T.W. Denney Lusk B. Hoontz 48.44. 38.26 J.B. J H 6:19 R.B. Denny Nucleis Nucleles 19.90 39.60 39.60 Gilbert 200 Richmond Hoggard D. Gilbert V.F. Short 240 80 160 Ballard Patrick Hoggard

Richmond Hoggard

(1794 – ca. 1847)

Foreword

Writing about family history is a never-ending quest to discover clues about the lives our ancestors led, clues that tell us so much less about them than just 15 minutes of face-to-face conversation would be likely to reveal. Yet the deed buried among the hundreds of large volumes in the basement of a courthouse, the passing reference in someone's will, the plat map that miraculously has a name of an ancestor – these snippets are usually all that remain to be found. When we discover something more personal – for example, that Richmond Hoggard played the violin – it almost seems by comparison like a bay window into the life of an ancestor. For the most part, however, it is seldom that we learn much more than where an ancestor lived and who the spouse and children were. Still, accumulate enough information like this and you have at least hints about how that ancestor lived.

Family history is also subject to errors of fact and errors of interpretation. I hope readers will make me aware of the errors I've made, will share alternative interpretations, and will also share documents and information they have uncovered. I can be reached at phoggard@scu.edu.

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The closest thing we have to a biography of Richmond Hoggard stems from a story written in verse by his grandson and namesake, Richmond Echles (or Echols) Hoggard, which he entitled *My Love of Ancestry*. The relevant sections are reproduced below.

And Grandsire Hoggard, so it seems, played the fife at New Orleans
For Andrew Jackson in the ranks
when he so hard the British spanked
And this my father loved to tell,
how Grandsire Hoggard fifed so well.

Grandsire married an Irish girl
whose rosy cheeks red banners furled
Sallie Fletcher was her name,
and to them eleven children came;
My father, the last of all the lot
to locate in the graveyard plot.
My great Grandsire, who crossed the ocean,
left Scotland's shores with no emotion.

And he would boast of his Grandsire whom William Wallace made Esquire.

How he'd list to the Wallace horn, and met him in the white hawthorn.

And fought with the Bruce at Brannocks Burn and never once his charger turned.

I have no doubt being made Esquire caused my good ancestor to aspire.

The historical information in the poem is questionable. William Wallace and Robert the Bruce, for example, lived in the late 13th and early 14th centuries, so whatever exploits the Hoggard ancestors can boast of in that regard, they had to have taken place many generations earlier than what is implied in the poem. The genealogical information, on the other hand, I am inclined to

accept, and it provides an excellent starting point to this narrative.

One of Richmond's great-granddaughters, Jacqueline (Hoggard) Richman, a niece of Richmond Echles Hoggard, apparently was told a similar, but slightly different version of Richmond's ancestry:¹

Richmond played the fife at the Battle of New Orleans... Richmond's father came from Scotland. His father came from Norway (a Viking).

It must be admitted that the name Hoggard, though it is readily identifiable as an occupational name (hog herd or hogyard), resembles Scandinavian names ending in 'gaard' or 'gard' (= yard), and probably, at great distance, derives from them. Thus the Norwegian ancestry Jacqueline Richman was told about probably goes back many generations, not one, just as do the battles with William Wallace and Robert the Bruce.

As will later be clear, Richmond's father was James Hoggard, and we begin with the supposition that James Hoggard,² emigrated from Scotland. They settled in the frontier area of southwestern Virginia and northeastern Tennessee. To get there, they probably followed the well-traveled route from Philadelphia into central Pennsylvania, then down the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, possibly into North Carolina, finally crossing the mountains westward. I have thus far found no trace of this journey, that is, no record of their having lived anywhere along the way.

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¹ Jacqueline Richman, letter to her nephew, Eric Hoggard, of Oklahoma City, March 6, 1975.

² In the records to be cited, the last name is spelled many different ways. I will use the original spellings in all the quotations from these records, but will use the Hoggard spelling in the narrative.

The first solid records date from 1793, a year before Richmond was born. One is a land grant in Sullivan County, then in the state of North Carolina, to James Hoggard. The original grant as recorded is shown below.3



The text reads as follows (punctuation added for clarity):⁴

State of North Carolina

No. 578. Know ye that we have granted unto James Hogard one hundred and fifty acres of land in Sullivan County on the north side of Reedy Creek, including the plantation whereon said Hogard lives. Beginning at two white oaks on James Igoe's line south thirty east eighty six poles to two white oaks, then south thirty west forty six poles to two white oaks, south eighty west one hundred poles to a stake, then north twenty west ninety five poles along William Simpson's line to a poplar and white oak, north forty eight west forty poles to a stake, then a straight line to the beginning. To hold to the said Hogard, his heirs and assigns forever. Dated the 29th July 1793.

³ North Carolina Land Grants, Book 76, p. 473.

⁴ See Appendix A for a summary of surveying conventions for bearings and distances

The process of recording land grants in the Sullivan County offices was evidently slow. Circuit court records have an entry dated March 13, 1794, recording a number of grants "that have been lodged with John Shelby, Jr.," among which was that for "James Hogard". The land grant was finally recorded in Sullivan County in May, 1796, three years after the grant was issued by the state, providing the additional information that the price of the land was 50 shillings for every 100 acres, thus 75 shillings. The gold-backed dollar, instituted in 1792, had not yet supplanted pounds and shillings.

As noted in the land grant, James Hoggard was already living on this land. The problem for us is that in 1973 James Hoggard was also living a few miles away, on the other side of the very uncertain Virginia-North Carolina state line. A record in the land entry book⁷ of Washington County, Virginia, shows that James Hoggard was living several miles north of Reedy Creek, on the north fork of the Holston River. Dated April 17, 1793, it reads:

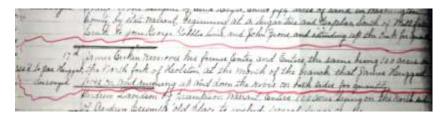
James Eukin removes his former entry and enters the same, being 100 acres on the North fork of Holston at the mouth of the branch that James Huggart lives on and running up and down the river on both sides for quantity.

Two notes in the margin (which must have been added later), say "ass'd to Jas. Huggart" and "surveyed".

⁶ Sullivan County, Tennessee, Deed Book 3, p. 47

⁵ Sullivan County, Tennessee, Circuit

⁷ The second stage in acquiring title to land in Virginia, see below



Evidently James Eukin (spelled elsewhere Eakins and Akins) was starting the process to obtain the 100 acres for himself in 1793, but at some point he ceded or sold the land to James Hoggard, who was already living right next to it.

The conclusion to be made from the contents of this entry is that there were two James Hoggards in this area. The evidence to be presented is quite strong that they were related by descent, and I will distinguish these James Hoggards by the designations James I and James II. James I was also the father of Richmond Hoggard, the subject of this narrative. The evidence for these connections will be presented in the course of this narrative.

An important starting point is a gravestone in the Boatyard Cemetery in Kingsport, on land donated for a Methodist Episcopal Church in 1827.

The headstone reads

In Memoriam
JAMES HOGGARD
Was born March 24
1777 died August
14, 1845



This James Hoggard was born too late to be James I, so it is James II who is buried in the Boatyard and we now have his vital statistics.

The evidence is fairly clear that James I was the James Hoggard living on the Holston River in Washington County, Virginia, from which I infer that many of the references to James Hoggard on the Reedy Creek land from 1793 on refer to James II. From the information on his headstone, James II was just 16 years old in 1793, which seems way too young to have been left by himself in charge of a farm while the rest of the family moved away to claim more land. Nevertheless, the evidence does indeed suggest that this is at least partly true, and at least the distance between James I and James II was probably not an obstacle to travel back and forth.

North Carolina/Tennessee

Although the first Hoggard records date from 1793 in both Reedy Creek and Washington County, Virginia, I suspect that James Hoggard put down stakes first in the Reedy Creek Settlement, if for no other reason than that the process for obtaining a land grant in the frontier areas from the state of North Carolina was a long one, thus James I had to have been there for some time prior to 1793. The process began when a settler, having located vacant land, "entered" for that land by filing a land entry with the county. At some point thereafter, if there was no conflicting claim, the county would issue a warrant for the land to the settler, giving the settler the right to buy it from the state of North Carolina. With the right to claim a particular piece of land in hand, many settlers stopped at this step, avoiding the cost of the survey and of the land itself. But if they wanted to sell the land, they needed to have title to it, though it was also possible, and much less formal, to sell, or "assign" the warrant. Step 3 was to have the land surveyed and the survey recorded. The surveyor had to be paid for this, of course. Only after the survey was recorded and the money for the land received at the state land office responsible for the area would the land grant be issued by the state, under the name of the governor (Richard Dobbs Spaight in this particular grant), giving the settler title to the land.8

The 150 acre tract on Reedy Creek was first entered in February, 1780, by John Clendenin (also spelled Clendennen). In the same year Clendenin obtained a warrant for the land and had it surveyed. According to that survey, the land was adjacent to

⁸ W. Dale Carter, Sullivan County Land Grants issued by North Carolina, 2005.

http://www.historicsullivan.com/archives_manuscripts_0062_box0 02_item001.htm

⁹ State Archives of North Carolina, MARSID 12.14.17.580

¹⁰ J. Hobart Bartlett, private correspondence, November, 1981

that of Gilbert Christian and also James Clendinen,¹¹ obviously related to John. With warrant in hand, John Clendenin had the right to live there, even without title. And that is apparently what he did. The decision not to survey and buy the land might have coincided with the closing of the North Carolina land offices in 1781 because of difficulties with inflation of the currency and the Revolutionary War in general.¹² They reopened in 1783, putting even more frontier land on the block, but perhaps by then John Clendenin couldn't, or didn't want to, come up with the funds.

James Hoggard bought the warrant from John Clendenin, possibly in 1791 or 1792. This was normally done informally and I don't expect to find a record of the transaction. Probably because so much time had elapsed since the Clendenin survey, a second survey was made in 1792,¹³ and the text of that survey is what appears in the land grant, including references to adjoining land belonging to James Igoe and William Simpson. As noted above, the North Carolina land grant was issued in 1793.

To be clear about which James Hoggard appears on the surveys and the land grant, it had to have been James I. To be issued a land grant, or to own property in general, a man (or woman, under some circumstances) had to be of legal age, which was 21.¹⁴ It is not at all certain how much time James II spent taking care of the land on Reedy Creek. A 1796 tax list for Sullivan County does not have his name on it, or any other Hoggard.¹⁵

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¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Gale Williams Bamman, *This Land is Our Land!*, Genealogical Journal, **24**, No. 3, 1996, http://www.tngenweb.org/tnland/bamman.htm

¹³ J. Hobart Bartlett, op. cit.

¹⁴ Legal Age, Bob's Genealogy Filing Cabinet, http://www.genfiles.com/articles/legal-age/

¹⁵ http://www.tngenweb.org/sullivan/records/tl1796.htm

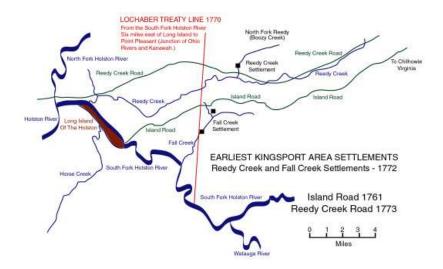
Yet he was not counted on a 1797 Washington County, Virginia, tax list, either in a household of his own or with James I (see below).

The geography of this area was problematic at the time. Tennessee did not achieve statehood until 1796. The land on Reedy Creek was near the border with Virginia, but the location of that border was very uncertain, and often disputed. The inhabitants on Reedy Creek for some time thought they were in Virginia, and even had their land surveyed and recorded in Washington County, Virginia. Later, well before Tennessee came to be, the southwestern counties of Virginia (including Washington) together with the northwestern counties of North Carolina (including Sullivan) organized to form a state of their own, named Franklin. The attempt was short lived.

Reedy Creek is a tributary of the south fork of the Holston River. By the treaty of Lochabar in 1770, the British induced the Cherokees to cede their lands north of the south fork of the Holston and east of a north-south line drawn six miles east of the Long Island of the Holston (at the confluence of Reedy Creek and the south fork of the Holston),¹⁷ shown on the map below. Settlers proceeded to flock in. The ceded Cherokee lands were situated mostly in western Virginia, but the area depicted on the map was (barely) within North Carolina. The Reedy Creek settlement, one of the very first, was near the present town of Kingsport, Tennessee.

¹⁶ Lewis Preston Summers, *History of Southwest Virginia*, 1746-1786, Richmond, Va., J. L. Hill Printing Co., 1903, p. 391.

¹⁷ Treaty of Lochabar, Wikipedia



During the 1770s around a dozen families settled on the north fork of Reedy Creek (now called Boozy Creek), including Humphrey Hogan, William Anderson, John Clendenin, Archibald McNeal, Gilbert Christian, and William King. 18 This particular stretch of water was considered most desirable because of cascades that permitted water power to be harnessed, and in fact a mill was built within the settlement that was known as King's Mill. 19 James Hoggard apparently arrived after the first wave, and found land that bordered on that of Clendenin and Christian. A few years later, Gilbert Christian acquired a large tract of land on the north side of the Holston and below the confluence with Reedy Creek, and sold lots to others. William King (from the Reedy Creek Settlements) bought two of the lots and built an inn and a boat yard. The town of Kingsport grew from this, and was named for William King (and/or his brother James).

