

BAIRD

The subject of this narrative will be the descendants of the Scottish emigrant, JOHN BAIRD. Earliest documentation places him in the Colonies, New Jersey to be exact, in 1684.

There is a list of 'persons deported from Aberdeen, Scotland and registered 5 DEC 1684'.¹ JOHN BAIRD, JOHN KING, and JOHN NESMITH, along with forty-four others, registered to serve four years. This account varies only slightly from Baird's registration: "1684 Dec. 1, The names of such p'sons(sic) as were imported into this province and brought to bee (sic) Registered in the Secretary's books of Records are as follows:..."² This list contains the names of twenty-five persons, including Baird and Reid ("of Kirkliston, West Loathain, gardener; shipped 1683 from Leith to East New Jersey...m. MARGARET MILLER³) listed as 'overseer', all, except Reid, indentured for four years.

In some early writings, John Baird is called a Quaker. This makes one wonder if the title, 'overseer', as applied to Reid, is in reference to the position⁴ in the structure of the Quaker Church (Society of Friends).

In the REV. FRANK R. SYMMES' 1897 history⁵ of the Old Tennent Church, there is a list of the burials for Old Topanemus Cemetery. This cemetery was on the original site of St. Peter's Episcopal Church and John Baird's marker is one of the ones he transcribed, as follows:

John Baird
came from Scotland 1683 in his 18th year
Aprill (sic) 1755, about 90 yrs & of an honest Caracter (sic).

This marker no longer exists, and were it not for the Rev. Symms, we would have neither the information as to John's age when he arrived, nor his death date.

The Topanemus site is about four miles north of Old Tennent and, in 1738, St. Peters was taken down, removed to Freehold village and re-erected. Burials began, in Old Topanemus Cemetery, by at least 1697, with the burial of ELIZABETH CLARKE, and seem to continue to 1867, with the burial of HULDA (BROWNE) BARRICKLO. Many years ago, the very few remaining markers were removed to the church yard of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Freehold, New Jersey. None of the Baird markers survived to make this move; if they did they were not readable when surveyed in August of 1991. Many of the later generations are buried at the Old Tennent Church, Tennent, New Jersey.

Also found in Symmes' survey of Topanemus cemetery was the grave of JOHN BAIRD, JR. (d. 6 Feb. 1747, 40 yrs 10 da), ZEBULUN BAIRD(28 Jan 1804, 83 yrs. 3 mos. 15 da.), ANNE BAIRD, w. Zebulun (28 DEC 1794, 63 yrs. 4 mos. 11 da.) The family of the overseer, Reid, is buried there. His death date was 16 Nov. 1723, age 67 and his wife, Margaret's, was 1728, age 84 (this is may be a mistake as it would make her twelve years his senior, not impossible but unlikely). Buried there also is the Reid's eldest daughter, ANNA ANDERSON, w. COL. JOHN ANDERSON. A note in the burial records says Reid and his wife and three daughters came from Scotland in 1683, which confirms them to be the same family that came with Baird.

A search of the LDS Family History Center's microfilmed records of the Scottish Quaker records⁶ confirms the Reids as Quakers. Their marriage, at Hamilton 29 Sep 1678, was recorded in both the Edinburgh Monthly Meeting and the West Scotland Monthly Meeting.⁷ The Aberdeen Monthly Meeting records the births of ANNA REID, 24 Nov. 1679, HELEN REID, 2 Aug. 1681 and MARGARET REID, 11 Mar 1683.⁸ These records failed to mention Baird as being among the Quakers. It is probable that he came from this area of Scotland as he traveled with the Reids.

It is worth mentioning here that the foregoing migration to the Colonies occurred during the reign of CHARLES II at that time "...the King's brother & successor, the Duke of York, governed Scotland from 1680, a period that was marked by the widespread use of the boot and the thumbscrew and was long remembered as the 'killing time'..."⁹ This terrible persecution of Dissenters could account for Quakers bringing people to the Colonies where, after four years of indenture, they could acquire free land; something that could not have happened in Scotland.

