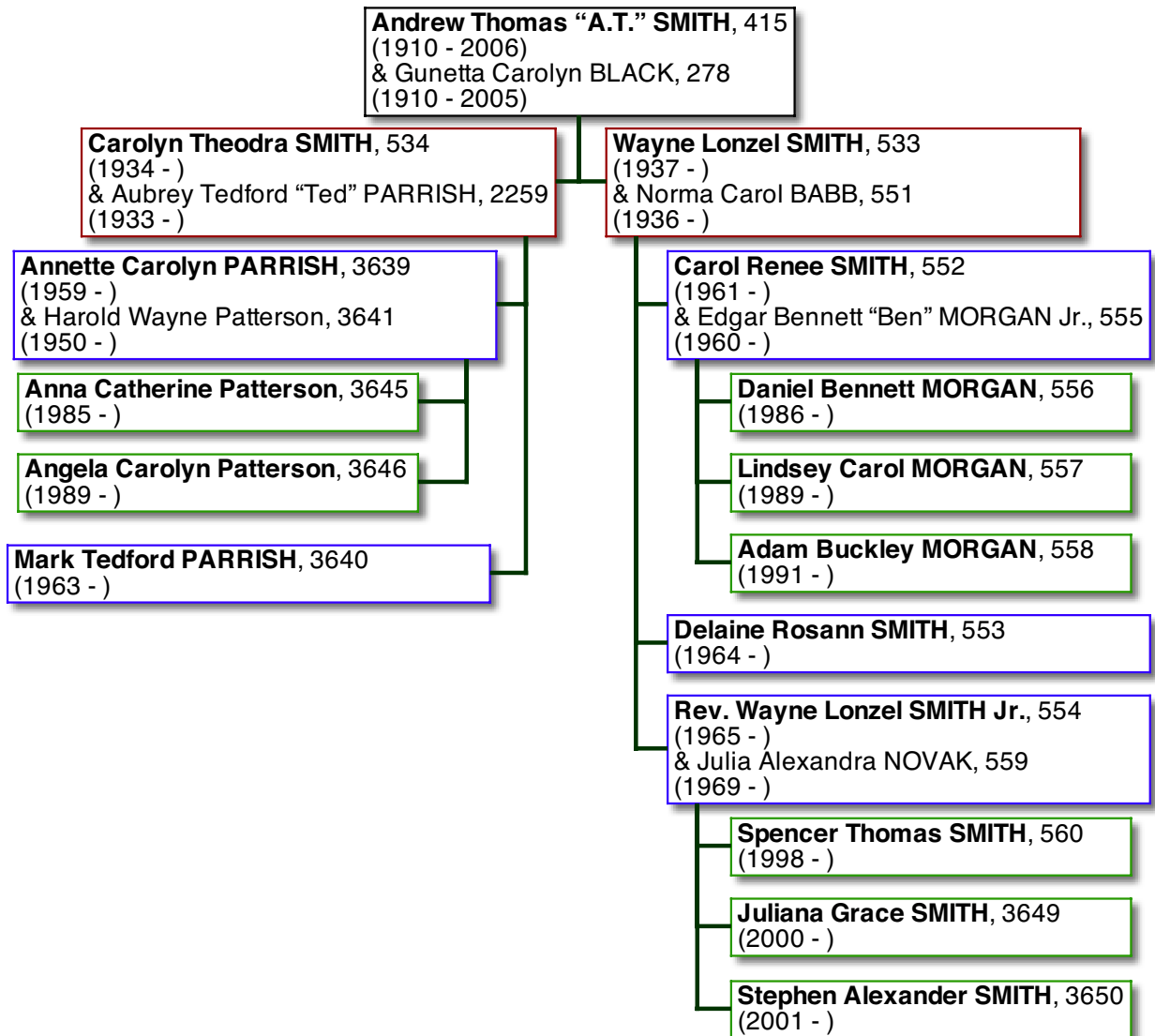
Gunetta Black and AT Smith Marriage Record

William Boyd: A Family History

his own company, Smith-Doyle Contractors around 1984. Wayne married Norma Carol Babb on 28 December 1959 in the Lee Chapel of the Bellevue Baptist Church in Memphis. Norma, the daughter of John Norman Babb and Veavern Fisher, was born on 12 August 1936 in Haywood, Pemiscot County, MO. Wayne and Norma live in Germantown, TN. They have three children, Carol Renee, born 19 June 1961, Delaine Rosann, born 14 April 1964 and Wayne Lonzel Smith, Jr. born 26 November 1965.

Carol Renee Smith married Edgar Bennett "Ben" Morgan, Jr. on 27 April 1985 in Memphis, TN. They have three children: Daniel Bennett, born 25 December 1986; Lindsey Carol, born 11 April 1989; and Adam Buckley, born 26 August 1991.

Wayne Lonzel Smith, Jr. is a non-denominational Christian Minister. He married Julia Alexandra Novak on 7 March 1991 in Memphis, TN. They have three adopted children, all born in Russia: Spencer Thomas, born 28 August 1998; Juliana Grace, born 3 January 2000; and Stephen Alexander, born 26 March 2001.



Descendants of Gunetta Black

Beryl Franklin Black

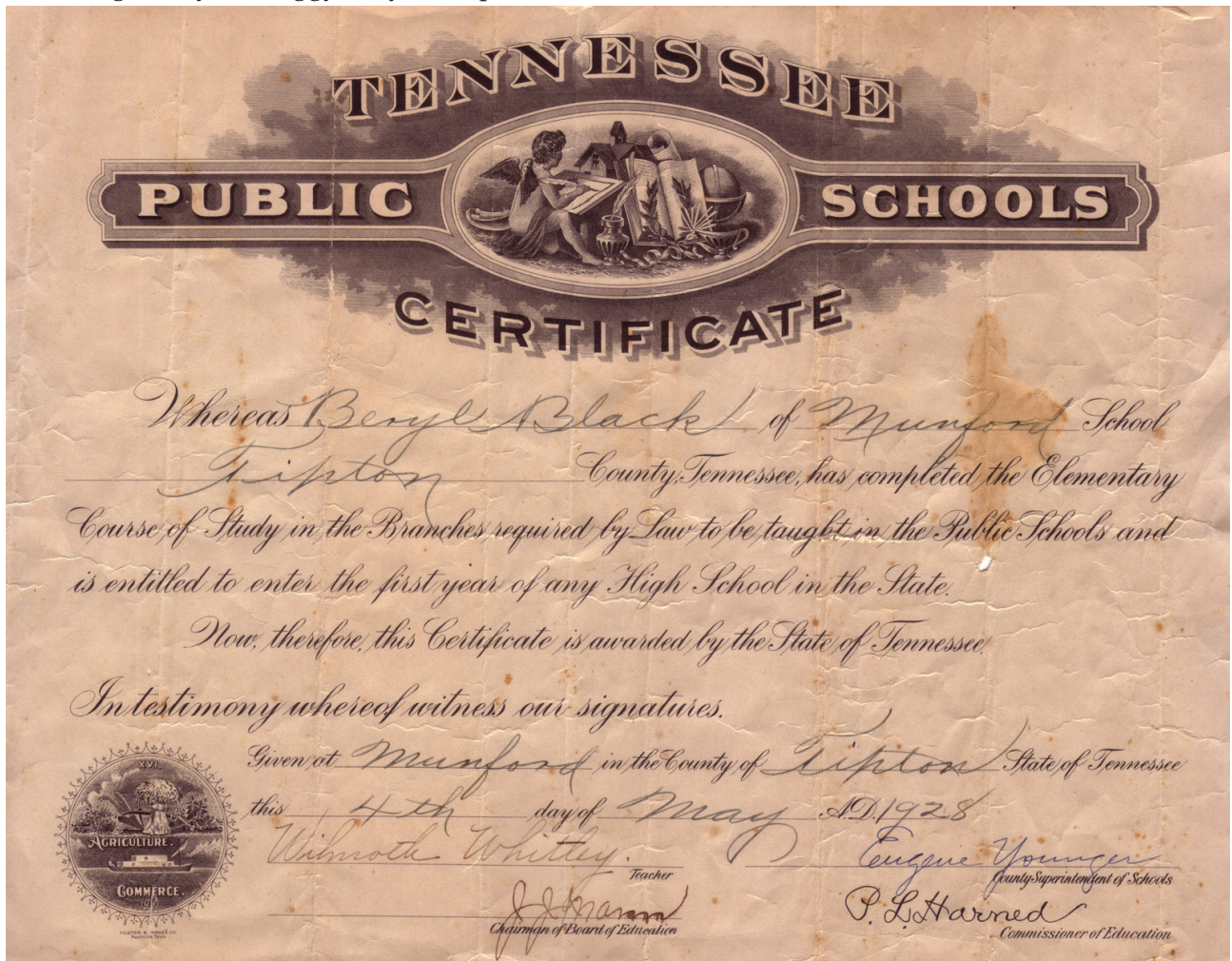
Beryl was born on Sunday 12 April 1914 in Flatwoods, TN. She was the seventh child and sixth daughter of Tom and Josie Black. The family moved to Munford about 1924 and Beryl attended el-

The Black Family

elementary school in Munford, receiving a certificate of graduation on 4 May 1928, and the right to attend high school in the state of Tennessee. She graduated from Munford High School in 1932. After high school, Beryl attended the State Teachers College in Memphis (now University of Memphis) long enough to earn a teachers certificate. She taught in the Tipton County School System until after she was married. At the time, married women were not generally allowed to teach school. Fortunately for Beryl, her sister, Gunetta, decided to get married about the time that Beryl got her teaching certificate and Beryl took over Gunetta's position at the Randolph Elementary School. After several years, she was able to get a transfer to the Munford Elementary School.

