

THE BOYD FAMILY

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## INTRODUCTION

In the several books and pamphlets on the various branches of the family of BOYD, there is little or no mention of the Boyd Family of York County, Maine, U.S.A.

This work was undertaken with a view of eliminating that deficiency, and to also supplement the extremely bare account of the Scottish family in the Peerage of Scotland, and to correct the errors found in the "History of the Boyd Family" by William P. Boyd, of Conesus, New York, published at Rochester in 1912.

The portion covering the family in Scotland is based on Wood's Douglas's Peerage of Scotland: Robertson's "Description of Cunninghame" (Irvine 1820) Robertson's History of Scotland (London 1776); "The Norman People and their descendants in the British Dominions and the United States", Anonymous, (London, 1874); and the works of Lang, Lingard, Hume-Brown, and others. The data on the Family of York County, Maine, is principally taken from notes of the researches of the Rev. James Boyd, who compiled a history, and the printed copies were all destroyed by fire, together with the original manuscript. The other information is gathered from the hundreds of volumes and papers consulted, and the hundreds of letters written and received in the past twelve years.

Genealogical records are never perfect, mistakes are bound to creep in, and many records are lost, while others disagree. However, the writer has endeavored to be as exact as possible and for such errors as exist corrections are solicited.

At the time of the first settlement of New England, the new year began on the 25th day of March, "Annunciation" or "Lady" Day. Any dates between January and March 25 appearing in original records should, therefore, have one year added. Later a new form of designating the year was adopted; the first time it was used in the General Court of Connecticut was "this 20th day of March, 1649-50, or 1650 by our present reckoning. This style prevailed for about 100 years. Due to an error in the calendar the dates in all months between 1600 and 1700 should be carried forward ten (10) days, thus July 10 was really July 20, according to our present system. The British Parliament changed the calendar from the old style to the new, the one used at the present time, and changed the date of September 3rd, 1752 (Old Style) to September 14, 1752 (New Style), thus dropping eleven days.

Another error is that resulting from our ancestors (as the people of Europe still do today) of putting the month of a date in the middle. Thus 8th March, 1758, often abbreviated it to 8/3/58 or 8/III/58, so that when an abbreviated date in an old document is found or copied as, for example, 4/6/61,

it is not known whether June 4th or April 6th is meant, as the figures might have been transposed by the modern copyist. As a rule our pious ancestors always sought baptism for their children, and following as nearly as possible the Biblical rule of circumcism on the eight day after birth, enables us to approximate the date of birth from baptismal records. It must be noted, however, that baptismal records have this element of error: The church would not baptise children unless at least one of the parents was a church member. Thus, in many instances, none of the children would be baptised until one or both of the parents joined the Church, and then the whole family would be baptised on the same day.

The spelling of both christian and surnames have been copied exactly as found. Practically all the data on living and recently deceased members of the family has been furnished by themselves or by members of their immediate family, and needs no further acknowledgement. Every living member has received at least three communications from me, except those for whom addresses are lacking, some as many as ten, and a lack of data in these cases is certainly not the fault of the compiler. I am especially indebted to Mr. Leonard Boyd, Mrs. Flora (Boyd) Chadbourne, Mrs Emma (Boyd) Billings, Mrs.

Charles H. Boyd, and Miss Angeline Gould, for the assistance they have rendered in the past ten years, and to my wife, who helped bring my work to a successful conclusion.

In conclusion I wish to thank all who have been so kind in answering my many questions, and venture a hope that this little book will serve to remind future generations that they have a heritage of a race and a name of which they may well be proud.

Arthur S. Boyd Jr.

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## THE BOYD FAMILY OF KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

(1) The Boyd family of Kilmarnock, Scotland, from which is descended all the Boyd families of Scottish origin, is a branch of the Breton family of Dinan, or de Dinant. The identity of the families appears in their arms; as the family of Dinan bore a fesse indented, while that of Fitz-Alan (from which the Stuarts and Boyds are descended) bore a fesse chequy.

The principality of Dol and Dinan was in the old French Province of Bretagne, and extended from Alet (St. Malo), by way of the towns of Dol (now known as Dol-de-Bretagne, in the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine), Dinan (in Cotes-du-nord), and Combourg, to the central hills of Bretagne, over a tract of ninety miles by sixty. Its chiefs, on whom many Barons were dependent, were rather sovereigns than magnates, and their origin is lost in antiquity. In all probability they represented the patriarchal sovereigns of the Diablintes, the nation who held that part of Bretagne in the time of Julius Caesar, who conquered Bretagne in 57-56 BC and gave it the name of Armorica, and occupied the coast of Gaul between the seine and the Loire, but later the name of Armorica was confined to Bretagne.

During the 5th and 6th centuries Armorica suffered from Anglo Saxon invasions, and its name was changed to Britannia Minor. About 500 AD the Frisians invaded Armorica at the instigation of Clovis, but in 513, Hoel, son of Budic, King of Armorica, returned from exile with his principal chiefs, and re-established the independence of Armorica. In the fuedal dismemberment of the Kingdom of France in the 9th century, Bretagne became a County hereditary to the Counts of Bretagne in 824 AD. Prior to the Romans, Gaul (France) was peopled by barbarians, but under the Romans they acquired some semblance of civilization. After the departure of the Roman Legions they reverted to a species of barbarity, the strong oppressing the weak, the well known or powerful gathering followings and setting themselves up as petty rulers and warring on there surrounding neighbors, but show a more or less united front to invasion by other barbaric peoples from the north, east and south. Thus grew up petty kingdoms and the feudal system, with the King over all, the Dukes holding vast possessions, and responsible only to the King (who they often ignored), the Counts and Barons, Knights, yeomen, freemen, and serfs, making a military form of government.

(2) From the time of the return of Hoel, the Counts of Dol began to appear. Frogerius is mentioned as possessed of great

power in the time of Samson, Abbot of Dol, ca. 570. Count Loiescan, his successor, granted to the Abbey of Dol an estate in Jersey, part of which had been formerly given to Samson. "Quidam comes nomine Loiescan, vaide divitarium opibus obsitus". Rivallon, who is mentioned as a "tyrranus", or one of great power, "potentissimus vir" ca. 710 AD, restored a monastery at the request of Thurian, Bishop of Dol. Early in the following century, Salomon appears to have been Count of Dol, and his son Rivallon, with his brothers Alan and Guigan, witnessed a charter of Salomon, King of Bretagne, ca. 868 AD.

Alan, Count of Dol, about the year 919, gave his daughter in marriage to Ralph, Lord of Rieux, in Bretagne. About 930 mention is made of Salomon as advocate, or protector, of the church of Dol, he being evidently Count of Dol at the time.

(3) Ewarin seems to have been the immediate successor of Salomon as Count of Dol, 950 AD, and with him we can start the probable consecutive line of descent. Two of Ewarin's sons, Alan and Gotsclien de Dinan, witnessed a charter of Bertha, mother of Duke Conan, about the year 980. Alan succeeded his father as Count of Dol, and was in turn succeeded by his brother Hamo, another son of Ewarin.

(4) Hamo I, succeeded his brother Alan about 980, and was known as Viscount of Dinan. He had six sons: the first being Hamo II, ancestor of the Viscounts of Dinan and the Barons de Dinant of England, by writ, 1294 AD; the other sons were Juahoen, (or Junkeneus), Archbishop of Dol, ca. 1000 AD; Rivallon, Seneschal of Dol, from whom the latter Counts of Dol were descended; Gosclein de Dinan; Salomon, Lord of Guarplie, ancestor of the Breton family of Du Guesclein; and Guienoc.

(5) Guienoc, being ancestor of the Boyds, we will not pursue further the descent of the Counts of Dol and Viscounts of Dinan. We find mention of three sons of Guienoc: Flahald; Alan Seneschal of Dol; and Rivallon. Alan, Seneschal of Dol, in 1079, at the foundation of the Abbey of Mezouit, near Dol (a cell of St. Florient, Saumur, of which William de Dol or Dinan was Abbot) granted to the Abbey the site on which it stood. This grant of Alan was confirmed by his brother Flahald, and was also confirmed by Oliver, Viscount of Dinan, whose charter was witnessed by Alan, Seneschal of Dol. At about the same time, Geoffrey, Viscount of Dinan, granted the lands of Dinan to the same Abbey, which were part of the estate of "Alan, the Seneschal, son of Guienoc" which were given with the consent of Rivallon, Alan's brother, and Rivallon is received as a monk in the Abbey.

(6) Flahald, son of Guienoc, whose name is variously spelled as Flaud, Fledadus, Flaad, or Falud, had at least one son:

(7) Alan Fitz-Flahald, who was Baron of Oswaldestre (now Oswestry), in Salop (now shropshire), and Mileham, England and was one of the army of William, Duke of Normandy, when he invaded and conquered England In 1066. In 1098 he granted the church of Gugnau, in Bretagne, to the Abbey of Combourne (or Combourg), where the Castle of the Viscounts of Dinan was located from about the year 1000. He was sheriff of Shropshire, and married Margaret, daughter of Tergus, Earl of Galloway, by whom he had five children, and he died in 1114. According to the Scot's Peerage, he married the daughter and heiress of Warine, sheriff of Shropshire.

The first of these children is unknown, but is supposed to have been William "Fitzland", (1105-1160) who was the ancestor of the Earls of Arundel (England), which title, in 1546, passed thru an heiress to the Dukes of Norfolk. The "Norman People" states that William Fitz-Alan, founder of Haughman, Salop, was the son of Alan Fitz-Flahald, and father of Simon.

The second son of Walter Fitz-Alan (d. 1177), who went to Scotland in the service of King David I., and had large possessions conferred on him in Renfrewshire. Under the reign

of Eadger, King of Scotland (1097-1107) the crown authority only extended south of the Forth and Clyde. The Western Islands and extreme north were possessed by the Norwegians. Eadger was the son of King Malcolm Canmore (reigned 1058-1093) and St. Margaret, sister of Eadger Aetheling, who was the sole representative of the Saxon rulers of England after the death of King Harold and his brothers at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Scotland and England being then at peace, and during this and later reigns of Alexander I (1107-1124) and David I (1124-1153) many Norman nobles entered the Scottish service in the wars against the Norwegians, being rewarded by large grants of the recaptured land. David I had been educated in England under Norman teachers, and brought Normans and Norman customs with him to Scotland, among whom was Walter Fitz-Alan. He was created "dapifer" (Steward or Seneschal) of the Royal household, which title became hereditary in the family. (See appendix A). He founded the monastery of Paisley in 1160, and he and de Moreville were witnesses to a charter of David I to the Abbey of Melrose. (See appendix B).

The third son was Simon Fitz-Alan (8), ancestor of the Boyds; the fourth unknown; and the fifth was Adam Fitz-Alan, mentioned in a charter given by David I in 1139.

(8) Simon Fitz-Alan (son of Alan Fitz-Flahald) followed his

brother Walter into Scotland in the service of King David I. Simon witnessed Walter's foundation charter to the monastery of Paisley in 1160, in which he is designated as "frater Walterii, filii Alani, dapiferi". According to Sir James Balfour Paul's Scottish Peerage (vol. v. pp 136-137) this charter was executed not at Paisley but at Fotheringay, and Mr. J.H. Round appears to have proved that this Simon was only uterine brother to Walter, and that he was Simon de "Caisneto" alias "de Norfolk" who held the manor of Mileham. There is no evidence that Simon remained permanently in Scotland. He was living about the year 1200, and had a son:

(9) Robert, who was surnamed "Boyt", now variously spelled Boit, Boyt, Boid, Boidet, Boyd and Boyde, but the form "Boyd" is the one generally used. This name is supposed to be derived from the Celtic "Buidhe" meaning of fair complexion. But it is not without its improbabilities. It is most unlikely that there were any Celtic people around the family of the high Steward in those days, of importance or influence enough to bestow any appellative upon his nephew, it being known that Norman Barons surrounded themselves exclusively with their own families and dependents. Still less is it likely that any appellative bestowed by a remote and conquered people would have become hereditary among those haughty chiefs. In the examination of the lands which anciently

belonged to the Bishopric of Glasgow, made during the government of Count David (later David I), when that region was considered a province of England, the most ancient and authentic document extant of native origin, this important fact was distinctly brought out. In the names of witnesses cited in that document, moreover consisting as they do of Judges of Cumbria (or Lothian) and other natives, as in all the writings of that Prince connected with that district, there is not a Celtic name to be found, all being either Saxon or Norman, with one or two Danish or Norwegian names although this occurred at a time prior to the settlement of Alan Fitz-Flahald in that County. It is to be noted still further that amongst the Saxon names of witnesses occurs that of Bold or Boyd, a person of some consequence at that time. It may therefore be less improbable that the name is derived from a descendant of this individual who may have become connected with the family of the Steward by marriage. When the gentility of blood was not marked by the actual tenure of land or office, something was wanting to indicate it. Hence the adoption of surnames and of armorial bearings, which were devised in the 11th and 12th centuries.

The first mention of the surname Boyd in Scotland is when Robert is witness to a contract between Boyce de Eglinton and the town of Irvine in 1205. He is designated as "Dominus

Robertus Boyt" nephew of Walter, High Steward of Paisley, and Lord High Steward of Scotland. The Boyds bear the same arms as the Stuarts, denoting their descent. The Boyd arms, granted in 1206, are "Azure, a fesse chequy, argent, and gules, Crest: a dexter hand, coupéd at the wrist; motto: "Confido" "I Trust". In design these arms are the same as the Stuarts, denoting their kin, and the "tartan" or plaid worn by the Boyds is known as "Hunting Stuart". In former times in Scotland every clan and the clergy wore a distinctive "tartan" or plaid, and it was a criminal offence for one to wear a tartan to which he was not entitled. Robert died prior to 1240 leaving a son:

(10) Robert, "Dictus Boyd", first mentioned (1262) in a charter by Sir John Erskine, of the lands of Halkill, in which he is designated as "Robert de Boyd, miles". He took part in the Battle of Largs, in Ayrshire, October 3, 1263 (See Appendix E), between the Scots and King Hako or Haakon of Norway, for the possession of western Scotland and the islands, resulting in a complete victory for the Scots. The word "Goldberry" was placed on his arms in commemoration of his services in this Battle in the vicinity of Goldberry Hill, near Keppernburn, and he received a grant of several lands in Cunninghame, Ayrshire, from King Alexander III. He died about the year 1270, leaving a son:

(11) Sir Robert Boyd, who, with the majority of the Scottish nobles, was probably at first loyal to King John Baliol, but regretted their loyalty when time showed that Baliol was a tool of Edward of England in his attempt to obtain the rule of Scotland. Baliol swore fealty to Edward soon after he was crowned in 1292, and resigned his crown to Edward on July 7, 1296.

Edward overran lower Scotland in 1296, and Sir Robert was one of the nobles who swore fealty to him, but soon showed that it was force and not inclination that made him do so, for, with his cousin, the Steward, he joined Sir William Wallace in July 1297, in his gallant attempt to gain Scotland's freedom. He was present at the taking of Ayr, and accompanied him on many raids into England. No further record is found of him, but as many of the Scottish nobility were captured and executed or exiled, his death seems to be unrecorded. He was evidently at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, September 11, 1297, in which the Scots under Wallace were victorious; and, as the Stewarts were present, he was probably with them at the Battle of Falkirk, in 1298, in which the Scots were defeated. He left a son:

(12) Sir Robert Boyd, who was one of the first to join Robert Bruce on the execution of Wallace. "Bruce was stripped of lands, honors, and even christian dues, for he was solemnly

excommunicated by the pope, a circumstance which produced no effect on the mind of Scotland. Only his friends remained, among them the ancestors of the House of Kilmarnock, whose descendants were, in the utmost calamity, to be as true as they to the blood of the Bruce. . . " Many joined Bruce from ill will at the English justiciaries, by whom they had been put out of their lands in 1306, and because, in accordance with English Law, Scots were punished by burning, by hanging, and being torn to pieces at the heels of horses. Therefore they rose like one man, preferring death to the laws of England.

Robert Bruce was crowned King of Scotland at Scone on March 27, 1306, and a short time after his little army was broken and routed and he himself a fugitive on the Isle of Rathlin. Sir Robert Boyd joined him on Rathlin in February, 1307, and shortly after, with Sir James Douglas, descended with a body of soldiers on the Isle of Arran and captured the Castle of Brodick, and Bruce soon joined them. The Boyds took part in the Battle of Loudon Hill, May 10, 1307, and were in the third (left) division of the Scottish first line at the Battle of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314, under Walter, 6th Steward, which battle marked the end of English dominion in Scotland. Sir Robert was a member of the Scottish expedition to Ireland in 1315. For his services Sir Robert- "Roberti

Boyde, militi dilecto et fideli nostro"- received from Bruce grants of the Barony of Kilmarnock, and the lands of Kilbryde and Ardnele which were Geoffrey de Ross's (son of the deceased Reginald de Ross); all of the land which was William de Mora's (de Moreville?) in the tenement of Dalry; all erected into a free barony to be held of the King, the charters being dated 1308 and 1316. He also had a charter of the lands of Nodellsdale, and another granting Hertschaw in free forest.

In "Robertson's Index of Charters (1797)", among the missing charters of Robert Bruce are five: to Robert Boyd, of Duncoll and Clarksland in Dalswinton; to Robert Boyd, son of William Boyd, of the lands of Duncoll and the Barony of Dalswinton, and the lands of Dulgarthe; to Robert Boyd, the lands of Glenken, the five pound land in Trabeache "in Kyle regis", and the five penny land of Trabeache in Kyle. The "Robert", son of William (who was son of Thomas, son of Sir Robert) who was ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath.

The Barony of Kilmarnock (including the lands of Bondington, adjacent) comprised about 2350 acres, and according to Pont in his "Cunninghame Topographer (1609)" belonged "... first to ye Locartts (de Loch Ard), Lords there of, then to Lord Soulis...." At the time of granting to Sir Robert Boyd it was the property of King John Baliol, so Soulis must have

forfeited it to Baliol, as he was loyal to Bruce as early as 1298, before he was crowned, and was therefore a rebel, but he later turned against Bruce and was executed for treason in 1320 (See Appendix D). The Barony was in the possession of the Boyds, with but little intermission, until the Glencairn family acquired it from them some time after 1752. It is situated in the heart of the Parish of Kilmarnock, in the baliwick of Cunninghame, County of Ayrshire. The town of Kilmarnock is on a stream known as Marnock Water, about 21 miles SSW from Glasgow, 12 miles NNE from Ayr, and 6 1/2 miles east of Irvine. The name is supposed to be derived from St. Marnock, whose cell (or kil), residence, or place of sepulchre is thought to have been there. He is stated to have died about 322 AD, but Kilmarnock is not mentioned in history until nearly 1000 years after, and then not as a town, but as a territorial possession, when it was granted to Sir Robert Boyd.

Dean Castle, the ancient residence of the Boyds, is situated about one-half mile up from the town, in a hollow near the bank of the Marnock. It consists of three edifices in very different styles of building. Two of them are square piles of very great height, with extremely few windows or openings, and apparently very ancient. The other is comparatively modern, forming two sides of a square, of two stories in

height, and well furnished with windows. It was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1735, and the family then moved to a large house in the town of Kilmarnock, which was still standing a few years ago, and the ruins of the castle may also still be seen. (See Appendix D).

Sir Robert Boyd was one of the guarantors of the treaty of peace with England in 1323. He, with his retainers, was in the first line and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Halidon Hill, July 19, 1333. This battle, near Bannockburn, was a terrible defeat for the Scots by the English under Edward Baliol. In May, 1334, King David II was carried to France, and his adherants, including the Boyds, were either exiled or compelled to flee for safety. Many Scots took service at that time under the King of France and other foriegn rulers. In 1336 they recaptured from the English some of the lands that were taken, and David II returned from France, June 2, 1341, then aged 18. If the Boyds had been deprived of their lands they took possession of them again without a new charter from the King, as the Scots did not recognize the forfeitures and seizures of the English. It was a maxim of the age that any noble knight might claim as his own any territory which his sword had won from the enemy. Great estates were acquired in this way, and to these the gratitude and liberality of David II added, by distributing

among such as adhered to him the vast possessions which fell to the crown by the forfeitures of his enemies. There is record of a charter of David II to John Boyd, of the lands of Guaylistoun, in Galloway, forfeited by John Guaylistoun. He must have been one of the younger members of the family.

Sir Robert Boyd died in the beginning of the reign of David II, or about 1329 or 1330. He left three sons: Sir Thomas (13); Sir Alan, who commanded the Scottish archers at the siege of Perth, held by Edward Baliol, and was killed there in August, 1333; and James de Boyd, who witnessed a charter in 1342.

(13) Sir Thomas Boyd had from King David II a grant of forfeiture of William Carpenter; and accompanied that monarch to the Battle of Durnam (or Neville's Cross), October 17, 1346, where he was taken prisoner with his Royal master, taken to London, and imprisoned for a time. In October, 1357, a treaty was made for David's ransom, and no doubt Sir Thomas was ransomed at or before that time. He had three sons: Sir Thomas (14); William, ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath (See Appendix F); and Robert de Boyd, ancestor of the Boyds of Portincross (See Appendix G).

