

William Hyde c. 1775 - 1843 and His Descendants

South Carolina - Tennessee - Mississippi - Louisiana - Arkansas - Texas

By Lisa H. Roach and Edwin P. Hyde

Y-DNA testing of descendants of two of William's sons - Benjamin J. Hyde and John K. Hyde - has revealed a close relationship to proven descendants of Humphrey Hyde of Fairfield, Connecticut, who died in 1684 - roughly 100 years before William was born. While it's unlikely William was a direct descendant of Humphrey himself, the exactness of the match indicates that William's ancestor was probably a member of Humphrey's extended family in England. A potential link from William to an ancestor William Hyde who died in 1748 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is covered in an upcoming paper entitled William Hyde (d. 1748) of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and His Descendants in North Carolina.

1. William Hyde

- b. bet. 1771-80 (1830 census Hinds County, Miss; 1840 Ouachita Parish, LA)
b. possibly South Carolina
- d. Nov 1843 Union County, Arkansas
- m. Sarah Joiner/Joyner b. bet. 1771-80 d. after Nov 1843

Children:

- +2. Thirza Hyde b. c. 1801 South Carolina
- +3. John K. Hyde b. c. 1808 South Carolina (age 20-29 on 1830 census)
- +4. Sarah Hyde, birthdate and place currently unknown
- +5. Mary Hyde b.c. 1809 (Tennessee/North Carolina - depending on census records)
- +6. Benjamin J. Hyde b. c. 1814 Tennessee (age 15-19 on 1830 census)
- +7. Squire Hyde b. c. 1816
- +8. Possibly Unisa (Eunice) Hyde b. between 1811 and 1815

The relationship between William Hyde and Sarah Joiner and their children has been determined from land, will, and probate records.¹ While Thirza's married name was spelled Raglan in William's estate record and was simply omitted in litigation records, our current understanding is that Thirza was married to John W. Coghlan. The relationship between Benjamin J. Hyde and John K. Hyde is known from family history. In the probate records of William's estate, he is called William Hyde, sen - most likely meaning William Hyde, Senior - which suggests there was a younger William Hyde in the family or the area. Given that Benjamin and John each used a middle initial, the possibility remains that Squire Hyde's full name was actually William Squire Hyde.

The most recent search for a parent of John K. Hyde and Benjamin J. Hyde of Texas began with a Hyde researcher attempting to determine if the Squire Hyde who married in Union County, Arkansas, was the same Squire Hyde who married Piety Campbell in Winston County, Mississippi. The search for land records in Winston County revealed a William Hyde and John Hyde with an obvious relationship who both had wives named Sarah.

Given the birth location of John K. Hyde in South Carolina, the search for William who owned land in Winston County, Mississippi, began in South Carolina. In South Carolina, Kershaw County (created out of Lancaster in 1791), the Will of Frederick Joiner was found. Frederick wrote his Will on August 8, 1818,² in which he named his wife and children and provided as follows for his daughter Sarah Hide (mistranscribed as "Mide" in Ancestry): "to the legal heirs of my daughter Sarah Hide their proportionate share of their mothers Sarah Hide legacy as they arrive to the age of twenty-one previous to their receiving their legacy they pay into the hands of the executor the sum of seventy dollars as they are indebted to the estate the said sum of seventy dollars ... I also give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah Hide five shillings sterling and no more."

A William Hyde was found in the Lancaster District of South Carolina in the 1790 Federal Census.³ The USGenWebArchives and Ancestry have both transcribed this record as being William Hide with 1 male >16, 2 males < 16 and 1 female. An Ancestry user believes the record says William Wade without any explanation and the original document is virtually indecipherable. As none of the subject William Hyde's sons are thought to have been born before 1800, it is possible that this record enumerated William as a young man living in a family group. Other possibilities include that this was not our William, that William had sons who died as children, or that William's sons were older than indicated in later census records.

In 1786, Frederick Joyner was noted as an adjacent landowner in a land plat for Charles Barber⁴ in Camden District of South Carolina with water courses mentioned as Camp Creek, Catawba River and Cedar Creek which places the land just east of the Great Falls of the Catawba River in the western part of modern day Lancaster County. At the time, Camden District included the area that is Lancaster County. While the origin of Frederick Joyner has not yet been determined, the earliest settlers of European origin in Lancaster County were Scots-Irish and English settlers who migrated there beginning in the 1750s from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.⁵ Great numbers of them skipped right past Virginia and North Carolina and came directly to Lancaster and York Counties in South Carolina utilizing the Great Wagon Road - a branch of which passed in the general area of Frederick Joyner's land. This segment of the road was completed c. 1775.

In 1800 - possibly this William Hide was enumerated in the Laurens District of South Carolina, although the ages of two of the children are not consistent with later census records of William's known children. The later census records could be in error, children could have died young, or this may not represent this William Hyde. [Aside - [for a lovely transcribed version of this census see Elliott, Irene Dillard, *The second federal census, 1800, South Carolina, Laurens County*.]⁶

1 Male - Under 10 - b. 1790 to 1799 (not consistent with later records of known children)

1 Male - 26 thru 44 - b. 1756 to 1774 (possibly William, age is consistent)

1 Female - Under 10 - b. 1790 to 1799 (possibly Thirza b. c. 1801 based on other records)

1 Female - 10 to 15 b. 1785 to 1789 (not consistent with later records of known children)

1 Female - 16 to 25 b. 1775 to 1784 (possibly Sarah - age is consistent)

Coupled together, the land record placing Frederick Joynor in Camden District before 1786, the 1790 census, the 1800 census and the Will of Frederick Joynor paint a picture of William in the Lancaster County area before 1790 where he met and married Sarah Joyner who was living with her family there at that time with the newlyweds possibly moving to Laurens District.