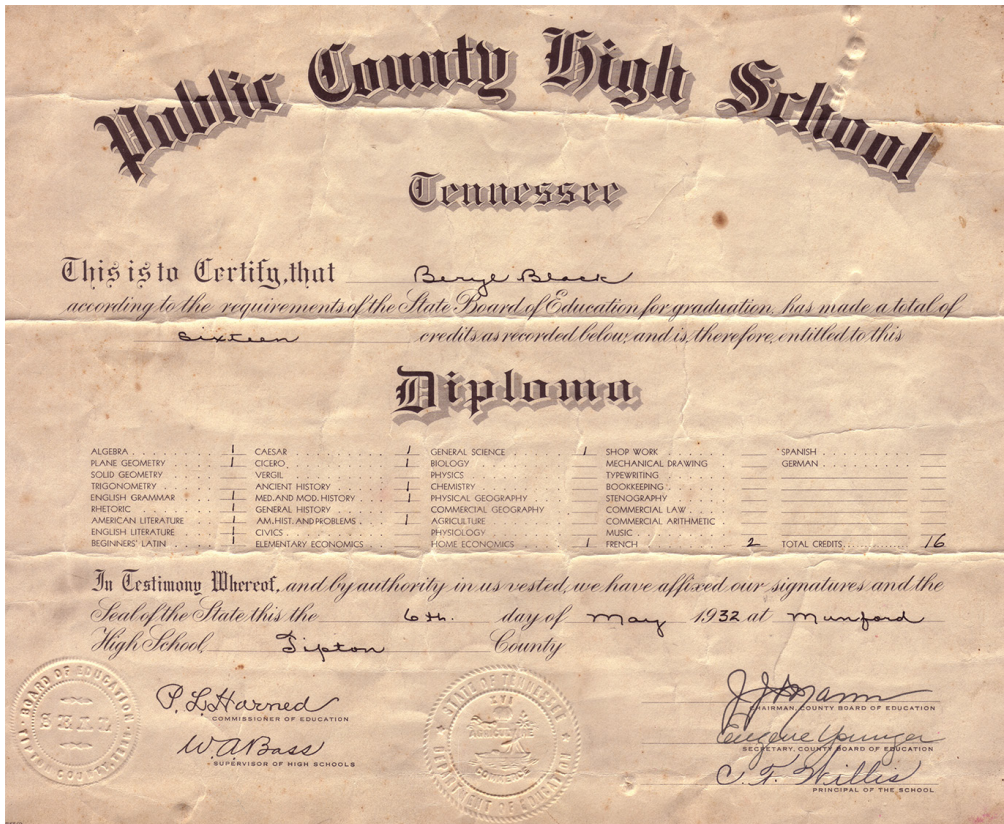
Beryl married William Simonton Boyd, the son of Hugh Boyd and Bessie Simonton, on 29 November 1940, and they had four children. For more information see page 116.

- William Simonton "Bill" Boyd, Jr. (23 February 1943 -)
- Bette Anne Boyd (9 November 1945 -)
- Thomas Hugh Boyd (18 June 1947 -)
- Margaret Lynn "Peggy" Boyd (1 April 1956 -)

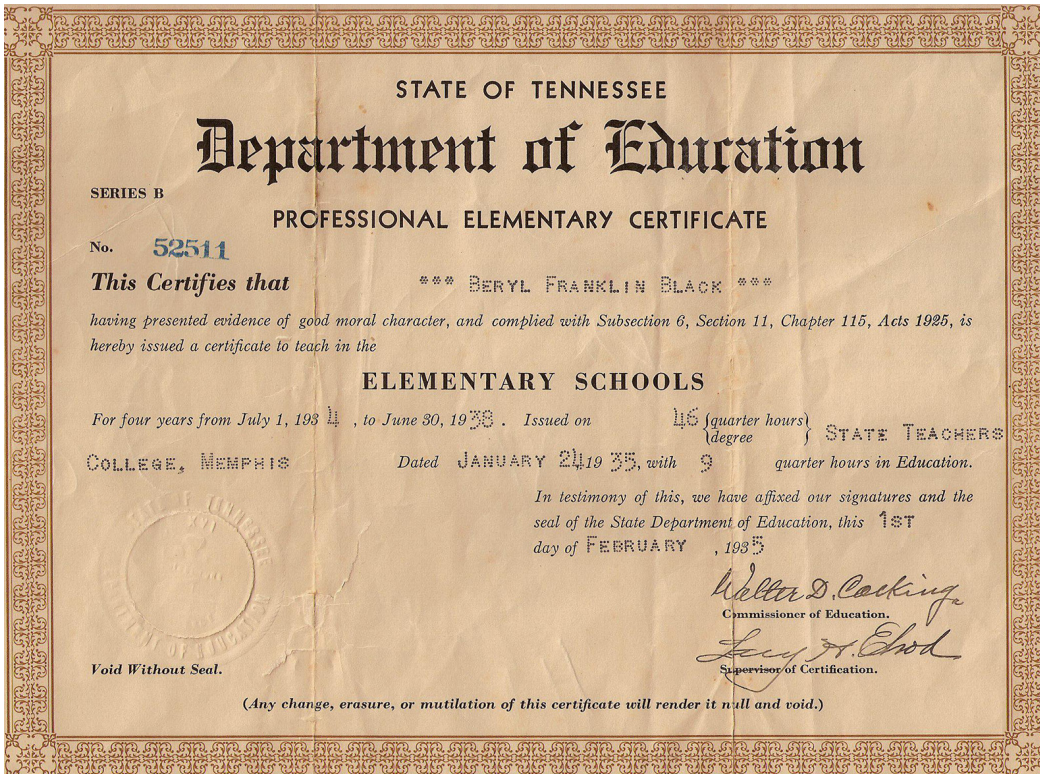


Beryl Black's Elementary School Graduation Certificate

William Boyd: A Family History



Beryl Black High School Diplom



Beryl Black Teachers Certificate

The Black Family

Virginia Black

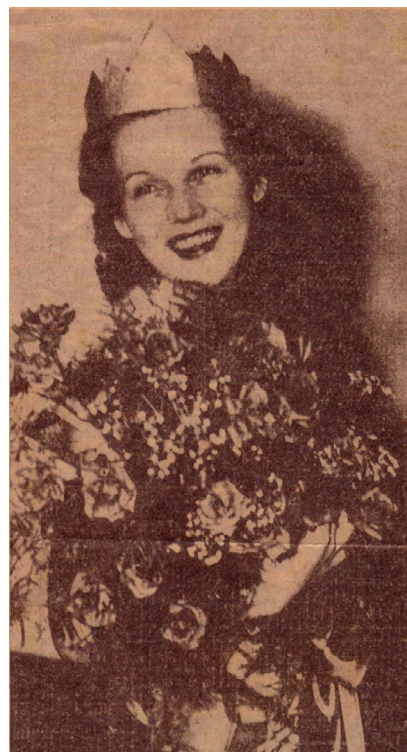
Virginia was born on 3 July 1917 in Flatwoods, TN. She graduated from Munford High School and attended Memphis State Teachers College. In 1936, at the first county fair held in Tipton County since 1931, Virginia was selected from a field of 25 contestants to be crowned Miss Tipton County.

She married Richard Aubrey Baxter, Jr. on 13 June 1937 in the Munford Presbyterian Church in Munford, TN. Aubrey was the son of Richard Aubrey Baxter and Lillian White McBride. He was born on 26 October 1913. Virginia and Aubrey lived in Covington, TN where Aubrey owned and operated, with his father, the R. A. Baxter & Son Lumber Company and the Baxter Motel. He was the Mayor of Covington from 1985 – 1993.

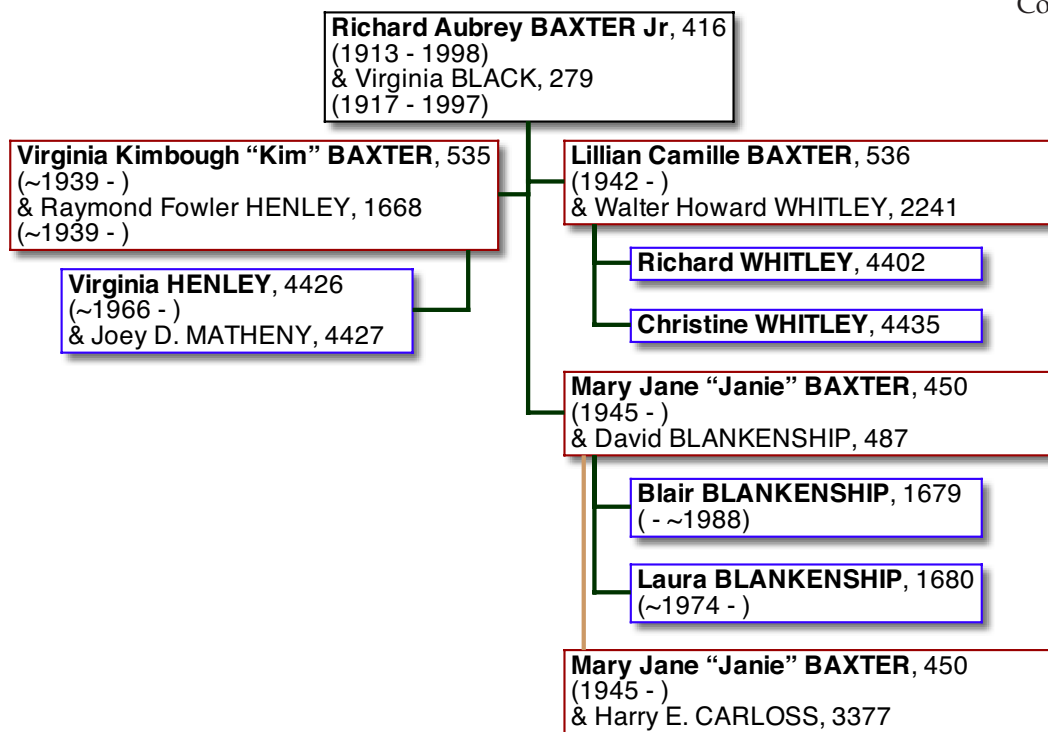
Virginia died on 26 September 1997 at the age of 80. Aubrey died the following year on 12 May 1998. They are both buried in the Covington Memorial Gardens in Covington.

