

The Coming of The Todd Family/Families to Horry County, South Carolina

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The Todds of Horry County (pronounced O'-ree) South Carolina were among the earliest settlers of the region in the last quarter of the 1700s and remain numerous throughout the county today.

There are four Todds of interest here: Richard Todd, William Todd, Thomas Todd and a female variously referred to as Mercy, Mary, and Martha who reportedly married Matthias Vaught.

- Richard Todd who died in Horry County in 1809 is documented by land grant in the county in 1785.
- Thomas Todd is documented in Georgetown District (the predecessor political entity containing Horry County) in a deed reference in 1794 and is likely the Thomas Todd in the 1800 census..
- William Todd d 1820 secured a grant in Horry County in 1790.
- Matthias Vaught, who was reported to have married a Todd, was in the northern portion of the county by 1771 and married shortly thereafter. So this constitutes evidence of a Todd presence in the region even before the Revolution.

Richard and William undoubtedly were in the county prior to getting their land grants, but we have no documentary evidence to pinpoint their arrival.

Thomas Todd of the 1794 deed and possibly the 1800 Horry County census was in Brunswick County North Carolina, just north of the state boundary between South and North Carolina, between 1769 and 1780. And both a William and Thomas Todd were in the Brunswick County tax records in 1769 and 1772.

I believe, for the reasons discussed below, that William and Thomas of Brunswick County North Carolina were English immigrants to North Carolina prior to 1769 and that they eventually made their way to Horry County.

Male DNA of William and Richard Todd descendants match families from England – suggesting an English origin for the Horry County Todds, not a Scottish one. Male DNA samples from two descendants of James Tod 1710-1771 of Moffat (one via the lineage of James' son Patrick b 1741 and one via the lineage of James' son William b 1739) and samples from other Todds elsewhere in Dumfriesshire do not match the male DNA of the Horry County Todds. Therefore, they do not have a common male ancestor. Also, advanced DNA testing (called the “Big Y”) reveals that William Todd d 1820 Horry County is most closely related to the family of Christopher Todd 1616-1686 who came from Yorkshire, England to New Haven Connecticut and to a William Todd b 1814 in England. This further confirms that the Horry County Todds did not come from Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, contrary to assertions by a family historian in the 1990s.

Therefore, the family tradition created in the 1990s that William Todd d 1820 was born in Moffat, Dumfriesshire is not supported by the evidence. Similarly, the tradition inferred from a letter written in 1929 by Adoniram Judson Todd that William Todd was the son of a Capt Charles Todd is not supported by any documentary evidence indicating a Charles Todd living in South Carolina. We simply do not know the parents of William Todd d 1820 nor where he was born.

The William Todd who came to South Carolina on the ship Pearl in 1767 is most likely the William Tod, a saddler who died in Charleston in 1780, not the William Todd who died in Horry County in 1820. The 1767 immigrant sold the land he obtained on the Edisto River in 1768 to John Mitchell. He was identified as William Tod of Charleston. There is a William Tod, a saddler, in Charleston who died in 1780.

Early Generations of Todds in Horry County

We have considerable information about the family of Richard Todd d 1809, William Todd d 1820 and Matthias Vaught 1750-1833, but the fate of Thomas Todd and his children remain unknown. All we can infer from the census records is that Thomas' son born 1774-1784 in the 1800 census might be the John Todd b 1775-1794 in the 1820 census and John Todd b 1780-1790 in the 1830 census (with a son born 1820-1825). However, we are unable to locate the son born 1820-1825.

Richard married Amelia Durant and had children Thomas Durant Todd in 1785, and Richard M. Todd in 1790, presumably in the portion of the Georgetown District that later became Horry County.

William's children were Henry born 1771, William born 1775, Julia born 1775, Mary Ready, 1776, Thomas born 1783, Samuel born 1786, James born 1788, Solomon b 1790, Martha born 1794, John born 1796, Margaret born 1805. I assume that at least Henry was born in Brunswick County, North Carolina and possibly some of the others. I have not confirmed that all of these are William's children.

Thomas of the 1800 census had a son born 1775-1784 and a son born 1790-1800, names and fates unknown.

They lived along both sides of the Waccamaw River about 7 to 9 miles northeast of Conway, SC in the Shell area and the Simpson Creek/Hardee's Mill Creek area.

There were six and possibly seven adult Todds in the 1790/1800 census records for this region.

1. William Todd b about 1745-1750 died 1820 (in the 1790 & 1800 census)
2. Richard Todd b about 1754 died 1809 (in the 1790 and 1800 census)
3. Thomas Todd b prior to 1755 (in the 1800 census) with five children two of whom were born prior to 1785
4. A female Todd b abt 1755 who had married Matthias Vaught 1750-1833 (variously referred to as Martha Todd, Mercy Todd, Mary Mercy Todd)
5. Henry Todd (son of the above William) b about 1771 died 1830/1840 (in the 1790 and 1800 census)

6. William Todd (son of the above William) b 1775 d 1859 (in the 1800 census)
7. A Thomas Todd who appeared in 1790 census as married with no children but with two slaves.

The first four appear to be contemporaries though we have no evidence for their relationship other than the fact that Richard and William share a common ancestor based on matching male DNA.

The most mysterious is Thomas Todd. The Thomas Todd of the 1800 census had children prior to 1785 so we would expect the Thomas Todd of the 1790 census to have children, if he were the same Thomas Todd as the Thomas of the 1800 census. But the Thomas Todd of the 1790 had no children.

This confusion is unfortunate because the identity of the Thomas Todd of the 1800 census is pivotal to our understanding of where William and Thomas lived before coming to Horry County.

There are three explanations to these two Thomas Todd entries of the 1790 and 1800 census.

Explanation 1: They are two different individuals – the Thomas of 1790 possibly being a son of William d 1820 and the Thomas of the 1800 census, being a contemporary to William, possibly a brother.

Explanation 2: They are one individual but the census taker mistakenly omitted the children of the 1790 Thomas.

Explanation 3: The two Thomas Todds are one individual who had no children in 1790 but married for a second time to a widow with children.

We unfortunately can not distinguish which of these explanations is the truth.

One family historian has asserted that Thomas of the 1790 census was the father of William d 1820 and that this Thomas died in 1791 or 1792. This historian cites the following record:

He came from Scotland about 1747 and received a land grant in South Carolina in 1751. He owned two slaves in 1790 and operated a ferry on the Waccamaw River about six miles north of Conway, S.C.. After his death his estate was settled in 1792 and the two slaves were sold to Joseph and Ann Bull.

We have been unable to find a Thomas Todd with (1) a record of immigration in 1747, (2) a land grant in 1751 in SC, (3) an estate settlement record of 1792, or (4) a sale of two slaves to Joseph and Ann Bull. We did find a John Todd with a grant in 1751 in Craven County and we found a sale of a slave by a John Todd to Joseph Ball and one from John Todd to Ann Ball.

There is also a record of a Thomas Todd who died in 1802 at the age of 91 and hence of the age to have been the father of William Todd d 1820. From the Carolina Times, Issue of Feb 13, 1802 (as contained on Ancestry.com): “Died on the 22 ult., in All Saints Parish, Mr. Thomas Todd aged upwards of 91 years, a number of years a resident in that district, and universally respected.” This seems much older than the Thomas Todd of the 1800 census who had children in the 1780s would have been. Rather than rely on the abstracted version, it would be desirable to see the actual newspaper record.

However, if the age is correct, this Thomas Todd would have been born about 1711 – the right age to have been the father of William Todd d 1820.

All Saints Parish extended along the Horry County coastline from the border with North Carolina to the SW border of Horry County and then continuing SW through Georgetown County. So this reference is likely to a Thomas Todd in Horry County.

So we are unable to sort out these references to Thomas Todds of Horry County and are unable to present a coherent picture of this or these Thomas Todds.

The next question is when did the Todds come to Horry County and where did they come from?

Richard Todd first appeared in the records of the area in 1785 when he got a land grant on the Waccamaw River in Georgetown District.

William Todd first appeared in the records of the area in Dec 1790 when he got a land grant for 100 acres on Kingston Lake Swamp, waters of the Waccamaw River, Georgetown District.

Thomas Todd's records are more complicated. There are no land grants for him though land grants to others indicate Thomas was a landowning neighbor so he must have purchased land from grantees. The first record we have for a Thomas Todd is on a "petit jury list", that is a list of individuals serving on jury trials, in 1780 for Prince George Parish, Georgetown District. Others on the list were neighbors to the Todds in All Saint's Parish and Prince George Parish in later census records; so this could be Thomas Todd of the 1800 census or Thomas Todd of the 1790 census.

There is also a Thomas Todd who got a land grant in 1775 on Catfish Swamp in Marion District, just to the north of Georgetown District. This Thomas is mentioned as a neighbor to individuals who got land grants in that same area in 1785.

Matthias Vaught got a grant in the Little River area (between Shell and the state line) in 1771; he probably married a Todd female about this time since their daughter Mary Vaught was reportedly born in 1772 and their son Peter Vaught was born in 1774. This suggests a Todd presence much earlier than the land grants to the Todds would suggest.

Where did they come from?

The only specific evidence we have for a prior location for the Horry County Todds is for the Thomas Todd of the 1800 census. A Thomas Todd of Georgetown District, South Carolina filed a deed of sale to John Cox in Brunswick County, North Carolina on 15 January 1794 selling 200 acres obtained by land grant in 1771 on the Waccamaw River. This appears to be confirming an earlier unrecorded sale because, prior to the 1794 filing, John Cox filed a deed of sale on 16 September 1793 for several parcels, one of which was the 200 acres "where the said John Cox now lives" which was granted to Thomas Todd 22 May 1772 and conveyed by Thomas Todd to said Mr. Cox on 15 November 1780. I conclude that Thomas Todd of the 1771 land grant is the Thomas Todd of the 1800 Georgetown District census.

What is also interesting about the Brunswick County records is that the 1769 and 1772 tax lists record both a William Todd and a Thomas Todd. This opens the question as to whether both the

Thomas Todd and William Todd of Brunswick in 1772 are the William and Thomas of the 1800 Georgetown District/later Horry County.

The origins of Richard Todd

The DNA of descendants of William and Richard Todd match each other and match the Todds who came from Pontefract, Yorkshire to New Haven Connecticut in 1639, the Todds who came from London to Bermuda in 1651, and a Todd born in England in 1814 who later came to Iowa. This means that Richard and William are either brothers or cousins with a shared origin in Northern England possibly Yorkshire.

There is a Richard Todd b 1754 a “blockmaker” who emigrated from the Port of Whitehaven in Cumberland County, in northern England to South Carolina in 1775.

15-22 May 1775

**By the Woodcock, Mr. Richard Kelsick, to South Carolina:
Richard Todd of Whitehaven, [Cumberland], block maker, aged 21; to
follow his trade.**

Though there is a Richard Todd who settled in Charleston in this same era, the Charleston Richard Todd was a wealthy merchant who along with his brother John Todd lent the South Carolina state treasury 8075 pounds during the Revolution. This Richard Todd made a will in 1780 which was sent to court in 1786. This Charleston-based Richard is not likely to have been the Richard Todd, a blockmaker from Whitehaven. Hence, by process of elimination, we conclude that the Richard Todd of Horry County was likely the Richard Todd from Whitehaven though he could have been a younger brother living in Brunswick County but never recorded there because he was younger.

We have secured DNA samples from a Whitehaven family but that DNA did not match the Richard Todd DNA. However, we do not have sufficient DNA testing of the Todds of northern England to know the geographical extent of the various DNA patterns of these Todds. All we can say is that Richard Todd’s DNA matched the DNA of one of a family of Todds in Scarborough, Yorkshire.

This Richard the Whitehaven emigrant is possibly the Richard Todd who secured a grant on the Waccamaw River in Georgetown District 1785 adjacent to vacant land when granted but later neighbor to Henry and William Todd and Matthias Vaught. This Richard Todd of the land grant is most certainly the Richard Todd died 1809 since we have no other records for a Richard Todd in SC other than the one in Charleston.