This Hyde family was likely on the move out of South Carolina before 1810. The family could not be located in the 1810 or 1820 census and given later census records for Mary Hyde and Benjamin J. Hyde that lists Tennessee as a birth location, the family may have been living in Tennessee by 1810. There are no census schedules for Tennessee in 1810 and schedules exist for only 26 of 48 counties for 1820. Some have suggested that William Head in the Federal Census for Rapides Parish, Louisiana, in 1810 and 1820 is actually William Hyde. William Head's household did not include any young females in either 1810 or 1820, strongly suggesting that this was not William Hyde.

This map shows the routes one likely would have taken back in the day to make the journey to Hinds County, Mississippi, from northern South Carolina:



Courtesy of the Perry-Castaneda Library at the University of Texas at Austin

The main routes for travel west from Lancaster County, South Carolina, would have been to go southwest to Mobile or to travel northwest to Nashville, perhaps over the Unicoi Turnpike that was completed in 1817, then back down the Natchez Trace into Hinds County, Mississippi. Another common route south from Nashville was via the Cumberland River to the Ohio and back down the Mississippi. A trip with a stay for a while in Tennessee would explain why Mary Hyde and Benjamin J. Hyde might have been born in Tennessee. This family may also have

spent time in Alabama on their way west. A sibling of Sarah Joyner Hyde settled in Alabama and census records give Alabama as the birthplace of the eldest child of Thirza and John W. Coghlan.

In 1828 (December 30, 1828) John W. Coghlan made an original entry for land in Hinds County, Mississippi, for land in Township 5N, Range 1W, Section 5.⁷

On January 20, 1829, John Hyde made an original entry for land in Hinds County, Mississippi,⁸ - land adjacent to land later patented to William Hyde. The patent for the 80.20 acres of land purchased by John Hyde was issued on January 5, 1831 (Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office). This land was west of Jackson, Mississippi, between Jackson and the Natchez Trace. John Hyde and Sarah, his wife, sold the land to John Jones for \$300 (\$200 profit) on December 23, 1831.⁹

In 1830 - William Hyde and John W. Coghlan (spelled Coglan) were enumerated in the 1830 census in Hinds County, Mississippi, adjacent to each other. William's household - 1 male age 50-59 (William), 1 male 20-29 (likely John K. Hyde), one male 15-19 (likely Benjamin J. Hyde), one male 10-14 (likely Squire Hyde), and one female age 50-59 (wife Sarah). John W. Coghlan's household included 1 male 30-39 (John), 2 males under age 5, 2 males age 5-9, 1 female under age 5 and 1 female age 15-19 (possibly Thirza but with incorrect age - later census records show her birth in 1801 which is more consistent with ages of the children suggesting that the census taker just ticked the wrong box). There are no younger females listed in William's household in 1830 as they had all presumably married, although a marriage record for Sarah has not yet been found.

In 1830, John W. Coghlín was supposed to receive a patent for land in Hinds County - not far from that purchased by John Hyde - that was intended to be issued on December 1, 1830, but that did not issue until 1943 due to some imperfection in the records. Both the original patent and the 1943 version can be seen online. Apparently the General Land Office records were in some disarray and provides us with a lesson about why researchers need to open the primary source documents and not depend solely on indexes.

On May 28, 1831, William made an original entry for land in Hinds County, Mississippi,¹⁰ with a patent issued on February 10, 1840 (Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office). A deed from any later sale has not yet been located.

In 1831, William and Sarah his wife, John and Sally his wife, and John W. Coghlan and wife Terzia sued for an accounting in the estate of Sarah Joyner Hyde's father.¹¹ This court document confirms the family relationship of John who married Sarah as William's son. None of the other children joined the suit, likely because they were minors at the time. In the answer to the Bill, the executors answered that they could not admit or deny whether Sarah's children named in the suit were entitled to an accounting and partition as William and Sarah lived out of the state of South Carolina and that the executors had no acquaintance with their children.

In 1834, John and William made an original entry for land in Winston County, Mississippi.¹² They received two patents - one to John dated February 27, 1841, for 40.12 acres for the S1/2 of the E1/2 of the NW ¼ of Section 11, Township 15N, Range 12E, was issued to John Hyde of Lowndes County, Mississippi, under the authority of the cash purchase act 1820. The patent to William and John for the remainder of the NW ¼ of section 11 which identified them as being of Winston County, Mississippi, was also issued on February 27, 1841. While the pre-printed text of this patent also recites authority under the 1820 act, the word "preemption" was written at the top suggesting that William and John might have been squatters on this land in Winston County. William and John sold all of this land in 1837. William and John's wives signed the deed and both were named Sarah.¹³ The Winston County patent to John suggests a move into or out of Lowndes County, Mississippi, and in fact we find an 1841 preemption patent was in Lowndes County to John Cox as assignee of William Hyde. - John and William had made a "title bond" to John Cox on November 22, 1834¹⁴ and appointed an attorney-in-fact to act for them in respect of a preemption grant of land under an Act of Congress dated June 19, 1834 (probably the nonintercourse act of 1834 which was enacted in June of 1834).¹⁵ This also suggests that William and John were squatters on the land in Lowndes County.

In 1835, Benjamin Hyde made two original entries for land in Winston County, Mississippi.¹⁶ The patents were issued in 1841 and he sold one of the tracts in 1836.¹⁷ A deed for the sale of the other tract could not be located.

In 1835 and 1836, Squire Hyde made two original entries for land in Winston County, Mississippi. In June of 1837, he mortgaged both tracts and then sold them with warranties in September - all acts that would normally have required that he be at least 21 years of age although Squire may only have been 20 in 1837 based on his later marriage record.

In 1836, John (K.) Hyde made an original entry for land in Winston County, Mississippi, that he sold in 1837 to three men including Argyle Campbell.¹⁸ The patent records are made to John Hyde, but the initial K. is known from the later deed for the same land.

By 1837, the family had begun to drift westward with the exception of Thirza Hyde Coghlan and John W. Coghlan who moved to and then remained in Neshoba County, Mississippi. See John W. Hyde and Benjamin J. Hyde below for more information.

In 1839, Squire Hyde married Piety Campbell in Winston County, Mississippi, and was enumerated there in 1840 (Squire age 20-29 and a female, likely Piety, age 15-19).