Virginia and Aubrey had three daughters:

- Virginia Kimbough “Kim” (abt 1939)
- Lillian Camille (abt 1940)
- Mary Jane “Janie” (8 November 1945)



Virginia Black, Miss Tipton County, 1936



Descendants of Virginia Black

Virginia Kimbough Baxter

Kim graduated from Southwestern at Memphis (now Rhodes College) in 1961. She married Raymond Fowler Henley on 13 June 1961 in Covington, TN. Raymond, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Harold Henley, was born about 1939.

William Boyd: A Family History

Lillian Camille Baxter

Camille attended the University of Tennessee and Southwestern at Memphis. She married Walter Howard Whitley on 1 September 1961 in Covington. Walter graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1961. Walter and Camille had two children, Richard and Christine.

Mary Jane "Janie" Baxter

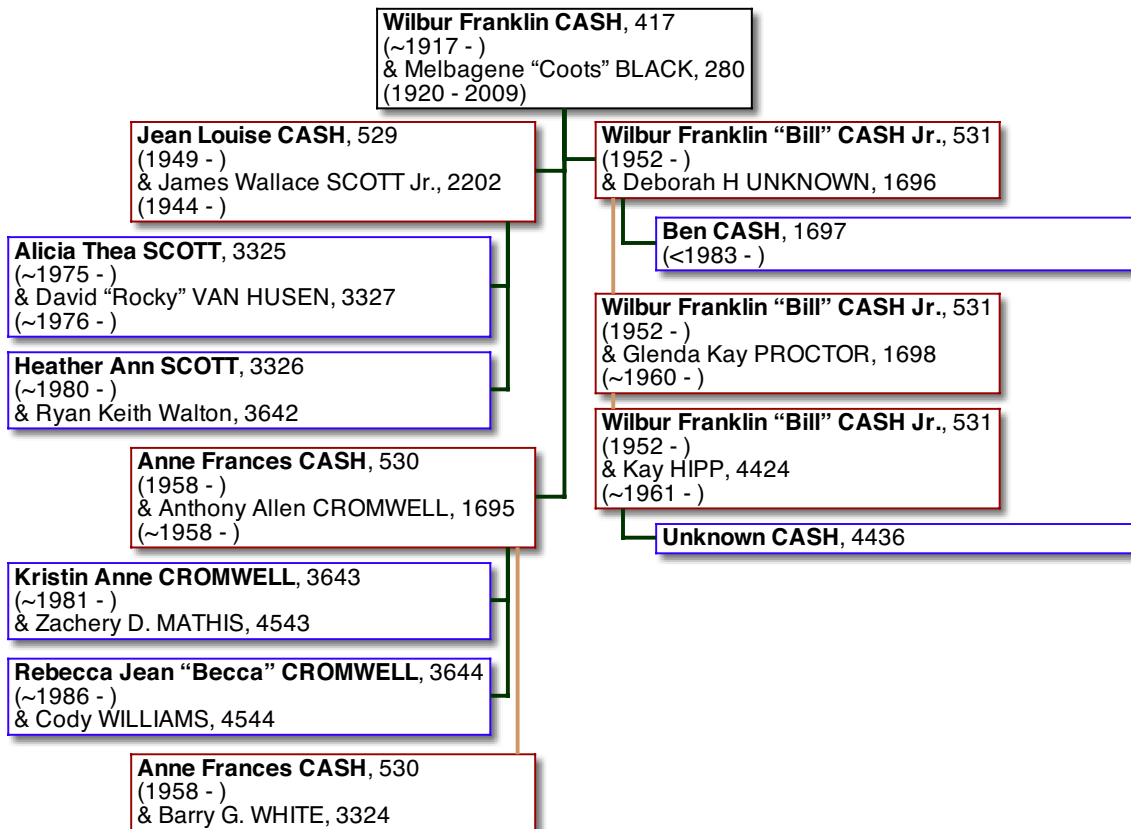
Janie married David Blankenship and they had two daughters; Blair and Laura.

Melbagene "Coots" Black

Coots, the youngest of the Black children, was born on 20 January 1920 in Flatwoods. She married Wilbur Franklin Cash on 15 July 1945 in the Munford Presbyterian Church in Munford, TN. Wilbur was the son of Horace Phelan Cash and Ora Frances Miller. He was born in 1917. Wilbur had enlisted in the US Army Air Corps on 17 November 1941 and was still in the Army when he and Melbagene were married. They lived for a short while in New York where Wilbur was stationed at Stewart Field in Newburgh, NY. Wilbur had received the BA degree from Memphis State University in 1938. After the war they lived in Nashville while Wilbur attended Vanderbilt University Law School. After law school, Wilbur and Melbagene returned to Tipton County and lived in Munford and Wilbur took a civilian job with the Navy at the Memphis Naval Air Station in Millington. Around 1963, Wilbur and Melbagene moved to Covington and Wilbur opened a law practice. He practiced law in Covington and was a Judge.



Camille Baxter



Descendants of Melbagene Black

The Black Family

Melbagene was a volunteer for the Red Cross and Meals on Wheels. She was an avid bridge player, achieving lifetime master status. She was a member of the Eastern Star and the Adah Circle. Melbagene died on 28 April 2009 at the Baptist Memorial Hospital-Tipton in Covington, TN. She is buried in the Poplar Grove Cemetery in Drummonds, TN.

- Jean Louise (1949 -)
- Wilbur Franklin "Bill" Jr. (abt 1952)
- Anne Frances (abt 1958)

Jean Louise Cash

Jean attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and graduated with BS degree in Education from Memphis State University (University of Memphis). After graduation, she worked in the office of Congressman Ed Jones in Washington, DC for a short time and then taught mathematics at Kennedy Junior High School in Charlotte, NC. On 15 June 1973, she married James Wallace "Jim" Scott, Jr., the son of James Wallace Scott and Sarah Simonton. Jim was born about 1944 in Covington, TN. He attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, graduating with a BS degree in chemical engineering. After graduation he worked for E. I. DuPont in Charlotte, NC. Later he owned his own business in Houston, TX. Jean and Jim have two children, Alicia Thea and Heather Ann. Alicia married David "Rocky" VanHusen on 15 July 2000 in Collin County, TX. Rocky, the son of Robert Van Husen and Laura Norwood was born in 1975.

Wilbur Franklin "Bill" Cash, Jr.

Bill was married three times, first to Deborah H. (surname unknown) Bill and Deborah had a son, Ben. Bill and Deborah were divorced on 14 November 1983. Bill second married Glenda Kay Proctor on 16 August 1988 in Covington in a ceremony officiated by his father, Wilbur, in his capacity as a city judge in Covington. Bill and Glenda were divorced in 1990. Bill third married Kay Hipp. Bill and Kay have one child. In 2009, they lived in Olive Branch, MS.

Anne Frances Cash

Anne Cash married Anthony Allen Cromwell on 24 June 1977 in Covington, TN. Anthony was born about 1958. They had two children, Kristin Anne and Rebecca Jean "Becca". Anthony and Anne were divorced in Covington on 19 May 1994. Anne second married Barry G. White on 30 March 2001 in Covington. Anne and Barry had no children.

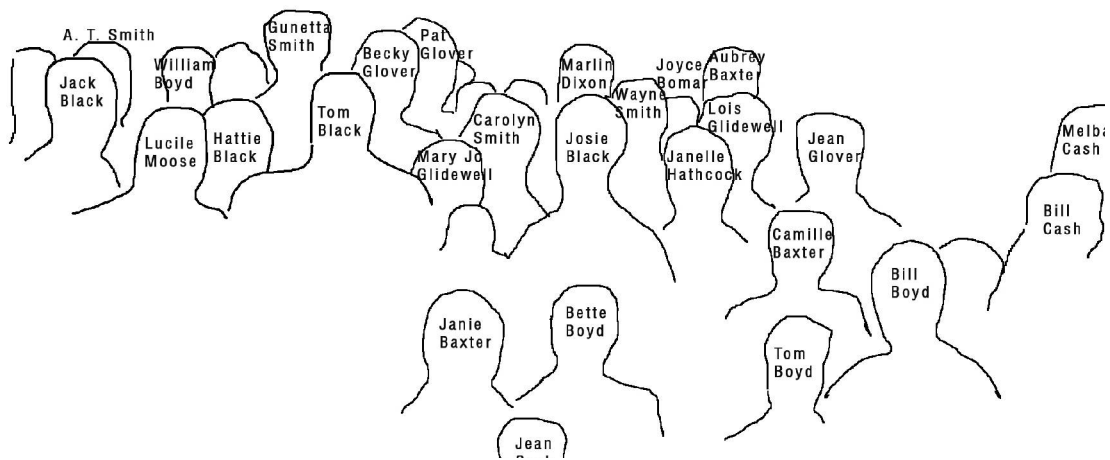


The Covington Leader, 26
April 1973

William Boyd: A Family History



Black Family about 1952



Key to Black Family about 1952

James “Jim” Black

Jim, second son of John Calvin Black and Laura Cross died as a child.