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¹⁸ http://discoverkingsport.com/h-maps.shtml

¹⁹ W. Dale Carter, Reedy Creek Settlement and the Pendleton Patent, Sullivan County Archives and Tourism, http://www.historicsullivan.com/archives_manuscripts_0062_box0 02_item008.htm

James Hoggard's land on Reedy Creek was referred to in several places in Sullivan County records, and some of them add more information about the location, and confer the certainty that it was indeed in the area on the present Boozy Creek shown on the map as the Reedy Creek Settlement. Issued the same day as was James Hoggard's, a land grant to William Simpson on Reedy Creek, "including the plantation whereon the said Simpson lives", was adjacent to the lands of "James Hogard" and Samuel Thompson.²⁰ The same proximity was noted two years later, when William Simpson sold his land to John and Balsen Roller.²¹

James Hoggard sold his 150 acres in 1807 to William Agee for 55 pounds, at which time his neighbors were Peter Catron, James Agee, and Jacob Yest (or Yeast).²² Even after selling the land, his name was still used as a reference. In 1807, Jacob Yeast sold land to Leonard Yeast, and in the deed it was noted that it abutted a boundary that was "formerly James Hoggards line".²³ In 1811 Leonard Yeast sold that property to Peter Catron, the survey portion of the deed specifying "two white oaks formerly James Hoggards, along John Catrons line".

The two important names out of all of these are Thompson and Catron. Samuel, John, and James Thompson settled in the Reedy Creek Settlement, and John Thompson's house, built in 1809, still exists, though much improved.²⁴ The Catrons were sons of German immigrants by the name of Kettering. Those that remained in northeastern Tennessee eventually adopted the spelling Ketron. Their land was also part of the Reedy Creek

²⁰ Sullivan County, Tennessee, Deed Book 2, p. 689.

 $^{^{21}}$ Sullivan County, Tennessee, Deed Book 2, p. 818

²² Sullivan County, Tennessee, Deed Book 5, p. 55

²³ Sullivan County, Tennessee, Deed Book 5, p. 13

²⁴ Kari Roueche, *History in Bloom(ingdale)*, Archives of the City of Kingsport, kingsportarchives.wordpress.com

Settlement. A cabin purportedly built by John Ketron (Catron) still exists there, and is shown in the picture below.²⁵ The name Catron will crop up again much later in this narrative.



By 1807, James II had reached the age of majority. Thus the James Hoggard who sold the Reedy Creek land in 1807 might have been either James I or James II. However, it is probable that it was James I, since he was the owner, but especially because the deed states that James Hoggard was a resident of Washington County, Virginia.²⁶

²⁵ Ihid.

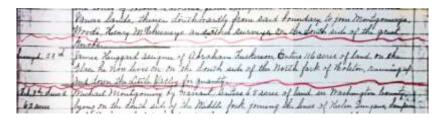
²⁶ Sullivan County, Tennessee, Deed Book 5, p. 55

Virginia

James Hoggard (James I) entered for a second tract of land in Washington County, Virginia, in 1795. The record in the land entry book is dated January 29, 1795, and reads:

James Huggard, assignee of Abraham Fulkerson, enters 116 acres of land, on the place he now lives on, on the South side of the North fork of Holston, running up and down the Little Valley for quantity.

A margin note states "surveyed".



The procedure to obtain vacant land on the frontier in Virginia resembled that in North Carolina to some extent, but the order of business was slightly different. The first step was to purchase a treasury warrant (or acquire one through military service), which conveyed the rights to a specified amount of state land according to the Land Law of 1779, the price being £40 per 100 acres, unless the warrant was issued as a remuneration for military service. In possession of a treasury warrant, the settler located land corresponding to the amount purchased by warrant, entered the land in the county offices, and then had it surveyed. A grant from the governor of Virginia finally conveyed title.²⁷

There are entries in the Washington County, Virginia, Survey Book corresponding to both of James Hoggard's land entries,

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²⁷ Kentucky Secretary of State, http://apps.sos.ky.gov/land/nonmilitary/LandOfficeVTW/.

both surveys dating from 1795. Unfortunately, I don't have the original records, only brief extracts.²⁸ The first, dated April 13, 1795, reads

James Hogart, assignee of James Akins - 100 ac - treasury warrant #10393 - on both sides of the north fork of Holstein River - up the river to the end of a fish dam.²⁹

An assignee was a person who acquired land, the treasury warrant for which had been issued to someone else. James Hoggard may have purchased the warrant from James Akins, or made a sharecropping arrangement, or any number of other possibilities, the actual method, alas, unrecorded.

James Akins (or Eakins) himself was an assignee of the original owner, Philip Pendleton, whose original warrant was for 1000 acres in 1781.³⁰ Oddly, that warrant was apparently spread over at least two locations, because another entry in the survey book states that James Campbell, under the same treasury warrant 10393, entered 520 acres on Reedy Creek.³¹ There are many Reedy Creek surveys recorded in the Washington County Survey Book, emphasizing the uncertainty of Reedy Creek residents as to whether they were in Virginia or North Carolina.

The second record from the survey book extracts is dated May 30, 1795:

James Hogart, Sr., assignee of Abraham Fulkerson – 116 ac – treasury warrant #2085 dated April 4, 1782 –

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http://www.newrivernotes.com/washington_history_1781-1797_county_surveyors_record.htm

²⁹ Washington County, Virginia, Survey Book 1, pg. 433.

³⁰ Ihid

³¹ Washington County, Virginia, Survey Book 1, p. 390.

on the south side of the north fork of Holstein River on John Fleming's line – corner to Elijah Harts land. 32

Aha! James Hoggard, Sr.! That confirms that there was indeed a James Hoggard, Jr., and it is also evidence that the two were father and son.

Many questions about where James I and James II were living might have been answered by examining the census data from 1790 and 1800. Unfortunately, the census returns from 1790 and 1800 from both Washington County, Virginia, and Sullivan County, North Carolina (1790) or Tennessee (1800), were lost, and on top of that, the 1810 and 1820 Sullivan County censuses have also been lost. There are a few extant tax rolls for Washington County that provide some information, specifically the rolls from 1787, 1797, and 1806.

In 1787 there was no Hoggard living, or at least taxed, in Washington County, Virginia.33

In 1797, James Hoggard does appear on the roll.³⁴ On that list it was recorded that there was one white male in the household above the age of 16, consistent with James II living on Reedy Creek at the time. The entry for James Hoggard also shows that he owned eight "horses, mares, colts, and mules".

http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/ Washington/1787PersonalA/06.jpg

³² Washington County, Virginia, Survey Book 1, p. 429.

³³ Binns Genealogy,

³⁴ http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/ Washington/1787PersonalB/07.jpg



In 1806, James I is again to be found on the list.³⁵ Again there was just one male above 16 in the household, further evidence that James II was on Reedy Creek.

In the surveys for the 100-acre and 116-acre tracts on the Holston River belonging to James Hoggard, there is little that would allow us to pinpoint the location of their locations. Some other land surveys, however, make mention of them and add a bit of useful detail.³⁶

March 4, 1799, John Preston, Jr., 109 acres On both sides of the north fork of the Holston below Montgomery's bottom, adjoining the south side of Little Mountain and the end of Hogard's High Dam.

November 25, 1801, William King, 200 acres Both sides of the north fork of the Holston, on corner of lands belonging to Campbell, Hogard, and Moore.

March 14, 1811, Elijah Hart, 100 acres Lying below the mouth of Hogarts Branch on the south side of the north fork of the Holston.

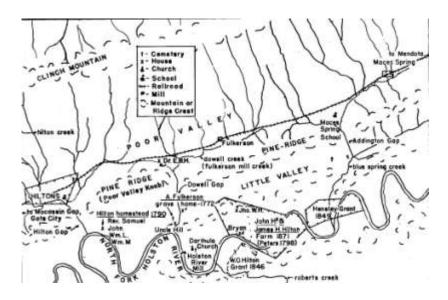
New River Notes, http://www.newrivernotes.com/washington_enumerations_1806_p ersonal_property_tax.htm

³⁶ Washington County, Virginia, Survey Book 2

In order to use the clues from the survey entries, we will examine the 1810 census of Washington County, Virginia. Below are listed 25 households enumerated consecutively, both before and after James Hoggard. There were, by the way, 2,710 households counted in total in Washington County in 1810. Assuming that the census taker had an efficient route, those listed near James Hoggard on the census form were probably close neighbors.

Valentine	Bledsoe	
Isaac	Bledsoe	
David	Bittel	
Gavin	Bledsoe	
Loving	Bledsoe	
Anthony	Bledsoe	
Gavin	Head	
Leonard	Branson	
Elizabeth	Burk	
James	Hagart	
Samuel	McMurray	
Mary	Loyd	
Jacob	Biddle [Bittle]	
Elijah	Hart	
John	Holt	
Alexander	Smith	
John	Hickam	
James	Smith	
Thomas	Smith	
James	Douse	
John	Bufers	
Abram	Bucklin	
Samuel	Lunin	
Abram	Fulkerson	
John	Fulkerson	

A good starting point to an attempt to locate the Hoggards is Abraham Fulkerson. Not only did James Hoggard live very close to the Fulkersons, the 116-acre Hoggard parcel was obtained directly from Abraham Fulkerson. As it turns out, we know a lot about where Abraham lived. The sketch below of the region east of the town of Hiltons, in Scott County, Virginia, was made in the 1880s.³⁷ It shows the area called Little Valley, which on the survey was associated with the 116 acre James Hoggard parcel. It shows the town of Fulkerson, which was named for Abraham Fulkerson and his brother, but was short-lived. It also shows the location of the Abraham Fulkerson house and cemetery. That house is now on the National Register of Historic Places.³⁸



With the help of a topographical map of this portion of the north fork of the Holston River and several land surveys in

³⁷ James L. Hilton, E. Frank Hilton, and Lelia Hilton Neal, *Hiltons of Scott County, Virginia*, 1967, privately printed, accessed in Knox County, Kentucky, Public Library.

³⁸ http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/ register_counties_cities.htm

Washington County between 1785 and 1810 that mention landmarks, especially the names of creeks or branches³⁹ that were tributaries of the Holston, we can zero in on the Hoggards.



The present town of Hiltons is in the top left of the topographical map, and the Fulkerson home is almost due north of the Darthula Baptist Church. We know that Elijah Hart's land was near James Hoggard and "Hogard's Branch", which must be one of the several small unnamed streams flowing into the Holston from the south on the topographical map.

The following surveys, in connection with the 1810 census, establish reference points:

- Loving Bledsoe, 89 acres on Catrins fork, a branch of Cove Creek (1782)⁴⁰ [Cove Creek is at the east end of the map]
- Thomas Goff, both sides of north fork of Holston and both sides of Cove Creek, beginning at the corner of Anthony Bledsoe's land.⁴¹

⁴¹ Washington County Survey Book 1, p. 401

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³⁹ In southwestern Virginia, a branch was a stream too small to be called a creek

⁴⁰ Washington County Survey Book 1, p. 81

- Gaven Head, 78 acres on Keelring's fork, a branch of Cove Creek, waters of north fork of Holston.⁴²
- James Smith, mouth of Blue Spring Creek⁴³ [on map flows south into the Holston out of Eddington Gap]
- William Hickam, 40 acres, both sides of Robert Creek [flows into the Holston upstream of the Holston River Mill]

It should be noted that less than half of the names of the heads of households on the census appear in survey records. Most of the settlers probably bought their land from the persons for whom the surveys were originally done. Nevertheless, we can follow the census taker's route pretty well from east to west, as he moved from the Bledsoes on Cove Creek to the Fulkersons, near the Darthula Church. The north fork of the Holston is not a large river and it is shallow. It could probably be easily forded in several places. James Hoggard was counted between Gaven Head and James Smith, thus between the mouths of Blue Spring Creek and Cove Creek. In addition, there must be a branch (creek), unnamed on the topographical map, on the Hoggard land, to the west of which (i.e., downstream) on the south side lay Elijah Hart's land. With this information I have annotated a portion of the map above with my assumptions about the locations of the various settlers mentioned, including, of course, James Hoggard.

⁴² Washington County Survey Book 1, p. 398

⁴³ Washington County Survey Book 1, p. 411



Thus we can make a pretty good guess about where James Hoggard was living when he was enumerated in the census of 1810. We can also be fairly certain that this was the 116-acre property, the one lying on Hoggard's Branch.

Despite the treaty with the Cherokees, the Holston River settlers were not immune from Indian attack. One renegade Cherokee in particular, who went by the name of Benge, had a band of followers with which he conducted numerous raids, most often capturing slaves to be sold in the Cherokee villages.44 His last raid took place at the farm of Peter Livingston, the approximate location of which is shown on the annotated Holston River map above (he was enumerated on the census about 20 households before James Hoggard), on April 6, 1794. Peter and his brother, who also lived on the farm, were away when Benge and his band arrived. The Indians captured Peter's wife, Elizabeth, plus Elizabeth's sister-in-law, one of Elizabeth's children, and three slaves. They killed Elizabeth's mother-in-law and three of Elizabeth's children, and they burned the Livingston cabin. The Livingstons organized a pursuit, under the command of a man named Head (presumably one of Gaven Head's brothers), which was augmented by a party of militia from Russell County. Three days after the kidnapping and murders, the Russell County

⁴⁴ Lawrence Fleenor, *Benge!*, Big Stone Gap Publishing, 1998.

militia managed to anticipate Benge's escape route over the mountain, and they laid an ambush, successfully killing Benge and saving the abductees, although Elizabeth was knocked out and cut by a tomahawk blow during the melee.⁴⁵

Elizabeth Livingston supplied a detailed account of the events, which was recorded and sent to the governor with a plea for protection. He following the attack on the Livingston farm, Benge intended to raid the Fulkersons. When the raiding party arrived, they observed through the bushes that a large group of settlers had gathered for a house raising. It was precisely that day that the forerunner to the Fulkerson-Hilton House was erected, and we can be virtually certain that James Hoggard, an "assignee" of Abraham Fulkerson as well as a neighbor, was there. Benge remained for some time before deciding it was a lost cause, at which point he started his retreat up the mountains. He

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Lewis Preston Summers, *History of Southwest Virginia*, 1746-1786, Richmond, Va., J. L. Hill Printing Co., 1903, pp. 437-439.