In 1840, William Hyde received a patent for land on Huntington Point on the Mississippi River in Bolivar County, Mississippi. William was identified as being of Hinds County. The original entry and any later deeds for this tract could not be located, but are likely to predate the patent.

In 1840, William Hyde was enumerated in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, age 60-69, with 1 female age 60-69 and 1 female enslaved person age 24-35. John T. Farr (husband of Mary), Benjamin J. Hyde and John K. Hyde and their families were also enumerated in Ouachita Parish,

Louisiana. A John Lummas was enumerated in Ouachita Parish although a marriage record for Sarah has not yet been located so it has not yet been determined if this represents Sarah and her family. The newlywed Squire Hyde was enumerated in Winston County, Mississippi.

William and his family likely moved into Union County, Arkansas, shortly after 1840 based on historical events that occurred there. William died in Union County, Arkansas, in November of 1843, leaving his wife Sarah and six children surviving.

2. **Thirza Hyde** (daughter of William Hyde and Sarah Joyner)
- b. c. 1801 South Carolina
 - d. after 1860
 - m. before 1830 John W. Coghlan b. c. 1797 South Carolina

Children:

William Hyde Coghlan b. 10 Mar 1822 Alabama d. 22 Jul 1887 Neshoba County, Miss
Benjamin F. Coghlan b. Mar 1825 Alabama/Mississippi
Theodore G. Coghlan b. Apr 1827 Mississippi
Catherine Coghlan b. 1830 Mississippi
Amanda Coghlan b. 1832 Mississippi
John W. Coghlan b. 28 Oct 1833 Mississippi d. 7 May 1892 Neshoba County, Miss
Jasper Coghlan b. 1836 Mississippi
Thomas Coghlan b. 1838 Mississippi
Henry Coghlan b. 1840 Mississippi

Thirza was identified in the probate files for her father as Tersey Raglan - a likely misspelling of her married name. The earliest spelling of her first name that has been located is in the litigation records for the estate of William Joyner which spelled her name as "Thirza" which is a variant spelling of the Old Testament name "Tirzah" and which is likely the correct spelling. Tirzah was one of the five daughters of Zelophehad who went to Moses to seek the right of inheritance. Moses brought their plea to God and the right was granted. Her name means "my delight."

In 1830, John W. Coghlan was enumerated adjacent to Wiliam Hyde/Hide in the census for Hinds County, Mississippi. His household was John W. Coghlan age 30-39, with 2 males under 5, 2 males 5-9, 1 female under 5, 1 female 15-19 (likely Thirza but with an incorrect age).

In February of 1836, John W. Coghlín made a title bond which was filed in Winston County, Mississippi, for land said to be located in Neshoba and Winston, but all of which was in Neshoba based on land descriptions.¹⁹

In 1840, John W. Coghlan was enumerated in Neshoba County, Mississippi. His household was John age 30-39, 1 male under 5, 2 males 5-9, 2 males 10-14, 2 males 15-19, 2 females 5-9, 1 female 30-39 (Thirza).

In 1841 and 1845, John W. Coglean was enumerated in the Mississippi State Census for Neshoba County. In 1845, his household was John W. Coghton [sp] 9 males and 3 females (1 extra male - currently unknown).

In 1850, John Coghlean[sp], Thirza and the children listed above were enumerated in Neshoba County.

In 1860, John Coghlin, "Tursy" Coghlin, and Henry Coghlin were enumerated in Neshoba County.

3. John K. Hyde (son of William Hyde and Sarah Joyner)

- b. c. 1808 South Carolina
- d. 16 Jul 1856
- m. 25 Nov 1830 Copiah County, Mississippi
Sarah "Sally" Millican²⁰

One suspects that Sarah's birthdate is incorrect in the 1850 census which listed her age as 31 (b.c. 1819) as it is doubtful that she married at age 11 or signed a deed for land in Hinds County, at age 12. The 1840 census for Ouachita Parish lists John's household as including two females aged 20-29, so the 1850 census may just be inaccurate on her age and her birth year was closer to 1811.

Possible Children:

- Hiram Fogle b. 1838 Mississippi d. bef. 1855 - no issue
- Jackson Fogle b. 1840 Louisiana - could not locate after 1850 census
- Minerva J. Hyde (Fogle on 1850 and 1860 census) b.c. 1847 Texas
- Missouri Ann Hyde (Fogle on 1860 census) b. 1850 Texas
- John Hyde (Fogle on 1860 census) b. 1852 Texas
- Sarah Hyde (Fogle on 1860 census) b. 1856 Texas

There is a currently unknown relationship between John K., his wife Sarah and Elizabeth Ann Fogle b. c. 1821 Alabama, who was living with John K. Hyde and Sarah at the 1850 census. There are no females of the appropriate age missing from census records in William Hyde's household and William's probate does not mention her, so she is not a child of William. Elizabeth Ann would not seem to be a sister to Sarah as Sarah was born in Louisiana c. 1811-19 and Elizabeth Ann was born in Alabama in 1820-21. Perhaps she was Sarah's widowed sister-in-law. There is some suggestion that Fogle is a variant spelling of Fogel and Vogel. Further research is needed to establish the relationship. Several of the children listed above were listed as Fogle in census records and as Hyde in other records.

William's daughter Mary married John T. Farr in Warren County, Mississippi, suggesting a brief stay in Vicksburg before William moved into Hinds County.

On January 20, 1829, John Hyde made an original entry for land in Hinds County, Mississippi,²¹ - land adjacent to land later patented to William Hyde. The patent for the 80.20 acres of land purchased by John Hyde was issued on January 5, 1831 (Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office). This land was west of Jackson, Mississippi, between Jackson and the Natchez Trace.

In 1830, John was likely enumerated in William's household in Hinds County.

On November 25, 1830, John Hyde married Sarah Millican in Copiah County, Mississippi - the county adjacent to Hinds County. William Millican and John gave bond for the marriage. Please see Squire Hyde below who married Eliza Ann Millagin, perhaps an alternate spelling of Millican. Were Sarah and Eliza Ann related?

