When I first started talking with Ken and Evelyn about doing this presentation, my husband and I planned on doing it together. Then we realized that we had overcommitted ourselves; he had to play in the pipe band at the Maine Highland Games. He's brilliant at public speaking. But, today you are stuck with me, and I'm doing this the old-fashioned way; speaking from notes.

I want to talk about the connection between the Boyd and Kalloch families. This connection goes deeper than the marriage between George Boyd and Margaret Finley Kalloch. These two families shared a cultural identity that had been forged over hundreds of years. From Scotland to Ireland to Maine, they carried with them a pioneering spirit, a desire to own land, and a bone-deep need for freedom.

They were Ulster-Scots.

Picture this: March 26, 1718, Northern Ireland. 319 men have gathered to sign a petition to be sent to the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the New World requesting land for settlement. At least five heads of the Boyd family signed this petition. John, Robert, William, and two Thomas's put their names to this document, asking permission to settle the lands in "that very excellent and reknowned plantation called New England". William, known as Captain Boyd, traveled to New England from Ireland fourteen times, bringing Scottish pioneers from the north of Ireland, and finally settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. Many of the Scottish Boyds who arrived in New England between the years of 1718 and 1750 were from Ulster. Upon their arrival, many settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire and what is now known as the Bristol/Boothbay area of Maine. The original copy of the Petition now holds a place of honor in the New Hampshire Historical Society building in Concord, New Hampshire.

The sailing ship "William" arrived in Boston in 1718, carrying Robert Killough, his wife, Margaret, and three sons, John, David, and Finley. Finley would be the father of Margaret, who in turn would marry George Boyd of Boothbay, Maine.

The Boyds had been in Northern Ireland since at least 1610. Descended from the Kilmarnock Boyds, they arrived in Ulster at a time when all the Scots in Ireland were regarded as foreigners and enemies, and no Scotsman could hold any land till he had been naturalized - a process that made him take the oath of allegiance to the English sovereign.

The first mention of the Boyd surname occurs around 1240, with the death of Robert Boyd. His grandson, also named Robert, was a Baron of Scotland who was forced to swear fealty to King Edward of England (Longshanks) in 1296, even though he associated with William Wallace. This Robert's son, also named Robert to add to the confusion, actively supported Robert the Bruce, and was made Lord Kilmarnock by Bruce. The original home of the Boyds was Ayreshire.

When James the third assumed the throne as a boy in 1466, Lord Boyd seized him and took control of the kingdom. In 1467, Lord Boyd's eldest son married the king's sister, Mary. Conflict broke out between James and the Boyd family following the marriage. Robert and Thomas Boyd (with Princess Mary) were out of the country involved in diplomacy when their regime was overthrown. Mary's marriage was later declared void . The family of Sir Alexander Boyd was executed for treason in Edinborough by James in 1469.

Despite this questionable behavior, the Boyds successfully negotiated the king's marriage to Margaret of Denmark, daughter of King Christian I of Denmark in 1469, in the process ending the 'Norwegian annual' fee owed to Denmark for the Western Isles, and receiving Orkney and Shetland (theoretically only as a temporary measure to cover Margaret's dowry). Thus Scotland in 1470 reached its greatest ever territorial extent, when James permanently annexed the islands to the crown.

Sir Thomas Boyd of Bedlay, the second son of the sixth Lord Kilmarnock, became an Undertaker in the Plantation of Ulster. In 1610, he acquired 1,500 acres of land in the province of Ulster and began bringing in many Boyd settlers to that region.
The plantation of Ulster was an effort by James 1 of England to settle Northern Ireland with Protestant Scots. James thought that, by flooding Ulster with Scots, he could cure the "Irish" problem; for years, the Irish had rejected English rule and had not been shy about letting their English overlords know they were dissatisfied with their place in the British kingdom. James didn't consider that the Lowland and Border Scots he sent to Northern Ireland as Undertenants in his plantation scheme were just as dissatisfied with English rule; they had been fighting the English, and each other, for generations in an effort to be a free people.

These plantations were mass dispossessions of Irish landowners, usually as punishment for rebellion and the granting of their land to colonists from England and Scotland. The terms of the Plantation, particularly in Ulster, were very harsh on the native population, who were forbidden from owning or renting land in planted areas and also from working there on land owned by settlers. One result of this was the build up of local grudges between natives and settlers at all levels of society that would explode into violence in 1641.

The fifty years from 1641 to 1691 saw two catastrophic periods of civil war in Ireland 1641-53 and 1689-91, which killed hundreds of thousands of people and left others in permanent exile. The wars, which pitted Irish Catholics against British forces and Protestant settlers, ended in the almost complete dispossession of the Catholic landed elite.