(14) Sir Thomas Boyd (erroneously styled by Mr. W.P. Boyd as the First Lord Boyd) had a remission for the killing of one Nielson, of Dalrymple, in a feud in 1409, from Duke Robert of

Albany, who had seized the reins of government from King Robert III. He married Alice, a second daughter of Sir Hugh Gifford, of Yester, and by this union acquired a large fortune. They had one son:

(15) Sir Thomas Boyd, "dnus de Kylmoreowe", who was one of the sureties, or hostages, for King James I (who had been held by the English as prisoner for 19 years), when he came to Scotland, May 31, 1421, to make arrangements with his subjects for his ransom. The King was released by the English on the promise of the Scots to pay a ransom of 40,000 pounds, and ascended the throne in 1424. Sir Thomas was one of the hostages handed over to the English as security for the payment, which was never made, as the King wasted the money that was raised for it, and many of the hostages died in English prisons. Sir Thomas was delivered as hostage May 28, 1424, and was released July 16, 1425, being probably compelled to pay his own ransom. At the time he was delivered as hostage his annual income was estimated at 500 merks. The Scots merk (or Mark) was reckoned at  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a Scots pound, a Scots pound being worth  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the English pound Sterling. The Scots pound contained 20 shillings, each shilling worth one penny Sterling. Thus the Scots merk was worth  $13 \frac{1}{2}$  pence Sterling, or about \$0.26, at the present silver weight of the pound Sterling. However, the pound Sterling originally

contained more silver by weight than it now does, the silver content being reduced by several monarchs to enable them to pay their debts, so the merk was worth more then, and the purchasing price of silver was greater then, as the board and lodging for two knights and their horses overnight at an inn in the 13th century was three pence.

Sir Thomas married Johanna Montgomery, daughter of Sir John Montgomery of Ardrossan. He died July 7, 1432, and is buried at Kilmarnock, the monument to him and his wife reading: "Hic Iacet Thomas Boyde, Dominus de Kilmarnock, qui obitt Septimo de mensis Julii, 1432" and Johanne Montgomery, eins sposa Orat, pro iss". They had two sons: Sir Thomas (16); and William, Abbott of Kilwinning, who obtained from King James III a charter confirming grants of the crown to the Abbey. William had a dispensation from Rome, and received grants of land in Lanarkshire, which descended in lineal succession until sold by the late Rev. William Boyd, D.D., father of Edward Boyd, of Merton Hall, County of Wigton, Scotland, whose arms are the same as the Kilmarnock family. Of the lands of Kilwinning a small estate, Auchinmade, was owned by an Andrew Boyd in 1820. For a very complete description of Kilwinning see "Cunninghame", page 191.

(16) Sir Thomas Boyd was arrested May 13, 1424, during the regency of the Duke of Albany, for appropriating part of the

Crown rents, and was placed in confinement at Dalkeith, but was freed on compensating for the discrepancy. One of the most tenacious and persistent foes was Sir Alan Stewart of Darnley, who had been High Constable of the Scottish Army in France. Having returned to his home in the Eastwood parish of Renfrewshire, he prosecuted campaigning against Sir Thomas, in whom he found a foeman worthy of his steel, and the borderlands of Ayrshire and Renfrewshire had good cause to remember the rapine and plunder which distinguished the long continued combat. It was war to the knife, against houses and homesteads, against castles and mansions, against farmers and rustics, against all who in any way were allied to, or connected with either of the great families of Boyd or Stewart. In 1439 Sir Thomas Boyd killed Sir Alan Stewart at Polmaise Thorn, between Falkland and Linlithgow. When Sir Alexander Stewart heard of his father's death, he prepared for his revenge. Sir Thomas, with a hundred men, awaited him in the Dean Castle, which was well fortified with its moat, draw-bridge, and battlements. Sir Alexander had two hundred men, but divided his forces. The fight took place at Craignaugh Hill, in Renfrewshire, on the night of July 9, 1439, where Sir Thomas met Stewart with part of his men. The rest of Stewart's men fell on Boyd's rear, and they were ambushed. While Sir Thomas was was in personal combat with Sir

Alexander, one of Stewart's followers stabbed him in the back with a dagger, and, after a short resistance, the Boyd forces retired. Before the fight the wife of Sir Thomas, Lady Isobel, had a dream, foretelling his death in the encounter, and she swooned as his body was brought into Dean Castle, and he died that night. The fight did not end the feud, however, for another Stewart was slain by the Boyds, near Dunbarton. Sir Thomas had four children: Robert Boyd (17); Sir Alexander Boyd of Drumcoll, "a mirror of Chivalry", who was with King James II when Earl William Douglas was killed by the King in Stirling Castle, February 22, 1451-52, and was one of those to stab Douglas. He was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle and to superintend and instruct the young King James III in his military exercises, in 1466. A safe conduct was granted to "Alexander Boyde, knight, as Ambassador to England, 28th March 1465" and another to "Alexander Boyde of Drumcoll, knight" for the same purpose, September 8, 1465. He was executed on Castle Hill, Edinburgh, November 22, 1469, for complicity in kidnapping the King. David Cathcart, son of Alan, 1st Lord Cathcart (who d. 1499) married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Boyd of Drumcoll, and died without issue. Who Sir Alexander married is not recorded. The third child was a daughter, Janet, who married John Alexander Maxwell, of Calderwood, and the fourth was

Margaret, who married Alexander, 2nd Lord Montgomery, Parish of Kilwinning, Cunninghame, Ayrshire. (Robertson says she was daughter of Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock). Their eldest son, Alexander Montgomery, died before his father, and his son Alexander succeeded as 3rd Lord Montgomery (ca. 1465). His son Hugh, 4th Lord Montgomery (1460-1545) was created Earl of Eglinton in 1507. He had a son John, Master of Eglinton, who was killed in April, 1520, before the death of his father, but the second son of John was Hugh, who succeeded as 2nd Earl of Eglinton. The son of Hugh, 2nd Earl was Hugh 3rd Earl (d. 1585) whose son Hugh, 4th Earl of Eglinton, married Giles (or Egidia), daughter of Robert, 4th Lord Boyd. Hugh, the 4th Earl was murdered April 12, 1586, and left a son. Hugh, 5th Earl, who during his minority, was placed under the guardianship of his maternal uncle, William Boyd of Badenheath, while his estates were placed in the care of his paternal uncle, Robert Montgomery of Giffen. Hugh, 5th Earl, married Elizabeth Montgomery, the only child of his uncle, but having no issue, and seeing no probability of having any, he settled his lands on a cousin, Alexander, and died in 1613, his estates and titles passing to the cousin aforementioned, and his widow afterwards married (as his first wife) Robert 6th Lord Boyd. (Robertson says she married Thomas, Lord Boyd, but seems to be incorrect, as there is no record of a Thomas, Lord Boyd at that time.)

(17) Robert Boyd was created a peer of Parliament with the title of Lord Boyd prior to July 13th, 1459, by King James II, and in the same year was one of the commissioners sent to prolong the truce with England, which they concluded for nine years.

On the death of James II, in 1460, Lord Boyd was appointed Justiciary of Scotland, and one of the Council of Regency during the minority of King James III (then aged 8 years), and was twice sent as ambassador to England, in 1464 and 1465. There is also record of safe-conduct to "Robert Lord Boyde and Alexander Boyde, Knight" into England, 5th December 1463.

Robert Boyle is witness to a charter of Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, to John Boyle of Wamphray, of the lands of Ryesholme, dated October 11, 1446. "Our beloved cousin, Lord Boyde" is witness to a charter of King James to the burgh of Tain and St. Duthus (Inverness) dated October 12, 1457.

On the death of Bishop Kennedy in July, 1465-66 Lord Boyd introduced his sons and his brother, Sir Alexander Boyd, to the Royal favor. On February 10, 1466, this Sir Alexander Boyd, with Robert, Lord Fleming (son of Malcolm Fleming, who had suffered death with the 6th Earl Douglas in 1440), and Gilbert, Lord Kennedy (brother of the late Bishop), entered

into a bond pledging themselves to stand by each other in all quarrels and against all persons, with sundry other clauses and conditions. The very qualifications they made to their bond showed the measure of their power. In the case of all three there were previous pledges to other leading persons of the country, and in favor of these was to be an exception in the present understanding. The two important clauses in the document exhibit spirit and the aims of its authors. Fleming, on his part, was to leave the King in the hands of Boyd and Kennedy, while they pledged themselves to put in his way any "large thing" that should fall to the crown. (This bond is in notes to Vol. V of Tytlers History of Scotland).

Lord Livingston, Lord Hamilton, Crawford, Montgomery, Maxwell, and Patrick Graham (Bishop of St. Andrews and half brother of Bishop Kennedy and Lord Kennedy), were in the band. They planned to take advantage of the extreme youth of the King, James III, then aged fourteen years, that they might broaden their power and increase their wealth. In June, 1466, there was an audit of the Royal revenue, and on July 10th, while the King was at Linlithgow, Alexander Boyd, Sommerville, Hepburn of Hailes, and Andrew Ker of Cessford, constrained him to proceed to Edinburgh, on the pretext of a hunting trip, and to remove from his presence those who had been ordered to attend him by the states. For reasons unknown

Kennedy evidently changed his mind, quarreled with the others and was imprisoned in Stirling Castle by Sir Alexander Boyd. Graham then grew antagonistic, and was driven from Scotland, going to Rome.

On October 9th, Parliament having been summoned, Lord Boyd knelt before the King, in presence of the assembled estates, asked the King if he had been taken to Edinburgh against his will. The King replied that everything had been done by Royal consent, and, as further proof of Boyd's loyalty, he was appointed guardian of the persons of the King and his two brothers, and keeper of the Royal Castle. Afterwards he was appointed one of the Council chosen to arrange the marriages of the Royal family. The act of Parliament was ratified by charter under the great Seal, October 25th, 1466, and by another charter of the same date Lord Boyd was constituted Governor of the Kingdom until the King came of age. Nor did the honors that fell to the Boyds cease there. The act of attainder which was soon to overtake them shows the extent of the territory they contrived to acquire, but the pride of their house reached its limit in the fortunes of Thomas Boyd, eldest son of Lord Boyd. The rapid rise of the family is proof of their audacity and talent, but in the case of Thomas Boyd we have a distinct testimony to the brilliant qualities that led to his ascendancy. Supported by these gifts and

graces, the influence of his family did the rest, and in the beginning of 1467 he received the title of the Earl of Arran, and was married to the Lady Mary, eldest sister of the King. By the grants of land which followed, Arran became the first subject of the Kingdom, and but for an ill-advised step, might have maintained the position which his capacity and influence seemed to assure him.

The supreme power of Scotland was now vested in Lord Boyd, who was constituted Great Chamberlain of Scotland for life, on August 25, 1467, but his power, however, was short lived, as the mind of the King was alienated from the Boyds by their enemies. A Parliament was assembled in 1469 and Lord Boyd was summoned to appear and answer such charges as might be brought against him. He appeared, followed by his retainers and friends under arms, but on learning that the Royal favor was withdrawn he disbanded his followers and fled to England, dying at Alnwick in the next year, 1470. His brother, Sir Alexander Boyd, was detained by illness, and appeared before Parliament. The principal charge against the Boyds was the removal of the King's person from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and this, in spite of the King's statement, was declared treason. The Boyds were found guilty and condemned to be executed, and their estates were forfeited to the crown. For a family claiming descent from Lord Boyd.

He married Mariota, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, and they had five children: Thomas Boyd (18); Alexander, who carried on the succession after the death of his nephew; Archibald, ancestor of the Boyds of Bonshaw; Elizabeth, who married Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, and had children, one of whom was the Scottish poet Gavin Douglas, one time Bishop of Dunkeld (born in Brechin about 1474 and died of the plague in London in 1522). Elizabeth had a charter of the Lordship of Abernathy, May 21, 1468, in which she is designated as a "daughter of Robert, Lord Boyd, and the wife of Archibald, Earl of Angus". The fifth child of Robert was Annabella Boyd, who married Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar.

The above mentioned Archibald, ancestor of the Boyds of Bonshaw received the estate of Bonshaw or Bolinshaw, situated on the east side of the Glazert, in the parish of Stewarton, Cunninghame, but it passed from his descendants prior to 1592, for in that year we find in the hands of a Lawson. Of Archibald's children, a daughter name unknown first married Hugh Muir of Pokelly, and then Archibald Crauford, of Craufordland, whose posterity will be found in Robertson's "Cunninghame". The second daughter of Archibald was

Elizabeth, who married Thomas Douglas, Laird of Lochleven (having a son, Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, killed at the Battle of Pinkie, 1547, from whom the Earls of Morton are descended.

The third daughter of Archibald was Margaret, who in her youth was mistress to King James IV, and bore to him Alexander Stewart (Archbishop of St. Andrews), and Jean Stewart, later Countess of Morton. Margaret was a great favorite at Court, and, as a relative of Elizabeth Boyd, whose husband Archibald Earl of Angus (then Chamberlain) had the greatest power in the Kingdom, by his means and her own caused the Boyds to be restored to their ancient patrimony, the Lordship of Kilmarnock (forfeited to the crown by Robert, Lord Boyd), in possession of which they continued under the protection of the Earl of Angus until they were again restored by the Duke of Hamilton, Governor, after the Battle of the field of Glasgow, in 1545 (?). Margaret married John Muir, ward of the Laird of Rowallan, and brought about the marriages of her other sisters to the Lairds of Lochleven and Craufordland.

At the time of the marriage of her sister to the Laird of Craufordland, Margaret, as "donator", in the presence of Archibald, Earl of Angus, Chamberlain, "apud Bognall prope Biggar, 17m Decembris, 1493" disponeth to Archibald Crauford

of Craufordland (her kinsman, as she calls him) the ward of the lands of Craufordland. She persuaded Elizabeth Muir, daughter of her sister, the Lady Pokelly, to marry Robert Crauford, the young Laird of Craufordland, for which she procured for him the kindness and tack of the lands of Walston from Archibald, Earl of Angus. The Walston lands were part of the Barony of Kilmarnock, and remained with Crauford's successors.

There had also been a long feud between the Lairds of Craufordland and Rowallan, which, thru the influence of Margaret Boyd, was settled, upon surrender to the Laird of Craufordland by the Laird of Rowallan, of the land of Ardoch, the basis of the feud.

In the year 1507, before the Lords of Justiciary at Ayr, appeared Partick Boyde, a brother of the Laird of Rowallan, and 26 followers, charged with a raid upon the Cunninghames of Cunninghamehead; together with another brother of Rowallan, indicted for a quarrel with John Mowatt, Laird of Busby, and one of his adherents, in the town of Stewarton. Patrick Boyde was, in all probability, one of the Kilmarnock family, and connected by marriage to the Mures of Rowallan, as a "brother-in-law" was called brother in those days. At the same time, before the same court, appeared John Shaw, a

follower of the Craufords of Kerse, indicted for killing, with a stone, a certain John Boyd, whether a member of the Kilmarnock family or a man of no importance, we do not know, but in all probability the latter, for the case was soon disposed of by imposing a fine.

Robert Crauford, who married Elizabeth Muir, was son of Archibald Crauford (who married the unknown daughter of Archibald Boyd), and Robert died of wounds he received at the "Wyllielee", in company with his father, both being in attendance to James Boyd (son of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran), who was killed there by Hugh Montgomery, 4th Lord Montgomery and 1st Earl of Eglinton (descended from Janet, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd (16)).

John Crauford, son of the aforementioned Robert Crauford, settled the feud between the Boyds and the Montgomeries by arbitration, and married Janet Montgomery, daughter of the Laird of Giffen. A later John Crauford (who d. January 10, 1763) married secondly, Elenora Nicholson, widow of the honorable Sir Thomas Boyd advocate, son of William Boyd, 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock.

(18) Thomas Boyd (son of Lord Robert Boyd) married Princess Mary eldest daughter of King James II, and sister of King James III., in 1467. In order that his rank be appropriate

to that of his wife, he was created Earl of Arran in the same year, and the island of Arran, with other lands was given as the bride's dower, and erected into an Earldom by a charter dated April 26, 1467, and by other charters of the same date he received the lands of Stewarton, Tarrinzean, Turnbery, and Rosedalemure, in Ayrshire; Meikle Cumray in Bute; Covertoun in Roxburghshire; Teling in Forfarshire; Polgavy in Perthshire; and a charter to him and his heirs, of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbride, Nodisdale, Monfodd, and Le Flat, in Ayrshire; and of Nairstoun in Lanarkshire, on the resignation of his father, Lord Robert Boyd.

He officiated as Constable in Parliament, October 12, 1467: "Quo etiam de communicato super nonnullis statum Domini Regis et cancelarii Comes de Arane constabularius hac vice per dominum regnum specialiter deputatus praesens parliamentum in crastinum contnuavit"; and was also present at Parliament on October 16, 1467, when he was called "Constabularius Scotiae", but that office was then, and still is, hereditary in the Erroll family.

Full powers were granted to him, and other commissioners, in 1468, to visit the Courts of England, France, Spain, Denmark, Burgundy, Bretagne, Savoy, and others, that they might select a wife for King James III. A marriage treaty was concluded

with King Christian I of Denmark, who agreed to give his daughter to James III, in marriage, and with her the islands of Orkney and Zetland as dowry. Earl Thomas Boyd proceeded with a noble train to Denmark, in 1469, to bring her to Scotland, but during his absence, their enemies successfully undermined the Boyds in the King's favor, and when Thomas arrived in Leith Roads with the Royal bride, in July, 1469, his wife hastened on board to inform him of the withdrawal of the Royal favor, and they fled to Denmark. James III persuaded Mary to return to Scotland, on the pretext of a pardon for her husband, but imprisoned her in Dean Castle, Kilmarnock. He then caused public citations, attested by witnesses, to be fixed up at Kilmarnock, wherein Thomas, Earl of Arran, was commanded to appear within sixty days, which he not doing, his marriage with the King's sister would be declared null and void, the Earl being absent and unheard, the pretext being a claim of some legal impediment at the time of her marriage, said to be a prior contract to Lord Hamilton.

The unfortunate Earl Thomas Boyd wandered into England and other countries. He was in England about 1470, as appears in the "Paston letters", wherein Paston desires his brother, Sir John, to reccommend him, in his most humble wise, unto "the good Lordship of the most courteous, gentlest, wisest,

kindest, most companionable, freest, largest, and most bounteous knight, my Lord, the Earl of Arran, which hath married the King's sister of Scotland.", and proceeds to call him "the lightest, deliverest, best spoken, fairest archer, devotedest, most perfect, and truest to his Lady of all the knights that ever I was acquainted with", and adds that he lodges at the George, in Lombard Street. Thomas went from Germany to France and Burgundy, until his death in Antwerp, in 1471, where a tomb "with an honorable inscription" was erected to him by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

The Princess Mary was released from confinement after his death, and was compelled to marry, in 1474, James, Lord Hamilton, a man much inferior to her former husband, both in point of birth and fortune. The Boyd estates were forfeited to the crown, and on the Boyd ruin rose the Hamiltons, who had won favor in 1455 by deserting the cause of Douglas for that of the King. The Earldom of Arran was given to Lord Hamilton, upon his marriage to Mary, and she had two charters, dated October 14, 1482, of the life rent of all the lands that had belonged to Robert, Lord Boyd, and his son Thomas, who was her husband.

Thomas and Mary Boyd had two children: James (19); and the Lady Grizel, who married first, Alexander, fourth Lord Forbes, and 2nd, David, 1st Earl of Cassillis, without issue.

(19) James Boyd was restored to the property of the family by two charters dated October 14, 1482, to his mother in life-rent and to himself in fee, of the lands of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbryde, Nodesdale, Muirfold (Monfode, parish of Androssan, Ayrshire?), Rivisdailmure, Railstoun, Le Flatt, Gandhill, Warnokland, Ormishewch, (Armsheugh, parish of Irvine, Ayrshire?), Dollywra, Pottertoun, Dryrig, Corshill, and half of Robertland, all in Ayrshire; Telyng and Brechty, in Forfarshire; Cavertoun in Roxburghshire; Nairstoun in Lanarkshire; and Polgavy in Perthshire.

He met his death in 1484, at the hands of Hugh, 4th Lord Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton, at the "Wyllielee", in the feud between the Glencairn and Eglinton families. Robert Boyd of Trochrig says: "in ipso adolescentis flore periiit inimicorum insidiis circumventus". He died childless and his estates returned to the Crown. He was called "Earl of Arran" by Robertson, which seems to be in error.

(20) Alexander Boyd, second son of Lord Robert Boyd (17), had charters of the lands of Ralestoun, in the Barony of Kilmarnock, November 30, 1492; of Bordland (Boreland, parish of Dunlop, Ayrshire?), in 1494, in which he is designated as *filius Roberti, quondam Domini Boyd*", and he was made Bailie and Chamberlain of Kilmarnock for the Crown in 1505. He seems

to have been appointed, with Alexander Dunlop, by Parliament, in 1489, to collect the bygone rents and casualties of the Crown in Stewarton and Kilmarnock.

He married a daughter of Robert Colville of Ochiltree, and had six sons: Robert (21); Thomas, ancestor of the Boyds of Pitcon; others, names unknown, mentioned in the Scottish Peerage, in which they are referred to as "Exanimi plane virilis foemina Colvilliorum phylarchi filia sex filios suscepit, viros acerrimos et manus juxta consilogue promptissimos".

The Arms of the Boyds of Pitcon are the same as the Kilmarnock family, with the motto; *Spes mea in Colis*" (My hope is in heaven), and their principal estate was Pitcon, in the parish of Dalry, in Cunninghame, which was in their possession until 1770, when Thomas Boyd, the last of that branch sold it to George Macrae.