On December 23, 1831, John Hyde and Sarah, his wife, sold the land in Hinds County to John Jones for \$300 (\$200 profit) on December 23, 1831.²²

In 1834, John and William made an original entry for land in Winston County, Mississippi.²³ They received two patents related to that entry - one to John dated February 27, 1841, for 40.12 acres for the S1/2 of the E1/2 of the NW ¼ of Section 11, Township 15N, Range 12E, was issued to John Hyde of **Lowndes** County, Mississippi, under the authority of the cash purchase act 1820. The patent to William and John for the remainder of the NW ¼ of section 11 which identified them as being of Winston County, Mississippi, was also issued on February 27, 1841. While the pre-printed text of this patent also recites authority under the 1820 act, the word "preemption" was written at the top suggesting that William and John might have been squatters on this land in Winston County. William and John sold all of this land in 1837. William and John's wives signed the deed and were named Sarah.²⁴ The Winston County patent to John suggests a move into or out of Lowndes County, Mississippi, and in fact we find an 1841 preemption patent was issued in Lowndes County to John Cox as assignee of William Hyde. - John and William had made a "title bond" to John Cox on November 22, 1834²⁵ and appointed an attorney-in-fact to act for them in respect of a preemption grant of land under an Act of Congress dated June 19, 1834 (probably the nonintercourse act of 1834 which was enacted in June of 1834).²⁶ This also suggests that William and John were squatters on the land in Lowndes County.

In 1840, John was enumerated in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. His household was John aged 20-29, 2 females 20-29 (possibly Sarah and an unknown, likely Elizabeth Ann Fogle) and 2 males under 5 (possibly Hiram and Jackson Fogle).

In 1850, John was enumerated in Liberty County, Texas:

J. K. Hyde b. c. 1810 b. South Carolina

Sarah Hyde b. c. 1819 (probably incorrect) Louisiana

Elizabeth Foyle/Fogle b.c. 1831 Alabama

Hiram Foyle/Fogle b.c. 1838 Mississippi

Jackson Foyle/Fogle 10 b.c. 1840 Louisiana

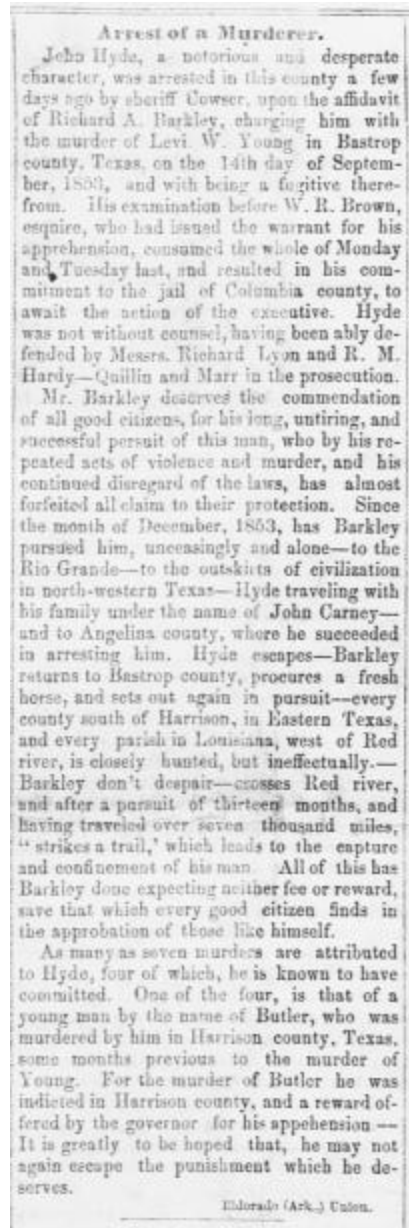
Minerva A. Foyle/Fogle (Hyde) b.c.1846 Louisiana

In 1853, a reward was offered for John Hyde, a fugitive from justice, who was accused of the murder of Charles Butler in Harris County, Texas. The ad for the reward also mentions his brother - likely Benjamin - leaving Austin on a mule.²⁷

PROCLAMATION.
BY THE GOVERNOR of the STATE of TEXAS.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that John Hyde, late of the County of Harris, in the State aforesaid, on the 1st day of February, 1853, committed a murder upon the body of Charles Butler, of said county, and that the said John Hyde is now a fugitive from justice:
Therefore, be it known, that I, P. Hansborough Bell, Governor of said State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by the Constitution and laws of said State, do hereby offer a reward of \$300 dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said John Hyde into the custody of the Sheriff of Harris county, to the end that he may be dealt with according to law.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.
Done at the city of Austin, this, 18th day of March, A. D. 1853, and of the Independence of Texas, the Eighteenth.
By the Governor, P. H. BELL.
THOMAS H. DUVAL, Sec'y of State.
~~re~~ The said John Hyde is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 35 years of age, weighs 150 or 160 pounds; fair skin, blue eyes, large mouth, and is rather talkative. He rode off a chesnut sorrel horse, (a Stallion.) His brother, a heavier man, complexion much the same, left in company with him, riding a mule. [no41:4t]

The South Western American
Austin, Texas
April 6, 1853, page 3

John K. and his family had been on the run for several years based on news stories of the day.



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In 1855, John K. Hyde was tried and convicted for the murder of Charles Butler. He appealed the conviction, and the record of the appeal provides a great deal of information about family relationships. Facts learned from the case of John Hyde v. The State [of Texas]:²⁸ Hiram Fogle was dead by 1855; Elizabeth Ann Fogle was allegedly living in Arkansas; Milly Hyde was identified as the step-mother of Jasper Hyde and Newton Hyde who were identified as nephews of John and reputed sons of Benjamin; various locations of residence were noted for Milly, Jasper and Newton as Travis County, Bastrop County (adjacent to Travis) or Austin County; a subpoena for Milly Hyde to Travis County was returned as having been served - so she was apparently there in 1855; the Sheriff testified that he rode all over Bastrop and Travis counties

and could not find Jasper or Newton - had been told that the boys were previously there but that a man had come and removed them to the State of Arkansas; the murder for which John was accused happened in 1853 and the court case states that Benjamin "had been killed since the killing of Butler" (without any explanation of how or where); John was arrested in Arkansas; and John alleged that it was Benjamin who had committed the murder. Sadly, on July 16, 1856, in Harris County, Texas, John K. Hyde was hanged for the murder of Charles Butler. In 1860, Jasper and Newton Hyde were enumerated as laborers in the household of J.E. Robertson (Robinson) in Williamson County, Texas, in 1860 - suggesting that they had never left Texas at all.

