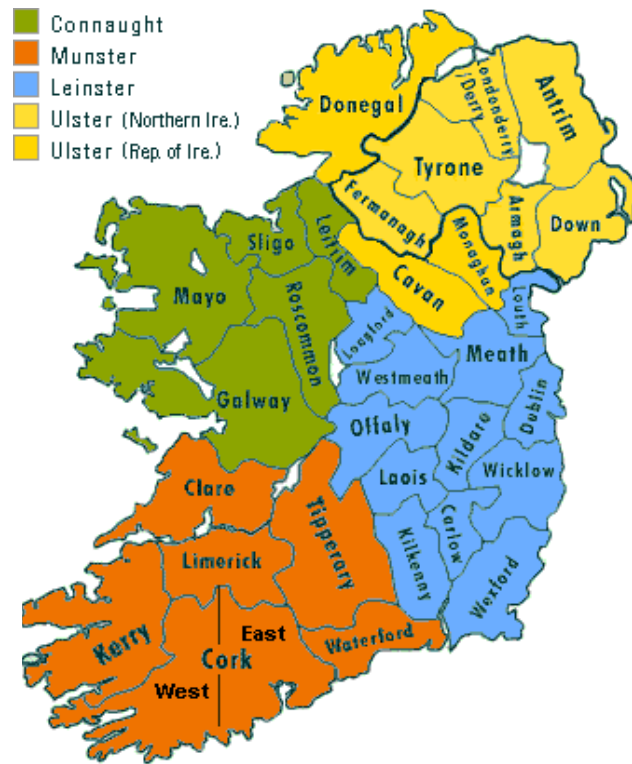


# Jane's Offspring

## Scots-Irish Boyds in Georgia and Mississippi: The First Five Generations



*A working draft  
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# OUR LINE

**Jane [Herron?]**  
 b. c.1745, N. Ireland  
 d. aft.1801, Ga.

m.

**James Boyd Sr.**  
 d. c. 1790–96, Burke Co. Ga.

**Andrew Boyd**  
 b. c.June–September 1769, N. Ireland  
 (possibly Larne or Broad Isle in Co. Antrim)  
 d. c.March 1856, Pike Co. Miss.

m.

**[?Lewers ?Taggart]**  
 [possible daughter of John Taggart  
 or Thomas Lewers]  
 d. bef. 1822, Pike Co., Miss.

**John Boyd**  
 b. 15 December 1800, Jefferson Co., Ga.  
 d. c.September 1883, Leake Co., Miss.

m.

**Mary “Polly” Warren**  
 b. 7 June 1800, Ga.  
 d. 4 June 1853, Leake Co., Miss.

**James Boyd**  
 b. 1821–22, Pike Co., Miss.  
 d. c.1855–60, Newton? Co., Miss.

m.

**Elmira J. Parks**  
 b. 1824–25, Miss.  
 d. c.late 1853, near Conway, Leake Co., Miss.

**Elizabeth Jane Boyd**  
 b. 1841–42, Newton Co., Miss.  
 d. 8 November 1916, Attala Co., Miss.

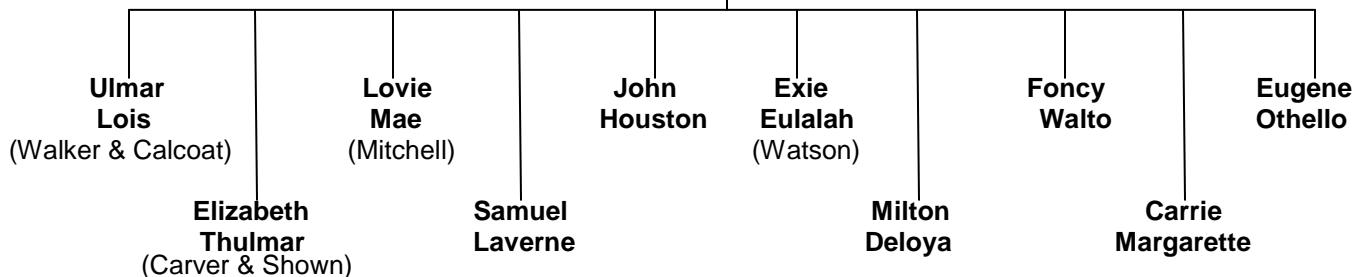
m.

**Samuel E. Odom**  
 b. 10 February 1838, Newton Co., Miss.  
 d. 12 June 1909, Dossville, Leake Co., Miss.

**Carrie Mae Odom**  
 b. 13 May 1885, Leake Co., Miss.  
 d. 21 December 1963, Memphis, Tenn.

m.

**Benjamin Milton Jeffcoat**  
 b. 19 Jan. 1878, Choctaw Co., Miss.  
 d. 26 March 1967, Attala Co., Miss.



# Jane's Offspring: Scots-Irish Boyds in Georgia and Mississippi

## First Generation

1. **Jane**<sup>1</sup> [Herron?] was born about 1745 in Northern Ireland, possibly Larne or Broad Isle in County Antrim. She married in Ireland, before 1767, **James Boyd Sr.**, with whom she emigrated in 1769 to the new settlement of Queensborough, in Burke County, Georgia (now Jefferson County). James died there in Burke, between 1787 and 1796. Jane is last on record in 1801, as the widowed occupant-owner of a 100-acre farm on Schaffer's/Cheavers Creek, Jefferson County, where she was surrounded by the new farms of four young adult sons.<sup>1</sup>

Our Boyds were Ulster Scots, transplanted to Northern Ireland by the politics of James I. At his ascension to the English throne in 1603, James set out to “civilize” the “uncontrollable” Irish, most of whom had remained Catholic after England embraced Protestantism. His plan was to colonize Ireland with Protestants from Scotland, and he launched his scheme in Ulster—the Northern counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Coleraine (later Londonderry), Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Tyrone. There in Ulster, those Scots would serve as a buffer between the region James controlled (England and Scotland) and the more hostile further-reaches of the Emerald Isle. Confiscating the lands of Irish earls, James parceled it out between English lords who supported him and Scottish Presbyterians who were willing to move there.<sup>2</sup>

The result of this political experiment has been centuries of conflict. The Scots introduced not only a new religion, but also new business methods and new farming practices that put them at odds with the native Irish. Yet the English lords who had been installed over them saw little difference between one group and the other and treated both ethnicities with contempt and harsh restrictions.

In the early-to-mid 1700s, several of the American colonies began to actively woo the Ulster Scots—particularly Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, and Georgia. Whole townships were set aside where they could transplant their families and their culture onto free land. One of those sites was Queensborough in Georgia's St. George Parish, just west of the Savannah River. After the Revolution, the region would be known first as Burke County. In February 1796,

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<sup>1</sup> The details given in this genealogical summary are developed across the course of Jane's biography.

<sup>2</sup> For an excellent study of the Scots-Irish in both the British Isles and the American colonies, see Patrick Griffin, *The People with No Name: Ireland's Ulster Scots, America's Scots Irish, and the Creation of a British Atlantic World, 1689–1764* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 2001). The historical context that introduces this paper is synthesized from Griffin and related works such as James G. Leyburn, *The Scots-Irish: A Social History* (Raleigh: University of North Carolina Press, 1989); and the classic Charles Knowles Bolton, *Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America* (Boston: Bacon and Brown, 1910). Also see Loris D. Cofer, *Queensborough, or the Irish Town and Its Citizens* (N.P.: P.P., 1977).

much of the Queensborough settlement was cut off from Burke to create the new county of Jefferson. According to one history of the region:

In 1765 John Rae, an Ulster-born Indian trader, advertised in the *Belfast News-Letter* for 'industrious' emigrants from the North of Ireland to settle at Queensborough township, on his 50,000-acre land grant in the Georgia backcountry, promising the newcomers 100 acres per family, plus horses, mules, and other supplies.

'The land I have chosen,' he declared, 'is good for wheat, and any kind of grain, indigo, flax, and hemp will grow to great perfection, and I do not know any place better situated for a flourishing township than this place will be. . . . People that live on the low land near the sea are subject to fever and agues, but high up in the country it is healthy (with) fine springs of good water. The winter is the finest in the world, never too cold, very little frost and no snow.' Rea candidly admitted that he would not 'advise any person to come here that lives well in Ireland, because there is not the pleasure of society (here) that there is there, (nor) the comfort of the Gospel preached, no fairs or markets to go to. But we have greater plenty of good eating and drinking, for, I bless God for it, I keep as plentiful a table as most gentlemen in Ireland, with good punch, wine, and beer.'<sup>3</sup>

In 1768, Rae's agent, Capt. Beatty of the *Prince George* signed on a hundred families, all of whom agreed to pay their own passage. Arriving at Savannah in December of that year, according to one local historian, "they began to buy or build wagons, acquire stock, and a few household supplies only to find it necessary to cut a road wide enough for the wagons to pass as they made their way northward."<sup>4</sup> A few, while at Savannah, began the process of filing for the land grants they had been promised.

The next four years saw the rapid settlement of Queensborough and the rest of Burke by at least three new waves of the so-called "poor Protestants" whom Rae enticed. A second group of 217 settlers arrived in November 1769 aboard the *Hopewell* from Belfast, including our Boyds. In 1771, the *Hopewell* returned with another another load and, in March 1772, the *Brittania* brought 200 more settlers. Joining them, in the meanwhile, were a few other families of similar roots migrating southward out of Virginia and North Carolina.<sup>5</sup> As a people, the Scots-Irish were indeed stripped of economic assets, but they clung tenaciously to their faith, their thrift, and their appreciation of education. The latter quality would set them apart from much of the population in the Southern backcountry across which they spread. It would also be a trait carried down by our Ulster-Scot Boyds.

Indian hostilities threatened this Presbyterian community from the start. Their center, the town of Queensborough, stood just west of Lambert's Big Creek about three miles from the present town of Louisville. The Cherokees had ceded the land around Queensborough to the

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<sup>3</sup> Kerby A. Miller, "Scotch-Irish, 'Black Irish' and 'Real Irish': Emigrants and Identities in the Old South," in Andy Bielenberg, ed., *The Irish Diaspora* (Harlow, England: Longman, 2000), 145.

<sup>4</sup> Cofer, *Queensborough*, 6.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 10. Numerous immigration rolls exist for those Ulster Scots who came into the port of Charleston in the 1760s, a lesser number for the 1770s. None of the lists found to date include the cluster of family members identified for Jane in Queensborough, although there are many same-name individuals scattered throughout the lists. For these lists, see particularly Larry J. Hoefling, *Chasing the Frontier: The Scots-Irish in Early America* (N.P.: iUniverse, 2005); Mary Bondurant Warren, *South Carolina Immigrants, 1760 to 1770* (Danielsville, Ga.: Heritage Papers, 1988); and Warren, *Citizens and Immigrants - South Carolina, 1768: Abstracted from Contemporary Records* (Athens, Ga.: Heritage Papers, 1980)

Georgia colony, but the Creeks claimed it as their own domain, saying the Cherokees had no right to cede it. In December 1771, one settler was murdered by the Creek. Thirteen other settlers were killed during the Christmas season, 1773–74. On the heels of Indian troubles, the Revolutionary War almost obliterated the Queensborough settlement, in no small part because the settlers were primarily Loyalists. According to one Burke County history:

The Northern Ireland settlers scattered. Captain Patrick Carr ... wrote to Governor John Martin at Silver Bluff in August 1782 that the frontier settlers had all fled to Buckhead and that "Mr. Galphin's settlement at the old town" only held on by his persuasion.

This was no doubt an exaggeration, but at least one group of settlers removed to the upper Buckhead Creek headwaters in Burke and there established Bethel Church. Two other offshoots of the original meeting eventually established churches, one in the newly-laid-out town of Louisville (1789), and the other at Fleeting's Meeting House on Lambert's Big Creek, which later was called Ebenezer.<sup>6</sup>

Bethel Church would soon be moved from Buckhead into modern Jefferson County, "very close" to the Jefferson-Burke line. That community along the county line is where Jane Boyd's family clustered.

No known record identifies Jane's birth family. The families that neighbored her and associated with her would, typically in her society, include kin by birth or marriage. No hint of a kinship has been found yet in the records that survive. The upheavals and displacements of the Revolution would have obliterated many of the conventional social clues and patterns. The fact that the Boyds came prior to the Revolution and were likely refugees during during the Revolution, along with the fact that many refugees did not return to their original homesteads, might mean that Jane returned to Burke County with Boyd kin but not her own birth kin. Worse, from a research standpoint, is the fact that Burke is a "burned county." Its local-government records were destroyed by several courthouse fires. The documentable details of the lives of this Boyd family in early Georgia are, for the most part, due to the fact that most of their land fell into Jefferson after Burke was divided in 1796.

The strongest clue to Jane's birth identity is found in data extracted from a family Bible record: the name her son Andrew gave to his first daughter, Jane *Herron* Boyd.<sup>7</sup> Most of the

<sup>6</sup> Albert M. Hillhouse, *A History of Burke County, Georgia, 1777–1950* (Swainsboro, Ga.: Magnolia Press, 1985), 249.

<sup>7</sup> The known provenance of the family record, hereinafter called the William M. Boyd Family Record, is as follows:

Prior to 1993, one "Gertrude Ware ... of Florida," a descendant of Andrew<sup>2</sup> (Jane<sup>1</sup>) Boyd's ninth child, William M. Boyd, gave to Greg S. Smith a "Family Record" extracted from a Bible whose title and publication data is unknown to current researchers.

Smith gave a copy to Lucille McDaniel, a genealogist working on early families of Pike County, Mississippi, where Andrew Boyd settled about 1816.

In 1993, McDaniel gave a copy to Tempe Fenn Crosby, a descendant of Andrew's son Harvey, stating that Gertrude Ware was "now" deceased.

In 1993, Crosby and others published a genealogy of descendants of Andrew Boyd, presenting the Bible's "family record" on their page 1. See Tempe Fenn Crosby, Virginia Redmond Kerr, Judy Young Killingsworth and Pearl Boyd Young, *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants* (N.P.: The authors, 1993). This genealogy has been posted online by the indexer, Davis Brewer (<http://home.comcast.net/~dbrewer1838/boydmaster101.pdf>; last accessed 10 June 2012)

Crosby et al., in presenting the record, state: "Dates of births indicate that it is a Bible record, but the original source of this record is unknown."

Clearly, the creator of this "family record" was not Andrew himself, given that it provides exact dates for each of Andrew's children but no personal data on Andrew himself or his wives. As a reference point in this compilation, because the record has been preserved among descendants of William M. Boyd, it will be referred to as the "William M. Boyd Family Record."

data given for Andrew's offspring in this family record can be verified or substantially supported by independently created evidence offered by original records. That fact suggests the probability that the middle name attributed to this first-born daughter is correct and that a Herron family descent likely exists. However, none has been proved. Several Herron males lived contemporaneously in Burke and Jefferson counties—notably Abram, John, and William—although their lands lay considerably north of the Boyds.<sup>8</sup> Thus far, it has not been possible to connect any of them to Jane or Andrew.

The identity of Jane Boyd's husband is drawn from surviving land records that present four possible candidates—Joseph, John, Andrew, and James. Surviving evidence points directly to James. Although Burke County's deeds, probates, marriage records, and court cases are destroyed, its lands were originally granted by the Crown and, post-Revolution, by the state of Georgia. Those land warrants, survey plats, and grants—coupled with tax rolls surviving for Jefferson County after the Boyd lands fell into that new jurisdiction—provide the evidence for identifying Jane's probable husband. The following briefly summarizes what is known for the four Boyds who came to colonial Burke, presenting them in the order in which they first appear in surviving records:

#### **JOSEPH BOYD (arrived 1769, died after 1773)**

Joseph arrived in November 1769 on the *Hopewell*, the second ship to bring colonists to Queensborough. Of the three adult male Boyds who have been identified for this voyage, Joseph was the first to receive a grant. He petitioned for land in Queensborough Township on 1 May 1772 (citing his arrival year and ship, but no family) and received the basic 100-acre allotment on 2 March 1773—a tract bounded on the west by Samuel Gibson, on the north by Adam Morrison, and on all other sides by vacant land. That tract lay a mile or so south of the family cluster where Jane and Andrew would emerge.<sup>9</sup> No records have been found for Joseph after the awarding of this grant and he was clearly dead before the first extant tax roll of 1796. Joseph's land allotment was that of a single male,<sup>10</sup> which should eliminate him from further

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The authenticity of the data in the family record is confirmed (in some cases) and supported (in other cases) by original documents that were independently created. Each piece of supporting evidence will be subsequently discussed in the genealogical accounts of these twelve children.

Crosby and her fellow authors identify themselves as descendants of Harvey Boyd, the ninth child of Andrew. Harvey's offspring have also preserved another Bible record that has proved to have a high degree of accuracy. This Bible, exact title unknown, was published in 1846 by Harper and Brothers, New York. It was owned in 1990 by Yandel S. "Pete" Warren of Benton, Miss. Extractions of family data were made from it in 1994 by Patsy Robinson of Richland, Miss., a descendant of Andrew's eldest son John. The extractions were published by me (editorially) as "Warren-Vaughn-Ellison Bible," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 78 (March 1990), 55–56.

In the Newton and Leake branches of Andrew's family, the name Jane would live into the twentieth century in the person of Andrew's great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Jane (Boyd) Odom.

<sup>8</sup> See the reconstructed county plats in Daniel Nathan Crumpton, *Jefferson County Georgia, Land Records* (Warrenton, Ga.: D. N. Crumpton, 2003), 15, 19, and 24, particularly. Also Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia, Land Records: Boundaries as of 1777* (Warrenton, Ga.: D. N. Crumpton, 2009), 480, 484.

<sup>9</sup> Crumpton, *Jefferson County, Georgia, Land Records*, 12, 14, 32–36; page 12 provides the dates of arrival, petition, and grant; p. 14 cites Land Grant Book 1, p. 912. Crumpton's p. 32 best shows the relative position of Joseph to Jane and Andrew. See also Cofer, *Queensborough*, 42, citing State of Georgia Land Grant Book 1: 811; Cofer refers to this as "Boyd's alligator hole on Spring Branch" but does not cite a reference for that description. The grant data, but not the ship-arrival data, appears in Robert Scott Davis and Silas Emmett Lucas, *The Families of Burke County, 1755–1855: A Census* (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1981), 17; although this work is called a "census," it has many other types of records but no actual censuses for the period our Boyds lived in the area.

<sup>10</sup> An analysis of the acreage allotted to each incoming male or family shows that 100 acres were granted to single adult males, with 50 acres allowed for each additional family member. David Alexander, for example, petitioned saying that he had a wife and 8 children; he received 550 acres. John Allen petitioned saying that he had a wife Jane and 5 children; he received 400 acres. Joseph Beatty petitioned saying that he had a wife, 6 children, and 1 servant; he received 500 acres. Elizabeth Burney, widow of William, petitioned saying that she had 6 children and was allotted 300 for them; she petitioned then for the additional hundred to which her husband would have been eligible and which she felt entitled as a family head. Males who received 100 acres were those whose petitions made no mention of a family. See

consideration as the husband of Jane and father of the Ireland-born Andrew. Surviving records provide no evidence that he left heirs, they say nothing of the disposition of his land, and they place his land about two or so miles outside the Jane Boyd family cluster.

#### **JOHN BOYD (arrived 1769; died after 1787)**

John, who also arrived from Ireland aboard the *Hopewell* in November 1769, petitioned (date unknown) for two tracts: a farm grant of 100 acres and one lot in the town of Queensborough. His allotment suggests that he had at least one dependent. The exact location of his 100 acres is not known.<sup>11</sup> Surviving records do not document the completion of his grant. An undated gubernatorial proclamation transcribed into a local history includes “Boyd, John 150a” (the extra 50 acres would have been allotted for a new dependent—wife, child, or servant) on a list of forty-four grants in St. George Parish (Burke County) for which payments were delinquent. Notice was given that the sums “must be paid by 3, November, 1774, or they will expire.”<sup>12</sup>

On 21 September 1787 John Boyd and wife *Martha* executed the only Boyd deed that is known to survive for early Burke County. Calling himself a planter in Burke, he sold to “Wm. Roe of Burke, planter,” a 100-acre tract he been granted just four months earlier (24 May) in Queensborough Township. The land was said to be situated on the east side of Duhart’s Creek, with Isaac Downey as his adjacent neighbor on the west. Adjacent lands on all other sides were still vacant. Boyd signed the document. His wife Martha affixed her X, relinquishing the one-third interest in the land that she was allowed as her dower right by colonial English law. Their witnesses were William Hardwick, *John Watts*, and John Miller.<sup>13</sup>

From John’s reference to himself as “planter” of Burke, we may assume he had other land in the county that was already well under cultivation—reinforcing the likelihood that he was the John Boyd of the 1772 grant. The location of the land he sold places him in northeastern Burke near the Richmond county line and suggests that he might be John Boyd who appears in various contemporary records of Richmond County. Both the size of his original allotment and the identity of his wife as *Martha* should eliminate him from consideration as the husband of Jane and father of her several children.

#### **ANDREW I (arrived before 1777)**

This Boyd appears only once, in a will drafted on 14 February 1777 by William Junkins of Burke County. Junkins identified himself as the son of James Junkins of “Learn” (Larne), County Antrim, Ireland. He named his brothers (absent heirs) as Samuel, James, Thomas, and John Junkins; and he cited a nephew William Junkins of Broad Isle, Ireland. As his executors,

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Cofer, *Queensborough*, 39–61 for abstracts of the petitions.

<sup>11</sup> Daniel Nathan Crumpton, a surveyor, has made an impressive effort to plat all original grants that fall within the 1777 boundaries of Burke County; he shows two John Boyd grants about a mile north of Jane’s family. One of those bears a date “1835.” The other adjacent tract is undated. It would seem that both belong to the nineteenth-century John Boyd, a grandson of Jane, rather than to the pre-Revolutionary John. Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia, Land Records*, 31.

<sup>12</sup> Cofer, *Queensborough*, 62.

<sup>13</sup> For the 1787 grant, see State of Georgia, Colonial and State Land Grants, Book NNN: 391, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Morrow, Ga. The John Watts who served as a witness *might* be the John Watts who settled across the Burke Co. border in Washington Co., Ga. He is not the John Watts who settled 1790–91 in the part of Washington that was cut away into Montgomery Co. Various a country minister and justice of the peace, this second John Watts (but not the John Watts of Burke and Washington) was the likely father of Zilpha Watts, wife of John Price, John Cooksey, and then John Cooksey’s father William Cooksey. This Watts family would also move to Lawrence Co., Miss. (from which Pike Co. was cut) before migrating through several other Mississippi counties to Newton Co. where they settled near Andrew Boyd’s son John<sup>3</sup> Boyd. There, Zilpha’s granddaughter Elmira Parks would marry John Boyd’s son James<sup>4</sup> Boyd.

he named *Andrew Boyd* and Robert Glass. Junkins's will was not actually probated until 19 March 1799, by which time his corner of Burke had become Jefferson County. Andrew Boyd was by then dead or, less likely, had left the region. The fact that no land grants appear on record for Andrew implies that he did not live to produce a family. William Junkin, who arrived in 1771, did receive a grant in 1774; that tract lay some three or so miles south of the land of Joseph Boyd and five or six miles southwest of the Jane Boyd cluster.<sup>14</sup>

Even though Andrew could not be Jane's husband, the Junkins document that names him is significant because it suggests an origin for these immigrant families and points to possible kin. These Scots-Irish Presbyterians habitually emigrated in clusters of related families from the same region. Young William Junkins had no wife or children at the time he made his will. He was far from home and apparently none of his Junkins brothers had immigrated with him. The men he entrusted with his estate—the men who were to ensure that whatever he left was converted to cash and sent back home to his family—would likely have been kinfolk—typically brothers, brothers-in-law, uncles, cousins, or nephews.

#### **JAMES BOYD (arrived by late 1769; died 1790–96)**

*This James Boyd is the male to whom all evidence points as the husband of Jane.* No original grant survives for him, although a later record dates his grant to 1769. He appears on none of the 1768–81 lists of known settlers who came directly from Ireland to Queensborough. However, the modern creators of those lists have compiled them from surviving land records, which means that many of the passengers remain unknown. The definitive history of Georgia's land laws and surveying practices explains the situation:

“In the wartime conflagration and chaos, most of the recorded plats of colonial grants issued up to that time were, in some unknown manner, lost. ... Some eighteen hundred plats, about one-fourth the original number, were re-recorded after the war.”<sup>15</sup>

The earliest surviving Burke-Jefferson record of land in the name of “James Boyd” is a 100-acre tract bounded north on Cheavers (*var.* Schaffer's) Creek, surveyed 8 August 1786 under the authorization of a warrant issued the previous day. Adjacent landowners are identified as “Unknown” and James Beatty (on South), Donald Jones (on East), Thomas Whigham and “Unknown” (on North), and “Vacant” (on West). Chain carriers were Samuel Gordon and Samuel Little, both of whom appear as neighbors of James Boyd and Jane Boyd on surviving survey plats. That grant was finalized on 20 September 1787.<sup>16</sup> An earlier grant of 100 acres from “1769,” contiguous to the 1786 tract, was re-recorded in 1790.<sup>17</sup>

No further Burke-Jefferson grants would be made in the name of “James Boyd” until 1801, at which time survey plats would reveal a Boyd family cluster. In that interim the 1786 and 1769

<sup>14</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Will Book A, 1777–1873 [Typescripts], p. 8; Ordinary's Office, Louisville, Ga. Junkin's petition for his 100 acres, granted in 1774, is said to have stated that he came on the *Brittania* in 1771, which would place his arrival two years after that of Joseph, John, and James Boyd. For the location of Junkins's land, see Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia, Land Records*, p. 498 (plat map). Cofer, *Queensborough*, 51, asserts the following about Junkins, with no identification of her source: “[Granted] 100a. in township. Appointed by George Washington to guide a party to visit the French Commander in the Ohio Valley. He was then living in Rowan Co., N.C.” This assertion of a N.C. residence during the Revolution seems incompatible with the 1774 grant, unless the Queensborough-area families had refugeeed there. The nature of the statement is one typically found in Revolutionary War pension files, and Cofer's work does occasionally refer to material collected by Daughters of the American Revolution. However, William Junkins from County Antrim did not live long enough to apply for a pension on Revolutionary-era military service.

<sup>15</sup> Farris W. Cadle, *Georgia Land Surveying History and Law* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991), 63.

<sup>16</sup> Burke Co. Land Plat no. 196, James Boyd (24 Aug. 1786), loose plats, Surveyor General's Office; Georgia Department of Archives and History. Crumpton, *Jefferson County, Georgia, Land Records*, 12, “Map 3,” citing “Grant Book OOO, p. 350”; also Crumpton, *Jefferson County, Georgia, Land Records*, 32, unnumbered plat.

<sup>17</sup> Crumpton, *Jefferson County, Georgia, Land Records*, 12, “Map 3,” citing “Grant Book TTT, p. 78.”



(1790) lands of James Boyd passed into the possession of Jane and two younger males, Samuel and James Boyd Jr., who shared with Jane the responsibility for paying the annual taxes on James Sr.'s grants.<sup>18</sup>

### A Land Cluster and a Family Cluster:

A new generation of Boyd males came to adulthood in the 1790s. Surveys of 1801 cluster them immediately around Jane. Surviving land records provide the following data that suggests, perhaps, the order in which this new generation came of age:

- 1789 **Samuel Boyd** first appears as a chain carrier on a 1789 survey of one Arthur Clark.<sup>19</sup> The following year, he again served as chain carrier—this time for a newcomer in the Boyd neighborhood, John Taggart.<sup>20</sup> By 1796, Samuel had obtained 300 acres by purchase or by inheritance through his wife. That land, which formed part of the family cluster of 1801, was identified on 1799 and subsequent rolls as a grant to Taggart's neighbor Andrew McConnelly [McConkey].<sup>21</sup> In 1801, Samuel's McConkey land was also cited as an adjacent tract to the 98 acres surveyed for James Boyd Jr., below.<sup>22</sup>
- 1793 4 November **Andrew Boyd** received a land warrant for 10 acres situated a mile or so to the west of Jane and James Sr.'s land. The 10 acres were surveyed on 7 October 1795, then "advertised and certified" on 4 November 1795. The surviving survey plat identifies his neighbors as Saml. Clemens (on South), E. Browner (on East), Eli Browner (on North) and "William Stephenson, now Wm. Clements" (on West). The grant process was completed and duly recorded.<sup>23</sup> However, the land is not placed on any of Jefferson County's subsequent plat maps. Nor is Andrew taxed on any 10-acre tract on the Jefferson County tax rolls that begin in 1796. As subsequently noted in his sketch, it is possible that his 10 acres was later incorporated into one of his two larger tracts.
- 1793 **Archibald Boyd** in 1793 was granted a tract about two or three miles northwest of the Boyd cluster, part of a tract contiguous to the land of Rev. David

<sup>18</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1796–1830; microfilm, Georgia Department of Archives and History. See particularly 1796 roll, unalphabetized, for ALEXANDER'S DIST.: #11 **James Boyd** (index entry only); then the Jane Boyd cluster, as follows: #77 **John Taggart** (200 acres, Cheaver's Creek), #78 **Robt. Boyd** (100a., Cheaver's Creek, adj. Samuel Boyd), #79 **Jean Boyd** (100 a., Cheaver's Creek, adj. "R. Boyd"), #80 **Saml. Boyd** (300 a., Cheavers Creek).

<sup>19</sup> Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia, Land Records*, 38 (plat map). Crumpton's presentation of Samuel's name can be ambiguously interpreted. He plats all identifiable grants, showing their configurations as closely as possible. Along their bounds, he pens in the names of other individuals cited on those plats. Sometimes the names identified adjacent landowners, sometimes chain carriers; but even the chain carriers were typically neighbors. In this case, no prior grant to Samuel can be documented; hence, the conclusion that he was a chain carrier for Clark.

Although Crumpton's work is immensely valuable, the placement of colonial grants on modern maps is an imprecise science—especially when many of the original records have not survived. In this case, Crumpton's placement of Clark's land on *Murray Creek* is not compatible with 1796 and later tax data for Samuel Boyd and his Clark neighbor. Murray Creek flows parallel to Buckhead Creek, about a mile to the southwest of Buckhead. That area would remain in Burke after Jefferson was cut away. About five miles upstream (northwest) from that location, Buckhead fed into Cheaver's/Schaffer's Creek in Jefferson County, near the site where the Boyd lands clustered. On the first tax roll of Jefferson, Clark is shown as an adjacent landowner to Samuel Boyd's newly acquired tract of 300 acres on Cheaver's Creek.

<sup>20</sup> "Georgia Headright and Bounty Land Records, 1783–1909," database and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org>) : 21 June 2012), for "John Taggart"; citing "Georgia Court of Justice, Georgia headright and bounty documents; Georgia State Archives [Georgia Department of Archives and History], Morrow, Georgia."

<sup>21</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1796, for ALEXANDER'S DIST.: #80 **Saml. Boyd** (300 a., Cheavers Creek, adj. Clark).

<sup>22</sup> Jefferson Co. Land Plats, Books 1–4, p. 69, plat no. 167, James Boyd land survey.

<sup>23</sup> Andrew Boyd, 10 acres, "Burke County," dated 7 October 1795; loose plats, Surveyor General's Records; Georgia Department of Archives and History. Two notations on the reverse of the survey cite books in which the grant was recorded: "Recorded in book CC? page 188, no. 657" (apparently the state-level registers); and "Recorded in Book D, page 98<sup>th</sup> (likely the county-level register).

Boutwell along Lambert's Big Creek and Cheaver's/Schaffer's Creek.<sup>24</sup> That location suggests he was the Rev. Archibald Boyd who local histories identify as a Boutwell successor at Bethel Presbyterian Church. Archibald paid tax on this land in the Bethel Church neighborhood only through 1801 and apparently transferred to a church in adjacent Richmond County where a local attorney in 1816 was appointed agent for the vacant estate of "Rev. A. Boyd."<sup>25</sup> *The fact that Archibald's estate was considered "vacant," meaning that he died without known kin or heirs, eliminates him from further consideration as a son of Jane and a sibling of Andrew, Robert, Samuel, and James Jr.*

- 1801 5 January **Robert Boyd** received a land warrant for 250 acres that were surveyed on 7 January 1801, with Robert and **Andrew Boyd** serving as chain carriers. Adjacent landowners were *West: Samuel Clements* (whose land adjoined Andrew's on the east, according to the 1795 survey); *North: Jane Boyd* [in the position of the 100-acre tract granted to James in 1769]; *Northeast: James Boyd's* grant of 98 acres, whose land was surveyed that same day after Robert's plat was completed; *East: Thomas Lewers*; and *South: Adam Morrison*.<sup>26</sup>
- 1801 5 January **James Boyd** received a land warrant for 80 acres surveyed on 7 January 1801, with James and **Andrew Boyd** as chain carriers. Adjacent owners were *Southwest: Robert Boyd's* 250-acre tract; *West: Jane Boyd's* 100-acre tract; *Northwest: James Baity*; *Northeast: Samuel Gordon*; and *Southeast, Samuel Boyd*.<sup>27</sup>

A reconstruction of the lives of all four Boyds who were clustered with Jane after 1796—Samuel, Andrew, James Jr., and Robert—strongly suggests that they are her sons. Specifically with regard to the argument that Jane was the widow of James, two points need to be emphasized:

- The 1801 surveyor who platted the two new grants to James and Robert Boyd, placed Jane Boyd as their neighbor, occupying the land that had been granted to James in 1769 and re-recorded in 1790.<sup>28</sup>
- An extensive, career-long effort by a local surveyor to plat all grants in Jefferson and Burke counties—a project that records the names of both owners and individuals named as neighbors—applies two separate owner names to that 1769 (1790) tract: Jane Boyd and James Boyd. His map positions their names in a manner suggesting each was named as the owner in different years.<sup>29</sup>

All points considered, the land evidence presents James of 1769–90 as the husband of Jane Boyd and the father of at least four sons: Samuel, Andrew, James, and Robert. Tax data and subsequent records on these four sons, to be developed below, also suggest the identity of a likely daughter who also carried the name Jane.

<sup>24</sup> Crumpton, *Jefferson County, Georgia, Land Records*, 20, map 13, tract 922. Crumpton shows that this tract and several others around it were consolidated into a grant made in 1813 to Joseph Brackenridge. Jefferson Co. tax rolls show Archibald Boyd paying tax on the land only until 1801.

<sup>25</sup> Richmond Co., Ga., Tax Roll, 1816, District 4; microfilm, Georgia Department of Archives and History.

