

TYSON-MAY REUNION, NOVEMBER 28, 1982

THE TYSON-MAY COMPILATIONS

The fundamental basis of the Tyson-May Reunion is the descent of its members from Mathias Tyson (d. 1710). Factors which greatly influence the membership of the Reunion include the marriage of one of his descendants, Mary Tyson (1748-1800) to Benjamin May, and the marriages of many of their descendants to other descendants of Mathias Tyson. Although the Reunion, in concept, is open to all descendants of Mathias Tyson, in actuality the major branches of the Reunion trace from only a few of his great grandchildren. To compile descendants of those great grandchildren, without indicating their kinship, would deny the very concept of the Reunion. On the other hand, to attempt to compile all the descendants of Mathias Tyson is quite beyond our abilities. The outline below suggests the work necessary to meet the goals of the Reunion, within the limitations mentioned.

- Part 1. "The 18th Century Descendants of Mathias Tyson". This part, research for which is now in progress, will connect (where possible) the various branches of the Reunion. It will also provide the ancestry (but not descendants) of some of the many Tyson families, our distant relatives, who have been in contact with the Pitt Co. Tysons for many years, e.g., those of Moore and Anson Cos.
- Part 2. "Benjamin and Mary Tyson May". Descendants of at least 8 of their 12 children will be traced. A cut-off, perhaps at families the oldest child of which was born before 1920, may be necessary in this part and the parts below. This part should also explore the ancestry of Benjamin May.
- Part 3. "Moses and Elizabeth Joyner Tyson; Joab and Anna Joyner Tyson". The family of Moses (1755-1823) includes 3 traceable sons and 5 traceable daughters. That of his brother Joab includes two traceable children, John Joyner Tyson and Nancy Tyson Hemby. Due to the close alliance of these families (and descendants) with the Joyner family, some outline of Joyner ancestry is called for.
- Part 4. "Noah Tyson (1757-1805) and His Moore Wives, Elizabeth and Nicey". The main lines of descent are through three sons and one daughter (Gracey, m. Robert Forbes). Current research indicates that Noah was a second cousin of Moses and

Joab Tyson of Part 3. Much more information is available than is indicated on the Tyson scroll.

Part 5. "Lemuel and Eliza Vines Tyson; Cornelius and Lydia Tucker Tyson". Current research indicates that the two were grandsons of Lucy Sugg Tyson and Abraham Tyson (uncle of Moses and Joab of Part 3).

Because of the anticipated size of the individual parts, these may need to be printed as separate volumes. Because of overlap in Parts 2-5, however, the research for these must proceed concurrently. Separate research and publication would result in wasteful repetition of many families. For example, Eliza Tyson (b. 1809), a granddaughter of Moses and Elizabeth Joyner Tyson, should be mentioned in Part 3; but her descendants should be traced in Part 2 because she married John May, a grandson of Benjamin May.

At the Reunion mention will be made of current progress. The members of the Reunion must recognize, however, that progress will falter without the coordinated efforts of a great many of the members. Some particular needs at this time are:

1. a volunteer to prepare a typed version from available photocopies and slides of the May scroll.
2. a coordinator of the May compilation.
3. a volunteer of the Farmville area to help Miss DeVisconti re-organize her files.
4. many volunteers, both Tyson and May, to participate in gathering and assembling data on the families of relatively modern generations. For example, if each of the many great grandchildren of Benjamin May could become the responsibility of a descendant, and if that descendant would compile the family of just that one great grandchild, then our goals could be met.

Without the active help of many Reunion members, the human limitations of the members of the genealogy committee will preclude publication of Parts 2-4. We are attempting a major undertaking, and if you wish to participate, the door is open. You can play as large, or small, a role as you feel you can accept.

Bruce C. Tyson, Jr.  
2003 Hanover Ave.  
Richmond, VA 23220

Tyson-May Reunion, November 28, 1982

JAN MATTISON (JOHN TYSON) AND HIS WIFE SUSANNIKA

In 1679 "John Tyson & Susannika his wife & Mathias Tyson their Son" bought land from William Andrews in Northampton Co., Va. Although the surname Tyson was used in the deed, the original deed book index listed the purchase under "Mattison, John his Conveyance from M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Andrews". In 1691 "Robert Tompson . . and Susannika his wife, late the Wife of John Tyson and Executrix of his last Will and Testam<sup>t</sup> . . and Mathias Tyson Son of the Said deced. John Tyson . . and Mary Tyson the lawfull Wife of the above Named Mathias Tyson" sold the land. A recorded copy of the will mentioned, located by the author this summer, is shown on the reverse of this page. In that 1681/82 will and the 1683 probate, our ancestor was referred to as "John Mattice" and "John Mattison", but the copy indicates that he signed it with the name "Jan Mattison". In the will he mentioned his "Wife Susanna Tice" and his "Three Children Mathias Tice and Anne Tice & Katherin Tice".