The use of the surname Fogle for the children in John K.'s household is puzzling as John K. Hyde's wife was named Sarah. Later records such as death certificates for the children and descendants of John K. Hyde sometimes list Fogle and other times have Hyde as their surname and often with a mother "unknown."

After John K. Hyde was arrested and possibly before (given his arrest in Arkansas), his family moved either to Arkansas or Louisiana. On November 3, 1857, in Claiborne Parish, a Sarah Hyde married Caleb Goodson.²⁹ While it is not certain whether this was Sarah, the widow of John, Elizabeth Ann Fogle was enumerated in Bossier Parish, Louisiana (adjacent to Claiborne Parish, in 1860 with the four youngest children - Minerva, Missouri, John and Sarah - which suggests that the family was living nearby. In 1862, Caleb Goodson married again - suggesting that Sarah had died - possibly before 1860 which could explain why the children were living with Elizabeth Ann Fogle.

Minerva Jennie Fogle/Hyde - a possible daughter of John K. Hyde - was born c. 1847 in Louisiana and died 28 Nov 1917 in Houston, Harris County, Texas. On 2 Mar 1878 in Smith County, Texas, she married John Blansfield (spelled Blanefield in marriage record) and used the surname Fogle in the marriage record. Minerva and James had at least two children - James Blansfield and Joseph Charles Blansfield. "Jennie" worked as a midwife and the 1900 census recorded that she was born in Louisiana, that her father was born in Ireland and her mother was born in Alabama. John Blansfield was born in Ireland and the Ireland for Jennie's father may simply have been a census taker error. The 1910 census again recorded her mother's birthplace as Alabama and her father's as Tennessee. Minerva's death certificate lists J. H. Hyde as her father but with an unknown mother and was incorrect about her age at death by 10 years. The informant was James Blansfield who apparently did not know how old his mother was.

Missouri A. Fogle/Hyde - possible daughter of John K. Hyde - was c. 1850 in Liberty County, Texas and died before 1900. She first married Michael Ray/Whra (date or place unknown) and then married again on 3 Nov 1870 in Smith County, Texas, Michael G. Caylor. Her children were: Rufus Ray/Whra b. c. 1867, Charles Caylor b. c. 1872, and Agnes Beatrice Caylor b. 1876. The census of 1860 enumerated a birth year for Missouri as earlier than 1850 but she was not enumerated in the 1850 census and so is believed to have been b. c. 1850 as enumerated in 1870. In 1870, Missouri and her son Rufus Ray, age 3, were enumerated in Smith County, Texas, in the household of Elizabeth Ann Fogle. The death certificate for Agnes

Beatrice Caylor Russell named her mother as Missouri Ann Hyde but her social security record named her as Missouri Ann Fogle. Census records are inconsistent on birthplaces for Missouri and her parents (1860 - Texas; 1870 - Texas; 1880 - Arkansas, Mississippi, Mississippi). A death date for Missouri in 1917 has been given in some trees, but the 1900 census enumerated Michael Caylor, widowed, living in Karnes County, Texas, with his daughter.

John H. Fogle/Hyde - the son of John K. Hyde - was b. c. 1852 in Texas. John H. Hyde was enumerated as John H. Fogle in 1850 (Liberty County, Texas), 1860 (Bossier Parish, Louisiana) and 1870 (Smith County, Texas) all in the household of Elizabeth Ann Fogle. He married Josephine Lindsay, possibly in Anderson or Leon Counties in Texas in 1873. Family lore is that John and Josephine married in a double wedding with her sister Ursula Susan Lindsey, but a marriage record for John and Josephine has not been located. They had at least one child - Joseph Hiram Hyde (b. 31 Dec 1873 d. 3 Jan 1931, Houston, Harris County, Texas) who married Bamma James. In 1880, being called Joseph Hiram Fogle (spelled Johiram in census) and his cousin, Wm. R. Ray, were living with Elizabeth Ann Fogle and were described as her grandsons. Joseph Hiram Hyde's parents (John J. and Josephine Lindsay Hyde) had both died which explains why he was living with Elizabeth Ann Fogle. Joseph Hiram Hyde used the surname Hyde in his marriage record, on the birth certificates for his children, and in his WWI draft registration but is called Fogle in census records while he was living with Elizabeth Ann Fogle.

Sarah Elizabeth Fogle/Hyde - possible daughter of John K. Hyde - was b. c. 1854 in Arkansas and died in Tyler, Smith County, Texas on 13 Feb 1914. She married first Mr. Franklin (possibly Luther) and then Robert Bolden Lewter on 24 Dec 1876 in Smith County, Texas. Her children were: Ella Lewter b. 1877 Texas, Joseph Edward Lewter b. 1880 Texas, John Henry Lewter b. 1882 Texas, Martha Ann Lewter b. 1886, May Lewter b. 1887, Nancy Lewter b. 1890, Dewey Bell Lewter b. 1898, and Ida Lewter b. 1903. The Lewter's name is sometimes spelled Loder in records. The Social Security claim for Martha Ann Lewter Emerson called her mother Sarah Hyde.

4. Sarah Hyde (daughter of William Hyde and Sarah Joyner)

Sarah was identified as Sarah Lumus in the probate records for William's estate.

A John Lummas was enumerated in Ouachita Parish in 1840 when most of William Hyde's family was living there. A marriage record for Sarah has not yet been located so it has not yet been determined if this represents Sarah and her family.