<sup>26</sup> Jefferson Co. Land Plats, Books 1–4, p. 69, plat no. 166, Robert Boyd land survey.

<sup>27</sup> Jefferson Co. Land Plats, Books 1–4, p. 69, plat no. 167, James Boyd land survey.

<sup>28</sup> Jefferson Co. Land Plats, Books 1–4, 1796–1836, p. 69, no. 166, Robert Boyd, and no. 167, James Boyd; microfilm 22/69, Georgia Department of Archives and History.

<sup>29</sup> Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia, Land Records*, 23, 76.

## Family Changes: Insight from Tax Records

(1796)

Jefferson County records of the Boyds begin with the tax roll of 1796. **Jane** (*var.* “Jean”) is taxed this year in a cluster with Robert and Samuel Boyd, along the watershed of Cheaver’s/Schaffer’s Creek in Alexander’s Militia District. Jane and **Robert** were each charged with 100 acres, whose descriptions match the two 100-acre grants made to James Boyd Sr. Both tracts are also said to be second-quality land. **Samuel**’s landholdings, lumped together as “300” acres this year, would appear more precisely on later rolls as two grants (200 and 98 acres respectively) that had been made to a fellow Scots-Irish, Andrew McConkey (“McConnolly”). **James Boyd [Jr.]** is cited among townspeople in Alexander’s District, amid a group of ten entries that have been torn away; the one mention of him is an index entry only. Our **Andrew Boyd** is missing entirely; the 10 acres surveyed for him in 1795 is not assessed for him and, even though he was of poll age, no poll is assessed—not in his name and not as an unidentified male in Jane’s household.<sup>30</sup> Possibly he, like James, was among those at the start of the roll whose data has been destroyed. Possibly, he was across the county line in Burke, where he would shortly acquire a sizable tract.

(1799)

The 1799 tax roll, the next that survives for the county, reveals more about the family. In the three-year interim, the community had been heavily settled and part of their militia and taxation district had been cut off to create a new Johnston’s District, into which the younger James Boyd now fell. In that interim also, Jane Boyd gave up her active management of the family land, perhaps because the last child had come of age and the estate was divided among the heirs. The 1801 surveys of the adjacent lands of Robert and James Boyd (Jr.) still place her on the 1769 (1790) grant; but from 1799 forward, Robert and James Jr. would be the parties responsible for the tax on the two grants made to James Boyd Sr.<sup>31</sup>

The sequence of names on the 1799 and later tax rolls also suggests the existence of a daughter Jane. The tax roll that was created for the Boyd community in 1799 introduces one “Jane Ware” as a neighbor of Andrew Boyd, consecutively with the widow Martha Millen, for whom Samuel Boyd was trustee.<sup>32</sup> While Jane Ware had no land of her own, she was

<sup>30</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1796, for ALEXANDER’S DIST.: #11 **James Boyd** (index entry only); then the Jane Boyd cluster, as follows: #77 **John Taggart** (200 acres, Cheaver’s Creek), #78 **Robt. Boyd** (100a. Cheaver’s Creek, adj. Samuel Boyd), #79 **Jean Boyd** (100 a., Cheaver’s Creek, adj. “R. Boyd”), #80 **Saml. Boyd** (300 a., Cheavers Creek). **Archibald Boyd** and his 350 acres, at the juncture of Cheaver’s Creek and Big Creek, is taxed in an adjacent district, “Hampton & Fuzel’s.”

NOTE: After 1796, tax rolls contain the following columns: name, county in which land is located, poll, slaves, acres, quality of land, original grantee, adjacent landowner, watercourse, and total amount of tax paid. All data for every relevant name has been extracted from these rolls into my research files. However, the abbreviated data in the notes of this family sketch focus on relative position of taxpayers to each other and the acreage that identifies each tract. Researchers are encouraged to consult the original rolls for full data.

<sup>31</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Roll, 1799, unalphabetized, for JOHNSTON’S DIST.: #18 **James Boyd** (200a, Cheavers Creek); TARVER’S DIST. (formerly ALEXANDER’S DIST.): #1 **Samuel Boyd** (298a., Black Jack aka Cheavers adj. Andrew “McConnolly” [McConkey]), #21 Sam’l Gibson (300 a., West Blk. Jack/Cheavers granted to “Alexander and **Boyed**” [likely David Alexander and Joseph Boyd]); #23 Jms. Methers (300 a., W. Blk. Jack adj. “**Joseph Boyed**”), #41 **Robert Boyd** (100 a., W. Big Creek adj. Saml. Clement, granted to James Boyd [Sr.]), #83 **Jane Ware** “Grdn for **Wm. Sampson** (150 a. on W. Big Creek); #85 Martha Millen, for whom Boyds were trustees; #86 **Andrew Boyd** (100 a., W. Lambert Creek adj. **Robt. Boyd**, granted to Thomas Lewers; and 200 a., W. Ogechy, adj. Andrew McConkey, gr. to John **Taggart**), #87 Lunsford “McColler”; HAMPTON’S DIST.: #52, **Archable Boyed** (kinship not established; 200 a., on W. Lambert Creek).

<sup>32</sup> Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia, Land Records*, 522, states that “M. Millen” appears as a widow on an 1800 plat of 114 acres owned by Abraham Gayly on Morron’s Branch. Millen’s adjacent neighbors were Samuel Boyd, Andrew McConkey, and James Gordon.

being taxed on the property of a minor named William Sampson—150 acres nearby on West Big Creek, for whom she was the legal guardian.<sup>33</sup> A comparison of this data with the previous 1796 roll reveals no Jane Ware in that earlier year.

### (1801–6)

Following Jane Ware through the next two extant rolls (1801<sup>34</sup> and 1802<sup>35</sup>) reinforces the proposition that she was a member of the Boyd family. By law and custom, the process of compiling a tax roll typically began by publicly announcing a date on which the militia captain would station himself in the neighborhood—often at a crossroads store or tavern. Taxpayers of each militia district were to then bring in their lists of taxable property. Also following custom, males usually brought in the list for the females in their family. Such gatherings were typically raucous affairs, and it was considered unseemly for women to attend.

The unalphabetized 1802 roll suggests that the Boyd males had taken responsibility for the widowed Jane Ware. Their names appear consecutively in this sequence:

- Andrew Boyd
- Jane “Weir” (taxed on the land of the minor Sampson)
- Robert Boyd (taxed for himself and as administrator of a neighbor’s estate)
- James Boyd
- Samuel Boyd (taxed for himself and as trustee for Martha Millen)

Between the drafting of the 1802 and 1803 tax rolls, Jane appears to have remarried; and again, the marriage seems to have been short-lived. The 1796–1802 tax rolls list a landowner

The 1796–1806 tax rolls credit Martha with 100 acres of 3d quality land on West Rocky Creek in Burke (*var.* Jefferson), adjoining John Schott (*var.* Scott) and granted to Thomas McRoan (*var.* McCrone). Prior to Samuel Boyd’s administration of Martha’s affairs, that role had been filled by Samuel Clement, an apparent in-law of Samuel Boyd. The Widow Millen may have also been a Clements.

<sup>33</sup> Regarding Sampson, Cofer, *Queensborough*, 59, writes: “SAMPSON, WILLIAM, wife and 1 son. Three sons and 1 daughter in S. Carolina are expected daily. [No time reference or source is supplied for this; the context implies that Sampson made this statement in a petition for land.] Lot no. 24 in Queensborough. 150 a. in township surveyed Feb. 20, 1771, Plat Bk. C, pg. 348, Grant, Apr. 6, 1773, Bk. I, pg. 958, Bounded E. by Robert Brieson, N.W. by John Kennedy and S. by Robert Dumville and Crossley, who is not in township. William was an Irish Patriot. After exile to Europe, obtained asylum in America. He later moved to N.Y., 1807, published the book: ‘Memoirs of William Sampson.’ (From an old scrapbook cut and pasted by DAR member.)”

Later tax rolls imply that the Sampson of this 1799 roll was a minor heir of William Sampson. In that case, one should note that Cofer (p. 59) also identifies another adult Sampson settler, Robert, who received 100 acres on Black Jack adj. Samuel Gibson, Samuel Clements, and John Ingram. However, the descriptions of the lands of these two Sampson settlers point to William Sampson as the grantee with whom Jane Ware was involved.

<sup>34</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1801, unalphabetized, for WHITEHEAD’S DIST.: #37 **Archebel Boyd** (200 a., Big Creek Waters); TARVER’S DIST.: #20 **Robert Boyd** (253 a., Big Creek Waters), #28 **Samuel Boyd** (100 a., Big Creek Waters adj. Robert Boyd), #29 **James Boyd** (180 a., Big Creek Waters [i.e., 80 acres granted to James Jr., 100 acres granted to James Sr.]), #30 **Andrew Boyd** (97.75 a., Big Creek Waters adj. Samuel Boyd, gr. to Samuel Boyd), #32 **Martha Millin** (100 a., on Rocky Creek, Burke Co.), #33 **Robert Boyd** exr. of est. of Sam’l Gordin, Decd. (150 a., Cheavis Creek; 200 a., Buckhead Waters, Burke Co.), #44, **Jane Ware** (150 a., Big Creek gr. to Wm. Sampson adj. John Canady).

<sup>35</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1802, unalphabetized, for TARVER’S DIST.: #100 **Thomas Gawley** (1 poll, 200 a., Dry Creek, gr. to Fountain, adj. Cairey), #115 **Andrew Boyd** (98 a., Black Jack, gr. to Dinsmore), #116 **Andrew Boyd** (200 a., Black Jack, gr. to “Taggret,” adj. Beatty), #117 **Jane Weir** (150 a., Black Jack, gr. to Sampson, adj. Kenedy), #118 **Robert Boyd** (250 a., Black Jack, gr. to Boyd, adj. Clements), #119 **Robert Boyd**, exr. of est. of Sam’l Gordon (150 a. Chevis Creek, gr. to Gordon, adj. Ballard), #120 **Robert Boyd**, exr. of est. of Sam’l Gordon (200 a., no location cited, gr. to Gordon, adj. Gordon), #121 **James Boyd** (180 a., no location cited, gr. Boyd, adj. Beatty [i.e., 80 acres granted to James Jr., 100 acres granted to James Sr.]), #122 **Samuel Boyd** (100 a., Black Jack, gr. Lewers, adj. Boyd), #123 **Samuel Boyd** (200 a., “M. Branch,” gr. Boyd, adj. McCullough), #124 **Samuel Boyd**, trustee for **Martha Millen** (100 a., Rocky Creek, gr. McCrone, adj. Scott).

in the Boyd's district named Thomas Gawley. In 1803, Gawley dropped off the rolls and his acreage was taxed to one *Jane Gawley*. Simultaneously, *Jane Ware* was dropped from the rolls, and a new guardian (the Boyd neighbor John Gibson) had been assigned to oversee the property of the minor Sampson minor, for whom Jane had previously held financial guardianship.<sup>36</sup>

A knowledge of law and custom can help to clarify the sparse details provided by tax rolls. In this era, married women were under the legal authority of their husbands. Any property a woman took into a marriage became the property of the new husband. If she were a widow with a minor child, whatever decisions she might need to make on behalf of that minor would become her husband's decisions; whatever rights she had as caretaker of the estate of that minor would become her husband's rights.

In 1799, as the Widow Ware, Jane would have had the legal right to conduct affairs of her own and to serve as the guardian of property belonging to minor kinsmen. Hence, her administration of the property of the young Sampson heir. But a remarriage to Thomas Gawley would have stripped her of the right to make independent legal decisions. Gawley would make those for her, and his interests might well conflict with those of the minor. Under those circumstances, the courts frequently took the guardianship of a minor's property from the remarrying female and assigned it to someone else.

Tax rolls indicate that Jane, as a widow of Gawley, administered the Gawley land only in that year 1803. By 1804, it had been disposed of and the landless Jane was dropped from the rolls.<sup>37</sup> Almost certainly, she resided then in the home of married kin; young females in her society did not live alone. *The 1805 roll places her again in the Boyd family cluster.* Again, listed consecutively with Andrew Boyd on that unalphabetized roll, she was still landless but was now taxed 31.5¢ on a slave she likely purchased with her "widow's thirds" from the Gawley estate. The tax roll sequence that year is this:<sup>38</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1803, unalphabetized, for TARVER'S DIST.: #43 John **McBride** (200 a., Bush Cr., adj. Joice), #44 **Andrew Boyd** (97.5 a., Black Jack, gr. D[insmore], adj. McConkey), #45 John Clements, #46 **Samuel Boyd** (100 a., Black Jack, adj. Boyd), #47 **Samuel Boyd** as trustee for **Martha Millen** (100 a., Rocky Creek, adj. Scott), #48 William Morrison; #49 Charles Oates (poll only); #50 **James Boyd** (180 a., no location cited, gr to Boyd adj. B[oyd & Beaty], [80 acres granted to James Jr., 100 acres granted to James Sr.]), #83 **John Gibson**, for est. of **Wm. Sampson** (150 a., Blackjack, gr. Sampson, adj. Kennedy), #126 **Robert Boyd** ([illegible acreage], Black Jack, adj. Clements), #133–138 [all McBrides]; #139 **Jane McBride** (no land, 1 slave, 0 poll), #140 **Jane Gawley** (200 a., Dry Creek, gr. Fountain, adj. Marshall); #146 **Samuel Clements Est.** (adj. Boyd on Black Jack).

Regarding the McBrides: they are Boyd neighbors on all prior tax rolls. Jane McBride, a single or widowed non-landowner listed consecutively with Jane Gawley, might be part of the Boyd family. She was not taxed in 1802. In 1804, she is taxed on two slaves. In 1805 she is back to 1 slave and Jane Gawley is credited with 1 slave.

<sup>37</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1804, unalphabetized, for TARVER'S DIST.: #118 **Robert Boyd** (250 a., Blackjack, adj. Clements), #119 **Robert Boyd**, Exr. of Est. of Samuel Gordon Dec'd. (150 a., Cheevis Creek, gr. Gordon, adj. Ballard), #120 **Robert Boyd**, for same (300 a., Burke County); #128 John Gibson (50 a., Cheevis Creek), #129 John Gibson, Atty for heirs of **William Sampson** (150 a., L[ambert's Big] Cr., gr. Sampson, adj. Kennedy), #130 William Gibson, #131 Samuel Clements, #132 James Marshall, #133 **Andrew Boyd** (97.5 a., Black Jack, gr. Dinsmore, adj. McConkey), #134 **James Boyd** (180 a., Black Jack, gr. Boyd, adj. Jas. Beatty), #135 Charles Oats, #136 **Samuel Boyd** (100 a., Black Jack, gr. Lewers, adj. Boyd), #137 **Samuel Boyd** for **Martha Millen** (100 a., Rocky Creek, Burke Co., gr. McCroan, adj. Scott).

<sup>38</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1805, unalphabetized, for MONTGOMERY'S DIST. [FORMERLY TARVER'S]: #123 **Robert Boyd** (25 a., gr. Boyd, adj. Clements on Black Jack), #124 Samuel Clements, #125 Samuel Clements as adm. of est. of Saml. Gordon [a post held in prior years by **R. Boyd**], #126 Samuel Clements, #127 William Gibson; #128 **Jane Gawley** (1 slave), #129 **Andrew Boyd** (98 a., gr. Dinsmore adj. McConkey on Blackjack), #130 **Samuel Boyd** (100 a., gr. Lewers adj. **Robt. Boyd** on Blackjack), #131 **Samuel Boyd** for **Martha Millen** (100 a., gr. McCroan, adj. Scott on Rocky Creek, Burke Co.), #132, James Mathers.

- Robert Boyd
- Samuel Clements (Robert's longtime neighbor and Samuel's in-law)
- Jane "Gawley"
- Andrew Boyd
- Samuel Boyd

Note that Jane, as a Gawley, is in the same position on the tax roll as Jane Ware in earlier years: consecutive with Andrew and between Andrew and Robert.<sup>39</sup>

### (1806–11)

Jane continues to be cited as Jane Gawley through 1806, but that roll marks a radical change in the family. Andrew, possibly Jane, and some other family members are dropped from Jefferson County's tax rolls. The first suggestion of a move is seen on the 1806 roll, when *Andrew's land is charged to him but his name is then lined through and replaced with "Samuel"*—indicating that Andrew had either sold his land to Samuel or that Samuel was acting as his agent while Andrew was away. Jane Gawley remained on that 1806 roll, *listed consecutively now with Robert Boyd*.<sup>40</sup> On the 1807 roll, neither Jane nor Andrew appears and Andrew's land is again taxed to Samuel. Also missing that year are two other female landowners from the Boyd neighborhood, Jane McBride and Martha Millen, neither of whom appear in the county's marriage records. Absent, as well, are two members of the neighboring McCullough (McCullers) family: William and Susannah, the widow of Lunsford McCuller. Apparently, the community had begun to out-migrate, but no known record states where they went.<sup>41</sup>

Another hint of a change in family circumstances appears on that 1807 roll, where one John Tomkins, living six farms from Robert Boyd, was taxed on the minor William Sampson's land, under rather curious wording. The assessor first recorded him on the tax roll as "John Tomkins as Agent for the *heirs of Jane Weir*," but then he struck out the words *the heirs of*, leaving the entry to read "Agent for Jane Weir." By implication, Jane was still alive and a widow, but not handling her own property. Commonly, agents were used when a taxpayer moved from the area and left property behind. Again in 1808, Tomkins is said to be "agent for Jane Weir." Although James, Robert, and Samuel Boyd remained on their lands, Andrew Boyd is clearly gone—and Jane's absence coincides with his.

<sup>39</sup> Regarding the Gawley connection: the 1816 census of Pike County, Miss., to which Andrew removed, shows three "*Cawley*" heads of household: Jeremiah, Jacob, and Seth. They have not been investigated for a possible connection, but they should be.

<sup>40</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1806, unalphabetized, for TARVER'S DIST.: #24–27, Susanna McCullers, Extr. of Est. of Lansford McCullers and William Willson, #35–36 John McBride, #42 **James Boyd** (150 a., gr. Boyd, adj. Beatty on Black Jack), #43 John Tompkins for heirs of **William Sampson** (same 150 a., adj. Kenedy on Black Jack), #62–63 Samuel McBride, #93–94 Thomas McBride, #95–96 William McBride, #97–99 John McBride, #100 John Clements, #103 William Gibson, #104 **Jane Gawley** (1 slave), #105 **Robert Boyd** (250 a., gr. Boyd, adj. Clements on Black Jack), #106 **Martha Millen** (100 a., gr. McCroan, adj. Scott on Rockey Creek, Burke Co.), #107 John Raiford, #108 Jacob Page; #109 "**Boyd, Andrew Samuel**" [*sic*] (100 a., gr. Lewers, adj. Boyd on Black Jack); #110, William Clements.

<sup>41</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1807, unalphabetized, for TARVER'S DIST.: #103 **John Tomkins** as Agent for the heirs of **Jane Weir** (150 a., adj. Kenedy on Black Jack), #104–105 William McBride, #109 **Robert Boyd** (260 a., gr. Boyd, adj. Clements on Black Jack), #110 Samuel Gibson, #119 **James Boyd** (150a gr. Boyd adj. Beatty on Chevas Cr.), #121, John Clements, #125-7 William Clements for self and est. of Samuel Clements, #129 **Samuel Boyd** (100 a., gr. Lewers, adj. **Robt. Boyd** on Blackjack). The attached defaulters list included "William McCulers." No references appear to Andrew Boyd, Jane Boyd/Weir/Gawley, Jane McBride, Susannah (widow Lunsford) McCullers, or Martha Millen. Clearly, a significant outmigration had begun for this cluster of families.

The third family change hinted at by the 1807–8 rolls comes in a new entry, “Orphans of Thomas Gawley.” Back in 1803–4, Jane Gawley had disposed of Thomas Gawley’s property, at which time she should have divided the proceeds (minus her one-third share as his widow) among heirs—unless those heirs had been minors. In that case, she or another guardian would manage their financial interests until they reached adulthood. Meanwhile, the state of Georgia in 1807 conducted a lottery by which it gave away newly opened lands (that is, land newly acquired from the Indians) to its citizens. The “orphans of Thomas Gawley” won a tract of 202½ acres in Wilkerson County on which they would be taxed for years to come. However, the adult responsible for the guardianship of their property was not Jane Gawley; it was one Andrew Moore.<sup>42</sup>

### (1809–21)

The Moore-Gawley connection would continue for another decade until the tax rolls clarified the relation: Jane Gawley had married Andrew Moore. The 1809 roll, which makes no mention of her, places Andrew Moore in the town of Louisville, paying tax for himself and for the “Orphans of Thomas Gault.” Between the rolls of 1815 and 1816, Andrew died. Replacing him, as the Gawley guardian, was *Jane Moore*, who was also taxed on the goods previously assessed to Andrew.<sup>43</sup> The 1817 roll more specifically charges Jane Moore with

<sup>42</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1808, unalphabetized, for TARVER’S DIST.: #76–78, Emund Talbot for self & estates of Lansford McCullers & William Willson (i.e., the estates previously administered by Widow Susannah McCullers), #96 **James Boyd** (150 a., gr. Boyd, adj. Beatty; no location cited), #98 John Clements, #99 Benjamin Davis. At this point there begins a series of unnumbered entries, including three Boyd entries listed consecutively: **Robert Boyd** (250 a., adj. Clements on Blackjack), **Robert Boyd** (200 a., 2d quality; no other description), **Samuel Boyd** (100 a., gr. Lowers, adj. Boyd).

<sup>43</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1814, for MARSHALL’S DIST.: #50–52, William Clements for self and est. of Samuel Clements; #53 **James Boyd** (100 a., gr. to self, adj. Boyd on Black Jack); #54 **James Boyd** as trustee for **Samuel Boyd** (100 a., gr. Lures [Lewers], adj. **Boyd** on Black Jack); #55 **John Boyd** (1 poll; *apparently a newly adult son of the recently deceased Robert*), #56 **Henche Warren** (190 a., gr. McNeely, adj. Lawson on Big Creek; *the family of John Warren whose daughter Polly married Andrew Boyd’s son John Boyd in Pike Co., Miss.*); #57 **William Boyd** (1 poll), #58 **William Boyd** as adm. to est. of **Robert Boyd** (250 a., gr. **Boyd**, adj. Morrison on Black Jack; 202.5 a. lottery no. 29 dist. 13 Baldwin Co.); INGRAM’S DIST. #76–77 William Whigham, #78–79 **Jane Slone** as adm. of est. of George Slone (100 a., & 150 a., gr. Gibson, adj. Ballard on C. Crk in Burke; 87 a. [*sic*], gr. Dinmore adj. **Boyd** [former land of Andrew Boyd]), #81 Cary? Vinson [NOTE: *the mother of Polly Boyd, mentioned above, was Hettie Vinson; her parentage has not been established*], #82 James Barefield, #83 Thomas Barefield; FOKES’ DIST.: #131 **Andrew Moore**, #132 **Andrew Moore** as guard. for orphans of **Thomas Gauley** (202.5 a., pine land in Wilkinson Co.; 200a adj. Marshall on Dry Creek in Jefferson Co.), #133 **Andrew Moore** as agent for Thomas Moore. [No. McMurrys found.]

Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1815, for MARSHALL’S DIST.: #63 **James Boyd** (1 poll; 100 a., gr. self, adj. Stone on Black Jack), #64 **James Boyd** as trustee for **Samuel Boyd** (100 a., gr. Lures [Lewer], adj. **Stone** on Black Jack; [*this should be Robert Boyd’s land previously adj. both James and Samuel, owned before that by Andrew Boyd*]), #65 **John Boyd** (1 poll; [*apparent son of James or Robert*]), #66–67 James Clement, #68–69 Thomas Street, #70 Thomas Street as guard. for Sent Marien P.C. [*Georgia had just enacted a law requiring all people of color to select legal guardians*], #71 Samuel Clements, #72 Samuel Clements as guard. for heirs of **Robert Boyd** (2 slaves, no land in Jefferson; [*this should be Robert’s land that was sold to Stone/Slone*]), no. 86 Samuel Clements as guard. for heirs of **Robert Boyd** (202.5 a., lottery lot no. 29 dist. 13, Jasper Co. [formerly Baldwin]), #89–90 **Andrew B. Lawson**, #91 **Andrew B. Lawson** for mother Margaret Lawson [*investigation needed to determine whether Andrew B. might be Andrew Boyd Lawson*]; INGRAM’S DIST.: #34–36 James **Stone**, #37 James **Stone** as guardian for Jonathan Archer (100 a., adj. Clemmons on Chavers Creek, 3 slaves), #38 James **Stone** as guardian for **Robert Boyd** [1 slave], #39–40 **Jane Warnock** (199 a., adj. Sterritte on Big Creek; 145 a., adj. Towler on Big Creek; [*in 1816 this land is taxed to Sarah Warnock*]), #70–82 Alexander Gordan, #73 **Jane Slone** [*née Gordon*] (125 a. & 125 a., gr. Gipson, adj. Ballard on Chavers Creek; also 98 a., gr. Hamilton, adj. **Boyd** on Black Jack [*the 98 acres formerly owned consecutively by Samuel Boyd, Andrew Boyd, then Samuel Boyd*]); FOKES’ DIST. (town of Louisville): **Andrew Moore** (200 a., adj. Marshall on Dry Creek; 202.5 a., lottery dist. 16 Wilkinson). **OBSERVATION:** The Wilkinson County land should be that belonging to the heirs of Thomas Gawley; see entries for preceding and subsequent years, especially 1816 when Andrew is replaced as the taxpayer by his apparent widow **Jane Moore**.

Jefferson County Tax Roll, 1816, unalphabetized, for INGRAM’S DIST.: #13–15 James **Stone**, #16 James **Stone** as guard. for **Robert Boyd** (1 slave), #64 **Jane Sloan** (125 a. and 125 a., gr. Gipson, adj. Ballard on “Shiver C. [Chavers Creek], Burke Co.; 98 a., gr. Hamilton, adj. **Boyd** on Black Jack), #72, Sarah Warnock (100 a. and 145 a., gr. Warnock, adj. Beatty on Big Creek), #74 William Whigham, #75 John Whigham; MARSHALL’S DIST.: #4–5 William McBride; #6 William McNeley, #11–12 James Clements, #13 James Gorden, #15 Samuel Gyppson, #19 **William Boyd** (250 a., gr. [**Robert**] **Boyd**, adj. Clements on Black Jack), #80 **James Boyd** (200 a., gr. Lewers adj. vacant land on Black Jack [*apparently he has purchased the land formerly owned by Andrew Boyd and then Samuel Boyd, for whom James*

tax for the Thomas Gawley heirs, identifying her as “*parent* for Robert Galley and John Moore.” The 1819 roll assigns the entire Gawley property to one minor heir, now identified as John *Gauley*,” who would be taxed on it until he came of age in 1821.<sup>44</sup> The surname assigned to John in 1817 (Moore) could be interpreted two ways—both of them reflecting common situations in that era. It could simply have been a clerical error. Or, it could suggest that the Jane who married Andrew Moore was the widow Gawley, that Thomas Gawley had one child prior to marrying her (Robert) and fathered one child by her (John), that Robert Gawley died or came of age by 1818, and that John Gawley was sometimes called by his stepfather’s surname (Moore) in his childhood.

In the meanwhile, not only did Jane (Boyd?) Ware Gawley Moore remove to Louisville in 1809, but James Boyd Jr. did also. There, the tax roll connects him to yet another Jane. A few entries past the Moores, one “Janet” McMury paid tax for another 202½ acres of Wilkerson County lottery land that had been won in 1807 by the now-deceased Francis “McMurray.” She was also charged for 2 slaves and the town lot on which she lived, valued at \$340. Listed consecutively with her, and *immediately after her*, is James Boyd, taxed on his own lucky draw of 202½ acres in Wilkerson. Significantly, James was no longer taxed on the Cheavers Creek land he had farmed since 1796—100 acres of parental land an addition 80 that had been granted to him directly. Nor was he taxed on a town lot—implying that he now resided in the home of the person under whom he is listed, Janet McMury.<sup>45</sup>

James Boyd remained in the town of Louisville for one more year. In 1810, he was taxed only on his Wilkerson County land, 1 poll (himself), and 1 slave he had newly acquired. No further trace of Janet McMury, can be found in Jefferson County’s tax rolls or other legal records; and Andrew Boyd is also absent. As for James, he would shortly return to the Cheaver’s Creek neighborhood, where he continued to be taxed on his Wilkerson County lottery win; but he remained landless in Jefferson. Robert and Samuel, who had both maintained their Cheaver’s Creek residences, likely provided James’s housing after he

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*had previously acted as agent*), #81 **John Boyd** (1 poll), #82–83 Robert Montgomery, #84 **Samuel Boyd** (1 poll; [*this would not be the older Samuel who has migrated to Mississippi; nor is it Robert’s son Samuel C.; it appears to be a son of James; also Montgomery’s position between these Boyds suggests that he may have married a daughter of James Boyd*]), #122 Thomas Thompkins as agent for John Thompkins, #131 Samuel Clements, #132 Samuel Clements as “gardien for **Samuel C. Boyd** (1 slave); LEWIS’S DIST. #72 **Jane Moore** (202.5 a., lottery dist. 13, Okmulgee, Wilkerson Co.; 1 two-wheel carriage, 2 town lots), #73–74 **Jane Moore** as guard. est. of **Thomas Gauley** (202.5 a., lottery lot 130 dist., 14 Wilkerson Co.; 200 a., adj. Marshall on Dry Creek, Jefferson Co.), #75 John **Gordon**, #76 Charles W. McMurren [**McMurren?**] (1 poll), #153 **Samuel Boyd** (1 poll, 7 slaves; *this town-dwelling Samuel is found on tax rolls for only 1816–17, possibly not part of family under study*); #159 James Gordon, #160 Jane Ashley.

<sup>44</sup> Jefferson County tax rolls have also been studied extracted through 1828, but the data for each year will not be continued here. By this time, our line of Boyds had been removed from Georgia for nearly two decades.

<sup>45</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll 1809, unalphabetized, for INGRAM’S DIST. (which apparently had split off from Tarver’s, as per the presence of Tomkins and Clements, below): #18–20 Andrew McGreely, #26 John Tompkins (90 a., 3d class & 150 a., pine land, gr. “Ingram & others” adj. “Kennedy & others”); [*the Kennedy land was the land originally granted to William Sampson and then taxed to Jane Ware on behalf of William Sampson’s minor heir, then taxed to Tompkins for the Sampson minor*]; #27 **James Barfield**, #48 John Clements, #49–50 Samuel Clements for self and estate of Samuel Gordon;

CARR’S DIST. (formerly Tarver’s): #3 William McNeely, #6 **Robert Boyd**. 250 a., adj. Clements on Big Creek, #7 **Robert Boyd** (202.5 a., Baldwin Co. [*his successful draw in the 1807 land lottery*]), #8–9 Hugh Alexander, #11–14 Samuel Gibson, #14 James Mather, #15 John McBride, #89–90 Edmond Talbot for self and estates of Lansford McCullers and William Wilson;

MARK’S DIST (town of Louisville): #49–51 **Andrew More** for self and as agent of Thos. More (1 town lot), #52 **Andrew More** for Orphans of **Thomas Gaula** [*indexed in the tax registers as “Gawley”*] (202.5 a., pine land in Wilkinson Co., lottery lot 189), #61–62 Janet McMury (town lot and 202.5 a. lottery land in Wilkinson), #63 **James Boyd** (1 poll, no town lot, 202.5 a. lottery lot 43 in Wilkinson).

OBSERVATION: James Barfield should be studied. Andrew Boyd’s grandson, Franklin Boyd, married Lamender Barfield (*var. Barfoot*), daughter of either John or Miles Barfield (*var. Barfoot*), in Newton Co., Miss.; the Barfield/Barfoot origin is not proved.



returned to their neighborhood.<sup>46</sup> Andrew Boyd, throughout the 1806–1811 period was consistently absent.

### Death and Outmigration

The 1812–14 tax rolls chronicle radical changes in the family, by which Robert and Samuel also drop from the ranks of householders in Jefferson County. Before the draft of the 1812 roll, Robert died and a young William Boyd was added to that roll as a poll—meaning that he had just reached twenty-one years of age. In 1813, this William (Robert's son) is charged as the primary executor of Robert's estate. Meanwhile, Samuel had also left the county. Of the four apparent brothers (Samuel, Andrew, Robert, and James) only James then remained, and in 1814 he would be identified as trustee of the land Samuel had left behind.<sup>47</sup>

Samuel's departure from the county may also explain the brief reappearance of Andrew Boyd's *name* on the rolls of 1812 and 1813.<sup>48</sup> Two inferences might be drawn from the situation. One, Andrew had come back into the county, but had left again and no one had reported the fact that he was no longer there. Or, more likely, the agent who was paying taxes on his land (Samuel) left the county without assigning his responsibility to anyone else, causing the taxes to go unpaid. The 1812 roll does not state the *kind* of tax on which Andrew

<sup>46</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1810, unalphabetized, for HARRIS'S DIST.: #86, John McNealy, #87-88, Samuel Clements for self and est. of Samuel Gordon, #89-90 **Robert Boyd** (250a gr to "self" adj. Clements on B. Jack Creek; 202.5a pine [lottery] land in Baldwin Co.), #91 "Sant Merien PC" [person of color; i.e., part black or part Indian], #97 John Tompkins (90a gr. Ingram adj. Clement on C[havers] Creek), #98 John Tompkins for **Jane Ware** (150a gr. **Sampson** adj. Powell on "L. Creek"), #99-100 William Clements for self and est. of Samuel Clements, #118 **Samuel Boyd** (100a, Jeff. Co., no description); DAY'S DIST. (town of Louisville): #34 **James Boyd** (202.5 a lottery land in Wilkinson), #89-91 **Andrew Moore** for self and Thomas Moore, #92 **Andrew Moore** for orphans of **Thomas Gawley** (202.5 a, lottery lot 140, Wilkinson Co.).

Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1811, unalphabetized, for HARRIS'S DIST. # 49 Sant Merian (P.C.), #50 Samuel Gibson (200a gr. to Gibson adj. Alexander, 300a gr **Boyd** adj. Morrison), #51-52 Samuel Gibson (lottery lots 81 and 359 in Wilkinson), #78 William Colhoon, #79 **Robert Boyd** (250a gr Blair adj. Clements on Black Jack; 202.5 lottery lot 29, Baldwin), #81-82 Samuel McBride, #83, Benjamin Green, #106-108 John Green, #109 **Samuel Boyd** (100a gr. Lewers, adj. Blair on B. Jack), #110 William Morrison, #111 William Godfrey, #112 **James Boyd** (202.5a lottery lot 43, Wilkinson).

