

John Byrd History

Perquimans and Chowan Counties, North Carolina

Clean Reading Edition

Prepared for web publication by the Ball Family Association

Editorial Note

This edition preserves the research claims, historical quotations, and family traditions contained in the supplied compilation. Obvious typographical errors in the editorial prose and inconsistent page formatting have been corrected for readability. Historical transcriptions have been left substantially as supplied. The compilation includes competing or unproven statements about John Byrd's birth, parentage, and connections to other Byrd families; those claims should be checked against original records before being treated as established genealogy.

John Byrd (c. 1670-1716)

Perquimans and Chowan County, North Carolina

Byrd descendant in Duplin and Sampson Counties, North Carolina. Descendants of John Byrd and Rebecca Sutton Peterson Byrd, lived in the northeast corner of the state. In 1750's one of John and Rebecca's son and several of the grandsons moved to the east side of Six Runs in Sampson County. Six Runs was in Duplin County At the time of their move. The Area became part of Sampson in 1784 when the county was formed out of Duplin.

John Byrd and Rebecca Byrd were among North Carolina's earliest citizens. Their first known home was on the north side of Albemarle Sound in present-day Perquimans County. This was only about 70 miles from where the first English colony in America was established at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. As the number of English settlers increased, they pushed farther and farther out of from Jamestown in their search for good farmland. By the 1650s' a few had pushed as far south as present-day North Carolina. Carolina officially began as a separate colony from Virginia in 1663 when King Charles II of England gave the area to the eight Lords Proprietors. These were English noblemen who helped Charles regain the throne after rebels beheaded the first King Charles. The word "Carolina" comes from the Latin word for Charles.

Albemarle was the first functioning county in "ye province of Carolina". Named for the sound it surrounds, Albemarle County was eventually divided into four precincts with the Indian name of Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Chowan. These precincts later evolved into counties. And Albemarle, as a county ceased to exist.

Information on John Byrd and Rebecca Sutton Peterson Byrd can be found in the Records of Albemarle County and two of its precincts, Perquimans and Chowan. Early English settlers tried to keep good records, but not all of them have survived. Many of

Those that have are similar to records found in North Carolina courthouses today, deeds, Wills estate papers, tax lists, and minutes of court proceedings and various governing Bodies. However, most of the old records are difficult to read because of the torn pages, faded ink, archaic handwriting, lack of punctuation, strange words, and inconsistent spelling. The spelling of names is a particular problem. Spelling was not as standardized as it is today. People tended to spell words as they sounded to them, and word "Byrd" was often confused with similar sounding names.

The oldest known record of major importance to people researching the John Byrd family is titled Births, Marriages, Deaths and Flesh Marks, Berkeley Precinct

1659-1739. 1

Here are three entries from that record.

John Bird was married to Rebecca Peterson ye relleck of Jacob Peterson ye 24 day of August anno 1697 by John Burnet Minister.

Peterson ye 24 day of August anno 1697 by John Burnet, Minister

John Bird ye son of John Bird and Rebecca his wife was born ye 22 day of July 1698.

Edward Bird ye son of John Bird and Rebecca his wife was born ye 26 day of Jan 1701

1- The original of this record is now in State Archives, Raleigh file no. C.R. 077.605.1 Berkeley as the

Original name for Perquimans Precinct/County. Livestock roamed free. And the settlers used flesh marks Usually ear notches, to identify their animals

Rebecca Peterson's maiden name was Sutton. Another entry from the same record tells more about her. It reads:

Rebecca Sutton ye daughter of Nathaniel Sutton and Deborah his wife

was born ye 8th of August 1676

A brief analysis of Birth, Marriages, Deaths and Flesh Marks, Berkeley Precinct, will help to explain its importance. Berkeley was the official name for Perquimans Precinct. / County prior to about 1680. Flesh marks, also called stock marks, were used to identify livestock. Livestock roamed free, law required owners to mark their animals and register the mark.

Clerks who compiled the Berkeley/Perquimans records spelled John's last name B I R D. when other people wrote his name, they likely used B I R D and sometime BURD- B I R D E -, BYRDE or other spellings. When John himself wrote it, he used B Y R D. Thus, B Y R D is considered correct and that spelling is used in this paper when it is not a quote.

The word "Relleck" means Rebecca was the widow of Jacob Peterson, Jr. No record has been found to show how long she and Jacob were married, but it could not have been Long based on the fact that she was 21 when she married John Byrd. No record has been found to suggest that Rebecca and Jacob had children.

The Berkeley/Perquimans record was compiled when the English-speaking world was using the old style Julian Calendar, under which the new year began March 25 instead of January 1. Edward Bird's birthday, written as 26 January 1700, would actually be 26 January 1701 under the new style, Gregorian Calendar used since 1752.

Genealogist would normally say Edward was born 26 January 1700/1701 citing both

The year shown on his birth record and the year that would be used today. This double year style will be used in this paper for events that occurred between January 1 and March 25 prior to 1752.

John and Rebecca had three and possibly four more children after the family moved from Berkeley/Perquimans Precinct to Chowan precinct, for which no birth records have survived. All of the children will be discussed later.

Rebecca's family is easier to document than John's. Birth, Marriage, Deaths and Flesh Marks, Berkeley Precinct has many Sutton entries, including this one showing the Marriage of her parents:

Nathaniel Sutton and Deborah Astine was married by Mr. Babb, Minister of the gospel at Natimun in Verginia the 12th of August 1668. 2

Recorded in same record as the births of her sister Elizabeth, three brothers George, Joseph, and Nathaniel Jr.; the death of her father Nathaniel in 1682; and the Remarriage of her mother Deborah in 1685, That marriage was to John Whedby, Son of Richard Whedby and Elizabeth his wife "late of Virginia..."

Rebecca Sutton's family is said to have been Quakers,³ which was about the only organized religious denomination in the province of Carolina at the time Her grandfather was supposedly George Sutton, who was born in 1610 in Kent County, England, Came to America (Boston) in 1634 on the ship Hercules. Two years later, in 1836, George married Sarah Tilden, a daughter of (Quaker) Elder Nathaniel Tilden.

2-"nantimum" is, no doubt, Nansemond, a county just over in Virginia line from Perquimans County, North Carolina

Their son Nathaniel, Rebecca's father, is said to have been from about 1643 while the family was still in Massachusetts. Thus, Nathaniel was only about 39 when he died in 1682, Rebecca was only six at the time, and her father left her a cow in his will.⁴ The Suttontown community of Sampson County, near where some of the Byrds later lived, is named for a branch of Nathaniel Sutton family who migrated there in the late 1700's

No single document proves that Rebecca Sutton born to Nathaniel and Deborah Sutton. In 1676 was the same Rebecca who married Jacob Peterson, Jr. and later to John Byrd. Instead, a series of facts points to that conclusion. As will be seen later, Rebecca and John lived near the Suttons early in their marriage. They had a grandson named Nathaniel Byrd and another named Sutton Byrd. Also, Rebecca's brother, Joseph Sutton, left land to Robert Byrd, another of Rebecca and John's grandson

A few numbers will show what "early birds" John and Rebecca were in "ye county of Albemarle in ye province of Carolina" The earliest population estimate for Carolina is dated 1689 when Rebecca was 13 and John is thought to have been a few years older. Settlers at that time numbered about 3,000, almost all of whom lived along the creek, rivers, and bays flowing into Albemarle Sound. The number of native Americans (Indians) inhabiting all of North Carolina when the first Englishmen arrived is believed to have been between 30,000 and 35,000. By comparison, the State had 8.9 million residents in 2007. People began speaking of the Albemarle area as "northern" Carolina in the late 1600s after settlers started taking up land around what is now Charleston in South Carolina. North and South Carolina officially became separate colonies in 1710.

John Byrd and Rebecca Sutton Peterson Byrd spent the first 14 months of their married life settling her late husband's estate. Jacob Peterson, Jr. left a "nuncupative will" but it has no date. This is the kind of will that is spoken by person on their deathbed and put in writing afterwards by witness was present. Jacob named Rebecca administratrix of his estate and left all of her personal property to her. This was the only type of property that could be conveyed by a nuncupative will.

The story of how Rebecca settled the estate of Jacob Peterson, Jr.'s estate can be gleaned from the records of the Higher Court of Albemarle County, sometimes referred to as the General Court.⁵ The October 1697 session of that Court confirmed Rebecca as administratrix of Jacob's estate and appoint a committee to appraise the property he left.

Rebecca's first act as administratrix was to her new husband, John Byrd, in suing her former father-in-law, Jacob Peterson, Sr. over a herd of cattle. The suit alleged that "Jacob the Elder of Jacob the younger" ran cattle together "on the sand banks." All of the cattle carried the older Jacob's (flesh) mark.⁶ But Rebecca and John claimed the 40 of them, valued at 80 pounds, rightfully belonged to the younger Jacob. Also at issue were two hogs. The suit alleged that Jacob Peterson, Sr. had an Indian slave (not named) and that Jacob, Jr. had given the slave two hogs to raise for him. Rebecca and John claimed ownership of the pigs, said to have grown into hogs worth 30 shillings each.

In January 1697/1698 while the suit against him was pending, Jacob Sr. drew up his will. His beneficiaries included "Rebekah Burd," whom he referred to as his daughter-in-law. She was to get one silver shilling. Jacob Peterson, Sr. died

May 17, 1698, exactly one week after his wife, Mary, had given birth to a daughter, Ann.⁷ Court records pertaining to Jacob, Sr.'s estate show that he lived in Albemarle County for 17 years and prior to that he lived in "Mary Land"..⁸

3- Insert reference from Robert Byrd

4- Secretary of State, North Carolina Wills, 1663-1798, Vol XXX, page 82

5- Information on John and Rebecca Sutton Byrd's effort to settle the estate of Jacob Peterson, Jr. is taken

from North Carolina Higher Court Records. 1697-1701, Mattie Erma Edwards Parker, editor. Raleigh N. C. State Department of Archives and History, 1971, page 81, 103, 180, 183, 200, 240, 242, 473, 474

6- His mark being a "crop on each ear and sleet in ye rite [ear]. Haun, page 456—

7- Hathaway, ect.

The records also show that his widow Mary was only 30 years old.⁸ Thus she could not have been his first wife and mother of Jacob, Jr. On July 16, 1698, two months after Jacob, Sr.'s death, Mary married James Cole, Jr, formerly of Nansemond County, Virginia⁹ When Cole also "refused to yield up the cattle and hogs belonging to Jacob Peterson the younger," Rebecca and John sued him. After hearing the case in October 1698, an Albemarle County Jury awarded Rebecca and John "thirty shillings in porke" for the hogs and "one hundred pounds in sterling" (money) for the cattle. This was half the amount sought for the hogs and 20 pounds more than requested for the cattle. The jury may have thought that tending to the hogs, as Peterson's slave had done, was worth something. Maybe the extra money reflected how much cattle herd had increased in size and value while the suit was pending.

Rebecca Sutton Peterson Byrd's name rarely appeared in public records after she helped to settle her first husband's estate. John Byrd, on the other hand, was a high profile person. Had Carolina had a newspaper, he would have likely made the most issue. His name appears dozens of times in the minutes of the Higher Court between 1697 and 1716.¹⁰ In fact, he was a county official with the title of deputy (provost) marshal, the equivalent of a deputy sheriff today. Apparently, Deputy Byrd was paid on a piecework basis, for he gave the October 1698 Court four recent dates on which he had "executed" court papers. How long he held the deputy marshal position is unclear. Court minutes for 1703 and 1704 indicate he was still in the post at that time.

John Byrd was frequently a juror or witness, and he was named executor or administrator of several estates. After testifying in the slander case of Joseph Sparnell vs. William and Mary Jennings, he asked the Court to pay his expenses. The Court credited him with two days coming, two days going, and one day attendance, "but Court minutes do not show how much he was paid."¹¹ A number of people appointed John Byrd as their attorney. He was once appointed to a commission to hear an admiralty case. Admiralty Cases involving laws of the sea or maritime trade. Albemarle was a maritime county with as much water as land. Albemarle Sound and rivers flowing into where a major source of food for the settlers and their chief means of travel.

Between 1697 and 1704, John Byrd sued three different people over alleged debts. And four people sued him for the same reason. The case of John Bird vs. Nicholas Daw in 1697 suggests John was in some type of selling business. John alleged that Daw contracted with him for "apparel and other chattels to the value of seven pounds. "Once the goods arrived, Daw refused to take them, and John wanted 12 pounds in damages. How the case was resolved was not clear. In William Duckenfeild vs. John Bird the plaintiff alleged John owed him 90 shillings. When John failed to appear in March 1699 to answer the charge, the court attached his property for the money. The Court then directed Captain Thomas Luten, the provost marshal and John's superior, to "have here the body of said John Byrd the first day of the next General [Higher] Court. "John appeared as directed and succeeded in getting the case dismissed, after which Duckenfeild was assessed to the cost of Captain Luten bringing John to court. But Duckenfeild was back in court in October 1700 seeking even more compensation -92 shillings in pork from John. The case had not been solved in March 1701 and how it ended is unclear.