The origins of William Todd

Other family historians have asserted that William Todd was the William Todd who came to South Carolina in 1767 on the ship Pearl and got a land grant on the Edisto River in Dec 1767 and certified in April 1768 and then subsequently moved to Horry County. I think it is highly unlikely that the William Todd of the ship Pearl was the William Todd of Horry County. I say this because a William Tod of Charleston (spelled with the one “d” common to the Todd/Tod name in certain parts of Scotland) sold the Edisto River land in October 1768 to John Mitchell

and we find a William Tod, a saddler, leaving an estate in Charleston in 1780. This William is more likely to be the William of ship Pearl because of the likely Scottish origin as reflected in the single “d” in both records.

Other family historians have asserted that William Todd d 1820 Horry County was born in Moffatt, Dumfriesshire, Scotland in December 1745, the son of Thomas Tod and Margaret Bald. I doubt this is true because:

1. The DNA of William Todd d 1820 descendants suggest an English origin, not a Scottish one. William’s family DNA matches the Todds reported to have come from Yorkshire to New Haven in the 1600s, the Todds who came from London to Bermuda in 1651, and the family of a William Todd born in England in 1814 who emigrated to America.
2. The DNA of the family of James Tod 1710-1771 of Moffat does not match the DNA of the William Todd d 1820 Horry County family.
3. There is no documentary records supporting the theory that the Thomas Todd of the 1790 census was the father of William Todd. We have been unable to find any estate record for Thomas Todd in 1791 or 1792 and unable to confirm a documentary source for the estate record cited by some family historians. But even if Thomas were the father of William d 1820 Horry County, this is not sufficient to conclude that William born in Moffatt, son of Thomas Tod, was the William of Horry County.

We have not been able to determine who the family historian was that first deduced that William Todd d 1820 Horry County was the William Tod born December 1745 in Moffatt, the son of Thomas and Margaret Bald Tod. Nor have we been able to find the correspondence that described how this linkage was first made.

However, we do know between March 1995 and early 1996, Walter (Wally) Schramm, a William Todd descendant searching for his family origins, reported that William Todd was born in December 1745 in Scotland. He attributed his source to the Rev. Gene Todd of Georgia who had done extensive research into the Todd origins. This December 1745 birth date corresponds to the William Todd of Moffatt birth.

It appears that this linkage was conjecture based on a cascading series of false assumptions. It appears that a family historian started out with the assumption that William Todd d 1820 was born in Scotland based on the assumption that William d 1820 was the same William Todd as immigrated from Scotland on the ship Pearl in 1767. As pointed out above, this linkage of William of Horry County to the William of the Ship Pearl is doubtful and northern England is more likely his place of origin based on DNA. Nevertheless, the historian seems to have been convinced that William’s father was Thomas Todd based apparently on the report of a 1791 death and 1792 estate record for Thomas Todd. This historian then seems to have looked for a William Todd son of Thomas in Scottish records. There are two such William Todd’s born in 1745 in Scotland with a Thomas Todd father – one in Moffatt, Dumfriesshire and one in Lanarkshire. There is no basis for assuming that our William Todd d 1820 is either one of those two William’s. However, this family historian was convinced that William Todd b December 1745 in Moffatt, Dumfriesshire was the William Todd d 1820 Horry County.

The evolution of speculative tradition didn’t stop there. By 2002, another family historian had combined the relatively recent “tradition” of William d 1820 being the son of Thomas Tod of

Moffat with an older "tradition" that the ancestor of the Todd's was a Capt Charles Todd. This historian combined the name Thomas with the name Charles and asserted that the father of William d 1820 was Thomas Charles Todd even though the name Thomas Charles Todd does not appear in any records in Scotland or America.

The origin of the Capt Charles Todd tradition was in a 1929 letter written by a William Todd d 1820 descendant named Adoniram Judson Todd 1856-1936 to a Mrs. Terry who forwarded it to Mrs. Walter B. Eachern of Hand SC (a Vaught descendant and DAR staffer). Mrs. Eachern sent this letter to Connelly Burgin Berry, a local historian in June 1964. In part the letter states:

NOTES BY C.B. BERRY, JULY 27, 1964, CRESCENT BEACH, S.C.

Vaught

Copy of a letter loaned me in June by Mrs. Walter B. McEachern
"Hand, S.C.
Oct. 4, 1929

"My dear Mrs. Terry:

Your much esteemed letter of Sept. 30 came in last night very unexpected, but much appreciated for it gives me some extent. I will gladly give you all the information I can as far back as I have any record.

"My father was Chestnut Todd. My grandfather was William Todd, and so far as I know, my great-grandfather was Joseph Todd and my great-great-grandfather was Captain Charles Todd. Richard and Solomon Todd were his brothers (Joseph Todd) and were well known here in their day. Their offspring are scattered throughout the whole country. My

270

mother has told me all the Todds in this country came over from England and his wife, one was of Dutch stock, and the other was Irish. It is supposed they came to this country after the Revolutionary War. My son lived in Pittsburgh, Penna. Three years ago and he became acquainted with a Todd there, and this man said there were two brothers that came to this country together, one settled in the northern states and the other came to the south. So it is supposed that the one that came south was Capt. Charles Todd and the one, he says, that settled in the northern states is his ancestor.

"Martha Todd married Matthias Vaught. They lived in one mile of where I live now. They had one son named Solomon Vaught (there were other sons, also); he inherited the homestead. He had a son and named him Matthias after his grandfather. Since then the homestead has changed ownership, and is now owned by T.B. Parker of this section. There were also other sons and daughters. I think if you will write Mr. W.H. Vaught of Myrtle Beach, S.C., he may be able to give you valuable information about the Vaught family.

"A good reason I have (for believing) that Joseph Todd was my great-grandfather is the fact that the name has been kept up in the family every since. I will try to get further information and if I can find out anything further I will let you know, and if you can get a complete record, I will be very glad to have a copy and will pay you for your trouble in getting it up. I am sorry you could not visit me while you were in Conway. If there is anything

“My father was Chestnut Todd. My grandfather was William Todd, and so far as I know, my great-grandfather was Joseph Todd and my great great grandfather was Capt Charles Todd. Richard and Solomon were his brothers (Joseph) and were well known here in their day. ...My mother has told me all the Todds in this country came over from England and his wife, one was of Dutch stock and the other Irish. It is supposed they came to this country after the Revolutionary War.

Martha Todd married Matthias Vaught. They lived in one mile of where I live now. They had one son named Solomon Vaught (there were other sons also); he inherited the homestead.

A good reason I have (for believing) that Joseph Todd was my great-grandfather is the fact that the name has been kept up in the family ever since....I am going in my 75 year and can hardly see to write. “

In 1965, the year after Mr. Burgin received the 1929 A.J. Todd letter, he wrote a summary of the Vaught family that was published in 1985 in a local publication called the Independent Republic Quarterly:

“About 1778, Matthias Vaught married Martha Mercy Todd, daughter of Captain Charles Todd, an immigrant to South Carolina. Captain Todd's children, in addition to Martha, included Richard, Solomon and Joseph Todd.”

Note that, consistent with A.J. Todd's letter, William Todd d 1820 is not mentioned here.

A similar tradition but with more temporal specificity was reported by a William Todd descendant Esther Nance Gray in 1982 in the Independent Republic Quarterly:

“Dan Gray has traced our family back to Captain Charles Todd who settled on the east bank of the Waccamaw River as early as 1730, most certainly before 1750.”

The family historian that made the synthesis of the Thomas tradition and the Charles tradition realized that C. B. Burgin did not include William Todd d 1820 in the list of siblings and so added William to the list of siblings. A.J. Todd was incorrect as to the name of his great-grandfather. His great grandfather was William Todd d 1820 not Joseph as stated in A.J.'s letter. So it would have been more appropriate to delete Joseph and replace it with William. But this historian added William to the list instead.

C. B. Burgin's list of siblings	Family Historian that made the synthesis
Richard	Richard
Solomon	Solomon
Joseph	Joseph
Martha Mercy	William
	Martha

This historian also then converted the two different names for A.J. great great grandfather (Thomas and Charles) into one name Thomas Charles Todd.

The first documented report of this synthesis was in a 2002 email that Sharon Jordan, a Todd descendant in Horry County, sent to her mother Patsy Deal, who forwarded it to Bill Mosley, another Todd historian, who forwarded it to Gene Todd, a family historian living in Georgia who subsequently wrote a family history of the Todds. Unfortunately, we have not been able to get a copy of the original email received by Sharon Jordan; so we don't know who was the source of this synthesis.

The important thing to realize here is that there is no such person as Thomas Charles Todd. This was an invention of family historians trying to logically rationalize conflicting traditions. It is also important to realize that there are no records available in South Carolina for a Charles Todd in 1747 or 1751 or anytime in that era.

After all this discussion, we come down to the conclusion that we simply don't know the name of William's father nor where William was born. All we know is that William d 1820 is probably of northern English origin, possibly Yorkshire.

Conclusions

In summary based on the above discussion, we can conclude:

William Todd d 1820 Horry County was not descended from the Tod's of Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland and was not born in Moffat, but rather was more likely descended from the Todds of England, based on DNA matching.

Richard Todd and William Todd share a common Todd ancestor, based on DNA matching.

William Todd and Thomas Todd of Horry County are most likely, though not conclusively, the William Todd and Thomas Todd of the 1769 and 1772 tax lists of Brunswick County, North Carolina and are probably English immigrants based on the DNA linkage to Yorkshire.

The family historian who came up with the notion in the 1990s that William Todd who died in Horry County in 1820 was the William Tod, born in December 1745 to Thomas Tod and Margaret Bald, probably did so by:

1. Assuming that William Todd d 1820 was the William Todd who came to America in 1767 on the Ship Pearl.
2. Assuming that the William Todd who came on the ship Pearl was born in Scotland based on the appearance of this William's immigration record in the book "Directory of Scots in the Carolinas".
3. Assuming that William's father was Thomas Todd based on the appearance of a Thomas Todd in the 1790 census in Georgetown District and based on an alleged estate settlement for this Thomas in 1792. (There is an 1802 death record for a Thomas Todd aged 91 in All Saints Parish which included coastal Horry County.)
4. Looking for William Todds born about 1745 in Scotland and the son of a Thomas Todd and finding the William Tod b December 1745 son of Thomas Tod in Moffat,

Dumfriesshire and assuming that William Todd d 1820 was this William Tod b December 1745.

The above 4 steps are not sufficient to establish that William Todd d 1820 was the William Todd born in Moffatt in 1745. It would simply be guessing to assume that these two Williams were the same person.

The family historian who asserted that the father of William Todd d 1820 was the son of Thomas Charles Todd did so by combining the tradition of a Moffatt origin with the older tradition of A.J. Todd's memory that the ancestor of the Horry County Todds was Capt Charles Todd. There is no documentary support for the Charles Todd tradition.

Discussion

This next section will present in detail the documentary records that support the preceding narrative.

Section 1: Maps

Maps showing political and ecclesiastical boundaries of the areas that included what became Horry County.

Maps showing where the Todds lived in Horry County.