By the year 1718, when Robert Killough and his family arrived in the New World, they were fleeing what had become unbearable circumstances in Ulster. Rents were unbelievably high. After the death of King William III, persecution of the Scottish

Presbyterian Kirk resumed. There had been drought, smallpox and crop failures. Ulster's economy became depressed from the constant pressure of English control. In addition the "Test Act" made Presbyterian marriages and funerals illegal, and allowed for further attempts by the English to outlaw the Kirk (church). In Scotland, these Presbyterians (also known as Covenanters) had sworn an oath that they would not accept the Church of England as their official State Church. In recognition of the personal risk they were taking by publicly denying the authority of the English church, they signed the Covenant in their own blood and sometimes wore a red cloth around their neck, garnering them the nickname "rednecks". This nickname followed them to the New World of the American Colonies.

In 1730 and 1740, there were great famines, precursors to the most famous Great Irish Famine of the nineteenth century. The famines of 1730 and 1740 forced the immigration of thousands of Protestant Ulster-Scots. 1732 brought a global influenza epidemic. On August 1, 1746, the Act of Proscription took effect in Scotland. This Act was part of a series of efforts to assimilate the unruly Scots while ending their ability to revolt, and the first of the 'King's laws' which sought to crush the Clan system in the aftermath of the Jacobite Rising of 'Forty-Five. It was mainly a restatement of the earlier Disarming Act, but with more severe punishments which this time were rigorously enforced. Punishments started with fines, with jail until payment and possible forced conscription for late payment. Repeat offenders were "liable to be transported to any of his Majesty's plantations beyond the seas, there to remain for the space of seven years", effectively indentured slavery. Dr. Samuel Johnson commented that "the last law by which the Scottish are deprived of their arms, has operated with efficacy beyond expectations... the arms were collected with such rigour, that every house was despoiled of its defence". Scots were also prohibited from wearing their clan colors and tartans, and the penalty for disobedience of this Act was death.

Sometime between 1746 and 1750, in the parish of Dunluce, town of Bushfoot, in the Ulster county of Antrim, three Boyd brothers decided they had had enough of famines, flu, English oppression and Irish revolution. Thomas, Samuel and George Boyd came to America, and settled in the Boothbay region of Maine. We believe that they were brought to Maine by Captain William Boyd. A brother, James, stayed behind.

George married Margaret Finley Kalloch on November 29, 1765. They settled in Boothbay. In 1771, they were listed as among the top twenty-eight taxpayers of the settlement. George was a persistent farmer, even though property tax rolls list him as owning twenty acres of rocks. His brother Thomas was a land surveyor. They were both active in the affairs of the town, and are listed as Selectmen. Samuel was a drummer for the Massachusetts Continental line in the American Revolution. I don't know much about James.

Colonial Boothbay in the mid-eighteenth century, was, well, it wasn't Boothbay at all. When the Boyds arrived, it was called Townsend; the original name of the settlement, in the previous century, had been Winnegance, Native American for "a carrying place". It would be incorporated as Boothbay in 1764.

Townsend had been the site of a Scots-Irish settlement established by Colonel David Dunbar. It was one of several settlements Dunbar populated with Scots-Irish on both sides of the Damariscotta River. It had natural harbors and marshes, and several fishing stations located nearby. The Damariscotta River was a natural waterway for traveling inland and connecting with other settlers upriver. Fishing, trapping, hunting and timber were abundant.

This a perfect time to give you a brief background on Maine's historical ethnicity. According to the 2000 United States Federal Census, Maine has, per capita, the highest percentage of Scots descendents and ranks third for Scots-Irish descendents in the country. If you look at your handout titled "The Scots in Maine", you will see that there were thirty one Scottish communities in Maine prior to the American Revolution. In fact, Scots and particularly Ulster-Scots have been coming to Maine and New England since at least the mid-to-late seventeenth century. There is a cemetery on the grounds of a colonial fort at Pemaquid, near Boothbay, where a James Boyd was buried in 1685. When my husband and I first discovered this site, we were certain that James would be found to be a sort of local hero; perhaps a famous Indian fighter or dashing explorer. We knelt respectfully in front of the gravestone and carefully brushed away the dust to reveal the inscription: "Here lies the body of James Boyd, killed by the falling branch of a tree in the year of our Lord, 1685".

Anyway, if you take a look at the handout titled "Scottish Place-Names in Maine, you will see a partial list of the many towns and places in Maine that were founded by Scots in Maine. You can add to that list two Ulster-Scots place-names; Belfast and Bangor, Maine. These towns were named by the Ulster-Scots settlers of the region.