Maggie Virginia Black

Maggie, the third child of John Calvin Black and Laura Cross was born on 23 February 1877 in Tennessee (probably Fayette County) and died on 24 July 1941 in Charleston, Mississippi County, MO. On 21 October 1896, she married Luther Franklin Glass in Tipton County, TN. Luther Franklin was born on 18 January 1875 in Atoka and died on 29 July 1949 in Charleston, MO. Sometime between 1920 and 1930, Luther and Maggie moved with their family to Charleston, Missouri.

Luther and Maggie had 13 children, all born in Tipton County.

The Black Family

- Leon (February 1897 – unk)
- Lora (January 1898 – bef 2004)
- Infant (unknown)
- Ira Leslie (29 July 1900 – 11 January 1974)
- Samuel P. (15 January 1902 – 8 August 1989)
- Lillian L. (abt 1904 – bef 2004)
- Leona B. (30 July 1905 – September 1978)
- Leonard David “Bill” (17 March 1907 – 12 January 1980)
- Landis W. (30 August 1909 – 11 January 1994)
- Lana N. (abt 1912 – bef 2004)
- Woodrow Fleming (24 February 1914 – 10 December 2005)
- Patty Mae (25 September 1916 – 18 October 2004)
- Laverne C. (16 February 1918 – 13 March 2004)

C. J. “Donie” Black

Donie Black was born in September 1879 in Tennessee. On 6 March 1896 Donie married Perry Coleman Wicker in Tipton County. Perry Wicker was born in June 1873 in Indiana. Perry and Donie were living in Brighton, TN in 1918. Donie died sometime after 1953.

Donie and Perry had 7 children, three boys and four girls. They moved to Richland in Scott County, Missouri sometime before 1930.

John Calvin Black

John Calvin Black was born on 3 December 1880 in Fayette County, TN. In 1918, his World War I draft registration card described him as of stout build with gray eyes and grey hair. John was a farmer, never married and lived in Munford all of his life. At times he lived with his brother Tom Black. He died on 10 August 1967 and is buried next to his sister Cora in the Crigger Cemetery in Munford.

William Demit “Will” Black

Will Black was born on 13 July 1882 and died on 7 March 1960. On 7 November 1903, he married Letitia Hays in Tipton County, the daughter of John and Lina Hays. Letitia was born in April 1887 in Jefferson, Izard County, Arkansas and died on 27 April 1960 in Tipton County. Will and Letitia lived in Brighton, TN and had 9 children.

- Jim Tom (abt 1905 – 27 November 1973)
- John Calvin “John Alex” (6 October 1906 – 1 April 1949)
- Annie Mae (abt 1909 – 15 August 1955)
- William Demit Jr. (abt 1911 – bef 1991)
- Thurman L. (13 October 1912 – 2 February 1977)
- Elsie L. (2 February 1915 – 21 March 1991)
- Christine (abt April 1917 – bef 1991)
- Vyrl (abt April 1919 – unk)
- Ben (unk – unk)

Jim Tom Black

Jim Tom Black married Estelle Sawyers in 7 January 1926 in Tipton County. They had at least one son, Darrell, born about March 1927)

John Calvin “John Alex” Black

“John Alex” married Emma Jones on 13 November 1927 in Tipton County. Emma was born on 15 May 1911 in Arkansas and died on 11 December 1998. John Alex and Emma had four children:

- Emogene Black, born about September 1929 married Junior Ray.

William Boyd: A Family History

- John Calvin “JC” Jr. (22 August 1932 – 17 September 2008) JC was never married. He served in the Army during the Korean War and was a cotton buyer. He is buried in Munford Cemetery in Covington, TN.
- Joanne Black, born about 1936, married Richard J. Sherrod, who was born about 1937, on 12 August 1956 in Covington, TN. In 2008, Joanne lived in Jacksonville, FL.
- Betty June Black married a Mr. Edwards. In 2008 Betty June lived in Millington, TN.

John Alex and Emma Jones were divorced on 17 July 1946. On 1 April 1949, John Alex was found by the railroad track near his home in Brighton, apparently having been hit by a train. He died later that evening at St. Joseph’s Hospital in Memphis.

Annie Mae Black

Annie Mae married Thomas N. Faught on 16 June 1937 in Covington. Thomas was born on 4 January 1910 and died on 26 August 2001 at the Baptist Hospital in Covington. Annie Mae and Thomas had no children and were divorced sometime after 1949 but before 1955. Annie Mae died on 15 August 1955 in Tipton County. Thomas Faught, a farmer and employee at the Brighton Cotton Gin, was also the Mayor of Brighton.

Elsie L. Black

Elsie married Richard E. Drumwright on 28 June 1836 in Lauderdale County, Tennessee. Elsie and Richard lived in Henning, TN and had one child, a son named Jack. Richard died in December 1983 and Elsie died on 21 March 1991 at the Baptist Hospital in Memphis. She is buried in the Ripley Memorial Gardens Cemetery in Ripley, Tennessee. Their son, Jack, was a doctor and lived in Houston, TX in 1991.

Vyrl Black

Vyrl married D. A. Thompkins. They lived in the Panama Canal Zone in 1949 and in Staunton, VA in 1991.

Cora Lee Black

Cora Lee Black married Claude Fredrick Pickard on 25 December 1908 in Tipton County. Claude, the son of John A. Pickard and A. B. Campbell, was born on 21 October 1886 in Gilt Edge, Tipton County, TN. Claude and Cora lived in Munford where Claude was a farmer. They had seven children.

- Etta (or Laura) Bea (abt 1913 – unk)
- Geneva [Anna] (abt July 1915 – unk)
- Dorothy (abt November 1919 – unk)
- John Albert (19 April 1921 – 15 September 2002) John Albert married Wilma Hamilton. They are both buried in the Crigger Cemetery in Munford.
- Wilford Lee “Sparky” (3 January 1924 – 3 April 2000).
- Clayton Black “CB” Pickard (12 September 1926 – 9 June 2002) CB married Wilma Ann Overall on 22 November 1950 in Tipton County.
- Sidney M. (abt 1927 - unk)

Wilford Lee “Sparky” Pickard

Sparky married Ann Bradley Simonton (William Boyd’s 2nd cousin) on 20 June 1948 in Tipton County, TN. Ann, the daughter of James Purdy Simonton and Marianna Walker was born on 26 January 1926 and died on 9 February 2007. (see also page 187). Sparky and Ann had two children:

- Ann Bradley (abt 1957 - 25 September 2007)
- Brett Walker (1956 -)

Ann Bradley Pickard was married twice, first to Mark Anthony Thornton on 8 February 1975 and secondly to Jerry Wayne McPherson on 23 June 1984. Bradley and Jerry had two children, Colin and John Evan.

The Black Family

Annie Black

Annie married Robert Ferguson on 6 June 1910 in Lauderdale County, Tennessee. Annie and Robert had two children, Herman, born about 1913 and Cordia B., born about June 1915. After Robert's death on 12 December 1915 in Lauderdale County Annie married William "Will" Whitehorn. Will was a farmer and they lived in Tipton County. Annie died in 1972 and Will died a little more than a year later in 1973. They are buried in Munford Cemetery in Covington, TN.

Beulah Bell Black

Beulah married Jessie Bryan Thomas on 4 April 1918 in Tipton County, who was born on 11 August 1897 in Arkansas. Beulah and Jessie lived in Garland, Tipton County and had eight children.

- Willie Mae (twin) (15 January 1920 – unk)
- Jessie Fay (twin) (15 January 1920 – 16 June 1920)
- Allen R. (1922 – unk)
- Helen D. (abt 1925 – unk)
- Hazel R. (abt February 1926 – unk)
- Jessie Bryan, Jr. (13 April 1928 – 10 December 2002) is buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery, Covington, TN
- Milton D. (twin) (abt February 1930 – unk)
- Mildred J. (twin) (abt February 1930 – unk)