With the knowledge that the name of our ancestor (and that of his wife) underwent Anglicization, examination of tithables (head tax) lists disclosed him in 1677 as "John Tyson", in 1676 as "John Mattison", in 1675 as "John Mathiason", in earlier years with a variety of spellings, to the earliest in 1664 as "Jan Matytheis".

His son, referred to as "Mathias Tyson", purchased 300 acres in adjoining Accomack Co. in 1693/94 and sold that land in 1702, using power of attorney. Later his name appeared, mistakenly, in a 1704 quit rent roll (land tax list) as still being the owner, non-resident, of the 300 acres. The list indicated his location with the archaic word "Southered", meaning "gone south". The earliest record known now of Mathias Tyson in N.C. is the mention of land "pattented by my father Mathew Tison in the year 1708" in the 1739/40 sale of land by Edmond Tison, who had bought it in 1737/38 from Mary Hill (his twice-widowed mother), who referred to it as "where I formerly dwelt". Mary had received it from the 1710 will of "Mathias Tisson", a will which mentioned, among others, his daughter Susanna, and sons John, Cornelius, Edmond, and Thomas. The latter three later moved to the Pitt Co. area and were the ancestors of the various branches of the Tyson-May Reunion.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JAN MATTISON (JOHN TYSON)

Northampton Co., Va. "Order Book & Wills XV (No. 12) 1683-1689", page 15

In the Name of God Amen I John Mattison of the County of Northampton in Virginia Planter beinge very sick & weak of body but in perfect memory Do make this my last will and Testament as followeth. I Do bequethall my soule to God who gave it hopinge through the meritts of my blessed Saviour to enjoye everlasting life my body to the earth to be buried decent and Christian like buriall and for what shuld in this world it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I Do bequethall as followeth my just debts beinge paid. Item I give to my dearly beloved wife Susanna Tied all my goods & chattels so longe as shoo remaine a widow. But in case shoo doe marry then halfe my goods & chattels shall bee equally divided betwix her my sonne Mathias Tied and Anne Tied & Katharine Tied and in Confirmation of this principle to all intents & purposes. In witness whereof I have subscribed my hand & my hand & sealed this first day of March One Thousand six hundred Eighty one.

Jan Mattison

yo hand

Signed Sealed & Delivered in the presence of  
witnesses John James  
Charles Parks

The 28<sup>th</sup> day of August 1683.  
The said day the last will and Testament of John Mattison D<sup>ed</sup> was proved in open Court by the Corporall oath of Charles Parks. who also made oath that the other Evidence to y<sup>e</sup> said will. James Tied D<sup>ed</sup> had saw signed y<sup>e</sup> said will as it witness with him & therefor approved of & ordered to bee Recorded.

12<sup>th</sup> Jan: Thomas to the North  
12<sup>th</sup> Jan: Parks to the North

Some Ancestry of Mathias Tyson and Some  
Male Tyson Descendants of Three of His Sons