Section 2: Records related to the immigration of William Todd in 1767

Immigration Record of William Todd on the Ship Pearl

Land Grant to William Tod in 1767

Sale of Land grant by William Tod of Charleston in 1768

Estate Settlement of William Tod, saddler, of Charleston in 1781

Section 3: 1790 and 1800 census records

Section 4: Land Grant Records

Section 5: Documents related to the development of the traditions concerning Horry County Todd origins

Section 6: Brunswick County North Carolina Records for William and Thomas Todd

Section 7: DNA results

Section 8: Theories about Todd migration to Brunswick County

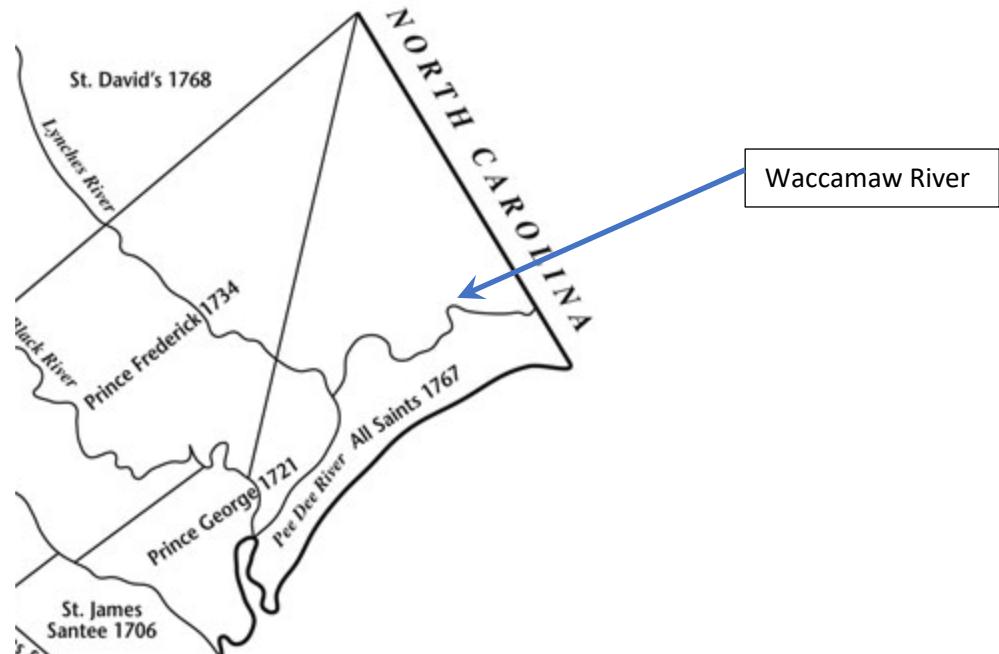
Section 9: Other comments and loose ends

Appendix 1: We also include here an appendix discussing the Tod family of Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland

Appendix 2: Summary of first generations of Richard and William Todd families from Ancestry (unconfirmed)

Section 1: Maps

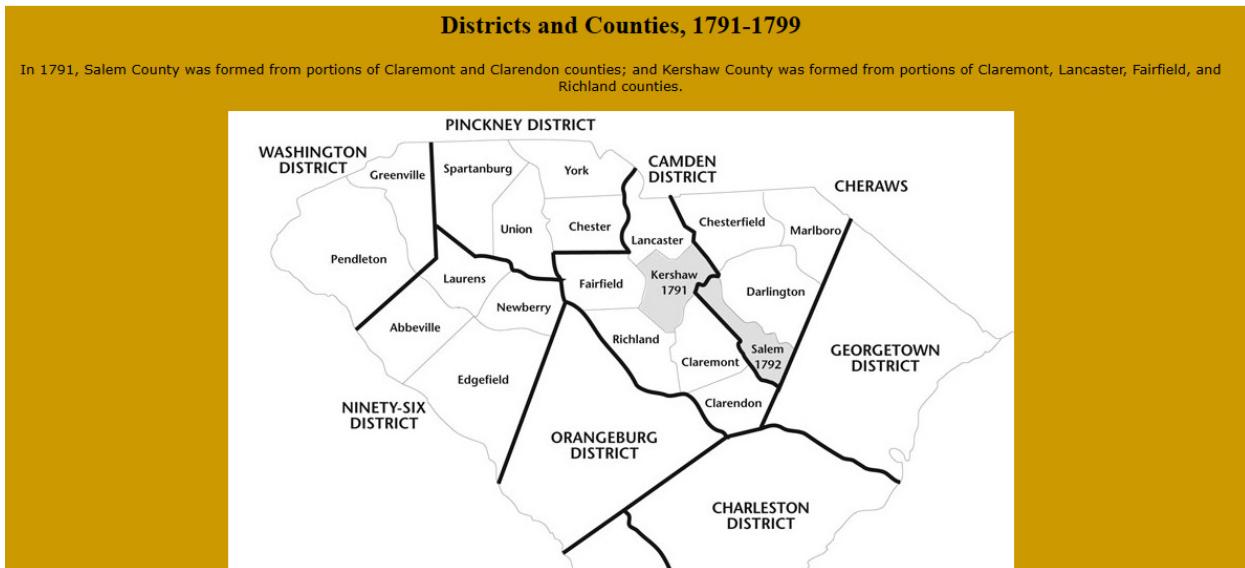
The map below shows the division between Prince George's Parish and All Saints Parish. The dividing line is the Waccamaw River. In 1790, in the census, we find Richard and William Todd in Prince George's Parish, north of the Waccamaw River and we find Henry Todd, William's son, and a Thomas Todd and Matthias Vaught (alleged husband of Martha Todd or Mary Martha Mercy Todd) in All Saints Parish, south of the Waccamaw River.



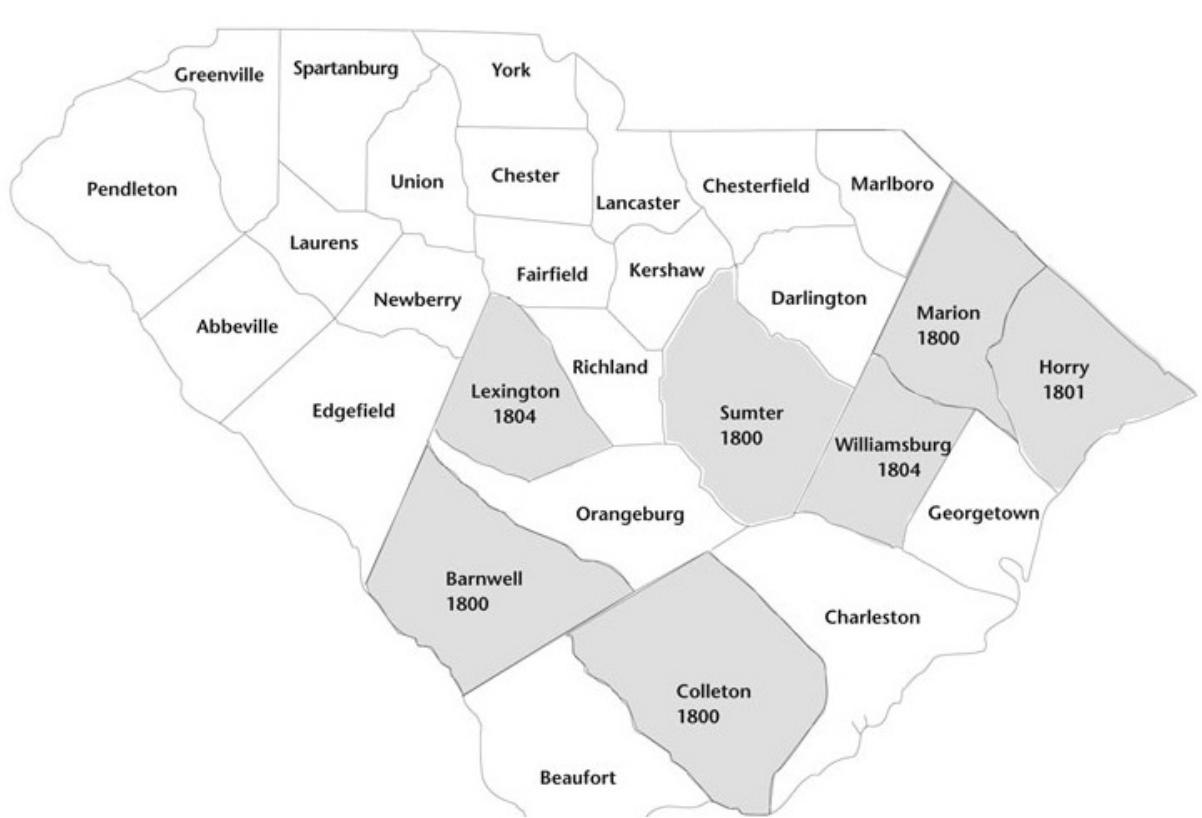
In the 1790s, this area of Prince George's and All Saints parishes was contained in the political division known as the Georgetown District.

Districts and Counties, 1791-1799

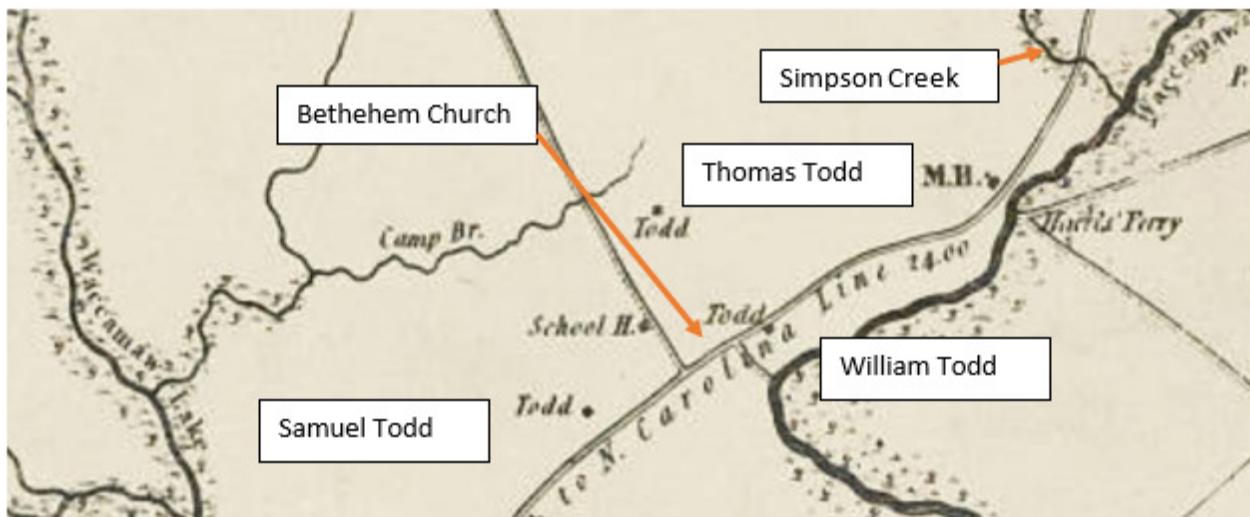
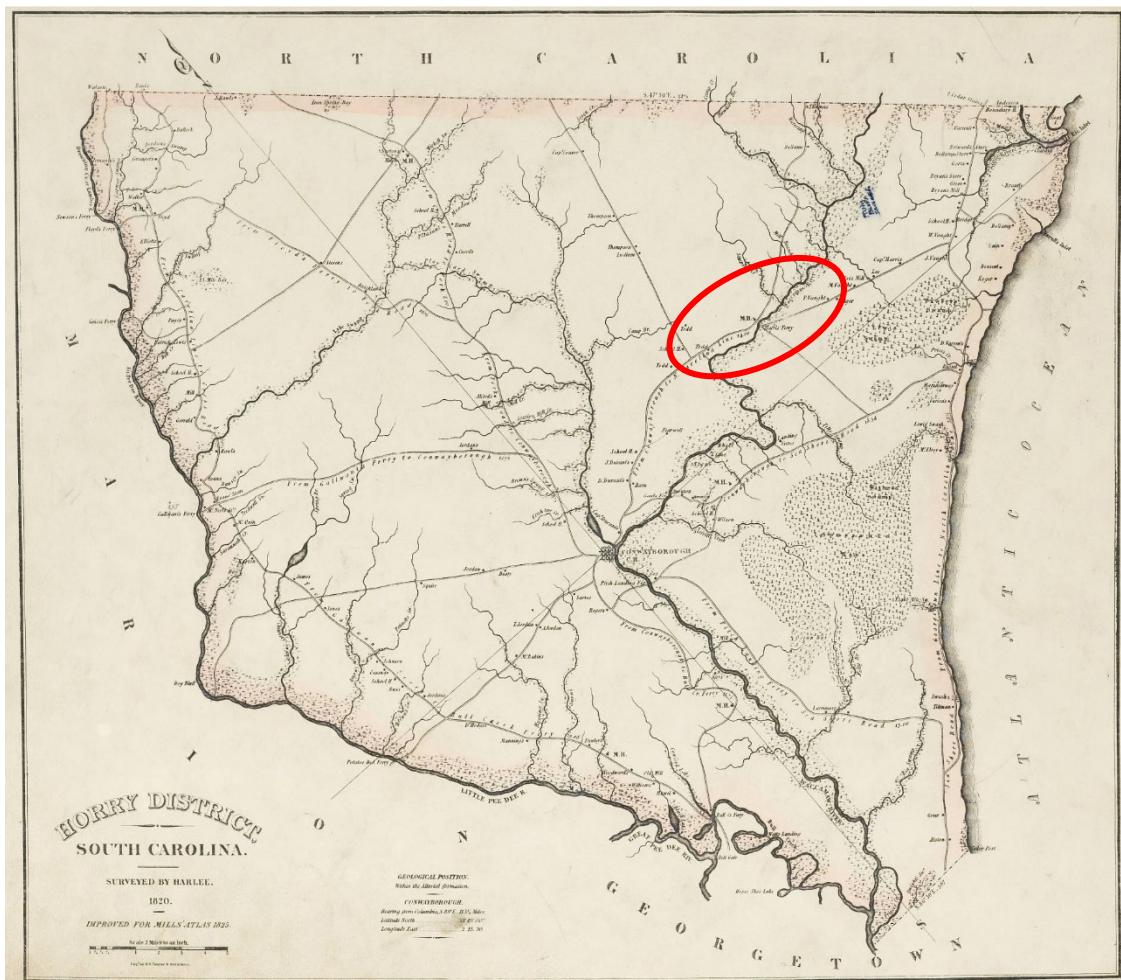
In 1791, Salem County was formed from portions of Claremont and Clarendon counties; and Kershaw County was formed from portions of Claremont, Lancaster, Fairfield, and Richland counties.