5. Mary Hyde (daughter of William Hyde and Sarah Joyner)

- b. c. 1809 (South Carolina/Tennessee/North Carolina - depending on census year)
- m. 10 May 1827 Warren County, Mississippi, John T. Farr

Children:

Sarah Elizabeth Farr b.c. 1829

William D. Farr b. c. 1830

George M. Farr b. c. 1838

Mary married John T. Farr in 1827 in Warren County (Vicksburg), Mississippi, before the extended family is known to have moved into the adjacent Hinds County. John T. Farr and Mary were then enumerated in Hinds County in 1830 - with John T. Farr aged 20-29, his wife aged 20-29, and 1 female under age 5 (Sarah Elizabeth Hyde b. 1829). John T. Farr was enumerated in the 1840 census for Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, with an apparent extended family that included 1 male under age 5, 1 male age 5 thru 9, 1 male age 15 thru 19, 2 males age 20 thru 29, 1 male age 30 thru 39, 1 female age 5 thru 9, 1 female age 10 thru 14, 1 female age 20 thru 29, and 1 female age 60 thru 69. John T. Farr and Mary Farr were enumerated in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, in 1850, with sons William D. Farr age 20 and George M. Farr age 12. In 1870, their surname was spelled Farve and the household included John T. Farr, Mary Farr, Sarah Farr b. 1856, Texana Farr b. 1859, Sarah Hough b. c. 1829, and Margaret Hough b. 1852. Sarah Farr b. 1856 and Texana Farr b. 1859 were likely their grandchildren. By 1880, Mary was widowed and still living in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, in the household of her daughter Sarah b. c. 1829 in Mississippi, the widow of Samuel B. Hough.

6. Benjamin J. Hyde (son of William Hyde and Sarah Joyner)

b. c. 1814 Tennessee

d. possibly before 1855, location unknown

m1 5 Nov 1838 Ouachita Parish, Louisiana,
Rebecca Ann Graves b. bet. 1821 and 1826 Alabama

m2 Milly LNU b. date unknown, Arkansas

Presumed children of Benjamin and Rebecca:

Jefferson Jasper Hyde b. 1840 Louisiana

Newton Hyde b. 1840 Louisiana

Frances J. Hyde (female) b. 1842 Arkansas

Nicey Hyde b. 1845 Arkansas

Francis Hide (male) b. c. 1846 Arkansas

Presumed children of Benjamin and Milly:

Benjamin J. Hyde (Jr.) b. 1847 Louisiana

Squire Hyde b. 1849 Louisiana

Theodore Coglin Hyde b. 8 Jun 1851 Louisiana (Theo C. Wide on 1860 census)

Frances Marion "Cecil" Hyde b. c. 1853 Texas

Minnie E. Hyde b. c. 1859 Texas

possibly Charley Hyde b. 1867 Texas

In 1835, Benjamin Hyde made two original entries for land in Winston County, Mississippi.³⁰ The patents were issued in 1841. He sold one of the tracts on March 2, 1836, and he was

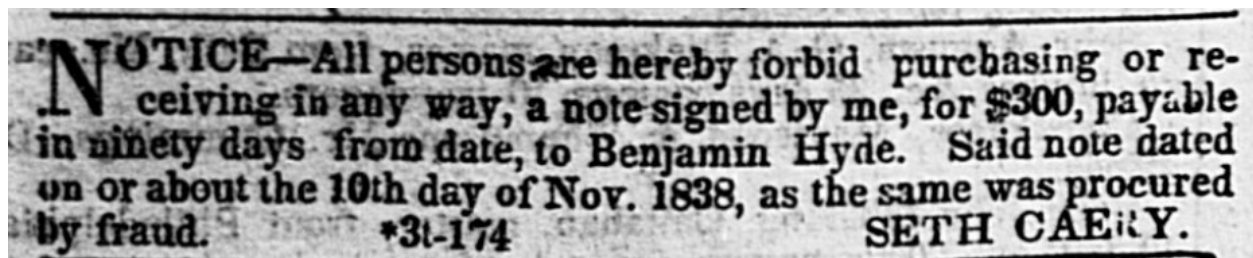
present when the deed was notarized in Winston County on that date.³¹ A deed for the sale of the other tract could not be located.

According to family lore, Benjamin J. Hyde was living in Texas in 1836 and 1837 and served in the army during the Texas War of Independence. Recent in-depth research calls into question whether the Benjamin Hyde who was living in Texas during that period was Benjamin J. Hyde. Here is the evidence:

On October 11, 1838, a man named Benjamin Hyde (no middle initial) received a certificate for a 2nd class headright for 640 acres of land on Sims Bayou based upon having emigrated to Texas between March 2, 1836 (when Texas declared its independence) and October 1 of 1837.³² The grant to Benjamin was forfeited for "non return of uncdl. cert. by the 1st day of August 1857" as apparently this Benjamin lost his headright certificate. Had Benjamin served in the military between March 2, 1836 (Texas Independence Day) and August 1, 1836, he would have received a 1st class headright. If he had enlisted or served in the Army of the Republic of Texas prior to October 1, 1837, and served at least three months he would have received a Bounty Grant, which he did not. So from the land grant records, we can determine that if Benjamin served, he did so after August 1, 1836, and that he did not serve three months. In 1848, a B.F. Hyde appeared on the tax roll for Harris County, Texas, for his land located on Sims Bayou - indicating that the Benjamin Hyde who owned/claimed land on Sims Bayou had the middle initial F. and not J and that he was living in (or claimed land in) Houston in 1848.³³

Possibly the same Benjamin Hyde who received the headright certificate also appears in *The Indian Papers of Texas and the Southwest 1825-1916* Vol 1 as the agent of S.G. Powell who in March of 1838 received payment for goods and services provided to the Republic of Texas which was playing host to the Lipan Apache during treaty negotiations.³⁴ At that time, Houston was the Republic of Texas Capital and the round tent mentioned in this record was likely located one block away from the Capitol Building.³⁵ In 1850, Benjamin Hyde, as agent for S. G. Powell, rendered property for taxation in Harris County - implying an ongoing relationship between S. G. Powell and the Benjamin Hyde who was present in Houston in 1850.