8 - Parker, pages 0, 177

9 - Hathaway, Births, Deaths and Marriages in Berkeley. Daughter Ann lived only eight months, dying in January 1699

10 - It was called the Higher Court because each precinct (later county) also had a court handle lesser judicial matters.

11- Parker, page 525

Men in colonial days were generally judged by the position they held and the land they owned. So far, several of John Byrd's positions have been mentioned and others will be discussed later. Attention will now be focused on his land holdings, for they reveal where he and Rebecca lived.

John and Rebecca must have begun their married life in Perquimans Precinct because

This is where their first children were born. Perhaps, they lived with or near her mother.

Her mother "Widow Deborah Sutton" received a 280 acre land grant in 1684 on Sutton Creek in Perquimans County.¹² Still known as Sutton Creek, this waterway still flows into the east side of Perquimans River about half way between Albemarle Sound and Hertford, the Perquimans County seat. Rebecca's three brothers, George, Joseph and Nathaniel Sutton, Jr. later received land grants in the same area.

On 1 Aug 1700, John Byrd bought 158 acres of land on the east side of Perquimans River from Jenkin Williams and his wife Hannah. 13 The land joined that of Rebecca's brother Joseph, so it is believed to have been on or near Sutton Creek. John kept the land only two years, selling it in 1702 to Thomas Harvey. 14 On 11 March 1700/1701, while living near Sutton Creek, John witnessed the will of George Sutton, another of Rebecca's brother. He signed his name "Jno Byrd." This is the earliest example found of him writing his own name. He not only used B Y R D spelling but abbreviated John. Shortening words, even simple ones, was a common practice, and it is another reason documents of the period are difficult to decipher.

Between August 1702 and October 1703, John and Rebecca moved from Perquimans Precinct / County to Chowan Precinct / County. Their new home was on the west side of Albemarle Sound in part of Chowan that was split off in 1722 to form current-day Bertie County. They likely reached their new home or most of the way by boat. They could have done this by sailing down Perquimans River to Albemarle Sound, then west across the sound to Batchelor's Bay, then across the bay to the mouth of Cashoke Creek, and finally up the creek to or near their new home. The distance would have been about 40 miles.

John Byrd's earliest documented presence in Chowan Precinct / County was on 1 Oct. 1703 when he witnessed a deed there for a Thomas Clark. 15 On 26 Apr 1704, he bought his first land in Chowan from a Richard Bivens and wife Elizabeth. 16 The acreage is not given, but the land is described by the Bivens couple "as our plantation on ye west side of Chowan River and ye west side of Coshoke Creek..." Thus John and Rebecca chose to buy a place previously occupied instead of hacking a home out of the wilderness. The purchase price was 14 pounds. Some six months later, on 25 Sep. 1704, John bought 100 acres from Joseph Skittleharp and wife Mary, described as "being our plantation on ye west side of Chowan river and ye west side of Coshoke Creek." 17 The price was 5 pounds, suggesting the Skittleharp plantation for which they paid 14 pounds might have contained close to 300 acres.

The goal of the Lords Proprietors in Carolina was to generate trade and commerce for the British Empire while increasing their wealth. This meant they had to attract people to the province who would use the land, water, and forest sources to produce useful products. Proprietors enticed settlers by hiring people to write flowery descriptions of Carolina and then give them free land upon their arrival. The usual land grant was 50 Acres per settler, plus 50 more for each member of his family or anyone else brought into the province. Settlers could get additional grants provided they pay a number of fees and make use of the land.

15- Chowan County Deed Book W-1, page 42

16 - Chowan County Deed Book W-1, page 52

17 - Chowan County Deed Book W-1, page 63. Joseph's name had also been found written

Skittlehorpe, and Skittleharp, Coshkoke Creek is now spelled Cashoke Creek.

John Byrd received three land grants, the first of which is something of a mystery. All that is known about that grant is how he lost it. Not how he got it. The story of John's "lost" grant is revealed in a record called the "Council Journal."

At the top of Carolina's governmental structure was a Governor appointed by the Lords Proprietors. The Governor, who was usually sent over from England, ruled with the aid of a Council, Also appointed by the Proprietors, and an Assembly, elected by freeholders (landowners) in the Colony.¹⁸

Governor Edward Hyde and his Council meeting on 9 May 1712 received two petitions. The first was from John Hardy "showing that a tract of land formerly granted to Jn. Bird on Kesiah River is lapsed for want of seating and prays that the same be granted to him." "the next entry in the minutes of the Council Journal reads: Upon petition of Edw. and Wllm. Bird upon Cashhoke Granted by order of said Governor and Council. 19

The first petition indicates that John Byrd had received a land grant and had not Improved it as required by law. Exercising his right under the law, Hardy asked that the land be taken from John and given to him. Before agreeing, "the Council directed a William Maule to see if John's grant had in fact, "been settled." When Maule reported back "negative", Governor Hyde and the Council gave Byrd's land to Hardy. 20 Apparently, the lost land caused no hard feelings. Four years later, calling him "my true and loving friend." John Byrd named John Hardy executor of his will. The second Journal entry indicates that Edward and William Byrd were approved for a land grant They were minor sons of John Byrd. Edward was 14 and William was even younger. They got a grant of 500 acres that will be discussed later. 21

North Carolina's proprietary period, which lasted from 1663 to 1729, was often chaotic. During one 20-year period, the province had 12 different governors. Living on the frontier, the people were independent, mistrustful of authority, and often grumbled about the way land grants were handled. Some grants records are missing, which may explain why no information has been found to show when John Byrd received the grant taken from him in 1712.

18 - This Colonial assembly was the forerunner of the North Carolina House of Representatives.

19 - Colonial Records, Vol. 1, page 844. Kesiah River was an early name for what is now Cashir Creek.

It flows into Batchelor Bay of Albemarle Sound just above Cashhoke Creek

Conditions in Carolina were hectic than usual during the administration of Governor Thomas Cary, who served from 1708 to 1711. In an effort to improve the situation, the Lord Proprietors sent over Edward Hyde, a cousin of Queen Ann, to replace Cary. Cary assembled an armed mob, fortified them with “good liquor and rum,” and attacked Hyde and his supporters. Hyde beat back “Cary’s Rebellion,” “as it is called in North Carolina history, with the aid of war ship and royal marines sent by Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia.

John Byrd was a member of the assembly, representing Chowan Precinct, when Hyde arrived, and he among the men who signed a petition to Governor Spotswood, asking for marines. 22 Thus, John Byrd was on Hyde’s side during the rebellion. Thus, the land grant on John’s minor sons may have been the Governor’s way of saying to a supporter. Under the law, John, I must to take your land, but I hope this land for your sons will help to ease the pain.

Byrd and Hyde were co-workers in the Lord’s vineyard as well as allies in politics. When King Charles II gave Carolina to the Lords of Proprietors, he instructed them. To bring the new colony into folds of the Church of England or Anglican Church as it was called. Establishing an official, government-competent Anglican clergymen were reluctant to give up the comforts of Great Britain for the wilds of Carolina. Many Carolinians were suspicious of government-sponsored religion and opted for Quaker, Presbyterian or other dissenting faiths. Some settlers, called “nothingnists,” spurned all organized religion. A law passed in 1701, known as the Vestry Act, prodded officials to make a more determined effort to plant the Anglican Church in Carolina. The first Anglican parish to be organized was in John Byrd’s home precinct of Chowan, and John was a member of the parish vestry, the church’s governing body. Records are too sparse to know how long he served, but he is mentioned in parish records kept from about 1709 to 1715. His Church work put him in direct contact with at least two Governors, Edward Hyde and Thomas Pollock, for Governors usually chaired Vestry meetings. At a Vestry meeting on February 6, 1712/13, John Bird and Samuel Patchet were appointed church wardens for the coming year. This meant they were responsible for the church building and seeing that the minister had a house and salary. The building at the time was “a pole-in-the-ground” structure at Queen Anne’s Creek, now Edenton. The minister was the Reverend John Urmstone, a missionary sent over from England. In March 1713, Church Warden, John Bird and eight other men sent a letter to England urging more support for Urmstone’s work. They began their letter by thanking their English brethren.

For their great Care of our Souls Health in sending over Missionaries to Preach the word of God and administering the Holy Sacrament among us. Wee and the whole English American ought to bless and praise

the Almighty For having putt it into the Hearts of so many great and Honorable Personages to think of their

poor County Folk whose lott it hath been to come into the Heathen Countries where we were in danger of becoming like the Indians themselves with out a God in the world.

In 1715, the assembly created a second Chowan parish to serve the area west of The Chowan River. This was where John Byrd lived, and he was appointed to the new Parish’s initial 12 member vestry. 23 When the colonists declared their independence from England in 1776, they also ended the Church of England’s reign as a state-sponsored church. By that time the original Chowan parish church in Edenton has been.

22 – Colonial Records. Vol. I, pages 837-38

23- The Church of England in North Carolina: Documents, 1699-1741, Robert J. Cain, Editor, Division of

Archives and History, North Carolina department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, 1999, pages 171-173-189-445-448

Replaced by a brick building. It is now the home of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church, the Second oldest house of worship in North Carolina. 24

John Byrd had one other connection with Governor Hyde. North Carolina had no Fixed seat of government when Hyde took office in January 1711. He rented “a rather fine dwelling” in Chowan Precinct from William Duckenfield and conducted governmental affairs from there. Duckenfield was the man who had earlier sued John Byrd over a debt. His home on Salmon Creek was only about six miles from John’s plantation on Cashoke Creek. Governor Hyde was meeting at the Duckenfield place with his Council in September 1712 when he fell ill to Yellow Fever and died eight days later. John Byrd was one of the men called upon to appraise the Governor’s estate.

In addition to Cary’s Rebellion, Governor Hyde arrived in the colony during an Indian uprising known as the Tuscarora War. Hundreds of people whites and Indians, died in that conflict. John Byrd’s home area largely escaped the fighting, but many settlers south of Albemarle Sound were massacred and others survived only by fleeing north of the sound. Minutes of the Higher Court between 1713 and 1715 identify John as Captain John Byrd, indicating he headed a militia company. Whether he saw action in the Tuscarora War is unknown.

John held one other position worth of mention. Carolina had a two-tier court system. The Higher Court or General Court handled major legal issues for the entire Province, and a court in each precinct took care of more routine legal matters. The

Precinct courts or county courts as they were later called, also had administrative and Executive duties that were later (in 1868) given to county commissioners.

Justice of the peace, appointed by the Governor, conducted the county courts, at a session of the Chowan Court held on July 19, 1715, a commission “was received from Ye Governor [Charles Eden] appointing John Bird..” and nine other men justices of the peace. 25 Chowan Court minutes show that Justice Byrd was present through the June 1716 session, and he was likely on the court at the time of his death about three months Later. 26 As a justice, he was entitled to use “Esquire” back of his name Thus, his name Properly written at the end of his life was John Byrd, Esquire.

John received one other land grant in addition to the “mystery “ grant taken form Him in1712. It consisted of 330 acres, issued to him in April 1714 and located “in ye fork of Cashoke Creek, joining ye mouth and side of the Maple Branch.“ 27 Thus, the land was near the two plantations he bought shortly after moving to Chowan Precinct. Getting a land grant could take several years, and John had a request for third grant “in the mill” at the time of his death. He must have been confident the grant would be issued, for he left the land in his will to John (Jr.). That Grant was for 640 acres at a place in Chowan Precinct called New Market. It was finally issued in October 1716 or about the time John died.

24 – The building was begun in 1736, two years after construction of St. Thomas Church began in Bath.

26 - From court minutes, page 48

27- North Carolina Land Grant Book 8, page 231. State Archives

How John used his land holdings is a matter of conjecture based on how people in General lived in his day. Nearly everyone farmed. John definitely had cattle, hogs, and horses, because these animals are mentioned in his will. He probably had sheep too, because wool, cotton, and flax were the fabrics used for clothing. Indians had taught²⁵ - settlers to grow corn, and it was a staple on most farms. Indians also introduced settlers to grow tobacco, which became he first documented export from Carolina. John and his Family likely grew wheat, oats, peas, beans, and various other vegetables and fruit brought over from England. Scuppernong grapes and huckleberries were native fruits harvested from the wild. Locally planted fruit are known to have included apples and peaches. Deer were an abundant sources of wild meat. With vast bodies of water nearby, the John Byrd family likely enjoyed many species of fish and waterfowl.

25 -check source. Hofman

Will of John Byrd, b. 1670 in Virginia / d. September 13, 1716

Records kept in Berkley / Perquimans Precinct

Will of John Byrd of Chowan Court Records

In the name of God amen the Thirteenth day of September one thousand seven hundred and sixteen,
I John Bayard of North Carolina and precinct of Chowan being very sick and weak in Body but of perfect Mind and Memory Thanks be unto God. Therefore calling into mind the mortality of my Body and knowing that is appointed for all men once to Dye do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament that is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial at the directions of my Ex’ not doubting that at the general resurrection I shall recover the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate whi8ch it hath pleased God to bless me in this live I give demise dispose of the same in the manner and form.

To my eldest son John I give the tact of land being six hundred and forty acres lying at New Market joining Mr. Holbooke to him and his heirs for ever. And also two cows and calves with their increased and one Young foal with my Great Mare and iron pot and my Palatyn gun and one chest with one half (illegible).

