

Hyde Families

Newsletter of the Hyde Genealogy Association

Volume 2, Number 1

September 2014



The Hyde Genealogy Association

The Hyde Genealogy Association (HGA) is a not-for-profit, non-commercial organization that fosters communication, collaboration, and community between researchers of variants of the Hyde surname including, but not limited to, Hide, Heide, Heyde and variants with prefixes such as de, dela, von and van der. We are volunteers whose objectives are to confirm connections and validate existing family research, update family records, examine conflicting records and correct errors whenever possible, and assist with using DNA results to sort and extend family lineages.

We encourage you to visit our website at **www.HydeGenealogy.org** for the many resources available to Hyde family researchers. Also, you may submit a free query about your Hyde family and we will search our databases and respond with what we may have on your family.

Currently, we have several ongoing projects. One HGA project is investigating the use of Y-DNA testing for genealogical research. A major success of the Hyde DNA Project is that we have joined several different Hyde lines that drifted apart in the late 1700's.

A second HGA group of Hyde researchers is working on a Project to sort out the Hide/Hyde families that originated in North Carolina in the 1700s.

If you are interested in becoming a HGA member, read the details on the "About Us" tag on our website.

Hyde Families Newsletter

This is the second issue of the *Hyde Families* newsletter of the Hyde Genealogy Association. As part of our North Carolina Hide/Hyde Project, Arthur Thomas "Tom" Hyde describes his recent efforts in the hunt for the Surry County, North Carolina Hides. For the last two years, Tom has been traveling to North Carolina from his home in Morristown, TN to dig through more than twenty county court houses and state archives in his search for Hides and Hydes. Tom is partly driven by the DNA success story that has joined seven different Hyde lines that drifted apart in the late 1700's. In this issue appears a description of this DNA success story as well as a second Hyde DNA success story. We hope you enjoy the issue.

The purpose of the *Hyde Families* newsletter is to publish high quality articles on Hyde genealogy that are of interest to both Hyde researchers and non-researching Hyde cousins. The newsletter is published online on our website in PDF format for people to print and to distribute to family members. The plan is to publish two issues a year in March and September. In the next issue we will explore the origins of the Hyde surname.

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Cover Photo: William Allen Hyde and his bride Mary Ann Rice, Hawesville, KY in 1856. Photo owned by Arthur Tom Hyde.

A DNA Success Story

By Daniel Clair Hyde

In August 2013, Darlene Hyde Kaczynski, who lives in Niagara County, NY, contacted me to say that she and I might be related. She had found me by doing a Google search on “Jonathan Hyde.” From her paper trail and my paper trail, it appeared that we share a common Hyde ancestor: a Jonathan Hyde (1655-1731).¹ Jonathan (1655-1731) is the son of the American immigrant Jonathan Hyde (1626-1711).²

I asked her if a close Hyde male relative had done any DNA testing? I explained that the Hyde Genealogy Association has a Hyde DNA database and we had close to 100 Y-DNA test results. However, my Y-DNA 67 results were the only one from the Jonathan Hyde (1626-1711) line. It would be useful if she could convince her father, uncle, or brother to take a Y-DNA 67 test.

A few weeks later Darlene contacted me again and wrote that she had shown my email response to her brother Herb to see if she could interest him in doing the Y-DNA test.

February 20, 2014 Darlene sent me a message that her older brother Herb did a Y-DNA 67 test at Family Tree DNA and they were excited about possible results.

On March 11, 2014, I received notice from Family Tree DNA that Darlene's brother Herbert Elton Hyde and I are a Y-DNA 67 match. The results say we are three steps away (think three mutations away on the Y chromosome), i.e., 64 of the 67 markers are the same.

The three markers where Herb and I differ are the following:

	DYS385	DYS576	DYS413
Herbert Elton Hyde	11-13	20	23-23
Daniel Clair Hyde	11-14	19	23-25

Family Tree DNA designates all three markers as having a higher mutation rate (maroon color in their results table) than most markers.