<sup>47</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1812, unalphabetized, for HARRIS'S DIST.: #56 John Thompkins (90a gr. Ingram adj. Clemmons on Chavis Creek; *no longer taxed on the 150 acres previously charged to Jane Ware*), #86 **James Boyd** (202.5a lottery lot 43, 9<sup>th</sup> Dist., Wilkinson), #127 Pevan Carrell (98a adj. "**Boyd** and oth[er]s on Chavis Creek; *apparently the land once held by Andrew Boyd*), #128-131 David Alexander, #132 John Clemmons, #133-134 Benjamin Green, #135 **William Boyd** (1 poll, no land; apparent son of Robert, dec'd.), #136 William McNeely, #138 William Colhoon [who lived next to Robert Boyd in prior year], #143-144 William Clemmons for self and est. of Samuel Clemmons; #145 **William Clemmons** as exr. to **est. of Robert Boyd** (250a gr. Boyd adj. Morrison on Black Jack); INGRAM'S DIST.: John Whigham as exr. of est. of **Andrew McNeely** (202.5a pine land, no waterway cited); HILTON'S DIST. (town of Louisville): #7 **Andrew Moore** (202.5a lottery lot 241, 16<sup>th</sup> dist., Wilkinson; 3 slaves, 1 two-wheel carriage), #8 **Andrew Moore** as agent for Thomas Moore, #9 **Andrew Moore** as guard. for orphans of **Thomas Gauley** (202.5a lottery lot 140 dist. 14 Wilkinson). DEFAULTERS: James Clements, James Meathers [Mathers], **Andrew Boyd**, John Green Jr. (and others).

<sup>48</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1813, for HARRIS'S DIST.: #1 Samuel McNeely, #2-4 James H. Carr, #4 **James Boyd** (200a gr. "Lures" [Lewers] adj. "**Boyd** and others" on Blackjack), #5 David Alexander, No. 6 John McNeely, #43 John Thompkins (140a gr. Ingram adj. Clemmons on Chavis Creek; *he has added 42 acres to the 98 that formerly belonged to Andrew Boyd*), #59 **William Boyd** (1 poll), #60 **William Boyd**, exr. to **est. of Robert Boyd** (250a adj. Clemmons on Blackjack; 202.5a lottery no. 29 dist. 13 Baldwin Co.) #63 \_\_\_\_\_ Tarver, no. 66 William McBride. INGRAM'S DIST.: #34 William Whigham, #38-39, Jane Slone (250a gr. Gibson adj. Ballard on Chavers Creek in Burke; 99a granted Hambleton adj. **Boyd** on Blackjack); #40 Robert Stone [sic]. TOWN OF LOUISVILLE: #17-18 **Andrew Moore** for self and as agent of Thomas Moore; #19 **Andrew Moore** as guard. For orphans of **Thomas Gauley** (202.5a lottery lot 140 dist. 14 Wilkinson). DEFAULTERS: James Meat hers, Andrew Boyd (*charged \$1.25, double the amount of a poll—i.e., the amount of a penalty for one missed year*), Joseph Dorsey, Ann **Gibson**. DEFAULTERS (Louisville): Francis **McCurry Estate**. No reference to Janet McCurry.

Regarding INGRAM'S DIST.: Once again a female named Jane is coupled with the Boyd family. On 29 March 1809, as *Jane Gordon*, she had married George Sloan; see Joseph T. Maddox and Mary Carter, *37,000 Early Georgia Marriages* (Nap.: P.p., 1975), p. 143, for George Sloan to Jane Gordon. The 1814–16 tax data suggests these 98 acres *could* be Andrew Boyd's land that had been originally granted to Dinsmore.

Regarding McNeely and Whigham, Cofer's *Queensborough*, 67–68, provides the following abstract: "McNeely, ANDREW. [Will] Aug. 1, 1809 – July 2, 1810. Son-in-law, John Whigham; grandsons, James Archer, land in Wilkinson Co. Lottery. Alexander Archer, land originally granted to John Whigham. Granddaus., Elizabeth and Polly Archer. Son-in-law, Jonathan Archer; dau. and son-in-law, John and Agnes Whigham. Extras. John Whigham, Thomas Parsons, Robert Patterson. Wit. A Hammond, Samuel Bothell, David Bothell."

was supposedly in default. Andrew's Dinsmore grant, for which Samuel had acted as agent, was in 1812 charged to one Pevan Carrel, a man who has not otherwise been connected to the family. The land would thereafter be the property of another Jane, formerly Gordon, the new widow of George Sloan.<sup>49</sup> Andrew Boyd's Taggart land remains unaccounted for in Jefferson County deed and tax records, likely because almost all of it fell into Burke, whose records are destroyed.

The probable children of Jane (Herron?) Boyd and James Boyd are as follows:

- 2 i. **Samuel Boyd**, born apparently about 1767 and apparently in Ireland. (The 1818 tax roll of Pike County, Mississippi, the first surviving roll for the county to which Samuel migrated, does not charge him with a poll. Given that the maximum age for paying a poll in Mississippi at that time was 50, we may deduce that Samuel was born before 1768.<sup>50</sup> Given the roughly two-year spacing of children in non-contraceptive societies, the dating of Andrew Boyd's birth period to June–September 1769 suggests that Samuel was born in 1767, if not before.)

Samuel was the first of this proposed sibling group to come on record, appearing as a chain carrier on 1789 and 1790 surveys of grants to Arthur Clark and John Taggart.<sup>51</sup> Surviving tax rolls from Jefferson County tell us the following about Samuel across the next quarter-century:<sup>52</sup>

- By 1796, he owned 300 acres of second-quality land said to be on Cheaver's Creek "adjoining Clarke." That 1796 roll also places Samuel's land adjacent to the 100 acres of the James Boyd Sr. grant taxed that year to Robert Boyd.
- The 1799 tax roll reveals that Samuel's acreage had originally been granted to Andrew "McConnolly" [McConkey] and that it lay along the Burke-Jefferson line, adjacent to the land of Sarah Gordon, widow of Samuel Gordon, whose estate was being administered by Samuel's proposed brother Robert.
- In 1802–5, Samuel was taxed as trustee for Martha Millen, a former ward of Samuel Clemens. (The Clemens family, as discussed below, is a likely candidate for the family into which Robert Boyd married.) In 1806, Robert took over as Martha's guardian.
- In 1806, when Andrew was dropped from the Jefferson County rolls, Samuel acted as his agent.
- In 1809, Samuel Boyd also dropped off the Jefferson County rolls. It was he, that year, who appears to have led the family's westward migration to Mississippi. In typical fashion, he first went alone and located the place of

<sup>49</sup> Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1812, unalphabetized, for HARRIS'S DIST.: #127 Pevan Carrel (98 a., granted to [unidentified], adj. "**Boyd** and oth[er]s on Cheavis Creek; Jefferson Co. Tax Roll, 1813, for HARRIS'S DIST.: #38–39, Jane Slone (250 a. gr. Gibson adj. Ballard on Chavers Creek in Burke; 99 a. granted "Hambleton," adj. **Boyd** on Blackjack). The 1813 misstatement that Jane Sloan's land had previously been granted to Hambleton likely stems from the fact that the person from whom she received it, Carrel, had in the previous year not known the identity of the grantee. Because of the loss of most colonial grant papers, Jane Sloan's attempt to identify the grantee likely stemmed from an inaccurate recollection of someone in her community.

<sup>50</sup> Pike County, Mississippi, Tax Rolls, 1818–1836, microfilm 355, Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH), Jackson.

<sup>51</sup> Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia, Land Records*, p. 38 (plat map). Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia, Land Records*, p. 38 (plat map). "Georgia Headright and Bounty Land Records, 1783–1909," database and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org>): 21 June 2012), for "John Taggart"; citing "Georgia Court of Justice, Georgia headright and bounty documents; Georgia State Archives [Georgia Department of Archives and History], Morrow, Georgia."

<sup>52</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1796–1830. Earlier footnotes cite the exact district in which Samuel appears each year.

settlement. He returned in 1810, paid his taxes for that year, then requested a passport from the Georgia governor to take his family—a wife, four children, but no slaves—through the Creek nation. That passport was issued on 27 October 1810.<sup>53</sup>

- As with Andrew, Samuel's name reappears on the 1811 roll, taxed there for 100 acres of land lying on Black Jack Creek. Again, the problem seems to be a lack of notification to local authorities. By 1813, the land was being taxed to the one brother who remained—sometimes in James's own name and sometimes to him as Samuel's trustee.

Samuel next surfaces on tax rolls in the burned Mississippi county of Pike. The first roll, that of 1818, taxed him no poll, indicating that he had passed the maximum poll age of fifty; the 1819 roll would tax him on 900 acres.<sup>54</sup> He apparently died before the 1820 census was taken.

- +3 ii. **Andrew Boyd**, born about June–September 1769, Ireland, shortly before the parental move;<sup>55</sup> he died about March 1857, in Pike County, Mississippi.<sup>56</sup>
- 4 iii. **Robert Boyd** was born about 1770–71 in Georgia;<sup>57</sup> he married about 1790–91, likely in Burke County.<sup>58</sup> Robert's own first appears on record occurred in 1796, on the first tax roll of Alexander's District in Jefferson County. That unalphabetized roll clusters him (as no. 78) with the widowed Jane Boyd (no. 79) and Samuel Boyd (no. 80). In addition to his poll assessment (which indicates that he was at least 21), he was charged with the tax on 100 acres of James Sr.'s land—Jane being charged with the other 100 acres.<sup>59</sup> Again in 1799, he was taxed on the same property;<sup>60</sup> and in 1801 he expanded that with a grant of 250 acres of raw land, obtained from the state.<sup>61</sup>

On 5 August 1811, Robert made his will, witnessed by his James Boyd and one James Stone. Executors were to be his eldest son William Boyd, with William and Samuel Clements (both of whom need to be studied for the possibility that they represent the *maternal* family of Robert's orphans). Robert divided his property

<sup>53</sup> Dorothy Williams Potter, *Passports of Southeastern Pioneers, 1770–1823* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1982), 270: 27 October 1810, to "Mr. Samuel Boyd with his wife and four children from the County of Burke in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians."

<sup>54</sup> Pike Co., Miss., Tax Rolls, 1818 and 1819, microfilm 355, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

<sup>55</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Pike Co., Miss., pop. sch., police district 3, p. 32 (stamped), dwelling 416, family 417, Anderson Boyd household for Andrew Boyd; National Archives microfilm M432, roll 380. This census only states "Ireland" for his birthplace and gives his age as 80; if correct, given that the official census day was 1 June and ages were to be given as of 1 June, his birth would have occurred between 2 June 1769 and 1 June 1770. The fact that the first land granted to his proposed father James Sr. is dated 1769 and the fact that the other two Boyd immigrants, John and Joseph, arrived aboard the *Hopewell* in November 1769 both suggest that Andrew's parents came aboard the *Hopewell* also. Voyages of that era took two or so months, suggesting that they left Ireland by September 1769.

<sup>56</sup> Tempe Fenn Crosby, Virginia Redmond Kerr, Judy Young Killingsworth and Pearl Boyd Young, *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants* (N.P.: The authors, 1993), 3; posted online by the indexer, Davis Brewer, at <http://home.comcast.net/~dbrewer/1838/boymaster101.pdf>. Crosby et al. state: "In March 1857, the church clerk was ordered to write a notice of the deaths of 'Sister Polly Boyd and Brother Andrew Boyd.'"

<sup>57</sup> Based on the previously cited tax rolls for Jefferson Co., Georgia.

<sup>58</sup> Based on the fact that his eldest son, William, turned 21 and paid his first poll tax in 1812.

<sup>59</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Roll, 1796, unalphabetized, ALEXANDER'S DIST.: #78 **Robt. Boyd** (100 a., Cheaver's Creek, adj. Samuel Boyd).

<sup>60</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Roll, 1799, unalphabetized, JOHNSTON'S DIST.: #41 **Robert Boyd** (100 a., W. Big Creek, adj. Saml. Clement, granted to James Boyd). The scrawled name of the grantee *appears* to read James *B. Caylor*. However, no such person can be identified in Burke or Jefferson Co. and none is shown on the hundreds of survey maps reconstructed by Crumpton. Robert's position on the roll and the other identifying data clearly makes this tract one of the two 100-acre tracts granted to James Boyd Sr.

<sup>61</sup> Jefferson Co. Land Plats, Books 1–4, p. 69, plat no. 166, Robert Boyd land survey.

among six children: William, Andrew, Nancy, Jane, Robert, and Samuel C. [Clements?] Boyd.<sup>62</sup> That set of names is particularly important to the reconstruction of this Boyd family in several ways:

- All of the names of Robert's sons are represented in the reconstructed family of Jane and James Boyd Sr.
- All six names of Robert's children duplicate names our Andrew gave to his own children.
- The name *Jane*, given by Robert to a daughter, reinforces the conclusion that Robert and Andrew (who also named his first daughter *Jane*) are sons of Jane Boyd.
- The names *Jane* and *Nancy* (the two names that Andrew also gave to his two daughters) suggest possible sisters for this set of male siblings. Evidence already presented has suggested the possibility that one Jane (wife of Ware, Gawley, and Moore) might be a daughter of Jane and James Boyd Sr. Associated families should be studied for a wife *Nancy* who also may be *née* Boyd.

- 5 iv. **James Boyd Jr.** was born before 1775 in Georgia. He first appears in Jefferson County records on a list of jurors summoned for the 1796 term.<sup>63</sup> The 1799 roll charged him with 200 acres of third-quality land on Cheavers's (Shaffer's) Creek, adjacent to James Baity—one half of which would have been parental lands. (The other half in this year was taxed to Robert.)

In January 1801, young James expanded the family cluster, adding another 80 acres warranted on 5 January and surveyed on 7 January. Following common custom, he and Andrew Boyd assisted the surveyor as chain carriers. Adjacent landowners were identified as follows: *Southwest*—Robert Boyd's 250-acre tract; *West*—Jane Boyd's 100-acre tract [the 1769 (1790) tract granted to James Sr.]; *Northwest*—James Baity; *Northeast*—Samuel Gordon; and *Southeast*—Samuel Boyd.<sup>64</sup> From that year until 1821, Jefferson County assessed James Jr. on various quantities (180, 150, 200, 100, and 200 acres) lying on Black Jack Creek (*var.* Big Creek and Cheaver's Creek)—land said to have been granted to "Boyd and others"—as well as 202.5 acres in Wilkerson County that he was awarded in the 1807 land lottery. Beginning in 1822, his land would be taxed to one "Eleanor Boyd," presumably his widow.<sup>65</sup>

- 6 v. **?Jane Boyd**, probable daughter, born before 1779; married about 1797–98, along the Burke-Jefferson County, Georgia, line, [—?—] **Ware**, who died before Jefferson County officials compiled their 1799 tax list; married (2) about 1802–3, **Thomas Gawley**, who died before 1806; and, (3) about 1808, **Andrew Moore**. She has been last found on record in 1818. The following year, one Frances H. Godfrey took over the guardianship of Jane's minor, John Gauley; and a Louisville attorney named Roger L. Gamble acted from that year through 1824 as administrator of the estate of Andrew Moore and the orphan of A. Moore, deceased."<sup>66</sup>

<sup>62</sup> Jefferson Co. Will Book 1: 99.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid*; also Inferior Court Minutes, Books 1–3, 1796–1805, index entries only, cites James Boyd, page 9, as a juror for the December 1796 term. Thus, he would have been born before 1775.

<sup>64</sup> Jefferson Co. Land Plats, Books 1–4, p. 69, plat no. 167, James Boyd land survey.

<sup>65</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1796–1830.

<sup>66</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1799–1830.

## Second Generation

3. **Andrew<sup>2</sup> Boyd** (Jane<sup>1</sup> and James<sup>1</sup> Boyd), born about June–September 1769 in Ireland,<sup>67</sup> possibly Larne or Broad Isle, in County Antrim.<sup>68</sup> He married (1) in Burke or Jefferson County, Georgia, about 1798–99 [–?–], likely a daughter of John **Taggart** but possibly a daughter or Thomas **Lewers**;<sup>69</sup> this wife apparently died 1817–22, in Pike County, Mississippi. Andrew then married (2) in Pike, by 1822, **Polly Howard**, who died before the 1850 census. Andrew died about March 1857.<sup>70</sup>

Andrew first came on record in 1793 as a young man in Burke County, Georgia. That fall, on 4 November, the county land commissioners issued him a warrant for ten acres that Andrew had chosen from a scrap of open land a mile or so to the west of the parental home. It would be another two years before he would accumulate the funds to have the land surveyed. That step of the land grant process was completed on 4 November 1795. The surviving survey plat identifies his adjacent landowners as Saml. Clemens (on South), E. Browner (on East), Eli Browner (on North) and “William Stephenson, now Wm. Clements” (on West). The grant process was completed and duly recorded. However, the land is not placed on any of Jefferson County’s subsequent plat maps.<sup>71</sup> Nor is Andrew taxed on any 10-acre tract on the Jefferson County tax rolls that begin in 1796.

The position of that land against neighbors William and Samuel Clements places it in the southwest corner of the tract granted in 1770 to the immigrant James Blair.<sup>72</sup> The reconstructed plat maps of the county indicate significant uncertainty over the exact bounds of the pre-1800 grants in that region where Schaffer’s Creek, the Black Jack, and Lambert’s

<sup>67</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Pike Co., Miss., pop. sch., police district 3, p. 32 (stamped), dwelling 416, family 417, Anderson Boyd household for Andrew Boyd; National Archives microfilm M432, roll 380. This census only states “Ireland” for his birthplace and gives his age as 80; if correct, that places his birth between 2 June 1769 and 1 June 1770. The fact that the first land granted to his proposed father James is dated 1769 and the fact that the other two Boyd immigrants, John and Joseph, arrived aboard the *Hopewell* in November 1769, suggests that Andrew’s parents came aboard the *Hopewell* also. Voyages of that era took two or so months, suggesting that they left Ireland by September 1769.

<sup>68</sup> See the preceding discussion of of the Scots-Irish immigrant William Junkins who, in 1777, named an older Andrew Boyd as his executor. Junkin’s identification of the townlands of residence for the kin he left back in Ireland is the only clue yet found in Georgia to the origin of the Boyds.

<sup>69</sup> This point is developed on subsequent pages, based on a correlation of several pieces of indirect evidence.

<sup>70</sup> The marriage to Polly is dated from the assertion that she was admitted to Bogue Chitto Baptist Church as “Polly Howard” in 1817 and dismissed in 1822 as “Polly Howard Boyd.” However, the use of a female’s maiden name in tandem with her married name was highly unusual in that society. It is more likely that she was dismissed as “Polly Boyd” and the identity link has been made by tracking in-out membership records of all female members of that period named Polly. See Tempe Fenn Crosby, Virginia Redmond Kerr, Judy Young Killingsworth and Pearl Boyd Young, *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants* (N.P.: The authors, 1993), 3; this genealogy has been posted online by the indexer, Davis Brewer, at <http://home.comcast.net/~dbrewer1838/boydmaster101.pdf>.

Crosby et al. also state: “In March 1857, the church clerk was ordered to write a notice of the deaths of ‘Sister Polly Boyd and Brother Andrew Boyd.’” However, the Polly Boyd who died in 1857 was more likely the Polly married to Andrew’s son William M. This younger Polly was enumerated in William M.’s household in 1850, but in 1860 the woman who occupied a wife’s position in his household listing was a much younger woman named Sarah. See 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 34 (stamped), dwell. 434, fam. 435, William Boyd Sr. household; the William Boyd “Jr.,” 24, who lived next door to William [M.] Boyd “Sr.,” 36, appears to be a son of Samuel Boyd; the two Williams would have been first cousins. Also see 1860 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., post office Holmesville, p. 120, dwell. 885, fam. 885, William R. Boyd household.

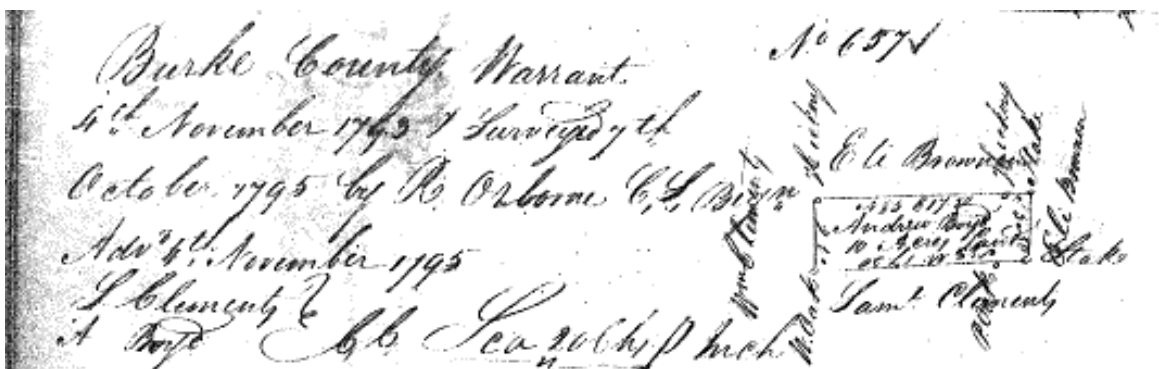
<sup>71</sup> Andrew Boyd, 10 acres, “Burke County,” dated 7 October 1795; loose plats, Surveyor General’s Records; Georgia Department of Archives and History. Two notations on the reverse of the survey cite books in which the grant was recorded: “Recorded in book CC? page 188, no. 657” (apparently the state-level registers); and “Recorded in Book D, page 98<sup>th</sup> (likely the county-level register).

<sup>72</sup> Compton, *Jefferson County, Georgia, Land Records*, p. 32, tract no. 888.

Big Creek come together.<sup>73</sup> A goodly amount of unclaimed land and the exceedingly small size of Andrew's tract together suggest that the vacant tracts may have been low-lying with little of it cultivatable. Thus, a small block of arable land in the midst of an undeveloped larger tract might have been set off for Andrew without realizing that a prior grant existed. The required advertising of the proposed grant to Andrew, which came in the wake of the survey, likely brought to light the prior ownership.

Two official versions exist for the plat survey of Andrew's 10 acres. The recorded copy that appears in the official registers is a mere snippet:<sup>74</sup>

**Survey, 7 October 1795, Burke County, Georgia**  
**10 acres warranted 4 November 1793 to**  
**Andrew Boyd**  
 (Adjoining Eli Brown, Samuel Clements, and William Clements)



The original plat, which survives in the Secretary of State's office is more complete:<sup>75</sup>

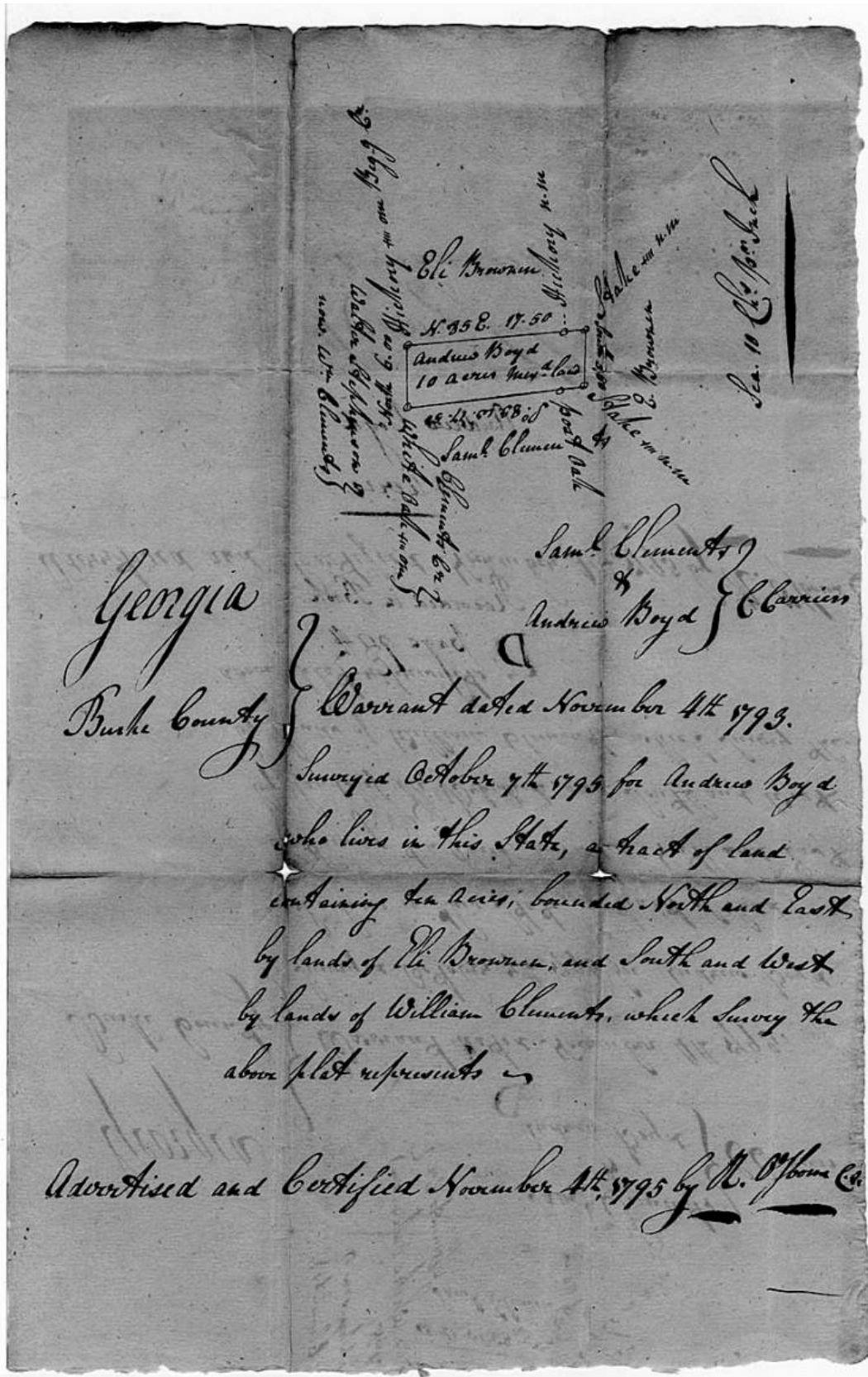
**Original Plat, 7 October 1795, Burke County, Georgia**  
**10 acres warranted 4 November 1793 to**  
**Andrew Boyd**

<sup>73</sup> Consider and compare, especially, the two maps of the same region that are presented by Compton, *Jefferson County, Georgia, Land Records*, pp. 32 and 76.

<sup>74</sup> Andrew Boyd, 10 acres, "Burke County," dated 7 October 1795, Bol. CC;188, Surveyor General's Records; Georgia Department of Archives and History.

<sup>75</sup> Andrew Boyd Survey, 10 acres, 7 October 1795, Headright and Lottery Loose Plat File, Georgia Surveyor General, Record Group 3-3-26, Georgia State Archives; imaged as Record ID burk0284 in "Headright and Bounty Plats" database, *Digital Library of Georgia* (<http://cdm.sos.state.ga.us:2011/cdm/compoundobject/collection/looseplats/id/4848/rec/1> : downloaded 1 April 2010)





Jury lists and tax rolls tell us most of what we know about Andrew's life in Northeast Georgia. In 1799 he, Robert, and Samuel Boyd were called to jury service.<sup>76</sup> About that same year, Andrew married; his wife has never been identified. *Possibly* significant to her identity is the fact that in this era the Boyd landholdings lay quite close to the Indian trading post of George Galphin.<sup>77</sup> All Boyd branches of descent from Andrew, at least those found to-date, have a tradition of Indian ancestry. If that tradition is correct, it could have entered the family through this unknown wife. Two extant censuses (1820 and 1840) enumerate in Andrew's household a female of age to be his wife and both classify the woman (who appear to be successive wives) as *white*.<sup>78</sup> If one or both had Indian ancestry, it should have been no more than half. As will be discussed shortly, the extant evidence suggests that Andrew's first wife died shortly after that 1820 census.

The tax roll of 1799 provides a potential clue to that wife's identity. In that year, Andrew is taxed on two tracts of land:

- 100 acres on West Lambert Creek (aka Cheavers Creek), said to have been granted to *Thomas Lewers*.
- 200 acres of 3d quality land on West Ogechee (Black Jack Creek), adjoining Andrew McConkee, said to have been originally granted to *John Taggart*.

Jefferson County's deeds do not account for how Andrew acquired either tract, although at least one (the Taggart tract) was acquired after the creation of Jefferson County. On the surface, 300 acres was a very sizable start for a young man at the time of his first marriage. Certainly, it was a significant leap from the 10 acres he had warranted just four years before. Typically in such situations, the land (or the funds to invest in land) came from an inheritance. No probate records exist for Jane or James Boyd Sr. The fact that James Sr.'s two tracts were from 1799 onward charged to just two of the four sons in their reconstructed family suggest that those two sons (Robert and James Jr.) would have paid cash to the other heirs—including the widow Jane's one-third interest—to equalize the division. However, the acreages held by Andrew in 1799 (300 acres) significantly exceeded the value of what he would have inherited from James Sr.'s estate (one-fourth to one-sixth share of two-thirds of 200 acres).

All things considered, Andrew's acquisition of one of those tracts in roughly the year of his marriage *likely points to his wife's family*. In the absence of deeds for the property, clues might be gleaned again from Georgia's land-grant records and plat books.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> William H. Dumont, "Jefferson Co., Ga., Jury List, 1799," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 53 (Sept. 1965): 209.

<sup>77</sup> Galphin's Georgia post, a major landmark, lay along Dry Creek, just west of Black Jack Creek. See the various sketches provided by Cofer, *Queensborough*. Note that Jane (Boyd?) Ware's two subsequent husbands, Thomas Gawley and Andrew Moore, both held grants on Dry Creek.

<sup>78</sup> 1820 U.S. Census, Pike Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 85 (stamped lower right), line 8, Andrew Boyd household; National Archives microfilm M33, roll 58. In the *Ancestry.com* database for this census, Andrew's name is misrendered as "Anona Boyd." 1840 U.S. Census, Pike Co., Miss., p. 166 (stamped); National Archives microfilm M704, roll 216.

<sup>79</sup> The details for these two tracts are taken chiefly from Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1799–1830, previously cited; and Jefferson Co., Ga., Land Plats, p. 69 (Jane, Robert, and Samuel Boyd). Secondarily they come from Davis and Lucas, *Families of Burke*, 193, citing State Land Grants, Book RRR: 187–90 (for Thomas Lewers's land) and p. 218, citing Book ZZZZ: 661 (for John Taggart). All of this land was in Burke at the time it was originally granted and at the time the grants were confirmed in 1789 (for Lewers) and 1797 (for Taggart). A portion of the Taggart tract crossed over the line into Jefferson.



### Andrew's 100-Acre Lewers Tract (Jefferson County)

Thomas Lewers was at Queensborough by 23 June 1773(4?), when a tract of 100 acres was surveyed in his name. The immigrant James Blair, whose 1770 grant Andrew Boyd later intruded upon, was identified on the Lewers grant as Lewers's western neighbor. The actual grant was issued on 6 September 1774, along with title to town lot 28.<sup>80</sup> The farm tract lay less than a half-mile southeast of the land of Jane and James Boyd Sr. One local history reports that Lewers was "recommended as a Magistrate for Queenboro" (no date provided); was "Commissioner of Confiscated Estates, Burke Co., 1782"; and was "in Waynesboro, 1783."<sup>81</sup> He has not been found on record thereafter. Any probate process that would have occurred before 1796 would have taken place in Burke, whose records are destroyed. The grant of the lot to him in 1774, in addition to the basic 100-acre grant to a head of household, implies that he had at least one dependent at that time. If he had children in the mid-1770s and died in the mid-1780s leaving orphans, they would have come of age about the time that Andrew acquired his land.

Neither Lewers nor his land can be found on the 1796 tax roll for Jefferson County, where the Lewers land lay after the 1795 county split. Whether he was there on that roll is indeterminable because much of the data for the first twenty-eight taxpayers in the appropriate district is destroyed. The next surviving tax roll, that of 1799, credits the land to Andrew Boyd.<sup>82</sup>

Andrew did not keep the Lewers land for long. It is taxed to him only on that 1799 tax roll, along with his second new acquisition: 200 acres previously granted to John Taggart in Burke County. The next surviving roll, that of 1801 (drawn up in late 1800), reveals that Andrew and Samuel Boyd had made a land swap. Samuel took the 100-acre Lewers tract that adjoined his own property to the south and west. In return, Samuel gave Andrew 97.5 acres to the east of Samuel, a tract that had been granted to one "Dinsmore" and apparently joined the Taggart tract. With that swap, each brother would have consolidated his holdings into a unified block.<sup>83</sup> The Dinsmore tract would appear to be Andrew's primary place of residence. He would continue to be taxed on this land through 1805—three years after his Taggart land dropped from his assessment.<sup>84</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> Crumpton, *Jefferson County*, 475, map 3, displays the survey; Davis and Lucas, *Families of Burke*, 45, provides an abstract of the grant to Thomas Lewers; both sources cite Grant Book M, p. 342. Although Blair was said to be Lewers's neighbor to the west, they could not have been immediately adjacent. The 1801 grant to Robert Boyd would fill a 250-acre void between Blair and Lewers.

<sup>81</sup> Cofer, *Queensborough*, 53.

<sup>82</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1796–1799, Anderson's District.

<sup>83</sup> None of the reconstructed plat maps for the county of Burke or Jefferson actually place this Dinsmore tract into position on a map. Its location is known only from the tax roll data that identifies it as adjacent to Samuel. Because all other lands surrounding Samuel have been placed onto the local map—with the exception of the Dinsmore and Taggart tracts that the tax rolls identify as adjacent to Samuel and Robert Boyd—we can positively conclude that the Dinsmore tract lay immediately to Samuel's east. That puts it immediately to the west of the Taggart tract. This location places it precisely between Andrew McNeely and the Widow McConkey, as per the Taggart warrant.