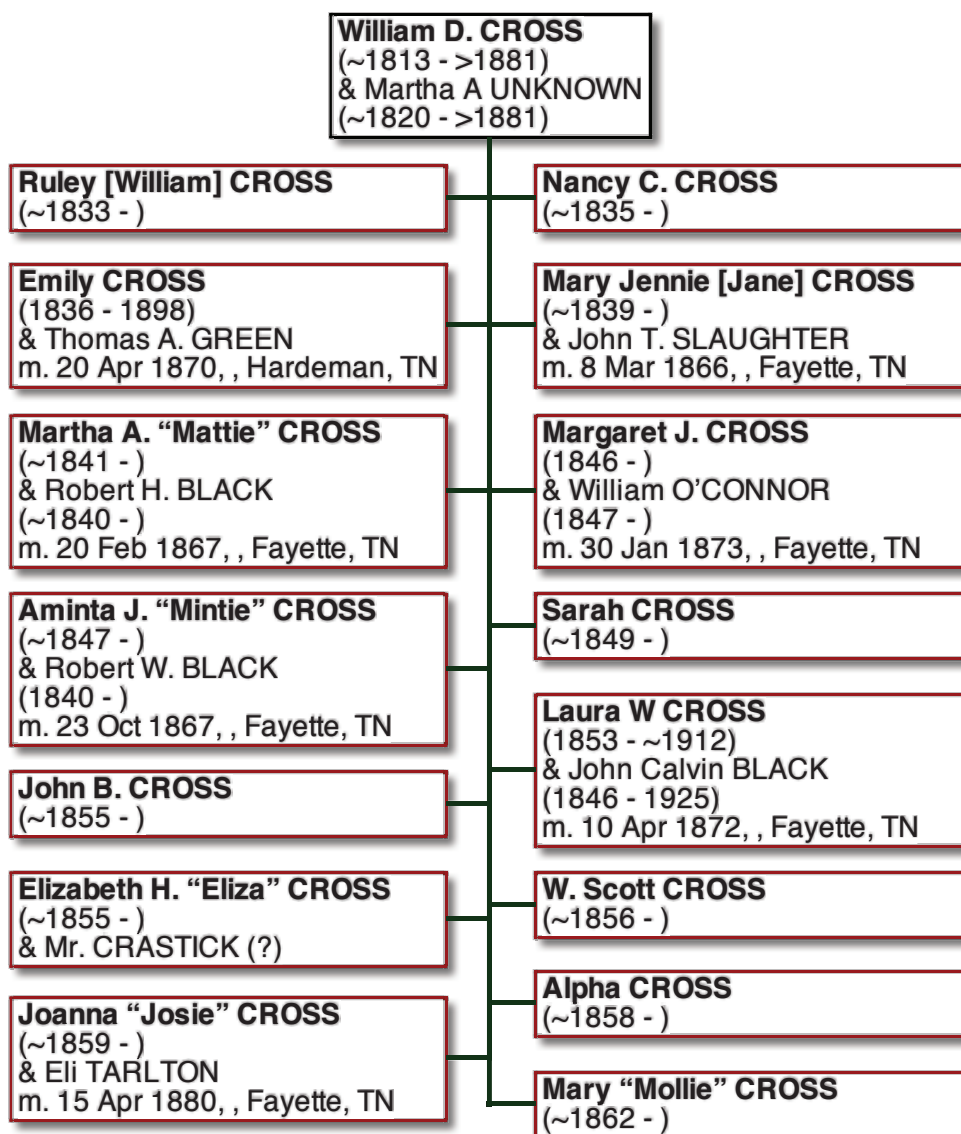
William D. Cross

William D. Cross, the son of William Cross, was born about 1813 in Tennessee. He married Martha A. (surname unknown) about 1831. Martha was born about 1820 in Tennessee. William and Martha lived in Marshall County, MS in 1850 and in Fayette County, TN in 1860, 1870 and 1880. They apparently moved to Tipton County at some time (maybe to live with one of their children) because William's will was recorded in Tipton County in 1881. The specific details of William's family are somewhat uncertain as the few records that have been located are in many cases contradictory. The following is probably mostly correct, but could contain some errors.

William and Martha had 15 children:

- William Riley (or Ruley-name is uncertain) (abt 1833 – unk)
- Nancy C. (abt 1835- unk)
- Emily (12 April 1836 – 2 June 1898)
- Mary Jane "Jennie" (abt 1839 – unk)
- Martha A. "Mattie" (abt 1841 – unk)
- Margaret J. (October 1846 – unk)
- Aminta J. "Mintie" (abt 1847 – unk)
- Sarah (abt 1849 – unk)
- Laura W. (May 1853 – abt 1912)
- John B. (abt 1855 – unk)
- Elizabeth H. "Eliza" abt 1855 – unk)
- W. Scott (abt 1856 – unk)
- Alpha (abt 1858 – unk)
- Joanna "Josie" (abt 1859 – unk)
- Mary "Mollie" (abt 1862 - unk)

William Boyd: A Family History



Family of William and Martha Cross

When William made out his will in 1881, he listed all of his heirs, including the married names of his daughters. Not included on this list were William Riley, Nancy C., and Sarah. It may be that these children died before 1881.

Emily married Thomas A. Green on 20 April 1870 in Hardeman County, TN. Emily died in 1898 and is buried in Crowder Cemetery in Whiteville, Hardeman County, TN.

Mary Jane "Jennie" married John T. Slaughter on 8 March 1866 in Fayette County, TN.

Martha A. "Mattie" married Robert H. Black on 20 February 1867 in Fayette County, TN. Robert was born about 1840 in Tennessee. In 1870, they lived next door to Mattie's parents in Fayette County.

Margaret J. married William O'Connor on 30 January 1873 in Fayette County. William was born in July 1847 in Scotland. They lived in Hardeman County.

Aminta J. "Mintie" married Robert W. Black on 23 October 1867 in Fayette County. Robert was born in July 1840 in North Carolina.

Laura W. married John Calvin Black on 10 April 1872 in Fayette County (see page 208).

The Black Family

Elizabeth H. "Eliza" married a Mr. Crastick (spelling uncertain).

Joanna "Josie" married Eli Tarlton on 15 April 1880 in Fayette County.

John Hutchinson

John Hutchinson was born in on 27 August 1790 in York County, SC. He married Mary Walker, who was born on 10 January 1798 in North Carolina. John and Mary were married in South Carolina and moved to Tipton County about 1830, which would mean that they were one of the earliest settlers of Tipton County. They had nine children:

- William Walker (21 October 1818 - 7 February 1892)
- Sarah A. (abt 1824 - bef 1880)
- Cyrus W. (1 July 1825 - 21 April 1851)
- Rosanna J. (27 November 1827 - 13 February 1864)
- John Leroy (7 March 1830 - 1 April 1894)
- Alfred A. (abt 1834 - unk)
- James C. (abt 1836 - unk)
- Marion Ellis (April 1837 - unk)
- Samuel W. (7 June 1841 - 7 Jul 1910)

John Died on 10 March 1864 in Tipton County and Mary died the following year on 25 December 1865. They are both buried in the Salem ARP Church Cemetery in Atoka.

William Walker Hutchinson

William Walker Hutchinson married Sara Goss, the daughter of David and Elizabeth Goss. They had seven children: Mary Ellen, J. D., Cynthia Jane, James W., William H., Ellen R. and Sarah. William died in 1892 and Sarah in 1899. Both are buried in the Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery near Munford.

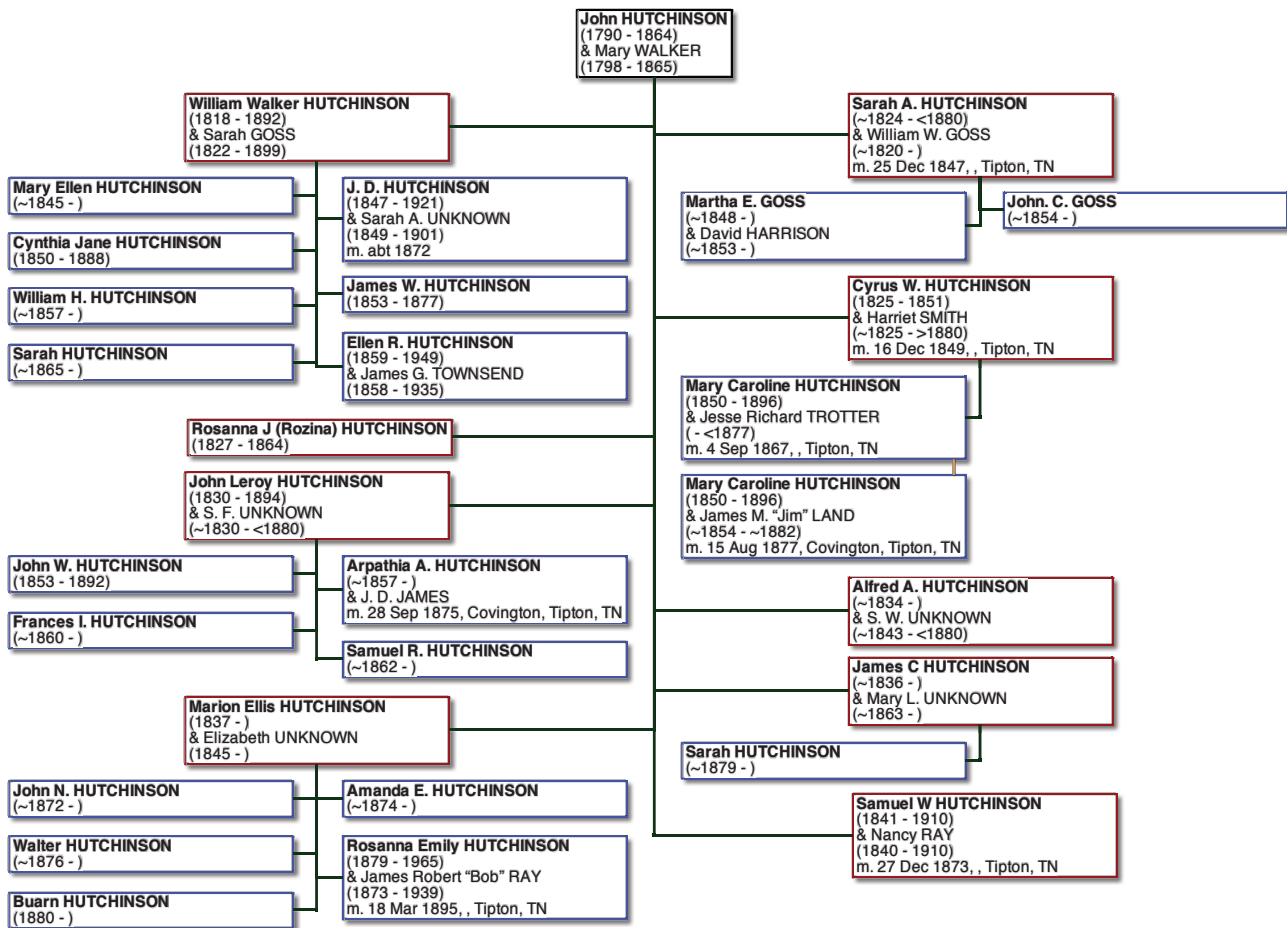
Sarah A. Hutchinson

Sarah married William W. Goss on 25 December 1847 in Tipton County. William was born about 1820 in North Carolina. They had two children, Martha and John.

Cyrus W. Hutchinson

Cyrus, the eldest son of John Hutchinson and Mary Walker was born on 1 July 1825 in South Carolina, probably York County. On 16 December 1849 he married Harriet Smith in Tipton County, TN. Harriet was born about 1825 in South Carolina. They had one child, a daughter named Mary Caroline born on 2 September 1850. Cyrus died the next year on 21 April 1851 and is buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka.