Thomas Boyd, son of Alexander (20), also had a grant of the lands of Lin (or Lynne), in The Lordship of Kilmarnock, the charter being dated May 15, 1532, in which he is designated brother-german to Robert Boyd in Kilmarnock. James Stewart of Bute (ca. 1509), married secondly, Marion, daughter of John Fairly, in vice comitatu de Air), widow of Thomas Boyd of Linn, also known as Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, which seems to be

this Thomas. The estate of Pitcon is between the streams of Pitcon and Rye, in the parish of Dalry, Cunninghame, Ayrshire, and part of it, in 1820, was in the hands of a Boyd, but evidently of another branch, as that of Pitcon was extinct, and same applies to a John Boyd who owned, at the same time, part of the estate of Auchingree in the same parish.

Alexander Crauford, of Fergushill, parish of Fenwick, born in 1611, married Janet Cunninghame in 1630, and married, secondly, Isabel (daughter of Henderson of Baikie), relict of Bryce Boyd of Pitcon.

Marion Cunninghame (who died about 1764) married, prior to 1736, John Boyd, (said to have been a younger son of the Pitcon family) and they had three children: John Boyd of Carlung; Robert and Dorothea Boyd. John Boyd of Carlung married Elizabeth Hunter, and had two sons, John and William, and two daughters, Jean and Marion. The sons John and William died unmarried, the last, John, dying in 1792, and was succeeded in the estate of Carlung by his two sisters, Jean and Marion. Jean had previously married her cousin, Robert Hunter, of Kirkland; and Marion married the Rev. Robert Steel, the minister of the West Parish Church of Greenock, and, on their accession to the lands of Carlung, assumed the

name of Cunninghame, after that of Boyd, and they alienated Carlung to Archibald Alexander of Boydston (Parish of Kilbryde) in 1799. Dorothea Boyd, daughter of John Boyd married George Hunter of Kirkland, for whose ancestry and descent see Robertson.

The third son of Alexander Boyd (20) was Adam, ancestor of the Boyds of Penkill and Trochrig, and he had a son Robert, of Penkill, who had two sons: William and Mark Alexander. Another son of Adam Boyd was James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow (d. 1581?), who was father of Robert Boyd of Trochrig (b. 1578 and d. 1627).

(21) Robert Boyd, eldest son of Alexander Boyd (20), was restored to the title of Lord Boyd in 1536, and had a grant from King James V, whom he served faithfully at home and abroad, of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, May 20, 1536. He married Helen, daughter of Sir John Sommerville of Cambusnethan, and received charters, as "Robert Boyd, olim de Kilmarnock", of the King's lands of Chapelton, (near Bonshaw, in the parish of Stewarton, Ayrshire) and the lands and Castle of Dundonald, June 1, 1537.

He was called third Lord Boyd, and was served heir of James Boyd (19), his father's brother's son, in the lands and Baronies of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbryde, etc., March 11, 1544;

and a confirmation from Queen Mary of all the estates, honors, and dignities that belonged to the deceased Robert, Lord Boyd, his grandfather, with a novadamus, in 1549. He died in 1550, leaving a son, Robert, 4th Lord Boyd (22), and a daughter, Margaret, who married Sir John Montgomery, son of Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, Parish of Stewarton (who was son of Hugh, 4th Lord Montgomery and 1st Earl of Eglinton, and great grandson of Alexander, 2nd Lord Montgomery, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd (16), but this marriage seems to have reopened the feud between the two families, for her father, Robert Boyd, with Mowatt of Busbie, and others killed Sir Neil Montgomery at Irvine, in June 1547, in revenge for the killing of said Robert Boyd's cousin, James Boyd (19), by Hugh, 4th Lord Montgomery, in 1484. Robertson says that this feud caused much blood to be shed throughout the district before it was settled thru the mediation of the Earls of Eglinton, Cassillis, Argyle, and other mutual friends.

(22) Robert, Fourth Lord Boyd, was born in 1517, and married Margaret, or Mariot, daughter and heir of Sir John Colquhoun of Glins. He had charters of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, etc. September 6, 1545, on the resignation of his father, and Balindoran, in Stirlingshire, February 18, 1546-47.

He assisted the Regent Arran in suppressing Lennox's rebellion, in 1544, warred against the Queen-Regent with the Lords of Congregation in 1559; and signed the Treaty of Berwick, joining the English at Prestonpans in 1560. There is record of his subscription to the "Book of Discipline of the Kirk" in 1561. According to some accounts he was privy to the murder of Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley (husband of Queen Mary), February 10, 1567, and was a member of the jury acquitting the Earl of Bothwell of the deed in the same year, but joined a band of nobles to protect the young Prince from his supposed designs, and then later took Bothwell's part again. He was made a member of the Privy Council in 1567, was one of her commissioners at York and Westminster, and entered into an association to support Queen Mary at Hamilton, May 8, 1568, and at the Battle of Langside, May 13, 1568, was one of the nobles to form round the Queen's person after her defeat.

For expousing the Queen's cause he was compelled to leave the Country, with his two sons, who were in the same conflict, but evidently returned after a short time, as he was again a member of her Council in 1569, being employed by her on various missions, one of them being to obtain her divorce from Bothwell.

Lord Boyd was suspected of complicity in the murder of Murray in 1570, and joined the party of Lennox in 1571, was made Privy Councilor, and received a remission, dated September 8, 1571, under the Great Seal, to "Robert, Lord Boyd; Thomas, Master of Boyd; and Robert Boyd of Badenheath" (his sons), for fighting against the King at Langside. He had charters of the office of Bailiary and Justiciary of the Regality of Glasgow, January 2, 1573-74, and of Giffartland, September 14, 1577. He was appointed Extraordinary Lord of Session. October 24, 1573, sat until May 8, 1578; was reappointed Extraordinary Lord of Session, October 24, 1573, sat until May 8, 1578; was reappointed October 25, 1578, and sat until December 10, 1583; and was a third time appointed June 21, 1586, resigning his seat July 4, 1588. He was one of the commissioners for negotiating an alliance with England in 1578, and again in 1586.

For taking part, with the Earls of Glencairn and Mar and others, in the "Raid of Ruthven" at Ruthven Castle, August 23, 1582, in which the King was seized in order to curb some of his actions, Lord Boyd was banished, but returned shortly thereafter, as he was Warden of the Marches in 1587, and died January 3, 1589. An epitaph may still be found on a stone in the interior of the Low church in Kilmarnock, it having been

a part of the old church, and was preserved by being put in the wall of the present building when it was erected in 1802, and reads.

1589

Heir lyis yt godlie Noble wyis Lord Boyd  
 Quha Kirk & King Commin weil decoir'd  
 Quhilke war (quhill they yis jowell all injoyed)  
 Defendit, counsailed, govrnd, be that Lord  
 His ancient hous (oft parreld) he restoired  
 Twyis sax and saxtie zeirs he lived and syne  
 By death (ye third of Januare) devoird  
 In anno thrys fyve hundreth auchtye nyne.

Lord Boyd granted a charter of the lands of Law to his wife in life-rent, February 10, 1548-49; and he had a charter of the lands Bedlay, Molnays, etc., February 10, 1582-83. His wife died in February, 1601. They had seven children: the first Robert, Master of Boyd, who had a charter of the land of Auchintuerlie, in Dunbartshire, October 14, 1550, and died without issue, soon afterwards. The second son was Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd (23); and the third was William Boyd of Badenheath (misnamed Robert in the Peerage) who was tutor to

his nephew Hugh, 5th Earl of Eglinton, and died in July 1611. Robert, 6th Lord Boyd (25) was served heir of him March 20, 1617.

Four daughters were: Egidia (Giles), who married Hugh, 4th Earl of Eglinton; Agnes, who married Sir John Colquhoun of Luss; Christian, who married Sir James Hamilton of Evandale; and Elizabeth, who married John Cunninghame of Drumquhassell. (23) Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, joined with his father in the association in behalf of Queen Mary, May 13, 1568. He received a good-conduct (or passport) reading as follows: "We understand that our cousin, Thomas, Master of Boyds, is vexed with the vehement delour in his heid, and other deseasis in his body, and he can not find sufficient ease and remedie within our realm, but in mind to seek the same in foriegn countries, quhair the samin maist convenientlie be had, thairfore be the tenor heer of gevis and grantis to the said Thomas, Master of Boyds, to depart and pass furth of our realm to the partis of France, Flanders, wall of the spa, and other partis quhare he pleasis, thair to remain for seeking for cure and remedy of his saidis diseasis, for the space of three zeiris after the date hereof...Providing always that our said cousin do not attempt nothing in prejudice of us our realm or otherwais this our licence to be null and of none

(d. 1662) married Isabel, daughter of Sir Douglas Campbell of Auchinbrick and Isabel his wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Boyd, which must mean that Isabel married twice.

Robertson in his "Cunninghame" says (page 237) that Bryce Blair married (ca. 1610) Lady Jean Cunninghame, daughter of William (?) Eighth Earl (?) of Kilmarnock, and her son John Blair married Isabel, daughter of Thomas 5th Lord Boyd. While the Peerage states that Isabel married John Blair, which seems to be correct, it will appear impossible that their son could marry the daughter of Isabel's great-grandfather, as a comparison of dates would indicate.

(24) Robert, Master of Boyd, married Lady Jean Ker (descended from Sir Andrew Ker, of Cessford, and from King Robert Bruce (see Robertson) and they had two children: Robert, sixth Lord Boyd (25), and James, Eighth Lord Boyd (27). Robert, Master of Boyd died in May, 1597, before the death of his father, and his widow married, secondly, David, Tenth Earl of Crawford. Robert is given a middle name of "Martin" by Mr. W.P. Boyd.

(25) Robert, sixth Lord Boyd, was born in November, 1595, and was served heir male in general of his father on February 3, 1602. He studied at Saumur under his cousin Robert Boyd of

availe force nor effect. Given under our signit and sub-  
scrivit with our hand at our castell of Steivliny the Xiii  
day of July and our rein the twelth zeia 1579. James R."

He made a resignation of his whole estate in the hands of  
King James VI, from whom he received a charter, dated January  
12, 1591-92, erecting the same into a free Lordship and  
barony, to himself in liferent, and to his son, Master of  
Boyd, in fee, and the heirs male of his body, with a long  
substitution of heirs male to the exclusion of heirs general.  
This character was confirmed by King Charles II in 1672, and  
will be found in W.P. Boyd's book. He also had a charter of  
the lands of Bedlay, March 8, 1595-96.

Thomas married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Matthew  
Campbell of Loudon and his wife Isabel, daughter of Sir John  
Drummond of Innpeffery and his wife Janet, natural daughter  
of King James IV. Thomas Boyd died in June, 1611, and had  
seven children: Robert, Master of Boyd (24); Sir Thomas Boyd  
of Bedlay; Adam Boyd who married Margaret, sister of Robert  
Galbraith of Kilcroich; John Boyd, of whom we have no record;  
Marion, who married James, Earl of Abercorn; Isabel; and  
Agnes, who married Sir George Ephlinstone of Blytheswood.

The aforesaid Isabel, according to Robertson, married John  
Blair, but Collins Peerage states that James Stuart of Bute,

Trochrig (son of James, son of Adam, son of Alexander, son of Robert, First Lord Boyd). He was served heir male in special of his father, in the Barony of Kilmarnock, etc., October 12, 1614; heir of Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd, his grandfather, in the lands in the counties of Ayr, Dunbarton, Lanark, and Stirling, March 20, 1617; also heir of James, Lord Boyd (19) son of Thomas, Earl of Arran (18), who was uncle of Robert, 3rd Lord Boyd (21) who was g-g-grandfather of Robert, 6th Lord Boyd.

He had charters of the Barony of the Grugar, in Ayrshire, March 30, 1616; of Medros, in the counties of Ayr and Lanark; of Gavin and Risk (Rash?), in Renfrewshire, June 9, 1620; and of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, to him and his son, Robert, Master of Boyd, March 29, 1621. The Barony of Grugar passed from the Boyds about 1699.

Robert, 6th Lord Boyd married, first Margaret, daughter of Robert Montgomery of Giffin, relict of Hugh, 5th Earl of Eglinton, with out issue: and second, Lady Christian Hamilton eldest daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Haddington, relict of Robert, 10th Lord Lindsay of Byris, by whom he had seven children. Robert died in August, 1628, aged 33. The children were: Robert, 7th Lord Boyd (26); Helen who died unmarried, and her five sisters were served heirs portioners of her,

April 17, 1647; Agnes, married Sir George Morison of Dairsie in Fife; Jean, who married Sir Alexander Morison of Preston-grange, county of Haddington; Marion, who married as his first wife, Sir James Dundas of Arnistoun; Isabel, who married first, John Sinclair of Stevenson, and second, to Sir John Grierson, fiar of Lar; whose wife she was in 1647, when served heir of her sister; and Christian, who married Sir William Scott, of Harden.

(26) Robert, seventh Lord Boyd, was served heir of his father May 9, 1629. He married Lady Ann Fleming, second daughter of John, second Earl of Wigton, and died of fever, November 17, 1640, aged about 24, without issue, and his widow afterward married George, second Earl of Dalhousie. His uncle:

(27) James, eighth Lord Boyd, second son of Robert, Master of Boyd (24), was served heir male of Robert, 7th Lord Boyd, April 10, 1641. He subscribed to the National Covenant, March 1, 1638, in Greyfriar's Church, Edinburgh. He was a steady Royalist, joined the association in favor of Charles I in January, 1641, and was fined 1500 pounds by Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon, 1654.

It was during his life that the part of Dean Castle, on which the Boyd Arms are sculptured, was erected. In the wall of the lower tower are the Boyds Arms, with the inscription:

"James, Lord of Kilmarnock, and dame Catherine Creyk, Lady Boyd".

In compliance with an act of Parliament, a few years previous, "..... for abolishing monuments of Idolarities", there was, by the Irvine Presbytery, " a visitation at Kilmarnock, June 19, 1649, anent ane superstitious image that was upon my Lord Boyd his tomb, it was the presbyteries mynd that his Lordship be written to that he would be pleased to demolish and ding it down, and if he would refuse, that this Presbiterie was to take further course".

He married Catherine, daughter of John Craik, Esq., of York, and died in March, 1654, leaving: William, 9th Lord Boyd and 1st Earl of Kilmarnock (28); and Eva, who married Sir David Cunningham of Robertland. Robertson says that after the death of Sir David, she married Bryce Blair, and her son John Blair married Lady Isabel, daughter of Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd (23).

(28) William, 9th Lord Boyd, was served heir of his father in the Barony of Kilmarnock, etc. February 28, 1655; and was created Earl of Kilmarnock, August 17, 1661; and had a charter from King Charles II, of the Barony of Kilmarnock, July 30, 1672, confirming the charter of 1591 to Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd (23). William died in March, 1692. He married Lady Jean Cunninghame, eldest daughter of William, 9th Earl of

Glencairn, High Chancellor of Scotland, and they had six children: William, 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock (29); The honorable Captain James Boyd (from whom the York County, Maine and Boston, Massachusetts Boyds are descended); The Honorable Capt. Charles Boyd, who died in Namur, in September, 1737; The honorable Robert Boyd (from whom the Portland, Maine Boyds are descended); Mary Boyd, who married Sir Alexander MacLean; and Catherine, who married Alexander Porterfield of Porterfield.

(29) William, 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock, married Letitia Boyd, and succeeded his father in March, 1692, but died on May 20, of the same year. They had three children: William, 3rd Earl of Kilmarnock (30); The honorable Thomas; and Mary. Thomas, the second son, was born September 13, 1689, became a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1710, and married Elenora, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, Baronet, in the county of Stirling, who, after his death, married secondly, John Crawford of Crawfordland. Mary, the daughter of William, died unmarried.

After the death of William, Lady Letitia married, secondly, John Gardner, Esq. Lady Letitia was the daughter of Thomas Boyd, merchant, of Dublin, Ireland, who married, in 1653, Mary Loftus, daughter of Sir Adam Loftus of Raithfarnham.

Thomas Boyd died in October, 1696, and had six children: Thomas, who died unmarried, Adam and Charles, who died young; and Anne, Jane, and Letitia.

Some of the younger sons of the family of Kilmarnock must have moved into Ireland, as a Highgate Boyd, of Rossclare, County Wexford, Ireland, married a Margaret Loftus, daughter of Henry Loftus (b. 1636 and d. 1716) of Loftus Hall, Wexford. There were others, as many of the name are found in North Ireland, in those times marrying members of Scottish families in Scotland, or of Scottish names, in Ireland. These must have been of the Kilmarnock family, as the line was sharply drawn then between the two religions, and it is improbable that we would find Irish Catholic Boyds marrying Scottish Protestants or vice versa.

(30) William, 3rd Earl of Kilmarnock, being under age at the time of his fathers death, did not succeed to the title until July 20, 1699. He mustered 500 men to defend the Crown against the Pretender in 1715, and was also in Glasgow, in September, 1715, and took the field against Rob Roy MacGregor, in Perthshire, in October of that year. He died November 22, 1717. He married Eupheme, eldest daughter of the 11th Lord Ross, and there is record of one son, William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock (31), but there seems to have been another

son, as Lieutenant James Madison Boyd (b. Washington, D.C., Jan 13, 1816, m. Maria M. Law and d. Fox River Valley, Wisc., Feb. 23, 1897), 4th son of Col. George Boyd, "who traced his descent from a younger son of the third Earl of Kilmarnock"

(31) William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, the last of the family to reside in Dean Castle, was born in 1704, joined the forces of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, (Bonnie Prince Charlie) in his attempt for the British Crown in 1745, and was captured at the Battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, by the Royal forces, and was executed on Tower Hill, London, August 18, 1746. (See Appendix H).

He married Lady Ann Livingstone, only surviving child and sole heir (and heir presumptive of the Earldom of Erroll) of James, 5th Earl of Linlithgow and Callender, and his wife, Lady Margaret Hay, second daughter of John, 12th Earl of Erroll. Lady Ann Boyd died September 16, 1747. They had three children: James, Lord Boyd (32) and 15th Earl of Erroll; The Honorable Charles Boyd, and the Honorable William Boyd. The Honorable Charles Boyd was with his father at Culloden, but escaped capture and fled to the Isle of Arran, where he concealed himself; later going to France and resided there for about twenty years, until a pardon was granted all rebels, and then returned to Scotland, residing with his

brother in Aberdeenshire until his death in Edinburgh, December 24, 1782. While in France he married a French Lady, by whom he had a son, Major Charles Boyd, who married in Edinburgh, December 24, 1784, a daughter of John Haliburton, who died September 3, 1785, leaving a son of whom I have no record. Major Charles Boyd also had a daughter, who married Charles Gordon of Wardhouse, April 22, 1783. The Hon. Charles Boyd married, secondly, Ann, daughter of Alexander Lockhart, having no children by her. The Hon. William Boyd, third son of William, 4th Earl, was with the Royal forces at Culloden, later in the Royal Navy, and in 1761 transferred to the 114th Regiment of Infantry.

(32) James, Lord Boyd, 15th Earl of Erroll, was born April 20, 1726, and was in the 21st Regiment of Foot, of the Royal forces, at Culloden. After his father's execution, he claimed the estate, which had reverted to the Crown, on the strength of a trust deed dated 1732, the claim being allowed by the court of session in 1749, and by the House of Lords in 1752, in the latter year selling the lands to the Earl of Glencairn, who sold them to the Duke of Portland in 1785.

He commanded a company in America, October 7, 1754, in the Regiment of Sir William Pepperell, who lived in Kittery, only a few miles from York and Berwick, Maine and transferred to Arabin's Regiment of Foot, December 27, 1755, but retired

from the Army upon his accession to the Earldom of Erroll. On the death of his great-aunt, Lady Margaret Hay, Countess of Erroll (being daughter of the 12th Earl of Erroll, and who had married James, 4th Earl of Callander and 5th Earl of Linlithgow, their daughter having married William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock) James, Lord Boyd, succeeded to the title of Erroll in 1758, and took up his residence in Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire. He would have united in his own person the four Earldoms of Erroll, Kilmarnock, Linlithgow and Callander, had the three last not been attained. Kilmarnock in 1745, the other two in 1715; as well as the ancient dignity of Lord High Constable of Scotland, which was abolished by Parliament in 1748.

He died April 27, 1778, and for details of his life and descendants, the reader is referred to the British Peerage, but he had ten daughters and two sons: George, 16th Earl of Erroll and William, 17th Earl of Erroll.

George, 16th Earl of Errol died in 1798, leaving no issue, and his brother William succeeded as 17th Earl, and assumed the additional surname of Carr, and was also made Baron Kilmarnock. The title of Erroll has descended thru the family to the present Earl of Errol, who resides in London.

1. The honorable William Boyd, son of William the 4th Earl, who, as has been said, was with the King's forces at Culloden, was later with the Royal Navy, and in 1761 transferred to the 14th Regiment of Infantry. He probably served in the Revolutionary War, either with the Crown or colonial forces.

Several Boyd families in America claim connection with or descent from him. In his history of his branch of the Boyd family, Mr. Edgar E. Boyd, of Wheeling, West Virginia., in 1913, claims descent from "John Boyd, son of William Boyd, son of William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock". A family cited in pages 128 and 153 of Mr. William P. Boyd's book claims descent from him, also, stating that their ancestor, William Boyd, came to America with a detachment for services in Braddock's campaign (1755), married Charity Talbot, settling in Herring Bay, Maryland, and having three sons: William, Benjamin, and Walter. The first son, William, was a Lieutenant in General Arthur St. Clair's army, in his campaign against the Indians in the "Northwest Territory" and was killed at his defeat (1794). The descendants of this William Boyd have always been the heads of the "Shaking Quakers", near Dayton, Ohio. Benjamin died young. Walter married Amanda Alverson, of Chester County, Pennsylvania and was a lieutenant in the Continental Army, commanding Fort Frederick, east of the Cumberland river. His children were: Marmaduke (b. 1758 d. 1871, whose descendants live in Maryland and Kansas); Cynthia, Matilda, and Olina, (all three dying prior to 1845); and Anna A. (1800-1880), who married William B. McAtee.