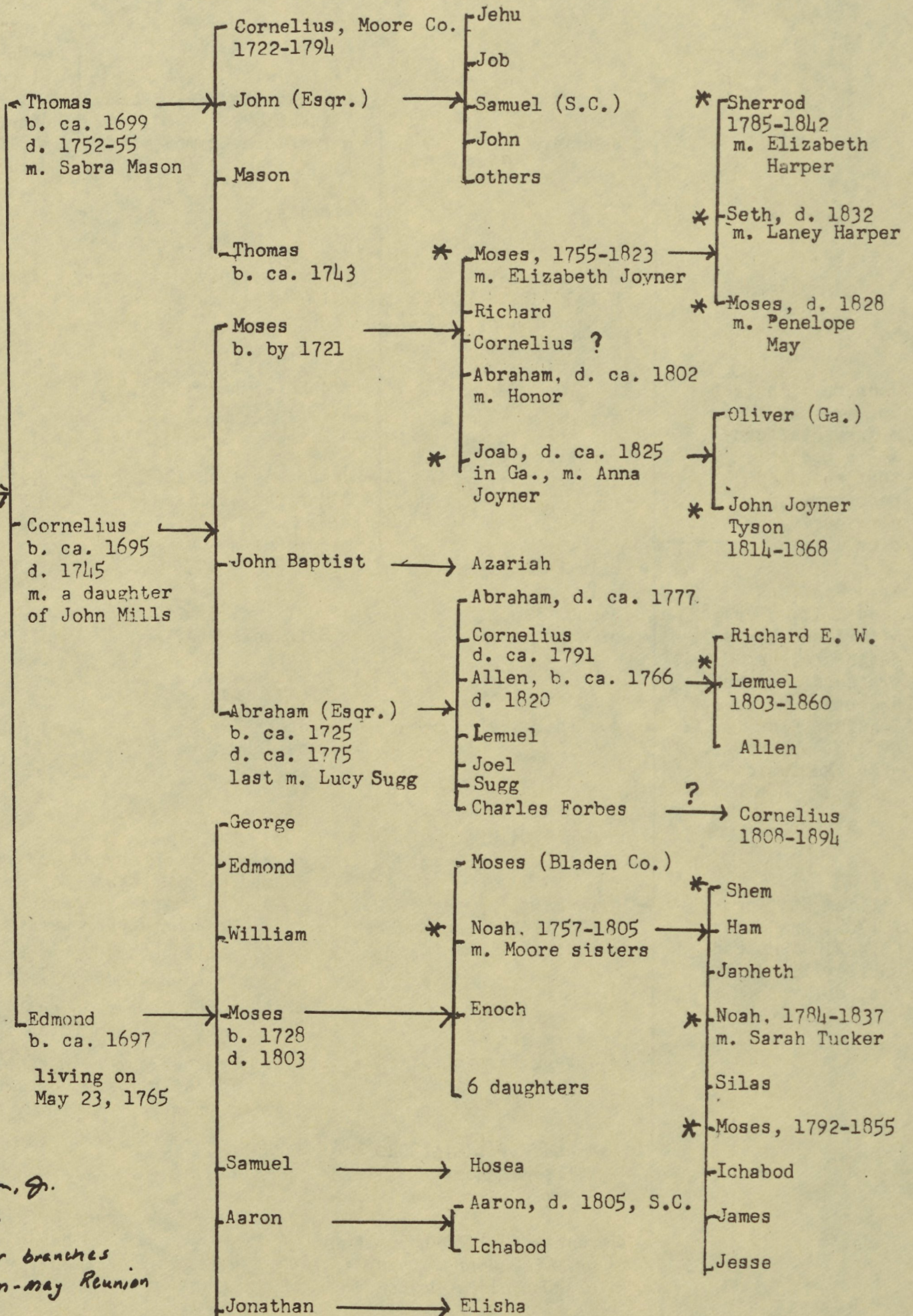
Matthys  
(patronymic  
surname not  
known)

↓?