To my son Edward I give all the Maple land lying to the west side of Maple Branch containing about Three hundred sixty-five acres also two cows and calves with their increase to him and his heirs for ever shot gun three sows and their increase one young Bay horse running with my Great Mare and two (illegible) and one iron pot with the other half of my clothes.

To my son Will I give all of the land lying on the east side of Maple Branch being on the fork three

hundred and sixth-five acres or there about (illegible) that any of my two mares (illegible) to him and his heirs forever and two cows and calves now upon (illegible) Plantation and their increase and one iron pot and one gun at Jn Hankins and two (illegible)

I give to my well beloved wife Rebecca Bayard first choice of any bed and furniture belonging to my Estate to her own particular and also the plantation I now live upon her death to my son Richard and also the remainder part of my estate to be equally divided amongst My Loving wife Rebecca Byrd Rich Anne and Edward Byard My Loving children and also that child my wife is now with may it please God it lives that have an equal part amongst the others it is my will that the boys shall (illegible) and also I name and appoint my dear and loving wife Reb. Bayrd and my true and loving friend Mr. John Hardy my sole executor and executrix of my last will and testament revoking any (illegible) every testaments wills (illegible) and executors by me in any way to have named (illegible) bequeathed Ratifying and (illegible) this to be my last will and testament (illegible) in (illegible) have here to put my hand and seal (illegible).

/signed/ Jno Byrd

Signed Sealed and Delivered

In Presence of

/s/ Jno Cromatie, jurat

/s/ Susannah x Williams

/s/ Mary x Damrell

(John's name appears in his Will as "Byrd" while his wife and children as either "Bayrds" or "Byrares)

This seems to be another example of how inconsistent people are in spelling names.)

The Will is first proof that John and Rebecca had more children after moving form Perquimans to Cowan Precinct. Sons, Edward and William were mentioned in the petition to Governor Hyde and Council in 1712, but most researchers assumed they Were grown men and have not connected them to John's family.

The fact that John's name appears in the Will as "Byrd" while his wife and Children are either "Bayrds," or "Byards," seems to be another example of how Inconsistent people were in spelling names. The Will, now in the state Archives, does not appear to be original. This observation is based on the fact that Identical abbreviations And letter strokes were used in John Byrd and John Cromatie's signatures. The court clerk Or whoever copied the Will probably wrote the names as they sounded to him. There was a Jane (Jean, Jeane) Byard (Buyard) who had lived on Perquimans River near when John and Rebecca once lived. Perhaps, the Clerk thought they were all part of the same family,. 30-

If Rebecca Byrd and John Hardy filed any papers on the John Byrd estate, they Have not been found in Court Records. Nor has any reference been found to John Byrd's Burial place. Several hundred black slaves had been brought into Carolina by the time of John's death. His Will makes no reference to slaves, so apparently he owned none. With Only family labor available, he probably never cleared more than he could handle in his farming the many hundred acres of land he owned. John's land was generally flat, some was swampy and all of it was covered in its natural state with large trees and other vegetation. Rainfall was a general average of 50 inches unless there was stormy weather. Hot in the summer months and winter was mild, and mosquitoes were as general, plenty.

30- These searches have not been able to prove or disprove a kinship between Byrds and if any Byrards, ect.

Several more references to a John Bird have been found in early Carolina records, including one that goes back to the colony's beginning in 1663. That was the year King Charles II issued the "Carolina Charter" giving the land south of Virginia to the land to the eight Lords of Proprietors. In the works at the time the charter was issued was a 2,000 acre grant from the colony of Virginia. To Thomas Woodward for the "importation" of 40 People. 31 Among Them was a John Bird. Woodward's land was in the new Colony of Carolina, and he became the colony's first surveyor-general. 32 The fact that Virginia issued Woodward's grants indicates that he paid for the 40 people's transportation into that colony. Whether John Bird named in the grant ever came to Carolina is not known.

The next reference found to a John Bird in Carolina is dated 1684, 21 years after the name appeared in Woodward's grant. The Higher Court for Albemarle County, meeting in April of that year, received a petition from Richard Byer requesting that Hannah Bird, daughter of John Bird, live with him "until she come to the age of one and twenty years of day of marriage. 33 Sounding suspiciously like Byrd/Bird/Burd, the name of Richard Byrer(Byers, Byar, Biers) is found frequently in records and in 1680s and 1690s. Among the legatees of Richard's Will, dated 1692, is Hannah Burd. Whether

there was a Byer-Byrd connection, this writer cannot say. Nor has any additional information been found on Hannah Bird/Burd.

31- Nugent, Cavaliers and pioneers, p. 428.

32- Lefler, History of Southern state, p. 39.

33- Parker, Higher Court Records. 1679-1696, p. 344

A John Bird witnessed a court action in May 1693³⁴ and John Burd appeared on a list of taxable in July 1694³⁵. Whether these Johns were of the same families or not was not indicated who they were.

Once a person got a “right,” also called a “headright” or “landright” it was like Money in the bank. He could use it to get land for himself or he could sell or give, or assign it to someone else. On August 4, 1702, a John Bird appeared in Court and assigned five “rites” to a Francis Gurganus. They were said to be for the “transportation of five persons into this government (viz) John Bird, 2 passages. Ann Bird, Eliza Smith, John Smith”,³⁶

This John was likely the husband of Ann Bird, John and Rebecca had a daughter named Anne, she was not born this early, a son Edward was a few months earlier than this date of 1702.

John Bird has historically been the most common first name of the English of the Bird / Byrds and it was certainly a favorite in the Byrd family names.

John that married Rebecca Sutton Peterson in 1679 was born as stated in 1670, but no documentation has been found to indicate his date of birth. He seemed to have been a mature, And well-established person when he married Rebecca. This conclusion is based largely on the extent to which he was involved in public affairs. He was literate at a time when most men were not. He apparently knew the law and was willing to accept responsibility, both in his church and civil affairs. His parents were John Byrd and Ann West Byrd from all researches that had been found. Prudent genealogists use enough hedge words to give them some room in case new records or data have been located to indicate different.

John Byrd's Will contained the only reference found to his daughter Anne. Whether Rebecca's unborn child survive is not known. The name Rebecca and her oldest son, John appear on a Chowan County tax list for 1719, and that is the last reference found to her. John Hardy, who died in 1719, left a widow named Rebecca, and some people have wondered if she was John Byrd's former wife. (It has since been found that John Hardy was the husband of John and Rebecca's daughter Anne.) In 1737, the youngest son, Richard Byrd, sold the 200-acre home plantation in which Rebecca had a life estate. This would suggest that Rebecca (his mother) was dead by that time.

John and Rebecca's four sons are discussed below. John (Jr.) is covered in Chapter II, Edward in Chapter III, William in Chapter IV and Richard in Chapter V.

Possible Ancestors of John Byrd

Evidence suggest that John Byrd's father was also named John and that his Mother was Mary. This evidence is found in court documents in which John and Mary are mentioned. Before a person could get their fee of 50-acre land grant, they had to go Before the Albemarle Court and show they had moved to Carolina themselves and / or brought other people into the colony. This was called “proving their rights.”

(from the research that had been done since, John Byrd, Jr. parents were John Byrd, Sr. and Ann (West) Byrd) (by m.byrd)

Most of the early settlers in “ye province of Carolina” moved down from Virginia, And it is assumed the first Birds/Byrds did, too. Ship records show that at least 12 men with the same Bird, Byrd, or Burd came to Virginia from England in the 1600s, and some of them or their descendants can be placed close to the Carolina border.

Other Early Byrds/Birds in Carolina

Two other Byrds/Birds in Carolina will be mentioned before John Byrd's descendants are discussed. The first bird that can be placed with certainty in Carolina was named Valentine.³⁷ In fact, he is the only Bird/Byrd with sufficient fame or notoriety to win a place in a general history of state. Valentine Bird was appointed collector of

“His Majesty's” customs for Carolina in 1676, and the following year he joined John Culpepper and several other men in forcibly ousting Governor Thomas Miller. Culpepper Then installed himself as Governor and designated Captain Valentine Bird and four other rebels as his Council (top advisors).³⁸ Valentine died within two years of Culpepper's Rebellion, as the episode is called in North Carolina history. His wife, Margaret, then

Married John Culpepper. The inventory of Valentine Bird's personal estate is among the

oldest recorded in North Carolina.³⁹ After studying its content, one historian declared the “household furnishings of Captain Valentine Bird.. were probably representative of those of the better sort of seventeenth century Carolinians.”.⁴⁰

Whether Valentine and Margaret Bird had children is unknown. A Valentine Byrd died in Rowan County, North Carolina On March 11, 1827, at the age of 67. 41 It is possible the Rowan Valentine descended for Captain Valentine, but their only link may have been parents who like non-traditional names.

Another early Byrd associated with Carolina, but never resided, was William II, One of the famous Byrds of Westover. This family was among the wealthiest of most Socially prominent and political influential in colonial Virginia. Although long ago sold Out of the Byrd Family, their mansion still stands on the James River south of Richmond. Many Byrds, including some of John Byrd's descendants, have tried to claim kin to the Westover Byrds. 42 If there was a link, it was back in England, not in America. The Westover Byrds were few in number, well documented, and preferred the refinements of Virginia to the frontier live of Carolina. Colonel William Byrd II earned a place in Caroline history, however, by leading he survey team that in 1728 laid out the boundary Between North Carolina and Virginia. Based on that experience he wrote the classic: "History of the Dividing Line Between Virginia and North Carolina. " The Book offers candid descriptions of early North Carolina and its inhabitants, none of which are flattering. He notes, for example, that North Carolina were part of his survey team until they "drunk up" all his liquor, quit, and went home.43 If William's kin had moved to Carolina, it is doubtful he would have claimed them.

37- Some researchers have mistaken the name valentine for William. It is clearly Valentine in most records.

38- Lefler, page 43-47

39- Grimes, north Carolina Wills and inventoried, page 472-474

40- North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. XII, page 327

41 – The Western Carolina (Salisbury, N. C., March 20, 1827

42- In the 1950's Josie Seawell Daniels of Faison, North Carolina, did the first know genealogy of the Duplin-Sampson

Byrds. Mrs. Daniel began her genealogy with a paper, written by someone else, tracing the Byrds of Virginia back to England and France. She then stated, "All Byrd [in America] are related, however the name is spelled, having come from the common ancestor, Colonial William Byrd of Westover (Richmond), Virginia, the founder of all American-born Bird-Burd-Byrd families. Mrs. Daniel then picked up with the earliest Duplin-Sampson Byrd she could identify – Gabriel Byrd of Piney Grove Community of Sampson, but she never connected Gabriel to the Byrds of Westover. When this writer began dabbling in Byrd research in the 1970s, he assumed Mrs. Daniel knew what she was taking about. His goal for many years was to fine that missing link between the Westover Byrds and the Duplin-Sampson Byrds. It finally became clear here was no link. Only a small percentage of the Birds-Byrd-Burds in America can claim lineal kinship to the Westover Byrds, and they do not include the Duplin-Sampson clan.

43- Lefler, page 66

William Byrd of Charles City And Surry Counties For This Writing, Some of The Bird'S Were Listed As Bird'S,

to keep from confusion, we will used Byrd.

William Byrd, born 1624 in London England. He was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Byrd and a brother to John Byrd, born 1620 of London, England. (which was the father of William Byrd I of Westover (Charles City County.) It is considered that William was in Virginia as early as 1635, Virginia Headrights from "Cavaliers of Pioneers in – Nugent, page 32", it is quotes: "James Merriman, Charles City County, in 1635 for the transfer of one servant – William Byrd.- From the same reference: page 328 – "William Byrd - 300 acres upon South Side of Wards Creek about land of Jack Ware (Charles City County), 7 June,

1656 – pg. 24, Patent Book 4. Deed by purchase from William Haver to whom was granted

7 April 1653, for the transfer of six persons"

There is an entire chapter in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 35, on this William Byrd. In this chapter, he is called the first William Byrd of Charles City County, Virginia.

He later settled on the south side of James River in the parish of Martin's Brandon in Surry County. He married, 1.) to Elizabeth Wheeler, he married, 2.) Hannah Grendon, she was a widow of Thomas Jennings and the daughter of Colonel Thomas Grendon, at his death and his wife, a widow, Elizabeth married Colonel Thomas Stegg, whose daughter Grace Stegg, married John Byrd, b. 1620, he was the father of William Byrd I of Westover. And John was a brother to William Byrd, b. 1624 in these pages.

William Byrd, b. 1624, was a silversmith, From Charles City Court Records 1655 – 1665 10 November 1660, page 250;

"Ordered that the adm. of Mr. John Sparrow doth pay to William Byrd

412 pounds of tobacco and cash for a silver bowl for the parish of

Martin's Brandon."

William was also the Virginia representative of London merchants, "Sadler and Quiney". (one of Quiney's brothers was married to William Shakespeare's daughter, Judith Shakespear.

He (William) was also associated in business with John Byrd of London. In 1658 He gave a note to "John Byrd, Citizen of London."