My Y-DNA haplogroup from the National Geographic’s Gen 2.0 DNA test is R1b1a1a1b1a2b1 (in the newer system: R-Z160).³ Since Herb and I are related, he and other direct male descendants of Jonathan Hyde will be in the same haplogroup.

Family Tree DNA has a TiP™ calculator (**T**ime **P**redictor), a program that predicts the time to the most recent common ancestor for two men based on their Y-Chromosome STR (Short Tandem Repeats)

¹ Jonathan Hyde (b. 1 Apr. 1655 at Newton, Mass.; d. 2 Aug. 1731 at Canterbury, Conn.) married Dorothy Kidder of old Cambridge, Mass. on June 6, 1673 at Billerica, Mass.

² Jonathan Hyde (b. 1626 in England; d. 5 Oct. 1711, Newton, Mass.) who came from London, England to Boston with his older brother Samuel Hyde1 (b. 1610 in Eng.; d. 12 Sept. 1689) on the ship *Jonathan* in 1639. Jonathan married, first, Mary French of Billerica (b. 1633 at Halstead, Essexshire, Eng.; d. 27 May 1672) in about 1650. Jonathan lived in the part of Cambridge, Mass. that became Newton.

³ “As these haplogroups are getting very long (R1b1b2a1b), there is a major move to use the terminal SNP (R-M343) as the primary description of a haplogroup or subclade” page 246, *Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond* by Emily D. Aulicino, AuthorHouse, 2014.

matching and STR mutation rates. When working with probabilities, I like to choose 95% for "close to certainty." The TiP calculator set at 95% says Herb and I have a most recent common ancestor SOMEWHERE in last 14 generations. Note the use of "SOMEWHERE." It could be 8 generations back. Or 12 generations back or 14 generations back. This uncertainty is due to the fact that genetic scientists assign probabilities to the rates of mutation.

From our paper-based research, Herb and I have a common male ancestor in Jonathan Hyde (1655-1731), son of Jonathan Hyde, the immigrant. Since Herb and I are both nine generations from Jonathan, the three-step difference is reasonable.

This Y-DNA67 test result is important because it indicates with a high probability that both Herb and I descend from Jonathan Hyde (1655-1731), i.e., it confirms our paper-based research AND it indicates that there are no NPEs (non-paternal events), i.e., no "hidden" adoptions, surname changes, or hanky panky by one of the females, in both Herb's line and my line.

For the Hyde Genealogy Association's DNA Project, this is a big deal as it is our *first* profile confirmed by both paper and DNA. A big DNA Success! Yay!!!



DNA Success Story – Seven Hyde Lines Joined

By Daniel Clair Hyde

The Hyde DNA Project has enabled a group of Hyde Genealogy Association members who are in the R1a1a (R-M512 in the new notation) Y-DNA haplogroup to break through the "brick wall" of 1796. All the group members have the Hyde surname. More importantly, they all have a null value (listed as "0") at marker DYS448. This null at marker DYS448 is rare and separates out the group from other Hydes. One of the researchers Daniel Gregory Hyde says "I think that is a unique identifier for us."

If this theory proves true, the group has joined seven different Hyde lines that drifted apart in the late 1700's. From their paper trails, the evidence points to a single Hyde/Hide family in North Carolina in the mid 1700's. The Hyde Genealogy Association's North Carolina Project is actively investigating and hopes for a breakthrough.

Another of the group, Tom Hyde, has said, "It looks as though half of the Hydes went down the East coast [from North Carolina to Georgia], the other half went through the Cumberland Gap with Daniel Boone."

The Y-DNA test results from the R-M512 members with a "0" value at DYS448 are available at <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Hyde/default.aspx?section=yresults>

If you are interested in this DNA testing effort or have Hyde roots in North Carolina, please join us in this exciting adventure.