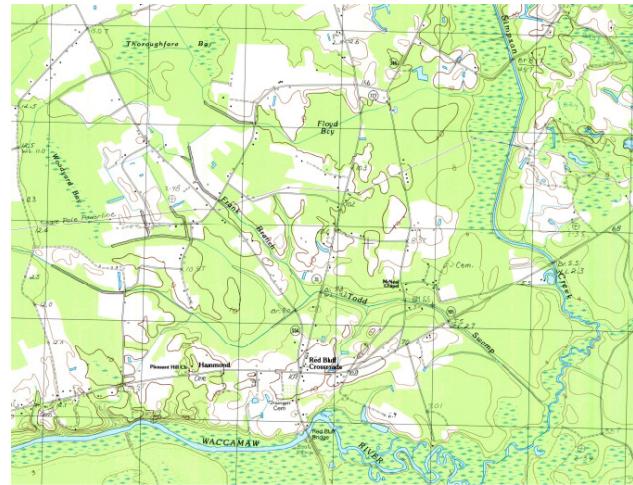
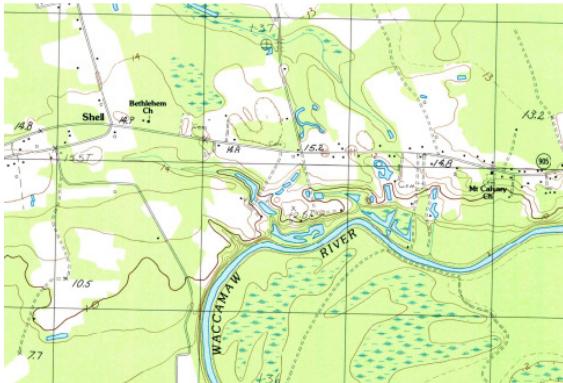
Then, in the early 1800s, Georgetown District was divided into four districts: Horry District (1801), Marion District (1800), Williamsburg District (1804) and Georgetown District. Horry District later became Horry County.



By 1825, we find the Todd family north of the Waccamaw River and the Vaughns south of the River on the Mill's Atlas of Horry County.



The maps below dated 1984 show the location of Shell community and the Bethlehem Church (for which land was donated by James Todd) and show the location of Todd Swamp with respect to Simpson Creek (where Todd lands were also known to be located).



Section 2: Immigration Record for William Todd 1767

COUNCIL JOURNAL 33, page 306-311.
Meeting of 12th. December 1767.

The Clerk reported to his Excellency that agreeable to his Orders he had been on Board the ship Pearl Walter Buckanan Master and had sworn the passengers lately arrived here from Scotland and Ireland agreeable to a List he delivered into the Board.

The following Petitions from the following Persons were presented and read setting forth that they were Protestants

86

and had lately arrived from Great Britain and Ireland on the encouragement of the Bounty given by the Act of the General Assembly of this Province passed the 25th. day of July 1761 and therefore prayed the same and also Warrants for their Lands.

	Acres	Acres	
Hugh McGibbon	100	Margaret Dougal	100
George Smith	100	David Hewson	100
Thomas Lowe	100	Mary Dirkie	100
Robert Reid	100	Jane Manson	100
Hugh McDougall	100	Ann Spradling	100
William Todd	100	Barbara Sutherland	100
David Duncan	100	William Taylor	100
David Mitchell	100	Daniel Prosser	100
James Smith	100	Edward Bowling	100
John Smith	100	Richard Lewis	100
Alexander Hendrick	100	Jane Jefferet	100
Patrick Smily	100	Jeremiah Simmons	100
Alexander Campbell	100	Elizabeth Chamson	100
John Arbuche	100	Ann Gilbert	100
John Stuart	100	Junian Gilbert	100
Robert Willson	100	Ann Barry	100
William McKewn	100	Mary Murry	100
Margaret Shelburne	100	Catherine Cotteral	100
Hannah Pride	100	Mary Connolly	100
Margaret Summerville	100	Honor McGrath	100
Isabell Brown	100	Elizabeth Burk	100
Jane Voice	100	Mary Dunn	100
Isabel Taylor	100	Catherine Power	100
Barbara Cooper	100	Thomas Cunningham	100

In Granville County.

ORDERED that the Secretary do prepare Warrants of Survey accordingly. And that the Public Treasurer do pay the Bounties of four pounds sterling for each of them to Henry Laurens Esq. on behalf of the owners of the ship they came over in towards payment of their passages and the remaining twenty shillings to themselves agreeable to the directions of the said Act on Mr. Laurens entering into Security to repay the Bounty he shall receive if he does not produce Certificates in favor of them as required by the said Act.

Land Grant: Granted Dec 12, 1767 to William Todd 100 acres of vacant land in the fork of Edisto, certified April 1768

Sale of Edisto River Land to John McConnell,

<p>John Fisher Slavery in and Slavery. Since before me Christopher Brown Esq; one of his Messengers justices agreed to keep the Books in Franklin County, Pennsylvania came & appeared of John Fisher and made oath before the magistrate that he did the written Name of John Simmons found in his handwriting had written the witness did not know for the case written mentioned and did also in the said John Simmons sign the foregoing paper, intended and that he did not know by whom John Simmons his Name was used that Sworn the Day and year I have sworn A.D. 1800 I have sworn before me Bland & Pease, Attest Bland & Pease, this 11th of November 1773.</p>	<p>Memorandum. That on the Saturday, from the Day of January, in I gave to the use of our Lord and Master, three hundred and Sixty five Pounds before me Christopher Brown Esq; one of his Messengers — Justice agreed to keep the Books in Franklin County, Pennsylvania came & appeared of John Fisher and made oath before the magistrate that he did the written Name of John Simmons found in his handwriting had written the witness did not know for the case written mentioned and did also in the said John Simmons sign the foregoing paper, intended and that he did not know by whom John Simmons his Name was used that Sworn the Day and year I have sworn A.D. 1800 I have sworn before me Bland & Pease, Attest Bland & Pease, this 11th of November 1773.</p>
<p>William Sea John S. Mitchell</p>	<p>This Indenture made & Signed by William Sea in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Sixty three, and the eighth year of the reign of King George the Third, in the Province of South Carolina, between William Sea of the said Province of South Carolina, Planter of this part and John Mitchell of Somersett of the said Province. They, the parties to this Indenture Witnesseth that the said William Sea for and in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars Money of Philadelphia afforded to him in Boston Well and truly paid by the said John Mitchell at and before the sealing and delivery of these Presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said John Mitchell Hath bargained and sold and by these Presents doth bargained and sold to the said John Mitchell all that certain tract of land and containing one hundred acres situate in the parish of St. John Baptist and bounded Northwest on Eight hundred Yards Sides for Common Land together with all and singular the houses outhouses Ditches buildings barns Stable, yards, gardens — orchards, Woods, underwood, timber and felled trees, Meadows pastures ponds lakes, fishing, way Water, watercourses Paths, Bridges, Water, Mills, and all of the Glebe, tenements Districts, Members and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto pertaining or in any wise appertaining and the possession of Bridges, Roads, and all manner of Plantations &</p>

Charleston Deeds, 5371001

Book G-4 pp 355-362

William Todd to John Mitchell

ST242.

Inventory of part of the estate of William Tod, late of Charleston, saddler, 1781 (Letters of administration Nov 21 1780)

<i>Inventory of Part of the Estate of William Tod late of Charleston Saddler (Approved by John Ross Hugh & Ross & Richard, Clerks Court of Common Pleas in said State)</i>			
10 Saddle Trees	at 40	1	2.00
2 Small saddle Trees at 30			6.00
4 Small saddle Trees	1		1.00
2 pairs of leather Saddles			4.00
2 leather Boxes entirely new and with two buttons & 1 leather Box		1	0.00
1 leather leather flap			1.00
1 Side of leather & 1 big other			11.00
10 Thread buttons for Saddles at 20			1.00
1 Sheep Skin Carpet			1.00
Some pieces of Chair leather			10.00
Some old Boxes			1.00
2 Bed Counter panes			1.00
1 Set Bed & Window curtains			2.00
2 Pillow cases & 2 starch			1.00
3 1/2 Sheets			1.00
1 Leather Vessel			1.00
1 of fine Drapery			2.00
Some pieces of a Carpet			1.00
15 Bundles of Drapery	at 20		21.00
To a Negro Man and Woman			10.00
			<u>71.00</u>
			<u>71.00</u>
<i>Witnessed by</i>		<i>John Ross</i>	
		<i>Hugh & Ross</i>	

Section 3: 1790 and 1800 census records

In 1790, we find four Todds in Georgetown District. Henry and Thomas were in All Saints Parish, south of the Waccamaw River and Richard and William Todd were in Prince George's Parish, north of the Waccamaw River.:

View Record	Henry Todd	All Saints, Georgetown, South Carolina	3	Henry & wife and young son
View Record	Thomas Todd	All Saints, Georgetown, South Carolina	2	Thomas & wife & 2 slaves
View Record	Richard Todd	Prince Georges, Georgetown, South Carolina	5	Richard & wife, 2 males < 16, 1 female
View Record	Richard Todd	Prince Georges, Georgetown, South Carolina	5	William & wife, 3 sons, 3 dau.
View Record	William Todd	Prince Georges, Georgetown, South Carolina	8	

The three oldest male Todds in the 1800 census (Richard, Thomas and William) were all born prior to 1755 according the 1800 census and Martha/Mercy Todd Vaught was probably born about 1755 based on the census indicating her birth as 1755-1774 and the births of her children in the 1770s and 80s. So all of them were contemporaries though there are no documentary records to show their relationships. All we know is that Richard and William shared the same male DNA and hence are kin to each other.

William Todd Sr., was listed in 1800 as over 45 with a female the same age and as having 2 sons born 1791-1800 and 3 sons born 1785-1790, 3 daughters born 1791-1800, 3 dau born 1775-1785.

William Todd Jr., son of William, was listed as born 1775-1784 with a female the same age and with a daughter 1790-1800.

Henry, son of William, was listed born 1755-1774 with a female the same age, and having 4 sons 1791-1800.

Richard Todd was listed over 45 with a female the same age and as having 1 son 1791-1800, 1 son 1785-1790, 2 dau 1791-1800, 1 dau 1785-1790.

Thomas Todd, over 45, with a female the same age, 1 son and 2 daughters born 1774-1784, and 1 son born 1791-1800, and 1 daughter 1785-1790.