The James Hoggard Family

James Hoggard (James I) and his wife, of whom we have absolutely no record (but see Appendix E), had at least seven children. There were five children still living with James and his wife when the 1810 census was taken:

males under 10	2
males 10 through 15	1
females 10 through 15	1
females 16 through 25	1

Unfortunately, we can only name four of the seven children of which we have some knowledge. The seven are listed below.

1. James Hoggard (James II), 1777 - 1845

James II was probably the oldest child, and is the only one whose birthdate we know. If James I were, hypothetically, born in 1755, he would have been 22 years old when James II was born, probably in Scotland.

As described above, James, despite his youth, seems to have taken much of the responsibility for the Reedy Creek land when he was just 16. By the time his father sold the 150 acres on Reedy Creek in 1807, James was 30 years old, and it looks like he might have married and moved in with his in-laws, that move having perhaps precipitated the land sale.

We know that James II married Elizabeth Wright, due to a remarkable bit of sleuthing by Jim Brown, who found a document in the Library of Congress consisting of a veteran's questionnaire completed by James Amos Brown, a grandson of James and Elizabeth Hoggard.⁴⁸ In it, according to Jim Brown,

He stated that his maternal grandparents lived in Jonesboro, TN. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hoggard, whose own father was James Hoggard, who immigrated from Scotland, and whose mother was Elizabeth Wright, who came from Ireland.

Elizabeth Hoggard, daughter of James II, married Ephraim Brown, and they lived their entire lives in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

James Amos Brown did not reveal when James Hoggard married Elizabeth Wright, and there appears to be no official record of their marriage. The first child of theirs about whom anything is known is John Hoggard, born in 1815, and even he has not been shown with certainty to be their son. This birthdate has led many of those with family trees posted on Ancestry.com to assume that the marriage took place in 1814. If we had available the lost 1810 census for Sullivan County and neighboring counties in Tennessee, we could readily resolve the question of whether or not James II married around 1807, rather than 1814.

There were two Wright households in Sullivan County at that time. One was a family headed by David Wright, a large landowner from Virginia who owned many slaves.⁴⁹ The other was Patrick Wright, an immigrant from northern Ireland, a good match for the information provided by James Amos Brown. Patrick was born in 1771, so it is highly doubtful that he was Elizabeth's father. Patrick emigrated with two of his brothers,

⁴⁹ Sullivan County, Tennessee, Deed Book 2, p. 435

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⁴⁸ http://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/ topics/hoggard/117/

whether all at the same time is unknown. Two of the three located in Tennessee and one set down roots in Pennsylvania. It seems a logical supposition that Elizabeth went with one or more of them, lived with Patrick, the oldest, then met and married James Hoggard. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that James Hoggard bought land adjacent to Patrick's in 1813.

My conclusion then is that James II married Elizabeth Wright in 1807. They moved onto Patrick's land and James I sold the land on Reedy Creek.

In 1812 James II became a landowner in his own right in Sullivan County, purchasing 100 acres on the south side of the Holston,⁵⁰ and he presumably moved there with Elizabeth. The location on the Holston was not specified in the deed, but there is reason to think that it was near the present Bluff City. James II appeared on the1812 Sullivan County tax roll (spelled James Hoggard), owning 100 acres of land. There was one "white poll", i.e., adult white male, and the tax exacted was 25 cents.⁵¹ On the same list was Patrick Wright, with 94 acres.

The following year James II sold the land to Henry Mauk.⁵² The Mauks changed the spelling of the name to Mauck and remained in the area of Bluff City, on the south fork of the Holston.⁵³ James

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 $^{^{50}\,} Sullivan$ County, Tennessee, Deed Book 6, p. 190

⁵¹ *Tennessee, Early Tax List Records, 1783-1895* [online database]. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.

⁵² Sullivan County, Tennessee, Deed Book 6, p. 367

⁵³ The Mauck Family of Sullivan County, http://www.anamericanfamilyhistory.com/TennesseeFamilies&Places/Mauck%20Family.html

used the money to buy another 100 acres, on land directly adjacent to Patrick Wright.⁵⁴

We know nothing about the children Elizabeth and James had at that time, due to the loss of both the 1810 and the 1820 census.

2. Jesse Hoggard, ca. 1782 - 1814

Jesse Hoggard appears on the 1810 census in Washington County, Virginia, with a wife and four children. His age was in the category 26-45, while his wife's was 16-25. Their four children, three boys and one girl, were all under 10. From the census, Jesse was born no later than 1784, and he too was probably born in Scotland. He was not counted in the 1797 Washington County tax list,⁵⁵ which listed only males 16 or older, so if he was in Washington County he was living with his father and mother and was born no earlier than 1780. He might, however, have been living with James II on Reedy Creek in 1797, in which case he could have been born before 1780. To make things more confusing, Jesse does not appear on the 1806 tax list for Washington County, Virginia, yet James I does, with just one adult male reported.⁵⁶ Jesse was married with children at that time. Where was he?

We can at least try to determine his approximate location at the time of the 1810 census, by the same technique used above for his father. Jesse's household was the 45th enumerated after

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⁵⁴ Sullivan County, Tennessee, Deed Book 6, p. 521

⁵⁵ http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/ Washington/1787PersonalB/07.jpg

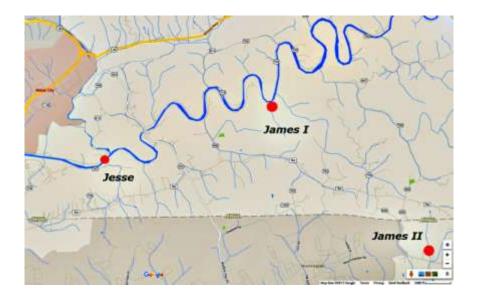
⁵⁶ New River Notes, http://www.newrivernotes.com/washington_enumerations_1806_p ersonal_property_tax.htm

James', and the census taker was still moving down the north fork of the Holston, detouring, however, to travel up and down Big Mocassin Creek, which feeds into the north fork of the Holston in the present town of Weber City. The person counted just before Jesse was Mathew Cleek, whose land was on the mouth of Big Mocassin Creek and also ran along the north side of the Holston at that point.⁵⁷

I therefore place Jesse Hoggard on the north fork of the Holston, just downstream from the mouth of Big Mocassin Creek. In all likelihood, it was the 100 acre tract that was surveyed for James I in 1795, spanning both sides of the Holston. This land was marked by a fish dam at that time, called Hogard's High Dam in the survey quoted above for the adjoining land of John Preston, Jr. Fish dams were normally built just partway across a river, for the single purpose of trapping fish (they are illegal almost everywhere now).

Before 1807, when James II and Elizabeth moved in with Patrick Wright, the three parts of the family were not very distant from each other, less than five miles as the crow flies from Jesse to James II, as can be seen on the modern map below, in which Jesse is near Weber City, Virginia, and James II near the present Bloomington, an eastern suburb of Kingsport, Tennessee. The intervening terrain was inhospitable, but perhaps readily traversed with a horse or a mule. Or they could have traveled by water.

⁵⁷ Washington County, Virginia, Deed Book 2, p. 1



Although we have no direct evidence for the name of Jesse's wife, there is some indirect evidence, stemming from the will of Michael Click, who died in Hawkins County, Tennessee, in 1814. The relevant sections are quoted here:⁵⁸

First. I give and bequeath to my three daughters, viz: Margaret, Elizabeth and Katharine all my cattle, sheep hogs, beds, clothing and all household furniture. Also, one bay mare known by the name of Cate, to be equally divided among them (My sons John, George, Michael and Matthias have all received their shares). Also, I give to my son Jacob all my land including the plantation whereon I now live and two small tracts adjoining it, and one sorrel filly; also all my farming utensils out of which he will pay all my lawful debts and provide for and furnish his mother with everything necessary to her comfort and support during her life, leaving her to possess my new dwelling house, garden, &c. Lastly. I constitute and ordain my wife Margaret Click, my son Jacob Click,

⁵⁸ Hawkins County, Tennessee, Will Book 1, p. 90

and Jesse Huggard my sole executors of this my last will and testament.

Michael Click was a German immigrant. Three of the sons mentioned in the will – Michael, Matthias, and Jacob – lived first in Sullivan County, North Carolina (Tennessee starting in 1796)⁵⁹ and then in Washington County, Virginia, based on the surveys that were done for their land.⁶⁰ In fact it was Matthias Cleek's household that was counted just before Jesse's in the 1810 census, when he was living on the 100 acre parcel of land on the north fork of the Holston near the mouth of Big Moccasin Creek.⁶¹ The sons kept the original spelling Cleek, but the father switched to Click at some point, as did several of his progeny later. Michael Cleek family trees show that Jacob, Mathias, and Michael (Jr.) Cleek were all near Jesse in age, and a match with one of their sisters would be natural. It was perhaps also natural that Jesse, as a son-in-law, would be named an executor of Michael Click's will.

Unfortunately, Michael Click forgot to provide the surnames of his three daughters in his will. Family trees posted by descendants of Michael Click are also bereft of surnames, but indicate that Katharine and Elizabeth were some 20 years older than Margaret, who, born about 1782, would have been about the right age to marry Jesse Hoggard. The reliability of that information, however, is suspect.

The children of Jesse and Margaret (perhaps) that we know about are those listed on the 1810 Washington County census, who were categorized by age as follows:

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 $^{^{59}}$ Sullivan County, Tennessee, Deed Book 3, p. 101

⁶⁰ Washington County, Virginia, Survey Books 1 and 2

⁶¹ Washington County, Virginia, Survey Book 2, p. 1

males under 10	2
males 10 through 15	1
females 10 through 15	1

3. Unknown female child, born between 1784 and 1794

She might have died. She might have married without leaving a definitive trace.

4. Richmond Hoggard, 1794 - ca. 1848

Richmond is the male, 10-15 years old, listed in the 1810 census for James Hoggard's household, which establishes his birth year between 1794 and 1800. In the 1820 census, Richmond fell in the 26-44 age group, which yields possible birth years from 1875 to 1794. By good fortune, the only overlapping year is 1794.

The name Richmond has always been something of a puzzle. Here is one potential solution. Around the same time James Hoggard settled on the north fork of the Holston, several people with the name Richmond settled in the same area, John Richmond and three of his sons – John, James, and David. They each acquired land, at first (surveyed in 1793 and 1794), in the Caney Valley, perhaps ten miles upstream from James Hoggard. Later (surveyed in 1795), David acquired a parcel on Henderson's Creek, only a mile or two upstream from the 100 acre parcel upon which Jesse later lived. Finally, in 1796, John Richmond, Sr., had 50 acres surveyed on the north fork of the Holston that passed John Richmond, Jr.'s corner and was adjacent to James Fulkerson's land. 62 This places John Richmond Sr. and Jr. in the vicinity of James Hoggard. None of the Richmonds were still in Washington County in 1810. John

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⁶² Washington County, Virginia, Survey Book 1, p. 457.

Richmond (age > 45) was in Knox County, Kentucky, in 1810, and I presume he was John Richmond, Jr.

So the Richmond family might have been the source for Richmond Hoggard's name. It might even be that the "unknown female" Hoggard married a Richmond, but that is carrying speculation too far. See also Appendix E.

5. *Elizabeth Hoggard*, 1797 – 1855

From the 1850 census, at which time Elizabeth was 52 years old, her birth year would have to be 1797 or 1798. Family trees posted by her descendants specify that she was born in 1797 and died in 1855, which is consistent with what little we know.

6. Unknown male child 1, born between 1799 and 1810

Probably died, because he was not with James I in the 1820 census.

7. Unknown male child 2, born between 1799 and 1810

Probably died, for the same reason.

The Fletchers

At some point, probably near the end of 1813, Richmond Hoggard married Sarah Fletcher, the Irish girl "Sallie" described in the poem by Richmond Echles Hoggard that introduced this narrative. Their first child, James, was 35 when enumerated in the 1850 census, and 45 in the 1860 census. The census takers reached his household on October 1, 1850 and August 12, 1860; thus he was born between October 2, 1814 and August 11, 1815. This is consistent with a marriage in 1813 or 1814.

A great deal has been written about Sarah Fletcher's father being James Fletcher, a Choctaw Indian of fairly high standing, an affirmation made by William Hoggard, another son of Richmond and Sarah, in an effort to acquire land allotted to the Choctaws (originally from Mississippi) in what was to become Oklahoma. Sarah's mother was said to be Nancy, also a Choctaw.

Among the numerous reasons to reject this is the poem just referred to, stating that Sallie (Sarah) Fletcher was Irish. Richmond Echles Hoggard was William's son and there is no cause to doubt him. Another reason is that one need look no further than Washington County, Virginia, to find James and Nancy Fletcher. James Fletcher appears in the 1810 census of Washington County, he and his wife both between 26 and 44 years of age, with eight children, among which is a female between 10 and 15, i.e., born between 1794 and 1800.

In the 1820 census, Sarah's age was reported as between 16 and 25, while Richmond was in the 26 to 44 group, so Sarah was younger than Richmond, Sarah's implied year of birth being between 1794 and 1804 from that census. Sarah was listed on the 1850 census, taken October 1, 1850, as 56 years old, from which

her birthday had to lie between October 2, 1793 and October 1, 1794. Thus both Sarah and Richmond were born in 1794, and the census taker in 1820 must have arrived at their house between their birthdays, and definitely earlier than October 1. If the census taker(s) also split their birthdays in 1810, we would expect to find her in the age 10-15 category. James Fletcher's daughter appears to be a good candidate for Sallie.