William Boyd: A Family History



Descendants of John Hutchinson and Mary Walker

Mary Caroline Hutchinson

Mary Caroline, the daughter of Cyrus Hutchinson and Harriet Smith, married Jesse Richard Trotter on 4 September 1867 in Tipton County, TN. They had three children, Delia, born December 1868, James, born about 1871 or 1874 and Bettie, born about 1875. Jesse died about 1876 and Mary Caroline married James M. "Jim" Land on 15 August 1877 in Covington, TN. Jim was born about 1854 in North Carolina and died about 1882. Mary Caroline and Jim Land had two children.

- Josephine Rosanna (18 May 1878 – 12 October 1957)
- Edith Lavenia (12 July 1881 – 22 February 1938)

Shortly after the birth of their second child (about 1882), Jim Land made a trip to Arkansas and never returned. It was presumed that he drowned while crossing the Mississippi River. Mary Caroline died on 31 December 1896 and is buried in the Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis, TN.

Josephine Rosanna "Josie" Land

Josie married Thomas Lonzel Black on 11 March 1896 (page 212).

Edith Lavenia "Venie" Land

Edith Lavenia Land married T. J. Goforth on 15 March 1899 in Tipton County, TN and they had three children:

- Guy or John (9 December 1899 -unk)
- Audry (abt 1902 – unk)
- Thomas (abt 1905- unk)

The Black Family

T. J. Goforth died and Venie second married Bishop Edward Glass on 13 March 1910. Bishop was born in 1873 in Tennessee and had been married twice before (to Lizzie Morgan and Annie Hill) and had three children by those previous marriages. Venie and Bishop had one daughter:

- Opal (abt 1912 - unk)

Venie and Bishop were apparently divorced some time between 1912 and 1915. Lavenia then married Charles Hugh Norman. Venie and Charles Norman had three daughters:

- Adelia (abt 1915 – unk)
- Mary (February 1916 -)
- Maxine (abt 1922 -)

Charles and Venie lived on Beaver Road in Tipton County in 1920 and in Memphis in 1930. Venie died on 22 February 1938 of tuberculosis. Her death certificate indicated that she was a Christian Scientist and the physician indicated that he did not examine her. Charles died two years later, also of tuberculosis. They are both buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis.

After their divorce, Bishop Glass married Hautia Pace. Bishop died on 23 February 1952 and is buried with his last wife in Munford Cemetery in Covington.

Rosanna J. Hutchinson

Rosanna never married and died at the age of 36 on 13 February 1864. She is buried in the Salem ARP Cemetery in Atoka.

John Leroy Hutchinson

John Leroy married S. F. (surname unknown) and they had four children: John W., Arpathia A., Frances I. and Samuel R. John Leroy died in 1894 and is buried in the Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery. His wife died before 1880.

James C. Hutchinson

James married Mary L. (surname unknown) and they had one daughter named Sarah.

Marion Ellis. Hutchinson

Marrion Ellis married Elizabeth (surname unknown) and they had five children: John N., Amanda E., Walter, Rosanna Emily and Buarn.

Samuel W. Hutchinson

Samuel married Nancy Ray on 27 December 1873 in Tipton County. Both Samuel and Nancy are buried in the Bethel Presbyterian Church Cemetery..

William Boyd: A Family History

Passengers on the Rev. Martin Ships

Passengers on the Rev. Martin Ships

The following tables are based on on the Council Journal. The names are spelled as they were in the Council Journal, no attempt was made to correct or interpret misspellings. The location column is the modern day county that the land was probably located in, based on the description in the land surveys. Since the major distinguishing geographic feature in these land surveys was the river, stream or creek that the land was located on, in this table the modern county that that stream goes though is listed. This means that in many cases multiple counties are listed since the streams often cross through more than one county. In some cases no county is given, generally because the stream identified in the survey cannot be identified today, probably because the name has changed since 1772. These tables are derived from Stephenson.

Names of individuals that appear elsewhere in this book are highlighted in bold.

Lord Dunluce

400 tons, Master, James Gillis, agent, John Montgomery, merchant, Rev. William Martin, William Barklie, - 184 families, 394 persons

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
1	Rev'd William	Martin	400	Chester	7
2	James	M'Lurkam	300	Laurens or Greenville	5
3	Robert	Jamieson	250	Chester	4
4	Andrew	Agnew	300		5
5	David	Montgomery	350	York, Lancaster, Chester or Fairfield	6
6	James	Brown	350	Newberry	6
7	John	Hewie	150	Spartanburg, Union	2
8	John	Rork	100		1
9	William	Stormont	150		2
10	John	McChants	100	Kershaw	1
11	Frances	Adams	350	York	6
12	Mary	Adams	100	Lancaster	1
13	Hugh	Owen	100	Kershaw	1
14	John	Owen	100	Barnwell, Edgefield	1
15	Samuel	Fear	250	Newberry	4
16	John	Fleming	150	Chester	2
17	John	Craig	350	Lancaster, Chesterfield	6
18	John	Craig	150	Union	2

William Boyd: A Family History

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
19	John	Camille	300	Chester	5
20	Robert	Wilson	250	Abbeville, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Laurens, Newberry	4
21	Gilbert	M'Nary	250	Laurens	4
22	Jane	Greg	100	Chester, Fairfield, Richland	1
23	George	Cherry	100	Chester	1
24	John	Mortant	100	Chester	1
25	Hugh	Douglas	100	Orangeburg, Lexington	1
26	John	Fleming	300	Sumter, Kershaw	5
27	Arch'd	McWilliam	250	Laurens, Newberry	4
28	James	Blair	250	Chester	4
29	Henry	Rea	250	Richland	4
30	James	Tweed	100	Laurens	1
31	Adam	McRory	150	Fairfield	2
32	John	Erving	150		2
33	John	McLenan	350	Laurens, Abbeville	6
34	William	McMurty	100		1
35	Mary	Lidey	100		1
36	William	Moore	100		1
37	Thos	McClurken	100	Laurens	1
38	James	McLurkam	100	Laurens	1
39	Samuel	McLurkam	100	Laurens	
40	Mary	McLurkam	100	Laurens	1
41	Elanor	McLurkam	100	Laurens	1
42	Lillias	McLurkam	100	Laurens	1
43	Jane	McLurkam	100	Laurens	1
44	Thomas	Wilson	300	Abbeville	5
45	Hugh	Montgomery	100	Fairfield	1
46	Robert	Read	150	Chester	2
47	Janet	Smith	100	Newberry, Laurens	1
48	William	Dial	100	Newberry, Laurens	1
49	Margaret	Dial	100	Newberry, Laurens	1
50	John	McCulloch	100	Newberry, Abbeville	1
51	Sarah	Crellman	100	Laurens, Newberry	1
52	Charles	Miller	200	Laurens, Newberry	3

Passengers on the Rev. Martin Ships

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
53	William	Humphrey	100		1
54	David	McQuestion	400	Chester	7
55	James	McQuestion	400	Chester	7
56	William	Fairy	200	Chester, York	3
57	Thomas	Creighton	100	Kershaw	1
58	Thomas	Creighton, Jr.	100	Kershaw, Lancaster	1
59	Thomas	Boggs	100	Spartanburg	1
60	Samuel	Miller	100	Keshaw	1
61	Robert	Walker	100	Chester	1
62	John	McQuillion	200	Kershaw, Richland	3
63	Mary	McQuillion	100	Orangeburg, Berkeley, Dorchester	1
64	Martha	McQuillon	100	Orangeburg, Berkeley, Dorchester	1
65	Janet	McWilliam	100	Laurens	
66	Agnes	Allen	100	Laurens	1
67	James	Crawford	200	Spartanburg Union	3
68	William	Crawford	200	York	3
69	Alex'r	Fleming	400		7
70	William	Miller	200	Richland, Kershaw	3
71	Thomas	Miller	100	Richland	1
72	William	Miller	100	Richland	1
73	Robert	Hannah	100	Newberry, Lexington	1
74	Robert	Hannah	100	Lancaster, Laurens	1
75	Charles	Butnett	200	Newberry, Lexington	3
76	Abraham	Thomson	300	Newberry, Lexington	7
77	William	Thomson	100	Laurens	1
78	Mary	Thomson	100	Laurens	1
79	Patrick	McMichael	150	Laurens, Newberry	2
80	Grizell	Maybean	200	Chester	3
81	Henry	Maybean	100	Spartanburg	1
82	John	Maybean	100	York	1
83	Thomas	Maybean	100	Spartanburg	1
84	Elizabeth	Maybean	100	Chester	1
85	Samuel	Irvine	150	Chester	2
86	Christopher	Strong	300	Chester	5

William Boyd: A Family History

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
87	Price	Blair	100		1
88	Elizabeth	McChants	100	Lancaster, Richland, Fairfield	1
89	Robert	Hove	250	Williamsburg	4
90	David	Morrow	450	Chester	8
91	Elizabeth	Morrow	100	Chester	1
92	Samuel	Barber	200	Chester	3
93	James	Barber	100	Chester	1
94	Isabel	Barber	100	Chesterfield, Richland, Lancaster, Fairfield	1
95	Joseph	Barber	200	Lancaster, Keshaw	3
96	John	Beard	300	Newberry	5
97	John	Adams	100	Lancaster	1
98	Rachel	Adams	100	Lancaster	1
99	Agnes	McKenley	100	Kershaw	1
100	William	Adams	150	Kershaw, York	2
101	William	Miller	150	Lancaster, Kershaw	2
102	Eliz'th	Johnston	100	Lancaster	1
103	James	McClure	100		1
104	John	Wilson	100		1
105	John	Hindman	100		1
106	Robert	Bradford	350	Chester, York	6
107	John	Scott	300	Chester, York	5
108	William	Scott	100	Chester, York	1
109	James	Sloan	250	Spartanburg, Union	4
110	John	Lynn	200		3
111	William	Barlow	100	Newberry, Lexington	1
112	Sarah	Rea	100	Chester, York	1
113	Frances	Rea	200	Chester	3
114	George	McMaster	150	Abbeville	2
115	Patrick	McMaster	100	Abbeville	1
116	John	McMaster	100	Abbeville	1
117	Hugh	McMaster	100	Abbeville	1
118	Martha	McMaster	100	Abbeville	1
119	Ninian	Greg	250	Chester, York	4
120	Archibald	McKewn	250	Barnwell, Beaufort	4