Surry County, North Carolina Hides

By Arthur Tom Hyde, dochyde2020@hotmail.com

When asked to explain to someone about my passion in genealogy, I often stop and silently wonder how they could not be interested in their family history and family stories. I open my mouth to speak but my inner voice says just to remain silent. How can you explain to someone such a deep and important part of life -- family? So I just say I'm crazy or obsessed or some other excuse.

In one form or another, some version of family remains everyone's basic hold on reality. As I get older it makes more sense and in the end we all have the same dream: we want children, we want to create families and at some point we will ponder where we came from and the journey, the struggle, the heart aches, and joys it took our family to get us where we are now.

When you think of it, the balance of life is very fragile. If just one member of our family tree did not survive the struggles of life, you or I would not be here as we are today. Genetics is very powerful. God has designed us such that we are images of our forefathers and when we go back far enough we are images of Him. When we see and understand our true DNA, it helps us to know ourselves better. That in itself is reason enough to study who we really are.



William Allen Hyde and his bride Mary Ann Rice in Hawesville, KY in 1856.
Photo owned by Arthur Tom Hyde

If you have ever researched the Hydes or Hides in North Carolina, you have probably been very confused. Not until the recent DNA results [See “DNA Success Story – Seven Hyde Lines Joined” article in this issue.] and years of research can we begin to divide and sort out the tangled mess of genealogy of the Hyde/Hides. I have personally visited and researched over 20 county libraries and state archives in the state of North Carolina.

We can now divide the Hyde/Hides into four separate family lines with separate DNA genes. I have given each Hyde family a name based on where the Hyde family resided in North Carolina around 1770.

The following is a list of each family group:

1. Surry County Hides
2. Anson County Hydes
3. Grandville County Hydes
4. Lincoln/Macon County Hydes

Our Surry County Hide Family

Our Hide family might have originally come from Pennsylvania, Virginia or parts unknown but I haven't any proof that far back yet. If this is proven, we can rename our Hides something else. But for now we are the Surry County, NC Hides.

The Surry County, NC Hides spelled their name "H-I-D-E" and lived in Surry County, NC from its inception in 1771 until the Hides began their move to Greenville County, SC and Wilkes County, GA in 1788 and they all exited Surry County, NC by 1810. It might have always been spelled H-I-D-E but I speculate our Hides were not well educated and spelled it just as it sounds.

We find our first proven Hide ancestors in Orange and Rowan County, North Carolina in 1755 before Surry County was formed. In 1760, Rowan County covered the whole western portion of North Carolina. I believe our Hides settled in Rowan County, NC on the same exact land that later became Surry County, NC, as Surry County was carved out of Rowan County.

There is a different line of Hydes that were living in the southern borders of Rowan County, NC which later became Anson County, NC. Anson County Hydes are spelled in deeds and court records as "Hyde" and the Surry County Hides are spelled "Hide." Therefore, this is why I have named our Hides the "Surry County Hides" and the other Hydes from Rowan County the "Anson County Hydes." DNA testing has shown this separation to be correct.

In the 1750s what motivated people to move was cheap land. And land was cheap in western North Carolina because so much of it was unsettled. It was said that someone could work in Pennsylvania and in two years earn enough to buy land on the frontier (just where the frontier was depended on the time frame). Land was cheap and labor was high. Someone would work for a couple of years and then move out of the area to buy his own farm elsewhere creating a permanent shortage of labor.

We first find our Hide family, mainly Benjamin Hide and George Hide, listed on the tax rolls in the Orange District of Rowan County, North Carolina in 1755. Rowan County was formed in 1753 and extended westward to the Mississippi River so this was just the second year of this new county formation. Rowan County was formed from Anson County and before that from Johnson County.

In 1768 Charles Hide, George Hide, Stephen Hide and Benjamin Hide were all in the Rowan County, NC Census. Surry County, NC near the Virginia border was formed in 1771 and was much larger than today. It has been split many times into other counties. In 1771 we find Benjamin Hide and Stephen Hide on the Surry County tax rolls.