#### THE BOYD FAMILY OF YORK COUNTY, MAINE

1. Captain James Boyd<sup>1</sup>, son of William Boyd, the 1st Earl of Kilmarnock, was born, probably in Kilmarnock, about 1670. He went to Ireland in 1696, landing near the Giant's Causeway, in County Antrim, but it is not known in just what town or locality he resided. He probably went there as a soldier of fortune, as his chance of inheriting the Earldom was remote, or he might have been an officer in one of the Regiments stationed there. It is possible that Captain James Boyd took part in the Jacobite Rebellion in 1715, because we lose track of him during this time, and having escaped from death or capture, was either exiled or compelled to flee to America, although supposed to have died in Ireland. Who Captain James married is not known, but he had at least three sons; James, William, and John.

1. James was a Captain in Sir Charles Graham's Regiment of Foot in the Scots Dutch Brigade in 1692 according to "The Scots Peerage" edited by Sir James Balfour Paul.

## THE FIRST GENERATION IN AMERICA

2. James Boyd, son of James Boyd (1), was born in Ireland about 1700, as he came to America with his brothers William and John about 1720. He landed in Boston and settled in the town of York, in York County, in what is now the state of Maine. Maine was then part of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and all of what is now Maine was then known as the County of York. Whether he went there immediately or lived elsewhere at first is not known. York is but a few miles from Portsmouth, and in the "Point of Graves" Cemetery there is buried Andrew Boyd, son of James and Margaret Boyd, died May 8, 1727, aged 10 years. Also a James and Margaret Boyd are witnesses to a deed dated 18 October 1725, in York. The will of James Boyd, of Portsmouth, dated October 9, 1739, proved November 22, 1739, mentions a brother, also John.

James Boyd (2) finally settled in Berwick, a short distance from York. Although in what year cannot be determined as the records of the town from 1736 to 1748 are lost. The town of Berwick "alias Newgewanac", incorporated in 1713 (from which the towns of Berwick, North Berwick, and South Berwick are formed), was the upper part of the town of Kittery, in Unity Parish, and was made the Parish of Berwick in 1681, but a division of the town, for certain purposes, had been made ten years before that, and a church was there as early as 1702. It is in York County, and the town of York is bounded on the northwest by South Berwick, and on the southwest by Kittery. In 1723, Berwick, was the most inland town next to Canada; and in 1830 the towns of Berwick, North Berwick, and South Berwick were formed from it.

The site of James' farm stands in what is now South Berwick, about one mile south of North Berwick railroad station, and has been known as "Boyd's Corners" as far back as anyone can remember. Mr. Elmer Boyd still occupies part of the old place but the original buildings were burned in 1869, so many valuable records must have been lost.

James Boyd married Mary (or Margaret) Whitten (Whiton?), and they had five children: James (5), William (6), Joseph (7), Sarah (8), and another daughter (9) name unknown. There may have been other children who died at an early age.

3. William Boyd, son of James Boyd (1), came to America with his brothers, James and John, but is said to have left the ship at Block Island, before its arrival at Boston. Block Island (formerly Manisees) is about 10 miles from the mainland of Rhode Island, being part of that state, and forming the township of New Shoreham.

Leonard Boyd (52) says that some years ago he met a Charles Boyd, of Block Island, whose father and grandfather were both named William Boyd and they concluded that he was descended from that William. He lost track of this Charles Boyd but says that he has a daughter living in Boston.

4. John Boyd<sup>1</sup>, son of James Boyd (1), landed with his brother James, in Boston, and further record of him is lost. Tradition says that he was killed in a Naval action under John Paul Jones, but it must have been another John of the family as this John would be seventy or eighty years old at the time of the Revolution. The Navy department has no record of a John Boyd serving on any of Jones' ships, but then the records of that period are very incomplete. A John Boyd (probably from Maine) was killed at the battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780 but is not identified as John (4).

#### THE SECOND GENERATION IN AMERICA

5. James Boyd, son of James Boyd (2), was probably the eldest son, and must have been born shortly after 1720, as he and his brothers were of military age in 1740. The names of James and David Boyd are included in the Tax List of Berwick in 1772, which leads me to believe that one of the brothers of James (2) must have had one or more sons, as David, the son of James (5), was not born until about 1783, and even if born prior to that year certainly would not have been of taxable age in 1772. In the Journal of Captain John Allen, while in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia, under date of December 6, 1777 is entered: Received a letter from.....James Boyd..... James married Elizabeth Garland, and they had six children:

James (10), David (11), John (12), and three daughters (13), (14), and (15), names unknown. Neither do I know the dates of the deaths of James and his wife, nor the place of their burial, though probably in the family plot in South Berwick.

6. William Boyd, son of James Boyd (2), served with his brothers James and Joseph, in the third French and Indian War (1740-46), known as "King George's War", and is said to have attained the rank of Captain. For carrying on the war against the French, two regiments were raised in Maine. One regiment of 1290 men, under Colonel Samuel Waldo, was from the vicinity of Falmouth (now Portland); and the other, of 1565 men, under Sir William Pepperell, was from the towns adjoining Kittery. Pepperell lived in Kittery, a few miles from York and Berwick, and in a letter dated 21 February, 1745, wrote: "yesterday I heard that Captain Busted had enlisted 50 soldiers in Berwick". Also, James, Lord Boyd, commanded a company in Pepperell's Regiment in 1754.

1. See "A History of the Boyd Family", R.G. Boyd, 1992

The Maine troops sailed 400 strong, on March 24, 1745, for Cape Breton Island, on which was situated the fortress of Louisburg, considered impregnable, and on June 15 it was captured, the loss of the colonial troops being 130 men. Tradition says that William was a Captain, that he was wounded, and that after the war he settled in or near Wiscasset, Maine., and was ancestor of all the Boyds through that section, Wiscasset, Bristol, Boothbay, etc. But I have no definite record further, although there is a Wiscasset family of Boyds descended from a William Boyd.

7. Joseph Boyd, son of James Boyd (2), was killed at the taking of Louisburg in April, May, or June, 1745. Tradition says that he was unmarried.

8. Sarah Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (2), married John Merrifield (son of Samuel Merrifield, first of that family to settle in America, 1765. They had three sons: John (16) Thomas (17), and David (18).

9. ....Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (2), married a man named Robinson.

#### THE THIRD GENERATION IN AMERICA

10. James Boyd, son of James Boyd (5), was born in South Berwick, May 10, 1785, and lived on the old place with his brother David. He married Ruth RICKER, of Berwick. Ruth RICKER was the daughter of Reuben RICKER (b. 1759 d. 1838) and Hannah GOULD of Elliott. Reuben RICKER was a mariner and served for seven months on the "Bonne Homme Richard" with John Paul Jones in the Revolution, and received a pension from the government for his service. Thus he is the Revolutionary ancestor (of record) of all the living descendants of James Boyd (10).

James Boyd died September 30, 1824, aged 41, and is buried in the family plot. He had six children: Serena (19), Charles

(20), Emily (21), Leonard (22), Hannah (23), and Stillman

(24). In 1830 his widow moved by ox-team from Berwick to the home of her brother, Isaac RICKER, in Monroe, taking four of the children with her. She later lived with her son, Leonard Boyd, and died, aged 86, at the home of her daughter Emily, in North Monroe, being buried in the lot of Leonard (22) in North Monroe, Maine.

11. David Boyd, son of James Boyd (5), was born in May 1784, as his gravestone in the family plot states that he died 11 December 1855, aged 71 years, 6 months, and 21 days. He remained on the old place, gave it to Charles (20), and lived with him until it was sold, and then moved to North Berwick Village, where he owned a house. He was a Baptist minister, and I find mention of a marriage ceremony performed by him in Waterborough, Maine., on April 3, 1815. He was a member of the County Committee of York County in the years 1831-32-33-

34; and one of the selectman of South Berwick in the years 1837-38 and 1846-47. He was several times in the Massachusetts Legislature from Maine, and was a member of the Maine State Convention. He married Susan JAY, and they had no children. She died March 2, 1861, aged 79 years, 7 months, and 26 days.

12. John Boyd, son of James Boyd (5). I have no information on him except that he had no children.

13. ....Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (5), married a SARGENT, but the Sargent Family History mentions no Boyds until the marriage of Wingate P. SARGENT, as his third wife, on December 5, 1894, to Elizabeth H. Boyd, who was born in Greenfield, New Hampshire., March 6, 1834.

14. ....Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (5), married a STEVENS.

15. ....Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (5), married a VEAL.

16. John MERRIFIELD, son of Sarah Boyd MERRIFIELD (8), said to have gone West.

17. Thomas MERRIFIELD, in 1804, deeded to his brother a ninth part of his father's estate, and later went West.

18. David MERRIFIELD, married Dorcas BOSTON, of Wells, Maine on December 6, 1798, and settled on his father's homestead. They had thirteen children (25-37), of whom I have no record, but a number of their descendants are mentioned on page 933 of "Saco Valley Settlements" by G.T. Ridlon, Portland, 1895.

#### THE FOURTH GENERATION IN AMERICA

19. Serena Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (10), was born in 1809, and married Reuben Morrill MANSUR on January 23, 1833. They settled in Houlton on the day of their marriage, later moving to West Houlton, where they lived for 43 years at the time of the celebration of their Golden Wedding in 1883. They had nine children: John (38), Morrill (39), Susan (40), Charles (41), Velzora (42), Hickory (43), Helen (44), Lydia

(45), and Adelbert (46). She died November 24, 1883, aged 74 years and six months. Mr. MANSUR remarried, Margaret MCGINLEY (who died July 31, 1923, in Houlton), and he died in 1894.

The descent of Rueben MANSUR is as follows: Robert MANSUR, bearing an old Norman name, is supposed to have come from the Isle of Jersey prior to 1670, as he married Elizabeth BROOKS on June 6, 1670, and settled in Charlestown, Mass, representing the first generation of MANSUR in America. John MANSUR (born about 1671) is supposed to have been his son, and his son John MANSUR (b. Nov 10, 1705) was the third generation. This John had a son John (d. about 1776), 4th generation, who had a son, John MANSUR (b. July 17, 1776, died 1835), 5th generation, whose son Reuben (6th generation) married Serena Boyd. Reuben MANSUR was born 7 March 1811.

20. Charles Boyd, son of James Boyd (10), was born in South Berwick, March 13, 1812, married Margaret DAVIS, and they had eight children, all born in South Berwick: James (47), Tirzah (48), David (49), Susannah (50), Charles (51), Leonard (52), Sabara (53), and Philander (54). Charles lived at the old place in South Berwick, moved to South Jackson, and then (about 1852) to Newport, Maine., and he died in East Newport, January 24, 1901, where he and Margaret Boyd are both buried.

21. Emily Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (10), was born in South Berwick, 14 March 1815, and married, in Monroe, Maine., on March 14, 1832, Alvin DODGE (b. in Berwick, March 17, 1810 son of Benjamin) who had 160 acres adjoining his father's farm in North Monroe. They had ten children all born in North Monroe: Matilda (55), Syrena (56), Aurilla (57), Emily (58), James (59), Philander (60), Maria (61), Emma (62), Elnora (63), and Albert (64). She died 4 October 1890, in Plymouth, at the home of daughter Emma; and Alvin died in North Monroe, 18 Feb 1885. They are buried in the same cemetery in Monroe.

22. Leonard Boyd, son of James Boyd (10), was born in South Berwick, in 1818, and married Mary (Polly) DODGE (b. 1822) in Monroe, in 1840, and they had three children: Gilman (65), Charles (66), and Marrianna (67). Mary Dodge Boyd died in 1873, and he married, in 1875, Susan DANIELS (b. Monroe), and they had no children. His occupation was that of farmer and house-carpenter, and in his later years he was a millwright. There is an apple named for him, the "Boyd Baldwin", which is grown all over Maine. He died in Monroe in 1883, and is buried there; and Susan DANIELS Boyd died there 24 Mar 1890.

23. Hannah Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (10), was born in South Berwick, December 27, 1819, and married Gilman GOULD on 10 Apr 1838. They lived on a farm in Monroe next to that of her brother Leonard, and they had six children, all born in Monroe: Helen (68), Angelina (69), Hannah (70), Alma (71), Marietta (72), and Cora (73). Gilman GOULD died March 29, 1875, and Hannah died August 3, 1890, both buried in Monroe.

#### THE FIFTH GENERATION IN AMERICA

38. John Sargent Mansur, son of Serena Boyd Mansur (19), was born in Monroe, October 3, 1833. He enlisted as bugler in Company E., 1st Maine Calvary, in the Civil War, and served for four years. He was discharged as Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, at Fort Brown, Texas. He married Annie McGOVERN, of Brownsville, Texas, and they had one son, Arthur (79). Annie MANSUR died in Brownsville, 21 Feb 1901, and John MANSUR died in Brooklyn, New York, 6 Mar 1904.

39. Morrill Mansur, son of Serena Boyd Mansur (19), was born in Monroe, May 23, 1835, married Iantha WALKER on 15 May 1858 and they had eight children, all born in Houlton: Houlton (80), Lincoln (81), Laura (82), Wallace (83), Mary (84), Cora (85), Fred (86), and Emma (87). He died in Dorchester, 28 July 1908, and his widow still lives in North Abington.

40. Susan Jane Mansur, daughter of Serena Boyd Mansur (19), was born in Houlton, Maine., 25 November 1837, and married Alfred STETSON (b. Hodgdon. Maine). They have two children: Emma (88), and Edward (89), and she died 15 Feb 1860.

41. Charles Edward Mansur, son of Serena Boyd Mansur (19), was born in Houlton, 4 Dec 1839, and married, on 26 June 1864 Annie Jane McGINLEY (b. in Londonderry, Ireland) 24 Mar 1842. They had four children: Ernest (90), Raymond (91), Lura (92), and Stella (93). He died in Phoenix, Arizona 3 Sept 1917, and his wife is said to live in San Diego, California.

42. Velzora Turner Mansur, daughter of Serena Boyd Mansur, (19), was born in Houlton 3 Oct 1842, married James WITHEE, having two children: Ulysees (94), and Miriam (95), and lives in La Mesa, California.

43. Hickory Alfred Mansur, son of Serena Boyd Mansur (19), was born in Houlton, 5 Nov 1844. He married Ella M. DOUTY, in Fort Fairfield, Maine., in 1868. She was born there 17 April 1845, and died in Houlton, 29 January 1884. He then married Alma Adria de LAITRE (b. 3 Mar 1855) in Houlton, and she died in Minneapolis, in 1916. He had one son, Merton (96) by his first wife, and two daughters by his second wife: Morgia (97) and Germaine (98). At the time of his death, 11 Dec 1915, he lived in Minneapolis, MN.

44. Helen Mansur, daughter of Serena Boyd Mansur (19), was born in Houlton, 7 Aug 1847, and she married Dr. Augustus M. YOUNG, having one child, Beatrice (99). She died in Houlton October 1, 1875, and Dr. Young lives near Castine, Maine.

45. Lydia Serena Mansur, daughter of Serena Boyd Mansur (19), was born in Houlton 4 Mar 1850, and married Royal Spalding CLOUGH, in Houlton, on 17 Mar 1872, and they have five children, all born in Houlton: Arthur (100), Charles (101), Virgil (102), Emma (103), and Alma (104). Royal CLOUGH was born 19 Jan 1848 and died 29 Oct 1904, and Lydia died in Minneapolis, 12 Aug 1921.

46. Albelbert Whittier Mansur, son of Serena Boyd Mansur (19) was born 1 May 1853, married Josephine HAMILTON, and had two children: Hamilton (105), and Alice (106). He died in Sharon, Massachusetts, 11 June 1907, and his widow lives in Sharon.

47. James Boyd, son of Charles Boyd (20), was born 25 Nov 1830 and he died in York, 14 Oct 1907. On 4 Sept 1851, he married, in Wells, Maine, Mary CUTTINGS (b. York, 19 Dec 1832), and had eight children: Benjamin (107), Margaret (108), Charles (109), George (110), Wendel (111), Emma (112), William (113), and Alice (114). After the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Lydia TOWNE, who is now living in West Buxton, Maine.

48. Tirzah Boyd, daughter of Charles Boyd (20), was born 13 June 1833, and died 20 Sept 1835, being buried in the family plot.

49. David Boyd, son of Charles Boyd (20), was born 2 Mar 1836 married Olive GRAY, of South Berwick, and they had five children: Ida (115), William (116), Vesta (117), Flora (118), and David (119). He was a Baptist minister and died in East Newport, Maine on 7 Mar 1900, and is buried there. His wife lived in East Newport with her son David, where she died 5 Mar 1919, and is buried there.

50. Susannah Boyd, daughter of Charles Boyd (20), was born 15 Oct 1838, married Hezekiah FLETCHER, having two children: Frank (120), and Louise (121); and died in Jackson, Maine, 30 Oct 1865.

51. Charles Henry Madison Boyd, son of Charles Boyd (20), was born 7 Apr 1841, married his cousin, Helen GOULD, 7 July 1866 in Great Falls, Maine, and had no children. He died in Jackson, Maine, 12 March 1867, buried in the GOULD lot in North Monroe.

52. Leonard Boyd, son of Charles Boyd (20), was born 30 Oct 1843. He served in the Federal Navy from August 25, 1864 to May 24, 1865, on the ships "Ladona" and "Wando", both captured blockade runners. On 5 Sept 1868, he married his cousin Alma Lionice GOULD, in Monroe, and they had one daughter: Helen (122). After the death of his wife in 1876, he later married Mrs. Martha MORSE, who died in 1923. Until recently he was connected with the New England Confectionary Company in Boston, but has since retired, and lives at 61 Allerton Rd, Newton Highlands, Mass.

53. Sabara Boyd, daughter of Charles Boyd (20), was born 10 Dec 1845, and married Henry BROWN, of South Berwick. They had two children: Bertram (123), and Emma (124). She died in Hallowell, Maine, 15 Aug 1870, and is buried there with her children. They lived for a short time with her brother, Philander, in Loudon Hill and Hallowell. The last heard of Mr. BROWN was in Boston, but his address is unknown.

54. Philander Sumner Boyd, son of Charles Boyd (20), was born 24 Nov 1850, and married, on 24 November 1868, Eliza CLARK. They had two children: Edward (125), and Arthur (126). He lived in Hallowell, Maine, for the first few years after his marriage, then in several places for a short times, finally moving to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving there 19 August 1880 and from there to Sheffield, Alabama in 1890. They then moved across the river to Florence, Alabama in 1893, where he lived (at 29 Seminary St.), until his death, 29 Aug 1913, in the Polyclinic Hospital in New York City, where he had been brought by his son, Arthur, in an attempt to save his life. He is buried in the family plot in South Berwick, and so is his wife, Eliza, who died at the home of her niece, Mrs. Emma (Boyd-Stuart) Billings, in Robinhood, Georgetown Island, Me. on 16 Sept 1919. He was a physician and was well and favorably known.

55. Matilda Dodge, daughter of Emily Boyd Dodge (21), was born 9 Nov 1833, and married, in Monroe, on January 18, 1854 Hobart GRANT, of Winterport, having three children: Alvin (127), Emily (128), and Charles (129). She died in South Ryegate, Vermont on 15 February 1897. Hobert GRANT was born 15 May 1826, and died in Winterport, 5 Feb 1875.

56. Syrena M. Dodge, daughter of Emily Boyd Dodge (21), was born 13 Sept 1835, and married, in Monroe, on 25 Nov 1855, Andrew MUDGETT, who was born in Dixmont, 9 Nov 1831. He died 24 June 1901. They had nine children: Lilla (130), Mary (131) Arthur (132), Sarah (133), Maud (134), Ulysees (135), Helen (136), Lura (137), and Rose (138). She died in 1912, and is buried in Hampden.

57. Aurilla Dodge, daughter of Emily Boyd Dodge (21), was born 15 Aug 1838, married Frederick B. EMERY, in Monroe, on 25 Nov 1856, and they had three children: Arlena (139), Evelyn (140), and Frank (141). They made their home in Minneapolis, but she died in Monroe, 22 Dec 1863, and is buried there, beside her mother. Mr. EMERY is said to have remarried and to have purchased a ranch near Los Angeles, for his son Frank and died about 1900.

58. Emily Jane Dodge, daughter of Emily Boyd Dodge (21), was born 27 May 1841, married Harrison STEVENS of Jackson, in Dixmont, 1 May 1864, and they had four children: Harrison (142), Irena (143), Alfred (144), and Roscoe (145). After their marriage they settled near Brooks, Maine, though they lived in Ottawa for a time in the 70's, but they were living in their first home when they had their Golden Wedding on 1 May 1914. She was a school teacher before her marriage, and her husband served in Company D, 8th Maine Regiment in the Civil War. She died in East Jackson, 26 June 1921, and her husband died there 31 Dec 1922, and both are buried there.

59. James Alvin Dodge, son of Emily Boyd Dodge (21), was born 17 Dec 1843, married in Jackson, on 21 Oct 1869, Albina BROWN, of Jackson, and they had one son, Adelbert (146). James was a farmer, lived in Jackson, died there 14 Mar 1906, and is buried there.