Passengers on the Rev. Martin Ships

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
121	John	McKewn	100	Beaufort, Colleton	1
122	Mary	McKewn	100	Beaufort, Colleton	1
123	George	Daragh	200	Barnwell, Beaufort	3
124	Robert	Cowan	350	Chester	5
125	James	Craig	100	Chesterfield, Lancaster, Kershaw	1
126	Mary	Craig	100	Fairfield, Kershaw	1
127	John	Craig	100	Kershaw	1
128	Mary	Greg	100	Union, Newberry	1
129	Richard	Wright	150	Newberry, Lexington	2
130	William	Greg	150	Newberry, Lexington	2
131	Thomas	Weir	150	Spartanburg, Union, Laurens	2
132	David	Weir	100	Laurens	1
133	Thos	Weir	100	Laurens	1
134	John	Weir	100	Laurens	1
135	Archibald	McNeil	250		4
136	James	Smith	150		2
137	Mary	Stuart	100		1
138	John	Gelaspy	100	Chester, Fairfield, York	1
139	Alexander	McMullen	100	Richland	1
140	James	Tweed	100	Laurens	1
141	Eleanor	Tweed	100	Laurens	1
142	Robert	Toad	100	Anderson, Laurens	1
143	Marg't	Toad	100	Laurens	1
144	Andrew	Erving	100	Fairfield, Richland	1
145	John	Erving	100	Fairfield, Richland	1
146	Jannet	Erving	100	Richland	1
147	Elizabeth	Erving	100	Newberry	1
148	Jean	Erving	100	Fairfield, Richland	1
149	Andrew	Young	250	Spartanburg, York, Fairfield	4
150	James	Varner	300		5
151	Wm.	Young	100	Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry	1
152	Isabel	Young	100	Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry	1
153	Janet	Young	100	Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry	1
154	Mary	Young	100		1

William Boyd: A Family History

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
155	Robert	Karnahan	250	Kershaw	4
156	Gilbert	Reed	400		7
157	Hugh	Reed	100	Laurens, Newberry	1
158	Margaret	Beard	100	Laurens, Newberry	1
159	Edmund	Hooill	450	York	8
160	Charles	Brynes	100	Lancaster, York	1
161	John	McNary	100	Laurens	1
162	Alex'r	McNary	100	Laurens	1
163	Andrew	Wilson	100	York	1
164	Dan'l	Wilson	100	Lancaster	1
165	Agnes	Wilson	100	Lancaster	1
166	William	Teat	100	Lancaster, Kershaw	1
167	James	Spear	100		1
168	Lillias	Chambers	100	Kershaw	1
169	Elizabeth	Sheild	100	Newberry, Lexington	1
170	John	McCalaster	100	Berkeley, Orangeburg, Dorchester	1
171	John	Johnston	100	Lancaster, Chesterfield	1
172	Margaret	Craig	100	Lancaster, York	1
173	John	Cork	150	Fairfield	2
174	Will'm	McMaster	100		1
175	Rachel	Adams	100		1
176	Agnes	Hannah	100		1
177	Mathew	Fleming	100	Clarendon	1
178	Sarah	Kidd	100	Laurens and Newberry	1
179	Eliz'th	Fleming	100	Sumter, Kershaw	1
180	John	McMurray	200	Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, Williamsburg	3
181	John	Semple	250	Fairfield, York, Spartanburg, Union	4
182	Rowlin	Minlin	100		1
183	John	McCalster	100	Orangeburg, Dorchester	1
184	James	Wilson	200		3

Hopewell

250 tons, Master J. Ash, agent William Beatty, merchant. The Hopewell arrived in England from South Carolina on June 16 and advertised that a minister was urgently needed in South Carolina. - 63 Families, 186 persons

Passengers on the Rev. Martin Ships

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
185	Alexander	McKee	300	Lancaster	5
186	Joseph	Green	250		4
187	John	Paterson	250		4
188	Robert	McCree	250	Kershaw, York	4
189	Samuel	Dunlap	250	Laurens	4
190	William	Gibson	350	York, Chester	6
191	James	Gibson	100	York, Chester	1
192	James	Gibson	150		2
193	Nicholas	Gibbons	250	Lancaster	4
194	John	Kirkpatrick	350	Lancaster	6
195	James	McKee	100	Lancaster	1
196	Charles	McLelland	150	Newberry, Laurens, Union, Spartanburg	2
197	John	Paterson	100	Williamsburg	1
198	William	Patterson	350	Chesterfield, Darlington, Florence	6
199	Agnes	Paterson	350	Williamsburg	6
200	William	Bryson	350	Newberry, Laurens	6
201	Thomas	Gray	150	York, Chester	2
202	Archibald	Gray	250	York, Chester	4
203	Samuel	McCance	100	Kershaw, Darlington	1
204	John	McCance	100	Darlington	1
205	George	Win	100		1
206	Robert	Smith	350		6
207	Samuel	Clark	450		8
208	James	McBride	300	Abbeville	5
209	Ann	McCree	100	York	1
210	Sarah	McCree	100	York	1
211	Susannah	McCree	100	York	1
212	Alexander	McCree	100	York	1
213	James	Gracy	250	Lancaster	4
214	John	Gracy	100	Fairfield, Lancaster	1
215	Robert	Gracy	100		1
216	Mary	Gracy	100	Fairfield, Lancaster	1
217	Martha	Gibney	100	York	1
218	William	Miller	200		3
219	Robert	Hamilton	250	Darlington, Sumter, Williamsburg	4
220	Hugh	Thomson	350	Kershaw	6
221	William	Dunlap	200	Kershaw	3
222	Robert	Dunlap	150	Kershaw	2

William Boyd: A Family History

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
223	Daniel	McMullen	100	Kershaw	1
224	James	Young	100		1
225	John	Clarke	100	Lancaster	1
226	William	Boyd	250	Laurens	4
227	Joseph	Menelly	250		4
228	Robert	Gibson	100	Williamsburg, Georgetown	1
229	Margaret	Gibson	100		1
230	John	Shaw	100	Sumter	1
231	George	Gibson	400		7
232	John	Smith	450	Darlington	8
233	George	Smith	100	Darlington	1
234	Alex'r	Douglas	300	Darlington	5
235	George	Thomson	100	Orangeburg	1
236	John	Beard	250	Darlington	4
237	Mary	Shepherd	100	Darlington	1
238	William	Shanks	400	Georgetown	7
239	Joseph	Gracey	250	Kershaw, Darlington, Florence	4
240	Robert	Mathews	300	Kershaw, Darlington, Florence	5
241	Elizabeth	Mathews	100	Chesterfield, Darlington	1
242	Margaret	Mathews	100	Chesterfield, Darlington	1
243	Janet	Paterson	100	Lancaster	1
244	James	McCauley	100		1
245	Robert	Alexander	150		2
246	Alex'r	Craig	100		1
247	John	Stevenson	150	Laurens	2

Pennsylvania Farmer

350 tons, Master C. Robinson, agent John Ewing, S. Brown merchants. - 86 families, 215 persons

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
248	John	Logue	400	Richland	7
249	James	Moore	300	Abbeville	5
250	James	Phillips	250	Spartanburg	4
251	John	Smith, Sen'r	250	Chester, York	4
252	Andrew	Paterson	250	Richland	4
253	David	McCreight	150	Fairfield	2
254	William	McCreight	400	Fairfield	7
255	David	McCreight	200	Fairfield and Chester	3

Passengers on the Rev. Martin Ships

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
256	William	Young	300	Richland, Lancaster	5
257	William	Willey	350	Chester	6
258	Thoms	Spence	350	Edgefield	6
259	Archibald	Todd	250	Edgefield	4
260	David	Grimes	400		7
261	Nathaniel	McDill	300	Probably Richland or Fairfield	5
262	John	Cochran	100	Chester or York	1
263	Samjuel	McCee	100		1
264	John	Smith, Jun'r	100	Fairfield	1
265	James	Fairey	100	Fairfield, York	1
266	David	Dunn	100		1
267	William	McKeen	100	Abbeville	1
268	James	McCreight	100	Fairfield	1
269	Ann	Young	100	Lancaster	1
270	Francis	Arthburthenet	450		8
The above are able to pay The undermentioned are not able to pay					
271	Hugh	Waxon	350		6
272	Samuel	Gamble	300	Chester, Fairfield	5
273	James	Harberson	150		2
274	William	Brown	400	Chester	7
275	Molly	McRory	150		2
276	Robert	Callwell	450	Laurens, Abbeville, Pendleton, Newberry	8
277	Thomas	Scott	300	Richland	5
278	Samuel	Hall	150	Richland, Fairfield or Newberry, Laurens	2
279	Andrew	Spence	300		5
280	Robert	Spear	350	Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry	6
281	Henry	Heerton	200	Fairfield, Chester	3
282	James	McMaster	250	Newberry	4
283	James	McConoughy	100	Newberry, Abbeville, Laurens, Anderson	1
284	John	Sproll	100	Richland	1
285	David	Miller	300		5
286	James	Mann	200	Fairfield	3
287	James	Barber	250	Fairfield	4
288	Mathew	Mebin	150		2
289	William	Mebin	200	Union, Spartanburg	3