From the early records of New Jersey¹⁰ there is an entry dated 12 May 1687, which says, the Council of Proprietors at Amboy Perth (sic) granted the petitions of the Scottish

married two ladies with the name Mary. If this presumption is correct, then MARY HALL would have certainly been the mother of the Baird children; ANDREW b. 1700, JOHN, JR. b. 1707, DAVID b. 1710, WILLIAM b. 1713, and ZEBULON b. 1720.¹⁶ Some accounts say there was a daughter, which could account for the long gap between the birth of Andrew and John, Jr. or between William and David.

Another reason for not believing Mary Bedent was the mother of the Baird children is the phrasing quoted directly from a letter written by BEDENT BAIRD, thought to be the great-grandson of the immigrant. This quote is found in the writings of FERMINE BAIRD CATCHINGS. In this letter Bedent says his "...grandpa (Mrs. Catchings says it was his great-grand-pa), John, married a woman named Mary Bedent and, to perpetuate the name, they called their first child Bedent". Mrs. Catchings disputes this and states Andrew was the father of the first Bedent.¹⁷ On a chart from the writings of WILLIAM PRESTWOOD¹⁸, we find Andrew as the grandfather of the first Bedent. Back to a reason for accepting Mary Hall as the mother of those children, the phrase "...married a woman named Mary Bedent..." This is a very strange way to speak of your grandmother or great-grandmother; more the way you would speak of a step-grandmother who arrived on the scene rather late in the life of the children. The youngest of the boys, Zebulon, would have been sixteen at the time Mary Baird, Sr. was 'admitted to the communion table'. There may never be a positive answer to this question of motherhood.

Although there is not one definite, primary document which states, unequivocally, that John Baird, Jr. was the son of the immigrant, John Baird, Sr., the relationship is universally accepted. Occasionally, it is necessary to accept the preponderance of circumstantial evidence when there is no absolute documentation. This is one of those occasions.

In the will of John, Jr.¹⁹ he mentions his wife AVIS and "oldest sone (sic) WILLIAM BAIRD". This probably means his oldest living son, as William was the fourth son; unless, of course it is possible the names and birth years became scrambled when transcribed at some earlier time. It certainly would not be the first time something of the sort happened. It is fortunate that the direct line of interest here is the one from William as he was the only one mentioned by name in the will, providing primary documentation for this ancestor. Also mentioned in the will are "my twoe (sic) brothers Andrew Baird and Zebulon Baird", this separates his sons from his brothers. The repeated naming pattern in this family, which was common among the early colonists, especially the Scots, can really throw genealogists off the track. The names Andrew, John, William, Zebulon and later Bedent used repeatedly, generation after generation, in the Baird family are a case in point.²⁰

The above mentioned will and the information found on the Family Record Sheets, included in another section of this book, contain the small amount of information currently known about John, Jr. More time spent digging in the New Jersey Archives could possibly uncover additional information; unfortunately, that has not been possible.

GENERATION THREE

William Baird, eldest son of John Baird, Jr. heads this line in the next generation. He was 'past his prime' at the time of the Revolutionary War. He had married MARGARET RILEY (O'RILEY) in 1758, and it is possible he had previously married MARGARET O'HARA, 14 Oct 1751. There are two marriages listed in Colonial New Jersey for a WILLIAM BAIRD.²¹ There certainly could have been more than one William Baird; he probably had several cousins by this name. However, the age of twenty-eight for a first marriage was a little late for the times (the life expectancy was much lower then). Twenty-one was much more common and this would have been his age in 1751. No record was found of children born to a William prior to the 1758 marriage date. Here again the women having the same christian names confuses the issue.

In 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed, William was forty-six years old and the father of eight children. ELISHA BAIRD, # eight, was born just three days after this historic event. The only girl, MARY JANE, BAIRD called 'Polly', was born later.