Crumpton's many plat maps for Burke and Jefferson, valuable though they are, also create confusion because he offers multiple maps for most communities, with differing details for the same neighborhoods. Some spots on various maps have no platting, some plats appear to be placed tentatively, and most do not identify the actual source that documents their placement. Crumpton, in *Burke County*, p. 17, offers one location for "Patrick Dunsmore." It carries no date. It appears to be of appropriate size and is placed amid several McConkeys, but no Andrew McNeely appears in that neighborhood. Curiously, an adjacent tract to Dunsmore is labeled "Widow Boyd / John Whitley 200 acs 1787." The position assigned to this Dunsmore tract, when the p. 17 map is joined to the p. 24 map, places the Dunsmore/McConkey land about 3 to 5 miles west of the Boyd cluster, rather than adjacent to the east as specified in both the original plat and the tax rolls.

<sup>84</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1796–1799.

**Andrew's 200-Acre Taggart Tract (Burke and Jefferson Counties)**

John Taggart was a much later arrival than either Lewers or the Boyds. He made his first known appearance in 1790. Early that year, he petitioned the Court of Justices of Burke County to warrant to him a tract of land *in lieu of* a previous warrant he had not executed. The date of the earlier warrant is unknown but, given that it was a headright allotment and had not yet been surveyed, the implication is that Taggart was a new arrival. On 1 March 1790, the justices issued their order. The document, which is *extremely* faded, tells us the following:

Georgia

No. 8

By the Court of Justices of the County of Burke, to [illegible name], County Surveyor, for [illegible word]. You are hereby authorized and required to Admeasure and lay out or cause to be admeasured and laid out, unto **John Taggart** a Tract of Land which shall contain two hundred Acres in the Said County of Burke, Adjoining land of Andrew Meneely [McNeely] and Widow McConkey, in Lieu of a warrant Granted him Adjoining James McMillin (as his head right).

Taking Special Care that the same has not heretofore been laid out to any other person or persons and you are hereby authorized and required to keep? the plat of the \_\_\_\_\_ in your office and transmit Copy thereof together with this Warrant to the Surveyor General within the span of two years from this Date hereof.

Given under our hands as Justices of the said County, this First Day of March 1790.

Attest:

Levi? \_\_\_\_\_ C.I.C.

Thos. Lewis

Jacob Lewis

W. Ba\_\_ily

The backside of this document contains a sketch much too faint to reproduce here. It appears to be an outline of Burke County and its waterways. A plain rectangle more firmly penciled in the northwest of that sketch *might* be intended to show the relative position of the land. The subsequent survey, dated 25 March 1790, offers other details to help identify its location: "Bounded West and N<sup>o</sup> West by land [small blank space] Hamilton & Andrew McConkey, South by land of Francis Scott, East & South by land of Henry Beatty and Vacant land." The man who helped John Taggart carry the chain for the surveyor was Samuel Boyd.<sup>85</sup> As pointed out by the definitive history of land surveying in Georgia:

The applicant was obliged to furnish chainmen, who usually consisted of the applicant himself and one other person—perhaps a close relative or neighbor. The high correlation on headright plats between the names of chainmen and the names of

<sup>85</sup> "Headright and Bounty Plats," *Georgia's Virtual Vault* (<http://cdm.sos.state.ga.us/> : downloaded 11 December 2008). Also see Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia, Land Records*, 742, citing plat no. 2682, for the configuration of the property.

the applicants or owners of adjacent tracts, together with the fact that county surveyors and their deputies seldom used the same chainmen on consecutive jobs, confirms the almost universal practice of employing inexperienced laymen rather than a permanent crew for chaining purposes.<sup>86</sup>

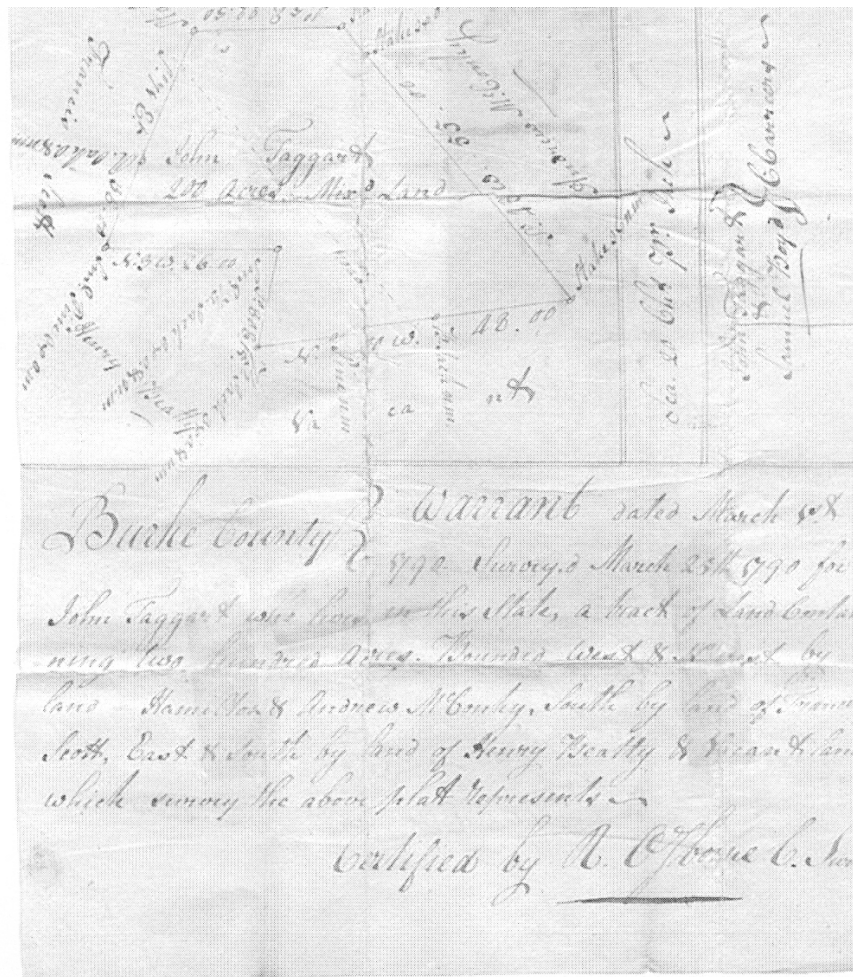
A surviving plat provides the configurations of the property:

**Survey, 25 March 1790, Burke County, Georgia**

**200 acres warranted 1 March 1790 to**

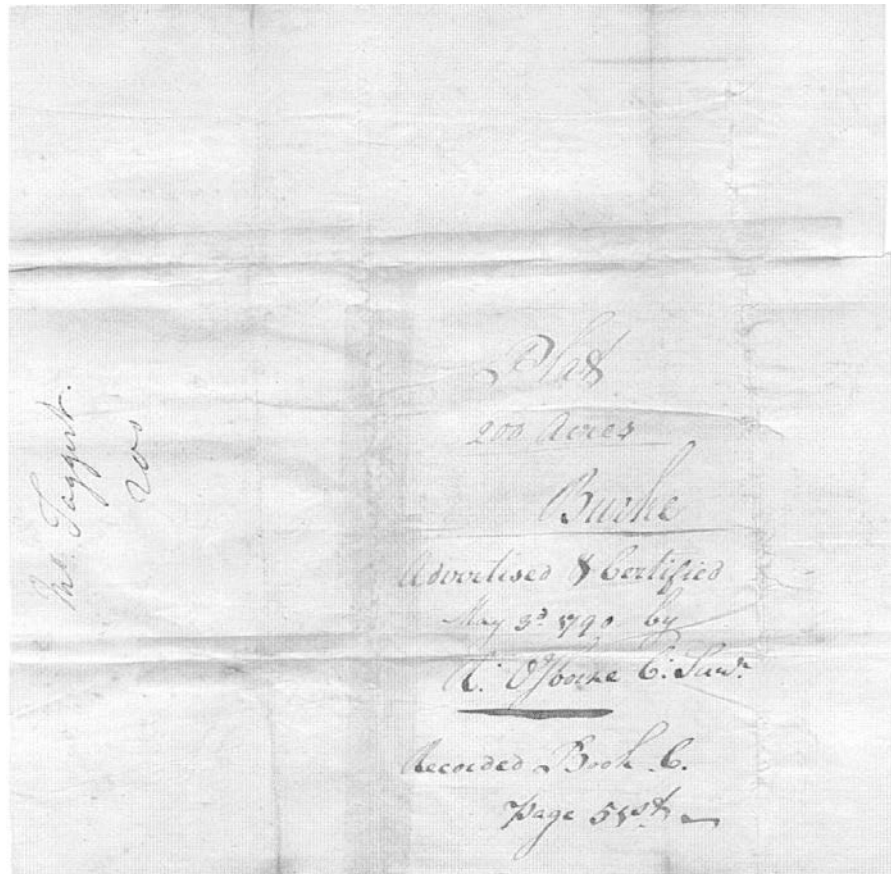
**John Taggart**

(Adjoining Hamilton, Andrew McConkey, Francis Scott, Henry Beatty & Vacant land)



<sup>86</sup> Cadle, *Georgia Land Surveying*, 71.

**Survey, 25 March 1790, Burke County, Georgia**  
**200 acres warranted 1 March 1790 to**  
**John Taggart**  
 (side 2)



The various efforts of Burke and Jefferson County surveyors to compile plat maps that “locate” each original grant do not actually depict Taggart’s land. My own study of community grants, in tandem with the extant tax rolls, suggest the following neighbors: David Hamilton and Andrew McNeely to the east, McConkeys to the west, and Boyds to the west and south of both Taggart and the McConkeys.

The size of the headright allotted to Taggart may or may not provide evidence as to the size of his family. In 1790, the headright for a head of household was set at 200 acres. An additional 50-acre allotment could be entered for each additional family member or slave. The land itself was free, although the grantee had to pay surveying and administrative costs. Upon this basis, one might theorize that John Taggart was a single man, with no dependents or slaves.<sup>87</sup> However, experience in working with these land grants shows that family men of limited cash tended to take the basic allotment, saving their additional allotments for expansion when they could afford it.

<sup>87</sup> Cadle, *Georgia Land Surveying*, 68–71.

All points considered, from the amount of acreage we cannot determine whether John Taggart had a family. What we *can* determine from surviving tax rolls is that he died or moved elsewhere before the end of that decade. The first tax roll of Jefferson County, the 1796 roll, identifies Taggart as the responsible party for his land. It places the tract on Cheavers Creek, states that it adjoined Samuel Boyd, and groups John Taggart in a cluster that can also be used to determine the land's location.<sup>88</sup>

No.	Person	Waterway	Adjoining	
69	Margaret "Menealey"	Big Creek	Taylor	[widow of Andrew <i>McNeely</i> ]
70	Samuel "Menealey"			
71	Charles C. Jinkens	"unknown"	Taylor	
72	Joseph Summers	Spring Creek	P. Carr	
73	Mary Chestnut	Dry Creek	Summers	
74	Nathaniel Fulton	Big Creek	Lawson	
75	John Green	Ogeechee	<i>Ronaldson</i>	
76	<i>Thomas McBride</i>	Cheavers Creek	McBride	[also Burke Co., Thornton Ck.]
<b>77</b>	<b>John Taggart</b>	<b>Cheavers Creek</b>	<b>McConkey</b>	
<b>78</b>	<b>Robert Boyd</b>	<b>Cheavers Creek</b>	<b>Samuel Boyd</b>	
<b>79</b>	<b>Jean Boyd</b>	<b>Cheavers Creek</b>	<b>Robert Boyd</b>	
<b>80</b>	<b>Samuel Boyd</b>	<b>Cheavers Creek</b>	<b>Clarke</b>	
81	Andrew Berrihill	Ogeechee	Old Town	
82	Patrick Conneley	Ogeechee		
83	Samuel Fleming	Big Creek	Rogers	
84	Robert Fleming	Cheavers Creek	Spivie	
85	<i>William Clements</i>	Big Creek	Clements, Sr.	

The 1799 roll assigns the Taggart land to Andrew Boyd, placing him in a somewhat different neighborhood grouping. On the extraction below, the italicized names are those that duplicate the list above.

Person		Waterway	Adjoining	Granted to
Andrew <i>Randalson</i> [Ronaldson]		Blackjack [W. Ogeechee]	Samuel Gibson	William Little
Samuel McBride		Thornton Creek	Rbt Crathers	James Hamilton
<i>Thomas McBride</i>		Thompson Creek	Crathers/McBride	McBride
John Price		Ogeechee		
[SKIP 8 ON DRY & BIG CREEKS]				
<i>Charles Jenkins</i>		Ogeechee	John Raiford	Philip Scott
Samuel <i>Clements</i>		Blackjack Creek	Samuel Clements	John Ingram
Hugh Alexander		Big Creek	McBride & Gibson	David Alexander
John Marshal		Dry Creek	Darby & McConkey	John Cary
<b>Jane Ware, Grd., Wm. Sampson</b>		<b>Big Creek</b>	<b>John Kennaday</b>	<b>Wm. Sampson</b>
Samuel Carter				
Martha Millen		Rocky Creek, Burke	John Scott	Thos. McCrone
<b>Andrew Boyed</b>	<b>200a</b>	<b>Ogeechee, Burke</b>	<b>Andrew McConley</b>	<b>John Taggett</b>
	<b>100a</b>	<b>Lamberts, Jeff. Co.</b>	<b>Robert Boyed</b>	<b>Thomas Lewers</b>
Lansford McColler				
John <i>Clements</i>		Lamberts Creek	John Ingram	Robert Cooper

<sup>88</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1796.

In 1799, when Andrew paid tax on Taggert's land, Taggert did not appear on the tax roll, suggesting that he had died or had disposed of the land and was past the age of liability for poll tax. He has not been found after that in any of the county-level records or elsewhere. As with the Thomas Lewers land above, young Andrew's acquisition of the Taggert tract about the same year that he appears to have married suggests that he could have acquired it by marrying Taggert's daughter.<sup>89</sup> Culturally, Andrew's family shared Lewers's heritage as Irish immigrants and likely shared the same origin. Taggert's origin is unknown.

All three tracts owned by Andrew formed part of the Boyd cluster in the area where Lambert's Big Creek, Cheavers Creek, and Black Jack (West Branch of the Ogeechee) came together. The land plats drawn in 1801, when pieced together, show five Boyd landholders with Robert at their core. If we envision their farms as a clock, *Jane's* 100 acres (granted to James Sr.) lay between 10:30 and 12:00; *James Jr.* occupied the tract between 12:00 and 1:00, while *Samuel* and *Andrew* owned the land between 1:00 and 3:00. Two potential kinsmen, Adam Morrison and Samuel Clements, spanned the bottom arc of the clock. The name *James Boyd Sr.* also appears in the space between 9:00 and *Jane's* lower boundary at 10:30; this location is slightly south of the 100 acres granted to James Sr. in 1787, and no grantee for this specific 9:00–10:30 locale is shown on any reconstructed plat map of the county.<sup>90</sup>

By late 1802 Andrew no longer paid tax to Jefferson County on the Taggert land, although Jefferson was still his place of residence and the place where his poll tax was charged. By late 1805 he was no longer residing in Jefferson County.<sup>91</sup> While he had appeared almost annually on jury lists between 1799 and 1803<sup>92</sup> and he did the required "community service" on a road crew in July 1804, both his name and his land drop off the 1806 tax roll.<sup>93</sup> Under Georgia law of this era, if a landowner moved from one county to another *within* the state, without selling his land in the original county, he would be taxed on the roll of *the county in which he actually lived*. The tax collector in the county of residence then transmitted the appropriate amount to the county where the land lay. If a landowner left the state without selling his land, he typically appointed an agent to pay the tax for him. However, if Andrew in 1805 had simply moved his residence across the county line into Burke, then he would have paid his tax from Burke County. The fact that his Dinsmore land was in 1806 charged to Samuel implies that Andrew had left the state.

In 1809, Samuel Boyd also dropped off the Jefferson County rolls. It was he, that year, who

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<sup>89</sup> My autosomal DNA tests at FamilyTree DNA and 23andMe have yielded numerous Taggert and Tagert "cousins." Those who have been contacted identify themselves as descendants of one John Tagert, "the first sheriff of Tryon county, NC, in 1769," and an unidentified wife. They believe him to be the John Tagert who in 1789 "was living on the property of Humphrey Hogan (the Long Hunter), on Carr's Creek in Robertson county, TN," and probably the John Tagert found in Logan County, Kentucky, roughly 1800–10. They state that "The period from 1790 to 1800 is a blank slate for John" and that they had not studied the John "Taggert" who appears in Burke-Jefferson Co., Ga., during the 1790s. For these quotes, see Patrick Tagert to Elizabeth Shown Mills, 20 Aug. 2012, via 23andMe private messaging.

<sup>90</sup> Jefferson Co., Land Plats, "Books 1–4, 1796–1836" [combined books], p. 69.

<sup>91</sup> Jefferson Co., Tax Rolls, 1803 and 1806.

<sup>92</sup> Jefferson Co., Jury Lists, 1797–1814. See especially the jury lists of 4 July 1799 (Robert, Samuel, and Andrew Boyd on petit jury; John Boyd on grand jury), 1801 (Robert on grand jury; Andrew, James, and Samuel on petit jury); July 1802 (Samuel, Robert, and James); and 1803 (Andrew, Samuel, James, and Robert).

<sup>93</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Inferior Court Minutes, 1804–1805, p. 35 for Andrew Boyd as one of 3 men added to James Mather's work crew. Although the road is not identified, Robert and Samuel on 9 January of that year were appointed to work the road from "upper bridge on Big Creek to the county line leading to Buckhead Meeting House." Men typically worked the 2–3 mile stretch of road on which they lived.

appears to have led the family's westward migration to Mississippi. In typical fashion, he first went alone and located the place of settlement. He returned in 1810, paid his taxes for that year, then requested a passport from the Georgia governor to take his family—a wife, four children, but no slaves—through the Creek nation. That passport was issued on 27 October 1810.<sup>94</sup>

Unknown circumstances *apparently* brought Andrew back into Jefferson County temporarily in 1811. A son Simeon is said to have been born in Georgia on 20 May 1811 and Simeon named his own first son *Jefferson*.<sup>95</sup> If Andrew did bring his family back to Jefferson County in that year, he stayed there only long enough for his name to go back on the tax roll, but left before the taxes came due. In 1812 and again in 1813, he is cited on the list of defaulters, apparently charged for a poll.<sup>96</sup> Simultaneously, Andrew's Dinsmore tract—which had been absent from the Jefferson County tax rolls since 1806—surfaced on the 1812 roll under the name of one Pevan Carrel. By 1813, it had transferred hands again, this time taxed to another Jane from another neighboring family of Ulster origin, Jane Gordon, now the widow of George Sloan.<sup>97</sup> No evidence documents Andrew's disposal of the Taggart land that lay almost entirely in Burke County.

Possibly, Andrew returned to Jefferson County in that year 1811 to dispose of his land or, otherwise, financially regroup. He would again disappear from known records for another four years, during which a son supposedly was born in 1813 in Tennessee and another in 1815 in Mississippi.<sup>98</sup>

### The Missing Years: 1806–1815

By 1816, possibly 1815, Andrew Boyd had joined his brother Samuel in the Southwest Mississippi county of Pike.<sup>99</sup> Unlike Samuel, whose move can be dated by his passport through the Creek Nation into Alabama and Mississippi, no passport exists for Andrew.<sup>100</sup>

<sup>94</sup> Dorothy Williams Potter, *Passports of Southeastern Pioneers, 1770–1823* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1982), 270, passport dated 27 October 1810, to “Mr. Samuel Boyd with his wife and four children from the County of Burke in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians.”

<sup>95</sup> Two separate sources give this birthdate for Simeon: the William R. Boyd Bible and Simeon's tombstone. For the latter, see Ray and June Sartin Parish, *Cemetery Inscriptions: Pike County, Mississippi, 1750–1978* (N.p.: P.p., 1979), 20, Simeon Boyd. Georgia is given as Simeon's birthplace in the 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., Police District 3, p. 29 (stamped), dwell. 377, fam.378, Simeon Boyd household, which also includes his eldest son Jefferson.

<sup>96</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1812 and 1813. Under Georgia's laws of the time, the penalty for not paying a poll tax was a charge at the double the rate. The 1812 roll does not state a charge at all; but the 1813 roll assesses him \$1.25—four times the 31.5¢ base charge for a poll. The sum taxed to him *could* represent a poll-tax charge for two years, plus the penalty for each year.

<sup>97</sup> Jefferson Co., Ga., Tax Rolls, 1812–14. In 1813, Jane's newly acquired tract is said to be 99 acres “granted to Hambleton, adjoining Boyd.” In 1814 it is said to be just 87 acres, but the assessor repeated the statement that it was “granted to Dinmore, adjoining Boyd.” Jane Gordon appears to be the daughter of Samuel Gordon who made his will on 13 Dec. 1798 (proved 19 Jan. 1805) naming wife Sarah, son John, daughter Sarah, daughter Mary, daughter Betty Ann, and **daughter Jane**. His executors were to be (in this order): **Robert Boyd**, Henry McConkey, and Andrew McConkey. Jane's mother (Sarah, widow of Gordon) was likely a kinsman of Robert, hence Gordon's naming him as lead executor. See Jefferson Co., Ga., Court of Ordinary Wills, Book A, 1777–1873 (typed transcriptions), p. 44.

<sup>98</sup> These births are detailed and documented in the children's list that concludes Andrew's biography.

<sup>99</sup> “1816 Census of Pike County, Mississippi,” transcribed in E. Russ Williams and Luke Ward Conerly, *Resource Records of Pike/Walthall Counties, Mississippi, 1798–1910* (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1978), part 2, pp. 8–10; Andrew Boyd appears on p. 10.

<sup>100</sup> Pike Co., Tax Rolls, 1818 and 1819 for Andrew Boyd. Potter, *Passports of Southeastern Pioneers, 1770–1823*, 270. No census exists that year for either Georgia or Tennessee. Two Andrew Boyds were enumerated in South Carolina, one in Fairfield and one in York. The data for the Fairfield man is entirely incompatible. The data for the York man (male 26–45, female 26–45, three males 0–10) is a precise fit for our Andrew, if his two daughters who died young had both died in infancy (i.e., before 1810). The Andrew of York also lived adjacent to a “Widow Fleming”—a family name from Andrew's Jefferson County neighborhood. However, a relocation to York County,

Indeed, if he moved during the War of 1812, it is likely that he did not take that route at all, given the bloody turmoil between Indian tribes and white settlers in Alabama. White Georgians who moved westward in that interval were prone to take a detour through Tennessee, then take the Natchez Trace down from Nashville to Natchez.

Evidence does suggest the possibility of that route for Andrew Boyd. A family Bible record dates the birth of one son, William M., at 20 October 1813. The four U.S. censuses taken 1850–80 consistently state “Tennessee” as William M.’s birthplace.<sup>101</sup> Moreover, the 1880 census for Andrew’s oldest brother John, who lived then with a married daughter, also cites Tennessee as John’s birthplace, suggesting that a tradition of residence in Tennessee existed in his branch of the family as well.<sup>102</sup>

Whether Andrew moved his family from Georgia with the intent of settling in Tennessee, or whether William was born while traveling through Tennessee en route to Mississippi is a question for future research. Thus far, no proof of a residence has been found in Tennessee for our Andrew; and most Andrew Boyds identified in Tennessee for the 1806–13 period (notably in Blount, Davidson, Maury, and Sumner Counties) have been ruled out. Their data is simply incompatible.

*One Andrew Boyd of 1811 remains unexplored:*

Andrew Boyd

Lincoln Co., Tennessee

1811 list of defaulters on 1810 land tax; cited for ownership of 1100 acres on Elk River.<sup>103</sup>

*This Andrew Boyd of Lincoln County (and Elk River, which flows south into Alabama), deserves serious consideration as research goes forward.* The time frame in which he appears coincides with the time frame in which our Andrew disappears from Jefferson County—and both coincide with a significant settlement on Indian lands along the Tennessee River at the mouth of the Elk. The history of that region’s settlement also parallels the Boyd family attribution of a child’s birth in Tennessee. It could provide another basis for the persistent tradition of Indian roots that is reported by various lines of descent from our Andrew Boyd.

In 1806 the Cherokees relinquished their claim to land in the Great Bend of the Tennessee River. As with every land cession made by every Native American tribe, that treaty triggered an influx of bold adventurers from older regions. *This* particular region had a special appeal for Georgians. For twenty years, the promise of the Tennessee’s Great Bend that dipped into

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from Burke, does not fit any known migration pattern; and the York Andrew appears to still be there in 1820.

<sup>101</sup> The William M. Boyd Family Record states “William M. Boyd, born Oct. 20, 1813.” The four 1850–80 censuses all agree that he was born in Tennessee. The 1850, 1860, and 1880 censuses all place his birth between 2 June 1812 and 1 June 1813; the 1870 census aberrantly places it at 1814–15. See 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 34 (stamped), dwell. 434, fam. 435, William Boyd Sr. household; the William Boyd “Jr., 24, who lived next door to William [M.] Boyd “Sr.,” 36, appears to be a son of Samuel Boyd; the two Williams would have been first cousins. Also see 1860 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., post office Holmesville, p. 120, dwell. 885, fam. 885, William M. Boyd household; 1870 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., township 3, range 10E, Summit post office, p. 12, dwell. 76, fam. 77; 1880 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., E. D. 38, Beat 2, stamped p. 364, dwell. 22, fam. 22, William M. Boyd.

<sup>102</sup> 1880 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, no. 169, John Boyd household; National Archives microfilm T9, roll 653.

<sup>103</sup> Byron and Barbara Sistler, transcribers, *Index to Early Tennessee Tax Lists* (Nashville: Byron Sistler & Associates), 19; Sherida K. Eddlemon, *Genealogical Abstracts from Tennessee Newspapers, 1803–1812* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1989), 168.



Alabama, and particularly the Muscle Shoals of that river, had been sold to Georgians literally and figuratively by an entrepreneur named Zachariah Cox. In the wake of the Revolution that opened up lands west of the Alleghenies, young Cox, a surveyor in Wilkes County just to the northwest of Burke, had been hired by two prominent Tennesseans, the future governors William Blount and John Sevier, to “identify fertile parts of the Tennessee Valley.” According to one biography of Cox:

About 1785, Cox led a group of settlers from Wilkes County to the Muscle Shoals area of the Tennessee River. Opposition from local Indian leaders and the federal government, however, thwarted Cox and his partners.

Undeterred, Cox returned to Georgia and in November 1789 secured an ... influential position [that enabled] him to advance his interest. In early December 1789, together with two Wilkes County partners, John Strother and Thomas Gilbert, Cox successfully petitioned the General Assembly of Georgia for permission to establish a settlement north and south of the Tennessee River. ...

On December 21, 1789, Governor Edward Telfair signed the Yazoo Land Act, selling 20 million acres [of land claimed by Georgia, stretching west to the Mississippi] to three land companies, including Cox's Yazoo Tennessee Company. Cox and his partners [also] purchased 3.5 million acres on the Tennessee River in present-day north Alabama for \$55,000. Investors then bought shares in the company, entitling them to a portion of the proceeds from sales of surveyed land parcels. He published a notice inviting individuals to join his company to settle Muscle Shoals and erected a trading post and blockhouse, or small fort, there in 1791.<sup>104</sup>

Cox's scheme floundered amid competing claims for the Great Bend and Muscle Shoals—claims by Spain, the new United States, and the Cherokee. Georgians who had bought tracts from Cox's company were forbidden to settle there. Fraud was not only claimed but rampant throughout all the Yazoo-Tennessee land schemes. Undeterred, Cox's company in 1795 raised another \$60,000 to purchase another 3 million acres along the Tennessee-Alabama border and offered those lands for sale as well. Meanwhile Georgians, in that same year elected a new governor and legislature bent on ending the fraud. Cox's schemes would continue through 1798, until his entrepreneurship was broken by multiple arrests and imprisonment in Natchez and Nashville.

Still, the economic promise of the Great Bend and Muscle Shoals continued to lure both politicians and ambitious frontiersmen. The 1806 Cherokee Treaty was designed to satisfy both groups. The Cherokee ceded their claims to the region in return for allotments and other promises by officials in Washington City. In that process, the Cherokee chief Doublehead finagled for himself a personal allotment of vast size and proceeded to invite white settlers, offering 99-year leases to the land. That triggered a new wave of settlement that history generically refers to as the Sims Settlement, although a string of settlements actually cropped

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<sup>104</sup> David M. Robb, “Zachariah Cox,” *Encyclopedia of Alabama* ([www.encyclopediaofalabama.org](http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org) : 1 August 2012).

up at prime points all along the river. According to one study of the Sims group:

“In the fall of 1806, a group of settlers started their trek from East Tennessee. They came in flat boats down the Tennessee River, passed Ditto’s Landing which was 10 miles south of John Hunt’s new settlement [modern Huntsville, Alabama], continued until they reached Elk River, then went 21 miles up the Elk to Buck Island. The first cabin was built in October for the brothers William and James Sims, who gave their name to the settlement. In the Spring of 1807 [others followed in several consecutive waves].”<sup>105</sup>

For the next ten years, 1806–16, those settlers along the Tennessee and the Elk lived a horrifically unsettled life. Their nemeses were both the Chickasaw and the American government. The Chickasaw claimed the land as their own and swore the Cherokee had no right to dispose of it. The United States, to maintain peace on that frontier, repeatedly ordered the settlers from the region, beginning in 1808. When the settlers refused, soldiers physically drove them out. During May 1809, alone, 201 squatter families were forcibly removed and their homesteads burned.

Some of the displaced settlers stayed temporarily in Madison County, Alabama (Huntsville). *Some retreated up the Elk River and across the state line into the Tennessee counties of Lincoln and Giles.* Many came back, as soon as possible, to the site of their homesteads, only to be driven out again. Some of them filed a petition for mercy and redress in 1810, saying that they represented “2,250 souls.” Their petition was ignored. One early history of Limestone County, Alabama, reports:

During the years 1810, 1811 and 1812, General Hampton gave the squatters, through out this county, on Indian lands, much trouble and loss, by sending squads of Soldiers through the country to burn and destroy their patches of corn, vegetables [*sic*], fences, etc.; in some instances burning their huts and cabins.<sup>106</sup>

Earthquakes in December 1811 added to their woes, as did the war that followed. During the War of 1812, most settlers left the region—again pulling back north into Tennessee, principally Lincoln, or east to Madison County, Alabama. Only a few returned to the Elk River homesteads after the war. Most moved on elsewhere. The only convenient “list” of the settlers along the Tennessee is that 1810 petition signed by 430 males and 20 widows who had just returned to their homesteads. No Boyd was among them.<sup>107</sup> However, one Andrew Boyd, in Lincoln County in 1811, was caught up in those troubles.

Research needs to proceed on three fronts:

- Lincoln and Giles Counties, Tennessee, for all local records relevant to the Andrew

<sup>105</sup> Ruth Dixon and Bob Priest, *Sims Settlement: Our Squatter Ancestors, 1806–1818* (Washington, D.C.: Ruth Dixon Assoc. Inc., 1989).

<sup>106</sup> Dixon and Priest, *Sims Settlement*, 11, crediting the quote to “Thomas Stith Malone, ‘Scraps Relating to the Early History of Limestone County, Ala.’ (1867, *The Athens Post*, typescript).”

<sup>107</sup> Dixon and Priest, *Sims Settlement*, 2, for the points of settler origin that have been identified.

Boyd who, in 1811, had unpaid taxes on 1,100 claimed acres along the Elk.

- Federal and state-level records (Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama) created by Zachariah Cox's Tennessee Company to determine whether Andrew Boyd (or possibly his father) were among the settler-class that bought into Cox's promises.
- Federal and state-level records (same region) relating to the Sims Settlement and others who arrived after 1806. Particularly important here are the War Department records for the Cherokee Agency in Tennessee, which had aegis over the Chickasaw nation as well. The records of the military establishment attached to the agency, under Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, richly chronicle the events and the plight of the "unauthorized" settlers of the Great Bend of the Tennessee River.

### A New Home: Pike County, Mississippi

In Pike, from 1816 forward, tax rolls again provide much of what we know about Andrew. Like the county of Burke that the family left behind in Georgia, Pike's courthouse records have also been destroyed. The only surviving documents, by and large, are the tax rolls that were sent annually to the auditor's office in the state capital, along with land patent files and censuses created at the federal levels.

The census taken in 1816 of the Mississippi Territory, as preparation for statehood, provides the first glimpse into Andrew's home. (All the censuses taken during Andrew's prior life in Georgia have been destroyed.) The 1816 details are vague but still helpful. They tell us that he and his wife were considered white, were past twenty-one, and owned no slaves. Five youth lived with them, all males under the age of twenty-one. No relationships are stated and, as customary for censuses of this period, only the head-of-household is named. However, the gender and age data for the youth are compatible with the names and dates that appear for Andrew Boyd's children in the William M. Boyd Family record.

The 1816 census, which appears to have been taken in neighborhood order, places Andrew's family in the following cluster: Isaac Alexander, Robert Middleton, William Rolan, Caleb Bright, Peter Glover, John Hickman, Amiziah Vardeman, Jeremiah Vardeman, Mathew McElvin, Jacob Miller, **Andrew Boyd**, Joseph Dunnaway, William *McCullie* [*McCullough*], John Wood, William Gates, John Walker, Jacob Keen, Howel Prestidge, Nehemiah Williams, Alexander Harper, Absolom Harper, Jesse Harper, John Mathews, John Hog, and Nathan Sims. Andrew's apparent brother Samuel Boyd appears forty-three households away. Given that Andrew did not settle with his brother, odds are that somewhere amid his immediate neighbors are kinfolk of his unknown wife or wives.<sup>108</sup>

Pike County's tax rolls of this period appear to be a mere set of names and numbers. However, a careful analysis (what Boyd offspring would for generations call "reading between the lines") yields valuable details about the family on that frontier. Under

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<sup>108</sup> "1816 Census of Pike County, Mississippi," transcribed in E. Russ Williams and Luke Ward Conerly, *Resource Records of Pike/Walthall Counties, Mississippi, 1798-1910* (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1978), part 2, pp. 8-10; Andrew Boyd appears on p. 10.

Mississippi law of that era, poll taxes were assessed on males between the ages of twenty-one and fifty. Samuel—who surely was Andrew's older brother—paid no poll from the time of the first extant roll in 1818, placing his birth before 1768. Andrew paid a poll that year and again in 1819, but was dropped from the poll roll in 1820—suggesting that he was born about 1769 (a deduction reinforced by the 1850 census, which places his birth between 2 June 1769 and 1 June 1770, and the Georgia land grant records, which place their arrival in November 1769). While Samuel would be taxed on land, Andrew may have practiced a trade or profession other than farmer—or else (far less likely) he rented land for an extraordinarily long period of time in an area in which public land could be bought for a pittance: \$1.25 an acre.