Jan Mattison  
(John Tyson)  
d. 1683 in Va.  
m. Susannika

↓

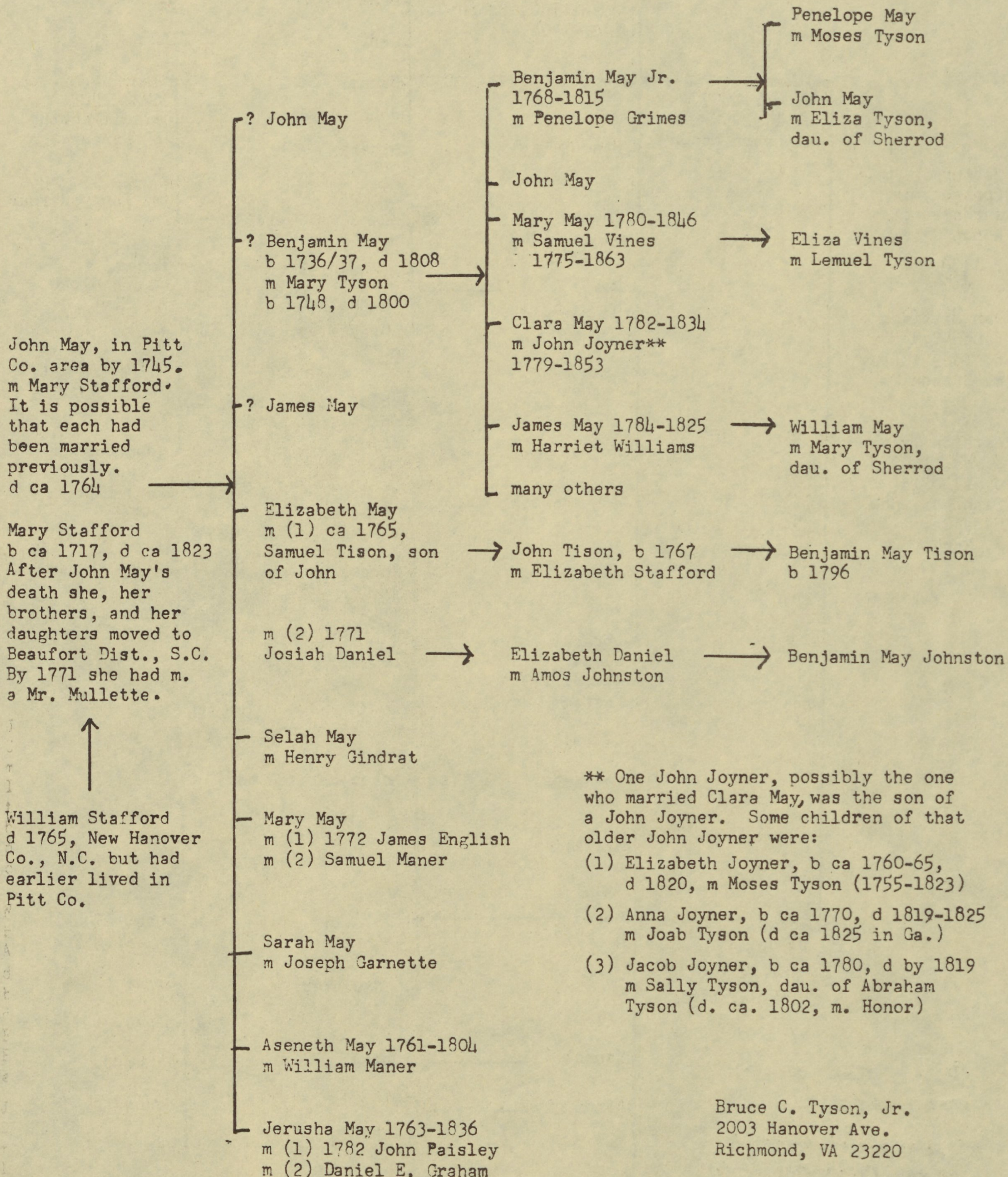
Mathias Tyson  
b. ca. 1663  
d. 1710 in  
Bath Co., now  
Hyde Co.  
m. Mary



Burce C. Tyson, Jr.  
Nov. 1, 1982

\* Some major branches  
of the Tyson-May Reunion

SOME MAY LINEAGE AND  
SOME MAY-TYSON-JOYNER CONNECTIONS



TWO MOSES TYSONS AND THEIR BROTHERS,  
SONS OF CORNELIUS TYSON AND EDMOND TYSON

Bruce C. Tyson, Jr.  
November, 1982

Two adult Moses Tysons were listed in a Beaufort Co., N.C. tax list<sup>1</sup> for 1755 and, after Pitt Co. was formed from Beaufort in 1760, in a Pitt tax list<sup>2</sup> for 1762. In attempting to distinguish between them the author has necessarily studied their brothers and has concluded that one Moses Tyson and his brothers (John Baptist and Abraham) were the sons of Cornelius Tyson and that the other Moses Tyson and his brothers (Aaron, George, Samuel, Edmond Jr., Jonathan, and William) were the sons of Edmond Tyson.

Moses, Son of Cornelius

One Moses Tyson was clearly the son of Cornelius Tyson and the grandson of Mathias Tyson and John Mills. In his 1710 Bath Co. will<sup>3</sup> Mathias Tyson (Tisson) made bequests to his sons, including Cornelius, Thomas, and Edmond. In the 1739/40 will<sup>4</sup> of John Mills are mentioned his "son in law Cor . . (worn away) Tyson" and his "Gr<sup>d</sup> child Moses Tyson."

In 1745 "Moses Tyson Exor. to the Last Will & Testament of Cornelius Tyson" posted bond<sup>5</sup> as executor. In 1752 he sold<sup>6</sup> land to the administrators of the estate of Benjamin Forbes, the land having been "Patented by Cornelius Tyson dated the 1st of November 1739." In a subsequent sheriff's sale<sup>7</sup> of that land, it was described as previously having been "sold to the said Benjamin Forbes Decs<sup>d</sup> by Moses Tison Eldest Son of the said Cornelius Tison Decs<sup>d</sup>."

In his missing will Cornelius apparently specified that if his son Moses died without heirs the land left to Moses would revert to a different heir of Cornelius, i. e., the land was entailed. In 1749 a law<sup>8</sup> had been passed allowing, under certain conditions, the sale of entailed land. In 1762 Moses Tyson used<sup>9</sup> that law to obtain permission to sell "Land Granted unto M<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Tison deceas<sup>d</sup>, as by

Pattent bearing date Nov<sup>r</sup> 18th 1738." Subsequently, Moses Tyson sold<sup>10</sup> the land to Simon Burney, describing it as "left to me by Cornelius Tison as a legetee."