These family obligations did not stop William from doing his patriotic 'bit'; he was a²² 'Waggoner' in the New Jersey Public Service. His son, ZEBULON BAIRD, also listed as a waggoner and a Captain; his son John as a Private. In the obituary of his son ANDREW BAIRD,²³ he is quoted as saying that he also served, as a lad of 15, tending his father's teams of horses.

He had certainly arrived before 1 Feb. 1790, the date of his marriage to ANNA LOCKE,³¹ the daughter of BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW LOCKE, in Rowan County. The Locke family often summered in the mountains of Burke County. This is where Andrew built his 'Mansion House' in 1792. Prior to this date Andrew and Anna had lived on their plantation on the Yadkin River in Wilkes County. They were neighbors and friends to GEN. WILLIAM LENOIR.

From the noted Western North Carolina genealogist (retired), ALLAN L. POE, comes a notice of a Bill of Sale, taken from the Lenoir Family Papers, concerning a race horse. This was a Bill of Sale to Gen. Lenoir, dated 1787, from Baird, of Wilkes County, North Carolina (this proves he was there by 1787) and JOHN LUDLOW of Somerset County, New Jersey, for a race-horse named 'Young Whirligig'. This horse's sire, 'Whirligig', "...ran victorious in England". The price of \$300 was a very large sum, equal to the value of some plantations; proving that horse-racing was a big business among these ancestors. The love of horse flesh has certainly carried down to later generations; at least in the Connelly/McDonald/Deakins line.

Regarding the horse business, there was an interesting notice in a 1791 issue of the Brunswick (NJ) Gazette. It said, "MAJ. WILLIAM BAIRD & LUKE VANDERVEER adv. that the horse 'Rochester', from Maryland, will cover (breed) alternately at their Stables near Griggstown within 3 miles of Rocky Hill".³² This could be William, father of Andrew. Considering the number of William Bairds there were running around in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, it would be hard to prove. There was another interesting notice in 1790: 'ANDREW BAIRD adv. for sale about 40 head of young cattle by a vendue to be held 2 DEC at the house of WILLIAM BEARD (?) near Basken Ridge Meeting House, Somerset County'.³³ This one is more likely to be our Andrew and the cattle being sold were probably some he had left behind when he came to North Carolina.

Col. Baird received the first grant of land in what is now Granite Falls, Caldwell County, North Carolina. This is the location of his 'Mansion House'. It was in excellent condition and inhabited, in April of 1989. Doubts as to this being the 1792 Baird house were firmly laid to rest by the City Clerk and the Chief of Police of Granite Falls; both said it was the correct house. Regrettably, the Baird cemetery was not found and the location given, 'on a hill behind and to the north of the house', showed no signs of graves or gravemarkers. The Chief of Police confirmed the location and stated that, when he was a child, the neighborhood children all played on this hill and all knew it to be the site of an old cemetery but for as long as he could remember, there had been nothing to indicate the location of graves.

Col. Baird and his son, MATTHEW, are supposedly buried in this family cemetery. Another son, ROBERT FINDLEY BAIRD, buried in Chapel Hill, North Carolina town cemetery, died while he was a student there. The inscription on his grave reads 'Robert Findley Baird was b. May 14th 1804, d. Aug. 4th 1824'.³⁴ Others of this branch of the family are buried in Union County, Arkansas; Marshall and Benton Counties, Mississippi; Buncombe County, North Carolina and Fayette County, Tennessee.

Both Col. Baird and his eldest son, MATTHEW BAIRD,³⁵ called 'Matt', served Burke County in the State Legislature; Col. Baird in 1800, 1801, 1803 and as a Co-Coroner in 1807.³⁶ Quoting an article concerning the early days of Burke County, "Col. Baird was a respected and influential citizen; possessed of wealth in both land and slaves".