The famous James River Plantation "Brandon" was part of the estate of Martin's Brandon purchased in 1637 by John Sadler and Richard Quiney, Merchants and William Barber, Mariner.

Nothing is known of William Byrd's home except that he lived at the Upper end of Chip Oak Creek, Southwest parish, in the county of Surry. On July 13, 1671 he purchased of Thomas Busby a "Gristmill" with the appurtenances thereunto – at the head of Chip Oak Creek in the County of Surry – also 150 acres.. adjoining the mill. At the same time he Acquired from Mr. Busby 300 additional acres in Surry.

On April 20, 1663, William Byrd and Otho Southcott were sworn in as Justices and took Their seats ib the bench beside Lt. Colonel Drewe, Mr. John Holmwood, Theodorik Bland, Mr. Edward Hill, Captain Anthony Wyatt, Captain Robert Wynne, Captain John Espes, Captain Frances Grey and Mr. Stephen Homelyn.

On February 5, 1665, Mr. William Byrd is fined and censured to pay 300 pounds of tobacco According to act for his absence and non attendance at this court, to be required and disposed to the Court's appointment, also exec. and costs. This action was in conformity with a court order of order of September 15, 1660, that a fine should be imposed on Justices who absent themselves from sessions except they shall show sufficient cause for absence.

Before of by 1672, William Byrd had died and his widow remarried to William Duke, and to his son and heir, Thomas Byrd, had fallen the mill, the dwelling house and acres adjoining. William Byrd's son and heir came into his minority for a reason that the records do not disclose, under the Guardianship of Nevet Wheeler, that partisan to be of Nathaniel Bacon. Since William Byrd's first wife apparently was a Wheeler, it is possible that Nevet Wheeler was a brother and uncle to young Thomas Byrd.

2. Thomas Byrd, m. Mary --?—Byrd

William Byrd

Thomas Byrd

Elizabeth Byrd, m. John Ladnier

Tabitha Byrd, m. Richard Jones

Mary Byrd, d. 1729 – a single person.

Thomas Byrd inherited the grist mill and Chip Oak Creek and 300 acres on the eastern side Of Southern Run, silver bowl and tankard seal ring, large andirons, and a fixed gun.. To his son William he left 1 shilling. It is not known why he was left with only 1 shilling – unless he had already received his inheritance before his father's death. To his daughters, 300 acres each. The Will of Thomas Byrd is listed in Surry County Wills – by Davis – page 17, Book 4:99-113

In 1674, Mr. Thomas Byrd is found with two tithables in Surry, in the list gatakeny Mr. Richard Parker. The next year he is found in Benjamin Harrison's District. Upper end of Southwark Parish and he was doubtless already married. He was certainly the father of a child before the fall of 1675, as is evidence from the following letter appearing in he Surry Record II, page 91:

"Capt Spencer:"

"Sr, I would a come down to court but I am very sick and my child is sick, but God willing, if I am alive and abel I will come down next court and answer ye sute of Mr. Harrison, not else by rest yr friend to command.

/s/ Thomas Byrd"

In 1680 he added to his possessions by purchase from Thomas Busby and Susanna, his wife, 300 acres of the easterly side of a swamp being a branch of Upper Chip Oak Creek in Surry County. On September 6, 1681m Thomas Byrd signed power of attorney to Ellis Osborn in Any business I have depending before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for he county of

Surry at a court held September 6th, 1681.

Along with others "Thomas Byrd" was fined by the General Assembly in Surry County In 1675 for not attending Divine Services on Sunday.

He died before March 4, 1709. His widow, Mary, later remarried to George Nicholson. Following are listed in "Albemarle Parish Register – John Boddie (which covers Surry and Essex Counties), and they probably are descendents of William and Thomas Byrd of Surry County.

Richard Byrd and wife, Sarah, had seven children between 1740-1750

James Byrd, b. 2-27-1740

John Byrd, b. 2-4-1742

Phoebe Byrd, b. 3-25-1745

Mary Byrd, b. 1-16-1746

Richard Byrd, b. 1748 (probably died in infancy)

Richard Byrd, b. 1759

Jane Byrd

William Byrd, and wife, Sarah, had four children between 1743-1755

John Byrd, b. 12-13-1743

Elizabeth Byrd, b. 3-23-1745

Amy Byrd, b. 5-5-1752

Nathaniel Byrd, b. 5-11-1755

John Byrd and wife, Mary had one child

Howell Byre, b. 2-25-1749

Rubin Byrd, and wife, Mary, had 3 children between 1745-1760

Robert Byrd, b. 7-9-1754

Rebecca Byrd, died 2-12-1758

Rock Byrd, b. 1-9-1760

The following are listed in "Surry County Records – David – 1652-84"

Pg. 23 – Estate of John Westhope, deceased, 1656/7 – among list of creditors

was "Mr. Byrd" was apparently William Byrd

Pg. 85 – 1667 – in text of deed is listed "John Byrd, Bricklayer"

Pg. 88 – 1668 – John Byrd – on jury, re: drowning of two persons.

Pg. 110 – 1672 – John Byrd – witnessed a petition

Pg. 115 – 1673 – John Byrd – John Stecke (Stegg) sued

Pg. 138- 1675 – John Byrd – Constitutes wife, Ann Byrd, his attorney

Pg. 145 – 1677 – John Byrd - Constitutes wife, Ann Byrd, his attorney

Pg. 112 – 1672 – Thomas Byrd, witness to Power of Attorney for William Hopper.

Pg. 112 – 1672 – William Byrd – deceased.

Pg 134 – 1675 – Thomas Byrd – on Grand Jury – July 9

Pg. 159 – 1680 – April 7 – Indenture between Thomas Busby and Susannah Busby and

Daniel Room, for land on Chippokes Creek adjoining William Short –

100 acres. Sale disputed – land claimed to – belong to William Byrd of

Martin's Brandon and difference paid Thomas Byrd.

Until 1720, Surry County, which was created from James City County in 1652 reached from James River to what is now the northern boundary of North Carolina. Burnswick County was created in 1720 from the portion of Surry County which lays next to North Carolina. In 1752, Sussex County was created from the portion of Surry County which Lay next to Burnswick County. In 1780, Greenville County was created from the eastern half of Burnswick County and the southwestern section of Sussex County.

References: Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 41, pp.189-195

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XLII – Charles City Records

1655-1665, Court 10, November 1660, pg. 250.

Surry Wills – Davis – pg. 17, Boo 4:99-113.

Surry Deeds – Davis – 1752-84, pp. 23, 85, 110, 115, 138, 145, 112, 159, 134.

Virginia Genealogical Records collected by Mrs. Floy Friend Hume,
San Angelo, Texas

John Byrd John Byrd is discussed more because he and the sons were in the records most in Virginia and North and South Carolina's (some of the first known Byrd's)

Starting with the Byrd that were in America and later we will go back to the beginning as far back as we can find any information.

It was found that John Byrd and William Byrd were brothers and sons of a William Byrd and Elizabeth (Burgh) Byrd of England. John Byrd that married Grace Stegg was the father of William Byrd 1 of Westover, Virginia. He was in Virginia as early as 1635.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 35 on William Byrd, he was listed as the first William Byrd of Charles City County, Virginia.

The extended family of (BYRD'S) John Byrd and William Byrd

Which were brothers and the sons of William Byrd and Elizabeth (Burgh)

Bird / Byrd Of England

The earliest known Byrd in Albemarle Sound Region of North Carolina (Albemarle Precinct) was John Byrd. In 1663, when people were coming down from Virginia into Albemarle Sound Region, Thomas Woodward, Sr., was granted land from bringing persons down, among them was John Byrd. (Nugent's Pioneers of Cavaliers)

Among early settler was William Byrd. North Carolina Colonial and State Records, Volume I, page 249, by Sanders – list him as follows:

The first settlement in North Carolina territory was made in 1663, in the section north of the Albemarle Sound, known as the Albemarle Precinct. It contained the following counties in 1670: Chowan, Perquimans, Currituck, and Pasquotank.

This Region was considered a part of Virginia until 1728, when William Byrd II of Westover (Charles City County)

“Pasquotank County – A plea was sent to the Crown requesting some kind of free parliament to be established there so the group could send their grievances to the Crown, etc. The Remonstrance and the Plea was signed and by several men, one of whom was William Byrd – December 3, 1677.”

John Byrd and William Byrd were brothers, sons of William Byrd of the first (1) marriage to Elizabeth Wheeler and Thomas Byrd was a son from his second (2) marriage to Hannah Grendon. William Byrd of Surry County was the only person bearing the name of Byrd south of the James River to have sons in 1663 and 1667

John Byrd's wife was Ann West and she was appointed his attorney in 1675 which enabled him to attend to his business of Transporting settlers to North Carolina and other affairs. From court records of Albemarle County at Edenton, North Carolina, volume 3, that indicated that John Byrd was engaged in transporting settlers from Virginia into Albemarle area and it is not known when he permanently settled there.

Surry County Deeds-- Davis, 1652 – 1684 listed a William Byrd settled the estate of John Westhope, deceased, 1656/57. John Byrd his son was also listed on pp. 85-88-110-115-118. The first settlement that was made in North Carolina territory was made in 1663.

Before some time in 1670, because John Byrd, Jr. was from in Virginia was born in 1670. John Byrd, Sr. was transporting passengers from Virginia.

John Byrd, Sr. has other sons besides John Byrd, Jr., were Thomas Byrd, Edward Byrd, and William Byrd. They lived near by. Edward Byrd and William Byrd and Jack Hardy requested warrant for the land formerly granted to John Byrd of Cashoko Creek and it had been lapsed. Edward and William's grant was given in 1712.

John Byrd, Jr. was born in October 1670, in Virginia. He died in Chowan County, North Carolina in 1716, He married Rebecca Sutton Peterson, August 24, 1697, by John Burnett Minister, Rebecca was a widow of Jacob Peterson, and daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah Austine Sutton of Berkeley,.

The children of Nathaniel and Deborah Austine Sutton were: George Sutton, b. 3-2-1669- Joseph Sutton, b. 8-5-1673 –

John Byrd, Jr. was a planter and also served on the Justice of the Peace. North Carolina. The Descendants of John and Rebecca stayed in the general area for many years, Chowan County was divided when Bertie Count was formed and some of the Byrds were now in Bertie County, 1n 1722. Edgecombe was formed in 1741 from Bertie County. And Hertford was formed form Bertie County.

Will of John Byrd, Junior

Abstract of Wills, Page 59, in 1690-1760 The Will of John Byrd of Chowan County North Carolina, dated September 13, 1716 and proved- October 17, 1716, lists the following bequests: "Son- John Byrd, 640 acres lying at New market; Son- Edward – 635 acres – Son-William –345 acres.– Son-Richard-the plantation I now live upon, with my wife Rebecca – daughter Ann."

Will of John Byrd, Jr.

Book B, pg. 426, Will of John Byrd, Jr. –

Born July 22, 1698, son of John Byrd, Jr. born 1670

"I John Byrd, Jr. – give to my son Robert Byrd and his heirs, in default to my daughter Rebekah Byrd and her heirs, I give unto my brother Edward and to my other brothers and sisters in the same manner and form – as Nathaniel Sutton of Perquimans County, and by his last Will.

John Byrd and wife, Mary Byrd." (February 1727/28)

After John Byrd, 1670 died in 1716 his son John Byrd, b. 1698 became John Byrd, Jr.

Will of John Byrd, b. 1670 in Virginia / d. September 13, 1716

Records kept in Berkley / Perquimans Precinct

Will of John Byrd of Chowan Court Records

In the name of God amen the Thirteenth day of September one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, I John Bayard of North Carolina and precinct of Chowan being very sick and weak in Body but of perfect Mind and Memory Thanks be unto God. Therefore calling into mind the mortality of my Body and knowing that is appointed for all men once to Dye do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament that is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial at the directions of my Ex' not doubting that at the general resurrection I shall recover the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate whi8ch it hath pleased God to bless me in this live I give demise dispose of the same in the manner and form.

To my son John I give the tact of land being six hundred and forty acres lying at New Market joining Mr. Holbooke to him and his heirs for ever. And also two cows and calves with their increased and one Young foal with my Great Mare and iron pot and my Palatyn gun and one chest with one half (illegible). To my son Edward I give all the Maple land lying to the west side of Maple Branch containing about Three hundred sixty-five acres also two cows and calves with their increase to him and his heirs for ever shot gun three sows and their increase one young Bay horse running with my Great Mare and two (illegible) and one iron pot with the other half of my clothes.

To my son Will I give all of the land lying on the east side of Maple Branch being on the fork three hundred and sixth-five acres or there about (illegible) that any of my two mares (illegible) to him and his heirs forever and two cows and calves now upon (illegible) Plantation and their increase and one

iron pot and one gun at Jn Hankins and two (illegible)

I give to my well beloved wife Rebecca Bayard first choice of any bed and furniture belonging to my Estate to her own particular and also the plantation I now live upon her death to my son Richard and also The remainder part of my estate to be equally divided amongst My Loving wife Rebecca Byrd Rich Anne and Edward Byard My Loving children and also that child my wife is now with may it please God it lives that have an equal part amongst the others it is my will that the boys shall (illegible) and also I name and appoint my dear and loving wife Reb. Bayrd and my true and loving friend Mr. John Hardy my sole executor and executrix of my last will and testament revoking any (illegible) every testaments wills (illegible) and executors by me in any way to have named (illegible) bequeathed Ratifying and (illegible) this to be my last will and testament (illegible) in (illegible) have here to put my hand and seal (illegible).