In 1766 Moses Tyson sold<sup>11</sup> to Abraham Tyson land "patented by Cornelius Tison" on April 20, 1745. Abraham resold that land 18 months later<sup>12</sup> at a profit of 40%. In another close deal involving the two, in 1766 Abraham, acting as High Sheriff, auctioned<sup>13</sup> land of Theophilus Pew, the high bidder being Moses Tyson at 40 pounds for 640 acres. Moses Tyson resold<sup>14</sup> the land to Abraham at that same cheap price. Although the two deeds, both proved in 1779 after the death of Abraham Tyson, bear dates of Aug. 25, 1766, and Jan. 25, 1768, the author suspects that both were actually transacted on the same day because the witnesses to both were the same.

The close association between Moses and Abraham Tyson suggests, as further indicated below, that the two were brothers. Another brother, John Baptist Tyson, is indicated from a 1780 record<sup>15</sup> in which Azariah Tison sold "part of a tract of Land patten<sup>d</sup> by Cornelius Tison deceas<sup>d</sup> & Bequeathed to John Baptist Tison by Will and the same fell to me by heirship being heir at Law & by me now converted by these Presents to Cornelius Tison son of Abraham Tison deceas<sup>d</sup>." (See attached chart).

John Baptist Tyson was listed<sup>2</sup> in 1762 as "Tyson, Jno. Babtist" (no slaves) and as "Jno. Tyson" (no slaves)<sup>1</sup> in 1755. Another John Tyson of that era, a son<sup>16</sup> of Thomas Tyson, was a prominent man and used the suffix Esquire. He was listed in the 1762 tax list<sup>2</sup> as "Tyson, Jno. Esqr." (2 slaves) and in the 1755 list<sup>1</sup> as "Jno. Tyson, Jr." (2 slaves). Although it is beyond the scope of this paper to identify the sons of Thomas Tyson, those known are shown in the attached chart and do not include a Moses Tyson or an Abraham Tyson. As to the use of the term Jr. for John, son of Thomas, the reader will recall that in that era the terms Junior and Senior only indicated the relative ages of two men of the same name, not their degree of kinship, if any.

The author has introduced the tax records of the two John Tysons to demonstrate

that John Baptist Tyson was sometimes simply referred to as John Tyson. The author is of the opinion that that was the case in a 1756 record<sup>17</sup> in which Moses, John (Baptist), and Abraham Tyson acted as a group. Sheriff Thomas Williams, as a result of "an execution From the General Court at New Bern dated Sept 1754, they Moses, John, & Abraham Tison against Edmond Tyson" sold land of Edmond Tyson to raise the money awarded in the court case. Edmond Tyson, a son of Mathias, had patented the land in 1739/40, and had in 1755 apparently anticipated the result of the court case by transferring<sup>18</sup> the land to his son Aaron. None the less, the land was auctioned. Because the court records have not been located, the reason for the suit remains unknown.

Because Moses Tyson was the eldest<sup>7</sup> of the sons of Cornelius Tyson (son of Mathias), it appears that the brothers were listed in chronological order in their action against Edmond. Two estimates of their approximate birth dates are available. The other John (son of Thomas) had been given<sup>16</sup> land by Thomas in 1744, some years before the death of Thomas. Presumably this John was at least 21 by 1744 and, therefore, born by 1723. Because this John was "Jr." according to the 1755 tax list, his older cousin John Baptist Tyson must have been born by 1722. By 1767 a "son of Abraham", also named Abraham, was old enough to buy<sup>19</sup> land. Very probably the senior Abraham was at least 42 years old by 1767, or born by 1725. By estimating a two-year spread between brothers, we arrive at the estimate of 1723 (or earlier) for John Baptist Tyson and 1721 (or earlier) for Moses Tyson.

This Moses Tyson, son of Cornelius, lived near Little Contentnea Creek and Pinelog Branch (near modern Farmville) and appears to have been the one who left a will mentioned in a later sale<sup>20</sup> to Joab Tison by Richard Tison of land "on the South Side of Pine lodge Swamp it being part of a certain Tract of land that Moses Tison willed to said Richard Tison." Although a paper larger than this one will be necessary to identify the sons of this Moses Tyson, research still in progress

suggests that they include: Richard, who moved to Greene Co.; Moses (1755-1823, m. Elizabeth Joyner); Joab (d. ca. 1825 in Ga., m. Anna Joyner); Abraham (d. ca. 1802, m. Honor); and one of the two Cornelius Tysons of the 1790 Pitt Census. From the large number of sons indicated, it appears that this Moses Tyson (Tison), son of Cornelius, was the one whose household in the 1775 Pitt Census<sup>21</sup> included 4 males aged 16-50, 3 males under 16, 2 women, and 1 female child. There is an inconsistency, however, in that the census showed no male over 50 - in contrast to the author's belief that this Moses Tyson was at least 54 years old then.