ANDREW BAIRD was one of the largest slave holders in old Burke County (later Caldwell), having fourteen in 1800, thirteen in 1810, thirty in 1820 and his widow had twenty-two in 1830.³⁷ Andrew received approximately thirteen thousand acres of land as a 'forge bounty', sometime around 1797, the year he built his forge on Gunpowder Creek. Iron was one of the most needed commodities in early Western North Carolina; after the basic food, clothing, and shelter. In 1788, addressing this need, the General Assembly of North Carolina enacted general legislation whereby a three thousand acre 'forge bounty' was granted to persons who would, within three years, build an iron forge on the acreage.

These tracts were entered and transmitted to the next meeting of the respective County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at which time a jury of twelve men would be appointed to view the land and certify it to be vacant and unfit for cultivation. These grants were issued after the production of five thousand pounds of iron.

Most of these tracts, entered in old Burke County, now lie in neighboring counties, carved from Burke.

In 1792, PATRICK DORAN, JAMES GORMAN, CHARLES PIERCE and GEORGE PIERCE established an iron works on Gunpowder Creek, in what is now Caldwell County. Iron

the fluxing agent to separate the iron from the dirt. This also was hauled great distances from where limestone was available, to the waterways where they built the forges.

Charcoal was the fuel used to heat the metal ore and the process to produce this was another laborious task. The Pine trees were cut, stacked into 'hogan' shaped piles, covered with leaves and dirt, fired and then allowed to char. In the piney-wood sections of North Carolina, there remains today evidences of these 'coaling grounds', or pits, at which thousands of cords of wood were burned. In some areas, they paid the farmers five cents per bushel for charcoal, delivered at the furnace. Later, when wood became scarce, the price went up to ten cents.

The ore was heated in crude crucibles, using the charcoal, fanned to a white heat, for fuel. The molten metal was then poured out on a 'sand box' and as it began to solidify, picked up with tongs, placed on an anvil and beaten into the desired size and shape by huge hammers. No ordinary hammers were these, but enormous ones, weighing several hundred pounds, with 'eyes', or openings, large enough to take, as handles, logs thirty to forty feet long. Above the anvil there was a spring made of a second log being set on an upright post, extending back the full length of the handle. The power for operating the hammer came from a waterwheel. As this wheel turned, it raised the hammer, which was given added force by the long spring above, so that the impact on the red-hot iron was tremendous. The ringing of these hammers was heard for miles and miles around.

In 1810, the Census recorded six 'bloomeries' and one 'trip-hammer' producing over \$20,000 worth of iron each year; the 1860 Census indicated no iron works remaining in North Carolina.

Of some general interest, but no particular relevance, was another type of mining in Western North Carolina during the first half of the 19th century. It was never as important as the iron industry and short-lived, but much more exciting.

North Georgia, California and Alaska were not the only places in this country to experience a 'Gold Rush'. In Western North Carolina, the gold mining began in about 1828 with a 'rush' when gold was discovered on the branches of Silver and South Muddy Creeks, headwaters of the Second Broad River.

The large slaveholders came from the North Carolina 'Black Belt' and Southside Virginia, seeking to bring forth additional fortunes from Mother Earth. Ten miners from Granville County, North Carolina, came bringing two hundred ninety-three slaves. Also arriving with large numbers of slaves were WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS of Warren County with eighty-eight; HUTCHINS G. BURTON with forty-eight; CULLEN CAPEHART of Bertie County with forty-two and LAWSON HENDERSON ALEXANDER of Lincoln County with twenty-six slaves. DR. JOHN S. BASKERVILLE of Mecklenburg Count, Virginia; DR. HORACE B. SATTERWHITE and DR. WILLIAM F. THOMAS were also involved in the gold mining, as were JOEL VANNOY of Wilkes County, North Carolina and JOHN LOGAN of Rutherford County, North Carolina.