In the neighboring household lived Jemima Fletcher, older than 45, presumably widowed, and almost certainly James Fletcher's mother. With her was a female between 16 and 25 years old, who might be thought an alternative choice for Sarah Fletcher. However, the two women were still living together in 1820, according to the census, so that possibility can be discarded.

In the 1820 Washington County, Virginia, census, James was no longer in the household. Instead it was Nancy Fletcher who lived adjacent to Jemima Fletcher. With Nancy were four of the children who had been on the 1810 census with James and Nancy, along with four new children, in addition to which they had four slaves.

The Fletchers did not live close to the Hoggards in Washington County, Virginia. As far as I can tell by examining records of the neighbors to the Fletchers in the Washington County survey books, the Fletchers lived on the middle fork of the Holston. Nevertheless, activities of some sort in Washington County – visiting a relative, for example - still seem the most likely way for Richmond and Sarah to have met.

There is a nearly complete void of information concerning the ancestry of Jemima Fletcher and her husband. Fletcher is a common name and it may simply be that the two of them emigrated from Ireland. But there is one connection that stands out in my view. There was a certain Vardaman Fletcher, born in

Washington County, Virginia, in 1776 by some accounts. What is striking is that one of his daughters was named Jemima. A tentative hypothesis would be that James Fletcher's mother, Jemima, was also Vardaman's mother. This will be explored further at a later juncture.

The Bransons

Elizabeth Hoggard was very young when she married Henry Branson, the son of Leonard Branson, who was, according to the census list posted above, practically a next door neighbor in Washington County. We don't know the date of the marriage, so just how young she was is difficult to determine. Their first child was Sarah (Sallie) Branson, who (according to Branson family trees) married William Creech and in the 1860 census was recorded to be 47 years old. This means that she was born in 1812 or 1813, so the marriage would have taken place when Elizabeth was 15 years old at most.

But she might have been even younger. Leonard Branson, with his sons Henry and Hezekiah, moved to Knox County, Kentucky, and are all three to be found on the 1811 tax list for that county. Either Henry and Elizabeth married before the Bransons departed, in which case Elizabeth was (at most) 14, or Henry went back a year or so later to marry her.

The War of 1812

In 1813, James Hoggard (James I) sold the 116 acre plot of land in Washington County on which he and his family had lived for about 20 years. A portion of the entry in the deed book is shown below.⁶³

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The full text of the deed reads:

This indenture made this twelfth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred thirteen by and between James Hoggard of the first part and George Bittle of the County of Washington and Commonwealth of Virginia of the other part witnesseth that the said James Hoggard for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred and forty eight dollars to him in hand paid by the said George Bittle, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath and by these presents doth bargain, sell and convey unto the said George Bittle, his heirs or assigns one certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred and sixteen acres more or less, surveyed for James Hoggard the 4th day of April 1792, lying on south side of the north fork of Holston River and bounded as follows, to wit. Beginning near a branch at a white oak and hickory sapling and running thence S20E 60 poles crossing a branch to a large buckeye on John Fleming's line and with the same S80W 146 poles

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⁶³ Scott County Deed Book 2, pp. 267-268

to a white oak on the side of a hill, S70W 66 poles to the Lyns [?] by a spring, S6W 18 poles to five sugar trees corner to Elijah Hart's land, N27W 162 poles to a stake, N64E 210 poles to the beginning, to have and to hold the said one hundred sixteen acres of land, more or less, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the said James Hogard doth bind himself his heirs etc. to warrant and defend said land unto said George Bittle his heirs or assigns forever. In witness whereof the said James Hogard hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and acknowledged

James Hogard [seal]

in presence of John Anderson Isaac G Anderson Fielding Hensley William Agee

The deed, unfortunately, gives us little information that might confirm its location. From the 1810 census extract discussed earlier, we see that the purchaser, George Bittle, was a very near neighbor to James Hoggard.

After selling the 116-acre parcel on Hoggard's Branch, the Hoggards in Virginia presumably still occupied the 100 acre plot near the mouth of Big Mocassin Creek. I have found no deed of sale for this property, and it is possible that James (or Jesse) Hoggard was unable to assert title to it. It was not at all uncommon for someone who was not living on a particular piece of land to acquire a grant from the state land office, or in other ways claim the title.

This is very much what happened to the earliest pioneers in the Reedy Creek Settlement, as described by W. Dale Carter.⁶⁴ In 1756 a man by the name of Edmund Pendleton was able to secure a land grant in Virginia to somewhere between 3,000 and 6,000 acres along Reedy Creek, extending 10 miles upstream from the junction with the Holston and including the north fork of Reedy Creek (now called Boozy Creek), and including a chunk of what became the Reedy Creek Settlement. The Reedy Creek settlers who arrived in the 1770s were unaware of this claim. In 1792 a notice was placed in the Knoxville Gazette demanding that everyone living within the Reedy Creek settlements on the Pendleton Patent vacate their homes and remove their possessions. Most of the settlers did neither, having valid grants to their land from the state of North Carolina, or so they thought. Somehow, Pendleton's earlier Virginia land grant superseded the patents of the Reedy Creek settlers, even though their land was entirely within North Carolina. Pendleton sold the land out from under some of the settlers and converted the rest to tenant farmers.⁶⁵ This maneuver, fortunately, did not affect James Hoggard.

It seems likely that James I, Jesse, and Richmond Hoggard all moved with their families to Sevier County, Tennessee, after James I sold the 116-acre parcel of land in 1813. It is essentially impossible to attain certainty on this, because all Sevier County court records were destroyed in an 1856 courthouse fire, while all federal census records from 1790 to 1820 are lost.

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⁶⁴ W. Dale Carter, Reedy Creek Settlement and the Pendleton Patent, Sullivan County Archives and Tourism, http://www.historicsullivan.com/archives_manuscripts_0062_box0 02 item008.htm

⁶⁵ *Ibid*.

In November, 1814, near the end of the war, Jesse (as Jesse Hoggard)⁶⁶ and Richmond (as Richard Haggard)⁶⁷ were both enlisted at Sevierville in the 5th Regiment of East Tennessee Militia, under the command of Col. Edwin Booth. That regiment drew its soldiers from Knox, Sevier, Rhea, and surrounding counties.⁶⁸ At the same time, James II (as James Haggard)⁶⁹, enlisted in the 4th Regiment of East Tennessee Militia, under the command of Col. Samuel Bayless, which drew its soldiers from Washington, Sullivan, and other counties in the northeastern corner of Tennessee.⁷⁰

While Richmond and Jesse were privates, James II, perhaps because of his age, was a corporal. Both the 4th and the 5th Regiments began official operations on November 13, 1814, in Knoxville. Both regiments were under the overall command of Major General William Carroll. Both were sent to the area around Mobile, Alabama, because Andrew Jackson feared a possible attack from a large faction of the Creek Indians in Florida, upon whom he had waged war during the previous year. A short history of the activities of the 5th Regiment is posted on the Tennessee Secretary of State's website:

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⁶⁶ National Archives Compiled Military Service Records for the Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812. Washington, D.C., Microfilm Set M602, Roll Box 101

⁶⁷ Ibid., Roll Box 88

⁶⁸ Tennessee Secretary of State, http://sos.tn.gov/products/tsla/regimental-histories-tennesseeunits-during-war-1812

⁶⁹ National Archives Compiled Military Service Records for the Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812. Washington, D.C., Microfilm Set M602, Roll Box 88

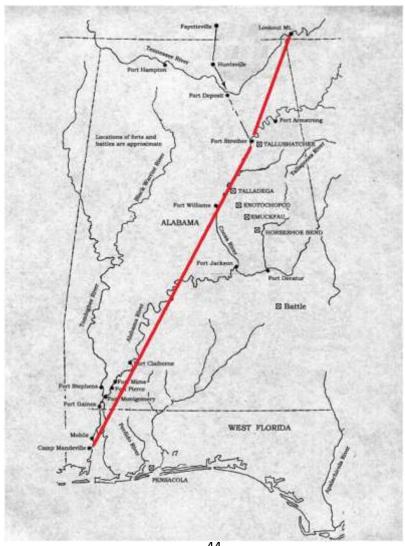
⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Wikipedia, Creek War

⁷² Tennessee Secretary of State, op. cit.

The regiment was organized at Knoxville and their line of march took them to Lookout Mountain (present-day Chattanooga), to Fort Strother, and finally to Mobile. Many of the men may have been stationed at Camp Mandeville, a military post located outside of Mobile. Most of the companies were dismissed at Mobile at the end of the war.

The progress of the 5th Regiment can be traced on this map.



Richmond was in the company commanded by Capt. John Porter. While I have found no direct account of that company's specific actions, a pension application by one of its members, William Whaley, contains an account that is basically in accord with what is known of the overall regimental activity. According to the National Archive records, Whaley served as a fifer in Captain John Porter's Company⁷³ (evidently fifers were in great demand). In 1871, his pension application stated that

He served the full term of Sixty days in the military Service of the United States in the War of 1812. That he is the identical William Whaley who was drafted in Captain Wilson Maples Company, Col Booths Regiment ... at Sevier County, State of Tennessee on or about ... November 1814 and was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama on or about the day of March 1815 that he does not recollect the Numbers of the Regiment or Brigade, that Captain Maples resigned and the Company was then Commanded by Captain John W. Porter.

The Richmond Echles Hoggard poem introducing this narrative states that Richmond Hoggard played the fife at the Battle of New Orleans. In fact, none of the Hoggards were there.⁷⁴ Richmond was 140 miles away, near Mobile, then part of Florida. Richmond may have played the fife *during* the battle, but not *at* the battle.⁷⁵ War stories tend to be enhanced as time passes.

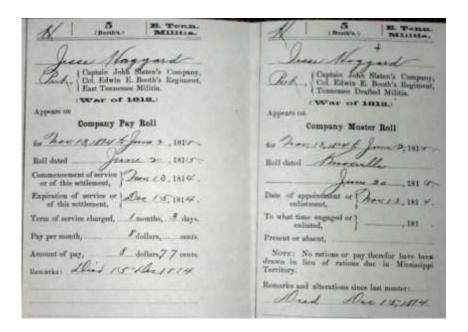
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⁷³ https://www.smokykin.com/tng/getperson.php?personID=I3131

⁷⁴ There was a James Hoggard at the Battle of New Orleans, but he was a captain in a West Tennessee regiment.

⁷⁵ A list of all the American soldiers in the Battle of New Orleans is available at http://www.nps.gov/jela/learn/historyculture/ upload/CHALTroopRoster.pdf

Without his having seen battle, the War of 1812 ended Jesse Hoggard's life. The scant record of his participation is shown in the payroll and the muster roll below, which show him to have been in the same regiment as Richmond but a different company.



Jesse almost certainly died of disease, which in the southern campaigns claimed at least ten times more lives than did battle wounds. Overall, around three fourths of the soldiers who died in the War of 1812 succumbed to disease,⁷⁶ but in the southern campaign of 1814-15 the fraction was much higher – well above 90%. Dysentery, typhoid, and malaria were just a few of the diseases that ran rampant through the troops.

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⁷⁶ http://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/essays/military-medicine/

James II's unit, the 4th East Tennessee regiment, had an assignment similar to that of the 5th:

This regiment, along with Colonel William Johnson's Third Regiment and Colonel Edwin Booth's Fifth Regiment, defended the lower section of the Mississippi Territory, particularly the vicinity of Mobile. They protected the region from possible Indian incursions and any British invasion. These regiments were under the command of Major General William Carroll. They manned the various forts that were located throughout the territory: Fort Claiborne, Fort Decatur, and Fort Montgomery, for example. Sickness was rampant in this regiment and the desertion rate was high. The regiment mustered in at Knoxville and was dismissed at Mobile.⁷⁷

A pension application by the widow of William Dikes of this regiment was summarized thusly by the pension board:

Mrs. Jane Dykes ... declares that she is the widow of William Dykes, who served the full period of sixty days in the military service of the United States in the War of 1812, and who was the identical William Dykes who was drafted in Captain Joseph Hale's Company, 4th Reg't Tennessee Militia, Brigade of Gen'l Coulter, Division of Gen'l William Carroll – in Greene County, State of Tennessee, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Knoxville, Knox County, State of Tennessee, on or about the 13th day of November AD 1814 for the term of six months, and was honorably discharged at Knoxville aforesaid, on or about the 19th day of May 1815; that her said husband marched from Knoxville aforesaid through the Creek Indian nation into the Mississippi territory, now the

⁷⁷ Tennessee Secretary of State, op. cit.

State of Alabama, and as she has reasons to believe, to Mobile, and was in service when peace was proclaimed between the United States and Great Britain, after which he marched back to Knoxville, Tenn. and was discharged.

Tennessee, by one account, earned its nickname, the Volunteer State, by providing a large number of volunteers during the War of 1812, many of whom distinguished themselves at the Battle of New Orleans. The War of 1812 is often thought to have been fought completely by a volunteer army, but in fact the militia regiments raised in Tennessee (as in many other states) used conscription. Volunteer regiments were distinguished from the others by the word 'volunteer' in the title. Some conscripted militia regiments in Tennessee were called 'drafted militia'. According to Jesse Hoggard's records, the 5th Regiment of East Tennessee Militia was using the designation "drafted militia" when the soldiers were mustered in, but the term does not appear on the payroll slip. In any case, James II, Richmond, and Jesse did not volunteer. But they may not have been drafted either – see below.

Richmond was discharged on May 20, 1815, according to his company payroll slip, just slightly over the six months term for which he was drafted.