The Hides were farmers and the family worked as a unit planting grain, raising cattle, hunting, and growing food for the table. The women ran the loom and created clothes for the family. Skins from animals were tanned and furs from wild animals were secured to provide additional clothing. Their

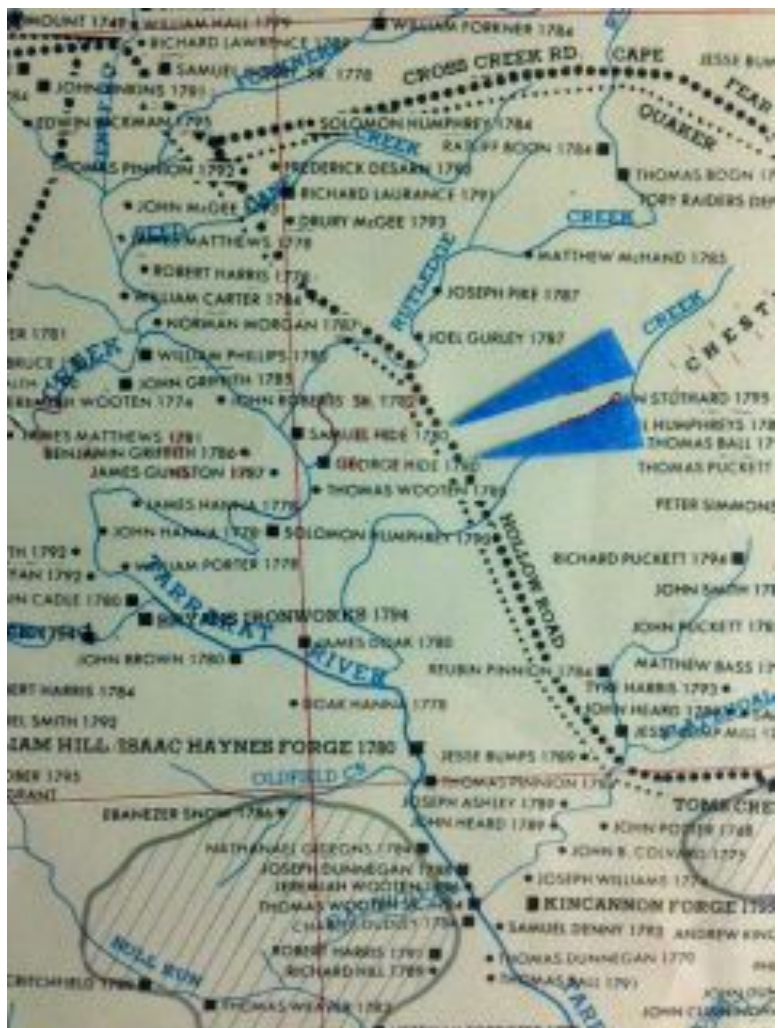
pioneer homes were built from the surrounding forest as was their furniture and furnishings for the home.

Early colonial farmers did not know about the importance of crop rotation. Their continued use of poor farming practices used up the nutrients in the soil and exhausted the land. Because of lack of capital and know-how in use of fertilizer and crop rotation, families had a diminished return on crops that made it difficult for large families to survive.

Samuel Hide and George Hide were found together on the same 1774 deed on Pinions Creek of Yadkin River in Surry County, NC. In 1780, Samuel Hide added 150 acres on a land grant on both sides of Yadkin River.

As their farms produced less and less, they eventually gave up on their exhausted lands and moved to South Carolina, or to Tennessee, and Kentucky where they could find cheaper, more fertile land to farm. Another 20 years and the land became exhausted in South Carolina or Tennessee and with all the talk of cheaper and more productive land, most of the Hides moved on seeking a better life and a possibility to own more land for each of their families. The Hides' migration out of South Carolina flowed into Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The Roan County, Tennessee Hides migrated to Webster County, Missouri. Land lotteries of Indian lands enticed many Hides to move to Georgia.