Even without a record of taxable landholdings, we can use the assessments to determine Andrew's place of residence in the county. His census neighbors who were landowners paid tax on tracts along Topesaw River, placing Andrew there as well. When his sons came onto the tax rolls one by one, as adult polls beginning in 1822, they would also acquire land on the Topesaw: John, James, and Isaac in the 1825–27 period and Simeon in 1831. (One John and James Boyd also owned land on Bogue Chitto in 1832 and 1833, are likely Samuel's sons.) When Andrew's son John—our own ancestor—left the county in 1834, he appears to have turned the land over to his father; the tax rolls show Andrew now paying taxes on Topesaw land of the same acreage.<sup>109</sup>

The federal census taken in Pike County in 1820 opens a bit more the window into their lives. Andrew is depicted as a male past the age of forty-five, with a probable wife somewhat younger (26–45), a male child aged 10–16, and four male children under the age of 10. Again, no slaves or free people of color (black, Indian, or multiracial) lived with them. Among their immediate neighbors—Leroy Bowman and Abraham Trewit on one side; *James McCullough*, Sally Norman, and *John Warren* on the other—only the McCulloughs had been there in 1816, attesting the heavy influx of newcomers into his community that statehood triggered.<sup>110</sup>

The 1820 neighborhood also emphasizes the extent to which young people of this era found spouses very close to home. Neighbor John Warren's daughter Polly had recently wed Andrew's son John. (Our line descends from this couple.) Other daughters of Warren would marry James McCullough's sons.<sup>111</sup> As the decades passed, their offspring would still be found together in the newer Mississippi counties of Holmes, Leake, Madison, Newton, and Yazoo. Still another Pike Countian of the 1818 tax roll and the 1820 census, William Odom (who lived a few miles away with his mother's family, the Brelands), would also follow Andrew's son John to Newton County, where their offspring would intermarry.

Yet, even as some kinsmen outmigrated, the core of their families remained. The census

<sup>109</sup> Pike Co. Tax Rolls, 1820–1834, Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

<sup>110</sup> 1820 U.S. Census, Pike Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 85 (stamped lower right), line 8, Andrew Boyd household; National Archives microfilm M33, roll 58. In the *Ancestry.com* database, Andrew's name is erroneously transcribed as "Anona Boyd."

<sup>111</sup> Warren-Vaughn-Ellison Bible [exact title of Bible unknown], published 1846 by Harper and Brothers, New York; owned 1990 by Yandel S. "Pete" Warren of Benton, Miss.; extractions of family data made in 1994 by Patsy Robinson, 208 Jefferson Street, Richland, MS 39218. The extractions were published by me (editorially) as "Warren-Vaughn-Ellison Bible," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 78 (March 1990), 55–56.

taken in Pike in 1830 appears to have missed the entire neighborhood or else a portion of that census is lost. The tax rolls do place most of them there, year by year throughout the 1820s and 1830s—but not Andrew until, in 1833, he took over the payment of taxes on the 160-acre Topesaw tract his son John had purchased two years earlier.<sup>112</sup>

In 1835, Andrew enlarged his holdings, buying from the public domain 40 acres of virgin land: the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 17, township 4 north, range 9 east along the Topesaw—paying \$50 cash on 27 October 1835.<sup>113</sup> On 10 November 1840, a secretary for President Martin Van Buren would issue the patent for this tract, in Andrew's name, along with a second contiguous tract of 80 acres described as the east half of the southwest quarter of section 8 in the same township and range.<sup>114</sup> The only other known record for this decade of their residence in Pike County is an 1839 membership list of Bogue Chitto Baptist Church. That list is said to have carried the names Harvey Boyd, Patsy Boyd, Isaac Boyd, James Boyd, and Rachel Boyd—but not Andrew.<sup>115</sup>

The census taken in 1840 includes a bevy of Boyd families spawned by Andrew and, possibly, his brother Samuel. James, son of Andrew, lived only five houses away. Just past him, Nancy Boyd, the new widow of Isaac, kept together her family of seven children. Simeon Boyd lived a few doors on the other side of his aging father—along with three new Boyd households: William, Harvey, and Anderson. That census also tallies Andrew's son Jackson Boyd more than a dozen pages away, superficially suggesting a significant distance between their residences. However, Jackson and the Andrew Boyd cluster had neighbors in common—the Raburns—implying that the great divide between them may have been an artificial one. Jackson appears on p. 2, at the start of his district; Andrew's cluster appears on pages 15–16, at the end of the same district. The census taker, starting at the county seat, could simply have followed one side of the road on his way through the neighborhood that the Boyd and Raburn households sprawled across, then crossed the road and picked up houses on the other side as he traveled back into town.<sup>116</sup>

The Pike County enumeration of 1850, which recorded Andrew's household on 6 November, may also explain why he did not buy farmland during his productive years in Pike County. That census was the first U.S. head count to specify occupations for every adult. There, the Ireland-born Andrew, widowed and living in the household of his son Anderson, is said to be a teacher even though he was eighty years of age.<sup>117</sup> Andrew would survive for nearly seven more years. In March 1857, the clerk at Bogue Chitto Baptist Church “was ordered to write a notice of the deaths of ‘Sister Polly Boyd and Brother Andrew Boyd’.”<sup>118</sup> Thereafter,

<sup>112</sup> Pike Co., Tax Rolls, op. cit., entries ranged numerically by township-range and, then, section.

<sup>113</sup> Pike Co., Miss., U.S. Tract Book, Chancery Clerk's Office, Magnolia, Miss.

<sup>114</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management ([www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov) : accessed 6 December 2008), doc. 3932, accession no. MS0420\_498, “State Volume Patents,” MS Vol. 42:498, Andrew Boyd (11/10/1840); and doc. 3105, accession no. MS0410\_229, “State Volume Patents,” MS Vol. 41:229, Andrew Boyd (11/10/1840).

<sup>115</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 10.

<sup>116</sup> 1840 U.S. Census, Pike Co., Miss., p. 166 (stamped); National Archives microfilm M704, roll 216).

<sup>117</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., Police District 3, p. 32 (stamped), dwelling 416, family 417, Anderson Boyd household for Andrew Boyd.

<sup>118</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 3. This Polly whose death occurred in the same time frame as Andrew is presumed by Crosby et al. to be his wife. However, Andrew's wife was apparently dead by 1850, when she was not enumerated with Andrew. The Polly who died in early 1857 should have been the wife of William M. Boyd, whose Polly was alive in 1850 but dead by

every generation of this line of Boyds would display both Andrew's longevity (except for Andrew's grandson James of Leake County), as well as the old patriarch's sharp mind at an advanced age.

### Andrew Boyd's Wives

Teasing information on Andrew's wives out of the shadows of history is a challenge. The wife who bore his first-born, John, in 1799 can be tentatively assigned a 1779–84 birth. Under Georgia's social patterns of that place and time, 15–20 was a common age for a female to marry and bear her first child. The 1816 territorial census merely places her age as over 21.<sup>119</sup> At some point between then and 1822, this first wife died—a time frame that can be defined by details attributed to his second wife, Polly.<sup>120</sup> Polly is said to have joined Bogue Chitto Baptist Church as “Polly Howard” in 1817 and, supposedly, was dismissed in 1822 as “Polly Howard Boyd.” However, the use of a female's maiden name in tandem with her married name was *extremely* unusual in that society. It is more likely that she was dismissed as “Polly Boyd” and that the identity link between Polly Howard and Polly Boyd is one the authors of this genealogy made by tracking in-out membership records of all female members of that period named Polly.<sup>121</sup>

Andrew's household is missing from the 1830 census, and the enumerations of 1820 and 1840 simply group females into age brackets. The 1820 tick mark for the woman of age to be his wife appears in the 26–45 column, placing her birth between 1775 and 1794—thereby suggesting that his first wife was still alive. In 1840, the female residing with Andrew is said to be 40–50,<sup>122</sup> an age that overlaps the bracket assigned to the wife of 1820. The wife of 1840 ostensibly was the “Polly Howard” he appears to have married before 1822.

Several small clues exist to the identity of Andrew's first wife. As previously discussed, about the year of their marriage her young husband came into possession of two tract of land that had been patented to one John Taggart and one Thomas Lewers. Lewers, an Irish immigrant of some political prominence, died after 1783 in Burke County, where probate records have been destroyed. Taggart received his land in 1790 and paid tax on that land as late as 1796 in the new county of Jefferson. By the time of the next surviving roll, 1799, Taggart had been dropped from the rolls; ostensibly he had died, as well. In that year 1799, Taggart's 200-acre tract had passed—without benefit of a recorded deed—into the hands of young Andrew Boyd.

Andrew's second wife, Polly, apparently died in Pike County between the 1 June 1840 and 1 June 1850 dates of the U.S. decennial censuses. She is likely the older female in the family household in 1840, but in 1850 she is not enumerated in any household in the county and

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1860.

<sup>119</sup> “1816 Census of Pike County, Mississippi,” transcribed in E. Russ Williams and Luke Ward Conerly, *Resource Records of Pike/Walthall Counties, Mississippi, 1798–1910* (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1978), part 2, pp. 8–10; Andrew Boyd appears on p. 10.

<sup>120</sup> These details need to be verified by studying the original church minutes of Bogue Chitto Baptist.

<sup>121</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 3.

<sup>122</sup> 1820 U.S. Census, Pike Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 85 (stamped lower right), line 8, Andrew Boyd household; National Archives microfilm M33, roll 58. In the *Ancestry.com* database, Andrew's name is erroneously transcribed as “Anona Boyd.” 1840 U.S. Census, Pike Co., Miss., p. 166 (stamped); National Archives microfilm M704, roll 216).

Andrew was living without her in the home of his son Anderson.<sup>123</sup>

Andrew Boyd, by his unidentified first wife, had the following children:<sup>124</sup>

- +7 i. **John Boyd**,<sup>125</sup> born 15 December 1799, Jefferson County, Georgia<sup>126</sup>; married **Mary "Polly" Warren**, about 1818 (d. 4 June 1853);<sup>127</sup> married **Priscilla Powell**, on 8 November 1853.<sup>128</sup> John died after the 1880 census of Leake County, Mississippi.<sup>129</sup>
- 8 ii. **Isaac Boyd**, 13 September 1801, Georgia.<sup>130</sup> About 1825 he seems to have married one **Nancy [Stacey?]**, born 1804–5 in Georgia.<sup>131</sup> He is said to have been the clerk of Bogue Chitto Baptist Church between 1838 and 1840.<sup>132</sup> He apparently died shortly before the 1 June 1840 census.<sup>133</sup> Nancy remained a single head-of-household through the censuses of 1840, 1850, and 1860. She appears to be the "Nancy Boyd" who joined Bogue Chitto church in July 1841 and died in fellowship during October 1879.<sup>134</sup> The children attributed to Isaac and Nancy by the 1850–70 censuses are (1) *John A.*, born 1827–28; (2) *Andrew M.*, born 1828–29; (3) *Rebecca*,

<sup>123</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., p. 32 (stamped), dwelling 416, family 417, Anderson Boyd household for Andrew Boyd. 1840 U.S. Cens., Pike Co. p. 166 (stamped).

<sup>124</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 1. The authors provide a list of names and complete birthdates for 12 children attributed to Andrew, stating "Dates of births indicate that it is a Bible record, but the original source of this record is unknown." As a reference point in this compilation, this record (which carries no actual identification of a Bible, will be referred to as the "William M. Boyd Family Record."

The authors also state that a copy of the record was provided in 1993 "by Gertrude Ware, now deceased, of Florida ... a descendant of William M. Boyd" (the seventh child of Andrew). Clearly, the recorder of this data was not Andrew himself, given that the family record provides exact dates for each child of Andrew but only an approximated date ("1770") and only a country of origin ("Ireland") for Andrew. Had Andrew created the record himself, almost certainly he would have provided exact data for himself, in the manner used for his children.

The authors descend from Harvey Boyd, the ninth child of Andrew. His offspring have also preserved another Bible record that has proved to have a high degree of validity. That Bible, exact title unknown, was published in 1846 by Harper and Brothers, New York. It was owned in 1990 by Yandel S. "Pete" Warren of Benton, Miss. Extractions of family data were made from it in 1994 by Patsy Robinson, 208 Jefferson Street, Richland, MS 39218, a descendant of Andrew's eldest son John. The extractions were published by me (editorially) as "Warren-Vaughn-Ellison Bible," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 78 (March 1990), 55–56.

<sup>125</sup> The William M. Boyd Family Record refers to John only by his first name.

<sup>126</sup> Most census records place John's birth in Georgia born between 2 June 1799 and 1 June 1800; for example, see 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 17 (stamped), dwell. 217, fam. 238; National Archives microfilm 432, roll 376. Most subsequent censuses, cited in his biographical sketch, agree with this time frame for his birth. John's place of birth is based on the known residence of his father in the 1796–1806 period—that residence being in Jefferson Co. along the Burke Co. line. An aberrant 1880 census, for which data appears to have been given by a younger daughter or son-in-law, attributes his birth to Tennessee; see 1880 U.S. Census, Leake Co., pop. sch., Beat 2, dwell. 169, fam. 174. That Tennessee birth reference is an echo of the 1850–80 censuses for John's brother William M., born in 1813—a time frame for which the Andrew Boyd family is "lost" from known records.

<sup>127</sup> Warren-Vaughn-Ellison Bible, discussed above.

<sup>128</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Marriage Book C: 38. 1860 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 6, dwell. 35, fam. 35. 1866 Leake Co., Miss., State Census, District 2, p. 18; microfilm, MDAH, Jackson. 1870 U.S. Census, Leake Co., pop. sch., Thomastown P.O., p. 348 (stamped), dwell. 1670, fam. 1671 (Augustus Owen household).

<sup>129</sup> 1880 U.S. Census, Leake Co., pop. sch., Beat 2, dwell. 169, fam. 174; National Archives microfilm T9, roll 653.

<sup>130</sup> William R. Boyd Family Record states "Isaac Boyd, born Sept. 13, 1801." Isaac first appears on the Pike County, Miss., tax roll of 1824, implying that he was born before 1803. See Pike Co. Tax Rolls, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1828, 1829 (he is missing from 1831 roll), 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836. Isaac has not yet been sought on the rolls from 1837 forward.

<sup>131</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., police dist. 3, p. 35 (stamped), dwell. 459, fam. 406, Nancy Boyd household and p. 36, dwell. 461, family 462, John Boyd household. Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 5, alleges that Isaac married one Nancy Stacey and states, as its only "source" that she appears on the 1850 census as "Nancy Stacey Boyd." That assertion over-reaches the cited evidence; the 1850 census does not assign her three names.

<sup>132</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 135.

<sup>133</sup> 1840 U.S. Cens., Pike Co. p. 166 (stamped). In 1840, the widow Nancy is 5 houses from James Boyd and 10 houses from Andrew Boyd.

<sup>134</sup> Tina Langlois, abstractor and submitter, "Minutes of the Bogue Chitto Baptist Assoc. – 1862, Washington Parish, La.," *USGenWeb Archives* (<http://files.usgwarchives.org/la/washington/churches/bc1862.txt> : accessed 28 July 2012), citing "Excerpts from Church records from Washington Parish LA, and Pike Co., MS."

born 1831–32; (4) *Thomas*, born 1833–34; and (5) *Angeline*, born 1838–39.<sup>135</sup>

- 9 iii. **James M.? Boyd** was born 2 January 1804 in Jefferson County, Georgia.<sup>136</sup> About 1824–25 in Pike County he married **Martha “Patsy” Gullede [McCullough?]**, who had been born 1804–5 in Georgia.<sup>137</sup> They have not been found on the 1830 census that seems to have omitted much of the Boyd neighborhood. The 1840 enumeration attributes to them a male child 0–5, one 5–10, one 10–15, and one 15–20. In 1831–32 James paid taxes as a landowner in Pike County. The 1831 roll assesses him for 30 acres on Topesaw River—a tract he had enlarged to 160 acres by the 1832 tax season. However, he disposed of his land before the 1833 assessment.<sup>138</sup> On 7 November 1850 the census identified James as a farmer with \$150 in property.<sup>139</sup> That small sum was about the the value of a plow, a mule or a horse to pull it, and possibly a few tools. Either he farmed land owned by a family member or he sharecropped someone else’s land.

A Bible record attributed to James M. is said to provide the following.<sup>140</sup>

**“Births:**

Isaac Boyd was born December 30th in the year of our Lord 1824.

William Boyd was born November the 18th 1826.

Lucius Boyd was born November the 24th 1828.

Polly Boyd was born January the 21st 1831

Sally Boyd was [born] February the 20th 1833;

Nancey Boyd was born April the 20th 1835.

Susan Boyd was born May the 31st 1838

Pearley Boyd was born June the 20th 1840

Martha An. Boyd was born November the 21st 1842.

Civilla Jane Boyd was born November the 30th, 1845.

Linus Boyd was born September the 27, 1848.

[*Crosby*: “Handwriting on Bible record changes” at this point]

<sup>135</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., police dist. 3, p. 35 (stamped), dwell. 459, fam. 406, Nancy Boyd household, and p. 36, dwell. 461, family 462, John Boyd household. 1860 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., p. 13, dwell. 957, fam. 957, Nancy Boyd household. Even without the William R. Boyd Family Record’s identification of Isaac as son of Samuel, the evidence points in that direction. Andrew’s apparent brother Samuel also resided in Pike Co., where he was taxed prior to 1820 *but not thereafter*, while Isaac remained. It is also germane to note that the second son born to Nancy was named Andrew and that none of their known sons was named Samuel.

Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 135–37, assert (without evidence) that

Andrew M.’s middle name was Madison;

“John A.” may have been *Joseph A.*, who married (1) Nancy Ready, daughter of Mary “Polly” Thornhill and husband John “Jack” Ready; and (2) Georgia Ann Dunaway Carney;

Rebecca married Leroy Thornhill as his second wife;

Thomas married Martha Ann Mullens;

*Nancy Angeline* married Pleasant Day, who died in the Civil War.

<sup>136</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 5, present the middle initial “M,” without providing a source. No initial has been found for him in other sources I’ve consulted; however, I have *not* done thorough research on this James Boyd. The William R. Boyd Family records states: “James Boyd, born Jan. 2, 1804.” Birth place is extrapolated from the known residence of his father at the time of his birth. See also the 1840 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., p. 166, line 10. James, aged 30–40, is 5 households from Andrew Boyd (70–80) and 5 households from the widow Nancy Boyd, also 30–40. 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 33 (stamped), dwell. 423, fam. 424, James Boyd household. The 1850 census places James’s birth in Georgia at 1802–3.

<sup>137</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 33 (stamped), dwell. 423, fam. 424, James Boyd household provides the approximate birth period for Martha. Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 5, alleges her surname to be either Gullede or McCullough. (Neither is surprisng. James’s brother John married Mary “Polly” Warren, two of whose sisters married a Gullede and a McCullough, according to the “Warren-Vaughn-Ellison Bible.”) Crosby et al., at p. 151, also state that the death record of Sally Boyd, daughter of James M. and Martha, identifies Martha as *Gullede*; that death record is not cited.

<sup>138</sup> Pike Co. Tax Rolls, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1831 (he’s missing), 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836.

<sup>139</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 33 (stamped), dwell. 423, fam. 424, James Boyd.

<sup>140</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 151.



Pauline Chandler was born November the 23, 1891.”

[*Crosby*: “The handwriting on three additional pages from this Bible is almost illegible. Our photocopies of these pages are very poor. To the best of our ability the following is an accurate transcription. We have added capitals, eliminated duplications and corrected some spelling.]

“Wyatt Roan Boyd was born December the 5, 1849.  
 Hilery Puten Boyd was born July the 1851.  
 Minervy Angeline Boyd was born September the 1861.  
 Mary Leweser was born January 16, 1853.  
 Samantha Ealine Boyd was born July 27, 1863.  
 William Aldo Boyd was born June 21st 1865.  
 Rebecca Jane Boyd was born December 1, 1866.  
 Mary A. Russell was born Sept. 29th 1866.  
 Jiley Ell Boyd was born September the 5, 1873.  
 Elisebeth Boyd was born January the 21 1854.  
 James Murrey Boyd was born January the 21, 1856.  
 Wyatt Roan Boyd was married July the 17, 1867.  
 Libell Boyd was born September 9 1873.  
 L. [or J] N. Boyd was born January 1st, 1858.  
 Marie Glamon was born Feb. 22, 1911.  
 Eller Boyd was born November 15, 1874.  
 Mandy Reddy was born March 23, 1862.  
 J. M. Reddy was born October 25, 1867 or 1869.  
 Walter Monerow Boyd born December 20, 1853.

[*Crosby*: The birthdate indicates he could have been the Walter Monroe Boyd, a son of Jefferson Boyd.]

James Mury Boyd was married January 17, 1879.  
 Manervia Boyd was born March 23, 1862.  
 Rebecca Boyd was married September 26, 1889.  
 Noah Drinan [Boyd] was born the 25, 1864.”

- iv. **Jane Herron Boyd** was born 9 June 1806, possibly Jefferson County, Georgia.<sup>141</sup> No contemporary evidence of her has been found. Apparently, she died during the ten years that her parental family dropped from known records. When they resurfaced on the Pike County census of 1816, she was not tabulated in the parental household—not that year or later.
- v. **Nancy Boyd** was born 8 July 1809, during the decade for which her parental residence remains unknown.<sup>142</sup> No contemporary evidence of her has been found. Apparently, she died before 1816, given that she does not appear in the parental household of that year or later.
- 10 vi. **Simeon Boyd** was born on 20 May 1811<sup>143</sup> in Georgia.<sup>144</sup> About 1830 in Pike

<sup>141</sup> The William R. Boyd Family records states “Jane Herron Boyd, born June 9, 1806.” Birth place is extrapolated from the known residence of her father at the time of his birth.

<sup>142</sup> The William R. Boyd Family records states “Nancy Boyd, born July 8, 1809.”

<sup>143</sup> Two separate sources give this birthdate for Simeon: the William R. Boyd Bible and Simeon’s tombstone. For the latter, see Ray and June Sartin Parish, *Cemetery Inscriptions: Pike County, Mississippi, 1750–1978* (N.p.: P.p., 1979), 20, Simeon Boyd.

<sup>144</sup> Georgia is given as Simeon’s birthplace in the 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., Police District 3, p. 29 (stamped), dwell. 377, fam.378, Simeon Boyd household.

County he married **Mary [Greer?]**, who had been born about 1811–12 in Tennessee. The children in their 1850 census household were (1) *Jefferson*, age 18; (2) *Jasper*, 15; (3) *Newton*, 12; (4) *John*, 11; (5) *Jesse*, 8; (6) *William*, 8; (7) *Winston*, 3; (8) *Levi*, 1; and (9) *Mary A.*, 1 month.<sup>145</sup> His family has not been found on either the 1860 or 1870 censuses. Simeon is said to have died on 7 February 1873 in Pike County and to lie buried in Bogue Chitto Baptist Church Cemetery.<sup>146</sup>

- 11 vii. **William M. Boyd** was born 20 October 1813, in Tennessee.<sup>147</sup> Allegedly, about 1832, he married (1) **Mary E. “Polly” Beard**, said to be the daughter of Kezziah Carter and Aaron Beard; Polly died about March 1857.<sup>148</sup> William married (2) 1857–60, **Sarah Ann [—?—]**, who had been born in Mississippi about 1826–27.<sup>149</sup> William first emerges on the Pike County tax roll in 1835, between Isaac and James, paying one poll.<sup>150</sup> The censuses of 1850 and 1860 suggest that William and Polly were the parents of (1) *Anderson W.*, born about 1835–36; (2) *John E.*, born about 1841–42; (3) *Benjamin F.*, born about 1843–44; (4) *Marion E.*, born about 1844–46; (5) *Emily*, born about 1848–49; (6) *Jane*, born about 1849–50; (7) *Asa*, born about 1853–54; and (8) *Warren*, born 1856–57.

By Sarah Ann, William appears to have fathered (10), *Lucy Ann*, born about 1858–59; (11) *James Monroe*, born about 1861–62; (12) *Daniel W.*, born about 1862–63; (13) *Martha A.*, born about 1864–65, omitted from 1870 census but in the home in 1880; (14) *Robert Lee*, born about 1866–67; and (15) *Joseph C.*, born 1869–70.<sup>151</sup>

- 12 viii. **Jackson Boyd** was born 2 January 1815, in Mississippi.<sup>152</sup> His name suggests that he was named for the Southeastern hero of the War of 1812, the Tennessean Andrew Jackson. About 1836–37 in Pike County Jackson married **Rebecca [Day?]** who had been born about 1815–16 in Mississippi; supposedly he married (2) **Mary Ann Alexander**,<sup>153</sup> apparently on 5 May 1859.<sup>154</sup> Jackson and Rebecca were

<sup>145</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., Police Dist. 3, p. 29 (stamped), dwell. 377, fam. 378, Simeon Boyd household. Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 5, alleges (without evidence cited) that Simeon first married Mary “Polly” Greer about 1831 and then Mary Adeline Owens, who had been born 3 December 1824 and died 11 November 1902.

<sup>146</sup> Parish, *Cemetery Inscriptions: Pike County, Mississippi*, 20.

<sup>147</sup> The William M. Boyd Family Record states “William M. Boyd, born Oct. 20, 1813.” The four 1850–80 censuses all agree that he was born in Tennessee. The 1850, 1860, and 1880 censuses all place his between 2 June 1812 and 1 June 1813. The 1870 aberrantly places it at 1814–15. See 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 34 (stamped), dwelling 434, family 435, William Boyd Sr. household; the William Boyd “Jr., 24, who lived next door to William Boyd “Sr.,” 36, appears to be a son of Samuel Boyd; the two Williams would have been first cousins. Also see 1860 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., post office Holmesville, p. 120, dwell. 885, fam. 885, William R. Boyd household. 1870 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., township 3, range 10E, Summit post office, p. 12, dwell. 76, fam. 77; 1880 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., E. D. 38, Beat 2, stamped p. 364, dwell. 22, fam. 22, William M. Boyd.

<sup>148</sup> William’s wife is cited as “Mary (Polly) Beard” in Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 5, with no evidence provided. The 1850 census, above, cites her as “Mary E.” Crosby et al. show that the clerk of Bogue Chitto Baptist Church was ordered in March 1857 to pen a death notice for “Sister Polly Boyd and Brother Andrew Boyd”; these authors assume this Polly of 1857 was Andrew’s wife Polly. However, Andrew’s wife Polly appears to have died before 1850, when Andrew was living, without a wife, in the home of his son Anderson. Andrew’s daughter-in-law, wife of William, is the Polly who drops from record between 1850 and 1860.

<sup>149</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 34 (stamped), dwell. 434, fam. 435, William Boyd Sr. household. 1860 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., post office Holmesville, p. 120, dwell. 885, fam. 885, William R. Boyd household. 1870 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., township 3, range 10E, Summit post office, p. 12, dwell. 76, fam. 77.

<sup>150</sup> Pike Co., Tax Rolls, see particularly the rolls of 1835 and 1836. 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., police dist. 3, p. 32 (stamped), dwelling 416, family 417, William Boyd household.

<sup>151</sup> This list of children for both of William’s marriages is a consolidation of the censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880, cited for him above.

<sup>152</sup> The William R. Boyd Family Record states “Jackson Boyd, born Jan. 2, 1815.” Jackson was born in Mississippi between 2 June 1814 and 1 June 1815, according to all censuses between 1850 and 1880. See, for example, 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 34 (stamped), dwelling 436, family 437, Jackson Boyd household.

<sup>153</sup> Rebecca appears in the wife’s position in his 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 34 (stamped), dwelling 436, family 437,

enumerated with two children in 1850: (1) *William D.*, born 1837–38; (2) *Catharine Henrietta*, born 1841–42.<sup>155</sup> The June 1860 census enumerates, Jackson and “Mary” with both of the older children and one infant: (3) *Robert W.*, 6 months. On that 1860 return, Jackson was a farmer with \$200 in property.<sup>156</sup> The only census on which he appears thereafter is the 1880 enumeration which adds six more children for Robert, all apparently born to Mary Ann: (4) *Melvina A.*?, born 1861–62; (5) *Jesse A.*, born 1867–68; (6) *George W.*, born 1869–70; (7) *Lucy A.*, born 1871–72; (8) *Henry A.*, born 1875–75; and (9) *Eleazer*, born 1878–79. Living next door to Jackson and Mary Ann was their apparent son Robert, cited as “Ruckley R.,” b. 1859–60, and Jackson’s son by Rebecca, [William] Dennis Boyd. The 1880 return also reports that Jackson’s father was born in New Jersey and his mother in Ireland, a likely reversal of parental birthplace data.<sup>157</sup> Jackson is said to have been a member of Bogue Chitto Baptist Church, for which he was elected a trustee in January 1856 and was appointed a committeeman in August 1867.<sup>158</sup>

- 13 ix. **Harvey Boyd** was born October 3, 1816, in Pike County, Mississippi.<sup>159</sup> That birthdate from the William R. Boyd Family record is supported by other known evidence. He does not appear on the 1831–36 poll rolls, suggesting that he did not reach his majority until 1837–41 (i.e., born 1816–20). The 1840 census places Harvey in the age bracket 20–30, making his birth in the decade 1810–20.<sup>160</sup> Harvey married, about 1837–38, **Eliza Gullede**, who had been born 22 August 1823, likely in Pike County.<sup>161</sup> In 1850, the farm couple shared their home, next door to their Harvey’s brother Anderson and their father Andrew, with a 35-year-old farm hand named David Oquin.<sup>162</sup>

Eliza, like many of the Gulledegs, belonged to the Bogue Chitto Baptist Church,

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Jackson Boyd household . Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 6, assert (without citing evidence) that Rebecca’s surname was *Day* and that he subsequently married (no date given) “Mary Ann Alexander.”

<sup>154</sup> An unidentified Alexander family Bible carries two potentially relevant entries for Jackson’s second marriage and his wife, who is said to be aged 25 in 1860: (p. 3) Mary Ann Alexander was born “15 Apr. 1835,” and (p. 5) “Mary Ann Alexander was married 5 May 1859.” See “John C. Busby, “Alexander Family Bible Records,” *RootsWeb* ([www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mSPIKE/alexand.html](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mSPIKE/alexand.html)) : accessed 26 July 2012). The cluster of children in which Mary Ann appears include Sarah A. (1827), James B. (1829), Thomas (1831), Mary Ann (1835), Lucy Ann (1837; d. 1855), Henry (1839), Anna (1844; d. 1866), and Nancy (1850; d. 1850). The transcription carries no entry for a couple of age to be the parents of this group of children. The compiler adds a note: “Page 3 lists children of David Alexander who arrived in Pike County from Georgia in the 1830s,” but he provides no evidence pointing to David’s paternity. One David and Hugh Alexander are found in Jefferson Co., Georgia, contemporarily with Andrew, as a near neighbor of the Boyds.

<sup>155</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 34 (stamped), dwelling 436, family 437, Jackson Boyd household.

<sup>156</sup> 1860 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Hohnesville, “Page No. 132,” dwell. 460, fam. 460, Jackson Boyd household. Also see 1840 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Miss., pp. 152, 166 (stamped).

Evidence other than the William R. Boyd Family Record indirectly places Jackson into Andrew’s family. In 1850 he lived in the same cluster in which Andrew and known offspring lived; and his age fits that of the unnamed children attributed to Andrew on the 1820 census. In 1840, the first census on which Jackson is named as a head-of-household, he is tallied more than a dozen pages away from Andrew. At first glance, that fact implies great distance between their residences. However, both he and the Andrew Boyd cluster had Raburn neighbors—a relatively rare family name and a family that would outmigrate from Pike to Newton, as did the Boyds. The common Raburn presence in those two seemingly disparate Boyd neighborhoods suggests that the great divide between them may have been an artificial one. Jackson appears on p. 2, at the start of his district; Andrew’s cluster appear on pages 15–16, at the end of the same district. The census taker could simply have left the county seat following one side of the road and wound his way back up the other side of the road until he reached home again.

<sup>157</sup> 1880 U.S. Cens., Lawrence Co., Miss., Beat 3, E.D. 120, p. 25 (stamped p. 269-A), dwell. 163, fam. 200, Jackson Boyd.

<sup>158</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 329.

<sup>159</sup> William R. Boyd Family Record states: “Harvey Boyd, born Oct. 3, 1816.” Birthplace is extrapolated from known residence of his father.

<sup>160</sup> 1840 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., p. 166 (stamped), line 25, Harvey Boyd household.

<sup>161</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 9, citing the funeral record of Harvey and Eliza’s daughter Cola Boyd Price’s funeral record—i.e., “Record of Funeral—#1057, dated 16 June 1943—on file at Hartman Funeral Home, McComb, Ms.” This record supposedly identifies Cola’s mother as Eliza Gullede.

<sup>162</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co, 3d Police Precinct, p. 32-b, dwell. 415, fam. 416, “Henry” Boyd.

which cites her admission as July 1844 and her death as 24 March 1882.<sup>163</sup> Harvey has been last found of record on the 1880 census of Lincoln Co., Mississippi.<sup>164</sup> A granddaughter born in 1885 reported staying all night at his home “when the creeks would get up” and recollected his “long white beard.”<sup>165</sup>

Harvey's family Bible is said to have survived at least until 1987, at which time the following data was extracted:<sup>166</sup>

"**HARVEY BOYD** born October 16, 1814.  
**ELIZA BOYD** born August 22, 1823"  
 Zachariah Boyd was bornd December the 11, 1838.  
 Noah Boyd was bornd January the 29th, 1841.  
 Jeremiah Boyd was bornd the 26 of February 1843.  
 I Zear [Isaiah] Boyd was bornd April the 6th, 1845.  
 Sarah *Jayn* Boyd was bornd June the 21, 1847.  
 Senth Ann Boyd was bornd May the 30, 1849.  
 Samantha Ann Boyd was bornd June the 22, 1851.  
 Lar Lizabeth [Boyd] was bornd July 13, 1853.  
 Benjamin Franklin [Boyd] was borned the 16 of July, 1855.  
 Henry Samuel Boyd was bornd the 10 of June 1857.  
 William Newton Boyd was bornd March 31, 1860.  
 Martha Ann Malisa Boyd was bornd June the 8, 1862.  
 Coley Macnelia Boyd was born April the 9th 1866.  
 Samantha Isyillea Boyd was bornd June [page torn]  
 Dora Mable Boyd was born June the 27th A. D. 1867.  
 Harvey Boyd was maried the twenty six of October 1837.  
 Zechariah Boyd and S. L. Millar was married Decemb[er] the 30th 1856.  
 Newton Greer and Sarah *Jane* Boyd was married April 18, 1860.  
 Jesse Dunaway and Samantha Boyd was married July the 4th A.D. 1866.  
 Jeremiah Boyd and T. A. Dunaway was married July 5th A.D. 1866.  
 Cynthia A. Boyd and Winston Dunaway was married 1866 or 1864.  
 Noah Boyd died February the 25, 1862.  
 Zechariah Boyd died September the 25th, 1863  
 I Zear Boyd died August the 6, 1871."