60. Philander Dodge, son of Emily Boyd Dodge (21), was born 21 May 1846, married Emma DAY, a Canadian, in Canada, having no children, and were later divorced. He was a soldier in the 9th Maine Regiment in the Civil War, and his business was that of glove manufacturer. He made his home in San Francisco later moving to Montana, where he died 21 Mar 1905, and is buried in Malto, Montano.

61. Maria Emery Dodge, daughter of Emily Boyd Dodge (21), was born 26 Feb 1848, and married, in Dixmont, Lyman CROXFORD, of Newburgh, on 27 Nov 1870. They made their home in Dixmont, having four children, all born there: Frank (147), Bertha (148), Aurilla (149) and Myrtle (150). She died in East Dixmont in October 1902, being buried in Dixmont.

62. Emma Octavia Dodge, daughter of Emily Boyd Dodge (21), was born 16 Oct 1850, married Alonzo PEABODY, of Dixmont, in that place, 3 July 1869, having no children, and she died in Hampden, 8 Apr 1905, and is buried there.

63. Elenora Dodge, daughter of Emily Boyd Dodge (21), was born 27 Sept 1856, married, in Lewiston, on 26 Sept 1874, John W. RICHARDS, of Strong, Maine, and they have eight children: Alonza (151), Emma (152), Carrie (153), John (154), Philander (155), Annie (156), Elenora (157), and Albert (158). Mr. Richards died 4 July 1904, and is buried in Strong, Maine, and she now lives in Farmington, Maine.

64. Albert D. Dodge, son of Emily Boyd Dodge (21), was born 11 Jan 1859, married Nellie LAMB, in Clinton, Maine 29 Dec 1881, and they had one son: William (159). He was a Baptist minister and died 4 May 1912 in East Corinth, Maine.

65. Gilman Boyd, son of Leonard Boyd (22), was born in Monroe 17 Nov 1842, and married Ellen Eliza GOODWIN, of Bangor, having one child, Katherine (160). He was a Union soldier in the Civil War, and was never well after his return, but he studied medicine and practised for a short time until his death, 2 July 1875, in Monroe. His widow is now living in West Roxbury, Mass.

66. Charles H. Boyd, son of Leonard Boyd (22), was born in Monroe, 9 Oct 1847, married Lizzie DAMON, of Jackson, in 1876, and they had three children: Wilbur (161), Leland (162) and Eva (163). He lived on his father's farm near Brooks, and died 21 May 1922. His wife lives at RFD #4, Brooks, Maine. He is buried in the Boyd lot in the North Monroe Cemetery.

67. Marrianna Boyd, daughter of Leonard Boyd (22), was born in Monroe, 2 June 1850, and married Charles PORTER, in 1870, and they had two children: Wallace (164), and Lewis (165). She died at the age of 26.

68. Helen Gould, daughter of Hannah Boyd Gould (23) was born 10 Feb 1839, and married, on 7 July 1866, in Great Falls, Maine, her cousin, Charles Henry Madison Boyd (51). They had no children and she died in Monroe, 29 May 1869.

69. Angelina Gould, daughter of Hannah Boyd Gould (23), was born 4 August 1840, was unmarried, and died 10 Apr 1921, and is buried in the Gould lot in North Monroe Cemetery. She lived with her sister, Cora Gould RICKER (73).

70. Hannah Alsana Gould, daughter of Hannah Boyd Gould (23), was born 1 May 1843, and married in Boston, on May 24, 1867, William M. CHAPMAN, who was born 14 Apr 1840. They had three children: Roscoe (166), Ernest (167), and Grace (168). He died 26 Feb 1924, being buried in the Gould lot in the North Monroe cemetery, and she died in Monroe, 2 Nov 1876.

71. Alma Lionice Gould, daughter of Hannah Boyd Gould (23), was born 28 June 1846, and married, on 5 Sept 1868, her cousin, Leonard Boyd (52). They had one daughter Helen (122), and she died in Holliston, Mass., 23 Mar 1876.

72. Marietta Gould, daughter of Hannah Boyd Gould (23), was born 19 Dec 1850, and died in Monroe, 1 Aug 1878.

73. Cora Emma Gould, daughter of Hannah Boyd Gould (23), was born 2 Mar 1856, married Freeman I. RICKER, 11 June 1896, and they have no children, living in North Monroe.

74. Francesette Boyd, daughter of Stillman Boyd (24), was born in Wells, Maine, and married Samuel A. WORMWOOD, 30 Mar 1871. They have six children, all born in South Berwick: Archer (169), Perly (170), Harry (171), Maggie (172), Edward (173), and Ross (174). She lives on a portion of the old Boyd place in South Berwick.

75. Tirzah A. Boyd, daughter of Stillman Boyd (24), was born in November 1853, as her gravestone in the family plot says she died 30 Sept 1883, aged 29 years, 11 months and nine days.

76. Percy Arthur Boyd, son of Stillman Boyd (24), was born in 1860, married Annie B. WORMWOOD in 1887, having one child, Grace (175), and lives in Beverly, Mass.

77. Elmer E. Boyd, son of Stillman Boyd (24), was born \_\_\_\_\_ and married Addie LITTLEFIELD (b. 1875 d. 1909), and they had nine children, all born in South Berwick. Lois (176), Pearl (177), Jennie (178), Bessie (179), Burton (180), Sarah (181) Albert (182), Hazel (183), and Percy (184). He lives on a portion of the old Boyd place in South Berwick.

78. Mabel Eva Boyd, daughter of Stillman Boyd (24), was born in April 1870, and married Fred A. BURNHAM. They had no children and she died 8 Oct 1904, aged 34 years, and six months. Mr. Burnham is living in Dover, New Hampshire.

## THE SIXTH GENERATION IN AMERICA

79. Arthur Rueben Mansur, son of John Mansur (38), was born in Brownville, Texas, 19 Oct 1873, married, on 21 Sept 1910, in Rumford, Maine, Grace L. WELCH, of that place and had no children. He now lives in Rumford.

80. Houlton Mansur, son of Morrill Mansur (39), was born 17 Dec 1858, and died 15 Mar 1859.

81. Lincoln Mansur, son of Morrill Mansur (39), was born 4 Mar 1861, married, in San Diego, Ca., Katherine HERRINGTON, of Hodgedon, Maine, 23 Feb 1889, and have no children. He lived in San Diego, and died there, 13 June 1919. His widow now lives there.

82. Laura Mansur, daughter of Morrill Mansur (39), was born 22 June 1863, married Lewis W. WIGHT, 29 Nov 1883, and they had four children: Freeman (185), Phyliss (186), Mildred (187), and Helen (188). Mr Wight died 4 Jan 1916, and she lives in Washington, D.C.

83. Wallace Mansur, son of Morrill Mansur (39), was born 1 Jun 1868, married Etta BARKER, 25 Dec 1889, and had two children: Alice (189), and Emma (190), and now lives in Lakeside, Ca.

84. Mary Lisle Mansur, daughter of Morrill Mansur (39), was born 22 Mar 1870, married in Houlton, 25 Dec 1889, Millard H. JONES, and they have three children: Clara (191), Wendel (192), and Ethel (193).

85. Cora Mansur, daughter of Morrill Mansur (39), was born 23 May 1873, married, in N. Abbingtion, Mass., on June 12 1905, Judson H. SLACK of Boston, and they have three children: Priscilla (194), Morrill (195), and Meriam (196), living in N. Abbingtion.

86. Fred Morrill Mansur, son of Morrill Mansur (39), was born 10 Aug 1875, married, in N. Abbingtion, Mass., on 4 Nov 1905, Elizabeth LINCOLN, and they have three children: Lincoln (197), Ianthe (198), and Elinor (199). They live in Bloomfield near Hartford, Connecticut.

87. Emma Mansur, daughter of Morrill Mansur (39), was born 8 May 1878, married, in N. Abbingtion, on 26 May 1904, George Elliot BELCHER, and they live in N. Abbingtion, having one son Donald (200).

88. Emma Stetson, daughter of Susan Mansur Stetson (40), was born in Houlton, and died there in 1875 while still a young woman.

89. Edward Everett Stetson, son of Susan Mansur Stetson (40), was born in Houlton, married Mrs. PERKINS, had no children and is said to live in Malden, Mass.

90. Ernest Milton Mansur, son of Charles Mansur (41), was born 24 Feb 1867, and married Emma J. SALIERS, of Cortland, N.Y., on 10 Dec 1890. They had no children and she died 7 July 1913, in Lounsbery, N.Y. He married Elizabeth HENNINGS on March 11, 1915, and they have no children. He is a lawyer with offices in the Griffen Building, Inglewood, Ca.

91. Raymond Pearl Mansur, son of Charles Mansur (41), was born 12 Dec 1871, and married, Augusta SIEBRECHT of Floral Park on Long Island in New York, on 16 Nov 1898. They have no children and live in Brooklyn, N.Y.

92. Lura Serena Mansur, daughter of Charles Mansur (41), was born 1 July 1874, and married Myron Eugene HILL, on Dec 31, 1903. They had three children: Charles (201), Marcia (202), Reginald (203). Mr Hill was born in Littleton, Maine, 20 Aug 1861 and died in San Diego, Ca., 22 Oct 1914. She later married, 2 Nov 1915, David Frank HOLT, who was born in Morrystown, Mass., 14 April 1880, and they live in San Diego.

93. Stella Hope Mansur, daughter of Charles Mansur (41), was born 4 July 1880, and is unmarried.

94. Ulysees Volney Withee, son Velzora Mansur Withee (42), was born in Houlton, and was twice married, having divorced his first wife. He has no children, and is a Dentist, with offices in Los Angeles, Ca.

95. Miriam Edwina Withee, daughter of Velzora Mansur Withee (42), married .....MILLER, and they have two children: Kendrick (204), and Janet (205). Mr. Miller died and she lives in La Mesa, Ca.

96. Merton Douty Mansur, son of Hickory Mansur (43), was born in Houlton 8 Mar 1869, and married, in Caribou, Maine, on 15 Oct 1897, Margaret C. HAMMOND, of Van Buren, Maine. They have no children, and he is a Dentist, living in Ashland, Maine.

97. Morgia de Laitre Mansur, daughter of Hickory Mansur (43), was born in Houlton, 27 July 1886, and married William ANDERSON, Instructor of Political Science in the University of Minnesota. They have two children: Morgia (206), and Marian (207), and live in East Minneapolis, Mn.

98. Germaine Mansur, daughter of Hickory Mansur (43), was born in Houlton in 1888, and died in Minneapolis in 1901.

99. Beatrice Young, daughter of Helen Mansur Young (44), was born in Houlton in 1871, and is unmarried, living in Augusta, Maine
100. Arthur Mansur Clough, son of Lydia Mansur Clough (45), was born 8 Aug 1873, and died 5 May 1874.
101. Charles Merrill Clough, son of Lydia Mansur Clough (45), was born 6 Jan 1875, married Anna Amelia OLSEN, on 5 Sept 1899, and died in Minneapolis, 30 July 1903. He was a dentist and his widow lives in Minneapolis and carries on his business.
102. Virgil Mansur Clough, son of Lydia Mansur Clough (45), was born 6 July 1878, and died 21 Feb 1897.
103. Emma Helen Clough, daughter of Lydia Mansur Clough (45), was born 3 Apr 1880, and died in Houlton 18 Jan 1900.
104. Alma Velzora Clough, daughter of Lydia Mansur Clough (45), 28 Jan 1883, married John Munson STALEY on 28 Jan 1908. They live in Minneapolis.
105. Hamilton Mansur, son of Adelbert Mansur (46), was born in 1894, is said to live in Sharon, Mass., and is said to have two or more children (208-209) unknown to me.
106. Alice Mansur, daughter of Adelbert Mansur (46), is said to live in Sharon, Mass.
107. Benjamin Franklin Boyd, son of James Boyd (47), was born in South Berwick, 7 Apr 1852, and died there 31 Oct 1861.
108. Margaret A. Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (47), was born in South Berwick, 6 Sept 1853, and died the same day.
109. Charles Sumner Boyd, son of James Boyd (47), was born in South Berwick, 26 Oct 1855, and married, about 1878, Annie Francis ELDRIDGE. They had two children: Lizzie (210) and Annie (211). He studied for the ministry, but died before he ever preached, 8 Nov 1880, and is buried in Newport, Maine. Annie died 12 Jan 1882.
110. George Washington Boyd, son of James Boyd (47), was born in Bangor, Maine, 4 Nov 1858, and married Emma Jane BUZZEL, of Bangor, in 1881. They had two children: Laura (212), and Frank (213), and were later divorced. He then married Emma ALCHORN, of St. John, New Brunswick, having two children: Charles (214), and Alice (215). He was killed by an Automobile in February, 1923, and is buried in the family plot in South Berwick. His first wife Emma Buzzel Boyd, died and is buried in Bangor.

111. Wendel Phillips Boyd, son of James Boyd (47), was born 28 Feb 1859, according to his gravestone in the family plot and died 8 April 1864, according to the family Bible.

112. Emma Lewis Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (47), was born 4 Feb 1866, married Fred R. STUART on 7 Feb 1886, having three children: Rolande (216), Dorothy (217), and James (218) They were later divorced and she married C.W. BILLINGS, who died several years ago, and now lives on Georgetown Island.

113. William Thompson Boyd, son of James Boyd (47), was born in Biddeford, Maine, 3 Apr 1868, and married, on 6 Jan 1892, Abbie Sarah GAGE (b. Wakefield, N.H. and died in August 1895) He married, on 20 Sept 1896, Mary Warner MALEHAM (b. 14 Nov 1871) of Wakefield, N.H., and they have had two children: Alice (221), and James (222). He attended Cobb Divinity School and is a minister, preaching on Georgetown Island.

114. Alice May Boyd, dau. of James Boyd (47), was born in Biddeford and married Charles GEROW, of Herman, Maine. They had four children: Mary (223), Maggie (224), Flora (225), and (226) name unknown.

115. Ida Anna Boyd, dau. of David Boyd (49), died 21 March 1864, aged seven years, seven months, and seven days.

116. William Anson Boyd, son of David Boyd (49), was born in Jackson, Nov 16, 1857, and married Marrietta ANDREWS on 9 Feb 1898. They had four sons: Howard (227), Charles (228), Elmer (229), and William (230). His wife died 27 April 1913, and is buried in Cranston, Rhode Island. He married, on 3 Oct 1914 in Pawtucket, R.I., Sarah J. WATSON, who was born in Carlisle England, and they live in Pawtucket.

117. Vesta Elia Boyd, dau. of David Boyd (49), married Forrest Adolphus WILSON, and they had five children: Bertha (231), Bertram (232), Forrest (233), Ethel (234), and Phyliss (235). Mr Wilson died 24 Jan 1920, and she lives in Newport, Maine.

118. Flora Addie Boyd, dau. of David Boyd (49), after graduating from Maine Central Institute, at Pittsfield, taught school until 1909, then kept house for her mother until her marriage, 6 June 1914, to Robert CHADBOURNE, and she lives in Newport, Maine. Mr. Chadbourne died 13 Feb 1919, and is buried in Newport.

119. David Crosby Boyd, son of David Boyd (49), is unmarried and lives in East Newport, Maine.

120. Frank Fletcher, son of Susannah Boyd Fletcher (50), married, having two children (236-237) unknown to me and lives in New Bedford, Mass.

121. Louise Fletcher, dau. of Susannah Boyd Fletcher (50), married A.H. GARDNER, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.

122. Helen Inez Boyd, dau. of Leonard Boyd (52), was born in Newport, Maine, 10 Aug 1870, and is unmarried, and teaches school in Newton Highlands, Mass.

123.& 124. Bertram and Emma Brown, children of Sabara Boyd Brown (53). Bertram was born 30 August 1868 and died 30 July 1869. Emma was born 30 July 1870 and died 23 Aug 1870. Both are buried with their mother in Hallowell, Maine.

125. Edward Boyd, son of Philander Boyd (54), died at an early age.

126. Arthur Sumner Boyd, son of Philander Boyd (54), was born in Lawrence, Mass., 28 Jan 1876, and married Jessie Pearl MORRIS, of Florence, Alabama, in that city, on 9 Dec 1896. She is the daughter of Dr. Wayne MORRIS (son of Judge Jonathan and Nancy Montague Morris) and Betty Frye MORRIS. He lived in Florence until 1904, when he moved to Birmingham, Alabama, later moving to Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1911; to Newton Highlands, Massachusetts, in 1912, and to Brooklyn, New York, in 1913, where he now resides. They have six children: Arthur (238), Catherine (239), Walter (240), Dorothy (241), Christine (242), and Margaret (243).

127. Alvin Dodge Grant, son of Matilda Dodge Grant (55), was born in Winterport, Maine, 22 May 1855, and married Mary MUDGETT, who died ....., and then he married Janet BEATON, who was born in Scotland 5 Nov 1869. He has two children: Daisy (244), and Lilla (245), and lives in South Ryegate, Vt.

128. Emily Dodge Grant, dau. of Matilda Dodge Grant (55), was born 23 July 1857, and died 9 May 1874.

129. Charles Hobart Grant, son of Matilda Dodge Grant (55), was born 12 June 1873, and married, on 28 June 1899, Ida May WELCH (b. 4 Mar 1878), and they have three children: Dorothy (246), Charles (247), and Beulah (248). Living in Ryegate.

130. Lilla W. Mudgett, dau. of Syrena Dodge Mudgett (56), was born in Dixmont, 24 June 1856, and married Augustus EVANS, of Dixmont, in 1877, and they had seven children: Henry (249), Minnie (250), Susan (251), Syrena (252), Andrew (253), George (254), and Orrin (255).

Mr Evans died in 1901, and she married, in 1905, Robert SMOTHERS, who was a native of Maryland but had lived in Jackson and Dixmont for thirty years. Mr Smothers died in 1914, and she lived in Dixmont until her death a short time ago.

131. Mary E. Mudgett, dau. of Syrena Dodge Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson, 13 Dec 1857, and married her cousin, Alvin Dodge Grant (127), which see. She died in Massachusetts Hospital, 7 April 1893.

132. Arthur W. Mudgett, son of Syrena Dodge Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson, 17 Mar 1860, and died there 18 Feb 1884. He was a farmer and lived in Jackson.

133. Sarah M. Mudgett, dau. of Syrena Dodge Mudgett (56), was born 17 July 1962, married, but had no children.

134. Maud W. Mudgett, dau of Syrena Dodge Mudgett (56), was born 16 Nov 1866, and married, Clarence A. POLLARD, of Berlin, Mass., in 1884, having three children: Fred (256), John (257), and Gladys (258). On 22 May 1922, Mr. Pollard was injured by being thrown from an Automobile driven by Carlton RICKER, and died of his injuries three weeks later. She lives in East Jackson, Maine.

135. Ulysees Grant Mudgett, son of Syrena Dodge Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson 3 Nov 1868, married Mary A. SWAZEY (b. Fort Fairfield, July 8, 1880, and they have three children: Edith (259), Lucillius (260), and Delia (261). He is a lawyer, living in Bangor, Maine.

136. Helen C. Mudgett, dau. of Syrena Dodge Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson, 19 Mar 1871, married, George Edward CRAIG in Hampden, Maine, 19 Mar 1897, having four children: Mildred (262), Josephine (263), Arthur (264), and Harold (265). They live in Hampden Highlands, Maine.

137. Lura E. Mudgett, dau. of Syrena Dodge Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson, 19 Aug 1874, married Albert R. SMITH, having three children (266-7-8) unknown to me, and they are said to live in Chicopee Falls, Mass.

138. Rose F. Mudget, dau. of Syrena Dodge Mudgett (56), was born 11 July 1876, married James BEAN, having two sons, (269 270) unknown to me, and she died 23 July 1902.

139, 140 & 141. Arlena, Evelyn, and Frank Emery, children of Aurilla Dodge Emery (57), were born in 1857, 1859, and 1860 respectively, and probably live near Los Angeles.

142. Harrison Stevens, son of Emily Dodge Stevens (58), was born in East Jackson and died in infancy.

143. Irena Edna Stevens, dau. of Emily Dodge Stevens (58), was born in East Jackson, 29 Dec 1866, and married, on 4 Nov 1887, Eben Fremont STIMPSON, having four children: Lurena (271), John (272), Roy (273), and Victor (274). Mr. Stimpson died 16 Aug 1906, and she married, on 16 August 1912, in Augusta, Maine, Cornelius DESMOND, who died 1 Sept 1918. She now lives in China, Maine.

144. Alfred Henry Stevens, son of Emily Dodge Stevens (58), was born in East Jackson, 1 Mar 1869, and married, on 24 Nov 1890, in Gloversville, N.Y., Harriet Ann FARRANT, who was born there 9 Aug 1874. Alfred died in San Francisco 6 Jul 1903. There were five children: Hazel (275), Harrison (276), Alfred (277), Harold (278), and George (279). After his death his wife married James W. CHADWICK, and died 11 Nov 1907.

145. Roscoe Arthur Stevens, son of Emily Dodge Stevens (58), was born in East Jackson, 11 Oct 1880, married Annie May SCHOFIELD on 8 Jan 1913, in Somerville, Mass., having two children: Mildred (280), and Ralph (281), and is a railroad conductor, living in Sommerville.

146. Adelbert Dodge, son of James Dodge (59), lives in West Jackson, Maine.

147. Frank Ernest Croxford, son of Maria Dodge Croxford (61), was born in 1875, married Jennie Grace GARLAND, of Newburgh, 27 Sept 1892, having six children: Raymond (282), Julia (283), Winnie (284), Lile (285), Dorothy (286), and Sylvia (287), and live near Jackson, Maine.