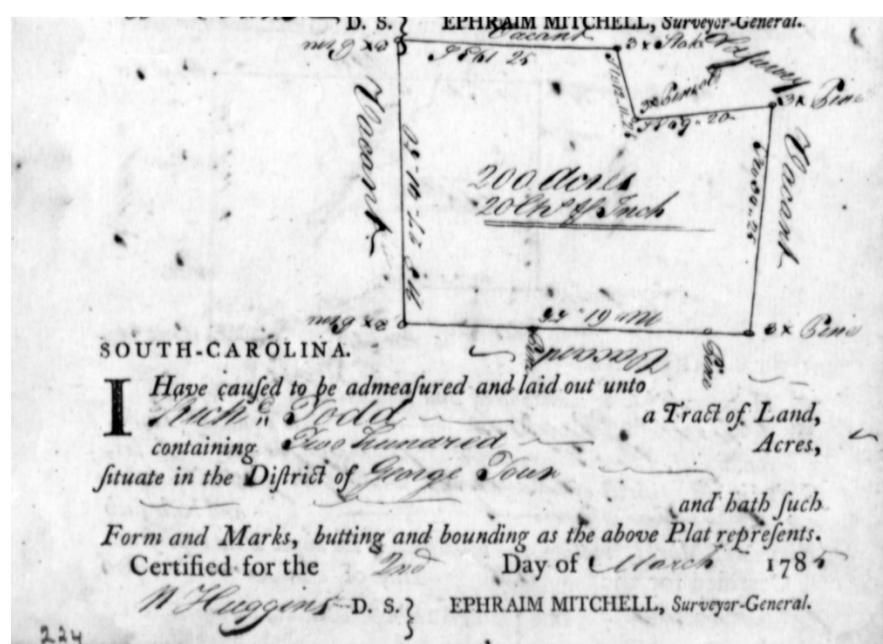
The most mysterious of these entries is the Thomas Todd of the 1800 census who had children born prior to 1790 and so should have appeared in the 1790 census with young children.

However, the Thomas Todd of the 1790 census had no children. We have speculated about possible explanations for this discrepancy, but can not definitively account for it.

Section 4: Land Grant Records

Richard Todd

In 1785, Richard Todd got a grant surveyed for 200 acres in Georgetown District surrounded mostly by vacant land, and also an "old ferrey".

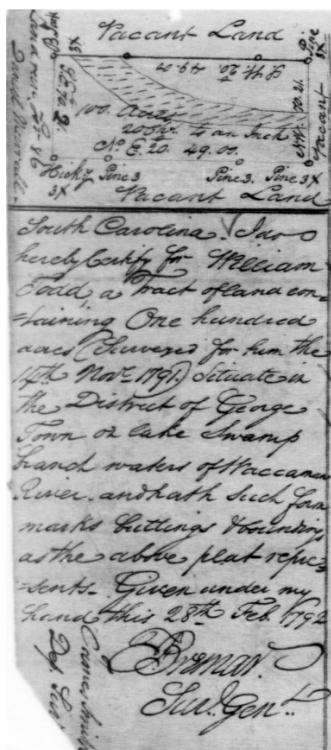
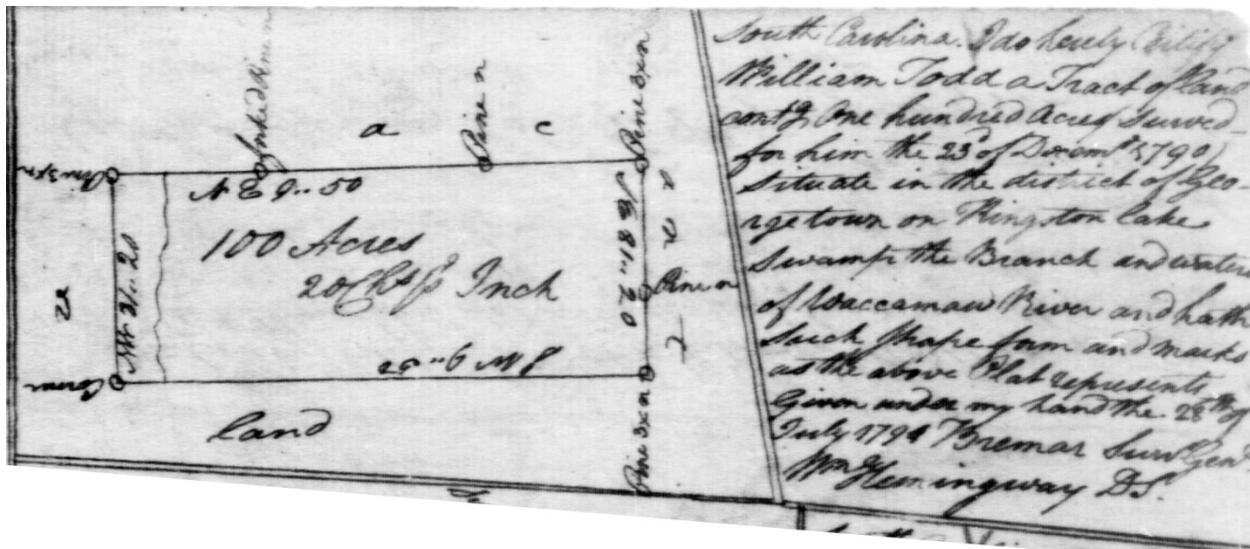


Matthias Vaught got a grant surveyed in 1785 in Georgetown District with Richard Todd as adjoining neighbor. Thomas Durant also got a grant at the same time in Georgetown District. Other neighbors getting grants adjacent to Richard Todd in 1785 were Joseph Beaudort, Samuel Price, Peter Bond, Richard also got a grant for 300 acres on Simpsons Creek Swamp George Town District surveyed in 1794 and a grant for 480 acres on Simpson Creek surveyed in 1795 and recorded 1797. He also got a grant surveyed for 270 acres in 1803 on Lewis Hole and Boggy Branch including the Pine Grove Preaching House , Horry District. A plat to Jacob Eckhard Sr surveyed in 1803 for 822 acres on Graves Branch of Waccamaw River for Henry Todd shows Richard Todd as neighbor.



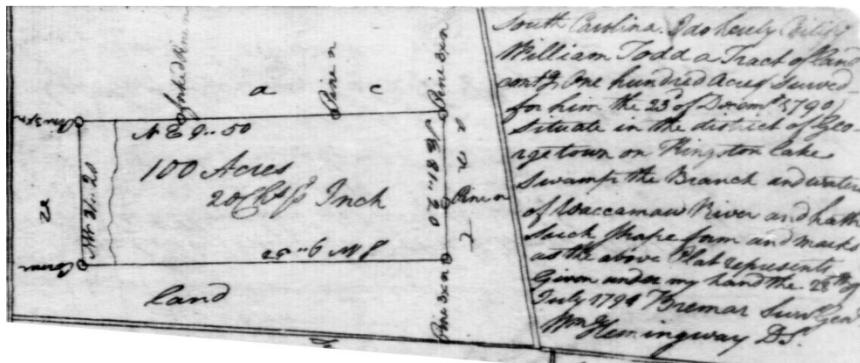
William Todd

William Todd first acquisition of grant land is documented with a plat surveyed on Dec 23, 1790 for 100 acres on Kingston Lake Swamp and waters of the Waccamaw River, Georgetown District and recorded on July 28, 1791. We assume that he came earlier to the area but we have no documents to verify that other than the 1790 census.

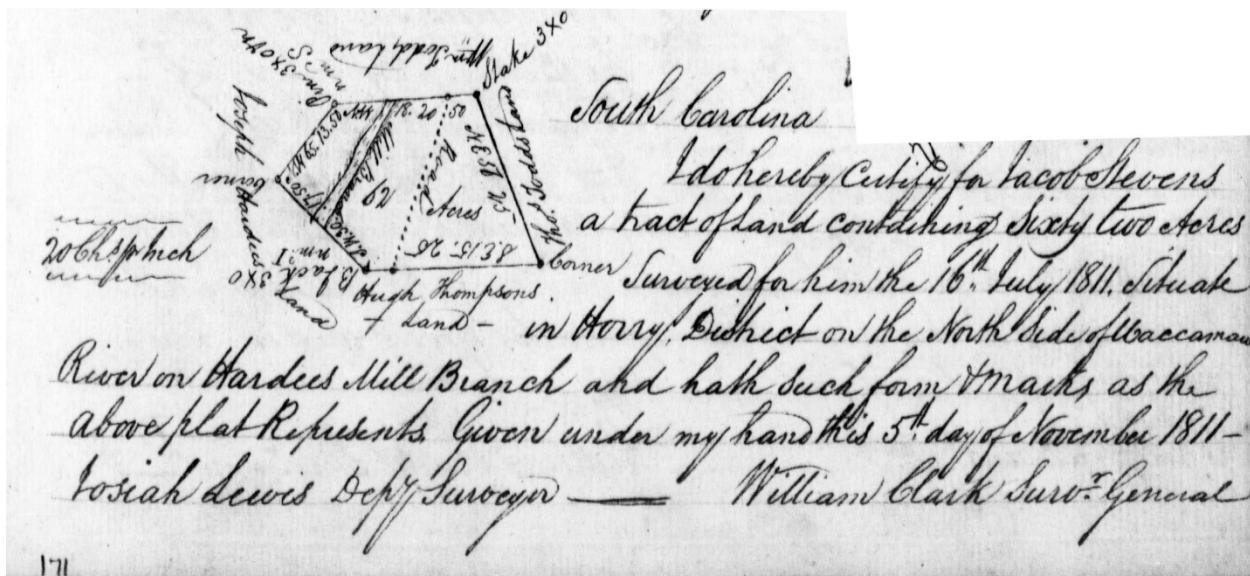


Then later that year he got another 100 acres on Lake Swamp, waters of the Waccamaw River, Georgetown District, surveyed 14 Nov 1791 and recorded 28 Feb 1792.

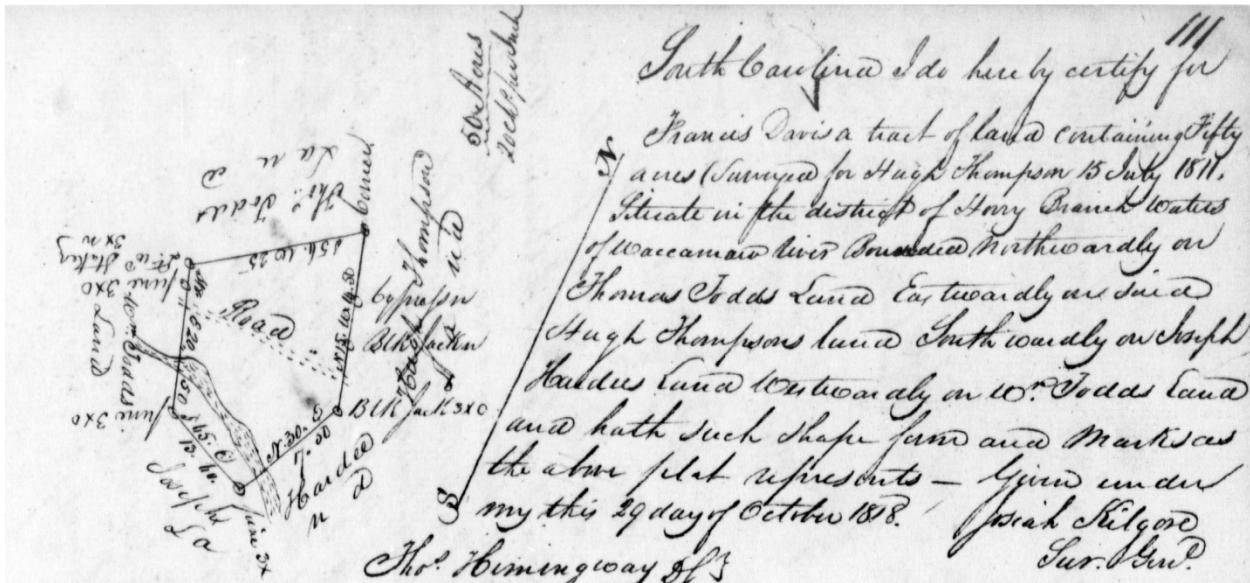
Meanwhile, William's son Henry, just about to turn 21 years of age, had surveyed on 28 Nov 1791 and recorded on 8 March 1792, 44 acres on Little Porter Hole branch, waters of Waccamaw River, Georgetown District, with William Todd being a neighbor on the other side of the branch.