Among the more affluent residents from Burke County who had slaves in the gold mines were MAJ. JOHN E. BUTLER, MAJ. JOHN ERWIN PATTON, CAPT. CHARLES MCDOWELL, COL. ISAAC T. AVERY, and W. ALBERTO ERWIN. While none of the direct-line Bairds were recorded as being involved in gold mining, the family did intermarry with some of those mentioned, such as the Pattons and Erwins.

By 1833, there were five thousand slaves mining gold in the villages of Brindletown, Brackettstown, Huntsville and Jamestown. This was not a long-lived 'gold-rush' as most large operators moved out in late 1834; many to North Georgia and the gold mines there; some to the east coast to hire out their slaves to work on the railroad; many went to the tobacco plantations where they could use these slaves and some migrated to Mississippi and Alabama to grow cotton.⁴³

The aftermath of the gold rush had nothing to do with the migration of the several members of the Baird/Connelly family to Mississippi. Nothing found in this research points to one specific reason for the move. It was probably the prospect of land at a cheap price. While the family owned many acres of land, in North Carolina, you will remember that all the forge-bounty land was declared 'unfit for cultivation' before it was awarded. With the iron ore running out, there probably were not many prospects left for them in Western North Carolina.

The deaths of COL. ANDREW BAIRD and his eldest son, MATTHEW BAIRD, were followed with the death, in 1829/30, of JOSHUA CONNELLY, husband of MARY 'POLLY' BAIRD CONNELLY. Soon after, about 1836, most of the family moved to Marshall County, Mississippi.

Jan 1835, d. 28 Nov. 1909 (m. CORNELIA LOW, 8 Feb. 1858; shown on the 1900 Census, Marshall County, ages 65 and 58 respectively, with daughter MAY BAIRD, age 37); and LAURA E. BAIRD, b. 5 Mar 1839, d. 19 May 1905 (m. 21 Feb. 1859, cousin ROBERT J. BAIRD, son of JOHN LOCKE BAIRD. William L. married 2nd, CATHERINE LEAH PERKINS and had two daughters, MARGARET M. BAIRD, b. 1847 and CATHERINE L. BAIRD b. 1850. This child was either called 'SUSAN C.' on later Census records or, there was another child born in early 1851. If this is the case, Catherine, b. 1850, died before the 1860 Census when Catherine L. age 50, was recorded as head of household with MARGARET M., age 13, and SUSAN C. age 10. This would indicate that William L. had died between 1850 and 1860. On the 1880 Census, Benton County, Mississippi, Catherine L., age 70, is shown with M. M., age 32 and son-in-law, ALEXANDER READ, age 34, grandsons HARRY READ, age 6, and WILLIAM READ, age 5. We can presume CATHERINE L./SUSAN C. had died. The change in the county would be due to the repartitioning of Marshall and Benton counties whereby the northeast corner of Marshall became part of Benton.

JOHN LOCKE BAIRD, b. 1802, m. ca 1832, CATHERINE E. PERKINS of Lincoln (now Catawba) County, North Carolina. She was the daughter of EPHRAIM PERKINS and his wife ELIZABETH ABERNATHY. Catherine E. was a first cousin to Catherine Leah, William L.'s second wife. In Nov. 1836, John Locke and Catherine E. were living in Cass (now Bartow) County, Georgia, later moving to Marshall County, Mississippi. Their children ELIZABETH, age 16, and ROBERT J., age 14, were recorded living with John L.'s sister's family, the Wilsons, on the 1850 Census, Marshall County. At this time, John L., age 48, was in Fayette County, Tennessee with his second wife, ANN E., age 38, b. Maryland. Also in his household was PRISCILLA DeSHULD, age 25, b. Maryland and ISABELLA DeSHULD, age seven months, b. Tennessee. There is no other information, regarding Elizabeth, unless the ELIZABETH ANN BAIRD who m. 1 Dec. 1852, Marshall County, JAMES S. HALL is the same Elizabeth. Robert J. married his first cousin, LAURA E. BAIRD, daughter of William L., as stated above. Also living in Marshall County was an orphaned nephew of CATHERINE E. PERKINS BAIRD, JOHN R. PERKINS, b. 1834, d. 1864, m. 2 Apr. 1857, Marshall County, PENELOPE P. POOLE.⁴⁵

ANN EVELINE BAIRD, b. 1804 -- married WILLIAM COLEMAN of Buncombe County, North Carolina sometime after the death of her father. She remained in North Carolina, probably the Buncombe County area.