148. Bertha Croxford, dau. of Maria Dodge Croxford (61), died aged four years.

149. Aurilla Ethel Croxford, dau. of Maria Dodge Croxford (61), was born 8 Aug 1880, and married, on 14 June 1906, the Reverend Frank Ernest SMITH, a Methodist Minister, now pastor of the Monument Square Methodist Church of Camden, Maine. They reside at Camden and have two children: Alvah (288), and Murlin (289).

150. Myrtle Francis Croxford, dau. of Maria Dodge Croxford (61), was born in 1885, and married Warren Boardman Cranford LUCE, of Farmington, Maine, where they are said to reside, and they have one child, Alice (290).

151. Alonzo P. Richards, son of Elenora Dodge Richards (63), was born in Monroe, 10 Mar 1876, and married Lena N. WAUGH in Freeman, 24 Nov 1904. They have four children: Frances (291), Ethelyn (292), Madeline (293), and Gwendolyn (294).

152. Emma May Richards, dau. of Elenora Dodge Richards (63), was born in Mapleton, 8 Apr 1878, and married Alexander CAMPBELL on 8 Apr 1902, in Freeman. They have three children: Edward (295), Elnora (296), and Malcolm (297), and they reside in Farmington.

153. Carrie Irene Richards, dau. of Elenora Dodge Richards (63), was born in Monroe, 19 Mar 1881, and married George LUCE on 15 Oct 1904, in Farmington. They have one son Cecil (298), and reside in Farmington.

154. John King Richards, son of Elenora Dodge Richards (63), was born in Eastern, Maine, 20 May 1883, and married Mildred JOHNSON, in Portland, in June 1913. They have two children: Eleanor (299), and John (300). They live in Farmington.

155. Philander D. Richards, son of Elenora Dodge Richards (63), was born in Eastern, Maine 21 Nov 1885, and died 19 Nov 1905, an being buried in Strong, Maine.

156. Annie Luella Richards, dau. of Elenora Dodge Richards (63), was born in Strong, Maine, 30 Sept 1889, and married Arthur CLARKE on 25 Dec 1910, in Freeman. They have two children: Arlene (301), and Genevive (302), and reside in Farmington.

157. Elenora Belle Richards, dau. of Elenora Dodge Richards (63), was born in Freeman, 16 April 1893, and is unmarried and residing in Clifftondale, Mass.

158. Albert O. Richards, son of Elenora Dodge Richards (63), was born in Freeman, 26 May 1896, and married Nellie BOOKER, on 11 Sept 1920, in Farmington, where he is now in the real estate business.

159. William Dodge, son of Albert Dodge (64), was born in Clinton, Maine in 1886, married ....., and is an Electrical Engineer and lives in Boston.

160. Katherine Boyd, dau. of Gilman Boyd (65), was born in Stockton, Maine in April 1872, and married, on August 8, 1898 Ambrose HANNON, having six daughters: Katherine (303), Ruth (304), Helen (305), Margaret (306) Louise (307), and Dorothy (308). Mr Hannon was born in Hanover, Mass and died 21 June 1913. She lives in Roxbury, Mass.

161. Wilbur L. Boyd, son of Charles Boyd (66), was born in Fall River, Mass, 30 Mar 1877, and married Helen WEBBER (b. Monroe, Maine 5 July 1875), having two daughters: Inza (309), and Verna (310), and resides in Belfast, Maine.

162. Leland G. Boyd, son of Charles Boyd (66), was born in Fall River, Mass. 13 Dec 1878, , married Julia MORTON (b. 23 Oct 1878), of Jackson, Maine, but have no children. He lives in Brooks, Maine.
163. Eva Saint Clair Boyd, dau. of Charles Boyd (66), was born in Monroe, 31 Dec 1879, and died 3 June 1892.
164. Wallace Porter, son of Marrianna Boyd Porter (67), was born in Dixmont, 15 Dec 1873, married ....., having two children: Muriel (311), and Charles (312), and lives in Monroe, Maine.
165. Lewis Raymond Porter, son of Marrianna Boyd Porter (67), was born 14 Dec 1875, married Hattie Agnes NICHOLS on 13 Oct 1900, in Gardner, Mass., and they had two children: Anna (313), and Gladys (314). He died 28 Nov 1903, in Gardner, being buried in Baldwinville, Mass., and his widow married a Mr. HUBBARD.
166. Roscoe E. Chapman, son of Hannah Gould Chapman (70), was born 19 Jan 1870, and married Lena May PORTER in 1890. They had two children: Lloyd (315), and Pauline (316).
167. Ernest Gould Chapman, son of Hannah Gould Chapman (70), was born 22 Mar 1874, married Mabel Althea ROBINSON, in Springfield, Mass., 1 Jan 1910, having two children: Kenneth (317), and Barbara (318).
168. Grace May Chapman, dau. of Hannah Gould Chapman (70), was born 25 May 1876, and married Lewis RITCHIE, on 24 Nov 1905, in Monroe.
169. Archer H. Wormwood, son of Francesette Boyd Wormwood (74), married Coral GOODWIN, in Wells, Maine, having five children: Ora (319), Percy (320), Edith (321), Maggie (322) and Gordon (323), and lives in South Berwick.
170. Perley Grace Wormwood, is unmarried, living with her mother.
171. Harry C. Wormwood, married Blanche HILTON.
172. Maggie Louise Wormwood, married Charles Cole and died in 1914.
173. Edward Everett Wormwood, married Edith Captell.
174. Ross A. Wormwood, is unmarried and lives with his mother

175. Grace E. Boyd, dau. of Percy Boyd (76), was born in South Berwick in 1888, married Thomas NISBET in 1914, having one son, Thomas (324), and lives in Beverly, Mass.

176. Lois Boyd, dau. of Elmer Boyd (77), was born in South Berwick, married and is said to have died several years ago.

177. Pearl Boyd, dau. of Elmer Boyd (77), was born in South Berwick and married Bernard CORAGIN in 1914. They are said to have several children but their address is unknown.

178. Jennie Boyd died at four months.

179. Bessie Boyd died at three months.

180. Burton Boyd no information.

181. Sarah Boyd " " " "

182. Albert Boyd " " " "

183. Hazel Boyd born in 1907 and died in 1909.

184. Percy Boyd born in 1908 and died in 1909.

#### THE SEVENTH GENERATION IN AMERICA

185. Freeman Louis Wight, son of Laura Mansur Wight (82), was born in Houlton, 10 Oct 1884, and married Florence Alma BELCHER in 1907, and live in Bangor, Maine.

186. Phyllis Iantha Wight, was born in Dorchester, Mass., 23 Jan 1893, married Frank Walter PRESCOTT, on 30 June 1917, and live in Dorchester.

187. Mildred Josephine Wight, was born in Dorchester, 1 Mar 1895, married Henry Werner SYFRIG on 15 June 1921, and lives in Washington, D.C.

188. Helen Lucille Wight, was born in N. Abington, Mass., 15 Aug 1903, married Thomas Nels Basil BOWERS on August 19, 1921 and lives in Washington, D.C.

189. Alice Mansur, dau. of Wallace Mansur (83), was born in Houlton, July 31, 1891, and died in San Diego, Ca., in 1921.

190. Emma Mansur, was born in Houlton, January 20, 1906 and lives in Lakeside, Ca.
191. Clara May Jones, dau. of Mary Mansur Jones (84), was born in Hodgedon, Maine, 14 April 1891, graduated from Santa Barbara High School in 1909, and from Santa Barbara Hospital in 1913. She served as a Red Cross nurse for 18 months in the World War, nine of which were in France, with Unit 47 of San Francisco, and is now in the Medical Department of the Steamship "Leviathan", Pier 86, North River, New York.
192. Wendel Mansur Jones, was born in Hodgedon, 22 Sept 1894, graduated from Santa Barbara High School in 1911, and from the University of California in 1916, with a degree of B.S. in Civil Engineering. He served in the World War, 1917-19, his last rank and command being 1st Lieutenant, commanding Co. C, 24th Machine Gun Battalion. He married Alberta MOHLER in Denver, Colorado, 30 June 1920, and they have two children Wendel (325), and Donna (326). They live in Santa Paula, Ca.
193. Ethel Laura Jones, was born in Santa Barbara, Ca., 22 June 1899, married Otto C. KIRSTEN on 22 Aug 1921, and they have one child: Doris (327). They live in Santa Barbara.
194. Priscilla Slack, dau. of Cora Mansur Slack (85), died in infancy.
195. Morrill Mansur Slack, was born 2 June 1910.
196. Miriam Hattie Slack, was born 20 Aug 1914
197. Lincoln Mansur, son of Fred Mansur (86) was born in Worcester, Mass.
198. Ianthe Mansur was born in Worcester, Mass.
199. Eleanor Mansur was born in Bloomfield, Conn.
200. Donald Elliott Belcher, son of Emma Mansur Belcher (87) was born in N. Abington, Mass.
201. Charles Mansur Hill, son of Lura Mansur Hill (92), was born in Houlton, 25 Sept 1904.
202. Marcia Eugene Hill, was born in Santa Barbara, Ca. on 8 May 1908.

203. Reginald L. Hill, was born in Santa Barbara, Ca. on 16 Nov 1910.

204. Kendrick Miller, son of Miriam Withee Miller (95).

205. Janet Miller, dau. of Miriam Withee Miller.

206. Morgia Jeanette Anderson, daughter of Morgia Mansur Anderson (97), was born 17 June 1918.

207. Marian Ruth Anderson, was born 22 Oct 1923.

208. & 209. unknown children of Hamilton Mansur (105)

210. Lizzie May Boyd, dau. of Charles Boyd (109), was born in Newport, Maine, 6 Feb 1878, married David Ellsworth BAGELY in 1900, having one child: Sarah (328), and died 31 May 1901 being buried in West Topsham, Vt.

211. Annie Boyd, was born in Newport 14 April 1880, married Charles J. TRACY on 7 Nov 1900, having one child: Anna (329) and they live in Danforth, Maine.

212. Laura Maye Boyd, dau. of George Boyd (110), was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 30 July 1882, and lives in Antrim, N.H.

213. Frank James Boyd, was born in Halifax, 21 Mar 1885 and lives in Antrim, N.H.

214. Charles Boyd, son of George Boyd.

215. Alice Boyd, dau. of George Boyd, died in infancy.

216. Rolande Murray Stuart, son of Emma Boyd Stuart (112), was born in Wells, Maine 4 Mar 1887, married May E. DYER, of Lowell, Mass., on 25 November 1920 having one child: (330) unknown to me, and lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. He served in the Medical Corps of the Army during the World War, in England in 1918.

217. Dorothy Wilma Stuart, was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, 22 Jan 1891, and is unmarried, living in Ridgewood New Jersey.

218. James Boyd Stuart, was born in Georgetown, Maine 30 Mar 1898, and is unmarried, being employed in New York City, and living in Jersey City, New Jersey.

219. Charles Lester Boyd, son of William Boyd (113), was born in Georgetown, Maine 6 Oct 1892, and died 6 Feb 1893.
220. Ruth Chase Boyd, was born in Georgetown, Maine 12 Jan 1894, and died 6 Oct 1898.
221. Alice Gertrude Boyd, was born in Sanbornville, N.H., 15 Mar 1899, attended Tilton Seminary in Lochmere, N.H., and died recently.
222. James Boyd, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., 14 Jan 1905, and died 14 Nov 1906.
223. Mary Gerow, dau. of Alice Boyd Gerow (114), married J. Fred WILLIAMSON, about 1913, and they have one son: (331), unknown to me.
- 224, 225, and 226. Maggie, Flora, and ..... Gerow all died in infancy.
227. Howard Erving Boyd, son of William Boyd (116), was born 6 Feb 1899, and married Jesse Inez STEERE, 15 Sept 1921, in Pawtucket, R.I., where she was born, 2 Aug 1900.
228. Charles Andrew Boyd, was born 11 Oct 1900. A bone in his knee was injured, which became infected, and he died in Pawtucket, 9 Jan 1916, and is buried in Pawtucket.
229. Elmer Stuart Boyd, was born 5 October 1903 and lives with his father.
230. William Crosby Boyd, was born 21 May 1906, and lives with his father.
231. Bertha Wilson, dau. of Vesta Boyd Wilson (117), married James BUCKLEY, 16 Oct 1909, and they had one son, Donald (332). They were later divorced and she married F.L. WORTHEN. They have one daughter, Ruth (333), and live in Dexter, Maine
232. Bertram Wilson, born 16 Dec 1884 and died 8 Feb 1897.
233. Forrest L. Wilson, b. 13 Dec 1886                      d. 28 Dec 1887.
234. Ethel Margaret Wilson, b. 24 Mar 1891              d. 26 Nov 1909
235. Phyllis Marie Wilson, was born 28 Mar 1896, married Clyde Volney REYNOLDS, 18 Sept 1915, and they have two sons: Harlan (234), and Rodney (235). They live in Newport, Maine.

236 & 237. Unknown children of Frank Fletcher (120), who died at an early age.

238. Arthur Sumner Boyd, son of Arthur Boyd (126), was born in Florence, Alabama 9 Nov 1897. He served in the United States Army from 1917 to 1919, in France 1918-1919, served in the Argonne Offensive with the Tank Corps. Honorably discharged 7 Aug 1919 as Battalion Sergeant Major. He married, on 26 Sept 1923, in Brooklyn, N.Y., Hazel Antoinette SECKENDORF, and resides in Brooklyn.

239. Catherine Pearl Boyd, was born in Florence, Ala., 11 June 1899, and married Frank Herbert RAND, who was a first Lieutenant in the A.E.F., in New York City, 9 June 1923, and resides in Brooklyn.

240. Walter Morris Boyd, was born in Florence, Ala., 7 Feb 1904, and lives with his parents, in Brooklyn.

241. Doris Jesse Boyd, was born in Birmingham, Ala., 18 Apr 1906, and is attending the North Carolina College for Women.

242. Christine Mortimer Boyd, was born in Birmingham, Ala., 22 July 1911, attends school, and lives with her parents.

243. Margaret E. Boyd, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., 14 Feb 1917 and died there 21 Feb 1921, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery in Brooklyn.

244. Daisy Grant, dau. of Alvin Grant (127), was born in Winterport, Maine, in 1883, and died in Springfield, Mass., in April 1918, and is buried in Jackson, Maine.

245. Lilla Grant, was born in South Ryegate, Vt., 3 Jul 1899, married Melvin P. MURPHY, of Oxbow, Maine, in Bangor, in 1913. They have two children: Mary (336), and Melvin (337). Mr Murphy died in Bangor, 12 Sept 1916, and she married Harvey B. COTTERELL, of Belfast, Maine, in Dixmont, 4 Feb 1920. They have one daughter, Clara (338), and live in Dixmont.

246. Dorothy Elizabeth Grant, dau. of Charles Grant (129), was born 13 Feb 1902, and attends Muskingum College, in Concord, Ohio.

247. Charles Robert Grant, was born 4 June 1904, and attends Muskingum College, in Concord, Ohio

248. Buelah Grant, was born 2 August 1905.

249. Henry A. Evans, son of Lilla Mudgett Evans (130), was born 12 Oct 1873, in Dixmont, married Mrs. Luella DOTY, of Norwich, Ct., in 1902, having one child: Henry (339), and is a railroad engineer, living in Hornell, N.Y.
250. Minnie E. Evans, was born 22 Oct 1879, in Dixmont, married Fred KNOWLTON, of Pennsylvania, in 1911, having no children, and they live in Jamestown, N.Y.
251. Susan E. Evans, was born 22 May 1881, in Dixmont, married H.B. PEABODY, of Dixmont, having one son: Benjamin (340), and have lived in Newport, Maine since their marriage.
252. Syrena L. Evans, was born 7 May 1884, in Dixmont, and married Harry WILSON, having three children: Florid (341), Lewis (342), and Harry (343), and she died recently.
253. Andrew J. Evans, was born 14 Nov 1885, married Edna ROSS of Boston, in 1910, and they have two children: Thelma (344), and Jackson (345).
254. George W. Evans, was born 12 Aug 1887, and is unmarried.
255. Orin S. Evans, was born 19 Apr 1894 and is unmarried.
256. Fred E. Pollard, son of Maud Mudgett Pollard (134), was born 10 Sept 1885, married Dora E. LITTLEFIELD, in 1907, having six children, all born in E. Jackson: Mary (346), Alice (347), Richard (348), Pauline (349), Edwin (350), and Elizabeth (351), and they live in Brooks, Maine.
257. John S. Pollard, was born 19 Nov 1886, and was born deaf and has never spoken. He received a good education in Beverly, Mass., is a farmer, and lives with his mother in E. Jackson, Maine.
258. Gladys E. Pollard, was born 10 Dec 1892, married Carlton RICKER, of Jackson, on 8 Sept 1912, having one son: Frank (352), and died 24 Aug 1913.
259. Edith May Mudgett, dau. of Ulysees Mudgett (135), was born 8 Aug 1909, and lives with her parents.
260. Lucillius E. Mudgett, was born 2 May 1911.
261. Delia G. Mudgett, was born 13 June 1912.

262. Mildred A. Craig, dau. of Helen Mudgett Craig (136), was born 8 Jan 1898.
263. Josephine A. Craig, b. 10 Mar 1900, and d. 31 Mar 1902.
264. Arthur E. Craig, was born 3 June 1904.
265. Harold M. Craig, was born 7 Mar 1913.
- 266, 267, & 268. Unknown children of Lura Mudgett Smith (137)
- 269 & 270. Unknown children of Rose Mudgett Bean (138).
271. Laurena Abbie Stimpson, dau. of Irena Stevens Stimpson (143), was born 27 Sept 1889, married E.G. CASWELL, of Whitefield, Maine, had two sons: Elbridge (353), and Ralph (354).
272. John Fremont Stimpson, was born 25 Nov 1900, and married Ethel Winifred BANGOR, on 15 July 1916, and had three children: Paul (355), Irene (356), and John (357).
273. Roy Stimpson, was born 7 Mar 1894, served in the 19th Battalion, Canadian Army, during the World War, and lives in Toronto, Canada.
274. Victor Bryan Stimpson, was born 25 Nov 1900, married Ethel Winifred GERALD, of China, Maine on 2 June 1923 and is a storekeeper and Postmaster of S. China, Maine.
275. Hazel May Stevens, dau. of Alfred Stevens (144), was born 29 Mar 1892, in Gloversville, N.Y., married Otto THERKELSEN. in E. Jackson, on July 10, 1912, having six children: Laurence (358), Alfred (359), Rosalie (360), Max (361), Hazel (362), and Eric (363), and live in Portage, Wa.
276. Harrison Stevens, was born 19 Nov 1893, in Gloversville and died in E. Jackson, 19 July 1894.
277. Alfred Edgar Stevens, was born 3 May 1895, in E. Jackson married, and has two children (364-365) unknown to me.
278. Harold Roscoe Stevens, was born 19 Feb 1898, in Gloversville, and is a taxidermist, living in E. Hampden, Maine.
279. George Henry Stevens, was born 26 Oct 1902, in San Francisco, Ca., and died in Duncan's Mills, Ca., 23 Mar 1904.

280. Mildred Alvine Stevens, dau. of Roscoe Stevens (145), was born 3 Dec 1913, in Sommerville, Mass.
281. Ralph Herbert Stevens, was born 7 Jan 1918.
282. Raymond Croxford, son of Frank Croxford (147), was born 15 July 1894.
283. Julia Maria Croxford, was born 1 Feb 1901.
284. Winnie Erma Croxford, was born 19 April 1903.
285. Lile Croxford, was born 28 Feb 1906.
286. Dorothy Pearl Croxford, was born 7 June 1910.
287. Sylvia Maud Croxford, was born 2 Dec 1915.
288. Alvah Ernest Smith, son of Aurilla Croxford Smith (149), was born 12 Aug 1907.
289. Murlin Hatch Smith, was born 22 July 1914.
290. Alice Wenona Luce, dau. of Myrtle Croxford Luce (150), was born 4 April 1913.
291. Frances Ellen Richards, dau. of Alonzo Richards (151), was born 28 Aug 1905.
292. Ethelyn Fredericka Richards, was born 1 Nov 1909.
293. Madeline Richards, was born 27 May 1912.
294. Gwendolyn Louise Richards, was born 9 Mar 1920.
295. Edward Noyes Campbell, son of Emma Richards Campbell (152), was born 19 Mar 1904.
296. Elnora Campbell, dau. of Emma Richards Campbell (152), was born 4 Aug 1904, and died 23 Dec 1913.
297. Malcolm Campbell, was born 14 July 1907.
298. Cecil Richards Luce, son of Carrie Richards Luce (153), was born 15 May 1907.