On 1801, James Barnhill recorded a plat for 253 acres on Kingston Lake Swamp with William Todd as adjacent neighbor. In 1806, Robert Hutchison recorded a plat for 467 acres including Conwayboro and Kingston Lake with William Todd as neighbor. In 1811, Jacob Stevens recorded a plat for 62 acres on the Hardee's Mill Branch of the Waccamaw River, Horry District with both William Todd and Thomas Todd as neighbors.



In 1811, Francis Davis surveyed a plat for 50 acres on a branch of the Waccamaw River, Horry District with both William Todd and Thomas Todd as neighbors.



In 1825, when Samuel Todd filed his report on the Administration of the Estate of William Todd (d 1820), William was taxed on 640 acres of land.

Thomas Todd

The first record we have for Thomas Todd that appears to be in what became Horry County is an appearance of a Thomas Todd on a Petit Jury list for Parish of Prince George, George Town District in 1780. In perusing these lists, we found a Robert Heriot and John Alston who, 10 years later, in the 1790 census appear in All Saints Parish which is where Thomas and Henry Todd appear in the 1790 census. Others on the list appear in Prince George Parish, George Town District in the 1790 census such as Peter Buckholtz. Another of those on the 1780 Jury Lists was a William Henry Lewis 1759-1806 who appeared in the 1790 census in All Saints Parish with Thomas Todd and appeared in the 1800 census in Waccamaw, George Town District on the same page of the census as Thomas Todd. This William Henry Lewis was a neighbor on a land plat to Joseph Beaudorf whose own land plat indicates that Richard Todd was a neighbor. **I conclude that the Thomas Todd on the 1780 jury list is likely the Thomas Todd of the 1790 George Town District census though we can not be sure the 1780 jury list Thomas was not the Thomas of the 1800 census.**

We have no record of Thomas Todd receiving grant lands in the Conway-Shell, Horry County area though we can assume he purchased land from earlier grantees based on his being listed as a neighbor in grants to others. The earliest record of him as a neighbor are:

Jacob Stevens, 1811 survey of 62 acres on the Waccamaw River, Horry District
Francis Davis, 1811 survey of 50 acres on a branch of the Waccamaw, Horry District

Thomas Todd has a tax return in 1825 for 468 acres in Horry District. We are not sure who this Thomas is because there is some evidence that William Todd d 1820 had a son John Thomas Todd.

But what is clear is that the grants alone do not account for the total amount of land owned by Thomas or William Todd. Hence there must have been numerous land transactions through the

deed process that account for the difference between these total acreages and the amount acquired through the land grant process.

Section 5: More discussion of the evolution of traditions relative to the origins of the Todds in Horry County

Here is my theory about how the family tradition of a Dumfriesshire origin to the Horry County Todds arose.

- a. The Directory of Scots in the Carolina, published by David Dobson in 1986 and reprinted in 1994, included the following entry:

TODD WILLIAM
Emigrated from Scotland or Ireland to SC
on the ship Pearl, master Walter
Buchanan, in December 1767. Allocated
a 100 acre land grant 12 December 1767. (OL)

Hence, an unknown Todd family historian may have assumed that the above William was born in Scotland based on his appearance in the book with a title implying Scottish origin, and then assumed that this William Todd was the William Todd who settled later in Horry County.

- b. By March 1995, Walter (Wally) Schramm in his research to uncover his Todd ancestors had written that William John Todd was born in Scotland about 1745. This appears to be simply an estimate based on being of age (21) in 1767.
- c. Sometime in or prior to 1995, another unknown family historian found the following record from an unknown source and indicated that it referred to Thomas Todd of Horry County.:

He came from Scotland about 1747 and received a land grant in South Carolina in 1751. He owned two slaves in 1790 and operated a ferry on the Waccamaw River about six miles north of Conway, S.C.. After his death his estate was settled in 1792 and the two slaves were sold to Joseph and Ann Bull.

I suspect that this refers to someone else other than Thomas Todd because we can find no record of a Thomas Todd getting a land grant in 1751. However, my theory is that someone found this record of Thomas Todd dying in 1791 – 29 years before William Todd in 1820 – and that they assumed that Thomas Todd d 1791 was the father of William d 1820.

- d. I then hypothesize that an unknown family historian began looking for a William Todd son of a Thomas Todd in Scotland.
- e. There are only two such persons in the Scottish parish records in the period 1740-50 named William Todd son of a Thomas Todd – one in Lanarkshire (Glasgow area) and one in Dumfriesshire. The latter is a William Todd b Dec 1745 son of Thomas and Margaret Bald Todd who married in Moffat in Jan 1745. For some unknown reason, the family historian who found this record in Moffat began asserting that this was William Todd d 1820 Horry County.

By the time Wally Schramm died in March 1996, he had made a handwritten drawing indicating that William Todd Sr was born in Inverness in December 1745. Gene Todd, a desc of William Todd d 1820, says that the name Inverness came from the

name of a house where the Todds lived and was mistakenly assumed to be the town from which the Todds came. In any event, the December 1745 date reflects that someone had made the connection with the Dumfries William Tod who was born in December 1745.

- f. In 2002, Sharon Jordan, a Todd descendant in Horry County, forward an email to her mother Patsy Deal, who forwarded it to Bill Mosley, another Todd historian, who forwarded it to Gene Todd, a family historian living in Georgia who subsequently wrote a family history of the Todds. We have not been able to find the email to Sharon that provided this information. This email took two conflicting traditions and combined them into one: (1) the tradition reported by A. J. Todd, a descendant of William Todd d 1820 in a 1929 letter asserting that his great-grandfather who he erroneously identified as Joseph Todd had brothers Richard and Solomon – all sons of Capt Charles Todd. He also mentioned a Martha Todd who married Matthias Vaught. The email took A. J.’s actual grandfather William Todd, and listed him as brother to Richard, Joseph, Solomon and Martha Todd, but listed the parents as Thomas and Margaret Bald Todd instead of Capt Charles Todd.
- g. We do not have the key emails or letters that show each step in this process. However, it seems to be a logical explanation of how family historians reached their conclusions about the origins of the Todds – even when those conclusions were in conflict with the evidence at hand.

Section 6: Brunswick County Records

We have deed records, land grant records and tax lists for Brunswick County North Carolina, just over the state line from Horry County. These records suggest that Thomas Todd lived in Brunswick County between 1769 and 1780 and came to the portion of Georgetown District that became Horry County sometime between 1780 and 1794.

There is a 1769 and 1772 tax list in Brunswick County that lists a William Todd and a Thomas Todd.

There is a 1771 land grant to Thomas Todd for land in Brunswick County on the Waccamaw River.

There is a deed record there dated 15 Jan 1794 that identifies Thomas Todd of Georgetown District, South Carolina in which Thomas sells to John Cox the 200 acres that he received as a grant in 1771 on the Waccamaw River. Horry County was taken out of Georgetown District in 1801; so this deed links the Thomas Todd of the 1771 Brunswick County land grant to a Thomas Todd in Georgetown District in 1794 and by implication to the Thomas Todd of the 1800 Horry County census.. Equally curious is that John Cox of Brunswick County sold this same 200 acres to a John Bellamy by date of 16 September 1793 (a few months prior to the Thomas Todd 1794 sale record) in which he says that Thomas Todd conveyed this land to John Cox on 15 November 1780. These two records would imply that Thomas Todd sold the 200 acre land grant in 1780, moved to South Carolina, and reconfirmed the sale in 1794 while living in the portion of Georgetown District that became Horry County.

Section 7: DNA results

For the Moffat, Dumfriesshire Tod family, we have obtained two DNA samples for descendants of James Tod 1710-1771:

James Tod 1710 -1772 md 1732 Moffat, Dumfriesshire to Mary Aitkchison 1707-1785

Patrick Tod 1741-1826 md 1767 Isobel Johnston

Peter Todd 1771-1845 md (1) Rachel Hope (2) Janet LNU 1783-1865

William Tod 1794-1871 md Mary Scott 1801-1874 William was an illegitimate birth

John Todd 1827 md 1846 Elizabeth Sanderson: John born Moffat per census

James Alexander Aikman Tod 1849-1924 md Mary Ann Gibson

Aikman Gibson Tod 1877-1974 md Edith Brown (to Quebec & BC 1911)

Aikman Ellis Todd 1907-1996 Victoria BC md Edna Grace Sayer

John Todd md Elsie

Hugh Todd

James Tod 1710 -1772 md 1732 Moffatt to Mary Aitchison 1707-1785

William Tod 1739-1830 md 1775 Moffatt to Mary Welsh 1752-1797

Peter Todd 1787 Moffat d 1863 Glenree md 1832 Isabel Halliday Kilmory, Isle of Arran

William Tod 1839 d 1901 md 1863 Kilmory Jean Wyie Allan

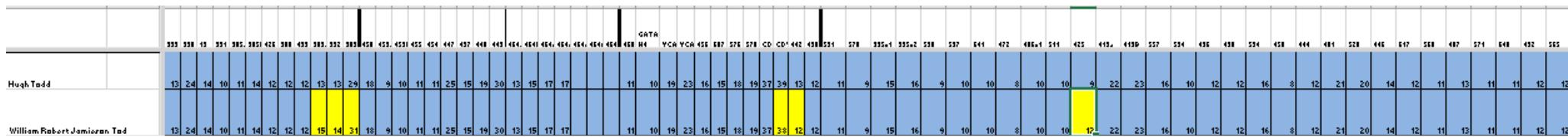
William 1875-1930 md Elizabeth McCartney

Robert Jamieson Tod 1909-1992 Lamlash Bute

William Robert Jamieson Tod

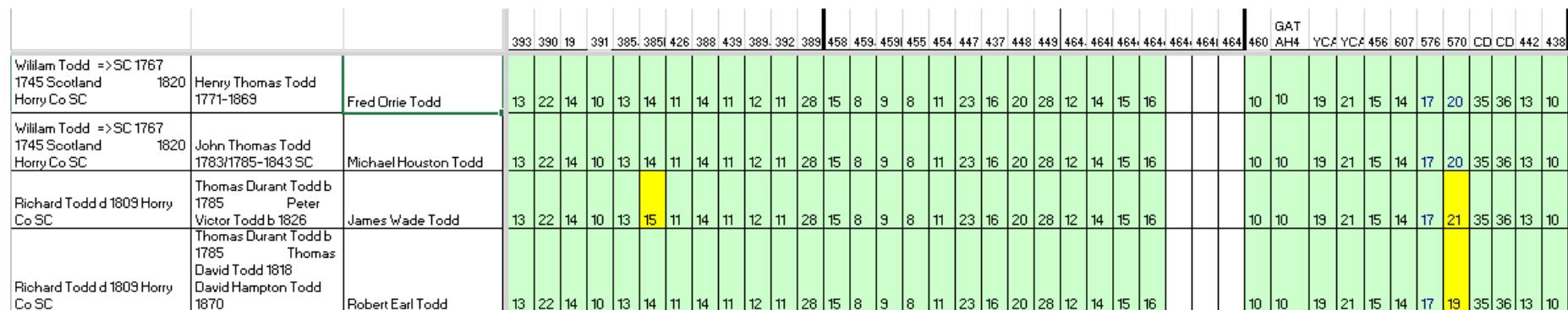
Male DNA at the 67 marker level reveal that there is a genetic distance of 6 steps between the two samples, not an exact match, but close enough to be considered a match by Family Tree DNA:

DNA Data:



Above is the DNA data from the two samples from the James Tod 1710-1771 of Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. There are 6 markers that are different between these two samples (highlighted in yellow), but the level of matching markers is sufficient to be a genetic match. This means that Hugh and William share a common male ancestor. The genealogical data indicate this common ancestor is James Tod 1710-1771 - 9 generations before Hugh Todd and 6 generations before William Jamieson Tod.