Western Carolina settlers felled the forests and built homes on the fertile and pleasant lands lying along the countless streams that watered the country. The Indians who lived beyond the mountains were a constant source of alarm. The woods teemed with game. As is the case in all frontier communities, the sterner and stronger qualities of men predominated. Our family was probably Scotch-Irish and they may have been known as a religious, brave, and liberty-loving people. These settlers located in communities that kept to themselves and maintained their own customs, speech, and characteristics. They formed respected Scotch-Irish and German communities that were scattered throughout the wilderness. These people were prolific, bearing from five to ten children in each family. The settlers raised horses, cows, hogs, and sheep, and planted Indian corn. They made butter and cheese and "made good success with indigo." There were no livestock laws in those days, meaning a farmer's livestock could roam at will in unregulated open range.



Location in Surry County, NC of Samuel and George Hide's deeds.

When the Hides left the Carolinas they took the major migration routes and wagon trails. Austin Hide and William A. Hide took the route from South Carolina to north Georgia into Hall County, Georgia and then to Fayette County, Alabama. In 1786 Jesse Hide and in 1788 George Hide migrated from Surry County, NC to Wilkes County, Georgia. George Hide died shortly thereafter in 1790. In 1805 Jesse Hide migrated to Clay County, Kentucky and lived in Laurel County, Kentucky until his death around 1839. William Hide and his brother Ezekiel Hide bought 60,000 acres in Illinois in the Northwest Territory moving on for better lands and milder weather.

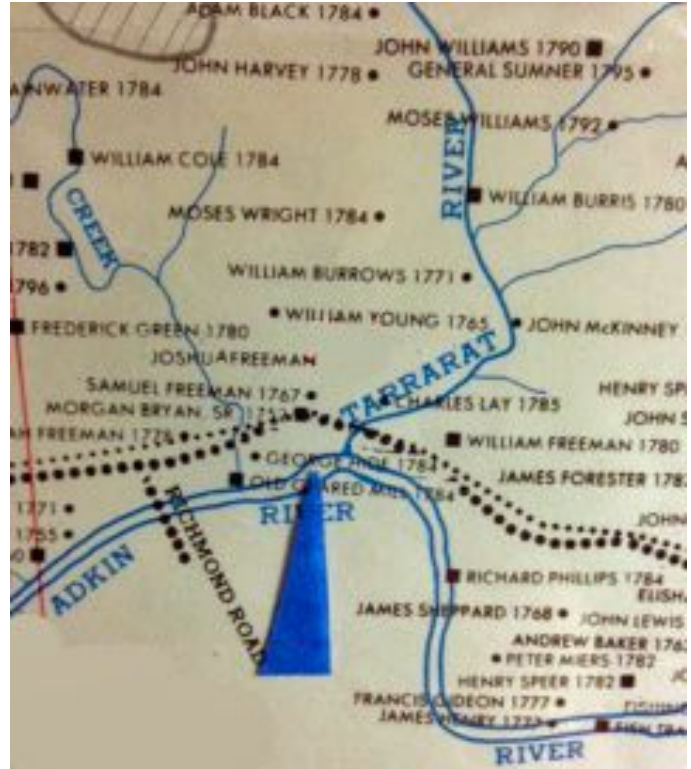
Colonial-era estate laws made it more difficult for families to pass on land to other family members. The laws were called “laws of primogeniture and entail.” They were such that the children – other than the firstborn male – did not inherit the father’s land. If a male died in 1760 and did not leave a will, the laws of primogeniture would have been used. Primogeniture is the right, by law or custom, of the firstborn son to inherit the family estate. Under primogeniture, the eldest son would have inherited all of his father’s estate. The younger sons would get nothing.

Entail limits the inheritance of property to a specified succession of heirs. Under entail, only male descendants could inherit estates. The younger offspring would have to find other land by squatting, buying land at cheap rates, or serving in the military and receiving a land grant. Whether cheap or free, all this land was on a frontier that was further west.