299. Eleanor Richards, dau. of John Richards (154), was born 2 Aug 1915.
300. John Allen Richards, was born 3 Aug 1920.
301. Arlene Ruth Clark, dau. of Annie Richards Clark (156), was born 3 April 1912.
302. Genevive Clark was born 27 August 1921.
303. Katherine Hannon, dau. of Katherine Boyd Hannon (160), was born 9 May 1899, in Boston, is unmarried, and lives in Phoenix, Arizona.
304. Ruth Hannon, was born 1 June 1900, is unmarried, and lives in Fresno, Ca.
305. Helen Hannon, was born 2 June 1901, is unmarried.
306. Margaret Hannon, was born 26 Sept 1902, is unmarried.
307. Louise Hannon, was born 8 Apr 1905, is unmarried.
308. Dorothy Hannon, was born 24 Mar 1910, is unmarried.
309. Inza Evelyn Boyd, dau. of Wilbur Boyd (161), was born 29 Nov 1900, in Jackson, married Harold Joseph BURGESS, 15 Oct 1923, and live in Belfast, Maine.
310. Verna Lornys Boyd, was born 2 June 1902, in Jackson, married Dean Wentworth KNOWLTON on 22 Aug 1923, and live in Belfast, Maine.
311. Muriel Porter, dau. of Wallace Porter (164), was born about 1908, and is said to be living in New York City.
312. Charles Porter, born about 1913.
313. Anna Viola Porter, dau. of Lewis Porter (165), was born 17 Feb 1902, in Gardiner, Mass., and lives in Skowhegan, Me.
314. Gladys Irene Porter, was born 29 Sept 1903, in Gardiner, Mass., and lives in Waterville, Maine.
315. Lloyd Bertram Chapman, son of Roscoe Chapman (166), was born 3 Apr 1897, in Bangor, Maine.

316. Pauline Chapman, was born 1905 in Lynn, Mass.
317. Kenneth William Chapman, son of Ernest Chapman (167), was born 6 Jan 1911.
318. Barbara Chapman, was born 7 July 1913.
319. Ora Wormwood, dau. of Archer Wormwood (169), was born in S. Berwick, married Harold CHASE, having two children: Ray (366), and Marion (367).
320. Percy Wormwood was born in Wells, Maine.
321. Edith Wormwood was born in Wells, Maine.
322. Maggie Wormwood was born in Wells, Maine.
323. Gordon Wormwood was born in Wells, Maine.
324. Thomas Boyd Nisbet, son of Grace Boyd Nisbet (175), was born in 1916.

#### THE EIGHTH GENERATION IN AMERICA

325. Wendel Lawson Jones, son of Wendel Jones (192) was born 8 Oct 1921.
326. Donna Lee Jones, was born 23 Feb 1923.
327. Doris May Kirsten, dau. of Ethel Jones Kirsten (193), was born in Jan 1922.
328. Sarah Marion Bagley, dau. of Lizzie Boyd Bagley (210), was born 23 Dec 1900 and lives in W. Topsham, Vermont.
329. Anna May Tracy, dau. of Annie Boyd Tracy ((211), was born 23 June 1912 in Danforth, Maine.
330. .... Stuart, child of Rolande Stuart (216) was born 19 Oct 1922 and died 28 Feb 1923.
331. .... Williamson, son of Mary Gerow Williamson (223).
332. Donald Buckley, son of Bertha Wilson Buckley (231)

333. Ruth Arlene Worthen, dau. of Bertha Wilson Worthen (231)
334. Harlan Wilson Reynolds, son of Phyliss Wilson Reynolds (235), was born 17 July 1916, in Newport, Maine.
335. Rodney Alton Reynolds, was born 8 July 1920 in Newport.
336. Mary Emma Murphy, dau. of Lilla Grant Murphy (245), was born 7 Dec 1914.
337. Melvin P. Murphy, was born 24 Jan 1917.
338. Clara Adele Cotterell, dau. of Lilla Grant Cotterell (245) was born 17 Apr 1921.
339. Henry Evans Jr., son of Henry Evans (249)
340. Benjamin Peabody, son of Susan Evans Peabody (251).
341. Florid Wilson, dau. of Syrena Evans Wilson (252) was born 22 Feb 1905.
342. Lewis Wilson, was born 18 May 1906.
343. Harry Wilson, was born 1 Aug 1912.
344. Thelma Evans, dau. of Andrew Evans (253)
345. Jackson Evans, son of Andrew Evans.
346. Mary Blanche Pollard, dau. of Fred Pollard (256) was born 16 Oct 1908.
347. Alice Maud Pollard, was born 3 Oct 1909.
348. Richard Pollard, was born 15 Apr 1911.
349. Pauline Frances Pollard, was born 20 Feb 1913.
350. Edwin Andrew Pollard, was born 15 Nov 1917.
351. Elizabeth Ann Pollard,
352. Frank Ricker, son of Gladys Pollard Ricker (258) was born 2 Aug 1913.
353. Elbridge Caswell, dau. of Laurena Stimpson Caswell (271) was born 7 June 1907.

354. Ralph Caswell, was born 19 Oct 1913.
355. Paul Desmond Stimpson, son of John Stimpson (272) was born 6 July 1918.
356. Irene Elizabeth Stimpson, was born 10 Aug 1919.
357. John Stimpson, was born in May 1921.
358. Laurence Therkelsen, son of Hazel Stevens Therkelsen (275), was born 11 Oct 1913, in Portage, Washington and died on the same day.
359. Alfred Jasper Therkelsen, was born in Portage, 30 Mar 1915.
360. Rosalie Therkelsen, was born in Hazel, Wa., 24 Apr 1917.
361. Max Otto Therkelsen, was born in Sedro-Wooley, Washington 6 May 1919
362. Hazel Marie Therkelsen, was born in Portage, 8 Aug 1921.
363. Eric Therkelsen, was born in Portage, 18 July 1923.
- 364 & 365. Unknown children of Alfred Stevens (277).
366. Ray V. Chase, son of Ora Wormwood Chase (319).
367. Marion Chase, dau. of Ora Wormwood Chase.

FINIS

## APPENDIX "A"

Mr. William P. Boyd, in his "history", says that the first Steward was a son of Fleance, son of Thome, descended from Kenneth III, King of Scotland. Andrew Stuart, author of "Genealogical History of the Stuarts" (1798) disproves the pedigrees which trace the Stuarts back to Kenneth McAlpine. Andrew Lang says that the real descent of the Stuarts was known as early as the 14th century, when Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, in 1336, sold the Stewardship of Scotland to Edward III of England, a transaction which was confirmed by Edward Baliol. The sale was a political fiction founded on the assumed forfeiture of the Scottish branch of the Earl's family, thru which their hereditary office (the Stewardship) was supposed to have reverted to their English connections. Their descent from the Breton family is supported by the "Norman People". The genealogy of the Stuarts in the Scot's Peerage begins with Flahald. By odd coincidence, Allen was the real family name of the last pretenders to be Royal Stuarts.

## APPENDIX "B"

The daughter of Walter Fitz-Alan, the first Steward, married (ca. 1248) Donald MacDonald of Isla and South Kintyre, ancestor of the Lords of the Isles. The son of Walter, also

## APPENDIX "B" (cont.)

named Walter (d. 1246?), was father of Alexander (1214-1283) the fourth Steward. This Alexander was Regent during the minority of Alexander III of Scotland, and commanded, with his brother, Walter Balock, the right wing of the Scottish Army at the Battle of Largs, 1263. Walter Balock married a daughter of the Earl of Monteith, and was ancestor of the Sir John Menteith who was supposed to have betrayed William Wallace. Walter Balock was also the ancestor of the Stewarts and Grahams, Earls of Monteith and Streatham, and Airth, which title passed by Margaret to Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany. Alexander, the fourth Steward, had two sons: James the Fifth Steward and Sir John Stuart of Bonkyl, killed at Falkirk, July 22, 1298.

James, the 5th Steward, married a daughter of the Earl of Dunbar, and was present at an assembly of the estates at Scone, February 5, 1283-1284), gathered to confirm the crown of Scotland to the "Maid of Norway" (granddaughter of King Alexander III, whose daughter Margaret married Eric, King of Norway). He was also one of the six Custodians of the Realm, known as the Council of Regency, appointed at Scone, April 11, 1286, after the death of King Alexander III (March 19, 1286). The successor to the Crown was Alexander III's granddaughter, the infant "Maid of Norway", who died in September

## APPENDIX "B" (cont.)

1290. James, the fifth Steward, and Earl Walter Stuart of Menteith were members of the group led by Robert Bruce (grandfather of King Robert Bruce) in support of a rightful ruler of Scotland of the Blood of Alexander III, Bruce being intended, as he laid claim to being of the blood of Alexander III and also being an heir, according to the ancient custom of Scotland. In June 1291, forty Scottish nobles (among them the Steward) met an equal number of English nobles to discuss the relative of several claimants to the throne. The Crown was given by Edward I of England, as Judge, to John Baliol on November 17, 1292 (See appendix C). John Baliol was grandson of the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, younger brother of William the Lion, King of Scotland (1165-1214). (Robert de Bruce, who later became King, was son of Robert Bruce, grandson of Robert Bruce, and great-grandson of Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, who married Isobel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon). James the fifth Steward, was witness to an agreement between Bruce and Florence, Count of Holland, dated June 14, 1291, and died in the service of Bruce in 1309.

Walter, the sixth Steward, son of James the fifth Steward, married Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce, and died in

## APPENDIX "B" (cont.)

April 1326, being succeeded by his son Robert, the 7th Steward, who on the death of David II, ascended the throne of Scotland as Robert II, was crowned March 26, 1371, and thus began the line of Stewart Kings. While Steward, he held the town of Perth during the siege (1338) and surrendered it August 17, 1339. His son John, Earl of Carrick, succeeded him, and was crowned August 14, 1390, with the title of Robert III. David, Duke of Rothesay, son of Robert III, was murdered, and his brother succeeded to the Crown as James I.

## APPENDIX "C"

John Baliol was crowned King of Scotland on St. Andrews Day, 1292, at Scone, and did fealty to Edward I of England, on December 26, 1292. The Scots were at first loyal to Baliol, but he later betrayed his country and surrendered it to England. Wallace rebelled and called himself "Guardian of the Kingdom", which title he retained after Baliol resigned his crown on July 7, 1296. Wallace lighted the torch in May, 1297, at Lanark. Robert Bruce, with the Steward, and other nobles (including the Boyds), with their retainers, joined the Rising. Percy and Clifford, the commanders of Edwards forces, arrived at Irvine, July 7, 1297, and made peace with Bruce's party, including the Steward and other nobles, but Wallace still held out in the forest of Selkirk.

## APPENDIX "C" (cont.)

The Battle of Stirling Bridge, in which Wallace was victorious, occurred September 11, 1297. Though the Scottish nobles were bound by oath to Edward, their hearts and their retainers were with Wallace, and the Steward was on Wallace's side that day.

The Battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298, was lost by the Scots to the English, and among those killed was Sir John Stuart of Bonkyl, brother of the Steward, and cousin of the Boyds. Stirling fell to the Scots in the fall of 1299, and the English revenged by over-running Scotland later in the year. On February 9, 1304, many nobles were captured, among them the Steward, and were exiled from Scotland by the English. On July 24, 1304, Sterling was lost to the English.

Wallace was taken near Glasgow in the spring of 1305, and was executed August 23, of the same year. Since 1296 Scotland had had no king, and Robert Bruce was crowned at Scone on March 27, 1306.

## APPENDIX "D"

Pont, in his "Cunninghame Topographer" (1609), says that Dean Castle, Kilmarnock, "belonged first to ye Locartts, Lords thereof, then to the Lord Soulis, and .....the Boyds." Of the

## APPENDIX "D" (cont.)

Locartts I have no record. The name was originally a territorial one; de Loch Ard, but the Lords Soulis are supposed to be descended from the de Morevilles (having the same Arms) who were at one time constables of Scotland, and were one of the most powerful families in western Scotland, holding at one time nearly all of Cunninghame. There is record of a grant of lands in Dunbarton the de Morevilles by King Malcolm Canmore (1058-1093). Lord Soulis was one of the committee arranging for the marriage of Edward, son of John Baliol, to the niece of the French King in 1294. He was companion of Bruce in 1298, and served under him in August 1314, in raiding Northern England, and was still loyal on April 6, 1320, when he signed a letter to the Pope in Bruce's favor, but in August of the same year he was tried, with others, at a parliament held at Scone, and condemned for treason in attempting to overthrow Bruce in his own favor, as he was a grandson of the Lord Soulis who was claimant for the Crown after the overthrow of Baliol, but barred by illegitimacy. He was taken at Berwick and died in prison, and his lands were forfeited to Bruce, who granted them to his loyal followers.

Dean Castle was accidentally burned in 1735, thru the carelessness of a maid servant handling some flax. This happened at a

## APPENDIX "D" (cont.)

time when the unfortunate Fourth Earl of Kilmarnock, William Boyd, (who was involved in the Rising of 1745) was in France, and on his way homeward he received his first intimation of it by seeing an account in a newspaper of a Dean Castle in Scotland being consumed by fire, without stating what part of the country, so he was not aware that it was his own until he arrived in England.

The first charter erecting the town of Kilmarnock into a burgh of Barony was granted in 1591, in favor of Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd; a second was granted in 1672, in favor of William Boyd, first Earl of Kilmarnock, whose grandson, the third Earl, in 1700, gave a charter to the town, of the whole common good, customs, etc. By virtue of these charters, the town holds its present Municipal Constitution.

The estate of "Orchard", in Kilbryde, part of the original grant, was sold in 1670, probably by William, 9th Lord Boyd, to Major Buntein, who sold it, in 1710, to William Baillie, and the Misses Baillie sold it, in 1759, to Robert Boyd, of Dykehead, who had a son, Thomas Boyd of Orchard, whose daughters, the Misses Boyd, owned it in 1820. Another daughter, Jean, married Robert Hyndman of Lunderston, in Renfrewshire.

## APPENDIX "D" (cont.)

The estate of "Orchard" contains about 50 acres, and is situated between the lands of Springside and the village of Kilbride. On the corner of it stands the ancient "Law Tower" from which the estate probably takes its name, as having actually been the garden or orchard of that great mansion, when inhabited by the Boyds. Law Tower seems to be more modern than Portincross, and most of these high square-formed edifices to be found throughout Scotland, neither is it so dismally deficient in light (in one of the sides there are eight windows), and, considering the size of the apartments, many modern dwellings are not so well accommodated. It is furnished with 4 or 5 gun ports in the lower story, which decidedly shows that it was built after the introduction of cannon. In point of situation, too, nothing could have been better chosen, as it enjoys a fine view, on three sides at least, of the highly picturesque scenery of that part of Scotland.

It is 40 feet long, 30 feet broad, 40 feet high at the cornice, exclusive of the bastions, which are 6 feet more. The walls are 6 feet thick, it has 28 windows, the inside area being 28 feet by 18, and is divided into four stories. Tradition says that it was built by the Boyds of Kilmarnock, and was probably erected about the year 1468, at the time of

## APPENDIX "D" (cont.)

the height of their power, when Thomas, Master of Boyd, later Earl of Arran, and son of Lord Robert Boyd, married the Princess Mary, sister of King James III. There is a charter on record, dated October 14, 1482, granting the lands of Kilbryde, Dalry, Nodesdale, Kilmarnock, etc....., to that Princess in liferent, and to her son, James, Lord Boyd, in fee; on none of which estates was there a house equal in magnificence to this, or in which a lady of her rank could have resided.

I find no record as to how the lands of Nodesdale passed from the family, but Robertson, in his "Cunninghame", says that these lands, with the lands of the older Barony of Gogoside (erected in 1595), were erected, in 1650, into the Barony of Nodesdale, and soon after, this Barony, with the additional adjoining land, was, in 1695, erected into the Barony of Brisbane, and was owned by the family of that name.

Of the lands of Hertschaw, a small estate, "Raithmur" was owned by a Mr. Boyd, in 1820, and the annual rental was 114 pounds, 6 shillings.

A Miss Boyd owned a small estate near Largs, in 1820, and a Thomas Boyd was minister in Beith, Cunninghame in 1556. William Boyd was admitted as a minister in Fenwick Parish, Cunninghame, June 25th, 1782.

## APPENDIX "F"

Sir Thomas Boyd's son, William Boyd (ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath) . . . . . had from King David II a grant of the lands of Auchmarr, in the County of Dunbarton, forfeited by Duncan de Luss, December 18, 1365 (W.P. Boyd says 1368). Thomas Fleming of Foulwood, formerly Earl of Wigton, having impignorated to him the lands of Ligyne for 80 pounds Sterling, he gave a charter of these lands to Malcome Fleming and Christian, his wife, dated on the feast of St. Martin, in the winter of 1372, wherein he styles himself: Julius quondam Domini Thomae Boyde, Militis, and to which charter, Robert Boyd, his brother, affixed his seal. Thomas Fleming, late Earl of Wigton, granted him a pension of twelve merks Sterling until the said Earl or his heirs should infest the said William Boyd or his heirs heritably, in twelve merks worth of land either in the shire of Dunbarton or in that of Lanark.

A charter was granted by King Robert III to William Boyd of Badenheath, of the lands of Galvan and Rash, in Renfrewshire. Mr. W.P. Boyd says that he also obtained charters from King Robert II in 1375 and 1376.

## APPENDIX "G"

Robert de Boyd (son of Sir Thomas Boyd), ancestor to the Boyds of Portincross, this branch of the family being so known because they held the Castle of Portincross, the most ancient in the parish of Kilbryde, situated on a point of land of that name, on a bare rock, close to the sea even at low water, and completely surrounded by it at high water or stormy weather. It has a dismal aspect, with a very scanty supply of light from a few narrow slits or windows in its extremely thick walls, yet it seems to have been an occasional seat of Royalty, at least in the time of Robert II, as no fewer than seven charters are on record, granted by him during the first nine years of his reign (1371-80), dated "apud" "Arneie" (or Ardnel). This must have been at Portincross, it being the manor place of that Barony, though not the usual place of his residence, but merely at such times when he might be there on a visit to his relatives, the Boyds; his own place of residence being at Dundonald, at no great distance. That it may be as fully as ancient as those times may be inferred from the fact that, though there may be slits in the walls for the flight of arrows, there are no apertures that can be construed into gun-ports for firearms, which were invented before that period, and would assuredly have been included in all places of defence that were erected afterwards.

## APPENDIX "G" (cont.)

The estate of Ardneil, or Arnel, is situated on the seacoast, on both sides of the promontory of Portincross, within three-quarters of a mile of the village of Kilbryde belonged to Godfrey de Ross, and being forfeited, were given by King Robert the Bruce to Sir Robert Boyd in 1306, passing to his son, Sir Thomas Boyd, who conferred them on Robert de Boyd, above mentioned.

From this Robert Boyd, who affixed his seal to a deed of his brother William, in 1372, was descended in the direct male line, Robert Boyd of Portincross, on July 29, 1658, "..... in the five merk land of Ardneill within the parochin of Kilbryde and Bailiuarie of Cunninghame; to the 30 shilling land of the Maynes of Hellingtown; the 2 merk land of Muir of Hellingtown; the half of the Myln of Hellingtown; the 46 shilling 8 pence land of Knockindail; the 4 merk land of Harrickhill of old extent, within the Bailiary of Kyle-Stewart" all of which are more particularly described in the retour of his service, which will be found in the Register Office in Edinburgh. Who he married is not mentioned, but he had a son Robert, and a daughter Grizel, and died between March, 1694 and September, 1695, as may be inferred from some entries in the Parish Register of Kilbryde in those two periods. He was succeeded by his only son:

## APPENDIX "G" (cont.)

Robert Boyd of Portincross, who married before the year 1694, Antonia Montgomery (daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly), by whom he had a son, Hugh Boyd, and a daughter, Lillias, both of whom died in infancy. He died previous to the year 1714, without leaving any surviving issue, upon which the representation of the family, as well as the possessions, devolved on the issue of his sister:

Grizel Boyd, who, previous to the year 1680, was married, as his second wife, to Alexander Fullarton, Esquire of Kilmichael in the Isle of Arran. By him she had two sons: William and Robert, and five daughters, and she died March 14, 1772. Her son:

William, took the surname of Boyd, and prior to 1714, succeeded to the estate of Portincross, by inheritance from, and by the special designation of his maternal uncle, Robert Boyd of Portincross, above mentioned. In 1714 he married Grizel Campbell, only daughter of Angus Campbell, Esq. by whom he had a son, John Boyd, and four daughters. In 1746 he alienated the ancient family estate of Portincross to Patrick Crauford, Esq. of Auchnames, and afterwards acquired the lands of Balnakill, in Kintyre, where he died. He was succeeded by his only son:

## APPENDIX "G" (cont.)

John Boyd, who died without issue, at Skipness, about the year 1784 or 1785. Thus the elder branch of the marriage between Grizel Boyd and Alexander Fullarton failed, and the estate of Balnakill devolved upon on the issue of the second son, John Fullarton (who had not adopted the surname Boyd), and who, not owning the ancient estate of Portincross or bearing the name of Boyd), though possessing a more recently acquired Boyd estate (Balnakill), we will not include in this work but will refer those interested to page 127 of Robertson's "Cunninghame" The arms of the Family of Portincross are identical with those of the Kilmarnock Boyds, with a suitable distinction showing the different branch of the family, being a plain border around the shield. The Boyds of Wigton were of the Portincross family.

## APPENDIX "K"

Adam Boyd, son of Alexander Boyd (second son of Lord Robert Boyd, (17), had two sons: Robert Boyd of Penkill and Trochrig; and James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow. Robert Boyd of Penkill had two sons: William and Mark Alexander Boyd. James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow (d. 1581?), had a son, Robert Boyd of Trochrig.