For the Horry County Todds, two descendants of William Todd d 1820 and two descendants of Richard Todd d 1809 show matching DNA markers:



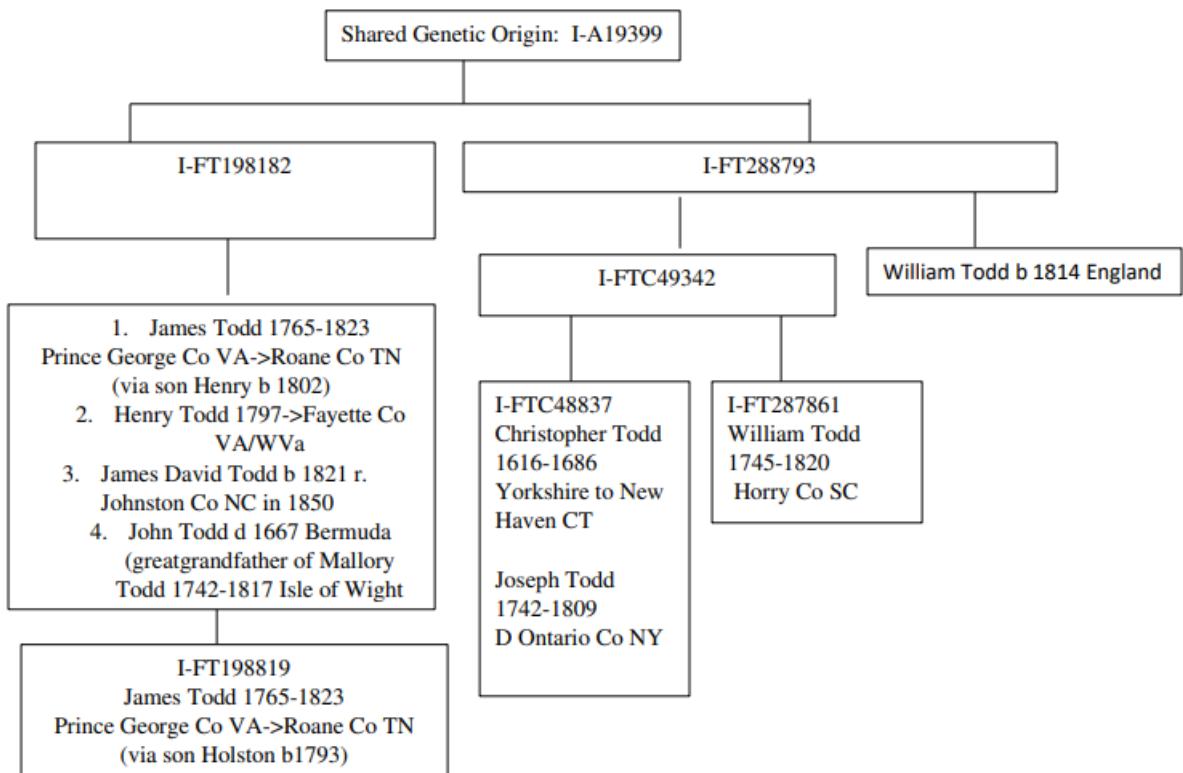
The two William Todd d 1820 samples are exact matches. One of the Richard Todd descendants has one marker different from the two William Todd descendants and the other has two markers different. This is a very close match – indicating that both Richard and William share a common ancestor.

Comparing the Horry County Todd samples to each of the Moffat Tod samples shows that 35 markers out of 67 do not match. Such a high level of mismatch indicates that there is no common ancestor between these two families.

Comparing the Horry County Todds to several English origin Todd families, we see that the level of mismatch is very low – only 1 to 4 markers different out of 37 and 1 to 5 markers different out of 67. This strongly suggests that the Todds of Horry County are of English origin.

	Desc of Christopher Todd 1616 Yorkshire - 1686 New Haven CT	Desc of John Todd from London to Bermuda 1651	Desc of William Todd b 1814 England
Desc of William Todd d 1820 Horry County SC	1 of 37 mismatch 1 of 67 mismatch	4 of 37 mismatch 5 of 67 mismatch	2 of 37 mismatch 2 of 67 mismatch

Even more conclusively are the results of an advanced DNA testing method called the “Big Y”. It is so named because it reveals 700 DNA markers rather than 111 that is the maximum of the standard DNA testing. More importantly, this test shows the genetic history from the sample taker back thousands of years to the original DNA ancestor of humanity. Below are the results of the Big Y testing for the numerous families showing matches with the Horry County Todds using the standard DNA testing. Note that William Todd d 1820 is most closely related to Christopher Todd 1616-1686 who came from Yorkshire, England to New Haven Connecticut and to the family of Joseph Todd 1742-1809 who was reported to have been born in England and died in Ontario County, New York.



Section 8: Theories about Todd Arrival in North Carolina

We do not know how the Todds came to Brunswick County. However, if we look at the known migration paths of the Todds into or through North Carolina we note:

1. Joseph Todd b 1745 Eling, Southhamptonshire, England came to Philadelphia in 1699; grandsons to Rowan County, NC by early 1770s.
2. Samuel Todd was in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1742 and came to Rowan County, NC by 1755.
3. John Todd who came to Mecklenburg Co., NC by 1767 may have been in Philadelphia in the 1720s and 1730s or across the river in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.
4. John Todd came through Philadelphia and North Carolina to settle on the Peepee River in South Carolina in 1749, then sold his land in 1751 and moved to St. Andrew's Parish/Liberty County, in coastal Georgia by 1754.
5. John Todd of Cumberland County Virginia bought land in Bute Co NC in 1774.
6. William Todd b abt 1743 of Chester Co Pennsylvania married in Guilford Co NC in 1765.
7. William Todd d 1769 in Bertie County NC has descendants with DNA that match a Todd family of Bradford, Yorkshire.

All we can say about this is that many Todds arrived in NC through migration from the north – Pennsylvania or Virginia though most of this migration was to the Piedmont or Mountains of NC not the coast. There were Todds in coastal NC - in Bertie County NC by 1757 (with matching DNA to the Todds of Yorkshire) and Onslow County by 1790. However, the routes of their immigration are unknown..

Other Comments

A.J. Todds sources

Due to the fact that A. J. Todd's memory was faulty as to the name of his great-grandfather and his explicit acknowledgement of uncertainty and the fact that we can find no record of a Capt Charles Todd in South Carolina records, I dismiss the tradition that Charles Todd was the father of the William Todd d 1820 branch of the family.

Note that A.J. Todd's mother was Mary Edge born in 1813 who married Chestnut Todd (Joseph Chestnut Todd) in 1834. In 1850, Chestnut and Mary lived almost next door to Solomon Vaught b 1782, son of Matthias Vaught and Martha Todd. In 1860, Solomon's son Matthias Vaught was living with Chestnut and Mary – Matthias having married their daughter Adeline. Though William Todd Jr 1775-1858 didn't live all that close to Chestnut, Mary knew him for over 24 years. So Mary Edge Todd was in a position to have known the Vaught origins as well as the Todd origins. So though A.J. was mistaken as to the name of his great-grandfather, his mother was probably an excellent source of Todd origin information. Therefore, I'm inclined to accept that Martha Todd married Matthias Vaught and that the Todds were from England. But we do not have good primary documentary sources for these aspects of the Todd history.

Comments on Thomas Todds

We have three sets of Thomas Todd records to try to sort out.

1. There is a Thomas Todd who appears on “petit jury lists” in 1780 in Georgetown District. Some of his fellow jurors appear in the 1800 census in Waccamaw and Kingston. So this supports the notion that Thomas of the Jury List is Thomas of what became Horry County but we can’t tell whether it is the Thomas of the 1790 or the 1800 census.
2. There is a Thomas Todd who gets a grant on Catfish Swamp in Georgetown District in 1775. This area is near the town of Marion and became part of Marion County upon its erection in 1800 from Georgetown District and is north of Horry County. The “lands of Thomas Todd” are mentioned in later plats in the Catfish Swamp and Catfish Creek area in the 1780s.
3. There are Thomas Todd census entries in 1790 and 1800 – the latter of whom had children listed in 1800 census.
4. There is a Thomas Todd reported to have died in 1802 aged 91 (hence born about 1711) in All Saints Parish.

One way to sort this out is to assume that Thomas of the 1800 census is the Thomas of the 1785 Catfish Swamp grant and that he lived in the Catfish Swamp area in the 1780s and came to Horry County just prior to 1794, and sold his land in the Catfish Swamp area at that time just like he sold his Brunswick Co NC land. This would assume that Thomas was basically following his brother William to Horry County. This of course is all conjecture. We simply do not have enough evidence to sort this out with accuracy.

We also have no record of the death of Thomas of the 1800 census nor the fate of his children, which included a son born 1790-1800 and a son born 1775-1784.

The Thomas Todd died 1802 aged 91 appears to be of an older generation.

Other Loose Ends

There is a John Todd b 1780-1790 and a Thomas Todd b 1780-1790 in the 1830 census. Thomas Todd b 1780-1790 is probably the son of William d 1820 and John b 1780-1790 is probably the son of Thomas of the 1800 census.

John Todd in the 1830 census had a son born 1820-1825. John does not seem to appear in the 1840 census. The identity and fate of the son is unknown.

Section 9: Deeds of Horry County

Based on the small number of land grants prior to 1802 and small number of deed purchases by the Todds between 1802 and 1850, it is likely that the first generations of Todds in Horry County acquired most of their land through purchase from grant holders who were selling lands in Georgetown District prior to the creation of Horry District in 1802. The Georgetown District deeds seem to no longer exist – presumably through destruction during the War Between the States/Civil War or later. So in order to reconstruct the history of Todd land holdings in Horry County, it would be necessary to abstract all the sales of Todd lands to see if any of those deeds revealed the purchase history or to identify the deeds for which no deed of purchase could be found. The latter group of deeds would be the lands that the Todds acquired prior to 1802.

Such an ambitious and time consuming study is beyond the scope of the current research. However, below are the index entries for the Todd sales between 1802 and 1850 and the Todd purchases during that same period.

General Index to Real Estate Deeds, Etc., Horry County, S. C.—GRANTORS

Refer to SUB-INDEX in front portion of Book for Alphabetical Arrangement and Page Reference to Names in this Index.

Court's Patented Index System. Owned and manufactured by

Walker, Evans & Cowgill Co., Charleston, S. C.

(12)

GRANTORS FAMILY NAMES	GIVEN NAMES A B C D E F G H	GIVEN NAMES I J K L M N O	GIVEN NAMES P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	GRANTEES	Book	Page	Date of Instrument	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Todd				Solomon, William Thompson,	B			\$70. for 30 @ N.W. side of Waccamaw River on N.W. side of Marion Bk.
1842	"			No. 1. 1820 Jan. 6. 1820				\$10. for 50 @ N. side Waccamaw River.
1845	"			Thos. D. Wm. S. Todd,	L	51	Mar. 19 1842	Interest in my father's Real Estate.
"				Wm. R. Wm. Hickman, ADMR	"	177	" 14 1837	Receipt given for \$91.
"				" "	"	178	Jan. 25, 1845	Receipt for share in my father's Estate.
"				" "	"	178	" 25 "	Receipt for share in my father's Estate.
"				Sam'l P.	"	178	" 25 "	Receipt for share in my father's Estate.
"	ADMR			Thos. D. Abraham Smith,	"	196	May 5 1838	Receipt for \$790. for Sley & Tinah.
471	SR. Henry			John G. Brooth,	"	2910	Mar. 30, 1841	\$10. for 90 @ in Horry District.
"				Silar	"	301	Aug. 9, 1847	Quitclaim to right of land & Baker due \$50. for 40 @ Horry District.
"				Forady Shutron,	"	304	Mar. 29 "	Transfer of interest in 250 @ in Thos. D. District Camp Branch.
"				D. W. Oliver, ADMR	"	445	June 4 1849	Receipt for \$188. in full of my claim as due to Estate of Gov. Quill.
"				Wm., SR. S. G. Todd, Jr.	"	471	Feby 7 "	Transfer Title to 10 @ N. side of Forks of Waccamaw River.
"				" "	"	478	July 29 1850	\$300. for 70 @ N. side of Waccamaw River on the Horse Branch.
"				Asa Royals	"	88	Jan. 31. 1852	\$50. for 500 @ South side of Waccamaw River, Ill. Santa Parish.
"	SR			Thos. D. R. M. Todd,	"	151	Oct. 7. 1844	Transfer of Bid.
"				" "	"	707	June 25. 1855	Stock Market.
"				James T.	"	728	" 30 "	"
"				Henry W.	"			TURN OVER

The one deed I found of interest was the purchase by a John Todd in 1813 from Augustine Hines for 75 acres. This land was bounded by lands of Robert D___, Alexander D___ and John Standland. I suspect this John Todd was the son of “the mysterious” Thomas Todd of the 1800 census. It would be valuable to find the subsequent sale of this land by his descendants.