/signed/ Jno Byrd

Signed Sealed and Delivered

In Presence of

/s/ Jno Cromatie, jurat

/s/ Susannah x Williams

/s/ Mary x Damrell

(John's name appears in his Will as "Byrd" while his wife and children are either "Bayrds" or "Byrares")

This seems to be another example of how inconsistent people are in spelling names.)

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN BYRD AND REBECCA SUTTON PETERSON

Byrd Family Notes

John Byrd, b -1670. / d. 1716 m. 24 Aug 1697 to Rebecca Sutton Peterson, b. 8 Aug. 1676- d. 1758 (82 yrs) she was first m. Jacob Peterson, d. 1696.

1. John Byrd, Jr., b. 7-22-1698, / d.--- m.1725 to Mary Bell, b. 1705 / d. 1745
2. Robert Byrd, b. 1725
2. Rebekah Byrd, b.1727
2. Mary Byrd, b. 1729
2. Edward Byrd, b. 1-26-1701, m. Anna Bonner, b. January 25,1701, daughter of Thomas Bonner
3. William Byrd, b. 1704, m. Jean Bell (more)
- 4- Richard Byrd, b. 1707, m.1.) Susannah Williams – m. 2.) Mary O'Dyer
- 5- Ann Byrd, b. 1709, m. John Hardy

George Bell, b 1630 / d. 1702 & Mary Chester --?--, b/ 1630 / d. 1700- a son,

Robert Bell, b. 1675 / d.1738 – m. 1700 to Penelope Clements- b. 1680 / d 1715.

Michael King, b.1685 a son of Henry King m. 1710 to Isabel Clements, b. 1690 /d.--?--.

- 3- William b. 1704 / d. 1777 and married Jean Bell, b. 1705 / d. 1765

Jean Bell, dau, of Robert Bell, b. 1675 / d. 6-jul 1738- and Penelope, b. 1680 / d. 1715

Sometime before 1753 William Byrd moved to Duplin County, North Carolina. In 1753 he sold his 600 acres to Joseph Knott of Bertie County, North Carolina to

"I, William Byrd- am the lawful Owner – Jean Byrd, Wife of me."

In 1776 William Byrd, along with several of his sons, sold their land in Duplin County, North Carolina and moved to South Carolina, the following deeds are evidence of these Transactions: Sampson County Deed Book 1, page 51: (Sampson was created from Duplin County in 1784) "William Byrd, Planter, to Moses Smith, both of Duplin County, North Carolina – Deed dated 29 October 1864, Registered 4 April 1768, Witnesses: Michael King, Edward Byrd and Thomas Coggin." "Sampson County Deed Book 1, page 60: "John Ivey, Both of Duplin County – Deed dated

17 November 1764, registered 4 April 1768

Sampson County Deed Book 1, page 123, "Sutton Byrd to Lewis Perry, both of Duplin County – Deed dated 15 April 1764, registered 4 April 1768, Wit: Joseph Williams, James Kenan and William Dickson."

William Byrd, Sutton Byrd, Joshua and Nathaniel, were in Craven County, South Carolina, on Lynches Creek, in 1766. At that time the Province of South Carolina was divided into four counties; Carven between the Pee Dee and Santee Rivers, Berkeley from the Santee to the Ashley: Colleton from the Ashley to the Combabee; and Cranville from the Combabee to the Savannah Rivers.

William Byrd received a grant of 200 acres on back of Swamp near Lynches Creek on January 16, 1766, Sutton received a grant of 100 acres on Lynches Creek on waters of Pee Dee River, 7 April 1767. Nathaniel Byrd received a grant of 400 acres on east side of Lynches Creek in Craven County 7 May 1771. John Byrd received a grant of 300 acres of land on North east side of Lynches Creek in Craven County, 3 September 1771.

William Byrd received another grant of one hundred and fifty five (155) acres on Timber Branch in Craven County bound on all sides by vacant land.

Given under the seal of our said Province – Witness his Excellency the Rt. Honable Lord Charles Montague – Captain General. Governor and Comander Chief in over aour said Province of South Carolina, this FORTH DAY OF JULY-ANNO DOM. 1767

/s/ L.M.S. MONTAGUE

15 July 1767

William Byrd and Jean Byrd had the following sons: Sutton Byrd, b. 1728 George Byrd, b. 1730 John Byrd, b. 1731 William Byrd, Jr. b. 1732 Edward Byrd, b. 1734 Nathaniel Byrd, b. 1736 Joshua Byrd, b. 1738 --May have been, daughters that have not been identified.

Sutton Byrd, b. 1728, d. in Bertie County, North Carolina and died in Sumter District, Salem County, South Carolina, August 7, 1802.

Wife (1) "Redden" not known, son (named from her maiden name) Redden Byrd, b. 1760 /d. 1802 m. Ann Huggins, b. 1770 died shortly after 1802,

Redden Byrd, and his son, John Ira Ellis Byrd moved to the Mississippi Territory and became a Methodist Minister a Circuit Rider Preacher.

Wife (2) Margaret Randolph,

Orpha Byrd, b. 1768, m. Lemuel Moore

John Byrd, b. 1774, m. an Indian Girl.

Oshea Byrd, b. 1778, m. Elizabeth Lee

Eden Byrd, b.1782, m. Ann Lee

Margaret Byrd, b. 1784, m. William Boyd

Athea Byrd, b. 1786

Ref: - Will of Sutton Byrd dated 7-31-1802 – Deed Book AA-197 South Carolina Sutton Byrd is listed in 1790 census of South Carolina. The 1800 census of South Carolina shows Sutton Byrd in Salem County, Sumter District. In the household were: 1 male 10-11, 1 male 16-26, and 1 male over 45; also 1 female under 10, 1 female 10-11, and one female 26-45.

South Carolina Stud Indents – Book- P – page 13, 4-4-1785; shows payment to Sutton Byrd for provisions for continental use I 1781-1782. Book S, pg. 210, 6-10-1785, shows payment to Sutton Byrd for continental use in 1781.

South Carolina Land Grants – list following grants to Sutton Byrd;

Precept dated 7 April 1767, 100 acres of land on Lynches Creek on waters of Pee Dee River.

Bundle 28, Plat 159, Sutton Byrd, 200 acres of land in George Town District on north side of Lynches, bound northwest of David Lee's land, on all other sides by vacant land, surveyed 25 February 1785; recorded in State Records, Vol. IX, pg. 503.

Bundle 28, Plat 161, Sutton Byrd, 565 acres of land in Sumter County on east side of Black River, dated 3 December 1788; recorded in Book D, pg. 25; certified 14 June 1796. recorded in State Records, Vol. 32, pg. 636.

EE-63-20, May 1777: Deed: Sutton Byrd and Margaret, his wife, of South Carolina to George Byrd of said State, 200 acres of land in Craven County, on the back of swamp near Lynches Creek, original grant 16 January 1766; formally owned by Sutton's father William Byrd.; Witnesses: Kenneth McCollum, John Cassils and William Byrd, Jr.

AA-197-31 July 1802, Deed, Sutton Byrd of Salem County, Sumter District, South Carolina, to John Byrd, same place, 100 acres on the north side of Douh's Swamp adjacent to Jesse Floyd and John Lee, for 30 pounds sterling. Witnesses, George Byrd, Margaret Byrd, Oshea Byrd, Proved: By George Byrd before John Cassils, J.P, 8 October 1802. Recorded 14 October 1803

AA-359-8 February 1804: Oshea Byrd makes disposition before William Kennedy, J. P. that Sutton Byrd did during his life time give unto Redden Byrd, his son by a former marriage, two valuable tracts of land on Lynches Creek, one containing 100 acres of land, the other 150 acres lying on the north side of said Creek. Recorded 5 April 1804, also afficavit by Mrs. Margaret Byrd, widow of Sutton Byrd, that he husband did in his life time give unto his son Redden Byrd two tracts of land on north side of Lyches Creek. Dated 8 February 1804.

Redden Byrd, son of Sutton Byrd by his first marriage, was born about 1760, died after 1802, married Ann Huggins, b. 1770. Their son John Ira Ellis Byrd, moved to Mississippi Territory and became one of the early Methodist Circuit Rider Preachers.

Sutton Byrd's widow, Margaret, and four sons came to Mississippi Territory in the early part of the 19th century. Mississippi Territory Census Records list the Follows:

Oshea Byrd in Wilkinson County in 1810, with wife, 2 sons under 21 and 3 daughters under 21. Georgia Passports 1785-1820 shows passport issued in February 1810 to Oshea Byrd with wife, 4 children and 4 Negroes to travel across the Creek Nation to Mississippi territory.

Wilkinson County, 1816 and Franklin County, 1816 census records both lists of Oshea Byrd and wife, with 4 sons under 21 and 3 daughters under 21. They were probably listed in both counties due to census taker's were confused where the county line was located.

William Sutton Byrd, was in Greene County, 1816- with his wife, both over 21 and with 4 slaves. Margaret Byrd, widow of Sutton Byrd was in Greene County in 1819. Personal Tax Rolls – Greene County, 1819 – list her as owner of 3 slaves. She was in Perry County in 1820-21-22-23, Perry County was formed from Green County in 1820.

Sutton Byrd is listed in 1780 census of South Carolina. The 1800 census shows Sutton in Salem County, Sumter District, South Carolina. Sutton Byrd's widow, Margaret and four sons came to Mississippi territory in the early part of the 19th century. Mississippi Territory Census Records list them as follows: Oshea Byrd in Wilkinson County in 1810, with his wife, 2 sons under 21 and 3 daughters under 21. Georgia Passports 1785-1820 show passport issued in February 1810 to Oshea Byrd with wife, 4 children and 4 negroes to travel across the Creek Nations to Mississippi Territory. In Wilkinson County (1816) and Franklin County (1816) census records both list Oshea Byrd And wife, with 4 sons under 21 and 3 daughters under 21. (probably listed in both Counties by the confusion of he census take not knowing where the county lines were located..

William Sutton Byrd was in Greene County in (1816) with his wife Martha, both over the age of 21 and 4 slaves. Margaret Byrd, widow of Sutton Byrd was in Greene County in (1819). Tax rolls of Greene County, (1819) list her as owner of 3 slaves. She was in Perry County in 1820-21-22-23. Perry County was formed from Greene County in 1820.

George Byrd, Sr. - Son of William Byrd

George Byrd, Sr. born 1730 in Bertie County, North Carolina, moved to Craven County, South Carolina sometime before 1777, as evidenced by the following deed:

Sumter Deed Book E, pg. 62-62 – Microfilm in South Carolina Archives. Columbia. South Carolina – Abstracted:-

May 22, 1777 – Sutton Byrd and Margaret, his wife, of one part and George Byrd, of the other part. Sutton Doeth sell unto George Byrd and his heirs for 10 shillings paid by George Byrd to Sutton Byrd, 200 acres in Craven County on Back Swamp near Lynches Creek, bounded on all sides by vacant land., as per plat and original grant of December 16, 1766, for said Sutton Byrd's deceased father, William Byrd, together with all buildings, rents, and profits, of all and singular of every part and parcel of said tract of 200 acres.... To be completed and ended yielding and paying ti said Sutton Byrd rent of one pepper corn only at the last day of the said term of he same, shall be demanded by the bargain and for the statue to the intent and purpose that by force and virtue and said bargain and statute for transferring uses into possession so that said George Byrd may be actual possession of all and singular the said promises and thereby be enabled to accept take grant and release of the of the reversion and inheritance to him and his heirs and assigns by an indenture intended to be made between said Sutton and Margaret, his wife, of one part, and said George Byrd, the other part, to bear date of the day next after the date of this present is witness wherof parties mentioned.

Note: The reversion and inheritance is Sutton's not George's.

Witness: Keneth McCallus /s/ Sutton Byrd

John Cassils Margaret Byrd

William Byrd, Jr. Recorded: November 20, 1818

Book EE – pg 63-64 – Sumter Deeds Deed dated 13 September 1817 Witness: John Byrd said he saw George Byrd, Sr., sign above deed.

Redden Byrd also witnessed the deed December 17, 1817 /s/ John Byrd

George Byrd, Sr. was reported to have died in Eufaula, Alabama in 1817

No record has ever been found of George Byrd, Sr. having lived or died in this State or County. He is not listed in South Carolina Records after the 1790 census, it is the most probable that he died between 1790 and 1800 in Sumter District, South Carolina.

And this would have made George Byrd, Jr. as George Byrd, SR. and after his fathers death. George Byrd, Sr. son which was then George Byrd, Sr. after his death. George Byrd, (Jr.) Sr. was in Alabama in 1819 and in Mississippi in 1820.

South Carolina Revolutionary Ancestors, Vol. 1, page 59 – listed George Byrd, Sr. of Sumter District, South Carolina, as son of Colonel William Byrd, born 1730 that married Sarah Commander, lived in Middlesex, Virginia before moving to Craven County, South Carolina.