#### Moses, Son of Edmond

The birth date of the other early Moses Tyson, indicated below to have been a son of Edmond, is more definite. Two transcripts from the Bible of Noah Tyson Jr. (1784-1837, son of Noah) indicate that Moses Tyson, father of Noah, was born on Jan. 12, 1728 (Old Style?) and died May 15, 1803. The transcripts<sup>22</sup> have quite different histories and the information appears to the author to be authentic. The death date is in accord with a November 9, 1803 power of attorney<sup>23</sup> signed by the nine heirs (and their spouses) of Moses Tison allowing one of them, Noah, to sell the estate of Moses Tison, who had died "without makeing any last Will." In the 1775 Pitt Census<sup>21</sup> this Moses Tison appears to have been the one whose household included 2 males 16-50, 0 males over 50, 2 males under 16, 1 woman, 5 female children, and 1 slave. That record accounts for Moses Tison and his wife and eight of his nine<sup>23</sup> heirs, namely: Noah (over 16, b. 1757), Moses and Enoch (less than 16), Tamar (m. Jonathan Mears), Mary (m. William Beddard), Tinna (Timna) (m. Joshua Patrick), Naomi (m. James Mears), and Easter (m. a Nelson). The ninth, Rachel (m. Zachariah Allen) was probably the woman shown in the household of Zachariah Allen (1 male 16-50, 1 woman).

That at least part, probably all, of the heirs were children of Moses Tyson is shown by the 1797 gift<sup>24</sup> by Moses to his "Son Noah Tison" of "part of the land

I now live on . . . on the North Side of Hardee Run & on the East Side of the Ready (Reedy) Branch . . . to his own line of a parcel of land he had of me." The land Noah had previously acquired from (had of) his father Moses is described in a 1788 deed<sup>25</sup> in which Moses sold to Noah (relationship not specified) 140 acres "on the South Side of a Branch called Hardees run Begining at Edmund Tisons line . . . to the giving of Richard Barrows line." This same land, fully described with metes and bounds, had been bought<sup>26</sup> in 1765 from Abraham Barrow, who had bought<sup>27</sup> it from Richard Barrow in 1755. In 1755 Moses Tyson had himself bought<sup>28</sup> land directly from Richard Barrow. The two tracts Moses Tyson acquired in 1755 and 1765 were part of one patent<sup>26,27,28</sup> obtained by Richard Barrow Jan. 31, 1755, which adjoined land patented<sup>29</sup> by Edmond Tison (Jr.) Jan. 31, 1755. The description<sup>29</sup> of the land patented by Edmond Tison (Jr.) mentions "Richard Barrows Corner and "Pilkingtons Corner" and the description<sup>18</sup> of the land ("the plantation I now live on") which Edmond Tison (Sr.) gave to his son Aaron also mentions "Pilkingtons line". Hence it appears that when Moses Tyson bought from Richard Barrow in 1755 he was buying land adjoining, or near, land which Edmond Sr. had patented<sup>18</sup> in 1739/40 and was living on in 1755.

In the purchases<sup>26,28</sup> from the Barrows, Moses Tyson was referred to as "Moses Tyson Jun<sup>r</sup>" and "Moses Tison Jun<sup>r</sup>". The use of the term Junior is in accord with the author's conclusion that this Moses Tyson (b. 1728) was junior in age to his older first cousin (son of Cornelius).

The witnesses to the 1755 purchase are significant because witnesses were usually close relatives or friends of the grantee, and these were, as shown below, members of the family of Edmond Tison Sr. The day of the 1755 purchase is also significant because on that day, March 8, 1755, Edmond Tison Sr. and his sons undertook a major resettlement of their holdings, very probably in anticipation of the consequences of the court action brought about<sup>17</sup> by the sons of Cornelius