Appendix 1: The Moffat Dumfriesshire Tod Family

We have inspected the parish records of Dumfriesshire in great detail. We note that half of the marriages and births in Dumfriesshire prior to 1855 occurred in Moffat. Of the Todds in Moffat, about 1/2 to 1/3 belonged to the family descended from James Todd b 1710 who married 1732 to Mary Aitchison via his sons William born 1739, Patrick born 1741 and James born 1743. This family was contemporaneous with Thomas Tod who married Margaret Bald in 1745 and had William born 1745, Thomas born 1748 and James born 1750. However, because of the incompleteness of the registers (many people born and married in Moffat have no record of their birth or marriage), we are unable to determine any kinship between Thomas b 1724 and James b 1710.

The family of James Tod b 1710 md 1732 Mary Aitchison is the only Moffat Tod family from the early 1700s that we have been able to trace down to the present. This is mostly because a large percentage of the births and marriages simply were never recorded. It is also because in the family of James b 1710 there were other records such as a tombstone inscription containing three generations of his family and a paternity suit record that linked a grandson to his father and grandfather. Also, by the time of the 1841 census, most of the Tods had left Moffat presumably for England or possibly Australia or New Zealand or Canada or possibly even the USA

The only other Moffat family for which descendants into the present day have been found is that of a James Tod who married Jackie McClellan and had a son Thomas in 1799 and a son William b 1803 – both born in Moffat. William Tod b 1803 moved to Peebles and his son Archibald b 1849 died in 1925 in Nebraska. He has a descendant Rick Alan Todd of Florence, Arizona.

However, my hunch is that all the Tods of Moffat are kin. Hence lack of DNA match between the Tod family of Moffat and the William Todd d 1820 Horry County suggests that William d 1820 was not the William Todd b 1745 in Moffat.

Thomas Tod married Margaret Bald versus Thomas Todd married Isobel Johnstone.

Some family historians thought that Thomas Tod who married Margaret Bald in 1745 later married Isobel Johnstone in 1748. However, inspection of the birth and marriage registers reveals that Thomas Tod and Margaret Bald had a child together 2 years after Thomas Tod married Isobel Johnstone. So this proves these are two different Thomas Tod's. Here are their children:

Thomas Tod married Margaret Bald Jan 29, 1745 (Thomas Tod and Margaret Bald was proclaimed for the third and last time.)

William Tod b December 25, 1745

Thomas Tod b Jan 10, 1748

James Tod b April 16, 1750 Cariferon

Thomas Tod “merchant” married Isobel Johnstone March 6, 1748

Robert Tod b Feb 2, 1749 (Thomas identified as “merchant in Moffat”)

Betty Todd 1751 (Thomas identified as “merchant in Moffat”)

Thomas Tod 1753

Archibald Tod 1755

John Tod 1756
John Tod 1757
William Tod 1760
James Tod 1763

We should also note the Thomas who married Isobel Johnstone was identified in the marriage record as a merchant, but the Thomas who married Margaret Bald did not have an occupation identified. This may be significant because the Robert Tod who married Janet Hislop Feb 17, 1717 was identified as a “Portioneer of Craigieburn”. A portioneer is someone who has inherited property. The Thomas Tod born to this couple in 1724 is more likely to be a merchant than a man of unnamed occupation. Therefore I would think that Thomas Tod who married Isobel Johnstone is more likely to be the son of Robert than the Thomas Tod who married Margaret Bald.

(The record also indicated that Robert Tod had married irregularly” to Janet Hislop.of Kirkpatrick Juxta, and the Session is to “speak to him of his penalty”. Craigieburn is about a mile east of Moffat center and Kirkpatrick Juxta is about a mile south of Moffat center. “irregularly” means that instead of the regular proclaiming of intent to marry at three successive Sundays in church, the prospective bride and groom had their proclaiming witnessed by two people.)

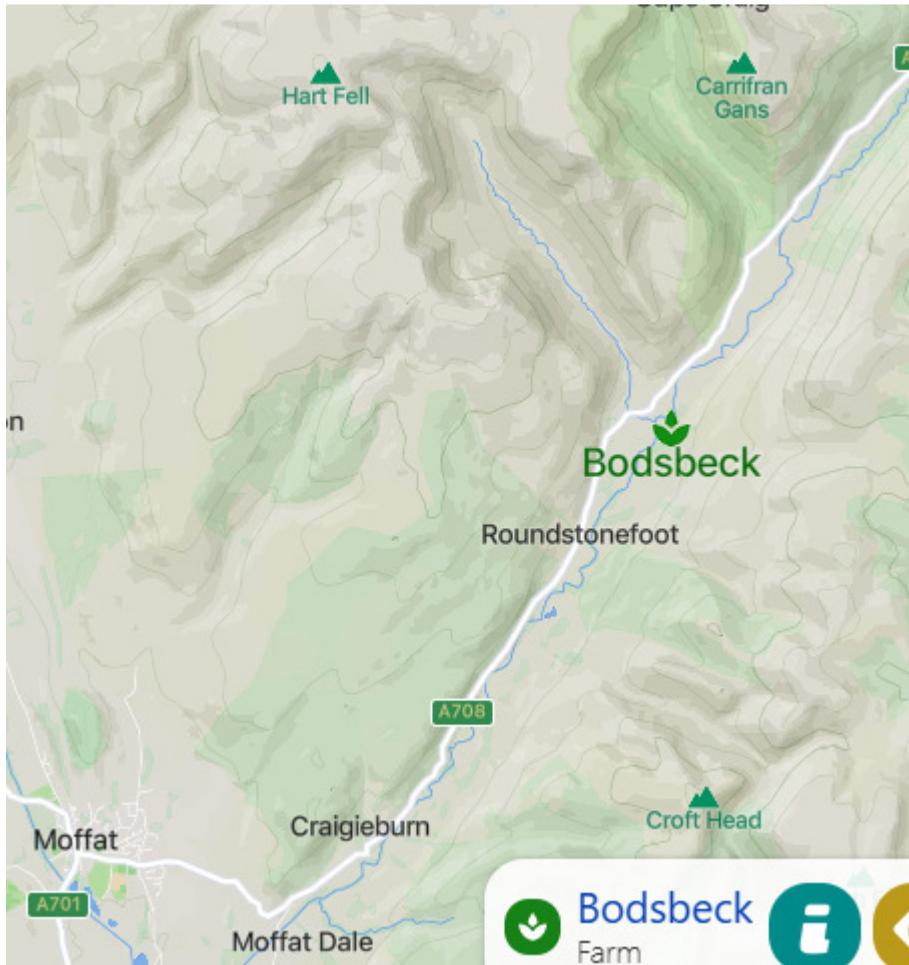
From the Ewart Library in Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, Scotland in 2002:

The Sasine Indexes: Date of Sasine
18th June 1717: Robert Tod of Drumcreiff in Dumfriesshire, portioneer.
26th February 1720: robert Tod of Craigieburn, Dumfriesshire, portioneer, and Janet Hyslop, his spouse.
21st October 1730: Robert Tod of Drumcreiff in Dumfriesshire, portioneer, and Janet Hyslop, his spouse.
5th April 1731: Robert Tod, Vintner, Moffat, for portioneer of Craigieburne in Dumfriesshire.
19th May 1731: Robert Tod, Vintner, Moffat, formerly portioneer of Craigieburne in Dumfriesshire.
7th February 1732: robert Tod, Vintner, Moffat Dumfriesshire.
Between 27th March 1761 and 21st January 1 Robert Tod, portioneer in Moffat, formally vintner there.
This indicates that Robert Tod held portions of land at Drumcreiff and Craigieburne, both in the Parish of Moffat, before moving to the town of Moffat and becoming Vintner there owning land in Moffat.

Note that Thomas and Margaret Bald Todd did not live in Moffat town, but rather lived a few miles NE in Bodsbeck and Califeran.

"1745-January 29th-Thomas Tod and Margaret Bald had a son, in Bodsbeck, called William"

In the Moffat Gravestone inscriptions book we found the following: Plot 229: "Here lies Margaret Bald, spouse to Thomas Tod in Cariferan, who died 20th December 1751, aged 33 years."



Appendix 2: Lineages of Richard Todd d 1809 and William Todd d 1820

These are compiled from ancestry.com sources and have not been verified.

Richard Todd

Thomas Durand Todd b 1785

James H Todd 1804-1847

Matthias Vaught Todd 1810-1870

William S. Todd 1818-1880

Thomas David Todd 1818-1884

Sarah Martha Todd 1820-1874

Malinda Todd 1820-1901

Frances Elizabeth Todd 1822-1880

Peter Victor Todd b 1825

Richard M b 1790 living alone in 1850

William Todd d 1820
Henry Todd b 1771 d prob 1830-1840
William Todd 1790 md 1) Hannah (or Mgt) 2) Dorcas md 1816
Samuel Todd 1817
Sarah Jane 1818
Rebekah Ann 1821
Elizabeth 1824
Joseph 1827
Margaret Amilia 1830/35
Rebecca Todd 1833
W. H. W. Todd 1837
John Todd 1794
Henry Todd /Henry James Todd 1797-1869
Richard T. Todd 1802-1880 md Elizabeth Jordan b 1805
Henry Todd 1831- 1860 md Caroline Mishoe
J.D. Todd 1835-1880
James t. Todd 1836-1913
Silas todd 1841
Benj Franklin Todd 1843
2 dau.
James Todd 1804-1847 md Seamley Carter
Solomon todd 1806-1870
Daniel Todd 1824-1862
Ann Jane Todd 1840-1924 md Gause
Silas Todd 1810-1880
William Todd 1775-1859 md Ann Eliz Stephens
~~William J. Todd 1798-1840~~
Thomas Livingston Todd 1802-1887 md 1833 in Robeson NC to Edith Freeman
John Thomas Todd 1804 1880 Horry
William J. Todd 1804-1846 Horry
Joseph Chestnut Todd 1807-1865 Horry
A. J. Todd -source of statement in 1929 that Charles Todd was ancestor.
Erasmus Todd (grandfather of Esther Nance Gray who amplified Charles Todd tradition in 1982)
Joseph Jackson Todd 1816-1901Horry
Mary Ready Todd 1776-1853 md Daniel Chestnut
John Thomas Todd (or possibly just Thomas Todd) b 1783 1843 md Sarah Wilson (to
Early Co Ga 1834)
William Todd 1807-1882 Early Co GA md
Thomas Todd JR 1810-1862 GA md Nancy LNU
Elias Horry Todd 1811 Horry 1869 Jacksonville, FL md Nancy Simmons
Samuel Todd 1818- Horry 1864 Clay Co GA
Cornelius P. Todd 1820 Horry Co.
John A. Todd 1822 d 1901 Clay Co GA md Martha Smith
Samuel b 1786-1829 md Eliz Mills

Edward Todd 1820-1910 md Nancy Cox
Samuel Porter Todd 1823-896
Thomas McDaniel Todd 1827-1904
James b 1788-1875 Hope AR md Cynthia Fuller (to Paulding Co GA 1843)
 William Earl Todd 1826-1899 (1850 Meriwether GA)
 John M. Todd 1826
 Martha Matilda Todd 1832-1889
 James Wesley Todd 1834=1894
 Alfred Delwin Todd 1838-1919
 Leander C. Todd 1843
 Jones Livingston Todd 1846-1921
 Charles Marion Todd 1848-1900
Solomon b 1790 1846 md Mgt King
 Henry James Todd 1829
 Daniel Darius Todd 1835
Martha Todd 1794-
John Todd 1796-1858 Horry Co.
Margaret Todd 1805