Finally, the same Benjamin Hyde was likely the man in Houston who was the subject of an advertisement in the newspaper that was placed by Seth Carey that Benjamin had procured a note by fraud on or about November 10, 1838.³⁶



NOTICE—All persons are hereby forbid purchasing or receiving in any way, a note signed by me, for \$300, payable in ninety days from date, to Benjamin Hyde. Said note dated on or about the 10th day of Nov. 1838, as the same was procured by fraud. *31-174 SETH CAREY.

Taken together - these records identify a Benjamin F. Hyde who was living in the Houston area of Texas from before October 1, 1837, until at least 1848.

Benjamin J. Hyde was married in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, five days before Seth Carey claimed to have been defrauded in Houston - 343 miles away - and he was enumerated in Ouachita Parish in 1840 and 1850. Was this the same Benjamin Hyde or two different men?

On 5 Nov 1838, Benjamin J. Hyde married Rebecca Ann Graves in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.^{[37](#)}

In 1840, Benjamin J. Hyde, now married to Rebecca, was enumerated in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, as aged 20-29, with a female aged 15-19 (Rebecca) and 2 males under age 5 - who would have been the twins Jefferson Jasper Hyde and Newton Hyde who were born that year. Benjamin and Rebecca were divorced in Union County, Arkansas, in November of 1846.^{[38](#)} The decree of divorce recites that they had married in 1838. Rebecca was served by alias subpoena and did not appear to contest the divorce proceeding. An "alias subpoena" is a second subpoena issued after the first subpoena did not serve its purpose - suggesting that Rebecca either could not be found or was ignoring the subpoena. She may have failed to appear due to being heavily pregnant with her son Francis Hyde b. c. 1846 (1860 census has 1848 - which is likely incorrect).

By 1850, Benjamin had remarried (although a marriage record has not yet been located) and was again enumerated in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. Given the birthdates of Benjamin's children and the date of his divorce from Rebecca, it is presumed that the children born/conceived in or before 1846 were Rebecca's children and that the children beginning with Benjamin J. Hyde, Jr., were Milly's children but the truth is currently unknown.

In 1850, Benjamin's household in Ouachita Parish included:

- Benjamin J. Hyde age 36 b. Tennessee
- Milly Hyde age 23 b. Arkansas
- Jasper Hyde age 10 (b. c. 1840) b. Louisiana
- Newton Hyde age 10 (b. c. 1840) b. Louisiana
- Frances J. Hyde female age 8 (b. c. 1842) b. Arkansas
- Nicey Hyde age 5 (b. c. 1845) b. Arkansas
- Benjamin Hyde age 2 (b. c. 1848) b. Louisiana
- Squire Hyde age 1 (b. c. 1849) b. Louisiana
- Uriah McDonald - laborer age 20

Francis Hyde (male b. c. 1846) was presumably living with his mother Rebecca Graves Hyde, neither of whom were located in the census for that year.

In 1858, Benjamin's daughter Frances Hyde married M. A. Wade in 1858 in Travis County, Texas. John Hyde's conviction appeal mentions that Milly Hyde, Frances's stepmother, was living in Travis County c. 1855 connecting these two records.

On December 18, 1858, in Union County, Arkansas, "Mrs. Rebecca Ann Hyde" m. John R. Brown. The 1860 census for Jasper County, Texas, enumerated J. R. Brown age 45 b. Virginia, Rebecca Brown age 26 b. Alabama, and Francis Hide (male) age 12 b. Arkansas. The ages for Rebecca and Francis are off a bit - Rebecca was born c. 1825 and Francis likely 1846. We do not know with certainty that this Mrs. Rebecca Ann Hyde was Benjamin's ex-wife, but the dates and locations are strongly supportive of this being the same woman.

In 1860, Jefferson Hyde b. 1840 and Newton Hyde b. 1840 were enumerated in the household of J. E. Robinson (misspelled Robertson in census) in Williamson County, Texas. They were working as laborers for Mr. Robinson who was a stock raiser along with several other laborers. The M. J. Robinson in this record is Mary Jane Rogers who married J. E. Robinson in 1853 and not Milly Hyde as suggested by others. The Robinson family were still living in Williamson County at the time of the 1870 census.

In 1860, BJ age 13, Thos C. [Theodore] age 10, Frances M. age 9, and Minnie E. age 6 months were enumerated with Milly "Robtson" age 49 [as transcribed by Ancestry - age is not clearly written] in Fayette County, Texas. The last name of the children was incorrectly spelled Wide. It is not known whether Robertson was Milly's maiden name or whether she had remarried. The 1850 census gave Milly's birth year as c. 1827 and the 1860 census was c. 1811. Absent from the family are Nicey Hyde b. 1845 and Squire Hyde b. 1849 who have not been located after the 1850 census. Joshua S. Hyde b. 1848 the son of Squire Hyde and Eliza Ann is a different person who can be tracked from Louisiana into Arkansas.

In 1861, M. A. Wade (possibly the same man as the husband of Francis J. Hyde) appeared on a muster roll for a Civil War company with its headquarters at Eagle Lake - which is in Wharton County, Texas, adjacent to Jackson County. The 22nd Brigade of Texas State Troops was organized with men from Colorado, Fayette, Wharton and Matagorda Counties.³⁹ M.A. Wade who served in 3rd Cavalry Battalion (Yager's Mounted Rifles; 1st Cavalry) may have been the same man. This regiment included men from Jackson County.⁴⁰ From the birthdate of M.A. and Francis's daughter Docie Ann Hyde in 1867, we can presume that he survived the war, but he was not enumerated with his family in 1870. The record for the man in the 3rd Cav indicated that he was 48 years old upon enlistment. If this was the same man who married Francis, he was considerably older than she was.

In 1870, BJ, Theodore, Marion, Charley and F. J. [Frances J. Hyde] Wade and her daughter Docia Ann Wade were enumerated in the same household in Jackson County, Texas. Noticeably absent were Milly and Minnie E. who likely died before reaching age 10.