Andrew Boyd and either his first wife [—?—]or his second wife Polly Howard were the parents of

- 14 x. **F? Anderson Boyd** was born July 12, 1818, Pike County, Mississippi,<sup>167</sup> a date that occurred about the time of the death of the first wife and Andrew's remarriage. He

<sup>163</sup> Tina Langlois, abstractor and submitter, "Minutes of the Bogue Chitto Baptist Assoc. – 1862, Washington Parish, La.," *USGenWeb Archives* (<http://files.usgwarchives.org/la/washington/churches/bc1862.txt> : accessed 28 July 2012), citing "Excerpts from Church records from Washington Parish LA, and Pike Co., MS."

<sup>164</sup> 1880 U.S. Cens., Lincoln Co., Miss., Beat 3, Township 5, Range 9, Enumeration District 33, page 25 (stamped p. 95-A), dwell. 205, fam. 207, Harvey Boyd household.

<sup>165</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 11, citing "Anna Price Redmond to tfc" [Tempe Fenn Crosby] 1952."

<sup>166</sup> *Ibid.*, 9, cites the following provenance: "HARVEY BOYD's Bible record ... was copied May, 1981, by Lucille McDaniel and again July 15, 1987, by Virginia Redmond Kerr from the original Family Record pages—very fragile and in poor condition—owned by Myrtle Dunaway Morgan, granddaughter of Samantha Boyd Dunaway." The italics for the name *Jane* are my own—flagging the possibility that Harvey named this daughter for his grandmother, Jane Boyd.

<sup>167</sup> William R. Boyd Family Record states: "Anderson Boyd, born July 12, 1818." The 1850 census compatibly places his birth between 2 July 1818 and 1 July 1819; see 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Police Dist. 3, p. 32 (stamped), dwell. 416, fam. 417, Anderson Boyd household. The birthplace above is extrapolated from the known residence of his father at the time of his birth.

is said to have died on 8 August 1891.<sup>168</sup> About 1838 in Pike he married **Martha A. Reed Greer**, an apparent widow who had been born in Mississippi on 28 May 1819 and died 1 June 1901.<sup>169</sup> The census taken in Pike County after 1 June 1840 cites Anderson as a head of household living adjacent to the homes of Harvey and William Boyd.<sup>170</sup> Simeon is only four doors away, with their father Andrew living nine houses past Simeon. In 1850, Anderson and Martha shared their home with Amos Greer, a 25-year-old, Mississippi-born white “farmhand,” an apparent in-law of Martha and Anderson’s 80-year-old father, Andrew, still a teacher.<sup>171</sup>

The censuses of 1850–70, attribute eleven children to Anderson and Martha. (1) *Amise*, daughter, born 1838–39; (2) *Jesse*, born 1841–42; (3) *Silas*, 1844–45; (4) *Frances E.*, 1845–46; (5) *Rachel R.*, born 1848–49; (6) *Courtney*, born 1850–51; (7) *Arminda*, born 1852–53; (8) *Vastine*, born 1855–56; (9) *Ephraim Edward*, born 1858–59; (10) *Margaret*, born 1860; and (11) *James*, born 1862–63.<sup>172</sup>

- 15 xi. **Nancy Boyd** was born July 12, 1821, Pike County, Mississippi.<sup>173</sup> Nothing further is known of this child.

Andrew Boyd’s second wife Polly Howard was clearly the mother of his last child (if not the last two above). The one child born after the time-frame attributed to their marriage was

- 16 xii. **Jesse Boyd** was born March 25, 1823, Pike County, Mississippi.<sup>174</sup> Supposedly he married **Elizabeth [Brent?]**<sup>175</sup> about 1844. In 1850, he and Elizabeth, age 23 and born in Mississippi, lived next door to his brother William M. Boyd. By 1860, they had removed to Ward 2 (Winnfield post office), in Winn Parish, Louisiana, where Jesse owned a farm valued at \$500, as well as \$800 worth of personal property.<sup>176</sup>

<sup>168</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 361, citing “#221, Bowman.” The author’s preface, p. ix, identifies this source as follows: “An indexed copy of Dr. W. L. Bowman’s (b. 1849) record of marriages, deaths and births—primarily in the Norfield/Bogue Chitto area of Lincoln county—can be found in the Pike-Walthall-Amite Library, McComb, Ms.” Crosby et al. also assign the “F” initial to Anderson without citing their source; possibly it appears in Bowman’s burial record. A photograph of the modest obelisk under which he is said to be buried in Pleasant Hill Church, Lincoln Co., Mississippi, is posted in a number of family trees at Ancestry.com; for example, see jboyd43, “Boyd Family Tree,” who posed the photograph on 7 January 2009. The inscription is not readable in the image.

<sup>169</sup> The 1850 census entry for Anderson’s household places “Martha R.,” aged 29 and born in Mississippi, in the wife’s position. Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 361, identifies her as Marta A. Reed Greer, citing “Death [Birth?] record #221 and Death record #435—Dr. W. L. Bowman.”

<sup>170</sup> 1840 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., p. 165 (stamped). Living with Anderson was a young woman aged 15–20 and an infant girl 0–5, both of whom match in age and gender the wife and first-born child attributed to him on the 1850 census.

<sup>171</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., police dist. 3, p. 32 (stamped), dwell. 416, fam. 417, Anderson Boyd household.

<sup>172</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Police Dist. 3, p. 32 (stamped), dwell. 416, fam. 417, Anderson Boyd household. 1860 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Holmesville post office, p. 124, dwell. 913, fam. 913, Anderson Boyd. 1870 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Township 4 Range 9, pp. 1–2, dwell. 9, fam. 9, Harriet Garner household; sharing this household, an extended one due to the vicissitudes of Civil War and Reconstruction, were Harriet Garner, 59; William Garner, 31; and Elizabeth Barnes, a black cook, aged 19.

<sup>173</sup> William R. Boyd Family Record states “Nancy Boyd, born July 12, 1821.” The birthplace above is extrapolated from the known residence of her father at the time of his birth.

<sup>174</sup> William R. Boyd Family Record states “Jesse Boyd, born March 25, 1823.” The birthplace above is extrapolated from the known residence of his father at the time of his birth.

<sup>175</sup> Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 6 and 383; on the latter page, the authors state “No proof for Brent surname.”

<sup>176</sup> See 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Police Dist. 3, p. 34 (stamped), dwell. 435, fam. 436, Jesse Boyd household. 1860 U.S. Cens., Winn Parish, La., Winnfield post office, p. 14, dwell. 98, fam. 95, Jesse Boyd.

Jesse and Elizabeth appear, from the censuses of 1850–70, to be the parents of eight children: (1) *Michael*, born 1844–45; (2) *Emeline*, born 1837; (3) *Calvin*, born 1850; (4) *Syrintha*, born 1852–53; (5) *David D.*, born 1855; (6) *Margaret*, born late 1856; (7) *Adeline*, born late 1860–62; and (8) *William J.*, born 1862–63. Jesse was dead by the time of the 1870 census; his age would have made him liable for the Confederate draft in 1862. The widowed Elizabeth, in 1870, still held her family together, but the war and Reconstruction had reduced her resources to \$100 worth of real estate and \$300 in personal property.<sup>177</sup>

### Third Generation

**7. John Boyd** (Andrew<sup>2</sup>, Jane<sup>1</sup> and James<sup>1</sup> Boyd) was born 15 December 1799,<sup>178</sup> in Jefferson County, Georgia;<sup>179</sup> he died shortly before 27 September 1883, Leake County, Mississippi.<sup>180</sup> Before 1815 his father had moved the family to Pike County, Mississippi, where John came to adulthood. About 1818 in Pike County, John married (1) **Mary “Polly” Warren**, the Georgia-born daughter of John Warren (a Franklin County, Georgia, settler) and wife Priscilla Vaughn. Polly died on 4 June 1853 in Leake County, Mississippi, apparently of yellow fever.<sup>181</sup> John then married (2) 8 November 1853, **Priscilla Powell**, who had been born in South Carolina about 1793 and died between 1866 and 1870.<sup>182</sup>

The name John Boyd is a common one in both Georgia and Mississippi—as it is almost everywhere. No known record gives him a middle name or initial.<sup>183</sup> In all records that can be positively associated with our John, he identified himself as simply “John Boyd.” The

<sup>177</sup> See 1850 U.S. Cens., Pike Co., Police Dist. 3, p. 34 (stamped), dwell. 435, fam. 436, Jesse Boyd household. Jesse Boyd household. 1860 U.S. Cens., Winn Parish, La., Winnfield post office, p. 14, dwell. 98, fam. 95, Jesse Boyd. 1870 U.S. Cens., Winn Parish, La., Ward 2, Winnfield post office, p. 9, Elizabeth Boyd household.

<sup>178</sup> William M. Boyd Family Record, extracted in Crosby et al., *Andrew Boyd, 1770–1856, and His Descendants*, 1. This birthdate is compatible with the three federal censuses taken 1850–70, all of which place his birth in Georgia between 2 June 1799 and 1 June 1800. See 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch. p. 17 (stamped), dwell. 217, fam. 238. John's place of birth is based on the known residence of his father in the 1796–1810 period—that residence being along the Burke-Jefferson county line. Also see 1860 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., pop. sch., Carthage, p. 6, dwell. 35, fam. 35. 1870 U.S. Census, Leake Co., pop. sch., Thomastown P.O., p. 348 (stamped), dwell. 1670, fam. 1671 (Augustus Owen household). 1880 U.S. Census, Leake Co., pop. sch., Beat 2, dwell. 169, fam. 174.

<sup>179</sup> John's place of birth is based on the known residence of his father in the 1796–1806 period—that residence being in Jefferson Co. along the Burke Co. line. The 1850–70 censuses all place John's birth in Georgia. An aberrant 1880 census, for whom data appears to have been given by a younger daughter or son-in-law with whom he lived, attributes his birth to Tennessee; see 1880 U.S. Census, Leake Co., pop. sch., Beat 2, dwell. 169, fam. 174, Augustus Owen household. That Tennessee birth reference is also found consistently in the 1850–80 censuses for John's brother William M., born in 1813—a timeframe for which the Andrew Boyd family is “lost” from known records.

<sup>180</sup> Joyce Sanders, contributor, “Deaths Extracted from the Diary of Judge Jason Niles, Covering the Period 1846–1890, Attala County, Mississippi,” *USGenWeb: Attala County, Mississippi* (<http://attala.msgenweb.org/niledeaths.html> : 9 August 2008). Judge Niles wrote: “27 Sep 1883- Father of Andrew Boyd died lately in Leake County.” Greg Boyd, a descendant of John's son Andrew J. Boyd, is thanked for calling this to my attention.

<sup>181</sup> Warren-Vaughn-Ellison Bible, previously cited.

<sup>182</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Marriage Book C, p. 38. 1860 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., pop. sch., beat 2, p. 6, dwell. 35, fam. 35. 1866 Leake Co., Miss., State Census, district 2, p. 18; microfilm, MDAH, Jackson. 1870 U.S. Census, Leake Co., pop. sch., Thomastown P.O., p. 348 (stamped), dwell. 1670, fam. 1671 (Augustus Owen household).

<sup>183</sup> The 1859 personal tax roll of Leake Co., Miss., ambiguously suggests that he might carry the middle name “T.” That roll, on which the penmanship is exquisitely clear, is arranged in semi-alphabetical order by the first letter of the surname. It assesses one “John T.” Boyd consecutively with one “A. J.” Boyd; then several intervening “B” names separate them from other Boyds in the county. His taxable property included one slave, an identifier that also matches our John Boyd's 1860 census entry. However, the 1860 census also reveals the existence of another man named “John T. Boyd” as part of a family that also included an A. J. Boyd. For the tax data, see “Personal Roll, Leake County, 1859,” p. 4; image copy; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, “Mississippi, State Archives, Various Records, 1820–1951,” database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-22311-20000-85?cc=1919687&wc=&n=13645697> : accessed 17 June 2012), citing “Mississippi Department of Archives and History, County Tax Rolls, 1859, Box 3298.” 1860 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., Slave Schedule.

commonness of that name, coupled with the destruction of records in the county where both his parents and his in-laws lived, reveals little about him before the age of thirty-five.

Tax rolls of the 1820s do survive for Pike County at the state level. These show John's continued residence there until 1833. Coming onto the roll in 1821, the year after he became liable for poll tax, John paid only a poll for the rest of the decade. The 1831 roll, however, assessed him for 160 acres on Topesaw River, where his father-in-law John Warren had long been taxed, as well as 80 acres on Bogue Chitto that drained off the Topesaw River some miles downstream. Both tracts were disposed of in 1833, the larger tract going, apparently, to his father Andrew who acquired 160 acres the year that John dropped off the land rolls.<sup>184</sup>

The next several years marked one of the largest real-estate booms in American history. John and his Warren in-laws tried to take advantage of it before the market crashed in May 1837; but their efforts were small in scale. In 1833 John visited the U.S. land office at Mt. Salus, in Hinds County, Mississippi, and bought a tract of land in upstate Holmes County. The patent to those 40.03 acres of raw, newly opened land along an alluvial waterway (legally described as the SE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 21, Township 14N, Range 4E, Choctaw Meridian), was signed on 20 October 1835 by President Andrew Jackson's secretary, A. J. Donelson. That document indicates that John resided in Yazoo County at the time he took out the land in 1833.<sup>185</sup>

Yazoo County, where John and his in-laws had relocated in 1833, had been created ten years earlier from lands ceded by the Choctaw under the 1820 treaty. For decades before that, the region had been the administrative center of the Choctaw Nation, where the U.S. agent to the Choctaw, William Ward, raised a large family by a Choctaw wife. Those Wards would, like the Boyds, move eastward to Leake County; and in Leake, their offspring would intermarry.

For John's residence in Yazoo, all that is known is that his father-in-law purchased Yazoo tracts about the time that "John Boyd of Yazoo" purchased the Holmes County land.<sup>186</sup> The Warren and Boyd choice of Yazoo County introduces associates and in-laws who offer at least collateral connections to the Choctaw Nation.

#### VAUGHN

John Warren's own father-in-law (grandfather of John Boyd's wife Polly) was the South Carolina-born George Vaughn.<sup>187</sup> George's brother or cousin Thomas (evidence conflicts) moved to South Mississippi about the time of the Revolution and took a Choctaw wife whom he called Winifred; many of their Vaughn and Brashear offspring resided at Yazoo at the time of the 1820 treaty and into the 30s.<sup>188</sup> In the mid-1830s, those Vaughns and Brashears also moved northward to Holmes.

<sup>184</sup> Pike Co., Tax Rolls, op. cit.

<sup>185</sup> U.S. Bureau of Land Management, online database ([www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov)), Accession/Serial # MS0350\_\_455.

<sup>186</sup> See, for example, Yazoo County Deed Books E:330 and L:250-51, and the Bureau of Land Management patent database at [www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov).

<sup>187</sup> Warren-Vaughn-Ellison Bible, op. cit.

<sup>188</sup> For more on the Brashear-Vaughn family of Choctaws, see Harley D. Anders, *Turnbull and Associates: Genealogical Gleanings in Southeast United States and Scotland: John Turnbull—Indian Trader: From the Files of Harley D. Anders, Sr., Family Historian* (N.P., privately printed, 1997). Much of Anders's work on the Alabama-Mississippi Vaughns and Turnbills was done by Donna Rachal Mills Lennon, CG, a descendant of John Boyd and wife Polly Warren.

**BARFOOT (var. BAREFOOT, BAREFIELD)**

John and Mary's son oldest son Franklin Boyd married in Newton or Neshoba County about 1840 to a girl named Lamender A. Barfoot, whose family was also in Yazoo County at the time of the treaty. Some of the Barfoots moved into Holmes County concurrently with John Boyd in the mid-1830s, then on to Newton County and Neshoba by 1837—as did John Boyd. In Holmes County, Miles Barfoot is believed by many to be the Miles “Baerfield” who created a deed in which he explicitly identified himself as a member of the Choctaw Nation.<sup>189</sup> This Miles, like Thomas Vaughn, was only a “countryman”—i.e., a white who married into the Nation—and he did not stay with the tribe when they removed to Indian Territory in the late 1830s. Instead, like John Boyd, he moved eastward, where he was enumerated in 1840 along the Newton and Neshoba county line. His residence lay just north of the line in Neshoba, next door to his apparent son or younger brother John Barfoot.<sup>190</sup> John Boyd's residence lay just south of the line in Newton.

**JOSLYN**

Samuel Joslyn Sr. moved south from Nashville, Davidson County, down the Natchez Trace and appears in Yazoo County shortly after white records began to be kept (1823 tax roll). His wife is identified only as *Elizabeth*. By 1837 he was in Leake County, where in 1843 Samuel Jr. and wife Elmira (née Hurst) sold part of his land to John Boyd. That land would become the center of our Boyd family in Leake for the rest of the century. Adjacent was the land of James W. Johnson and his wife Rhoda Ann Elizabeth, an apparent Joslyn daughter. The Boyd and Johnson offspring would intermarry.

On 17 January 1835 even before the patent could be issued, John and Polly sold their new Holmes County land. The profit was substantial. The federal price for raw, uncleared land was then \$1.25 per acre; forty-acre tracts went for \$50. Yet David Landfair paid the Boyds \$400 for those same 40 acres. Curiously, Landfair would, in 1838, re-sell the land to Polly Boyd's sister and brother-in-law, Joel and Hannah (Warren) Gullede. The Gullede would keep it only one month before they, too, resold it and moved eastward to Leake County.<sup>191</sup>

In 1836 John and Polly made their own preparations to move east. With profit from the 1835 land sale, John purchased two other tracts whose locations suggest they, too, were bought on speculation. Both the U.S. Land Office records and the local deed identify them consistently as the W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of S32 T13, Range 4E, 80 acres; and the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of S32, T14, Range 4, 40 acres—i.e., almost the same legal description, but six miles apart.<sup>192</sup> With much unowned public lands in the county, John had ample choice from which to choose. Contemporaries who bought land to farm chose contiguous tracts. The speculators bought the most-promising tracts they could find, regardless of proximity or distance.

John would not receive patents for those two tracts until 10 February 1840. However, he found a buyer for them on 8 December 1836. James Harvey of Holmes County paid John \$1,000 for those 120 acres, and Polly appeared before the local justice of the peace to

<sup>189</sup> Holmes Co., Miss., Deed Book D: 144–45.

<sup>190</sup> 1840 U.S. Cens., Neshoba Co., p. 131, lines 7–8, John and Miles Barfoot; and Leake Co., p. 141, line 19, John Boyd; both on National Archives microfilm publication M704, roll 216.

<sup>191</sup> Holmes Co. Deed Book, C:168 (Boyd to Landfair), 200–1 (Landfair to Gullede), 347–48 (Gullede to Mealy).

<sup>192</sup> *Ibid.*, C:54.



relinquish her rights. The Boyds then left Holmes County to join Polly's siblings and other friends in the Leake-Newton-Neshoba counties triangle.

About 1836 John journeyed from Neshoba to the Columbus, Mississippi, land office to buy yet another tract. Neshoba, Newton, Leake, and other Northeast Mississippi counties had been ceded to the United States under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830. Neshoba was among the first of the counties to create a government, setting up its functions in 1833. Newton, however, was not formed until late in 1836. Again, John was among the first-comers. Calling himself a resident of Neshoba, he bought 80 acres (the E½ of the NW¼, S10, T8N R11E) on Newton County's Conehatta Creek, just below the Neshoba line.<sup>193</sup>

That tract would be John and Polly's home for the next seven years, as they rode out a financial crash that caused banks to fail worldwide and wrought suicides by the tens of thousands. There in Newton, their sons Frank and James grew up, married, and started their own families. Between 1839 and 1842, John appears regularly as a taxpayer on the Newton County rolls. In addition to his personal poll and his eighty acres, he was also taxed on a clock valued at \$10 and ten head of cattle. His herd would have actually numbered thirty, because state law exempted the first twenty head from taxation.<sup>194</sup>

In 1843 John moved his family one last time. Polly's sister and brother-in-law, Priscilla (Warren) and Samuel Sims, had settled in upper Leake County near the community of Conway—forty-to-fifty miles away, as the crow flies. On 13 July of that year, John purchased 80 acres next door to the Simses on the Yockanokana River near the road leading from Carthage to Bennet's Ferry. The tract, legally known as the W½ of the SE¼ of S31 T12N R7E, was purchased from Samuel Joslyn Jr. and his wife Elmira. John's daughter Eliza and her new husband James Johnson, would soon buy several tracts about two miles away in sections 19–20, but James fell ill and they sold the land in 1847, shortly before his death. Eliza and her orphans then moved back into the parental home.<sup>195</sup>

Meanwhile, John's older sons established themselves nearby. Franklin, the eldest, bought adjacent land and launched himself on a long career as a prosperous farmer and community leader. John's second son James and his wife Elmira Parks staked their claim to 40 acres adjoining both John and the Simses (the SE¼ of the SE¼, S31, T12N, R7E). Even before James's patent arrived in 1851, he added another 80 acres to the family cluster, purchasing from Sewal and Caroline Brown the W½ of the NW½ in adjacent S5 of T11N R7E, lying along Smith Creek. In 1854, Polly's nephew George McCullough would patent a tract a mile and a half away in Section 33, and other McCullough siblings followed suit. The neighborhood was rapidly filling with Boyd and Warren offspring.<sup>196</sup>

During his first two decades in Leake, John appears regularly in civil records of the county.

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<sup>193</sup> U.S. Bureau of Land Management, online database ([www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov)).

<sup>194</sup> Newton Co., Miss. Tax Rolls, 1836–1870. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

<sup>195</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Deed Book, H:117, 183, 261; I: 219, 290. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, online database ([www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov)).

<sup>196</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Deed Book, H:117, 183, 261; I: 219, 290. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, online database ([www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov)).

In September 1849, he and one Thomas Warren (of no known kinship) were appointed election managers of Bennet's Box in Beat Two. John's sons William and James, in that same court session were appointed to a commission to "review and lay out a road" from the Leake County line to Liles' Ford on the Attalla County line. Those sons, and their younger brother Andrew, would continue to serve as overseers for the county road (typically, a young man's job), while John would be among the "freeholders" appointed to jury duty and poll-inspector service for the presidential election of 1856. In May 1858 John presented to the county his account for \$100 due him as an "appropriation for Red Dog Bridge." The record did not state the nature of the services John had rendered. The size of the bill suggests substantial improvements or repair to the bridge itself.<sup>197</sup>

Probate and court records also chronicle some of John's activities in this era. On 27 September 1851 he purchased a "beef cow" from the estate of Claiborn Cato, paying \$10. On 21 August 1853, for \$8.50, he bought a young steer from the estate sale of John Hutchins. More significantly, after his wife Polly was stricken in the yellow fever epidemic of 1853 (along with his daughter-in-law Elmira, apparently) John appeared before the probate court at its next term (February 1854) and petitioned for letters of guardianship on his two minor children, William Jasper and Mary Ann M. Boyd.<sup>198</sup> In October 1855 he was back in court, to present a \$10 claim of his absent son James against the estate of John's son-in-law James Johnson, for whom John also served as administrator. In April 1857, he filed an inventory and accounting of his administration of Polly's estate, although only a mention of the action has been found in the probate minutes; the actual inventory and accounting has not been found.<sup>199</sup> Tax records and censuses of the period show John to be a slaveowner, but barely. Between 1843 and 1846 he acquired one Negro male, whom the 1850 census describes (but does not name) as a 36-year-old full-black male. In 1856, the slave's poll was charged to John's son Franklin, while John's assessment added charges for a "pleasure carriage" and for \$100 loaned out at interest. By 1860, Franklin had expanded his slave holdings, but John had acquired no others.<sup>200</sup>

Perhaps John's disposal of his slave was encouraged by the new wife he took just five months after Mary's death: Priscilla Powell, a widow a few years his senior. John's own death occurred shortly before 27 September 1883.<sup>201</sup> No probate record appears to exist. No known church records carry his name.

Little is known about John's second wife, Priscilla. The 1860 census places her birth in South Carolina in 1793 and reports that she could not read or write. To her credit, however, she *was* helping him raise his still-single daughter Mary Ann (age 17) and his orphaned grandson John W. B. Johnson (aged 13). Between the 1866 and 1870 enumerations, Priscilla would

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<sup>197</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Police Court Records, Book B (1844–1862). For John, see pp. 64, 92, 273, and 330. For his sons, see pp. 108, 158, 185, 283, 290, 322, 351, 372, 404, 416. The book is not indexed.

<sup>198</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Probate Minutes, 1844–1854, pp. 118–19, 387; also untitled volume from 1855—, p. 189 (1857).

<sup>199</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Probate Record Book: 2–3

<sup>200</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Tax Rolls; microfilm, MDAH. 1850 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., Slave Schedule. 1860 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., Slave Schedule.

<sup>201</sup> Joyce Sanders, contributor, "Deaths Extracted from the Diary of Judge Jason Niles, Covering the Period 1846–1890, Attala County, Mississippi," *USGenWeb: Attala County, Mississippi* (<http://attala.msgenweb.org/niledeaths.html> : 9 August 2008). Judge Niles wrote: "27 Sep 1883—Father of Andrew Boyd died lately in Leake County." Greg Boyd, a descendant of John's son Andrew J. Boyd, is thanked for calling this to my attention.

die. John's daughter Mary Ann and her new husband, Augustus Owens, thereafter made their home with John. Both the 1870 and 1880 censuses show them rearing another orphan, A. J. Boyd, born 1859, the apparent son of John's son William.

John Boyd and Mary "Polly" Warren had the following children:

- 17 i. **Franklin Boyd**, born 1819–20, Mississippi.<sup>202</sup> He married (1) about 1840 in Leake County, **Lamender A. Barfoot**; (2) after 1860 in Leake County, **D. A. Woodall**; and (3) 8 November 1871, Leake County, **Jane W. Pickens**. Both his Barfoot and Pickens wives are said by many descendants to be of Indian extraction.
- +18 ii. **James Boyd**, born between 2 June 1821 and 1 June 1822, Mississippi;<sup>203</sup> married **Elmira Parks**, about 1840; married **Mary C? Frances Smith**, on 27 November 1853, Leake County<sup>204</sup>; died before 1 June 1860.<sup>205</sup>
- 19 iii. **Priscilla Boyd**, b. ca. 1824–25, Mississippi;<sup>206</sup> died 7 October 1900, near Conway, Leake County, Mississippi.<sup>207</sup> She married **Matthew Murray Johnson**, son of Martin and Elizabeth (Peace) Johnson, about 1845, apparently in Newton County.<sup>208</sup> Matthew Murray's tombstone states that he was born 28 March 1822 and died 26 June 1888.<sup>209</sup>
- 20 iv. **Unnamed daughter** was born between 1825 and 1830 in Mississippi.<sup>210</sup>
- +21 v. **Eliza Boyd**, born ca. 1828–29, Mississippi; married James Johnson, about 1847, apparently in Newton County.<sup>211</sup>
- +22 vi. **Andrew John Boyd**, born on 9 March 1836.<sup>212</sup>

<sup>202</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., dwell, 217, fam, 238, Franklin Boyd household.

<sup>203</sup> *Ibid.*, Beat 2, p. 17-B (stamped), p. 33 (penned), dwell. 217, fam. 242, James Boyd household.

<sup>204</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Marriage Record B:72; Family History Library microfilm 891,453, item 3. Geo. McCullough was bondsman for the license dated 3 October, 1852; the return was made by A. W. Thomas, J.P., citing a marriage date of 27 November 1853.

<sup>205</sup> Newton Co., Miss., 1859 Tax Roll. 1860 U.S. Census, Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., Carthage post office, p. 10 (penned), dwell. 60, fam. 60, William Smith household; National Archives microfilm M653, roll 588. The census taker does not write Mary's last name, he merely dittoes down from the head of the family, using ditto marks for the two females living in William Smith's household. Likewise, the enumerator does not indicate whether anyone is married, single, or widowed as instructions called for him to do.

<sup>206</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 17 (stamped), dwell. 218, fam. 240, John Boyd household, Eliza Johnson family. 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 17 (stamped), dwell. 215, fam. 236, Mat Johnson household. 1860 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Carthage P.O., p. 6, dwell. 37, fam. 37, M. M. Johnson. 1870 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Conway P.O., p. 4, dwell. 24, fam. 24, Matthew Johnson. 1880 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., stamped p. 358, ED 49 panned p. 19. Beat 2, dwell. 167, fam. 172, M. M. Johnson.

<sup>207</sup> Find A Grave, database and images ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com) : 7 July 2010), memorial 36835650, Priscilla Johnson, Pleasant Grove Cemetery, photograph and data submitted by "Martha" on 7 May 2009. The imaged marker reads: "Prissilla, Wife of M. M. Johnson, died Oct. 7, 1900, aged 78 years."

<sup>208</sup> Interview, Gordon Johnson (grandson of Priscilla and Matthew), conducted 17 August 1982 by Patsy (Boyd) Robinson. Typescript shared by PBR on 13 November 1983 with ESM. Gordon Johnson did not actually identify the parents of Matthew Murray. Rather, he stated "My granddaddy's sister Sally Johnson m. Richard Minshew." For the evidence identifying Sallie (Johnson) Minchew's parents, see my Minshew files. The 1850–80 censuses all place John Boyd, his sons, his daughter Priscilla and her Johnson husband, his daughter Eliza and her own Johnson husband, and the widow Elizabeth Johnson in one small family cluster.

<sup>209</sup> Find A Grave, database and images ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com) : 7 July 2010), memorial 36827373, M. M. Johnson, Pleasant Grove Cemetery, photograph and data submitted by "Martha" on 7 May 2009.

<sup>210</sup> 1840 U.S. Census, Newton Co., Miss., p. 141; National Archives microfilm M704, roll 216.

<sup>211</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 17 (stamped), dwell. 218, fam. 240, John Boyd household, Eliza Johnson family.

<sup>212</sup> Grave Registrations of Civil War Soldiers, Mississippi Department of Archives and History [MDAH], Jackson. Interview with Herman Haywood Boyd (Boyle, Mississippi), 1969; Herman was grandson of Andrew J. Boyd. Also interview with Mrs. Robert Scribner (Carthage, Mississippi), 10 April 1974; Mrs. Scribner was a granddaughter (?) of Andrew J. Boyd.

- +23 vii. **William Jasper Boyd**, born in 1839, Newton County, Mississippi;<sup>213</sup> married Amanda E., before 1860, ?Newton County.<sup>214</sup>
- +24 viii. **Mary Ann M. (Martha?) Boyd**, born about 1843–44,<sup>215</sup> Leake County, Mississippi; married Richard Augustus Owen, 3 January 1837, Leake County.<sup>216</sup>

### Fourth Generation

**18. James<sup>4</sup> Boyd** (John<sup>3</sup>, Andrew<sup>2</sup>, Jane<sup>1</sup> and James<sup>1</sup> Boyd) was born between 2 June 1821 and 1 June 1822 in Mississippi.<sup>217</sup> He married (1) in Newton County, before the 1 June 1840 census, **Elmira Parks**, daughter of John Parks and Nancy (Cooksey?).<sup>218</sup> Elmira had been born in Mississippi between 2 June 1824 and 1 June 1825, according to the 1850 census.<sup>219</sup> She died in Leake County between 10 August and 3 October 1853, leaving an infant daughter whose 10 August 1853 birth helps to bracket the period of Elmira's death.<sup>220</sup> The widowed James then wed (2) **Mary C. Smith** (daughter of William and Jane Smith) in Leake County, on 27 November 1853, by a civil license taken out on 3 October.<sup>221</sup> James apparently died before 1860, at which time Mary was back in her parental household.<sup>222</sup>

Once again, the family's history is plagued by a trail of courthouse fires that seems to have followed them through most of the counties they called home. Again in Newton, as with Pike and Burke, random tax rolls and censuses maintained at the state and federal levels provide the only evidence of James's existence in Newton County and offer no identity for the wife he married there.

The census taken in Newton County, Mississippi, in June 1840 apparently includes James and his bride in his parental home.<sup>223</sup> The census taken in 1841 by the State of Mississippi

<sup>213</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 17, dwell. 218, fam. 239, John Boyd household.

<sup>214</sup> 1860 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Carthage post office, p. 6, dwell. 36, fam. 36, John Boyd household.

<sup>215</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 17, dwell. 218, fam. 239, John Boyd household; this census gives her age as 9. 1860 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Carthage post office, p. 6, dwell. 35, fam. 35, John Boyd household; this census gives her age as 17. 1870 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Thomastown post office, p. 183 (stamped p. 348), dwell. 1670, fam. 1671; this census gives her age as 27. 1880 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., E. D. 49, page 20-D, Beat 2, dwell. 169, fam. 174, R. A. Owens household; this census gives her age as 36.

<sup>216</sup> "Mississippi Marriages, 1776–1935," database, *Ancestry.com* (www.ancestry.com : 1 June 2012), citing "Hunting For Bears, comp., *Mississippi Marriages, 1776–1935* [database on-line]; Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2004."

<sup>217</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch. Beat 2, p. 17-B (stamped), p. 33 (penned), dwell. 219, fam. 242, James Boyd household.

<sup>218</sup> See William Harold Graham, *Parks: In Fond Remembrance* (N.p.: Privately printed, 2001), 32. Graham's belief that Nancy was a Cooksey by birth is widely held by Cooksey descendants, but none offer evidence to support it.

<sup>219</sup> 1840 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., p. 141. 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 17-B (stamped), p. 33 (penned), dwell. 219, fam. 242, James Boyd household.

<sup>220</sup> Information on Elmira's death and the daughter Elmira is developed later in the paper. Sources are identified there.

<sup>221</sup> Leake Co. Miss., Marriage Book B:72, 77. Geo. McCullough, bondsman for license dated 3 October, 1852; return by A. W. Thomas, J.P. citing marriage date of 27 November 1853. For the identification of Mary, see Elizabeth Shown Mills, "QuickLesson 11: Identity Problems & the FAN Principle," *Evidence Explained: Historical Analysis, Citation & Source Usage* (<https://www.evidenceexplained.com/content/quicklesson-11-identity-problems-fan-principle> : posted 26 August 2012).