In the 1780s the laws of primogeniture and entail would be replaced with estate rules which allocated the land in a more evenly divided manner, with 1/3 to the wife and the remainder to be divided equally among the sons, if the father died intestate or without a will.

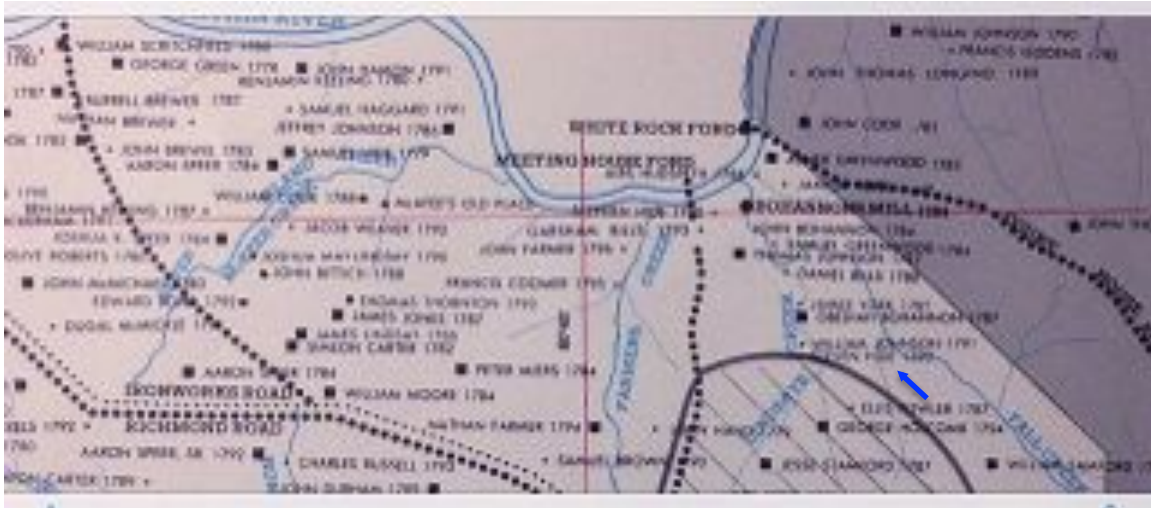
The division of an estate under the new estate laws was also a major factor in why sons migrated west. Imagine if our Hide ancestor had 200 acres and five sons in 1780 (a likely number at that time as Stephen Hide had six sons in 1790 North Carolina Census) and he died without a will, each son would get an equal 40 acres, assuming the mother had died. Next imagine that each of these sons had five of their own sons. In the third generation, about the year 1820, each son would inherit only 8 acres - barely enough to subsist on and certainly not enough to become prosperous. More land by migrating to the west was the only answer.

In 1785 James Hide and Stephen Hide are mentioned on the same deed on Fall Creek that is on the South side of the Yadkin River Bend. Stephen is listed in 1790 North Carolina Census in Surry County. Stephen and six boys, four of the boys older than 16 and two of the boys under 16 and five females, for total of twelve were listed. James was not listed in the 1790 census in NC or SC so he was probably still



Location of George Hide’s deed of land in 1784 on Adkin River.

in this household and was one of the four boys as he is a witness of a deed with Stephen Hide in 1790 for 200 acres on Fall Creek on the Yadkin River.



Location of Steven Hide's deed of land on 1790 on Fall Creek on the Yadkin River (See blue arrow).

Around 1789 or 1790 Stephen Hide, James Hide, Noel Hide, John Hide, Isaiah Hide, and Charles Hide migrated to South Carolina.

James Hide is in the 1790 North Carolina Census with one male older than 16. He is then found the next year in 1791 in Greenville, South Carolina on Quarts Branch of Reedy River. Between 1791 and 1811, he buys and sells land on the Reedy River over a span of 10 years. Other Hides mentioned in his deeds were John Hide, Stephen Hide, Noel Hide, and Isaiah Hide.