⁷⁸ Wikipedia, Tennessee

⁷⁹ Meghan H. Morgan, A Brief History of Conscription 1812-2002, Thesis, University of Tennessee, 2002

7 (Booth's	Militia.
(A)	Haggard
Col. Edwir East Tenn	ohn Portes Company, n E. Booth's Regiment, casee Militia.
(War o	r 1010.)
Appears on	Shirt
Company	Pay Roll
for M.N. 13:1874.	te may 18,181 5.
Roll dated	2hag/81815.
Commencement of service or of this settlement,	01 7 1 1
Expiration of service of of this settlement,	may 20, 181 5.
	, 6 months, 7 days.
Pay per month,	S dollars, cents
Amount of pay,	+7 dollars, 86 cents
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Richmond had about \$50 coming to him for his six months' service, including the two days added for traveling allowance, which was certainly not enough time to get home from Mobile. In any case, he reached home in Sevier County, but the payroll funds were being disbursed at Knoxville. Probably because it was uncertain just when the money would actually be paid out, soldiers commonly appointed someone local to collect it for them. The document below was put into Richmond's service file after being presented for payment. It is a power of attorney to allow David Stellis to collect his pay.

It is somewhat difficult to read, but in the section on the command Richmond served under, it states that he was in Captain John Porter's Company as a substitute (apparently written over the word 'private'). That means it wasn't Richmond that was drafted. He served in someone else's place. A typical fee for a six-month tour of duty by a substitute was \$100.80



The power of attorney states that Richmond (still using the name Richard Haggard, presumably in order to agree with his enlistment record) was a resident of Sevier County.

Besides demonstrating that after James sold their land in Washington County, Virginia, Richmond was living in Sevier County, probably with Sarah, it is indirect evidence that James I was living there too, as, presumably, had been Jesse. There was

⁸⁰ C. Edward Skeen, Citizen Soldiers in the War of 1812, University of Kentucky Press, 1999, p. 44.

no corresponding power of attorney in Jesse's military file. The amount to be collected was only \$8.77, but my assumption is that Jesse's wife went to Knoxville herself to retrieve it. We can only speculate that Jesse, like Richmond, may have been substituting for someone else.

What became of Jesse's family after his death is unknown. Clearly his wife was left in an unenviable situation. The total loss of Sevier County records in 1856, together with the loss of the Sevier County U.S. census records through 1820, pretty much dooms the search for any traces there. In any case, it is likely that Jesse's wife, Margaret (perhaps), went to live with her Cleek/Click relatives in Hawkins County, Tennessee, or Washington County, Virginia. It is also likely that she remarried, because I can find no Hoggard in the 1820 census or later that might correspond with Jesse's wife (though the 1820 Hawkins County census was lost), nor any woman of the right age in a Cleek or Click household.

Of course, there were also children involved – four of them in 1810, and probably more by the time of Jesse's death. Three of those on the 1810 census were boys, born between 1800 and 1810. If they lived to adulthood, they should show up on census records, possibly as early as 1830.

One candidate does exist, a William Hoggard, born about 1806 according to later censuses, and located in Knox County, Tennessee in 1830. His origins have puzzled his descendants. On the 1850 census, his birthplace is given as Tennessee, which, though possible, runs contrary to our expectation that Jesse's child would have been born where Jesse lived, that is, in Washington County, Virginia. On the other hand, Jesse's fatherin-law, Michael Click, was living only about two miles away, on

the north fork of the Holston in Sullivan County in 1806,⁸¹ so Margaret (if that was the right Click/Cleek daughter) may have preferred to stay with her parents for the birth. A second impediment to this connection is that on the 1880 census, William Hoggard's parents are reported to have been born in North Carolina, whereas my assumption has been that Jesse was born in Scotland. The implied North Carolina birth has led his descendants to look as far away as Bertie County, on the east coast of North Carolina, where a large cluster of Hoggards developed. However, there is also the possibility that James I had immigrated much earlier than 1790 and was already living in Sullivan County, North Carolina, in 1782 (see Appendix C).

A positive reason to believe that William Hoggard was Jesse's son is that William and his wife (Jane Oglesby) named their first son Jesse. They named their first daughter Elizabeth, which might mean that William's mother was Elizabeth Cleek rather than Margaret. Or she might have been named for one of the grandmothers, or for someone else or no one.

Another potential child of Jesse Hoggard is John Hoggard, born in 1815 in Virginia or Tennessee. His ancestry is also uncertain, but he too named one of his children Jesse.

⁸¹ North Carolina Land Grants, Book 81, p. 630 and Book 84, p. 162.

Kentucky

Not long after returning from the war, James II moved with his family to an area a few miles northwest of Jonesborough, in Washington County, Tennessee, consistent with the recollections of John Amos Brown, James II's grandson. Washington County borders Sullivan County on the east and south.

Although the 1820 census for Washington County, Tennessee, was lost, an 1819 tax list has James Hogard.⁸² He was enumerated on the 1830 Washington County, Tennessee, census, having at that time five children and two slaves.

In 1834 he sold his property in Washington County, consisting of a 332-acre parcel on Kendrick Creek, near Jonesborough, for \$1,660, reserving half an acre for a meeting house that had been established there.⁸³ On the deed his name is spelled James Hoggard. I found no record of the original purchase (it might have been inherited through the Wrights).

Upon selling the land in Washington County, James and Elizabeth moved back to Sullivan County, where they are recorded in the 1840 census, along with three children older than 15 and two slaves. And, of course, James II was buried at the Boatyard Cemetery in Kingsport when he died in 1845. Of Elizabeth's death I can find no record, nor is there a record of her in the 1850 census. The land they lived on upon their return to Sullivan County was evidently passed on to their four children, as evidenced by the sale of a one-quarter interest in the land by their daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Ephraim Brown, in 1873. The land was in an area then called Rossville, now a part of Kingsport:

54

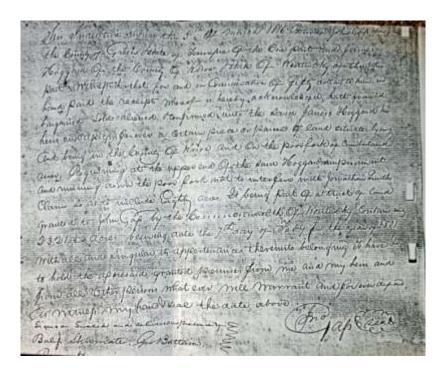
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⁸² Tennessee, Early Tax List Records, 1783-1895 [online database]. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013

⁸³ Washington County, Tennessee, Deed Book 20, pp. 493-494.

Mr. Ephraim Brown and wife Elizabeth Brown, formerly Elizabeth Hoggard, have bargained and sold and do hereby convey to James N. Green and wife Adeline Green in fee simple all the rights, title and interest, being a one fourth interest in the undivided tract of land formerly owned by James Hoggard, dec^d, laying in the west end of Sullivan County Tenn. north of Kingsport – on the east side of the north fork of the Holston River⁸⁴

Sometime in 1815, James I and Richmond decided to move to Knox County, Kentucky, where Elizabeth, Richmond's sister, was living with her husband, Henry Branson, along with Hezekiah and Leonard Branson. James I bought 80 acres from an absentee landlord, John Gass.



⁸⁴ Sullivan County Deed Book 27, pp. 553-554

The text reads as follows:

This Indenture made the 5th of March 1816 between John Gass of the County of Green and state of Tennessee of the one part and James Haggard of the county of Knox and state of Kentucky on the other part witnesseth that for and in consideration of fifty dollars to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened and confirmed unto the said James Hoggard, his heirs and assigns, forever a certain piece or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the County of Knox and on the poor fork of Cumberland river. Beginning at the upper end of the said Hoggard's improvement and running up and down the poor fork not to interfere with Jonathan Smith's claim so as to include eighty acres, it being part of a tract of land granted to John Gass by the Commonwealth of Kentucky containing 23211/2 acres receiving date the 7th day of February in the year of 1801, with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. To have and to hold the aforesaid granted premises from me and my heirs and from all other persons whatever will warrant and forever defend. In witness my hand and seal the date above.

The deed makes it clear that the Hoggards were already living on the land and had constructed a house (an 'improvement'). The deed specifies (to us) the location only by naming the Poor Fork of the Cumberland River, so called because the land was relatively poor for agriculture.⁸⁵ That may be the reason that the price was only \$50 for 80 acres, less even than the charge for federal land grants.

⁸⁵ Wikipedia, Cumberland, Kentucky

In 1819, Knox County was split into smaller counties, and the Hoggards found themselves in Harlan County. In the 1820 census James and Richmond were counted in two separate households. Unfortunately, the census taker recopied all of his data, listing heads of household alphabetically by the first letter of the last name. This was good for looking someone up, but we have completely lost information about relative geographical locations.

- James I (written Haggard, James) was in a household with only his wife, both over 45 years of age.
- Richmond (written Hoggard, Richm or Haggard, Richm) was in a household with his wife and three children under 10 years old, one boy and two girls.
- The Bransons listed on the 1820 Harlan County census consisted of Henry (whose wife was Elizabeth Hoggard) and one other, entered only as 'Branson', who appears to have been Leonard, Henry's father. There was no entry for Hezekiah.

Absentee landowners, like John Gass, were often resented by pioneering settlers. These settlers were squatters, but they built cabins, paid taxes, frequently registered their land to be surveyed, and often knew of no actual owners of the lands they were on. And in many cases there weren't owners at the time. When later the state conferred ownership on someone who didn't even live there, settlers could find themselves with no rights whatever to what they considered their homes and their property.

James I was possibly aware that he would have to buy the land when he moved there. The Bransons, who lived on adjacent

properties, had been there for five years before the Hoggards came. By then the Bransons would have known that John Gass owned the whole surrounding area. Eventually, in 1822, Henry and Hezekiah Branson bought their own land, and it looks like John Gass was not greedy about it. He charged them \$100 for 250 acres. Of that, 200 acres was

> on Clover Lick Creek, beginning at the upper line of a tract which the said Gass conveyed to Robert Reed and running up both sides of said creek so as to include the plantation the said Hezekiah lives on and also the plantation where the said Henry Branson now live on and also all of a certain fifty acre tract that the said Hezekiah now claims except so far as the said Gass have made a deed to James Hoggard.86

This allows us to place the Hoggard land in Harlan County near the town of Cumberland (not to be confused with Cumberland County), where Cloverlick Creek flows into the Poor Fork of the Cumberland River. As stated in the 1816 deed from John Gass to James Hoggard, the land ran up and down the Poor Fork, and it clearly intersected the land sold by Gass to Hezekiah Branson, which spanned the mouth of Cloverlick Creek. Whether upstream (east) or downstream (west) of Cloverlick Creek, we can't tell, but the general area can be seen on the map on page 66. James Hoggard was living either just to west or just to the east of the USGS Gaging Station, which is exactly at the confluence, on the left side of the map.

⁸⁶ Harlan County Deed Book A, p. 52.



There appears to have been considerable confusion, and possibly conflict, over the land title. Note that in the deed from John Gass to Henry and Hezekiah Branson, reference is made to "a certain fifty acre tract that the said Hezekiah now claims except so far as the said Gass have made a deed to James Hoggard." It is difficult to know exactly what was going on. Possibly when the Hoggards moved there, they were welcomed onto land the Bransons considered their own. When it turned out not to be theirs, James Hoggard purchased 80 acres, which seems to have become 50 when mentioned in the deed to the Bransons.

James I died sometime after May 22, 1822, the date of the John Gass to Hezekiah and Henry Branson deed that implies that James was still living there. The death may have occurred in 1824, because it was in November of that year that Richmond sold a 50 acre parcel to Thomas Creech, older brother of William Creech, whom Henry and Elizabeth (Hoggard) Branson's first child, Sarah, would later marry.

ere consergue entered into this 37" any of form eteren Richard Argana of the one partiana homos leveral book of the a to so to him in hand from hat bayance, Ich , and conveyed wat the Le h a Bertain track or pared of lana where a the sain blogging from oss more or less Beginning and bounded as follows. Beg on the sine of a hill on the North sine of the care branch AHT to 24 point to a. vod. Thence N 51 5 32 polar to a chestruk, Stones pine, on place There It & Cooking the leve branch stopoles to a blood going birch and anaples South bruk of said brick, Thene with the same Ig to a holes, Ist Er poller, Thene dos & 3 upoles to a maple and two whitwards near the South band of sain coul in a be Level . Thence Sor pole to a State. Thence 1.57 1 184 poles to the beginning which swell warrant and forever defend from me, and my hour auto the sain Thomas bowers and his being. In writing when of I have here wint set my hand and seal this day and date above written , signer , sealer delivered in presence of Hezertial Bonnery as here by certify that the frequing inventure of bargan and so May 1825 and acknowledged by two of the subscribing withing gain to Thomas Creech was present a to one in on and deed and the same is truly admitted to severe in the cliebs offer of the County Bruch a fore sain. Girm remain my have the to day of Detales 1835

The deed reads as follows:87

This indenture made and entered into this 27th day of November 1824 between Richard Hoggard of the one part and Thomas Creech both of the County of Harlan and state of Kentucky. Witnesseth that the said Richmond Hoggard for and in consideration of the sum of \$200 to him in hand paid hath bargained, sold, and conveyed unto the said Thomas Creech a certain tract or parcel of land whereon the said Hoggard now lives containing fifty acres more or less. Beginning and bounded as follows. Beginning at a sugar tree and

⁸⁷ Harlan County, Kentucky, Deed Book A, p. 103.

chestnut on the side of a hill on the north side of the cave branch, N45E 22 poles to a sowerwood and dogwood, thence N65E 32 poles to a chestnut, spruce pine, maple and dogwood, thence S36E crossing the cave branch 55 poles to a black gum, birch and maple on the south bank of said creek. Then up the same S9E 9 poles, S31E 12 poles, thence S55E 24 poles to a maple and two white oaks near the south bank of said creek in a bed of laurel. Thence S98 poles to a stake. Thence N37W 184 poles to the beginning which I will warrant and forever defend from me and my heirs unto the said Thomas Creech and his heirs. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day and date above written.⁸⁸

The deed was witnessed by Hezekiah Branson and William Coldiron. It was recorded in the county clerk's office on May 16, 1825.