<sup>222</sup> 1860 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Carthage post office, p. 10, dwell. 60, fam. 60, Wm. Smith household.

<sup>223</sup> 1840 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., p. 141. The family cluster of two adjacent households consists of his older and newly married brother Franklin in one dwelling and his father's family in another. Credited to that parental household is 1 male 40–49 [who should be John]; 1 female 40–49 [John's wife Mary]; 1 male 15–19 [James, 19]; 2 females 15–19 [James's wife Elmira, 16, and John's daughter Eliza, about 15]; 2 males 0–4 [John's sons Andrew, 4 and William J., 1], one female 5–9; and 0 slaves. If the age of the youngest female is correct (5–9), her identity is unknown. If that stated age is incorrect, this female *might* be James's and Elmira's daughter Elizabeth. In every source for which James and Elmira's first child, Elizabeth, gave her birth date, she gave it as 1 February 1840, making her 4 months

assigns James his own household, adjacent to his father.<sup>224</sup> These two documents provide the best evidence as to when James and Elmira married and when they began their family. However, in neither year does the census account for a child born 1 February 1840—the birth date their daughter Elizabeth, as an adult, gave for herself. The evidence from these two Newton censuses suggests that James and Elmira may indeed have married before the 1 June 1840 census, but that they did not start their family for another year or so. This conclusion is borne out by the next available census (1850), at which time Elizabeth was a child and one of her parents should have given the family data; that record places Elizabeth's birth between 2 June 1841 and 1 June 1842. Considering that the orphaned Elizabeth married in 1856, it may well be that she added two years to her age to mask her youth at marriage.<sup>225</sup>

On 21 February 1843 James's father bought the family's first land in Leake County, from Samuel Joslin Jr.<sup>226</sup> Whether James was already residing there and his father followed him, or whether it was his father who made the decision for them to leave Newton is unknown. But James would stay with his father on that 80-acre tract in Leake (legally known as the W½ of SE¼ S31 T12N R7E) until he made his own first land purchase shortly after the census of 1850.

In September 1850 James was assigned to a jury to “review and lay out” a new road to link upper Leake County to the Attala County line. Working under Ransom Atkinson, he and his brother William, along with their neighbors G. M. Commander, Levi Philips, J. H. Bilbo, and Charles Presley, were to determine the best route between the Neal McDonald Road and the new Liles Ford, and they were to report their findings at the next term of court.<sup>227</sup>

The census taken on 12 September 1850 places James and Elmira in Beat 2 of Leake County and credits them with \$300 in property. It also places them in a new family cluster—one that begins with his brother Franklin (family 238), their parents (at 239), his widowed sister Eliza (at 240), himself (at 242) and his maternal aunt and uncle, the Samuel Simses (at 243). Curiously placed amid the family cluster (at 241) is an otherwise unidentified Wilson Milner, aged 39, and his wife Susan, 36, both from North Carolina by way of Georgia.<sup>228</sup>

On 29 November 1850 James made his first land purchase, buying the W½ of NW¼ S5 T11N R7E from Sewal and Caroline Brown.<sup>229</sup> However, he had already begun farming for

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at the time this census was taken. She is not otherwise accounted for.

<sup>224</sup> 1841 Mississippi State Census, Newton Co.; microfilm 547, MDAH, Jackson). The family cluster in this year consists of James's uncle, Benjamin “McCulloch” (7 males, 2 females); John (3 males, 3 females); and James Boyd (1 male, 1 female), living on the patented McCulloch-Boyd land next door to Westley Bowler (4 males, 5 females). This James Boyd clearly should be John's son; the only other man of that name in the county, the Revolutionary War veteran from Pennsylvania, is enumerated a dozen or so dwellings later as “James Boyd Senr.”

<sup>225</sup> The point is critical to the proof argument that must be made to identify Elizabeth's mother, Elmira. In the absence of an official marriage record, one must identify all families within “courting distance” (usually two to three miles) of the groom at the precise time of the marriage and then reconstruct those families to determine whether one of them might have provided the elusive bride. However, the Newton County population was extremely fluid in these years; families there in 1839 were gone by 1840 and vice versa.

<sup>226</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Deed Book I:219; Family History Library microfilm 899,051. James's father John purchased land—the only land that the Boyds would own in the county until 1850—from Samuel Joslin Jr., who acknowledged the sale from Attala County. The tract of 80 acres was described as W½ of SE¼ S31 T12N R7E.

<sup>227</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Police Court Minutes, vol. B, 1844–1862, p. 108; FHL microfilm 894351, item 2.

<sup>228</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 17-B (stamped), p. 33 (penned), dwell. 219, fam. 242.

<sup>229</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Deed Book I:290. Sewal Brown and Caroline I. Brown his wife, by Francis Burnett, agent, sell to James Boyd for \$65: W½ of NW¼ S5 T11N R7E.

himself on public land that lay between Brown and his father. On 1 October 1851 he received a U.S. patent for that intervening tract of 40.32 acres (SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  S31 T12N R7E).<sup>230</sup> Although the record does not state when he actually entered the land, it was typical for one to two years to pass between the time a man applied for (and paid for) public land at the register's office, and the date the patent was actually issued from Washington. Curiously, James disposed of both tracts of land almost as soon as he acquired them. On 29 January 1852 his brother Franklin paid him \$423 for both parcels and a third tract of unknown origin.<sup>231</sup> All that is discoverable about that third piece James owned (the N end of NE $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  S6 R11 R7) is that it had been patented a decade earlier by a land speculator from Nashville named David Park.<sup>232</sup> Whether James and Elmira sold the land to Franklin because they were planning to move, or whether they were in debt and needed cash to satisfy creditors is unknown.

If James planned to move his family at the time of the sale, he did not leave immediately. In March 1853 he was assigned to work with William Joiner and William Sharkey on the road from Haysville to "Desmoke's Old place."<sup>233</sup> In May 1853 in Leake County, the probate court minutes cryptically cited a suit, Franklin Boyd vs. James Boyd, giving no details. It simply said that the suit was continued until the December term. However, the December minutes leave the nature of the dispute unresolved, reporting only this: "In the matter of the petition of Franklin Boyd for relief, it is ordered that said petition be dismissed at the cost of the petitioner. He having wholly failed to prosecute his petition."<sup>234</sup> Whatever the dispute the brothers had, they had settled it out of court.

During the course of that year 1853, yellow fever struck the Deep South, mercilessly. Even though Leake County was considerably distant from the coastal swamplands where the plague usually struck, Leake families did not escape the death toll. The Boyds buried not only James's mother (Mary Warren Boyd) but also Elmira during that season. By fall James, like his father, was in the market for another wife to tend his children while he worked. On 3 October 1853 he obtained a license in Leake County to marry "Miss Mary Smith." His cousin George McCullough served as bondsman for James; both signed the bond.<sup>235</sup>

Details of James's second marriage are considerably confused by a litany of errors in the county records—a not uncommon occurrence. The actual license of 3 October identifies the couple as "James Boyd, *Esq.*" and "Nancy Smith," while the official return of A. W. Thomas,

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<sup>230</sup> U.S. Bureau of Land Management, online database ([www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov)), downloaded 1 November 2002; James Boyd, Patent 34176.

<sup>231</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Deed Books J: 301; FHL microfilm 899,052. James Boyd and wife Elmira to Franklin Boyd, sale for \$423 of W $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  S5 T11 R7E [bought from Sewal Brown 1850]; also N end of NE $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  S6 T11 R73 [patented to David Park, Nashville] and S $\frac{1}{2}$  of E $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  S31 T12 R7E [patented to James Boyd in 1851]. For the Johnson purchase from Park and the identity of Mrs. Johnson, see Deed Books I:477–78 and J:36.

<sup>232</sup> U.S. Bureau of Land Management, online database ([www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov)), downloaded 1 November 2002.

<sup>233</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Police Court Minutes, Vol. B: 158. "Ordered that Wm. Sharkey be appointed Overseer of the Road from Haysville to Desmokes Old place with authority to work all the hands heretofore assigned to said Road, with M. Joiner & James Boyd." This minute is immediately followed by assignment of hands to the road from Robinson's Road to the Attala County line, which is the neighborhood of our James Boyd. See March 1854 for further work by James and Franklin on that road to Haysville.

<sup>234</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Minutes of the Probate Court, 1844–1854, pp. 342, 371; Office of the Chancery Court, Carthage. I have not been able to find anything further about this case.

<sup>235</sup> Leake Co. Miss., Marriage Book B:72, 77. Geo. McCullough, bondsman for license dated 3 October, 1853; return by A. W. Thomas, J.P. citing marriage date of 27 Nov. 1853.

Justice of the Peace, cites it as James Boyd [no professional title] and “Miss *Mary Smith*.” On 21 November, two days before the marriage, one James Boyd of a matching signature obtained a license to marry “*Mary P. Ward*,” with Robert R. Lindsey, a clerk in the county clerk’s office, acting as his bondsman. If this was an attempt to correct errors made on the first bond, regarding the bride’s and groom’s identity, then it also appears to have erred in reporting the bride’s surname. That second license carries no minister’s or justice’s return. The only one of the two licenses that was returned to the court as a celebrated marriage was the 3 October license for James Boyd, *Esq.* and *Nancy Smith*. However, as previously noted, the return that was attached to it omitted the courtesy title from James’s identity and named the bride as “Miss *Mary Smith*.”<sup>236</sup>

For at least four months, the couple remained in Leake County. The record that documents James’s last presence there also enables us to identify the Smith family into which he married. In March 1854 he was assigned to work the Leake County road from Haysville to Bennett’s Ferry. Ordered to work with him were “F. Boyd, *Saml. Smith, William Smith, Joseph Smith*, and Andrew Boyd,” in that order.<sup>237</sup> Road crew members lived along the section of the road they were to work, usually a 2–3 mile stretch, and they were frequently named in the order in which they lived along that road. In this case, “F. Boyd” (Franklin) and Andrew Boyd were James’s brothers, whose farms were a couple of miles apart. Between them, the census of 1850 shows only one Smith family, that of William Sr. and Jane Smith, whose children that year were Samuel Smith (age 23), William S. Smith (16), Joseph Smith (14) and *Mary Smith* (18). Clearly, when the widowed James looked for a new wife, he did not look far. Like most males in his era, he found a wife within two to three miles.<sup>238</sup>

James disappears from Leake County after that March 1854 road assignment. The 1854 Neshoba County tax roll lists “James Boyd, 1 poll.”<sup>239</sup> A move to Neshoba would be plausible, given that it adjoined both Leake and Newton Counties. In fact, James’s father John had first lived in Neshoba, about 1836, before locating the family across the line into Newton. Still, whether the Neshoba James is “our James” remains debatable. In October 1855 in Leake County, the probate court, acting on a petition by James’s father, awarded James a \$10 judgment.<sup>240</sup> That claim against the estate of John’s deceased son-in-law, James Johnson, was entered by John in two capacities: first, on behalf of the claimant and, second, as the court-appointed guardian of the estate of Johnson’s minor heirs. Given that James’s father *did* make the claim for him, despite the conflict of interest, suggests that James was not there to do it for himself.

<sup>236</sup> Ibid. For Robert R. Lindsey’s identity, see 1850 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., Beat 2, p. 15, dwell. 187, fam. 206, R. R. Lindsey. The JP who married James and Mary, was a Beat 2 farmer who would have known the couple personally. He appears on the 1850 census of Beat 2 as the head of family 226; Mary Smith’s father William was the head of family 228; James Boyd’s family was no. 242.

<sup>237</sup> Leake Co, Miss., Police Court Minutes, Vol. B: 185. The case for Mary’s identity is laid out in considerable detail in Mills, “QuickLesson 11: Identity Problems & the FAN Principle.”

<sup>238</sup> For a full presentation of the evidence that supports this proof argument for Mary’s identity, see For the identification of Mary, see Elizabeth Shown Mills, “QuickLesson 11: Identity Problems & the FAN Principle,” *Evidence Explained: Historical Analysis, Citation & Source Usage* (<https://www.evidenceexplained.com/content/quicklesson-11-identity-problems-fan-principle> : posted 26 August 2012).

<sup>239</sup> Neshoba Co., Miss., 1854 Tax Roll; microfilm, MDAH, Jackson). Specific data misplaced. I am not certain whether this is the right James Boyd, but I have not accounted for another James Boyd there in that period.

<sup>240</sup> Leake Co., Miss., Minutes of the Probate Court, 1844–1854, p. 489 (October Term 1855), Circuit Clerk’s Office, Carthage. “On petition by John Boyd (representatives of heirs of James Johnson, ordered that the act of James Boyd for \$10.00 against the heirs of James Johnson be allowed.”



Before 1856, James moved his family back to Newton County. There, sometime in that year, James's daughter Elizabeth Jane married young Sam Odom, according to her later oath when she applied for a Civil War Widow's pension.<sup>241</sup> There, before June 1856, his son James died.<sup>242</sup> Surviving records for Newton County's Pinckney Baptist Church, which was attended by the Odoms and their kin (Brelands, Cookseys, Gills, Parks, Raburns, and Sessums), as well as the Barfoots, carry a membership roll that was begun in 1853 and then added to across several years. Included are the names *James Boyd*, Samuel Odom, his father Shadrach Odom, and Elizabeth Odom (who could have been either Sam's new wife Elizabeth or Sam's mother-in-law Elizabeth, née Cooksey, wife of Shadrach). The membership roll also notes that this James was excommunicated, but does not state when or why.<sup>243</sup>

The only surviving civil records for 1856, a tax roll, also carries the name James Boyd—although it assessed him for only a clock (valued at \$5). Ordinarily that would signal that he was past the maximum poll age of fifty and too old to be our James.<sup>244</sup> However, the only other James Boyd known to be in Newton County, a Revolutionary War soldier from Pennsylvania, had died in 1852–53. While the older James did leave a son James Jr., that son resided in neighboring Kemper County. Considering that no public birth records existed in that place and time, it is likely that James—when he moved back to Newton after an absence of fifteen or so years—chose not to tell the new county officials that he was still of taxable age. If so, the ruse did not last long.

The 1859 tax roll of Newton County again includes the name James Boyd, this time as a taxable poll.<sup>245</sup> Again, however, there is no context to identify that James. About all we can say about our James is that he likely died before 1 June 1860. The census taken in June 1860 enumerates his second wife, Mary, back home with her parents, William and Jane Smith in Leake County.<sup>246</sup> No children are attributed to her.

Also suggesting James's demise before 1860 is the fact that his youngest daughter, Martha Elmira—who was only three months old when James remarried in 1853<sup>247</sup>—was in 1860 being raised by the widowed Nancy (Cooksey?) Parks of Newton County.<sup>248</sup> While no

<sup>241</sup> Civil War Widows' Pension Application, for Mrs. Elizabeth J. Odom; MDAH, Jackson.

<sup>242</sup> Manerva, the wife of O. F. Breland, wrote: "I could tell you of a great many that have died in this county. I will mention some that you know. Old Mrs. Robertson wife of Lodrick Robertson, Old Mrs. Parker sister to Burrel Raburn, Abram Jones and his daughter Margaret Ann wife of John B. Johnson, Hannah Easters daughter of John Woodward, Sarah Ann Jones daughter of Lodrick Robertson, Benjamin Robertson, Noah Parks son of old John Parks, Thomas Sessums' daughter Elizabeth, *little James Boyd son of James Boyd*. I could tell of several others but you would not know them." See "O. F. Breland and Manerva Breland" to "Mr. Wm. Odom, Pass Christian, miss., June 10, 1856," typescript supplied by Dr. Harold Graham (historian, Newton County Historical & Genealogical Society) to Kelly Parks, and by Parks to Elizabeth Shown Mills, August 2008. The whereabouts of the original letter are unknown; the factual content of most items in the full letter can be verified with records independently created.

<sup>243</sup> Pinckney Baptist Church Records, Newton Co., typescripts provided by Dr. Susan C. Slaymaker of Gold River, CA, an Odom descendant and researcher.

<sup>244</sup> Newton Co., 1856 Tax Roll; microfilm, MDAH, Jackson.

<sup>245</sup> Newton Co., Miss., Tax Rolls, 1836–1870, MDAH, Jackson. 1859: "James Boyd, 1 poll, 40¢ tax." James was not taxed there in 1857 or 1858. Newton County, Tax Rolls, 1836–1870; Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson. 1859: "James Boyd 1 poll, 40¢ tax." James was not taxed there in 1857 or 1858.

<sup>246</sup> 1860 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch. Carthage post office, p. 10 (penned), dwelling 60, family 60. The census taker does not write her last name, he merely dittoes down from the head of the family for the two females living in William Smith's household. Likewise, he does not indicate whether anyone is married, single, or widowed as instructions called for him to do.

<sup>247</sup> Martha Elmira (Boyd) Scarbrough was born 10 August 1853, according to a photograph of her tombstone provided by Marilyn (Mrs. Marvin) Steben of Butternut, Wisconsin. Mr. Steben's mother, Lula Mae Cravey, was the daughter of Martha Elmira's and Henry's daughter Martha "Rilla" Scarbrough.

<sup>248</sup> 1860 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., Decatur P.O., p. 86, dwelling 568, family 584, household of Nancy Parks



contemporary record states a kinship between the child and her caretaker, family tradition among the Parks has long held that John and Nancy were the parents of James Boyd's wife Elmira and that after her death, they took in the infant that bore her mother's name.<sup>249</sup> The known evidence supports that tradition. Twenty years earlier, Nancy's sister Elizabeth Cooksey had married Shadrack Odom and become the stepmother of two toddlers: John and Sam Odom, the latter of whom had married James and Elmira's daughter Elizabeth in 1856. Sam's children would fondly remember Nancy's sister Elizabeth as their "Granny Odom." But for Sam's new wife's baby sister to be taken in and reared to adulthood by Sam's stepmother's widowed sister—a woman of limited means who had a house full of children of her own to support—is not logically explained by such a "shirttail kinship."

The most extensive account of this Parks generation provides a summary of children for John and Nancy. It is quoted exactly, below; of this list, particularly note the sixth child, Nancy, whose mitochondrial descendant would provide additional evidence for our proof argument that Elmira (wife of James) was a daughter of Nancy Parks:<sup>250</sup>

- **Elmirah Parks, born 1825**, Covington County, Mississippi; married James Boyd and removed to Leake County, Mississippi
- William C. Parks, born 1827, Covington County, Mississippi—died ca. 1856/1857, Pinckney community, Newton County, Mississippi; married Elizabeth Doyte Martin
- John Parks, Jr., born 1829, Rankin County, Mississippi—died 16 May 1862, Vicksburg, Mississippi, of fever, Civil War; married Nancy Beatrice Ledlow and removed to Arkansas
- Thomas Addison Parks, born July 1830, Rankin County, Mississippi—died July or August 1866, Pinckney community, Newton County, Mississippi; married Harriet Hollingsworth
- Martha "Patsy" Parks, born 25 July 1830, Rankin County, Mississippi—died 20 May 1908, Macedonia community, Newton County, Mississippi; married (1) John N. Gates and (2) James M. Ledlow. If her tombstone is correct, she was a twin to Thomas Addison Parks.
- **Nancy Parks (Jr.)**, born 24 September 1834, Rankin County, Mississippi—died 10 June 1900, New York, Henderson County, Texas; married (1) Joseph McIntyre and (2) Charles Littleton (Lit) Thornton
- Noah Parks, born 1838, Newton County, Mississippi; said to have died in the Civil War
- Hiram H. Parks, born 6 January 1840, Newton County, Mississippi—killed 5 September 1862, Corinth, Mississippi, Civil War; did not marry. According to his sister Kate, his body was dumped in a ditch with two Yankee soldiers.
- Jephtha P. Parks, born 1843, Pinckney community, Newton County, Mississippi—died 15 September 1894/5, Marthaville, Louisiana; married Margaret Jane Sessums
- Samuel Parks, born 1845, Newton County, Mississippi; enlisted in the Civil War despite being underage, caught pneumonia, and died enroute home on a train in the company of his brother, Hiram H. Parks
- Twin, died young
- Twin, died young

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(erroneously cited as age "28" rather than "58") and 1870 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 504, T8 R11, dwelling 71, family 71, household of Nancy Parks (66). Regarding the discrepancy in Nancy's age, the 1850 census cites her as 47. All earlier censuses are compatible with a birth in the 1802–4 period.

<sup>249</sup> For example, see Graham, *In Fond Remembrance*, 31; and Kelly (Mrs. David Olin) Parks, Pattison, Miss., to Elizabeth Shown Mills, 8 January 2008.

<sup>250</sup> This list is quoted from Graham, *In Fond Remembrance*, 32–33. Graham provides no documentation whatsoever, but censuses, military records, later courthouse records, and various family Bibles and letters have been found to support most of the "facts" he states.

- Faythe Katherine (Kate) Parks, born 16 September 1848, Pinckney community, Newton County, Mississippi—died 18 May 1941, Austin, Texas; married (1) William Duck and (2) Marion Marshall (Mac) Trammell

All censuses support this reconstruction. The 1830 enumeration presents one daughter 5–10, whose age corresponds to Elmira's. The 1840 return, taken about the time she married James, presents John and Nancy Parks as near neighbors of James and his father; sixteen houses separated them. Closing that small gap between them were James's brother Franklin, Nancy's sister Elizabeth (Mrs. Shadrack Odom), Shadrack's father William Odom, and several of their Johnson in-laws. Missing from the Parks household in 1840 was the eldest daughter, whose age bracket matched that of Elmira. Added to the Boyd household of John's father, with whom James still lived, was an extra female of that same age bracket.

DNA evidence also supports the tradition that the widowed Nancy Parks took in James and Elmira's infant because the babe was her grandchild. Full-sequence mitochondrial tests on multiple lines of descent from a common female ancestor, each conventionally 'proved' with documentary evidence, triangulate to confirm the placement of both Elmiras into Nancy's family:

- **Judith [—?—] Watts > Zilphy (Watts) Price Cooksey > Nancy [—?—] Parks > Elmira (Parks) Boyd > Martha Elmira (Boyd) Scarbrough > Martha "Rilla" (Scarbrough) Cravel > Luceal (Cravey) Dula > Mary Dula**
- **Judith [—?—] Watts > Zilphy (Watts) Price Cooksey > Nancy [—?—] Parks > Elmira (Parks) Boyd > Elizabeth Jane (Boyd) Odom > Carrie Mae (Odom) Jeffcoat > Elizabeth (Jeffcoat) Shown > Elizabeth (Shown) Mills > Clayton Bernard Mills**
- **Judith [—?—] Watts > Zilphy (Watts) Price Cooksey > Nancy [—?—] Parks > Elmira (Parks) Boyd > Elizabeth Jane (Boyd) Odom > Rhoda Elmira Elizabeth (Odom) Gatlin > Sarah Elizabeth (Gatlin) Clark > <Mary Charlotte (Clark) Gilmore > Lola Lucile (Gilmore) Richardson > Patricia (Richardson) Johnson**
- **Judith [—?—] Watts > Zilphy (Watts) Price Cooksey > Nancy [—?—] Parks > Nancy (Parks) McIntyre > Minnie Maude (McIntyre) Hollingsworth > Gladys (Hollingsworth) Sneed > Lois (Sneed) Holloway > Gwen (Holloway) Morgan**
- **Judith [—?—] Watts > Zilphy (Watts) Price Cooksey > Elizabeth (Cooksey) Odom > Rhoda (Odom) Moore<sup>251</sup> > Frances Virginia (Moore) Blailock > Ruby Estelle (Blailock) Terry > Harold Whitfield Terry**
- **Judith [—?—] Watts > Rhoda (Watts) Rayborn > Celia (Rayburn) Grantham > Mary (Grantham) Quave > Ophelia (Quave) Duncan > Ida (Duncan) Singley > Estelle (Singley) Woodward > Clyde Woodward Jr.**

These six lines represent

- Two separate lines of descent from James and Elmira Boyd's daughter Elizabeth
- Two separate lines from Elmira (Mrs. James) Boyd
- Two separate lines from Elmira's alleged mother Nancy (Cooksey?) Parks
- Two separate lines from Nancy's mother, Zilpha (Watts) Price Cooksey
- Two separate lines from Zilpha's mother: one Judith, born about 1750, the wife of Rev. John

<sup>251</sup> Elizabeth (Cooksey) Odom appears to have named her first daughter Rhoda for her mother's sister Rhoda (Watts) Rayborn.

Watts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi<sup>252</sup>

The last individual in each of the six tested lines of descent share exactly the same genetic markers (44 of them) on full-sequence mitochondria tests—a type of DNA passed by mothers to their offspring.

Autosomal DNA tests taken at both FamilyTreeDNA and 23andMe also report descendants of Elmira's daughter Elizabeth (Boyd) Odom to be fourth-to-sixth cousins of descendants of Nancy and John, through several of their children identified above.<sup>253</sup>

James Boyd and Elmira (Parks) were the parents of five children:

- +25 i. **Elizabeth Jane Boyd**, born between late 1841 and 1842, Newton or Leake County, Mississippi;<sup>254</sup> married Samuel E. Odom, in 1856, Newton County;<sup>255</sup> died on 8 November 1916, Attala County, Mississippi.<sup>256</sup>
- 26 ii. **John J. Boyd** was born between 2 June 1843 and 1 June 1844 in Leake County.<sup>257</sup> He has not been found past 1850.
- 27 iii. **James M. Boyd** was born about October 1846 in Leake County.<sup>258</sup> Died shortly before 10 June 1856, according to a letter of that date written by Manerva (Odom) Breland of Newton County to her father William Odom, who had relocated from Newton to Hancock County on the Mississippi Coast.<sup>259</sup>
- 28 iv. **Andrew Boyd** was born between 2 June 1848 and 1 June 1849 in Leake County.<sup>260</sup> He has not been found on record as an adult.
- +29 v. **Martha Elmira Boyd**, born 10 August 1853, Leake County;<sup>261</sup> married Henry

<sup>252</sup> The best published work on this Watts family is Wynema McGrew, *Watts is My Line: John and Judith (?) Watts, Settlers of the Mississippi Territory*, vol. 1 (Hattiesburg, Miss.: Privately published, 2010).

<sup>253</sup> A proof argument detailing the documentary and DNA evidence for these relationships has been published as Elizabeth Shown Mills, "Testing the FAN Principle Against DNA: Zilphy (Watts) Price Cooksey Cooksey of Georgia and Mississippi," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 102 (June 2014): 129–52.

<sup>254</sup> 1840 U.S. Census, Newton Co., Miss., p. 141. 1841 Mississippi State Cens., Newton Co. 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 134, dwell. 219, fam. 242. 1860 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 142 (penned), dwell. 952, fam. 962 (Samuel Odom. 1870 U.S. Census, Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., Township 8, Range 11, p. 500 (stamped), p. 222 (penned), dwell. 17, fam. 17; National Archives microfilm M593, roll 742. 1880 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch. p. 394 (stamped), E.D. 50, p. 11 (penned), dwell. 107, fam. 107 (S. Odom).

<sup>255</sup> Civil War Widows' Pension Applications, for Mrs. Elizabeth J. Odom; MDAH, Jackson.

<sup>256</sup> Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Conway, Leake Co., Miss. Recollections of Elizabeth Thulmar (Jeffcoat) Carver Shown, 1969–1994 to Elizabeth Shown Mills.

<sup>257</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., Beat 2, p. 17-B (stamped), p. 33 (penned), dwell. 217, fam. 242; National Archives microfilm 432, roll 376.

<sup>258</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Leake County, Miss., Beat 2, p. 17-B (stamped), p. 33 (penned), dwell. 217, fam. 242; National Archives microfilm 432, roll 376.

<sup>259</sup> Manerva, the wife of O. F. Breland, wrote: "I could tell you of a great many that have died in this county. I will mention some that you know. Old Mrs. Robertson wife of Lodrick Robertson, Old Mrs. Parker sister to Burrel Raburn, Abram Jones and his daughter Margaret Ann wife of John B. Johnson, Hannah Easters daughter of John Woodward, Sarah Ann Jones daughter of Lodrick Robertson, Benjamin Robertson, Noah Parks son of old John Parks, Thomas Sessums' daughter Elizabeth, *little James Boyd son of James Boyd*. I could tell of several others but you would not know them." See "O. F. Breland and Manerva Breland" to "Mr. Wm. Odom, Pass Christian, Miss., June 10, 1856," typescript supplied by Harold Graham to Kelly Parks, and by Parks to Elizabeth Shown Mills, August 2008. The whereabouts of the original letter are unknown; the factual content of most items in the full letter can be verified with records independently created.

<sup>260</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 17-B (stamped), p. 33 (penned), dwell. 217, fam. 242; National Archives microfilm 432, roll 376.

<sup>261</sup> 1860 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 778, dwell. 568, fam. 584, enumerates Elmira as 7 (i.e., born 2 June 1852–1 June 1853), in the household of the widowed Nancy Parks; but it errs in its identification of Martha Elmira's surname. It lists her as the last child

Melvin Scarbrough, about 23 December 1873, Newton County, Mississippi;<sup>262</sup> died 1 January 1911, Nacogdoches, Texas.<sup>263</sup>

**21. Eliza Boyd** (John<sup>3</sup>, Andrew<sup>2</sup>, Jane<sup>1</sup> and James<sup>1</sup> Boyd) was born 1828–29 in Mississippi. She married **James Johnson** about 1847 in Newton County or Leake County, Mississippi. The marriage, more likely, occurred in Newton, where records are destroyed. The extant marriage records in Leake County do not include it. James died before 1 June 1850 in Newton or Leake County. The 1850 census enumerates the widowed Eliza and her children in the home of her parents.<sup>264</sup>

**22. Andrew John Boyd** (John<sup>3</sup>, Andrew<sup>2</sup>, Jane<sup>1</sup> and James<sup>1</sup> Boyd) was born on 9 March 1836. (That birth supposedly occurred at Standing Pine, the Choctaw reserve in Leake County, according to his son Herman Haywood Boyd; however, Andrew's parents did not leave Holmes County until 9 months after Andrew's birth.) Andrew John married (1) 21 October 1853 in Leake County, **Mary Frances Parker**; and (2) before 1900 in Leake County, **Amelia Doss**. He died on 12 April 1909 in Leake and lies buried in Conway Cemetery about two miles from the old John Boyd homestead.<sup>265</sup>



*Andrew John Boyd (1936–1909)*<sup>266</sup>

**23. William Jasper Boyd** (John<sup>3</sup>, Andrew<sup>2</sup>, Jane<sup>1</sup> and James<sup>1</sup> Boyd) was born about 1837–39 in Newton County, Mississippi.<sup>267</sup> He married Amanda E. [—?—] before 1860.<sup>268</sup> No record of the marriage has been found in Leake County. It likely occurred in Newton, where the county records for that period are destroyed or in Neshoba County, whose records are incomplete.

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in Nancy Parks's home and dittos the surname from the Parks child above, making her a Parks rather than a Boyd. The 1870 census, which records her again in Nancy Parks's home, correctly identifies her as Elmira Boyd; see 1870 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., T8 R11, dwelling 71, family 71. Her marriage record gives her name as "Almira" Boyd. Marilyn (Mrs. Marvin) Steben of Butternut, Wisconsin, has provided a photograph of the tombstone of "Martha E. Scarborough" that provides exact dates of birth and death for her. Mr. Steben's mother, Lula Mae Cravey, was the daughter of Martha Elmira and Henry's daughter Martha "Rilla" Scarborough.

<sup>262</sup> Newton Co., Miss., Marriage Book 1:104, H. M. Scarbrough to Miss Almira Boyd, marriage license; no return; bondsman: W. T. Brand

<sup>263</sup> Harmony Cemetery (3319 Spanish Bluff Road, Nacogdoches, Texas), Martha E. Scarborough tombstone.

<sup>264</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., dwell. 218, fam. 242.

<sup>265</sup> Grave Registrations of Civil War Soldiers, Mississippi; interview with Herman Haywood Boyd, 23 December 1969; interview with Mrs. Robert Scribner, 1974; Mississippi Marriage Index Cards, microfilm, MDAH, Jackson.

<sup>266</sup> Photo courtesy of descendant Greg Boyd, Arphax Publishing, Norman, Oklahoma.

<sup>267</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 17, dwell. 218, fam. 239, John Boyd household.

<sup>268</sup> Ibid. Also 1860 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Carthage post office, p. 6, dwell. 36, fam. 36, William Boyd household.

**24. Mary Ann M. (Martha?) Boyd** (John<sup>3</sup>, Andrew<sup>2</sup>, Jane<sup>1</sup> and James<sup>1</sup> Boyd) was born about 1843–44 in Leake County, Mississippi.<sup>269</sup> She married Richard Augustus Owen, 3 January 1873, Leake County.<sup>270</sup>

### Fifth Generation

**25. Elizabeth Jane<sup>5</sup> Boyd** (James<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Andrew<sup>2</sup>, Jane<sup>1</sup> and James<sup>1</sup> Boyd) was born about late 1841 or 1842 in Newton or Leake County, Mississippi.<sup>271</sup> She married, 1856, Newton County, **Samuel Odom**,<sup>272</sup> son of Shadrack Odom by an unidentified first wife. Sam died on 12 June 1909 in Dossville, Leake County,<sup>273</sup> and was buried there at Pleasant Grove Cemetery.<sup>274</sup> Elizabeth died on 8 November 1916 in Attala County, Mississippi, and was buried beside Sam at Pleasant Grove.<sup>275</sup>

Elizabeth's birth date remains in question. Late in life she filed two pension applications stating a birth date of 1 February 1840. That date was also placed on her tombstone by her offspring. However, documents created between 1840 and 1850 call into doubt the accuracy of that date. Her parents appear to be living, as newlyweds, in the household of her father's parents at the time of the 1 June 1840 census; and that household includes no child under the age of five. When yet another census was taken in 1841, her father and mother had a home of their own, but were still living next door to her father's parents. Again, the enumeration attributes no child to her parents.

Nine years would elapse before another census was taken of the population of Newton and Leake Counties. By that time (June 1850), a change in census practices called for far more detailed data. For the first time on the federal census, each individual in the household was named and each person's age (in years) was to be given as of the official census date (1 June). That document states that Elizabeth was eight years old, placing her birth between 2 June 1841 and 1 June 1842—a period compatible with the 1840 and 1841 census data. Considering that the orphaned Elizabeth married in 1856, it may well be that she added a two years to her age to cover her extreme youth at marriage.