William Boyd: A Family History

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
290	John	McCrary	100	Lancaster	1
291	Alexander	Gaston	100	York	1
292	John	Stinson	100	Fairfield	1
293	Agnes	Walker	100	Lancaster	1
294	John	McMurray	100	Spartanburg, Union	1
295	James	Hill	100		1
296	Alexander	McCauley	100		1
297	Elizabeth	Steen	100	Chester	1
298	Mary	Leech	100	Spartanburg, Union	1
299	Samuel	Logue	100	Richland	1
300	Agnes	Waxen	100	Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry	1
301	Elizabeth	Waxen	100	Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry	1
302	Agnes	Herbeson	100	Chester	1
303	Mary	Gaston	100	York, Chester	1
304	Jean	Young	100	Lancaster	1
305	Marrrian	McCollough	100	Lancaster	1
306	Mary	Stinson	100	Lancaster	1
307	William	Scott	100		1
308	John	Miller	100	Lancaster, Chesterfield, Kershaw	1
309	Eliz'th	Miller	100		1
310	James	Spence	100	Abbeville	1
311	Mary	Spence	100	Abbeville	1
312	Jean	Spence	100	Newberry	1
313	Jean	Todd	100	Spartanburg	1
314	Martha	Meabin	100		1
315	Mary	Meabin	100	Spartanburg	1
316	John	Blair	100	Kershaw, Lancaster	1
317	John	Brown	100	Chester	1
318	William	Brown	100	Chester, Fairfield	1
319	John	Barber	100	Fairfield	1
320	Andrew	Grumbs	100	Chester	1
321	Jean	Grimes	100	Chester	1
322	Mathew	Grimes	100	Chester	1
323	William	Caldwell	100	Abbeville, Edgefield	1
324	Robert	Caldwell	100	Newberry	1
325	Anne	Caldwell	100	Fairfield	1
326	Agnes	Elliott	100	Fairfield	1
327	Francis	Arthbuthnet	450		8

Passengers on the Rev. Martin Ships

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
328	Jean	Mouncy	100		1
329	Robert	Spence	100	Edgefield	1
330	Jean	Spence	100	Newberry	1
331	James	Blair	350	Newberry, Laurens	6
332	William	Winbeck	100	Newberry, Laurens	1
333	John	Loughneck	100	Kershaw	1

James and Mary

A 200 ton snow, master J. Workman, agents Jams McVicker, John Moore, - 80 Families, 175 persons

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
334	Timothy	McLinto	500	Chester, York	9
335	Joseph	Lowrey	150		2
336	Nathan	Brown	300	Laurens	5
337	John	Pedon	150	Spartanburg, Chester	2
338	John	Brown	350	Spartanburg	6
339	Alexander s	Brown	100	Spartanburg, Union	1
340	James	Stinson	200	Chester	3
341	James	Peden	300	Spartanburg, Union	5
342	John	Montgomery	300	Abbeville	5
343	James	Hood	250	Fairfield	4
344	John	McLinto	400		7
345	Thomas	McDill	400	Possibly Abbeville	7
346	Samuel	Kerr	150	Lancaster	2
347	Robert	McLinto	100	Newberry, Laurens	1
348	William	McLinto	100	Fairfield	1
349	Patrick	Lowrey	100	Fairfield or Kershaw, Richland, Sumter	1
350	James	Brown	200		3
351	Robert	Brown	100	Newberry	1
352	Janet	Gibson	100	Newberry	1
353	Margaret	Paton	100		1
354	Jane	Johnston	100	Newberry	1
355	John	Calwell	250	Spartanburg	4
356	Andrew	Cowan	100	Spartanburg, Union	1
357	John	Peden	100	Fairfield	1
358	Samuel	Peden	100	Spartanburg, Union, Newberry	1

William Boyd: A Family History

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
359	David	Peden	100	Spartanburg, Union, Newberry, Laurens	1
360	Alex'r	Peden	100	Spartanburg	1
361	Eliz'th	Peden	100	Spartanburg	1
361a	William	Peden	100	Union, Spartanburg	1
362	William	Stinson	100	Chester	1
363	Margaret	Montgomery	100	Abbeville	1
364	John	Kirk	100	Abbeville	1
365	John	Parker	300		5
366	Robert	Wilson	100		1
367	James	Wilson	100	Abbeville	1
368	John	Betty	300	Abbeville	5
369	Robert	Hood	100	Laurens, Newberry	1
370	Eliz'th	Hood	100	York	1
371	Joan	Hood	100	York	1
372	Will'm	Elsar	100		1
373	Robert	Haspen	400		7
374	Alexander	Cheany	100	Spartanburg, Union	1
375	Ann	Hasney	100		1
376	John	Snoddy	300	Spartanburg, Union	5
377	Mary	Snoddy	100	Spartanburg, Union	1
378	Samuel	Snoddy	100	Spartanburg	1
379	Thomas	Dunlap	100	Spartanburg, Union	1
380	Robert	Hadin	150	Abbeville	2
381	William	Boyd	250	Newberry	4
382	John	Thomson	100		1
383	Thomas	McKee	200	Abbeville	3
384	William	Anderson	150	Kershaw, Chester	2
385	James	McLinto	100	Laurens	1
386	William	Simpson	200	Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry	3
387	Alexander	Simpson	100		1
388	Robert	Simpson	100	Laurens, Newberry	1
389	James	Simpson	100	Laurens	1
390	Peter	Wylly	150	Chester, York	2
391	Rosey	Wylly	100	Chester, York	1
392	Elizabeth	McCroy	100		1
393	William	Erving	100	Fairfield, Chester	1
394	Charles	Miller	150	Chester	2
395	Robert	Neil	100	Abbeville	1
396	John	Thomson	100	Union, Spartanburg	1

Passengers on the Rev. Martin Ships

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
397	Charles	Barber	200	Kershaw	3
398	John	Dickey	150	Laurens, Newberry	2
399	Alexander	Dickey	100	Laurens, Newberry	1
400	Jane	Dickey	100	Laurens, Newberry	1
401	John	Dickey	100	Laurens, Newberry	1
402	Robert	Ross	200	Abbeville	3
403	Hannah	Betty	100	Abbeville	1
404	Hugh	Ford	200	Laurens, Newberry	3
405	Hugh	Logan	100	Fairfield, Richland	1
406	David	Thomson	250	Fairfield	4
407	John	Richey, Senior	250	Laurens	4
408	Janet	Peden	100	Kershaw	1
409	Mary	Richey	100	Laurens	1
410	John	Richey, Junior	100	Laurens	1
411	Eleanor	Richey	100	Laurens	1
412	Thomas	McKee	200	Abbeville (see 383)	3
413	Agnes	Simpson	100		1

Free Mason

250 tons, Master John Semple, agent, J W & G. Glenry, Hill Wilson, George Anderson, William Booth, merchants and owners. 55 Families; 232 persons

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
414	John	Richey	100		1
415	John	McKnight	350		6
416	Thomas	McLelland	100		1
417	Samuel	Paterson	350	Abbeville	6
418	Robert	Nissett	400	Spartanburg	7
419	John	Pressley	300	Abbeville	5
420	Samuel	McKay	450		8
421	Henry	Thomson	200	Newberry	3
422	William	Thomson	100	Newberry	1
423	Robert	Thomson	100	Spartanburg	1
424	John	Thomson	100	Union, Spartanburg	1
425	Isaac	Livingston	300	Newberry	5
426	John	Mullen	100		1
427	John	Brown	300		5

William Boyd: A Family History

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
428	Edward	McGreary	100		1
429	John	Riddle	300	Kershaw	5
430	Jean	Beard	100	York	1
431	Hugh	Anderson	100	Edgefield	1
432	Isabella	Foster	100	Abbeville	1
433	James	Foster	100		1
434	William	Foster	300	Abbeville	5
435	Sarah	Foster	100	Abbeville	1
436	Arthur	McMachon	100		1
437	Charles	Coapling	150		2
438	Alexand	Coapling	100	Chester, York	1
439	William	Coapling, Jun'r	100		1
440	Jane	Coapling	100		1
441	Margaret	Bingham	150	Fairfield, Richland or Newberry, Laurens	2
442	William	Coapling	350		6
443	Mary	McKnight	100		1
444	Jane	McKnight	100	York	1
445	Margaret	McKnight	100	York	1
446	Hugh	Gorley	100		1
447	James	Cox	300	Edgefield	5
448	William	McKee	250	Kershaw	4
449	Johathon	Nisbett	100		1
450	Emila	Eger	100	Lancaster	1
451	John	Hall	250		3
452	George	Barnes	100	Orangeburg, Dorchester, Berkeley	1
453	Margaret	Beard	100		1
454	William	Beard	100		1
455	Mary	Patterson	100		1
456	John	Thursdale	250	Lancaster, Chesterfield, Keshaw, Darlington, Sumter	4
457	James	Wilson	100		1
458	Andrew	Taylor	200	Abbeville	3
459	Mary	Presley	100	Abbeville	1
460	James	Breden	300	Fairfield, Kershaw	5
461	Cha's	Stuart	100		1

Passengers on the Rev. Martin Ships

	First Name	Surname	Amount of Land (acres)	Location	Family Size
462	John	Fleman	100	Lancaster	1
463	William	Shane	100	Lancaster	1
464	Charles	Coapling	100	Chester, York	1
465	Cath'n	Stevenson	100	Spartanburg	1
466	Rich'd	McClurkan	150	Spartanburg, Union	2
467	W'm	Reynolds	450	Abbeville	8
468	Margaret	Danills	100	Abbeville	1

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