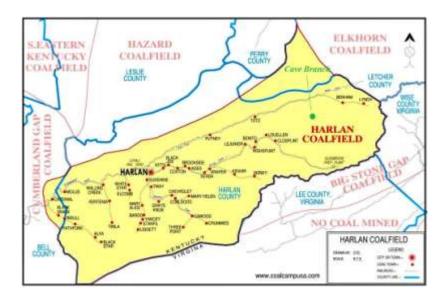
The problem is, this isn't the same 50 (originally 80) acres specified in the deeds of John Gass to James Hoggard and to Hezekiah and Henry Branson. Instead of being on the Poor Fork of the Cumberland River at or near the mouth of Cloverlick Creek, it is on Cave Branch, a tributary of Cloverlick Creek about two miles south of the Poor Fork.

To place the location within Harlan County, I have added a marker for Cave Branch to the map below. Note that the town of Cumberland is not shown, but is about two miles northwest of Benham, where Looney Creek, the stream pictured on the map on which Benham and Lynch are located, flows into the Poor Fork. Harlan County itself borders on Lee and Wise Counties in Virginia. The map is, appropriately, of the coal fields in Harlan

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⁸⁸ Consult Appendix A for an explanation of bearings and distances used in surveys.

County, coal being by far the county's biggest resource. The town of Lynch was at one time the biggest company town in the U.S., though its population has since shrunk by more than 90%. Cloverlick Creek extends more or less straight southward from Cumberland to Cave Branch.



The references to Cave Branch in the deed from Richmond Hoggard to Thomas Creech allow us to find the exact location of the land, because there is only a relatively small area around Cave Branch flat enough to be farmed. It is interesting to look at a satellite view to see what has become of the Hoggard land.



The remains from strip mining seen on the left (they prefer to call it "mountaintop removal mining")⁸⁹, is long done with and is relatively unimportant compared with what is going on on the "Hoggard Farm" in the flat area. What you see is the Cave Branch Prep Plant (in the center of the picture) and a flood loader called the Lynch #3 Loadout (at the top of the picture).⁹⁰ Underneath the ground, running several miles north and south at a depth up to 2,200 feet, is the Lynch #37 mine. Coal from other mines is trucked in, blended with the Lynch #37 coal, and cleaned in the prep plant. A flood loader fills rail cars in a continuous stream while the train moves under the loader at low speed.⁹¹ The rail line can be seen to the west of College Road. It ends east of the prep plant, but there is a spur into the prep plant itself. So much for the Hoggard farm.

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⁸⁹ Wikipedia, Mountaintop Removal Mining

⁹⁰ Robert Vaughn, W&H Main Yards: Guide to Appalachian Coal Hauling Railroads, Vol. 2d, CSX's Cumberland Valley Subdivision, Harlan County Branch Lines, www.spikesys.com/Trains/App_coal

⁹¹ *Ibid*.

After selling the land, Richmond moved his family north to Floyd County. Whether or not his mother was still alive at that time is unknown, but she did not live to be counted on the 1830 census. It's a mystery why Richmond decided to move. Possibly the land just didn't produce enough. Possibly there was friction with the Bransons over the tract James I had lived on, which Hezekiah apparently considered his. That same general area was the subject of a deed executed the following year, from John Creech, Sr. (Thomas and William's father), to Hezekiah Branson. In it he conveys

all that part of his survey or claim of land that he bought of Robt Reid that lies below the mouth of Cloverlick Creek and on the south side of the poor fork bounding on said creek and river, including the place where John Harrison now lives.

Robert Reed, as described in the earlier deed from John Gass to the Bransons, had also bought his land from John Gass, and lived adjacent to the tract the Bransons purchased, out of which was excepted James Hoggard's 50 acres. That 50 acres does not appear to have been sold – perhaps it was given to Elizabeth, and thus to Henry Branson. Or maybe Hezekiah pressed his claim to the land successfully.

What seems peculiar to me is that after James and Richmond bought and sold land in both Washington County, Virginia, and Harlan County, Kentucky, there is no record of a purchase or a sale by Richmond in Floyd County, or in Johnson County, which split from Floyd County after the Hoggards were gone, but in which area they lived.

We do have a few clues about their location. In the 1830 census form there was a column for the name of the county, city, town, or other designations. Next to the five names on the census sheet above Richmond, who is listed as Richard Hoggard, there is the notation 'Paintsville', but next to Richmond (Richard) is written 'Floyd County', which apparently applied to the rest of the names below him. Thus we can surmise that Richmond lived somewhere in the vicinity of Paintsville, which is now the county seat of Johnson County.

In addition, we find Richmond mentioned twice in the Floyd County court records. 92 In March, 1825, it was recorded that

A report of a road as opened by Andrew Rule is received. Richard Hogard is appointed surveyor thereof and that he call on James Elam and Henry Easterling, Robert Porter, James Fleetwood, Jesse Brown, Isaac Fleetwood to keep the same in repair. 93

This occurred just a few months after Richmond sold the Harlan County land. The second entry is more useful and dates from the summer of 1829:

Ordered that all the hands residing on Jennys Creek before Ezekil Stone inclusion do assist Richard Hagard to keep his road in repair according to law.

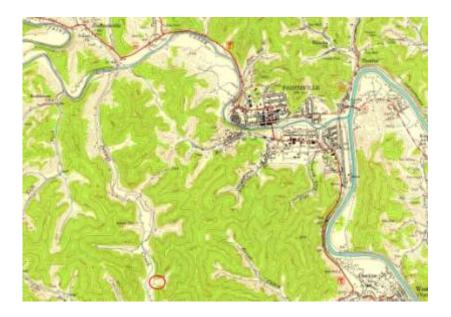
Jennys Creek (without the apostrophe) was named for Jenny Wiley, a pioneer woman in western Virginia who, while her husband was away, was captured by a group of Indians from several tribes in 1789. They killed her brother and her five children, one of which was born shortly after she was captured. After 11 months she escaped and, following the path of a small stream, eventually came across some settlers in Floyd County. That stream was later named Jennys Creek. It flows into Paint

⁹² James Alan Williams, County Court Records 1821-1835, Floyd County, Kentucky, Vol. I, 4th Ed., Banner, KY, Williams Publishing,

⁹³ *Ibid.*, p. 83

Creek just west of Paintsville, which in turn flows into the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River on the eastern edge of Paintsville. There is now a Jenny Wiley State Resort Park near Prestonsburg, Kentucky.

Settlement on Jennys Creek probably proceeded from the mouth upwards. Richmond was certainly not the first settler, and the road he was appointed surveyor for was probably an extension of what road there might already have been on Jennys Creek.



The dirt road shown paralleling Jennys Creek on the left side of this 1954 topographical map was the successor to Richmond's road, but it has now been replaced by the 4-lane U.S. Highway 23. The red circle at the bottom of the map indicates one place, out of many, Richmond may have lived.

In his poem, Richmond Ecchles Hoggard states that Richmond and Sarah had eleven children. Seven of them are to be found on the 1830 census, unnamed of course. By age category there were

males under 5	2
males 10 through 14	1
females under 5	2
females 5 through 9	2

We can try to match the census data with what we know about the children of Richmond and Sarah.

1. James Hoggard, b. 1815

Aged 35 on the 1850 census and 45 on the 1860 census, the first one counting the family on August 12 and the second one on October 1, one would suppose that he would have to have been born between October 1, 1814 and August 11, 1815. However, both the 1850 and the 1860 census were supposed to record the ages as of June 1 on that year. Whether that was done or not cannot be ascertained. If so, it would shift the window to June 2, 1814 through June 1, 1815. The 1830 census was also supposed to refer to June 1. James was evidently 14 years old when counted, implying a birthdate after June 2, 1815. I assume that the 1850 and 1860 census takers ignored the June 1 reference point and recorded the current age, in which case James was born around July of 1815. This is consistent with Richmond's military service between November, 1814, and May, 1815.

On both the 1850 and 1860 census, James reported his place of birth as Virginia. Since Richmond's power of attorney, discussed above, stated that he was a resident of Sevier County, Tennessee, on August 1, 1815, we can only assume that Sarah had returned to relatives in Washington County (or elsewhere) when Richmond went off to war, and remained long enough to have the baby there.

2. Matilda Hoggard, b. between 1816 and 1819

Matilda was recorded as 31 years old on the 1850 census (i.e., born in 1818 or 1819), but 45 years old on the 1860 census (born in 1814 or 1815). She was in the 5 to 9 age group on the 1830 census, which would mean (if the census taker arrived on, or referenced, June 1) that she was born no earlier than June 2, 1820. Matilda was married on March 5, 1833, at which time, if the 1830 census were correct, she was 12 years old. I doubt that, and I think the 1830 census taker made a mistake. Unfortunately, that leaves us with a nothing but contradictory information. In the 1840 census she was in the 20 to 29 age group (born between 1810 and 1820), which makes more sense.

An additional clue to her birthdate is her place of birth, which was recorded as Kentucky in both the 1850 and 1860 census. This means that she was definitively born after James, i.e., no earlier than 1816.

3. Elizabeth Hoggard, b. abt 1818

Aside from the 1830 census, the only one on which Elizabeth appears is 1850, where she is recorded as being 31 years old. This is again inconsistent with the 1830 census, which makes me believe that the 1830 census taker should have recorded both Matilda and Elizabeth in the 10 to 14 group, rather than 5 to 9. That would mean that she was born between 1815 and 1820. Judging by the 1850 census, she was born in 1818 or 1819.

4. Unknown male child, born between 1819 and 1825

The boy probably died young.

5. William Hoggard, b. 1825

William's gravestone shows his date of birth as September 11, 1825, and he was born in Kentucky.

6. Unknown female child, born between 1824 and 1830

She might have died, but she also might have married without an official record having been left, or with a record that was subsequently lost to fire.

7. Rachel Hoggard, b. 1827 or 1828

Rachel was listed as 22 years old on the 1850 census, thus she was born in 1827 or 1828. She has not been found on any census after 1850.

It might seem that life in the Appalachians during the 1830s was grim, far from the conveniences of a city, or even a town of medium size. But the settlers knew how to keep themselves entertained. Jacqueline Richman, Richmond's greatgranddaughter, recalled family stories that Richmond, having purportedly fifed at the Battle of New Orleans, "gave violin lessons later, and dance lessons".

Missouri

Perhaps lured by stories of free land in Missouri, the Hoggards loaded the wagon and headed west in 1832. The land wasn't actually free, but the federal government, in several installments, had set aside millions of acres in the western territories (Missouri and Indiana especially) to encourage settlement. Settlers could find vacant land in Missouri, and provided they filed intent with the appropriate land office, they were guaranteed first right of purchase and clear title when they did buy it. 94 No more absentee landlords coming out of the woodwork.

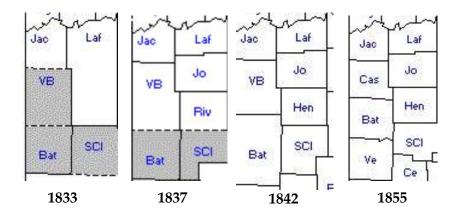
We can speculate that Richmond may have left Kentucky because someone else claimed his land in Floyd County and he had had enough of the uncertainty of land titles that was the common experience of the frontier settlers.⁹⁵

Possibly with a group of like-minded settlers,⁹⁶ Richmond and family traveled until they reached Lafayette County in western Missouri. The general area the Hoggards would live in while in Missouri was within the counties shown on the maps below. The county names and boundaries changed rapidly before assuming their final form in 1855. Those depicted are Jackson, Lafayette, Rives, Van Buren, Bates, St. Clair, Johnson, Henry, Cass, and Vernon.

⁹⁴ Missouri Secretary of State, http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/land/info.asp#describe

⁹⁵ Arthur K. Moore, *The Frontier Mind*, University of Kentucky Press, 1957.

⁹⁶ It is possibly a coincidence that James and Isaac Fulkerson, nephews of the Abraham Fulkerson from whom James Hoggard obtained his land in Washington County, Virginia, settled not far from the Hoggards, around 1833.



The first records of the Hoggard presence in Missouri stem from Lafayette County, a large, mostly uninhabited area when they arrived. It appears that during the years they spent in Missouri, though they lived in several different locations, the Hoggards acquired title to only two pieces of land. Richmond and James each owned a parcel, following the strategy begun by James I, whose sons Jesse and James II occupied their own land in southwestern Virginia and northeastern Tennessee at very young ages, and who later, after moving to Kentucky, installed Richmond on his own farm.

The two properties the Hoggards owned were on federal lands and were eventually patented, that is, granted by the U.S. government. Both were in Rives County (now Henry County) in what is now Bogard Township, but was then Big Creek Township. Both patents were issued on May 1, 1843, one to James Hoggard and one to Richmond Hoggard. Richmond's patent was for 40 acres in section 31 of township 43 and range 28, using the public land survey system that made it possible to accurately locate property without reference to dogwood trees and the owners of neighboring properties.