NOTE: In the 1790 Census of Camden District, South Carolina, several Commander families were listed as living near George Byrd, Senior, among them were Joseph Commander and Samuel Commander, It is possible that Sarah, the wife of George Byrd, Sr. was a member of one of these families.

The above reference is incorrect, it was found that the George Byrd in reference was a son of Philemon and Hannah Byrd of Middlesex. And was very wealthy and also was never married.

George Byrd, born 1763 in Bertie County, North Carolina

Son of George Byrd, Sr. and Sarah Commander George Byrd was born 1763 in Bertie County, North Carolina, he married Sarah Frierson, born in 1763 in Sumter District, South Carolina in 1763 and died in Perry County, Mississippi after 1830 George Byrd was the son of George Byrd, Sr. and Sarah Commander Byrd. His father was deceased some time after 1790 census, he is not listed in South Carolina records after that date. Hi home in Sumter District, South Carolina, was on the south side of Lynches Creek in the northeast part of the state. He sold his land in South Carolina in 1817 and came through Alabama to Mississippi.

South Carolina Land Grants: Bundle 28, Plat 145, Measured and laid out unto George Byrd a tract of land containing 100 acres on south side of Lynches Creek in Sumter District, Surveyed 30 October 1810; Recorded in Book C, page 115, recorded in State records of 6 June 1811, State Records, Volume 43, page 50; Chair Carriers: Sherrod Byrd and Redden Byrd. Sumter Deed Book EE, page 56, 100 acres on Lynch Creek. Sumter Deed Book EE, page 58, 500 acres on Lynches Creek, May 2, 1792 Sumter Deed Book AA, Page 197, 31 July 1802: Deed from Sutton Byrd to John Byrd for 100 acres on north side of Dough's Swamp for thirty pounds of sterling.

George Byrd was in Greene County, Mississippi in June of 1819 tax roll, he probably left Alabama earlier in the year. (Perry County was formed from Greene County in 1820) He was listed in the Jackson County tax rolls in 1821, Elam Byrd was listed on the same tax roll. George Byrd is listed in Jackson County tax roll for 1823 paid tax on 6 Slaves. Sutton Byrd and John Byrd were in the same tax roll George Byrd died in 1823 from the results of being hit by a falling tree and the Indians that live near by his place were very friendly asked to let him be buried in their burial grounds.

Jackson County Tax Rolls 1824 list Sarah Byrd, Widow of George Byrd with 6slaves and and Tax Rolls for 1825 list Sarah Byrd paying taxes for 7 slaves. Personal Tax Rolls for 1827 list Sarah Byrd with taxable property, 8 slaves, 36 head of cattle, 1 horse al with a total value of \$2960.00, taxes were \$5.00. Perry County Tax Rolls 1828 list Sarah Byrd with nine slaves, and 80 acres of Land valued at \$160.00, paying taxes of \$16.74 She is not listed in the tax roll after 1830. Sarah's age was 67 with one son, Samuel Ephraim Frierson Byrd.

George and Sarah (Frierson) Byrd had the following children:

Redden Byrd, b. 1784 Joseph Byrd, b. 1795 Sherrod Byrd, b. 1784 George Byrd, Jr., b. 1796 Mary Jane Byrd, b. 1785 Elam Byrd, b. 1798 William Sutton Byrd, b. 1789 Donnon Byrd, b. 1804 John Richard Byrd, b. 1791 Samuel Ephraim Frierson Byrd, b. 1806 Sara Byrd, b. 1792

Redden Byrd, b.6-7-1784 in Sumter District, South Carolina, d. 7-19-1858 in

Darlington, South Carolina., m. Hannah Scott, married 8-15-1819 she was

b. 5-10-1802 - d. 9-5-1864, she was the daughter of Dr. Andrew Scott.. Redden was a twin brother to Sherrod Byrd, b. 6-7-1784.

Redden Byrd and his wife moved to Darlington, across Lynches Creek in Sumter District, South Carolina. And they stayed in the area to be with his wife's parents. The 1820 census of Sumter District, South Carolina listed Redden Byrd, age 26-45, 1 son under 10; wife 16-18

His parents. George and Sarah Frierson Byrd and family moved to Mississippi.

A South Carolina Land Grant, bundle 28, Plat 145; measured 100 acres of land on south side of Lynches Creek in Sumter District, surveyed October 1810, recorded in State Records 6 June 1811, Vol.15, pt. 283 – chain bearers were Sherrod and Redden Byrd. -- children of Redden & Hannah Byrd;

1- Dr. Harvey Leonidas Byrd, b. 8-8-1820 in Salem, South Carolina.-married,

Adelaide B. Dozier. He was also a professor at Oglethorpe University in 1856.

2- Dr. Ervin James Byrd, b. 2-6-1823 – d. 3-30-1889, married Mary Lavinia Keith

On 11-20-1845, she was b. 12-20-1831- d. 7-29-1881

3- George Washington Byrd, b. 3-29-1826 – d. 12-15-1863, married Mary Stevenson

On 7-23-1852

4- Andrew Jackson Byrd, b. 11-12-1828 – d. 7-8-1864 in Virginia, married. 1)- Martha J. Baker on 10-1- 1846 she was born – 1827 / d. 3-3-1862, married, 2)-

Jane Gaskins on 8-5-1862

5- Sarah Elizabeth Byrd, married John K. McElveen

6- Dr. Stephen Decatur Miller Byrd, b. 11-18-1832 – d. 1-21-1901 at Myersville, South Carolina. Married 1)- Mary Elizabeth Graham, d. -29-1864, m. 2)- Jane Belin

7- Mary Lavinia Byrd, b. 6-9-1835, d. 12-16-1895, married 1.) Julius Augustus Mims -m. 2.) Benajamin Mitchell

8- Margaret Caroline Byrd, b. 11-8-1837,- d. 7-12-1918, m. 1.) James Morgan Carter.

Killed in Battle of Chancellorville. –m, 2.) Captain John Young

9- Frances Caroline Byrd, - b. 9-23-1840 – d. 8-13-1914 at Homersville, GA. – m. 1.)

David Richard Carter, d. 4-17-1862 at McPhersonville, Scranton, South Carolina

Sherrod Byrd, b. 6-7-1784, - d. after 1870, married Zelfha Rouse, b. 1785 in South Carolina and died in Pearl River, Mississippi, Sherrod and his twin brother Redden Byrd, were chain barriers that was measured for their father, George Byrd on south side of Lynches Creek in Sumter District, South Carolina., Oct. 30, 1810.

Sherrod Byrd was a Methodist, a member of Byrd's Chapel Methodist Church, in Pearl River County, near Poplarville, Mississippi.

Children:

1.- Servicia Bryd, b. 1810, m. William Slade, on March 5, 1829

2.- Thomas Byrd, b. 1812

3.- William byrd b. 7-22-1815

4.- Susan Byrd, b. 1816, m. William W. Williamson in 1838

5.- Redden Byrd, b. 2-11-1818 – d. 12-1-1900 in Mississippi

6.- James Harvey Byrd, b. 1825, - m. Elizabeth Smith

7.- Sarah Elizabeth Byrd, b.9-9-1826, - d.1-6-1894, m. James Allen Stuart married on 1-9-1845. he was b. 6-22-1824 – d.8-25-1802

Mary Jane Byrd born 1785 in South Carolina

Mary Jane Byrd, b. 1785, d. after 1850 in Jackson County, Mississippi.

Married, about 1802, Burwell Rouse, b. 1782 in North Carolina. They moved to Jackson County and lived on the west side of Pascagoula River, known as Buzzard Roost. Burwell went back to North Carolina to attend to his Father or handle his estate, (John Rouse) that must have died in about 1826, while he was up in North Carolina and later Mary Jane lived with her daughter Deborah (Rouse) Dubose in North Vancleave and Mary Jane died at her home and was buried on the north side of the home that is now a cemetery.

Children;

1.- Daniel Rouse, b. 1801 - d, 1880 in Marion County, Mississippi married

Elizabeth Taylor on 11-24-1824

2.- Blanton Rouse, 5. 1805, married Mary Tyson, b. 1814, listed in Jackson County Mississippi census in 1850, both were born in Georgia.

3.- Deborah Rouse, b. 11-20-1822, d. 2-19-1901, m. David Dubose, b. 4-15-1818,- d. 7-20-1902 – buried at the old Dubose Home. A son of David Dubose, b. 1766 in South Carolina and wife, Rebecca, b 1799 in Georgia.

4.- Jane Marinda Rouse, b. 1821 – d. 1860, m. Thomas Holland.

5.- William Hudson Rouse, b. 9-30-1810, d. 4-13-1879, m. 1.) Byrd, d. 1845, - m. 2.)

Seletha Ann Flurry, b. 1-20-1822, - d. 2-18-1894, she was the daughter of Henry Flurry and Elizabeth Havens and a sister to Rev. John Flurry and Fannie Byrd, daughter of John Richard Byrd.

6. Mary (Polly) Rouse, b. 1826

7.-John Wesley Rouse, b 1820, m. Susan Bowen, b. 1832

William Sutton Byrd

William Sutton Byrd, b. 1789 in Sumter District, South Carolina, - d. 7-28-1845

In Jackson County, Mississippi., He married Elizabeth Julia Littleton.

He is listed in the Jackson County Tax Roll for 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828. He is in Perry County Census 1830 – page 150 - living near John Byrd, Elam Byrd and Sarah Frierson Byrd (his mother). He is listed in Jackson County Census of 1840. The county line ran east and west north of Benndale, William Byrd first settled just north of the County line in Perry County in about 1823. William Sutton Byrd later settled near Old Loraine, near the Coalville Cemetery then in Jackson County, Mississippi, (1840).

Children.

1.- Mary Emeline Byrd, b. 1819, m. William Reeves, b. 1818, in 1860 census they were living at Buckley Station, in Jackson County, Mississippi.

2.- Robert Sidney Byrd, b. 4-3-1820 in Jackson County.- d. 10-4-1866 in Harrison County, he married Katherine Flurry, b. 1-27-1821 – d. 1-19-1889

3.- Ellen Byrd, b. 1822, married Thomas Carter. Thomas Carter was the son of Matthew Carter and a brother of Susan Carter who married Ellen's brother James Sidney Byrd.

4.- George Byrd, b. 9-26-1824 – d. 10-18-1899 --- married Martha Rogers, b. 12-25-1819.

Both are buried in the George Byrd Cemetery at Bonnie Chapel, N.E. of Vancleave, MS.

Children:

a.-Samuel R. Byrd, b. 1-9-1860 – d. 10-2-1899, - m. Mary Jane Roberts (Byrd cemetery)

b.- Sara Evelyn Byrd, b.12-16-1863 – d. 8-19-1937 – m. Harmon Wilson (Byrd Cemetery)

c.- Margaret Delphien Byrd, - b. 4-26-1865 – d. 11-3-1955, m. John Brewer O'Neal

d.- Reuben R. byrd, b. 7-17-1871, - d Jan. 1926 – m. 1.) Jerusha Haven – 2.) Margaret A. David

5.- James Sidney Byrd.- b. 4-18-1823. – d. 10-13-1871, - m. 1.) Susan Carter. B. 1828.-

d.- 1856 – m. 2.) Elizabeth Wood., he is buried at Black Creek Bridge Rd. (Red Hill)

Children:

6.- Elizabeth Jane Byrd, - b.1-4-1835, - d. 8-4-1905, - m. Samuel Walker

7.- Reuben A. Byrd, b.1826, m. Avoline Parker

8- Caroline Byrd, b. 1828, d. 1850 a single person

9.- Sarah Matilda Byrd, b. 1827, m. Francis "Frank" Wilson.

John Richard Byrd

John Richard Byrd, b.1-13-1791, in Sumter District, South Carolina, he married. 1.)

Nellison Odom, died two years after their marriage and had no children.

married. 2).- Agnes Nancy Holland McDuffey, widow, - b.11-3-1804, d- 4-9-1880. Daughter of Charles Holland.

John R. Byrd was one of the first settlers in Jackson County. Pascagoula on the west side and operated a ferry on Black Creek., He and his wife are buried in a family cemetery on the bluff of Black Creek. North of Byrd Bridge now in George County.

1.- Sarah Jane Byrd, b. 3-19-1828, d. 2-24-1908 - m. West Sheffield Grantham.

2.- Fannie E. Byrd, b. 5-17-1830, d. 11-6-1899, m. 11-4-1849 to Rev. John Flurry

3.- Reuben Byrd, b. 11-24-1831, d. 11-19-1913, m. Lydia Ann Whittington

4.- Margaret Jane Byrd, b.3-2-1834, d. 11-1-1911, m. Washington Cooper

5.- Mary E. Byrd, b. 7-19-1836, d. 7-26-1924.- m. 1.) Matthew Fairley, m. 2.) John Milton

Herrington

6.- John Ira Byrd, b. 1-13-1840 – m. (1) Frances Cochran, m. (2) Rebecca Annie Jones, buried in the Coalville Cemetery in Woolmarket, MS.

7.- Elizabeth Byrd, b. 1842, m. James Whittington

8.- Zelphy Byrd, b. 1845 no other information.