Tyson. The transactions included: (1) the purchase<sup>28</sup> by Moses (Jr.) of land from Richard Barrow, witnessed by "Aron Tison", "George Tison", and "Jonathan Tison"; (2) the attempted gift<sup>18</sup> to "Aron Tison his Son" by Edmund Tison (signed by mark, mark not shown), witnessed by "George Tison", "Jonathan Tison", and "Edmond Tison Jr."; (3) the sale<sup>30</sup> by Edmond Tison Jr. to George Tison of land, Witnessed by "Aron Tison", "Jon<sup>a</sup>. Tison", and "Edm. Tison" (mark E); (4) the gift<sup>31</sup> of land to "Samuel Tison his Son" by Edmond Tison (mark E), witnessed by "Aron Tison", "George Tison", and "Jon<sup>a</sup>. Tison"; the recording<sup>29</sup> of a Granville grant to Edmond Tison (apparently Jr.) "Begining at Richard Barrows Corner"; and (6) the endorsement (transfer) of that patent by "Edmond Tison Jun<sup>r</sup>" to Jonathan Tison, witnessed by "Aron Tison", "George Tison", and "Edmond Tison" (mark E).<sup>32</sup>

One more son of Edmond Tison is known from the 1756 gift from Edmond Tison to his "Son William Tison" of personal property.<sup>33</sup> Although only two of the Tisons involved in the many transactions of March 8, 1755, were specified to be sons, the author concludes that they all were and that a full list of the sons of Edmond Tison includes Moses (Jr.), Edmond (Jr.), Aaron, George, Jonathan, Samuel, and William.

The land which Edmond Sr. gave<sup>31</sup> his son Samuel was near, possibly adjoining, that which Moses (Jr.) bought. Samuel bequeathed his land to his son Hosea, who sold part<sup>34</sup> to John Brooks and part<sup>35,36</sup> to Noah Tyson. In those sales by Hosea were mentioned a corner shared with Jonathan Tyson and a stream called Hardee's Run. Hence several of the sons of Edmond lived near each other on Hardee's Run. Their sons later dealt with each other when Hosea (son of Samuel) sold to Noah (son of Moses) as witnessed<sup>36</sup> by Elisha (son<sup>37</sup> of Jonathan).

The stream known as Hardee's Run in the late 1700's, earlier known as Mill's Run and later as Deep Branch, does not seem to have been the stream now known as Hardee's Creek. Several deed references to Hardee's Run and a cemetery, believed to be an existing Tyson-Forbes cemetery on the grounds of the Greenville Country Club, suggest that the name was used for a stream which flows northeastward through Greenville.

The author is aware that his conclusion that Moses Tyson (father of Noah) was a son of Edmond is in variance with statements found in older material in circulation. Dr. Beriah Thaddeus Cox, a great grandson of Noah Tyson, without citing references, wrote<sup>38</sup> that his line through Noah and Moses was "supposed to have sprung from Thomas". His daughter, Mrs. Jeannette Cox St. Amand, found many records involving Moses Tyson, son of Cornelius, decided (correctly) that her father had been mistaken, and concluded<sup>39</sup> (incorrectly) that Noah Tyson had been a grandson of Cornelius. She did not, however, address the problem of the two early Moses Tysons.

Tyson family trees were drawn in the late 1920's by members of the Tyson-May Reunion, and these were later expanded in the charts of Miss Tabitha DeVisconti. The trees and charts confound the two early Moses Tysons by indicating<sup>40</sup> that one Moses Tyson was the father of Noah, of Joab, and of Moses Tyson (1755-1823, m. Elizabeth Joyner). Descendants of all three of these lines still attend the Reunion and have come to accept the veracity of the charts. Early members of the Reunion, however, were aware that there was a problem. At the 1920 Reunion Gregory T. Tyson noted<sup>41</sup> that "The name Moses has been a popular one and this has been a stumbling block in the Tyson genealogy". Henry T. King "was troubled in distinguishing which Moses was the Moses to make the trace descent". With the advantage of information not then available, the author concludes that both Moses Tysons were Reunion ancestors and that some of the lines represented do not converge until we reach our ancestor Mathias Tyson, who came to North Carolina ca. 1703-1708.

Information (and misinformation) has spread from the Reunion and has been published in many versions. The author himself has further complicated the issue by releasing a tentative chart at the 1981 Reunion, in conjunction with a discussion of the problem. The lineage shown on that chart (not shown here) was partially based

on the conclusions of Mrs. St. Amand, whose work the author respects in general, and partially based on the unfounded speculation that the Moses Tyson who bought land from Richard Barrow and Abraham Barrow might be the Moses Tyson who named sons Richard Tyson and Abraham Tyson. As demonstrated within this paper, that speculation was incorrect.

*Bruce C. Tyson, Jr.*

Bruce C. Tyson, Jr.  
2003 Hanover Ave.  
Richmond, VA 23220

### References

The abbreviation BDB is used for Beaufort Co. Deed Book and the abbreviation PDB for Pitt Co. Deed Book.