402 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Richment Freque of the Prices bring As a deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND schereby if appears that full pregrant has been mude by the mid OFFICE at - Little of The Rebures France the Apt of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Art seeking farther provision for the only of the Public Lands," for Tex Perste Thus Quarter of the Perste Save Quarar of Sachen Thirds one , in Translike Fina thus , of Range Turner ages , in the District of Lance Surject to Sate air Leanager Mighton , Continuing Fina Acus occurding to the official plot of the survey of the seed Levels, returned to the General Level Office by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, which said treat has been perchased by the said Lichtwood France United States of America, in consideration of the Premium, and in confermity with the several arts of Congress, in such one made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto in with Rechmerce France and to to heles, the said treat where described PO MAPS AND TO MOLD the same, together with all the righter priolleges, immunities, and appartmanees of schalower unture, thereanly belonging, unto the unid Richman France

in Erstimony Whereof, I, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have round these Latters to be made PATENT, and the SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be because affered.

> 02PEP under my hand, at the CITY OF WARRINGTON, the . July in the Veer of our Lord one thousand right hundred and . The Lhell EXPERENDENCE OF THE ENITED STATES On Side Section

BY THE PRESIDENT: She Tifle Soy.

James Hoggard's patent was for 42.76 acres in section 31 of township 44N. As mentioned, both fell within the boundaries of the present Bogard township.⁹⁷ With the help of an 1895 atlas, we can locate them exactly.⁹⁸ First, examine the location of Bogard Township within Henry County:

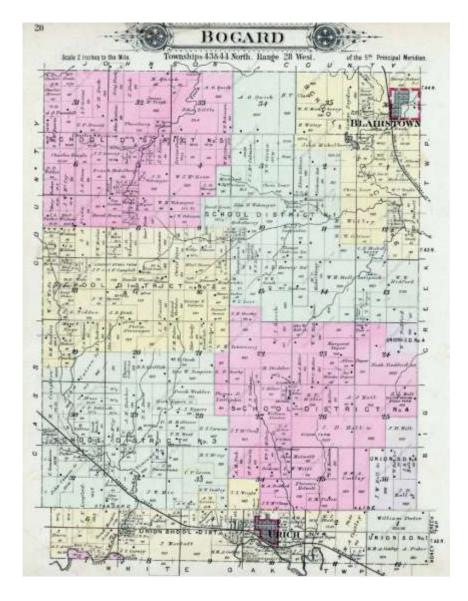


Bogard is in the northwest corner of the county, adjacent to Johnson County to the north and Cass County to the west. A map of Bogard Township by itself reveals more detail:

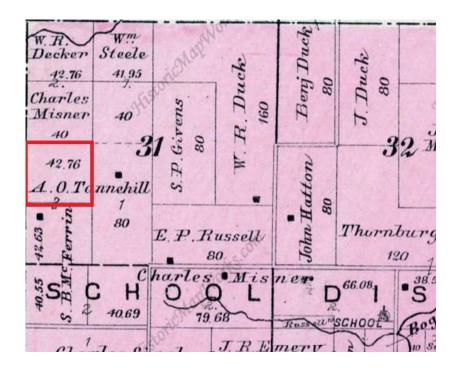
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⁹⁷ In the Midwest the named townships frequently had dimensions similar to those of the numbered townships in the Public Lands Survey System (6 miles square, i.e., 36 square miles), but there is no direct correspondence between named and numbered townships. Richmond and James, for example, had land in different numerical townships (43 and 44) but the same named township.

⁹⁸ Historic Map Works, Henry County 1895, North West Publishing Co.

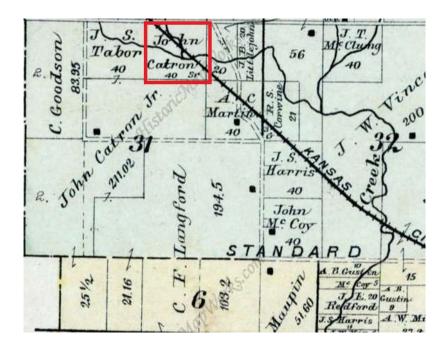


James Hoggard's patent was in Section 31 in the upper left corner, and Richmond's was in the Section 31 near the lower left corner. Blowing up James' section, we can locate his parcel from the description in his land grant:



In 1895 the 42.76 acre property was still intact, as was another 42.76 acre lot just to the north of it, which also provided the nearest water source, Walnut Creek.

Richmond's land was six miles south of James' land grant, in section 31 of township 43. The John Catron who in the 1895 atlas was recorded as the owner of this land was the son of the John Catron who lived on Reedy Creek adjacent to James Hoggard. See below for more on the Catrons.



The Hoggards, especially James, lived in several places besides the two secured by federal land patents. We have evidence for their presence at these locations, but in most cases we cannot ascertain when, or in what order they may have moved from one to another.

We have indirect evidence that very early on James was in what would now be in the northeastern part of Chilhowee Township in Johnson County. At the time James settled there, it was in Lafayette County. In December, 1834, Johnson County was formed. The county seat, Warrensburg, was first laid out in 1835.

James was barely 17 years old when the family moved to Missouri, but he seems to have been a formidable pioneer from the outset.

An 1877 publication that discussed early settlements in Chilhowee Township, stated

Most of the earliest settlers came about 1833, and from that on. Any previous to this date have about passed out of memory, and were merely settlers for a season. They collected near the present western line, in the vicinity of Bear creek, and upon the headwaters of Post Oak in the eastern part. A few settled in a more central location in the township near the southern line, on the headwaters of Panther creek.... A settler by the name of Hogard is thought to be the first.⁹⁹

Considering especially that the Hoggards moved around a lot in Missouri, and left no deed of purchase or sale in Johnson County, it is remarkable that in 1877 there were still people that remembered them. Of course, this Hoggard could have been either Richmond or James or both, but we have further testimony that it was James, living alone, and that, of the three earliest settlements mentioned in the extract above, the land James was living on was on the headwaters of Post Oak Creek. It should probably be noted that Chilhowee Township did not come into existence until 1868, and that after Johnson County was formed from Lafayette, the place where James Hoggard was living was in Madison Township.

In a history of Johnson County published in 1881, there is also a section on Chilhowee Township, which states:¹⁰⁰

The following is a list of some of the earliest settlers, headed with the first: James Hogard came in 1829; James Arnold came in 1830; Finis and John Foster came here from Kentucky, in the year 1832, and since moved to Texas; Geo.

⁹⁹ Atlas Map of Johnson County, Missouri, St. Louis Atlas Publishing Company, 1877.

¹⁰⁰ A History of Johnson County, Missouri, Kansas City Historical Company, 1881, p. 575

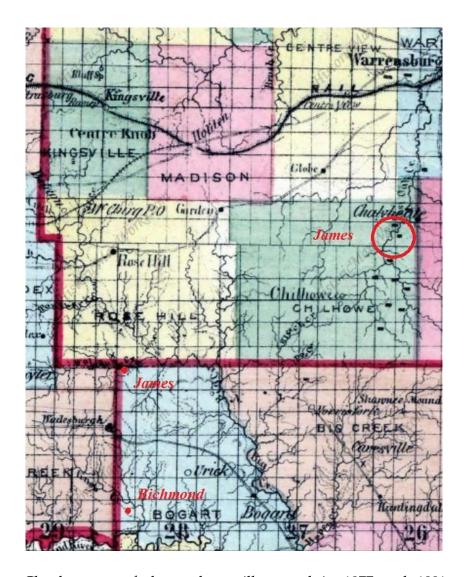
D. and John A. Wright came from Howard County, Missouri, in 1832, and are now dead.

The added precision on the name is accompanied by a loss of precision on the date. If James had settled there in 1829, he would have been 13 or 14 years old, depending on when in 1829 he arrived. We can rule out the possibility that James hooked up with other emigrants headed to Missouri in 1829, because he was recorded on the 1830 census in Floyd County. The most probable explanation for the mistaken date is that the recollections of the old settlers on whose stories this account was based, had become a little foggy.

The general area in which James was residing is indicated with the large circle on the map on page 88.¹⁰¹

Obviously, the exact location on Post Oak Creek is uncertain. The two certain locations in Bogard Township (Henry County) in which Richmond and James lived are shown for reference, by small red circles.

¹⁰¹ R. A. Campbell, *Missouri State Atlas*, 1873, Historic Map Works



Clearly some of the settlers still around in 1877 and 1881 remembered James Hoggard as being the first resident of the area that would later be designated Chilhowee Township. The situation is muddled when the same 1881 history of Johnson

County, in another portion of the township history, names William Norris as the first resident: 102

In the day when the first settler kindled his campfire on Norris Fork¹⁰³ the red man watched with a jealous eye the intrusion, and determined before a dozen moons had come and gone to molest the solitary, pale-faced pioneer. This was the family of William Norris, who settled here before the government land was sectionized. He settled near the Walnut Grove cemetery, otherwise called the Carpenter graveyard, in the year 1829. His two brave and noble daughters assisted in opening up a farm in the brush, and that year planted twenty seedling apple trees in the brush thickets, and when they got time cleared away the brush.

It may have appealed to Richmond and his family that the land they found in Missouri was sparsely wooded in comparison to Kentucky and southwestern Virginia, and the effort to clear it, however substantial, much less than what had been required back where they had come from. The same county history notes that 104

The old settlers say that they can remember when this township was a vast ocean of grass, four to seven feet high... The greater portion of the year deer, elk, wolves and other wild animals could hide in the tall grass. It is said that when once this wild grass has been killed out it never takes root again. It belonged to the red man, the buffalo, deer, antelope, and other wild animals.

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¹⁰² A History of Johnson County, Missouri, Kansas City Historical Company, 1881, p. 570

¹⁰³ Now called Norris Creek

¹⁰⁴ A History of Johnson County, Missouri, Kansas City Historical Company, 1881, p. 569

Cattle lived all winter on the little streams without any domestic food. Hogs ran wild on the creeks, and frequently the hunter took his pork from the mast. ¹⁰⁵

While the Indians in western Missouri were not generally hostile, altercations did occur, and the exposed positions of the first settlers caused them to bear the brunt of them. The same William Norris family had just such an incident:¹⁰⁶

While the girls and father were at work, the Indians stole their mother, who was tied by them on a pony, and kept for several days. A company of white men were gathered and put in pursuit. By this time Mrs. Norris was untied, and made to follow in their trail. They would often raise their tomahawks over her head and threaten to kill her if she attempted to escape. It is said that she would break twigs and branches of bushes and drop them in the trail to let her pursuing friends know she was still alive. With great precaution she watched for a chance to escape, but none offered. Finally, when she believed the Indians were making preparations to meet their foe, she lagged a trifle behind, and just as soon as the white men were in sight she fled for her liberty, but in her flight the Indians hotly pursued and threw several tomahawks after her, one cutting a frightful gash in her shoulder. She was safely rescued and soon after joined her family.

A later history of Johnson County, obviously based in large part on the first one, did not decide between William Norris and James Hoggard, saying

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 $^{^{105}}$ This refers to the practice of letting domestic pigs feed on mast, i.e., nuts and fruits in the forest

¹⁰⁶ A History of Johnson County, Missouri, Kansas City Historical Company, 1881, p. 571

The first settlement that was made in what is now Chilhowee township was probably in 1829. It appears that James Hogard and William Norris came that year.¹⁰⁷

The 1877 history was much closer to the mark when it named 1833 as a probable time for the earliest settlements.

My assumption is that shortly after arriving in Lafayette County in 1832, proceeding southwards from Lexington, the county seat, beyond other settlers, Richmond stopped at Post Oak Creek. They built a cabin, then left James to his own devices and moved on to the site that Richmond afterwards patented. James would later show himself to be very vigorous in the search for new land.

Shortly after they got to Missouri, two of the girls, Matilda and Elizabeth, got married. Matilda married Perry Chesney on March 5, 1833. She was somewhere between 13 and 17 at the time.

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Pohury H	far ette Comme	I I John Sa	le ded Mary	16
A	4 1835	John .	A 28 days	
			he within a for	

¹⁰⁷ Ewing Cockrell, History of Johnson County Missouri, Historical Publishing Company, 1918, p. 240

The marriage took place in Tebo Township, according to the marriage certificate. That, however, tells us little, because at the time of the marriage, Tebo Township included the entire area now encompassed by Johnson and Henry Counties, both of which would split from Lafayette a year and a half later (Henry County was then named Rives). Little is known about Perry Chesney, and he apparently died within a few years. Matilda also outlived her second husband (Amariah Hanna) and married a third time (M. K. Selvidge). Perry Chesney was in the age group 20 to 29 on the 1830 census, thus he was considerably older than Matilda.

Elizabeth, following the Hoggard tradition already apparent, was 16 or 17 years old when she married James Fletcher. The marriage was of some note because the old pioneers from Chilhowee Township, whose recollections were used in the 1881 history of Johnson County, recalled it as the first:¹⁰⁸

The first marriage of the township was at the house of James Hogard, in the year 1831, when Mr. Fletcher and Miss Hogard were united in matrimony. Mr. Wm. D. King and Miss Elizabeth Gillum were the attendants, and Rev. Robert D. King solemnized the marriage.

Ewing Cockrell, in the 1918 history of Johnson County, rephrased these observations, mistaking James Hoggard for Elizabeth's father: 109

The first marriage in the township was performed in 1831 when a Mr. Fletcher and Miss Hogard were united in marriage at the home of her father, James Hogard. Rev. Robert D. King performed the ceremony,

¹⁰⁸ A History of Johnson County, Missouri, Kansas City Historical Company, 1881, p. 575

¹⁰⁹ Ewing Cockrell, op. cit., p. 241

the witnesses were William D. King and Elizabeth Gillum.