England --

Thomas Byrd, b. 1596 married Elizabeth (Burgh) Byrd, b. 1600

1.)- John Byrd of London, b. 1620, a Goldsmith, married Grace Stegg, b. 1625
daughter of Thomas Stegg

1.)- William Byrd, b. 1624 -, married.1-) Sarah Elizabeth Wheeler, - 2.)- Hannah Grendon,
daughter of Thomas Grendon

William Byrd, was born in London England,, d.- 1672, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Byrd and brother to John Byrd of London, England which was the father of William Byrd I of Westover (Charles City County) Virginia. He was in Virginia as early as 1635.

There is an entire Chapter in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 35 on William Byrd. In this chapter he is the only William Byrd of Charles City County, Virginia.

William was also associated and in business with John Byrd of London, in 1658 he gave a note to “John Byrd, citizen of London”

William Byrd and wife 2.) Hannah Grendon had at least one son,

Thomas Byrd, married Mary --?—Byrd

William Byrd;

Thomas Byrd

Elizabeth Byrd, m. John Lanier

Tabitha Byrd, m. Richard Jones

Mary Byrd, b. 1728 – dsp. Thomas inherited the grist mill at Chip Oak Creek and 300 acres on eastern side of Southern Run.

2.)- Sarah Byrd, b 1792, Sumter District, South Carolina – d. 1862 in south Mississippi.

married William M. Swetman,, b. 1798, - d. 1857, they married September 24,1814

lived west of Perkinston, MS. In 1860 census Sarah was living with her son- Thomas Swetman in Handsboro, Harrison County, MS. Buried in Biloxi Cemetery.

3.- Elinora Swetman Nehls, b. 1-14-1818 – d. 7-4-1904 - m. F. F. Nehls, b. 1811, d. 1877

3.- Jane Swetman, b. 1819, -m. James Davis, Jr. b. 1813, lived in Perkinston, MS.

3.- George William Swetman, b. 1827 – d. 8-24-1862, m. Sarah Ann McGuire, married
in 11-24-1847

3. James Applewhite Swetman, b. 2-17-1830, d. 10-10-1882, m. Roama Holley, b. 1843.

He was killed in a sawmill accident in Logtown, MS.

3.- Thomas Swetman, b. 8-4-1831, m. Jane Harriet Holley, b. 1840, home was Handsboro, MS.

3.- John Emroy Swetman, 8-3-1833, d. 2-3-1905 m. Sarah Long, b. 9-21-1838, d. 8-31-1878

3.- Sarah Swetman, b. 1824, d. 1901, m. James Cruthirds, b.1920, buried in Handsboro, Cemetery

3.- Mary Swetman, b. 1829, d. 1916, m. John Hurlbert, b. 11820, home in Handsboro, MS.

Buried in the family cemetery, Handsboro, MS.

2.- George Byrd, b. 1792

Page 278

William Byrd, b. abt 1775, Married Essue (Ishi) Lang

Page 275 Thomas Byrd, Sr. died 1843 bro Raspberry Byrd

Page 274 John Byrd,, m. Samantha, son Samuel Byrd Page 273

Joseph Byrd, b. 1828, c. 1861

Page 271

George Byrd, b. 5-2-1815, c. 10-11-1909 Simpson Co., MS.

Page 269

Jesse Byrd, b. 1798 (SC) d. 1857m. Elizabeth Lott

Page 264

Sutton Byrd, m. Mary Byrd, on 4-12-1824

Page 257

Edward Byrd, b 1736, father was William Byrd, Sr. (bro to Sutton Byrd.

Page 251

John Byrd, b. 1774, m.. an Indian Girl

Page 241

William Sutton Byrd, b. 2-2-1789 (SC) m. Martha Easley Griffin (Clarke County, AL.

Page 209

Eden Byrd, b. 1828, m. Ann Lee of (SC)

Page 204

Oshea Byrd, b.----- m. Elizabeth Lee

Page 198

Redden Byrd, b. 1760, d. 1800, m. Ann Huggins – (son of Sutton Byrd) first marriage.

Page 194

Samuel Ephraim Frierson Byrd, b. 2-14-1806, d. 3-21-1881

Page 164

Donnon Byrd, b. 1804, m. Sarah Taylor, b. 1810

Page 163

Elam Byrd, b. 1798, m. Elizabeth ---, b. 1803 (bro to Donnon)

Page 159

George Byrd, Jr. b. 1792, d.1850, m. Priscilla Jenkins in Amite, MS.

Page 158

Joseph Byrd, 1795 (SC)

Page 128

Sarah Byrd, b. 1792 SC, d, 1862 in MS. M. William M Swetman.

?? - Charlton Hugo Bird/Byrd, b. abt 1010

1- Hugo Bird of Charlton b. 1040

m. Werburger Dombuel a daughter of Roger Dombuel b. 1040

2. - John Bird, b. m. Isabel

3.- H.I. Bird, dsp (died single person)

2.- William Bird, b. 1092

m. -----?

3.- John Le. Bird, dsp

2.- Richard Bird

m. Mary Brentishall, daughter of Henry Brentishall

3.- David Bird, b. m. Elizabeth Fitzhugh

4.- Hugh Bird, m. Roose Cheyney, daughter of Albaney Cheyney

5.- David Bird, m.- Mabel Braxton,

6.- William Bird, nothing, no data found

- 6.- Richard Burd of Braxton
- m. Mabel Codogan
- 7.- Hugh le Bird -----?
- 8.- Hugh le Bird -----?
- 8.- John le Bird, -----?
- 9.- Margaret Bird, m. Roger Bulkely
- 6.- Hugh le Bird, m. Agnes Bickerton, daughter of William Bickerton.
- 7.- John Bird of Braxton
- 7.- Ughtred Bird, ----
- 8.- Thomas Bird, -----
- 8.- David Bird -----
- 7.- David le Bird, of Braxton, m. Maude de Edge, daughter of David de Edge
- 8.- John bird, m. Alice Bulkely, daughter of Peter Bulkely and his wife,
Nicole (Bird) daughter of Thomas Bird
- 8- John Bird, (who witnessed a deed in 1440)
- 9.- Joh le Bird of Tilston, (living in 1467)
- 8.- Tomalyn Bird, m. Cicely Braxton, daughter of Hugh Braxton.
- 9.- John le Bird, m. Cicely Dutton, daughter of John Dutton of Hatton.
- 10.- Peter Bird, -----?
- 10.- John le Bird, m. Winfred de Raley, daughter of Adam de Raley
- 11.- John le Bird, m. Anne Clive, daughter of Richard Clive
- 12.- George le Bird, m. Elizabeth Dobb, daughter of David Dobb
of Braxton
- 13.- Thomas Bird, m. Jane Bulkely, daughter of Ralph Bulkely
- 10.- Thomas le Bird, m. Margaret Dodd, daughter of William Dodd
of Braxton
- 11.- Henry le Bird,, m- Anne Philkin, daughter of John Philkin of Tatenhall
- 12.- Hugh Bird, - dsp
- 12.- Roger Bird - -----?
- 12.- Anne Bird, m. John Carden of Calcott
- 12.- Elizabert Bird, m. Hugh Williaman of Challdy
- 12.- Mary Bird, m. Richard Davenport of LeCroft
- 12.- Catherine Bird, -----?
- 12.- John le Bird, m. Elizabeth Burgh, daughter of Oliver Burgh
- 13.-Willian Bird
- 13.- John Bird
- 13.- Henry Bird
- 13.- Elizabeth Bird
- 13.- Ann Bird
- 12.- Thomas le Bird, m. Ales Palyn
- 13.- Ann Bird
- 13.- Raphe Bird
- 13.- Margery Bird
- 13.- Peter Bird
- 13.- Jane Bird
- 13.- Thomas Bird
- 12.- Robert Bird, m. Elizabeth Holland
- 13.- John Bird, m. Elizabeth Bine
- 14.- Thomas Bird, m. Elizabeth (Budd) Bird

At some time during this time the Name Bird was gradually chanced to be

Byrd Family Notes

15.- John Byrd of London, a Goldsmith, m. Grace Stegg, a daughter of Thomas Stegg

16.- William Byrd of Weatover, Virginia, m. Maria Horsemenden

16.- Thomas Byrd, m. Mary Howlett

16.- Elizabeth Byrd, m. _____Rand

16.- Mary Byrd, m. _____Guy

16.- Sarah Byrd, m. _____Robinson

16.- Grace Byrd, m. _____Richard, she died, 1678.

15.- William Byrd, m.(1.) Elizabeth Wheeler

m.- (2.) Hannah Grendon, a daughter of

Thomas Grendon of St. James Duke Place, London

John Clements, b. 1631 / d. 2 May 1704—married 1658 to Mary --?—b. 1635

John Clements, b. 1659 / 2 Jan 1734—married 1680 to unknown, d. before 1774

Penelope Clements, b. 1680 /d. 1715, married to Robert Bell, b. 1675 / d. 6 Jul. 1738

A son of George Bell, b. 1625 /d, 1702 & Hester--- Bell,

Robert Bell, b. 1675 / d. 6 Jul 1738 (m1) 1700 to Penelope Clements, b. 1680/ d.1715 (m2) 1715 to Anne Woodnut

Michael King & Isabel Clements b.1685 / d. 1715, he was a son of Henry King and Catherine Clark

John Clements, b. 1631 –Mary --?—b. 1635 married in 1648 son of Jeremiah Clements and Edith Pierce.

John Clements, b. 1659 / d. 1734 married 1680 to -? Unknown and she died before 1734
George Bell 1630 & Hester--?--,b. 1635 /d. bef. 1702

M2- Ann Ferguson

Robert Bell, b. 1675 son of George Bell and Hester --?—M1- 1700 to Penelope Clements,

b. 1680 / d.1714 - M2, 1715 to Anne Woodnut, b. 1680 / d. bef.1738, dau. of Henry Woodnut.

Children: - George, Jean, Mary, John, Archibald Bell (William, Thomas,) Robert Bell, & Mary Chester,

Jean Bell, dau. of Robert Bell, She married William Byrd.

John Byrd, married Mary Bell (sister to Jean Bell that married John's bro. William Byrd

Michael King, b.1685, /d. 1715 married 1710 to Isabel Clements, b. 1690 /

Henry le Bird, b. England

Ann Philkin England

Robert Bird, b. Braxton, Cheshire, England

Elizabeth Holland England

John Bird, b. London England

Elizabeth Bine England

Thomas Bird, b. m. 1610 England

Elizabeth Bird England

William Bird, b. 1610 England

Elizabeth Jane Wheeler,b. 1625 England

John Byrd, b. 1648 Surry Co. VA. d. aft 1675

Ann West Byrd, abt 1660 Surry Co. VA d. aft 1675

John Byrd, b. 1670 / d. 17 Aug 1716 Surry Co. VA. married 24 Aug. 1697

Rebecca Sutton-Peterson 8 Aug 1676 / d. 12 Feb 1758.

William Byrd, b. 170 Chowan Co. NC - /d. 1777 – married. 1725

Jean Bell, b. 1705 Chowan Co, NC - /d.1765 – married 1725

Elizabeth Byrd, b.1732 Bertie Co. NC / d. 1782 married 1756

John Byrd, b. 6 Jan. 1701/ married 1725 to Mary Bell, b.1705 / d. Aug. 1745

Robert Byrd, b. 1725

Rebekah Byrd, b. 1728

Mary Byrd, b. 1730, decided to live with her Uncle Thomas Floyd.& Elizabeth (Bell)

Rebecca Sutton, b. 8 Aug 1676 / d. 12 Feb 1758, (M1) – Jacob Peterson, d. 1696

(M2) 24 Aug. 1697 to John Byrd, b. 1670 / d. 17 Oct. 1716.

John Bird/Byrd, Jr. born 1670 in Virginia married in 1697 Rebecca Sutton of

Perquimans County, daughter of a Quaker family that had come to North Carolina. From Scituate, Massachusetts. Their four sons Edward, John, William, and Richard Bird/Byrd owned land in Chowan and Bertie Counties. His daughter Anne's husband Jack Hardy was executor of John Byrd's Estate in 1716

John Byrd, b. 1670 Surry Co., VA., son of John Byrd and Ann--- Byrd

Received 100 acres of land from Joseph Skittletharp 8 Dec.1704 Chowan Co. NC,

Power of attorney to sell land for beloved friend William Moody 10 Sep 1698

Chowan Co. NC 17 Oct. 1716 Cowan Co. NC, exec John Hardy.

Married 24 Aug. 1697 Berkeley, Perquimans Co. NC. to Rebecca Sutton

Born 8 Aug. 1676 Perquimans Co. NC. dau of Nathaniel Sutton and Deborah

(Astine) Aston, died 12 Feb. 1758 Windsor, Bertie Co. NC. She was first married

To Jacob Peterson, son of Jacob and Mary Peterson, died 1696, adm 1704 Edenton

coadm was Mrs. Rebecca Byrd.