1. The North Carolinian, also known as Journal of North Carolina Genealogy, vol. II, p. 205 ff (1956)
2. Ibid., vol. XIV, p. 2211 ff (1968).
3. N. C. Archives, Secretary of State Wills, Will of Mathias Tisson dated April 5, 1710.
4. Beaufort Co. Will Book D, p. 209, Will of John Mills dated Jan. 2, 1739/40.
5. N. C. Archives, Secretary of State Administrators' Bonds 1685-1779, Cornelius Tyson, dated Dec. 1745.
6. BDB 3, p. 94, April 13, 1752.
7. PDB I, p. 380, dated April 11, 1754, proved Jan., 1785.
8. Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, vol. XXIII, pp. 315-6.
9. N. C. Archives, File S. S. 735, Secretary of State Land Inquisitions & Fee Tails, 1756-1774, Moses Tyson, 1762. The documents contain the original signatures of 13 appointed jurors (including those of Abraham Tison, Aaron Tison, and Edmond Tison Jr.) who testified that the land involved did not adjoin any other entailed land of Moses Tison.
10. PDB B, p. 412, Jan. 8, 1763.
11. PDB C, p. 358, Nov. 27, 1766.
12. PDB D, p. 56, May 17, 1768.
13. PDB F, p. 547, dated Aug. 25, 1766, proved Apr., 1779.
14. PDB F, p. 548, dated Jan. 25, 1766, proved Apr., 1779

15. PDB F, p. 549, May 1, 1780.
16. BDB 2, p. 425, Oct. 5, 1744.
17. BDB 3, p. 255, June 11, 1756.
18. BDB 3, p. 205, Mar. 8, 1755.
19. PDB C, p. 521, Jan., 1767.
20. PDB P, p. 24, Feb. 21, 1801.
21. North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal, vol. VII, p. 186 ff (1981).
22. One transcript from the Bible of Noah Tyson Jr. (1784-1837), son of Noah Tyson (1757-1805), is in the hands of Mrs. Robert Raymond Tyson of Greenville, N.C., and came to her from her mother. Mrs. Tyson, born Myrtie Ruth Edwards in 1904, is the youngest child of Sarah Jane COX Edwards (1868-1925), youngest child of Sallie Ann TYSON Cox (1828-1899), youngest child of Noah Tyson Jr. The other transcript is in the hands of Miss Mattie Belle Hart (b. 1893) of Blanchard, La. It came to her from information from her great uncle, C. C. "Lum" Hart (1845-1916), son of Senetty TYSON Turnage Hart (1807-1866) of Greene Co., N.C., oldest child of Noah Tyson Jr. According to Miss Hart, her great uncle, having left Greene Co. in 1869, later returned to visit and gather information. During the visit he was allowed to choose the name of a baby relative and named it for his wife, the former widow Emma WRIGHT Hope. The baby named was Emma Gertrude Turnage (1892-1980).
23. PDB T, p. 12, Nov. 9, 1803.
24. PDB O, p. 80, Aug. 14, 1797.
25. PDB N, p. 130, Nov. 24, 1788.
26. PDB C, p. 208, Feb. 6, 1765.
27. BDB 3, p. 205, Mar. 6, 1755.
28. BDB 3, p. 203, Mar. 8, 1755. Also, PDB B, p. 75, Jan 31, 1755, grant to Barrow.
29. BDB 3, p. 207, patent dated Jan. 31, 1755.
30. BDB 3, p. 206, Mar. 8, 1755.
31. BDB 3, p. 207, Mar. 8, 1755.
32. BDB 3, p. 208, Mar. 8, 1755.
33. BDB 3, p. 291, Dec. 14, 1756.
34. PDB N, p. 177, June 27, 1794.
35. PDB M, p. 576, Mar. 16, 1792.

36. PDB M, p. 706, Dec. 15, 1792.
37. PDB N, p. 275, Aug., 1796.
38. Copy of article written ca. 1927 by Dr. B. T. Cox, in the possession of Miss Ima Mewborn of Farmville, N.C.
39. Papers of Mrs. Jeannette Cox St. Amand, Manuscript Collection, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, N.C.
40. The Tyson-May trees and charts are in Farmville, N.C., in the possession of Miss Tabitha DeVisconti, who related their history.
41. Newspaper clipping in the possession of Miss Tabitha DeVisconti, dated Nov. 20, 1920, from "The Greensboro Daily News".

Some Ancestry of Mathias Tyson and Some  
Male Tyson Descendants of Three of His Sons