ROBERT FINDLEY BAIRD, b. 1806, d. 1824 while he was a student at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

JANE LOCKE BAIRD, b. 1810, d. 1841, married 5 Mar 1840, Marshall County, THOMAS H. ORMSBY of Tennessee.

Mr. Poe relates an interesting story concerning Jane. Seems an ancestor of his "...HORATIO NELSON MILLER, almost married Jane. He courted her for some years, being already connected with the family (his mother was a Perkins, an aunt of the women who married William L. and John L.), but about 1834, he met and fell in love with a fifteen year old girl, whom he married in the following year and poor Jane went to Mississippi as a twenty-six year old spinster. His (Horatio's) father, the REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON MILLER, an Episcopal priest, was rector of St. Andrew's Parish, Burke County, North Carolina, of which the Bairds were the leading members; the parish church for St. Andrew's was located on ANDREW BAIRD'S land and the name was probably due to him..."

GENERATION FIVE

The ancestor to follow in the fifth generation of this line of the Baird family is MARY 'POLLY' BAIRD, third child and second daughter of ANDREW and ANNA LOCKE.

Polly married JOSHUA CONNELLY,⁴⁶ son of CAPT. JOHN CONNELLY and JANE BALLEW of Burke County. There were seven children born to this couple.

ANDREW BAIRD CONNELLY, b. 1816, North Carolina, d. 1872, Marshall County, Mississippi; married 1840, Chester, South Carolina, ELEANOR ELIZABETH 'ELLEN' ROSEBOROUGH

JANE CONNELLY, married JOHN KINCAID, ca 1835, in Burke County, North Carolina. They moved to west Tennessee, probably Fayette County, which has a common border with Marshall County, Mississippi.

JOHN B. CONNELLY, married MARY LOW, 1845, Marshall County, Mississippi and had JAMES, 1846-1847, Low Family Cemetery, Marshall County; ANNA BAIRD, 1848-1850, Early Grove

ABERNATHY, Elizabeth 9
 AINSWORTH, William 6
 ALEXANDER, Lawson Henderson 7
 ANDERSON, Anna 1
 ANDERSON, John 1
 AVERY, Col. Isaac. T. 7
 AVERY, W. 6
 BAIRD & ERWIN 8
 BAIRD, Andrew 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9
 BAIRD, Ann E. 9
 BAIRD, Ann Eveline 8, 9
 BAIRD, Anna Locke 8
 BAIRD, Anne 1
 BAIRD, Avis 3
 BAIRD, Barzillia 2
 BAIRD, Bedent 3, 4, 6
 BAIRD, Catherine E. Perkins 9
 BAIRD, Catherine L. 9
 BAIRD, Col. Andrew 4, 8, 10
 BAIRD, Col. Andrew Baird 7
 BAIRD, David 2, 3
 BAIRD, Elizabeth 8, 9
 BAIRD, Elizabeth Ann 9
 BAIRD, Jane Locke 9
 BAIRD, John 1, 2, 4
 BAIRD, John Locke 8, 9
 BAIRD, John, Jr. 1, 2, 3
 BAIRD, John, Sr. 2, 3, 10
 BAIRD, Jonathan 2
 BAIRD, Laura E. 9
 BAIRD, Maj. William 5
 BAIRD, Margaret 8
 BAIRD, Margaret M. 9
 BAIRD, Margaret Riley 4
 BAIRD, Mary 8, 9
 BAIRD, Mary 'Polly' 10
 BAIRD, Mary Ann 8
 BAIRD, Mary Jane 3
 BAIRD, Mary, Sr. 2
 BAIRD, Matthew 5, 7, 8
 BAIRD, May 9
 BAIRD, Myra Margaret 4
 BAIRD, Obadiah 2
 BAIRD, Robert A. 9
 BAIRD, Robert Findley 5, 9
 BAIRD, Robert J. 9
 BAIRD, Robert, J. 9
 BAIRD, Susan C. 9
 BAIRD, William 3, 4
 BAIRD, William (estate) 4
 BAIRD, William Locke 6, 8
 BAIRD, Zebulon 2, 3, 4, 6
 BAIRD, Zebulun 1
 BAIRD, Elisha 3
 BALLEW, Jane 8, 9
 BARD, Johan Ludwig 4
 BARRICKLO, Hulda (Browne) 1