Robert Boyd of Trochrig, above mentioned, was born in 1578, and was educated in Edinburgh and in France. In 1604 he was

## APPENDIX "K" (cont.)

ordained pastor of the Protestant church at Verteuil, and in 1606 was appointed one of the professors at the University of Saumur. He was also a minister in that city, and married a French lady. King James VI conferred on him the Principalship of the University of Glasgow, but because of religious dissension he resigned and retired to his estate in Ayrshire, and later was appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh, but for the same reason again he resigned, and was ordered to confine himself within the bounds of Carrick, in Ayrshire. This restriction was later removed and he was appointed minister at Paisley, but his situation there was made unpleasant thru the opposition of the Earl of Abercorn, who had joined the Romish church. He died soon after in Edinburgh, January 5th 1627, in his 49th year. His life has been written by Wodrow, and portraits of him will be found in Chamber's "Eminent Scotsmen" and Anderson's "The Scottish Nation". An excellent biography will be found in "The Scots Worthies", and a list of his numerous works in any complete encyclopedia. Mention is made by him in a letter, in 1605, of a cousin, David Boyd: and a cousin Zacharias wrote him a letter in 1625, probably the Zachary mentioned below. Robert Boyd of Trochrig had a son and a daughter, born about 1615.

## APPENDIX "K" (cont.)

Mark Alexander Boyd, above mentioned, was born January 13, 1562, and was educated under his uncle, the Archbishop of Glasgow. Having little taste for study, he tried unsuccessfully to push his fortunes at court, where he fought one duel and engaged in numerous broils, and then decided to follow military profession, going to France. In Paris he took up his studies, and went from there to Orleans, Bourges, Lyon, and Toulouse. In 1587 he was with the troops sent from Auvergne to support Henry III, and in that expedition he was wounded. While resident in Toulouse, in 1588, he was imprisoned by the insurrectionists for his support of the Royal cause, and, after obtaining his release, went to Bordeaux, thence to Rochele, and finally settled near Poictou, where he devoted himself to study. In 1592 he published, at Antwerp, Latin poems dedicated to James VI, and in 1595 he returned to Scotland, and was for a time traveling tutor to the Earl of Cassillis. He died April 10th 1601, at Penkill, his father's estate, and is buried with his ancestors in the church of Dalie (or Darlie). His portrait will be found in Pinkerton's "Scottish Gallery", and a list of his works in any complete encyclopedia. He left a son Robert.

Zachary Boyd (1585-1653), a Scottish Divine, was of the Boyds of Penkill, and was a cousin of Andrew Boyd, Bishop of Argyle; son of Robert Boyd of Trochrig.

INDEX

ALCHORN, Emma	110	BOYD, Edward	125
ALLEN, Capt. John	5	Eliza Clarke	54
ANDERSON, Marian Ruth	207	Elizabeth Garland	5
Morgia Mansur	97	Elizabeth H.	13
Morgia Jeanette	206	Ellen Goodwin	65
William	97	Elmer E.	2,27
ANDREWS, Marietta	116	Elmer Stuart	229
BAGLEY, David E.	210	Emily	10,21
Lizzie Boyd	210	Emma Alchorn	110
Sarah Marion	328	Emma Buzzel	110
BARKER, Etta	83	Emma Lewis	112
BEAN, James	138	Eve St. Clair	163
Rose Mudgett	138	Flora Addie	118
BELCHER, Donald Elliott	200	Francesette	74
Emma Mansur	87	Frank James	213
Florence Alma	185	George Washington	110
George Elliot	87	Gilman	65
BILLINGS, C.W.	112	Grace E.	175
Emma Boyd	112	Hannah	23
BOOKER, Nellie	158	Hazel Seckendorf	238
BOSTON, Dorcas	18	Helen Gould	51
BOWERS, Helen Wight	188	Helen Webber	161
Thomas Nels B.	188	Helen Inez	122
BOYD Abbie Gage	113	Howard Erving	227
Addie Littlefield	77	Ida Anna	115
Albert	182	Inza Evelyn	309
Alice	215	James	1,2,5,10,47,222
Alice Gertrude	221	James, Lord Boyd	6
Alice May	114	Jennie	178
Alma Gould	52,71	Jessie Morris	126
Andrew	2	Jessie Steers	227
Annie	211	John	2,4,12
Annie Eldridge	109	Joseph	7
Annie Wormwood	76	Julia Morton	162
Arthur Sumner	126,238	Katherine	160
Benjamin Franklin	107	Laura Maye	212
Bessie	179	Leland G.	162
Burton	180	Leonard	3,10,22,52,71
Catherine Pearl	239	Letitia	1
Charles	3,20,214	Lizzie Damon	66
Charles Andrew	228	Lizzie May	210
Charles H.	66	Lois	176
Charles H. M.	51,108	Louise Hilton	24
Charles Lester	219	Lydia Towne	47
Charles Sumner	109	Mabel Eva	78
Christine Mortimer	242	Margaret	2
David	5,11,49	Margaret Davis	20
David Crosby	119	Margaret A.	108
Dorothy Jessie	241	Margaret E.	243
		Marietta Andrews	116

BOYD, Marrianna	67	CAMPBELL, Edward Noyes	295
Martha Morse	52	Elnora	296
Mary	2	Emma Richards	152
Mary Cuttings	47	CAPTELL, Edith	173
Mary Dodge	22	CASWELL, E.G.	271
Mary Maleham	113	Elbridge	353
Mary Whitten	2	Laurena Stimpson	271
Olive Gray	49	Ralph	354
Pearl	177	CHADBOURNE, Flora Boyd	118
Percy	184	Robert	118
Percy Arthur	76	CHAPMAN, Barbara	318
Philander Sumner	54	Ernest Gould	167
Robert	1	Grace May	168
Ruth Ricker	10	Hannah Boyd	70
Ruth Chase	220	Kenneth William	317
Sabara	53	Lena Porter	166
Sarah	8,181	Lloyd Bertram	315
Sarah Watson	116	Mabel Robinson	167
Serena	19	Pauline	316
Stillman	24	Roscoe E.	166
Susan Daniels	22	William M.	70
Susan Jay	11	CHASE, Harold	319
Susannah	50	Marion	367
Thomas	1	Ora Wormwood	319
Tirzah	48	Ray V.	366
Tirzah A.	75	CLARK, Annie Richards	156
Verna Lornys	310	Arlene Ruth	301
Vesta Ella	117	Arthur	156
Walter Morris	240	Genevive	302
Wendel Phillips	111	CLARKE, Eliza	54
Wilbur L.	161	CLOUGH, Alma V.	104
William	1,3,6	Anna Olsen	101
William Anson	116	Arthur Mansur	100
William Crosby	230	Charles Merril	101
William Thompson	113	Emma Helen	103
BROOKS, Elizabeth	19	Lydia Mansur	45
BROWN, Albina	59	Royal Spalding	45
Bertram	123	Virgil Mansur	102
Emma	124	COLE, Charles	172
Henry	53	Maggie Wormwood	172
Sabara Boyd	53	CORAGIN, Bernard	177
BUCKLEY, Bertha Wilson	231	COTTERELL, Clara Adele	338
Donald	332	Hervey B.	245
James	231	Lilla Grant	245
BURGESS, Inza Boyd	309	CRAIG, Arthur E.	264
Harold Joseph	309	George Edward	136
BURNHAM, Fred A.	78	Harold M.	265
Mabel Boyd	78	Helen Mudgett	136
Emma Jane	110	Josephine M.	263
BUSTED, Captain	6	Mildred A.	262
CAMPBELL, Alexander	152	CROXFORD, Aurilla Ethel	149

CROXFORD, Bertha	148	EVANS, George W.	254
Dorothy Pearl	286	Henry	339
Frank Ernest	147	Henry A.	249
Jennie Garland	147	Jackson	345
Julia Maria	283	Lilla Mudgett	130
Lile	285	Luella Doty	249
Lyman	61	Minnie E.	250
Maria Dodge	61	Orrin S.	255
Myrtle Frances	150	Susan E.	251
Raymond	282	Syrena L.	252
Silvia Maud	287	Thelma	344
Winnie Erma	284	FARRANT, Harriet Anne	144
CUTTINGS, Mary	47	FLETCHER, Frank	120
DAMON, Lizzie	66	Hezekiah	50
DAVIS, Margaret	20	Louise	121
DANIELS, Susan	22	Susannah Boyd	50
DAY, Emma	60	FRYE, Hetty	126
de LAITRE, Alma Adria	43	GAGE, Abbie Sarah	113
DESMOND, Cornelius	143	GARDNER, A.H.	121
Irena Stevens	143	Louise Fletcher	121
DODGE, Adelbert	146	GARLAND, Elizabeth	5
Albert D.	64	Jennie Grace	147
Albina Brown	59	GERALD, Ethel Winifred	274
Alvin	21	GEROW, Alice Boyd	114
Aurilla	57	Charles	114
Benjamin	21	Flora	225
Elenora	63	Maggie	224
Emily Boyd	10, 21	Mary	223
Emily Jane	58	GOODWIN, Coral	169
Emma Day	60	Ellen Eliza	65
Emma Octavia	62	GOULD, Alma Lionice	52, 71
James Alvin	59	Angelina	69
Maria Emery	61	Cora Emma	73
Mary	22	Gilman	23
Matilda	55	Hannah	10
Nellie Lamb	64	Hannah Boyd	23
Philander	60	Hannah Alsana	70
Syrena M.	56	Helen	51, 68
William	159	Marietta	72
DOTY, Luella	249	GRANT, Alvin Dodge	127, 131
DOUTY, Ella M.	43	Beulah	248
DYER, May E.	216	Charles H.	129
ELDRIDGE, Annie Frances	109	Charles Robert	247
EMERY, Arlena	135	Daisey	244
Aurilla Dodge	57	Dorothy Elizabeth	246
Evelyn	140	Emily Dodge	128
Frank	141	Hobert	55
Frederick B.	57	Ida Welch	129
EVANS, Andrew J.	253	Lilla	245
Augustus	130	Mary Mudgett	127, 131
Edna Ross	253	Matilda Dodge	55

GRAY, Olive	49	McNIEL, Rose	272
HAMILTON, Josephine	46	MALEHAM, Mary Warner	113
HAMMOND, Margaret C.	96	MANSUR, (Perkins)	89
HANNON, Ambrose	160	Adelbert Whitier	46
Dorothy	308	Alice	106,189
Helen	305	Alma de Laitre	43
Katherine Boyd	303	Annie McGinley	41
Louise	307	Annie McGovern	38
Margaret	306	Arthur Rueben	79
Ruth	305	Augusta Siebrecht	91
HARRINGTON, Katherine	81	Charles Edward	41
HENNINGS, Elizabeth	90	Cora	85
HILL, Charles Mansur	201	Edward Everett	89
Lura Mansur	92	Eleanor	199
Marcia Eugene	202	Elizabeth Brooks	19
Myron Eugene	92	Elizabeth Hennings	90
Reginald L.	203	Elizabeth Lincoln	86
HILTON, Blanche	171	Ella Douty	43
Louisa G.	24	Emma	87,190
HOLT, David Frank	92	Emma Saliers	90
Lura Mansur	92	Ernest Milton	90
JOHNSON, Mildred	154	Etta Barker	83
JONES, Clara May	191	Fred Morrill	86
Donna Lee	326	Germaine	98
Elberta Mohler	192	Grace Welch	79
Ethel Laura	193	Hamilton	105
John Paul	4,10	Helen	44
Mary Mansur	84	Hickory Alfred	43
Millard H.	84	Houlton	80
Wendell Lawson	325	Ianthe	198
Wendell Mansur	192	Ianthe Walker	39
KIRSTEN, Doris May	327	John	19
Ethel Jones	193	John Sargent	38
Otto C.	193	Josephine Hamilton	46
KNOWLTON, Dean W.	310	Katherine Harrington	81
Fred	250	Laura	82
Minnie Evans	250	Lincoln	81,197
Verna Boyd	310	Laura Serena	92
LAMB, Nellie	64	Lydia Serena	45
LINCOLN, Elizabeth	86	Margaret Hammond	96
LITTLEFIELD, Addie	77	Margaret McGinley	19
Dora E.	250	Mary Lisle	84
LUCE, Alice Wenona	290	Merton D.	96
Carrie Richards	153	Morgia de Laitre	97
Cecil Richards	298	Morrill	39
George	153	Raymond Pearl	91
Myrtle Croxford	150	Reuben M.	19
Warren B.C.	150	Serena Boyd	19
McGINLEY, Annie Jane	41	Stella Hope	93
McGOVERN, Annie	38	Susan Jane	40
McGREGORE, Mary Boyd	2	Velzora Turner	42

## v.

MANSUR, Wallace	83	POLLARD, Dora Littlefield	256
MERRIFIELD, David	18	Edwin Andrew	350
Dorcas Boston	18	Elizabeth Ann	351
John	8,16	Fred E.	256
Samuel	8	Gladys E.	258
Sarah Boyd	8	John S.	257
Thomas	17	Mary Blanche	346
MILLER, Janet	205	Maud Mudgett	134
Kendrick	204	Pauline Frances	349
Miriam Mansur	95	Richard	348
MOHLER, Elberta	192	PORTER, Anna Viola	313
MONTAGUE, Nancy	126	Charles	67, 312
MORRIS, Hetty Frye	126	Gladys Irene	314
Jessie Pearl	126	Hattie Nichols	165
Jonathan	126	Lena May	166
Nancy Montague	126	Lewis Raymond	165
Wayne	126	Marrianna Boyd	67
MORSE, Martha	52	Muriel	311
MORTON, Julia	162	Wallace	164
MURPHY, Lilla Grant	245	PRESCOTT, Phyllis Wight	186
Mary Emma	336, 337	Frank Walter	186
Melvin P.	245, 337	RAND, Frank Herbert	239
MUDGETT, Andrew	56	Catherine Boyd	239
Arthur W.	132	REYNOLDS, Clyde Volney	235
Delia G.	261	Harlan Wilson	334
Edith May	259	Phyllis Wilson	235
Helen C.	136	Rodney Alton	335
Lilla W.	130	RICHARDS, Albert O.	158
Lucillius E.	260	Alonzo P.	151
Lura E.	137	Annie Luella	156
Mary	127, 131	Carrie Irene	153
Mary Swazey	135	Eleanor	299
Maud W.	134	Elnora Dodge	63
Rose F.	138	Elnora B.	157
Sarah M.	133	Emma May	152
Syrena Dodge	56	Ethelyn	292
Ulysees Grant	135	Frances Ellen	291
NICHOLS, Hattie Agnes	165	Gwendolyn Louise	294
NISBET, Grace Boyd	175	John Allen	300
Thomas	175	John King	154
Thomas Boyd	324	John W.	63
OLSEN, Anna Amelia	101	Lena Waugh	151
PEABODY, Alonzo	62	Nellie Booker	158
Benjamin	346	Madeline	293
Emma Dodge	62	Mildred Johnson	154
H.B.	251	Philander D.	155
Susan Evans	251	RICKER, Carlton	258
PEPPERELL, William	6	Cora Gould	73
PERKINS, Mrs.....	89	Frank	352
POLLARD, Alice Maud	347	Freeman I.	73
Clarence A.	134	Gladys Pollard	258

RICKER, Hannah Gould	10	STIMPSON, John F.	272
Isaac	10	Laurena Abbie	271
Ruth	10	Paul Desmond	355
RITCHIE, Grace Chapman	168	Rose McNeil	272
Lewis	168	Roy	273
ROBINSON, _____ Boyd	9	Victor Bryan	274
Mabel Althea	167	STUART, Dorothy Wilma	217
ROSS, Edna	253	Emma Boyd	112
SALIERS, Emma	90	Fred	112
SARGENT, _____ Boyd	13	James Boyd	218
Elizabeth Boyd	13	Mary Dyer	216
Wingate P.	13	Rolande Murray	216
SCHOFIELD, Annie May	145	SWAZEY, Mary A.	135
SECKENDORF, Hazel A.	238	SYFRIG, Henry Werner	187
SIEBRECHT, Augusta	91	Mildred Wight	187
SLACK, Cora Mansur	85	THERKELSEN, Alfred Jasper	359
Judson C.	85	Eric	363
Miriam Hattie	196	Hazel Stevens	275
Morril Mansur	195	Lawrence	358
Priscilla	194	Max Otto	361
SMITH, Albert R.	137	Otto	275
Alvah Ernest	288	Rosalie	360
Aurilla Croxford	149	TOWNE, Lydia	47
Frank Ernest	149	TRACEY, Anna May	329
Lura Mudgett	137	Annie Boyd	211
Murlin Hatch	289	Charles J.	211
SMOTHERS, Lilla Mudgett	130	VEAL, _____ Boyd	15
STALEY, Alma Clough	104	WALDO, Samuel	6
John Munson	104	WALKER, Ianthe	39
STEERS, Jessie Inez	227	WATSON, Sarah J.	116
STETSON, Alfred	40	WAUGH, Lena N.	151
Emma	88	WEBBER, Helen	161
Susan Mansur	40	WELCH, Grace L.	79
STEVENS, _____ Boyd	14	Ida Mae	129
Alfred Edgar	277	WHITTEN, Mary	2
Alfred Henry	144	WIGHT, Florence Belcher	185
Annie Schofield	145	Freeman Lewis	185
Emily Dodge	58	Helen Lucille	188
George Henry	279	Laura Mansur	82
Harold Roscoe	278	Lewis S.	82
Harriet Farrant	144	Mildred Josephine	187
Harrison	58, 142, 276	Phyllis Ianthe	186
Hazel May	275	WILLIAMSON, Mary Gerow	223
Irena Edna	143	J. Fred	223
Mildred A.	280	WILSON, Bertha	231
Ralph H.	281	Bertram	232
Roscoe Arthur	145	Ethel Margaret	234
STIMPSON, Ebon Fremnt	143	Florid	341
Ethel Gerald	274	Forrest Adolphus	117
Irena Stevens	143	Forrest L.	233
John	357	Harry	252, 343

WILSON, Lewis	342
Phyllis Marie	235
Syrena Evans	252
Vesta Boyd	117
WITHEE, James	42
Miriam Edwina	95
Ulysees Volney	94
Velzora Mansur	42
WORMWOOD, Annie B.	76
Archer H.	169
Blanche Hilton	171
Coral Goodwin	169
Edith	321
Edward Everett	173
Francesette Boyd	74
Gordon	323
Harry C.	171
Maggie	322
Maggie Louise	172
Ora	319
Perly Grace	170
Percy	320
Ross A.	174
Samuel A.	74
WORTHEN, Bertha Wilson	231
F.L.	231
Ruth Arlene	333
YOUNG, Augustus M.	44
Beatrice	99
Helen Mansur	44

Finis

## THE BOYDS

The Boyds first appeared during the 13th century in the Scottish district of Cunningham (Northern Ayrshire). The family has always been associated with Ayrshire and other parts of southwest Scotland.

The first chief of the Boyds was Sir Robert Boyd who fought at the Battle of Bannockburn 24 June 1314. For his actions, he was rewarded with the Barony of Kilmarnock which became the family seat. The loyalty of this family to the cause of Scottish independence earned them the nickname "Trusty Boyds"

The Boyds of Kilmarnock reached the height of their power in 1466 when Lord Boyd became Regent for King James III. In 1469 the family fell from power.

The Boyds eventually recovered their lands primarily in the parishes of Dalry, Kilbride, and Kilmarnock. Like most Scottish families, the Boyds fought with their neighbors such as the Montgomeries and the Stewarts of Darnley.

In the 17th century, several branches of the family produced prominent scholars such as James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow and Zachary Boyd who translated the bible into verse. In the same period some of the Boyds moved to Ulster in Ireland.

The last of the ancient line of Boyd chiefs was William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock. William participated in the Jacobite Rising of 1745 and was executed for treason. The chief of the Boyds ceased to exist although several branches lasted into the 19th century.

Meanwhile, several Boyd families were taking a prominent role in the development of the American colonies, for example the Boyds of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Boston, Massachusetts, and Georgia. The Ulster-Scot Boyds entered the USA through Pennsylvania and then followed the migration trails heading south and westward.

## DEAN CASTLE

The Home of the Boyd family was in Kilmarnock. Dean Castle takes its name from "the Dean" or wooded valley. Until about 1700 it was called Kilmarnock Castle. After an accidental fire gutted the Palace area in 1735, the Castle had almost two centuries of neglect.

The restoration of the Castle was carried out by the 8th Lord Howard de Walden who inherited the estate in 1899. In 1975 his son, the 9th Lord, gifted the Castle and its magnificent collections to Kilmarnock and Loudoin District Council. In 1976 Dean Castle was opened as a museum. The Country Park in which the Castle is situated was formally opened in 1980.

#### THE HOUSE OF BOYD SOCIETY

In the 1970's the rising interest in Scottish heritage led to the formation of many Scottish Clan Societies. The Boyd heritage was honored and preserved mainly by local family reunion groups.

Several individuals and groups had corresponded with our hereditary Chief, the Lord Kilmarnock. With his encouragement it was decided to form an organization. The House of Boyd Society was formed on October 15, 1988 at the Stone Mountain Highland Games, Georgia.

The Societies purposes are:

1. To study the history of the Boyds of Scotland and Ireland as well as the histories of related families.
2. To promote the exchange of genealogical information.
3. To increase appreciation of the unique values of Scottish and Celtic culture and personality.
4. To participate in Scottish and Celtic festivals and other educational programs for the benefit of its members and the public.

Benefits of a membership include:

1. A quarterly newsletter, The Dean Road. We print genealogical requests at no charge and articles relating to the history of Scotland and the Boyds.  
Editor: [RBoyd1033@Aol.com](mailto:RBoyd1033@Aol.com).
2. A computerized genealogy file (PAF) for all members.
3. Participation at Scottish games where all people are welcomed at our tents.

The Lord Kilmarnock

Alastair Ivor Gilbert Boyd, 7th Baron Kilmarnock, direct descendant of William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, was born 11 May 1927. He succeeded his father in 1975. Lord Kilmarnock was educated at Bradfield and King's College, Cambridge.

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