Milly is said to have died in 1867, but no record has been located. The year of her death claimed by many sources is likely derived from the birth year of 1867 for Charley Hyde, who was

enumerated as a 3 year old in the household of B. J. Hyde in Jackson County, Texas, in 1870. Given the age gap between Charley and his next oldest sibling, it is possible that Charley Hyde was Milly's grandson and not her son. If she was born in or close to 1811, then it is very unlikely that she was the mother of Charley Hyde as she would have been 56 years old when he was born. According to a story passed down the family, Benjamin J. Hyde Jr. told his son John Benjamin Hyde that on his 16th birthday he had to load his mother into a wagon and take her for burial in a mass grave in Fayette County, Texas. The date of Benjamin's birth was July 12, 1847 [based on census records - his death certificate and gravestone are likely off by a year] which would make Milly's date of death about July 12, 1863. The cause of her death could have been cholera, yellow fever, or one of the many other epidemic diseases of the 1800s. This family story supports the theory that Charley was not Milly's son.

7. Squire Hyde (son of William Hyde and Sarah Joyner)

- b. c. 1817
- d. before 1850
- m1. 6 Jun 1839 Winston County, Mississippi
Piety E. Campbell⁴¹
- m2. 25 Dec 1842 Union County, Arkansas
Eliza Ann Millagin (mistranscribed Milloy/Millay in some sources) b. c. 1824⁴²

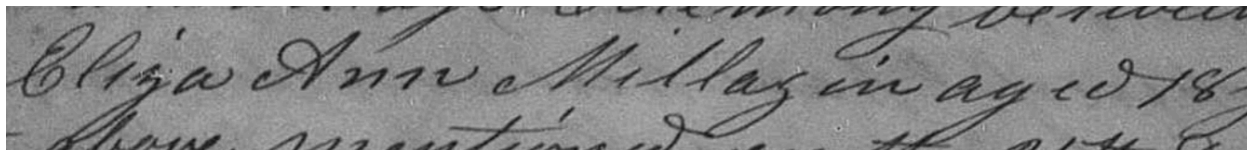
Children:

- 30. William Hyde b. 1845 Arkansas
- 31. Joshua (transcribed Johna by Ancestry) Hyde b. Apr 1849 Arkansas

In 1835 and 1836, Squire Hyde made two original entries for land in Winston County, Mississippi. In June of 1837, he mortgaged both tracts and then sold them with warranties in September. In June of 1839, Squire married Piety Campbell, who possibly was the daughter of Argyle Campbell who purchased land in Winston County, Mississippi, from John K. Hyde. Argyle was married to Lucinda Young, daughter of Alexander Young of Franklin County, Tennessee. [Another daughter of Alexander Young - Virginia Young - married Arthur L. Campbell and they had a son named William Alexander Campbell - Alexander Young's Will dated 1838.]

Squire and Piety were enumerated in the 1840 Federal Census for Winston County. Ancestry reports that Squire was enumerated in the 1841 and 1845 state census for Winston County, but this is believed to be an error as there are no extant census schedules for Winston County for those years and the information is based on a compilation document that includes several years.

The birth years for Squire Hyde and Eliza Ann are derived from their marriage record on Christmas Day 1842 which lists Squire as age 25 and Eliza Ann as age 18. The original handwritten marriage record for Squire and Eliza Ann clearly shows that her surname was Millagin.



Whoever later transcribed this record read the “g” as a “y” and failed to realize that the “in” belonged with her name - otherwise the record would read “Eliza Ann Millay in aged 18 years” which does not make sense, while “Eliza Ann Millagin aged 18 years” makes perfect sense.

After Squire’s death, Eliza Ann married Alexander Mashaw in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana.⁴³ In 1860, Eliza and A. Mashaw were enumerated in Claiborne Parish with children Freeman, Sarah and A. Mashaw, W. Hide age 15 and Joshua (transcribed as Johna by Ancestry) Hide age 12. The 1870 census for Claiborne Parish lists a J. Hyde b. 1848 working as a carpenter and living in the household of M. and Margaret Whtus. - this is likely Joshua S. Hyde son of Squire and Eliza Millagin. J. S. Hyde was enumerated in Claiborne Parish in 1880 (b. c. 1850) now married but still listed with the occupation of carpenter. Between 1880 and 1900, the family had moved into the adjacent Webster Parish and Joshua had taken up farming. By 1910, they had moved across the state line into Columbia County, Arkansas. Some trees claim that Joshua S. Hyde is the same person as the Squire Hyde who was enumerated in the household of Benjamin J. Hyde in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, in 1850. There does not seem to be a good explanation of why a 1-2 year old child would have been sent to live with his uncle’s family while the older child W (for William?) would remain with his mother, so while this was a possibility, it seems unlikely.

William Hyde is thought to have died in the Civil War. There were several men named William Hyde from Louisiana and Arkansas who served during the Civil War - including at least one for the Union. Searching for one who fits the family lore, we find William J. Hyde, private, Co C, 19th Louisiana, died 30 Nov 1865, Nashville, TN.⁴⁴ The 19th Louisiana was raised out of men from Claiborne, Caddo, De Soto, Vernon Parishes and this family lived in Claiborne Parish.

8. **Unisa (Eunice) Hyde** (possible daughter of William Hyde and Sarah Joyner)
- b. between 1811 and 1819
 - d. before 1843
 - m. 18 Mar 1830, Hinds County, Mississippi
William Hare

Unisa married William Hare in Hinds County, Mississippi, on 18 Mar 1830, with John Hide as a surety on the marriage bond. Her birth year is derived from the 1830 census for Hinds County, Mississippi, where she appears as a 15-19 year old in the household of William Hare aged 30-39. As Eunice was not mentioned in the estate records for William’s estate, it is presumed that she predeceased him without issue.

William Hare made original entries for land patents in Hinds County in January of 1830 and January of 1831.⁴⁵

For more information on possible earlier generations of this family, including the person believed to be the immigrant ancestor, see *William Hyde (d. 1748) of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and His Descendants in North Carolina*.

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