BASKERVILLE, Dr. John S. 7
 BEAIRD, William 4
 BEARD, John L. 4
 BEARD, William 5
 BEDENT, Mary 2, 3
 BRANDON, Mary 4
 BULLINGER, Henry 6
 BURTON, Hutchins G. 7
 BUTLER, Maj. John E. 7
 CANDLER, Zachariah 4
 CAPEHART, Cullen 7
 CARRUTH, George 8
 CATCHINGS, Fermine Baird 3
 CHARLES II 1
 CLARKE, Elizabeth 1
 COBB, Clisby 6
 COFFEY Benjamin 4
 COLEMAN, William 8, 9
 CONLEY, Mary 10
 CONNELLY, Adda, L. 10
 CONNELLY, Alexander Roseborough 10
 CONNELLY, Andrew Baird 8, 9, 10
 CONNELLY, Anna Baird 9
 CONNELLY, Capt. John 8, 9
 CONNELLY, Daniel Walker 10
 CONNELLY, James 9
 CONNELLY, Jane 9
 CONNELLY, John B. 9
 CONNELLY, Joshua 7, 8, 9
 CONNELLY, Julia 10
 CONNELLY, Margaret 10
 CONNELLY, Mary 10
 CONNELLY, Mary Baird 8
 CONNELLY, Mary Mozelen 10
 CONNELLY, Maxwell Wilson 10
 CONNELLY, Newton, Clyde 10
 CONNELLY, Pickens 6
 CONNELLY, William 10
 CONNELLY, William Alexander Collier
 Roseborough 10
 CONNELLY, William Marshall 10
 CORPENING 6
 DeSHULD, Isabell 9
 DeSHULD, Priscilla 9
 DOBSON, Joseph 6
 DORAN, Patrick 6
 ERWIN, Col. William W. 8
 ERWIN, Edward Jones 8
 ERWIN, Hannah J. 4
 ERWIN, Mary 8
 ERWIN, W. Alberto 7
 GORMAN, James 6
 GREEN Joanna 4
 GRIER, James A. 9
 HALL, James S. 9
 HALL, Mary 2, 3
 HOUCK, John M. 6