Meanwhile, to get back to George and Margaret. As I mentioned before, George was listed in the census as a farmer, but probably had ties with coastal fishing enterprises as well. The Boyd family had several generations of sea captains, and I can't imagine that they would live on the coast of Maine and not be involved with the sea. In addition, his son, grandson and great-grandson were all fisherman. They had several children, but the line I am discussing today concerns that of their son, George Washington Boyd, born about 1768. As a side note, the name of George Washington has been used at least once in every successive generation. George was married first, in 1809, to Mary Huff. This marriage produced six children before Mary died in June of 1824. In September of that same year, George married Ruth Priest, and had nine children with her. Their son, Amos Kelloch Boyd, married a woman named Angeline (last name unknown) in about 1858, and had seven children. Their son, Elijah, married Mary Adaline Orr in 1888. Elijah is listed 1880 census as being sixteen years of age, living at home with his family in Boothbay, and worked as a fisherman, as did his father, Amos. Until Elijah, this Boyd family line had mostly remained in the Boothbay/Bristol area. Sometime between 1880 and 1888, when he married Addie, Elijah had moved to Brunswick, Maine, to work as a day laborer. Their only child, a daughter named Florence, was born in Brunswick in 1892.

This is the point in the family that has made me nuts. Beginning with Miss Florence Boyd, we embark on a convoluted journey to find the truth. And good luck with that! Here's what I know and can document:

Florence was what we would call today a "free spirit". At the age of thirteen, she married Charles Savage in her hometown of Brunswick. Their only child together, George Savage, was born in 1908. Sometime between George's birth in 1908 and 1910, Florence and Charles either divorced or annulled their marriage. It appears that Charles had custody of their son, and George can be found in the 1910 and 1920 census living with his father, who had since remarried, in Phippsburg, Maine, not far from Brunswick.

In the spring of 1910, Florence, who had retained her maiden name of Boyd, met a man named Clarence Henery Woodbury. We do not know how or where they may have met. There is no proof that they ever married, but they did have one child together. Harry Woodbury Boyd was born in North Lowell, Massachusetts, on December 31, 1910. Florence and Clarence apparently parted company with Harry's birth, as no further mention is ever made of him, and Harry never knew him. We do not have much information about Florence for the years between 1910 and 1930, but Harry is listed in the 1920 and 1930 census as living with his grandparents, Elijah and Addie Boyd. Florence seems to have drifted in and out of the picture until after 1930, sometimes being listed as a boarder in her parent's house in the Brunswick Town Directory. Between 1930 and 1940, Harry married twice and had five children. We know very little about these wives and children. Harry volunteered for the Brunswick Civil Air Patrol during World War Two, and began doing some engineering work at the shipyard in South Portland, where he met Zola Mae Farrington. After the war, Harry had a job offer with a company in California. He and Zola went to California, got married, and had one child together, Richard Boyd. The family stayed in California until Harry's death in 1964. Zola brought Richard with her back to Maine.

So, that is the line of descent from Margaret Kelloch and George Boyd of Boothbay, Maine. These two families, bonded by marriage, also share a cultural ancestry; that of the Ulster-Scots. From South Uist to Ayreshire, from the Lowlands to the Borders, our people have endured centuries of oppression, persecution, and civil and religious wars. We have fought the enemy, and each other, to maintain our freedom. We've learned to defend ourselves, our families, and our land. We have carried with us, over the generations, a contempt for nobility and class distinctions.

Much has been written about the Scots and Ulster-Scots immigration into the Southeastern region of the United States. Much less has been written about their journey into the wilderness of the Northeast. The history of these people and their impact of their presence in Maine has been relegated to an occasional footnote in the history of our state. We came here to make our own way, on our own terms.

We were not universally welcomed, but we are here to stay.

Now, let me tell you a story. You are all probably aware of the Kalloch connections on the West Coast. Reverend Amariah Kalloch III, was born here in South Thomaston and died in Seattle, Washington. He was a reverend, a business man, and a Deputy US Marshall (remember that). He traveled to Pennsylvania, Kansas, and California. He married Mary Elizabeth Heck in 1869. Amarariah's sister, Caroline, married a fellow named Ezekiel Hall. Remember the name of "Hall". In 1883, Amariah and Mary, Caroline and Ezekiel, and their children, moved from San Francisco to the Washington Territory; specifically to a town on the Skagit River, named Sedro Woolley.

Fast forward to 1973. I am a junior at Sedro Woolley High School. I am taking a chemistry class from Glen Hall; yes, a descendent of Ezekiel and Caroline Hall, Amariah's sister.

Fast forward to 2001. Maine. I meet a man named Richard Boyd. He is a retired Deputy Marshall.

The rest, as they say, is history.

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