John Byrd born 22 Jul 1698, 640 acres land adj. Edward Byrd, Feb. 1737

married 1725 in NC to Mary Bell, born 1705 Chowan Co NC, daughter of Robert Bell

died abt Aug. 1745 Bertie Co. NC,

Edward Byrd born 6 Jan 1701 Cowan Co. NC. Inherited 365 acres, sold land to

Roger Sneed in 1737, on jury in 1740 in Bertie Co. NC. Died in Bertie Co. NC.

married Ann Bonner, dau of Thomas Bonner, born in NC.

Ann Byrd, born 1703 Cowan Co. NC. married John "Jack" Hardy lived in Bertie Co. NC.

He executed the Will of John Byrd ,

William Byrd, b. 1704,/ d. 1777, inherited 365 acres in Chosan Co. NC. 1716.

Sold land in Nansemond Co. VA. 1735 to John Walton, Jr. bought land from

James Homes in Bertie Co. NC. 1728, moved to Duplin Co. NC 1753, moved

to Lynch's Creek SC. In 1766

married Jean Bell,1725 b. 1705 / d. 1765 Sumter District SC. Dau of Robert Bell

and Penelope Clement.

Richard Byrd, born 1707 Chowan Co. NC. son of John Byrd and Rebecca Sutton Byrd.

married Susanna Williams, inherited plantation in Chowan Co. NC. 1716; died 1794

Craven Co. NC.

Nathan Byrd, born 1750 Bertie Co. NC., died before 1794.

Richard Byrd, born 1752 Bertie Co. NC. Died Johnson Co. NC

married 1785 to Elizabeth Sparkman

,-----

William Byrd and Jean Bell

Our Ancestor, Wiliam Byrd fom 1704 in Chowan County married 1725 to Jean Bell

Daughter of Robert Bell. They had at least 6 sons and moved several time to acquire new lands, close to Bertie County, then to Duplin County, and final to Sumter District, South Carolina. At least two of his sons continued westward across Cherokee lands to Alabama and Mississippi

There is no firm evidence linking Robert Glidewell's wife Elizabeth to William Byrd's Family. The chief clues are that one of their two sons was William and that some of their Grandchildren had first names Byrd, e.g. Byrd Stiles, Byrd Palmer. Also after his father's Death in Bristol Parish VA. Robert Glidewell as bound out to a Thomas Clemmons. This Thomas Clemmon, who probably died at Beaufort Co. NC. was apparently a son of Frances Clements of Surry Co. VA and a Cousin of John Clements grandfather of Robert Glidewell's wife Elizabeth Byrd. Thus the binding out of Robert Glidewell to Thomas Clemmons temporarily moved him eastward from Chesterfield Co. VA. where he was

born to Surry Co. VA, into the stream migrating southward into eastern North Carolina.

Robert Glidewell lived in Grandville Co. NC. For a time before 1760, and both he, William Bird and William Bird's son John owned land in Granville County before the Birds moved on to Duplin Co., NC. We reason that this William Bird is only one to fit the specifications for Robert Glidewell's fater-in-law. There was ample opportunity for Robert Glidewell to meet and marry Elizabeth in Grandville County, North Carolina, and both the Birds and Glidewells eventually went on to the waters of Lynches Creek in South Carolina

William Byrd born 1704 in Chowan Co. NC. Son of John Bird and Rebecca Sutton, inherited 365 acres in Chowan Co. NC in 1716, sold land in Hansemond Co. VA. in 1735 to John Walton, Jr. bought land from James Holmes in Bertie Co. NC in 1728, moved to Duplin County. NC. in 1753 moved to Lynches Creek, SC. In 1766; William died in 1777 Sumter District, SC.

Married in 1725 to Jean Bell, born 1705 in Chowan Co., NC. dau of Robert Bell and Penelope Clement, died 1765 in Sumter District, SC.

Sutton Byrd, born 1728 Bertie Co., NC., moved to SC from Duplin Co., NC. In 1764; died 7 Aug 1802 in Sumter District, Salem Co., NC. married. 1.) 1758 Duplin Co., NC to?----- Redden; died in Duplin Co., NC. married 2.)- to Margaret Randolph in Duplin Co. NC.

She and all her sons moved from SC to MS in 1804, died 1823 in Perry County, MS.

Elizabeth Byrd, born 1732, Bertie Co., NC.; died 1782 in Halifax Co., VA., married 1756 in Bertie Co., NC to Robert Glidewell, born 23 Oct 1722 in Bristol Parish, PrinceGeorge Co. VA.

Son of Robert Glidewell and Elizabeth Nash., bound out to Thomas Clemmons 1730 in Granville Co., NC., Militia 1755, bought and sold land in Granville Co. 1757, lived on Little Blue Wing Creek, Halafax Co., VA. after 1760, lived with son William in Lauren Co., SC in 1790, with Richard Stiles in 1800, signed estate over to Richard Stiles in Lauren Co. SC., in1801; died abt. 189 in Morgan town, Butler Co. OH.

John Byrd, born 1730 in Bertie Co., NC, served in NC Militia, Grandville Co. 1756, six entries in NC, Granville District Land office: 640 acres warrant 29 Oct 1754 deed, 6 May 1757, 640 acres war 30 Jan 11754 grant 27 Oct 1760, 640 acres plat 1 Mar 1753 entered 20 May 1753, 640 acres war 24 Oct 1754 grant 27 Nov1760, 359 acres plat 19 Dec 1654 Entered 6 Jul 1754, 700 acres entry 14 Oct 1760 in Granville Co. NC. Received 300 acres In Craven Co, SC. 1771; died aft 1817 in AL./ MS.

Edward Byrd, born in Bertie Co., NC., lived in Duplin Co., NC. Until 1760 then to Sumter District, SC., died in Sumter District, SC. married Mary King, dau. of Michael King and Isabel -----?

William Byrd, born in Bertie Co., NC. may have gone to Indiana.

George Byrd, born 1730 in Bertie Co., NC, moved to Craven Co., SC before 1777 died abt 1795 in Sumter District. SC., married Sarh Commander, day. Joseph Commander of Camden District, SC; died after 1817

Nathaniel Byrd born in Bertie District, SC

Joshua Byrd, born in Bertie District, SC.

Sutton Byrd Family (1728 – 1802)

Sutton Byrd, born 1728 in Bertie Co. NC. Son of William Byrd and Jean Bell, moved to SC from Duplin Co., NC. in 1764, died 7 Aug. 1802 in Sumter District, SC.

married before 1758 in Duplin Co., NC to?----- Redden; died Duplin Co., NC

Redden Byrd, born 1760 in Duplin Co., NC, died 1800 in Lynches Creek, Sumter District, SC. married 1790 in SC., to Ann Huggins, born 1770 in NC, died 1830

Lynches Creek, Sumter District, SC.

Sutton Byrd, married 2.) Margaret Randolph, she and her sons moved from SC., to MS.

About 1804, died after 1823 in Perry Co., MS.

Opra Byrd, born 1762 Duplin Co., NC

John Byrd, born Sumter District SC, died in MS.

Married an Indian Girl.

Oshea Byrd, born died in Copiah Co., MS. – married Elizabeth Lee.

Eden Byrd, born in SC; died 1830 in Franklin Co., MS. – married Ann Lee

Margaret Byrd

Athela Byrd

William Sutton Byrd, born 2 Feb 1789 Sumter District, SC., died 23 Nov 1854

Richland, Holmes Co., MS., married M.1) Martha Easley Griffin.)-William M2.)

Nov. 1854 to Melissa Leaven.

John Byrd, born 1730, died 1817 in AL. / MS

Edward Byrd,, born - married to Mary King, dau. Of Michael King and Isobel

Edward Byrd, born 1755 Duplin Co, NC..

George Byrd, born 1730, Bertie Co., NC., M.) to Sarah Commander of Camden

District, SC, died after 1817

George Byrd, born 1763 Duplin Co., NC, moved from SC in 1817 to MS. died

1823 in Jackson County, MS. Married Sarah Frierson, died 1830 in Perry Co. MS.

Southampton County, Virginia records are under Nansemond County, Southampton was created from Nansemond County in 1749

Southampton County Marriage Records 1750-1810

30 August 1789 – James Byrd and Sarah Hathcock, by Rev. Robert Murrell 08 October 1789 – Authur Byrd and Ann Byrd, by Rev. Robert Murrell, 10 October 16 November 1789 – Godfey Scott and Tibitha Byrd, by Rev. Robert Murrell, 22 November 27 February 1790 – Abraham Read and Charlotte Byrd

WILLS and ADMS of Southampton County, Virginia Pg. 21 – Will of William Grisard, 1779, left to son Thomas land he had bought from John Byrd Pg. 31 – John Byrd, Will recorded 12 April 1781(b. 1725) to Sons:

Arthur Byrd b. 1750 - in Northhampton, N.C.

John Byrd b. 1752

James Byrd b. 1754

Charles Byrd b. 1755

Phillip Byrd b. 1775

Moses Byrd b. 1758

Nathaniel Byrd b. 1760

to daughter of Arthur Byrd

to Joshua Hunt

Witness: John Wood, Elizabeth Williams, William Brooks

Pg. 99 – 1790 – Will of John Read, wife Sarah, children

Cordall Read

Patience Set

Tabitha Byrd

Priscilla Byrd

Sally Read

Mason Read Wetness: Cordall Francis, Hardy Hunt

Pg. 161 and 162 – James Byrd – 1790 – October 15 – estate recorded

October 28 – estate appraised

October 29 – estate audited

Ref: Vestry Book – Upper Parish - Nansemond County, Virginia – 1743-93

Pg. 170 – 1763, October 25 – Processioned by Joseph Baker and Francis Duke Pg. 243 – 1778-1779 – Vestry Account – payment listed:

To Jacob Byrd for keeping Freancis Walker, a chil Pg. 247 - 1782 – March 14

To William Byrd for boarding Mary Wills for 2 years Pg. 248 – 1783

To William Byrd for boarding Mary Wills for 1 year Pg. 250 – 1784

To William Byrd for boarding Mary Wills for 1 year Pg. 256 – 1785

To William Byrd for boarding Mary Wills for 1 year

Byrds of Essex and Richmond Counties

(created from, old Rappahannock Co. 1692) From Virginia Headrights – Calvaliers & Pioneers – Nugent

Pg. 345 – Thomas Byrd, headright of Charles Sneads – 1657 – Rappahannock County. Pg. 468 – James Byrd – headright of William Mosely and John Hull – 1662 –

Rappahannock County

FROM ESSEX COUNTY Records – Beverly Fleet Pg. 41 -1703, August 10

Bond to Arrabella Byrd, administrator of Randall Byrd, deceased as of 10 September 1703

Total - 1180 lbs. Tobacco. Pg. 61 – Webb (papers),

Bond of William Byrd (Charles Howerton, Surety) and John Dunn, as administration

Of Leonard Crutchen, deceased. Suit rought in King and Queen County 1773

Pg. 62 - Estate Report - due Mrs. Byrd for corn 5 lbs due William Byrd for cash paid to James and John Webb

Pg. 65 – 1806 – April 23 – Robert Eastham vs Parmenas Byrd, administrator of Philemon Byrd, deceased, Robert and Mames Price, Sureties

Pg. 71 – 1803 – Essex Surveyor's Office, re: Patent granted 1784, March 18 10 1/2 ACRES TO William Byrd, ass'ee of James Dunlop – land in dispute between Plaintiffs: John Doe Lessee, John Upshaw Waring, Robert William Waring and Eloizabeth Matilda Waring vs Joanna Byrd. Land on edge of Dragon Swamp

EssexCounty Records – deed 24. pg. 53: John Elliott Paine sells to Pilemon Byrd of King and Queen County 76 acres in Essex adjoining Rappahannock River. Wit: Robert Byrd, sAmuel Southerland, Howard Williams, John Jeffries.

Byrds (Birds) of Colonial Virginia

(Miscellaneous References) Virginia Headrights – From Cavaliers of Pioneers - Nugent

Pg. 141 – Ashwell Byrd – Headright of Hugh Gwyn, Pyanpatanke River of Chesspeake Bay 1642 Pg 454 – Edward Byrd – Headright of Richard Kellum – 1664, head of Matchapungo Pg 504 – Ellinor Byrd – Headright of John Barfield – 1662 – Nancemum River. Pg 375 – James Byrd – Headroght of Thomas Woodhouse and John Wood – 1658

Added name of Heardrights,

From 1635 to 1662 Rose Byrd – Susan Byrd – Thomas Byrd - Walter Byrd – William Byrd – Alice Byrd – Christopher Byrd- Richard Byrd

Marriage Records Charlotte County, Virginia

Joseph Byrd m. Netie Jackson – 9-2-1790 Mildred Byrd, m. Mathew Howell – 12-25-1808

1790 Census – Virginia Fairfax County - William Byrd Nansemond County – Edmond Byrd

Jacob Byrd, Jr.

Levy Byrd

William Byrd

Daniel Byrd

Jacob Byrd, Sr.

Martha Byrd Shenandoah Co. Abraham Byrd

Mounce Byrd Essex County George Byrd Pittsylvania Co. John Byrd Middlesex County Mary Byrd Greenbrair Co. John Byrd Prince Edward Co. Philemon Byrd

Williamson Byrd

Virginia Land Book 3, page 73 – 12-26-1653

William Byrd and Elizabeth Sutton were among those in Rappahannock River, Virginia