- ¹East Jersey Deeds, Liber 'A', p. 155 New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ
- ²Ibid
- ³The Original Scots Colonists of Early America, 1612-1783, by Dobson, p. 278
- ⁴Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1965 edition, Vol. 22, p. 155
- ⁵History of the Old Tennant Church, by Symmes. Reprinted, 1975 by Battleground Historical Society, and is available from: Old Tennent Cemetery, P.O. Box 5, Tennent, NJ 07763. Price at the cemetery was \$25 in 1991.
- ⁶Scottish Society of Friends, Quakers, by Maxwell, Bk 12, p. 30, LDA microfilm #0823635, item 1
- ⁷Ibid, Bk 16, p. 16 same film & item #
- ⁸Aberdeen Monthly Meeting, Digest of Births, LDS microfilm #0441406, item 3
- ⁹op. cite. #4, Vol. 22, p. 155
- ¹⁰The Minutes of the Board of Proprietors of Eastern Division of New Jersey, published 1949. New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ
- ¹¹A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties by Salter, 1890, p. vii
- ¹²DAR Patriots Index, 1966, by NSDAR
- ¹³op. cite. #5
- ¹⁴Ibid, p. 17
- ¹⁵Ibid, p. 15
- ¹⁶Ibid, p. 19
- ¹⁷Baird and Beard Families by Catchings
- ¹⁸The Enciphered Diary of William Thomas Prestwood, by Prestwood;
- ¹⁹New Jersey Wills, Bk 'E', p. 310, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ; Will of John Baird, Jr.
- ²⁰op. cite. #18; A Brief Skeletonized Resume' of the Baird Families
Lee and Baird Bible Records from DAR Bible Records of Alabama, Washington Memorial Library, Macon, Georgia
- ²¹Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. XXII, Marriage Records, by Nelson
- ²²op. cite. #12
- ²³Western Carolinian, issue of 1 Jan 1828; obituary for Col. Andrew Baird
- ²⁴Libra 33 of Wills, p. 446, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ, Letters of Administration, 1794; John Baird for William Baird, Western Precinct, Somerset County, NJ
- ²⁵Genealogy of the John Glenn Family of Gaston County North Carolina, by Glenn
- ²⁶op. cite. #20
- ²⁷op. cite. #24
- ²⁸Marriage Bond issued in Morris County, NJ, 1 Dec 1758, for William Baird and Margaret Riley. Witnessed by Thomas Barlow & John Newell. New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ
- ²⁹op. cite. #22; DAR Roster of Ancestors; DAR membership papers #415130, Marilee Baird
- ³⁰Rowan County, North Carolina Deeds, Bk 11, pgs. 295-296; Drury Sims to Andrew Baird. Wilkes County, North Carolina Deeds, Bk A-1, p. 38
- ³¹Rowan County, North Carolina Marriage Bond, 1 Feb 1790, Andrew Baird & Anna Locke; Bondsman, John Baird (Bond made out to Andrew Beard with John Beard as bondsman but the signatures read 'Baird' for both men.
- ³²Brunswick Gazette, issue of 12 Apr 1791
- ³³New Jersey Journal, Elizabethtown, NJ, issue of 26 Nov 1790
- ³⁴Raleigh Register, issue of 26 Mar 1824; obituary of Robert F. Baird.
Statement of Allen L. Poe, who had personally observed and recorded the grave marker.
- ³⁵Raleigh Register, issue of 12 Nov 1829; obituary for Major Matthew Baird, "...He had repeatedly been a member of the General Assembly..."
- ³⁶BURKE: The History of a North Carolina County, by Phifer
- ³⁷US Census, NC, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830
- ³⁸See Section Five of this narrative for typescript copies of numerous deeds to Andrew Baird and the later sale of these thousands of acres, in the settling of his intestate estate. Many signed by William Baird, Marshall Co., MS
- ³⁹Annals of Caldwell County, by Scott, p.95
- ⁴⁰The North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. 61, No. 2 (Apr 1984) article by Inscoe, footnote, p. 149.
- ⁴¹1820 NC Industrial Schedule: Burke Co., North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC
- ⁴²A History of Catawba County, by Preslar
- ⁴³op. cite. #36
- ⁴⁴Minutes of the Burke Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina. Ref: CR 014.301.9 Microfilm Ref: C. 014.30003
- ⁴⁵Marshall County Marriages, 1836-1900, by Old Timer Press, Ripley, MS
Files of Allan L. Poe, Lenoir, NC
- ⁴⁶Burke County, North Carolina marriage bond; dated 5 June 1815; Joshua Connelly with William Connelly as bondsman. Signed by Joshua Connelly.