There are two John Hides in the 1810 Greenville, SC Census -- one with seven in his family and the other with four in his family. Comfort Hide is in the 1790 Greenville, SC Census listed alone and in the 1810 Spartanburg, SC Census with three in his family.

Isaiah Hide was living in Greenville, SC on March 29, 1805 and recorded the sale of the 200 acres of Fall Creek in Surry County, NC. This land belonged to Stephen Hide, which means if Isaiah Hide is selling the Fall Creek land then Stephen Hide is dead and we can place Stephen's death around 1804. Isaiah inherited the land so he could have been the oldest son.

At Boonville, NC (at red arrow on next map) under a large tree with a spring, Daniel Boone told stories of the new Kentucky frontier. This



James Hide is found in 1791 in Greenville, SC on Quarts Branch (marked by blue arrow) of Reedy River.

tree near Daniel's father Squire Boone's farm on the Yadkin River was five miles from Stephen Hide's farm on Fall Creek, NC. I'm sure our Hides heard Daniel Boone's stories and made up their minds to go west.



After the Revolutionary War, between 1780 and 1800, many pioneers of North Carolina began following Daniel Boone's "Wilderness Road" (light blue on above map) over the mountains from North Carolina into Kentucky and Tennessee.

In the 1790s the adventurous William Hide, Ezekiel, Joseph and Ansel Hide probably heard these stories which encouraged them to migrate to Kentucky from the Yadkin River settlements. They followed Boone from North Carolina on the Wilderness Trail to find their fortune in Kentucky. Ansel Hide was last heard of in the Carolinas when he was arrested in 1790 in Pickens County, NC (Greenville County Court Records) for horse thievery before he moved to Roane County, TN and then on to Hawesville, Kentucky (court records of Breckenridge County, Ky). Ezekiel Hide migrated and is found in the 1800 NC Census in Hopkinsville, Kentucky and married there.

In an effort to encourage settlers to move west into the new territory of Tennessee, the North Carolina legislature in 1787 ordered a road to be cut called Avery's Trace Road to lead settlers into the Cumberland Settlements — from the south end of Clinch mountain in East Tennessee to French Lick near Nashville, TN. The trail was laid out along trails that the Cherokee Indians had long made and

frequently used as warpaths and, also, followed buffalo passages. It led from Kingston, Tennessee, where Hiram Hide settled, to Fort Nashborough on the site in present day Nashville, Tennessee.

Hiram Hide and many other Hides flourished for 20 years in Kingston, Tennessee, before the land became exhausted, and then they moved on to Webster County, Missouri.

During the first two decades of the nineteenth century, Americans moved west in such great numbers in the westward movement that historians refer to this mass movement as the “Great Migration.” In 1800 there were only two states west of the Appalachians — Kentucky and Tennessee. By 1820 there were eight.

The Hides were no exception to this westward migration but our families did not migrate together. Each male member of the family struck out on his own to the new frontier, raised his own family, and bought his own land. They were so independent and self-determined to make it on their own that they did not maintain strong contact with their other brothers and cousins of the Hide family. When their paths crossed over the years many good times were shared. Each one was stubborn and headstrong. Some of these qualities you might see today in yourself. DNA is hard to wash off. The apple doesn’t fall too far from the tree, as the old saying goes. But, by studying past generations, we learn from our past and we can create a bigger future for the next generation of Hides.



Passing of Patrick Daniel Hyde

We are sad to report that one of our Hyde Genealogy Association members Patrick Daniel Hyde has passed away. He was an active member and will be missed by all who knew him.

Patrick Daniel Hyde, 58, of Hannibal, died at 10:10 a.m. on Wednesday, March 26, 2014, at his place of residence in Hannibal, Missouri. His son Patrick Douglas Hyde tells us that “Dad died peacefully in his sleep due to complications of cancer.” Patrick was born September 5, 1955 in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Patrick’s obituary was published in the March 28, 2014 issue of Hannibal Courier-Post.