Elizabeth's existence mirrored that of most wives of her time and place. *Wife* and *mother* were her only visible roles. Over the next half-century, she would have created no public

<sup>269</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Beat 2, p. 17, dwell. 218, fam. 239, John Boyd household; this census gives her age as 9. 1860 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Carthage post office, p. 6, dwell. 35, fam. 35, John Boyd household; this census gives her age as 17. 1870 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., Thomastown post office, p. 183 (stamped p. 348), dwell. 1670, fam. 1671; this census gives her age as 27. 1880 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., E. D. 49, page 20-D, Beat 2, dwell. 169, fam. 174, R. A. Owens household; this census gives her age as 36.

<sup>270</sup> "Mississippi Marriages, 1776–1935," database, *Ancestry.com* (www.ancestry.com : 1 June 2012), citing "Hunting For Bears, comp., *Mississippi Marriages, 1776–1935* [database on-line]; Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004."

<sup>271</sup> 1840 U.S. Census, Newton Co., Miss., p. 141. 1841 Mississippi State Cens., Newton Co. 1850 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 134, dwelling 219, family 242. 1860 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch. p. 142 (penned), dwelling 952, family 962 (Samuel Odom). 1870 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., Township 8, Range 11, p. 500 (stamped), p. 222 (penned), dwelling 17, family 17. 1880 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch. p. 394 (stamped), E.D. 50, p. 11 (penned), dwelling 107, family 107 (S. Odom).

<sup>272</sup> "Confederate Veterans Pension Applications," file for Elizabeth J. Odom *aka* Mrs. E. J. Odom; microfilm, MDAH, Jackson.

<sup>273</sup> Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Conway. Recollections of Elizabeth Thulmar (Jeffcoat) Carver Shown. According to Mrs. Shown, his granddaughter, Sam Odom died at the home of his daughter, Carrie Odom Jeffcoat, during the last year that Carrie and husband Ben lived on the "old Jeffcoat place," near Dossville, Leake County.

<sup>274</sup> Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Conway. Marker viewed by Elizabeth Shown Mills, 1969.

<sup>275</sup> *Ibid.* Recollections of Elizabeth Thulmar (Jeffcoat) Carver Shown

records at all, had not a census taker found his way to her door once every ten years. Perversely, those documents only muddle the issue of her age. The 1860 and 1870 returns place her birth between June 1839 and June 1840. The 1880 return makes her yet another three years older, alleging a birth between June 1836 and June 1837. (If that record were true, her father would have been only 15 or 16 at the time of her birth.) Then, even the patchy census trail breaks for Elizabeth. The 1890 enumeration has been destroyed, and the 1900 census takers appear to have missed Sam and Elizabeth's household completely.

Sam's death in 1909 left Elizabeth the titular head of her family, but it was in name only. On 16 July 1909, she applied for a Confederate widow's pension from Leake County.<sup>276</sup> She was, by that time, entirely dependent upon her children. Samuel had left her no income. The census taken in adjacent Attala County on 23 April 1910 places her last in the household of her daughter Carrie and Carrie's husband "Bennie" Jeffcoat.<sup>277</sup>

On 4 September 1916, Elizabeth renewed her pension application at Kosciusko, the seat of adjacent Attala County. In that document, she gives her name as "Mrs. E. J. Odom," following the legal fashion of the time that used initials for females as well as males. She states that she was 76 and a lifelong resident of Mississippi, that she had married Samuel Odom in 1856, and that he had been a resident of Newton County when he enlisted in April 1862. She identified his unit as the 3rd Mississippi Regiment under Capt. Wiley Johnson and "Col. Deason," and reported that he served for ten months before being honorably discharged in the latter part of 1863 at Camp Monroe, Louisiana. (She did not say so, but the exceptionally short service she recounted is explained by Sam's injury and subsequent furlough for recuperation, according to his own pension application.) Elizabeth gave his death date and place as 12 June 1909 at Dossville, stated that she lived with a daughter because she did not own her own home, that she had no relatives able to provide for her, and that she was "indigent and unable to earn [her] livelihood by reason of old age." The clerk penned her "signature" for her as "Mrs. S. E. Odom" (presumably meaning "Samuel E. Odom") and she affixed her X, although earlier census records state that she could read and write. Considering that this occurred two months before her death, it may be that she was infirm from a stroke or other health problem.<sup>278</sup>

Elizabeth died on 8 November 1916 in Attala County. Her family buried her in a plot adjacent to her husband in Pleasant Grove Cemetery, in the little community of Conway, across the county line in Northern Leake. Her marker simply reads, "At Rest."<sup>279</sup> No picture of Elizabeth is known to exist. Carrie and Bennie's daughter Elizabeth Thulmar, would remember her grandmother from those years that she lived in the Jeffcoat home. Thulmar, who was ten at Elizabeth's death, recalled a quiet woman who seldom talked and long hair that, improbably, "stayed coal black right up to the day she died."

Elizabeth's husband, **Samuel E. Odom** was born on 10 February 1838 in the area of Chunky,

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<sup>276</sup> "Confederate Veterans Pension Applications," file for Elizabeth J. Odom *aka* Mrs. S. E. Odom; microfilm, MDAH, Jackson.

<sup>277</sup> 1910 U.S. Census, Attala Co., Miss., ED 64, sheet 7, S.D. 5, dwell. 117, fam. 117; National Archives microfilm T624, roll 732.

<sup>278</sup> Mrs. E. J. Odom file, "Applications for Pension: Indigent Widows of Soldier or Sailor of the Late Confederacy," Chancery Court Clerk's Office, Attala Co. Chancery Court Clerk's Office, Kosciusko.

<sup>279</sup> Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Conway. Recollections of Elizabeth Thulmar (Jeffcoat) Carver Shown

Newton County, Mississippi.<sup>280</sup> No known record cites his middle name in full. The initial is known only from the 1916 pension application of his widow, whose signature was recorded as “Mrs. S. E. Odom.”

Sam was only eighteen and Elizabeth was apparently four years younger when they married in Newton County in 1856. The destruction of the courthouse records there leaves the date of that marriage uncertain; the year is known only because Elizabeth cited it when she filed for that Confederate widow's pension. The 1858 tax roll of Newton County taxed Sam for one poll as an “able-bodied white male, 18–43.” That assessment cost him 50¢. Whether he owned land at the time is not discernible from the roll, although it was not likely. The assessment was a special one to raise funds for the local military school, and it made no listing of personal or real property.<sup>281</sup>

By 1860, young Sam was indeed a landowner. The census taken that year places Sam and Elizabeth next door to his father and stepmother.<sup>282</sup> Although Sam was only 23 at the time of that census, he had real estate worth \$550 and personal property worth \$385—a substantial amount in his society for a young man of his age who already had a wife and three children to support. Sam's younger brother John, aged twenty, shared Sam and Elizabeth's home and worked for Sam, as did an eighteen-year-old Solomon Sessums. The census states no kinship between Sam, Elizabeth, and Solomon; but at least one and probably two kinships prompted Solomon's residence with the young Odoms. Solomon's mother was Zilpha Cooksey, wife of Thomas Sessums;<sup>283</sup> she and Sam's stepmother were sisters—a third sister being the Nancy (Cooksey) Parks to whom evidence points for Elizabeth's own grandmother. The fact that Sam, at just 23, had substantial property for his time and place suggests an inheritance from the family of his deceased mother, who has not yet been identified.

The promising start that Sam and Elizabeth had made as newlyweds was shattered in more ways than one by the Civil War that erupted the following year. It may not have been a war that Sam wanted to fight. Many Southern males of the small-farmer class who did not own slaves felt it was “a rich man's war and a poor man's fight.” Sam joined when the Confederacy passed a draft in April 1862. Four of his brothers would also serve; some of them joining as young as 15 or 16. Like many who joined, they are said to have returned home without leave at harvest time, and an occasional muster roll in their service files cite them as “deserted.” Had they been caught at home, they would have been shot; but they had no choice. Sam and his father Shadrack were not slaveowners. With all of Shad's older sons at war, no one but Sam's wife and Shad's wife were left at home to help Shad plant or gather the crops needed to feed their large family of young children. According to Sam's

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<sup>280</sup> “Confederate Veterans Pension Applications,” Sam Odom files (1905 and 1908), Mrs. S. E. Odom file (Elizabeth J. Odom, 1909 and 1916).

<sup>281</sup> Newton Co., Miss., 1858 Tax Roll; microfilm, MDAH, Jackson. Samuel Odom paid a per-capita tax on himself, for the military school, as “1 able-bodied male 18–43.”

<sup>282</sup> 1860 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., dwells. 950 and 951, fams. 961 and 962, “Frederick” Odom and Samuel Odom households. The record mangles his father's name—*Frederick* rather than *Shadrack*. Such errors were common. The surviving copy of the census is not the original. It is one of two handwritten “duplicates” that were made by the census taker for sending to state and federal authorities, while the original copy was to remain locally where local families could check their data for accuracy. Misreadings and transcription errors of the Shadrack/Frederick type abound on those recopied returns.

<sup>283</sup> 1850 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., pp. 184–85, dwelling/family 431, Thomas “Sessions” family; also marriage of Thomas Sessums and Zilpha Cooksey, 24 September 1829, Marr. Book 1:12, Rankin County, Miss.

granddaughter, Thulmar (Jeffcoat) Shown, Shad and his AWOL sons avoided capture by digging a brush-covered pit in the woods behind Shad's house. When the hoof of horses was heard coming down the road, they headed for the pit and pulled the brush over them. "The rich folks called them 'slackers'," Thulmar said, "but they had no choice."<sup>284</sup>

Official records recount part of the price that Sam paid for his service. Sam enlisted about April 1862 as one of the Newton County volunteers in the company of Capt. Wiley Johnson. His service card, created when the State of Mississippi issued a Confederate grave marker for him, reports his enlistment on 3 May 1862 and his discharge on 26 April 1865. However, in his own 1905 and 1908 applications for a Civil War pension from the state, Sam stated that he joined in April 1862 in Company D of the Third Mississippi Regiment under Colonel Deason and General Featherstone. He was wounded on 8 May 1863, while unloading a rail car of meat at Camp Moore, Louisiana. A box fell on his left hand and his wrist bone was "broken all to pieces and [his] hand broken" as well. He was sent home, reported to his company for nine months, and was then discharged in February 1864, according to his own recollections. As a consequence of the injury, he "lost the entire use of that hand."<sup>285</sup>

Sam returned to a county that had just been pillaged by Union forces, but the worst was yet to come. In April 1863, to divert Confederate forces from Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's strategic Vicksburg Campaign, Col. Benjamin Grierson had led three regiments of Illinois and Iowa troops through the rural counties of East Mississippi. After torching the town of Newton's Station, Grierson's Raiders followed the railroad east to the Chunky River, launching a swath of destruction past the Odom homestead. Sam Odom arrived home to find his wife and stepmother struggling to plant crops that had been destroyed. With his shattered hand, he could be of little help.<sup>286</sup>

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's army would complete the plunder and carnage that Grierson's Raiders had begun. That story has been well told by one who lived through it, the Newtonian A. J. Brown:

It so occurred during the war that Newton county had Grierson's raid to pass centrally through the county from north to south, and General Sherman's great army marched from west to east and from east to west, clear through the northern part of the county, and then followed by [Confederate General] Ross' Texas brigade—all of whom had, in a great measure, to be subsisted from the private stocks of provisions and provender for horses from the citizens, besides taking the very best of the stock that was not hid away beyond their reach.

When the Federal army approached a farm-house at which they proposed to stay all night, the work of destruction commenced at a terrible rate. The commanding general would take the dwelling-house for his headquarters, and he would usually place guards at

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<sup>284</sup> For the official U.S. compiled service records files for these five sons of Shad who served in the Confederacy, see the subscription site, *Fold3* ([www.fold3.com](http://www.fold3.com)), for Samuel Odom, John Odom, C. P. Odom, and Wm. C. Odom. and William E. Odom. Veterans' and widows' pension files for them and their widows are now imaged online at "Mississippi Confederate Pension Applications, 1900-1974," database with images, *FamilySearch* ([www.FamilySearch.org](http://www.FamilySearch.org) : 1 August 2013), section: "Oakes-Ormond."

<sup>285</sup> "Confederate Veterans Pension Applications," Sam Odom file.

<sup>286</sup> Tradition related by Thulmar Jeffcoat Shown, granddaughter of Sam and Elizabeth, to Elizabeth Shown Mills, 22 January 1978.



the door and the family would feel protected. As a general thing no insult would be offered and whatever was on the inside of the house was safe.

But it was impossible to restrain the soldiers, nor did their chief officers care much the property they destroyed. If they wished to feed their teams they did not go in at the door of the crib. These cribs were usually of logs. They would knock off the roof, then throw off the logs until they reached the corn; from that position the corn would be taken, and the waste was about as great as the use. All kinds of fowls were indiscriminately killed. All the hogs they could find that were fat enough, would be killed, and a most wanton use of hams and the joints of the smoked meat, only the choice part be used, the other thrown away.

A farmer had but little left after the army had gone. They [had] used for fuel the rails around the fields and the palings around the yards and premises, and after the army removed the place looked like a cyclone had struck it. Cotton, either in the seed or bale, was destroyed; any valuable houses—like churches, court-houses, hotels, etc., were burned.

With over fifteen hundred of the best men of the county in the field defending the Confederacy at other points than at home, with the invading armies of the enemy and the pursuing army of our own passing to harrass and punish as much as possible, Newton county felt the iron heel of war. It did so permeate the whole of our southern country that not a household, (like the Egyptian passover), nor an individual but felt the terrible plagues and destruction and horrors of war.<sup>287</sup>

The census taken in Newton County on 2 August 1870 attests the terrible economic consequences. The Odoms had all lost their land—not only Sam but also his father's widow, Elizabeth, the stepmother that Sam's offspring would remember lovingly for generations as "Granny Odom." The \$100 in property attributed to Sam on that first census after the war would be the price of a mule and maybe a plow and a hoe so that he could till someone else's land as a sharecropper. But, at least, the Odoms were more fortunate than the young ex-slave family next door, who had nothing at all.<sup>288</sup>

The census taker who visited the Odoms ten years later, the 8<sup>th</sup> of June, painted a similarly bleak picture of their lives. Sam, Elizabeth, their children, Granny (Elizabeth Cooksey) Odom, and most of Sam's siblings had moved across the county line into Leake, apparently seeking the "better deal" that sharecropping families hoped for at the start of each new crop season. Sam still farmed, despite the fact that he could not use his left hand, but the census gives no data on property ownership. It tells us that Sam and Elizabeth could read and write, but their two oldest children at home (Rhoda at fourteen and Jim at twelve) could not—even though Jim and two siblings (Thomas, eight, and "Dealy," six) did attend school at least part of that year.<sup>289</sup>

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<sup>287</sup> A. J. Brown, *History of Newton County, Mississippi from 1834 to 1894* (Jackson: Clarion-Ledger Company, 1894), 115–20 tells the larger story, the quote is from 118–19.

<sup>288</sup> 1880 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch. p. 394 (stamped), E.D. 50, p. 11 (penned), dwell. 107, fam. 107.

<sup>289</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 394 (stamped), E.D. 50, p. 11 (penned), dwell. 107, fam. 107. Myrtle Leppard to Elizabeth Shown Mills, undated but written in response to a 29 September 1971 letter inquiry written to her by Mills. Mrs. Leppard was the granddaughter of Sam Odom's half-brother

For the next twenty-nine years, nothing is known of their lives. They appear in none of the surviving deeds or censuses of Leake or Newton County, although family tradition holds that they remained in Leake. The 1890 census, nationwide, was destroyed in a Washington, D.C. fire in the 1920s. The 1900 census survives, but Sam and his family have not been found on it. The family into which his daughter Carrie would marry the next year (that of John and Amanda Jeffcoat) appear in Beat 2, Leake County;<sup>290</sup> but a page-by-page reading of Beats 2 and 3, where the Odoms and Boyds cluster, did not turn up Sam and Elizabeth under any variant spelling.

Sam applied for a Confederate pension from the state of Mississippi in August 1905. At that time, he gave his occupation as “farming,” and stated that he had “a little personal property valued at \$45.” He also said he had bought a home that he lived in, but that it was not paid for. He cited his living relatives as four brothers, five sons, and four daughters, but named none of them. When he reapplied in 1908, he reported that he was no longer able to support himself, was not receiving any other pension, did not have a home of his own, and lived with his son Marion Odom. Although the 1905 pension application carries a signature that purports to be his, the 1908 application was signed with a mark.<sup>291</sup>



Sam died on 12 June 1909 in Dossville, Leake County. He was buried at Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Northern Leake.<sup>292</sup> According to his granddaughter Thulmar, in whose parental home he died, it was the last year that her parents lived there on the “old Jeffcoat place” along the Leake-Attala county line.<sup>293</sup> At Sam’s death,

Cade. In writing of Granny Odom’s life after the Civil War, she stated, “My grandfather’s people were all raised in the eastern part of Leake County and died there.”

<sup>290</sup> 1900 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 255-B, ED 32, sheet 40, dwell. 367, fam. 344; National Archives microfilm T623, roll 816.

<sup>291</sup> “Confederate Veterans Pension Applications,” Sam Odom file.

<sup>292</sup> Pleasant Grove Cemetery, marker of Samuel Odom, viewed 1969 by Elizabeth Shown Mills. Photograph from *Find A Grave* ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com) : 6 September 2014), at memorial page 36856718 created by “Martha” under the misnomer “Samuel Franklin ‘Sammie’ Odom; photo by “Mimosa.” No known record created by this man assigns him a middle name or initial. In his Civil War pension application, he identified himself only as “Samuel Odom,” and signed as “Sam Odom.” His widow’s pension application calls him only “Samuel Odom.” Similarly, no known document calls him by the nickname “Sammie.” His grandchildren by daughter Carrie, with whom he lived with at the time of his death, never referred to him as “Sammie.” To them, as with his tombstone, he was only “Sam.”

<sup>293</sup> Recollections of Elizabeth Thulmar (Jeffcoat) Carver Shown. According Mrs. Shown, his granddaughter, Sam Odom died at the home of his daughter, Carrie Odom Jeffcoat, during the last year that Carrie and husband Ben lived on the “old Jeffcoat place,” near

his “bad luck” passed to the offspring who had taken him in and made his last days comfortable.



*Tombstone of Elizabeth Jane (Boyd) Odom, erected by loving descendants many years after her death.*<sup>294</sup>

Elizabeth Jane Boyd and Samuel Odom had the following children:

- 30 i. **Jane Odom** was born between 2 June 1856 and 1 June 1857 in Newton County, Mississippi.<sup>295</sup> She died there between 2 June 1860 and 1 June 1870.<sup>296</sup>
- 31 ii. **Sarah J. Odom** was born between 2 June 1859 and 1 June 1860 in Newton County, Mississippi.<sup>297</sup> She died after 1870.<sup>298</sup> The 1860 census calls this child “Sarah.” The 1870 census calls her “Sarah J.” Given that the older sister enumerated with her in 1860 was named *Jane*, we may presume that the J. in Sarah’s middle name did not stand for *Jane*. Possibly it represented *Johnson* or *Joslin*—two associated family names. Her grandmother Odom remains unidentified. *Jane Johnson* was the name of her father’s paternal *grandmother*.<sup>299</sup>
- +32 iii. **Rhoda Ann Elmyra Elizabeth Odom**, born between 2 June 1861 and 1 June 1862, Newton County, Mississippi,<sup>300</sup> married Major Slade Gatlin, on 30 July 1879, Newton County, Mississippi; died on 30 September 1934, Frionia, Hill County, Texas.<sup>301</sup>

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Dossville, Leake County.

<sup>294</sup> *Find A Grave* ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com) : accessed 6 September 2014), memorial page for “Elizabeth Jane Boyd Odom, no. 36856710, created by “Martha”; photograph by “Mimosa.”

<sup>295</sup> 1860 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 142, dwell. 952, fam. 952.

<sup>296</sup> 1870 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 500 (stamped) 222 (penned), dwell. 17, fam. 17.

<sup>297</sup> 1860 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 142, dwell. 951, fam. 962.

<sup>298</sup> 1870 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., township 8, range 11, p. 500 (stamped), p. 222 (penned), dwell. 17, fam. 17.

<sup>299</sup> Jane Johnson married William Odom, ca. 13 May 1814, Lawrence Co., Miss. See Elizabeth Shown Mills, “Research Notes: William Odom (ca. 1786-87–aft. 1870): Research Notes,” MS, 26 January 2014, pp. 6–7; archived, E. S. Mills, *Historic Pathways* (<http://www.historicpathways.com/download/OdomESMJan2014.pdf>).

<sup>300</sup> *Ibid.*, T8 R11, p. 500 (stamped), 222 (penned), dwell. 17, fam. 17.

<sup>301</sup> Larry Gatlin, “The Complete Online Gatlin File,” *Ancestry World Tree Project* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)), by subscription. James Gatlin (4502 57th, Lubbock, Texas), grandson of Elmira and Major Gatlin, telephone interview with Elizabeth Shown Mills, 1976. According to Mr. Gatlin, Elmira died “about 1923 or 1924.” His recollection seems to be ten years off.

- 33 iv. **[Unknown] Odom** was born about 1864 in Newton County, Mississippi.<sup>302</sup> This child's existence is surmised from the overlong gap in children between Rhoda (born 1861–62) and Rosie Ann (born 1866). Although the war intervened and her father served, by his own account he came home in 1863, recuperating from a smashed wrist and hand that never recovered. This child, if it existed, died before the census of 1 June 1870.<sup>303</sup>
- +34 v. **Ally Rosie Ann Odom**, born on 18 May 1866, Newton County, Mississippi;<sup>304</sup> married Jim Faulkner, on 26 March 1891, Leake County;<sup>305</sup> died on 5 January 1954, Leake County.<sup>306</sup>
- +35 vi. **James "Jim" G. Odom**, born between 2 June 1868 and 1 June 1869, Newton County, Mississippi;<sup>307</sup> died about 1916, Hinds County, Mississippi.<sup>308</sup>
- 36 vii. **Thomas "Tommie" Odom** was born between 2 June 1871 and 1 June 1872 in Newton or Leake County, Mississippi.<sup>309</sup> His nickname "Tommie" comes from family recollections of his sister Myrtle's son.<sup>310</sup>
- +37 viii. **Delia "Dealy" Odom**, born between 2 June 1873 and 1 June 1874, Newton or Leake County, Mississippi;<sup>311</sup> married Duncan M. Fulton, Leake County.<sup>312</sup>
- +38 ix. **Marion Elias "Buckshot" Odom**, born between 2 June 1875 and 1 June 1876, Newton or Leake County, Mississippi;<sup>313</sup> married Ann "Annie" R. Jones, about 1905;<sup>314</sup> married Lela May Sims, about 1948;<sup>315</sup> died in 1963, Kosciusko, Attala County, Mississippi.<sup>316</sup>
- 39 x. **Samuel "Sammie" Odom** was born in February 1880 in Leake County.<sup>317</sup> He died after 8 June 1880.<sup>318</sup>
- +40 xi. **George Washington Odom**, born on 8 August 1881, Leake County;<sup>319</sup> married Sidney Etolia "Toley" Devine, on 13 March 1902, Leake County;<sup>320</sup> died on 31 October 1970, Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi.<sup>321</sup>

<sup>302</sup> "Confederate Veterans Pension Applications," Sam Odom file.

<sup>303</sup> 1870 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., T8 R11, p. 500 (stamped), p. 222 (penned), dwell. 17, fam. 17.

<sup>304</sup> *Ibid.*, T8 R11, p. 500 (stamped), p. 222 (penned), dwell. 17, fam. 17. Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Conway.

<sup>305</sup> Leake Co. Marriage Book 1:302; Family History Library microfilm 891,455.

<sup>306</sup> Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Conway, buried with husband Jim Faulkner.

<sup>307</sup> 1870 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., T8 R11, p. 500 (stamped), p. 222 (penned), dwell. 17, fam. 17.

<sup>308</sup> Recollections of Elizabeth Thulmar (Jeffcoat) Carver Shown.

<sup>309</sup> 1880 U.S. Census, Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., ED 50, p. 11 (penned), p. 394-C (stamped), dwell. 107, fam. 107; National Archives microfilm T9, roll 653.

<sup>310</sup> Esrom Odom (son of Alex Odom, grandson of Shadrack), recollections of, undated; mailed to Elizabeth Shown Mills, 1970.

<sup>311</sup> 1880 U.S. Cens., Newton Co. Miss., pop. sch., ED 50, p. 11 (penned), p. 394-C (stamped), dwell. 107, fam. 107.

<sup>312</sup> Leake Co. Marriage Books 2:128; Family History Library microfilm 891,456.

<sup>313</sup> 1880 U.S. Cens., Newton Co. Miss., pop. sch., ED 50 (p. 11), stamped p. 394-C, dwelli. 107, fam. 107. 1910 U.S. Census, Leake Co., Miss., p. 112-A (stamped); ED 68, sheet 1 (penned), dwell. 6, fam. 6 (Marion Odom); National Archives microfilm T624, roll 747.

<sup>314</sup> 1910 U.S. Cens., Leake Co., op. cit. Recollections of Elizabeth Thulmar (Jeffcoat) Carver Shown. According to Mrs. Shown, Ann Jones was called "Annie."

<sup>315</sup> Jan Oldham, "Oldham Database," *Ancestry World Tree Project* (<http://awt.ancestry.com> : downloaded 12 November 2004).

<sup>316</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>317</sup> 1880 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., ED 50, p. 11 (penned), p. 394-C (stamped), dwell. 107, fam. 107.

<sup>318</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>319</sup> Wake Forest Cemetery, Thomastown, Leake Co.; reading by Elizabeth Shown Mills, 1970.

<sup>320</sup> "Index to Mississippi Marriages," microfilmed card index, MDAH, Jackson. David Frazier, "Fraziers-Virginia to Mississippi,"



- 41 xii. **John Odom** was born about 1883 in Leake County.<sup>322</sup>
- +42 xiii. **Carrie Mae Odom**, born on 13 May 1885, Choctaw or Neshoba County, Mississippi;<sup>323</sup> married Benjamin Milton Jeffcoat, on 8 December 1901, Leake County;<sup>324</sup> died on 21 December 1963, the Baptist Hospital in nearby Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee.<sup>325</sup>



*Carrie Mae (Odom) Jeffcoat, ca. 1958*<sup>326</sup>

**29. Martha Elmira<sup>5</sup> Boyd** (James<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Andrew<sup>2</sup>, Jane<sup>1</sup> and James<sup>1</sup> Boyd) was born on 10 August 1853, in Newton County; died 1 January 1911, Nacogdoches, Texas.<sup>327</sup> Elmira married **Henry M. Scarborough (aka Scarbrough)** by license dated 23 December 1873 in Newton County, Mississippi.<sup>328</sup> Henry, the son of Sherod and Arabella Scarborough was born in August 1854, in Mississippi or Alabama<sup>329</sup> and died in Nacogdoches County, Texas, in 1933.<sup>330</sup>



Martha, after the death of her mother Elmira (Parks) Boyd, was raised by her grandmother, Nancy (Cooksey?) Parks, widow of John Parks; the 1860 and 1870 censuses enumerate the child "Elmira" in Nancy's home.<sup>331</sup> She also married under the name Elmira, but all known records thereafter call her *Martha* or *Martha E.* After the births of their first two children, Henry, a farmer, took the family to west Louisiana where they lived for several years at Negreet

*Martha Elmira Boyd & Henry M. Scarbrough*<sup>332</sup>

*Ancestry World Tree Project* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): downloaded 12 November 2004).

<sup>321</sup> Wake Forest Cemetery, Thomastown. Recollections of Elizabeth Thulmar (Jeffcoat) Carver Shown.

<sup>322</sup> Recollections of Elizabeth Thulmar (Jeffcoat) Carver Shown.

<sup>323</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>324</sup> "Index to Mississippi Marriages," microfilmed card index, MDAH, Jackson).

<sup>325</sup> Elizabeth Shown Mills, personal knowledge. My grandmother Carrie died at the Baptist Hospital, Memphis, where she had been taken after a heart attack. I visited her there the day before her death. She had sent word that she wanted to see her newest great-grandchild, my month-old baby Clay. Gary and I drove the 100 or so miles to the Memphis Hospital, but officials would not let me take my baby in to her room.

<sup>326</sup> Photo in possession of the present writer, her granddaughter.

<sup>327</sup> Martha E. Scarborough tombstone, Harmony Cemetery, Nacogdoches.

<sup>328</sup> Newton Co., Miss., Marriage Book 1:104. H. M. Scarbrough to Miss Almira Boyd, marriage license; no return. Bondsman: W. T. Brand. The 1870 and 1910 censuses give Henry's birth state as Mississippi; the 1880 and 1900 censuses give it as Alabama.

<sup>329</sup> 1870 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., T7 R10, p. 157 (penned), p. 466 (stamped), dwell. 75, fam. 79, Sherod Scarborough household, for Henry M., aged 16; National Archives microfilm M593, roll 742. 1900 U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, ED 40, sheet 18-B, Henry Scarbor household; National Archives microfilm T623, roll 1661, cites August 1854 for Henry's birth and August 1853 for Martha E., his wife.

<sup>330</sup> "Texas Death Index, 1903–2000," database, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 10 August 200), Henry Melvin Scarborough entry, certificate 60775, Nacogdoches; no day or month provided.

<sup>180</sup> 1860 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., Decatur P.O., p. 86, dwell. 568, fam.584, household of Nancy Parks (erroneously cited as age "28" rather than "58") . 1870 U.S. Cens., Newton Co., Miss., pop. sch., p. 504, T8 R11, dwell. 71, fam. 71, household of Nancy Parks (66). Regarding the discrepancy in Nancy's age, the 1850 census cites her as 47.

<sup>332</sup> Photo courtesy of Marilyn Steben whose husband is the grandson of Martha and Henry's daughter "Rilla."

in Sabine Parish.<sup>333</sup> By 1886, they moved still further westward to Nacogdoches County, Texas, where they would remain. On the 1900 census, Martha reported that she had borne eleven children, of whom nine still lived.<sup>334</sup> The 1910 census places their residence on Parcella Road, Justice Precinct 1, Nacogdoches County.<sup>335</sup>

Martha Elmira Boyd and Henry M. Scarbrough had the following children:

- 43 i. **John Scarborough**, born about 1873–74, Newton County, Mississippi.<sup>336</sup>
- 44 ii. **Bulah Scarborough**, born about 1875–76, Newton County, Mississippi.<sup>337</sup>
- 45 iii. **Ira Scarborough**, born about 1879–80, Newton County, Mississippi;<sup>338</sup> apparently died before 1900.
- 46 iv. **Jeptha H. Scarborough**, born May 1881, Sabine Parish, Louisiana.<sup>339</sup>
- 47 v. Unidentified child, born about 1883–85, Sabine Parish, Louisiana; died before 1900 census.
- +48 vi. **Gabriella Martha “Rilla” Scarborough**, born 18 April 1886, Texas;<sup>340</sup> married 18 December 1904, Crit C. Cravey;<sup>341</sup> died 19 June 1962.<sup>342</sup>
- 49 vii. **Burleson B. Scarborough**, born July 1888, Nacogdoches County, Texas.<sup>343</sup>
- 50 viii. **Lawrence M. Scarborough**, born March 1891, Nacogdoches County, Texas.<sup>344</sup>
- 51 ix. **Ora Lee Scarborough**, born January 1893, Nacogdoches County, Texas.<sup>345</sup>
- 52 x. **Arabella Elizabeth “Lizzie” Scarborough**, born October 1894, Nacogdoches County, Texas.<sup>346</sup>
- 53 xi. **Victoria “Victory” Scarborough**, born June 1897, Nacogdoches County, Texas.<sup>347</sup>

<sup>333</sup> 1880 U.S. Cens., Sabine Parish, La., pop. sch., Negreet, p. 249, ED 46, sheet 31C, family/dwelling 20, Henry Scarborough household; National Archives microfilm T9, roll 467.

<sup>334</sup> 1900 U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, ED 40, sheet 18-B, Henry Scarbor household.

<sup>335</sup> 1910 U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co. m Texas, ED 93, sheet 18-A, Henry Scarborough household; National Archives microfilm T624, roll 1581.

<sup>336</sup> 1880 U.S. Cens., Sabine Parish, La., pop. sch., Negreet p. 249 (stamped), ED 46, p. 31-C, family/dwelling 20.

<sup>337</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>338</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>339</sup> 1900 U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, ED 40, sheet 18-B, Henry Scarbor household.

<sup>340</sup> *Ibid.* She appears as “Gabella M.” on this 1900 census. She married in 1904 under the name “Rilla Scarborough”; see Nacogdoches Co., Marriage Book H: 319, certificate 638, returned 20 December 1904 by R H. Hammack, Minister, and recorded 17 January 1905 by Jennie Sanders, Deputy County Clerk. “Rilla” is a nickname for *Gabriella* and *Avarilla*. Considering the 1900 citation of her as “Gabella,” it would appear that *Gabriella* was her correct first name. When she applied for a delayed birth certificate, she used only the name “Martha.” See Nacogdoches Co., Texas, delayed birth certificate, unnumbered, “Martha Scarborough,” born 18 April 1886, record created June 1951, County Clerk’s Office, Nacogdoches.

<sup>341</sup> Nacogdoches Co. Marriage Book H: 319, Crit Cravey and Rilla Scarborough.

<sup>342</sup> Marilyn Steben to Elizabeth Shown Mills, e-mail, “Martha Elmira Boyd Scarbrough,” 6 August 2008, 10:11 AM. Mrs. Steben’s husband is the grandson of Rilla and Crit. Nacogdoches Co., Texas, Marriage Book H: 319.

<sup>343</sup> 1900 U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, ED 40, sheet 18-B, Henry Scarbor household.

<sup>344</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>345</sup> U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, ED 40, sheet 18-B, Henry Scarbor household. 1910 U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, ED 93, sheet 18-A, Henry Scarborough household. She appears as “Ora” in 1900 and “Ora Lee” in 1910.

<sup>346</sup> U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, ED 40, sheet 18-B, Henry Scarbor household. 1910 U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, ED 93, sheet 18-A, Henry Scarborough household. She appears as “Arabella” in 1900 and “Lizzie” in 1910.

<sup>347</sup> U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, ED 40, sheet 18-B, Henry Scarbor household. 1910 U.S. Cens., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, ED 93, sheet 18-A, Henry Scarborough household. She appears as “Victory” in 1900 and “Victoria” in 1910.

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