There is yet a third account of this event, deriving from testimony before the Dawes Commission around 1903 by Elizabeth's brother, William Hoggard:110

> James and Elizabeth Fletcher were married by a justice of the peace in Johnson Co., Mo., four miles south of Warnesburg. The way they came to marry, uh, there was that they ran away together and I went with them, that was about 1833. Betsy Fletcher was my sister and her maiden name was Hoggard.

No county record of this marriage has yet been found. The location specified by William Hoggard matches well with the Post Oak Creek settlement circled on the map above. 111 William seems to have been guessing about the marriage taking place in 1833. If it did, Elizabeth was about 15 years old. I don't know what the minimum age to marry without a parent's consent was at the time, but I doubt it was that young. There was no Johnson County in 1833, though it would have been well known to William that when Johnson County did form (in 1835), his brother James' house and farm were within it. William recalls the marriage taking place before a justice of the peace, whereas whoever contributed the memory to the 1881 history (possibly one of the individuals mentioned) states that they were married by a minister. I will assume that they actually were in Johnson County, and married in 1835. Their first child, John, was 14 years old on the 1850 census, which is consistent with this.

¹¹⁰ http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/CHOCTAW-SOUTHEAST/2002-03/1016602059

¹¹¹ Warnesburg is Warrensburg, as William Hoggard must have pronounced it

William's observations leave us with an impression of how the events must have unfolded. Having decided to marry, and lacking permission from Richmond and Sarah (or knowing it would not be forthcoming), James Fletcher and Elizabeth Hoggard (9 years younger than James), decide to elope. They plan the event carefully, bringing into the conspiracy Elizabeth's brother James, who agrees to use his house in Johnson County for the marriage. James Fletcher arranges for a minister and witnesses, then takes a wagon down to Rives County to pick up Elizabeth at an agreed location. Elizabeth takes William along for the adventure.

Or not. Stories tend to change on the retelling. Perhaps it was simply easier to arrange for a minister in Johnson County, which was where James Fletcher lived. William may indeed have ridden north with James Fletcher and Elizabeth Hoggard, but it is also possible that Richmond and Sarah went with the rest of the family in a second wagon.

The Fletchers

The James Fletcher that married Elizabeth Hoggard was born in Kentucky in 1810, probably in Knox County, where his father, William Fletcher, is found on the 1810 census, a short distance (28 names on the census list) from his grandmother (i.e., William Fletcher's mother), Sarah Wilburn (she had remarried). William Fletcher was just three households from Robert Reed, whose property was adjacent to that of Henry and Hezekiah Branson and James Hoggard (James I) on the Poor Fork of the Cumberland River, after the Hoggards and the Bransons moved to Knox County.

Earlier in this story, the ancestry of Sarah Fletcher, wife of Richmond, was discussed, with the hypothetical conclusion that Sarah's father, James Fletcher, and a Vardaman Fletcher, both of whom lived in Washington County, Virginia, were brothers. The mother, still hypothetically, was Jemima, who was counted in her own household in the 1810 and 1820 censuses of Washington County, Virginia.

A connection between James Fletcher, the husband of Elizabeth Hoggard (daughter of Richmond Hoggard) and Sarah Fletcher, Elizabeth's mother, suggests itself, but is far from obvious. This James Fletcher's father, William, was born in Lee County, Virginia, in 1789, and his parents were Drury and Sarah (Benham) Fletcher. Drury Fletcher married Sarah Benham in Washington County, Virginia, in 1786. 113

¹¹² Ruth F. Wiley, *Sarah Fletcher Hoggard*, privately printed, p. 27; also available on the web as *Fletcher – Hoggard*

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 2

Without any actual historical indication of a relationship,¹¹⁴ the Fletcher lines in this story, traced backwards, all intersect in Washington County, Virginia, as do, of course, those of the Hoggards and the Bransons. I will go out on a limb and hypothesize that Vardaman, Drury, and James (father of Sarah, wife of Richmond) Fletcher were all brothers.

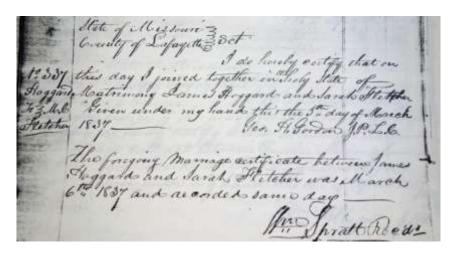
Vardaman Fletcher, while not a known or proposed ancestor to any of the Fletchers in our story, is the potential link between James Fletcher, the proposed father of Sarah, and Drury, the father of William and James Fletcher, from whom the Fletchers in Missouri were descended. The link to James (father of Sarah) is that Vardaman named a daughter Jemima, while Jemima lived next door to James according to the 1810 Washington County, Virginia, census. The link with Drury Fletcher is that Drury's son William, as stated above, was living in Knox County, Kentucky, in 1810, and so was Vardaman Fletcher. So too was a John Fletcher, who was over 45 years old at the time. My guess is that John was an uncle to Drury, William, and James, but he obviously could have been a parent of any or all of them.

The welter of repeated names makes it almost impossible to keep the Fletcher family tree in one's head or the relationships with the Hoggards. For convenience, Appendix B has a short version of the tree and the Hoggard-Fletcher marriages.

¹¹⁴ Actually, there is one indicator - male line descendants of Vardaman Fletcher and Drury Fletcher belong to the same Y-DNA haplogroup (R-M269), though this is not evidence of a close connection, because a number of other Fletchers fall in the same haplogroup. At least it doesn't rule out a connection. See Fletcher DNA Project, https://www.familytreedna.com/public/fletcher/default.aspx?section=results

Although the story told so far seems to yield a hopelessly inbred family tree, the inbreeding is not yet over with.¹¹⁵

In 1837, James Hoggard married Sarah Fletcher in Lafayette County, where Sarah lived.



Sarah Fletcher was the daughter of James Fletcher (not the one who married Elizabeth Hoggard), another son of Drury Fletcher and Sarah Benham.¹¹⁶ Thus this Sarah Fletcher was a first cousin to the James Fletcher who married Elizabeth Hoggard, and who lived near Warrensburg in Johnson County. The James Fletcher who lived in Lafayette County (Sarah's father) was well to do. In 1830 he owned three slaves. By 1850 his property was worth \$10,000, according to the census returns.

 $^{^{\}rm 115}$ And for still more Hoggard-Fletcher inbreeding, see Ruth F. Wiley, op. cit.

¹¹⁶ Ruth F. Wiley, op. cit., p. 2

On the Move in Missouri

Southwestern Missouri was almost completely devoid of white settlers when the Hoggards arrived. There were several different Indian tribes in the area at various times, but the histories all point out that there were virtually no hostilities, the kidnapping reported above being an obvious exception. Often the Indians would outnumber the white settlers when preachers came by and gathered the inhabitants.

It had to have been very hard work to break the land, plant crops and survive on one's own resources. The early settlers recalled, however, that there were compensations. For example, Cockrell's history of Johnson County recounts that 117

Judge J. B. Mayes emigrated from [Kentucky] to this county in September, 1834, while ... Johnson county was wild and unsettled. The Kaw Indians were quite numerous here yet, but had changed their residence to Kansas, and would come back in hunting squads. He was married to Miss Gillum ... in this county. ¹¹⁸

He states the following: "It took six pair of oxen to break the prairie land; now, two horses can do the work. Then deer, bear, and many kinds of wild animals were here in abundance, and people were happy and all loved one another, and neighbors were well known who lived five miles apart. In those days, I never knew a man to charge another, even a stranger, for staying all night, nor never knew a bushel of potatoes sold. If one neighbor raised more than he

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¹¹⁷ A History of Johnson County, Missouri, Kansas City Historical Company, 1881, p. 575

¹¹⁸ Possibly the same Miss Gillum who witnessed the marriage of Elizabeth Hoggard and James Fletcher

wanted, he told his fellow to come and get what he wanted. One man would kill a beef and send for his neighbors to come and get what they wanted, 'without money and without price'."

Returning to the peregrinations of the Hoggards in Missouri, shortly after marrying Sarah Fletcher, James Hoggard evidently left Chilhowee Township in Johnson County and moved to what was then Deepwater Township in Van Buren County, but is now Sherman Township in Cass County, where a county historian recounts, from the recollections of the oldest settlers in Sherman Township, that

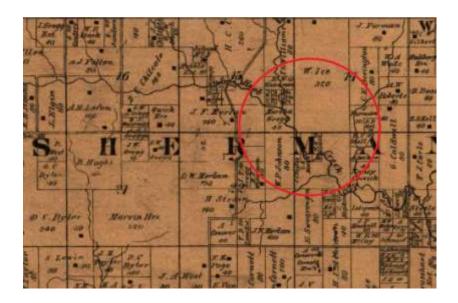
James Hogard, from Kentucky, was among the earliest settlers in the township, but went away prior to the war of 1861.¹¹⁹

James apparently just walked away from the Chilhowee Township land without selling it, possibly because he hadn't filed and someone else did. The same history relates how the first two settlers in the township, James Stewart and Moses Strong, arrived in 1836 and 1837, the latter settling on Knob Creek, so it is reasonable to suppose that James got there in 1837.

When the 1840 census was taken, it was Richmond who was living on the land in Deepwater Township (Sherman Township had not yet been formed), rather than James. The three households counted before Richmond's were those of Moses Strong, Samuel Prewitt, and Isaac Strong, so if the county history was correct, Richmond was also living on Knob Creek in 1840. Three households after Richmond's was that of John Gregg, and because of that I will make the assumption that Richmond was living in the vicinity of the land belonging to Martha Gregg,

¹¹⁹ *The History of Cass and Bates Counties, Missouri,* St. Joseph, Mo., National Historical Company, 1883, p. 267.

located on Knob Creek in this extract from an 1877 map of Sherman Township.¹²⁰ The name Gregg was frequently spelled Gragg in Van Buren and Cass County records.



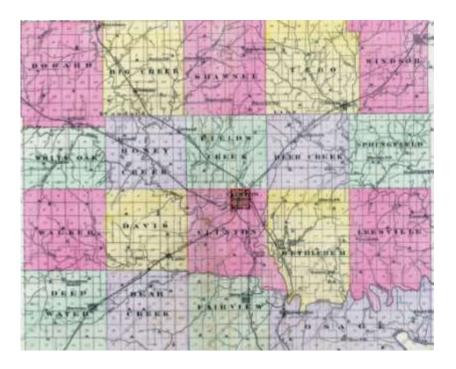
The 1840 census showed James Hoggard to be living in the Springfield census district in Rives County (later Henry County), the same county in which James and Richmond's federal land patents would be issued, but about 15 miles east of James' patent. The bounds of the Springfield census district have been lost to posterity, but it appears to have been in the northeastern quadrant of Rives County, encompassing all or parts of three or four of the townships that existed at the time.

The modern townships are shown on this 1895 map of Henry County. By examining the individuals that were enumerated before and after James Hoggard on the 1840 census, we can form

http://statehistoricalsocietyofmissouri.org/

¹²⁰ Atlas of Cass and Bates Counties, Missouri, 1877, in digital collection of State Historical Society of Missouri,

at least some idea of his location within the Springfield census district. Some of these individuals are named in a county history dating from 1881.¹²¹



This approach is not without its difficulties. These were settlers like James and Richmond Hoggard, and many of them may have moved around as frequently as the Hoggards did. Choosing one person enumerated several households before James, George W. Lake, and giving his household the number 1, what follows is a list of just the households with names to be found in the Henry County history, together with that work's description of where they lived, as best it could be determined, based on the township designations that existed in 1881.

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¹²¹ History of Henry and St Clair Counties, Missouri, St. Joseph, Mo., National Historical Company, 1883.

#	Household	Township	
1	George W. Lake	Fields	Section 20; first settler within
		Creek	Fields Creek township
4	Nathan Fields	Fields	had been Rives County Sheriff
		Creek	
16	James Hogard		
24	B.W. Stevenson	Windsor	Colby Stevenson ran the
			school in the area of Windsor
			township
25	John Taylor	Windsor	
26	John A. Pigg	Tebo(?)	probably in Calhoun, though
			he was one of first settlers in
			Leesville Twnship
30	William Goff	Tebo	in Calhoun; first county judge,
			postmaster, treasurer
33	George Squires	Tebo	in Calhoun

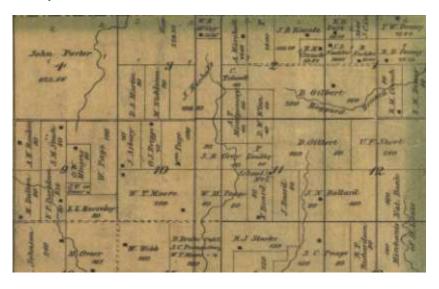
It appears that the census taker was working in what is now Fields Creek, then traveled to Windsor Township and worked his way generally southwest. Unfortunately, none of the households in the immediate vicinity of James Hoggard were to be found in the county history. Because in the census James was closer to the people in Windsor Township than those in Field Creek Township, I will make the very tentative assumption that he was in Windsor Township, possibly in the middle or northern half.

In addition to the census, we have another snapshot, probably taken in late 1842, of the Hoggard locations, as specified on the certificates for the land grants issued to Richmond and James. Although the grant was for land in Henry County, Richmond's certificate states that he was a resident of Van Buren County. James' land was also in Henry County, and he too was a resident of Van Buren County. Both certificates were signed by President Tyler on May 1, 1843, the information on residence having been supplied some unknown time previously.

Richmond was probably still living with his family on Knob Creek in Deepwater Township, where he was in 1840, and I think I know where James was. An entry in the 1883 Cass County history states that Spruce Township

is watered by Stewart's Creek and its tributaries in the southeast, central and southwest portions, by Hoggard Branch in the northeast, and by the headwaters of Cove and Peter Creeks in the north.

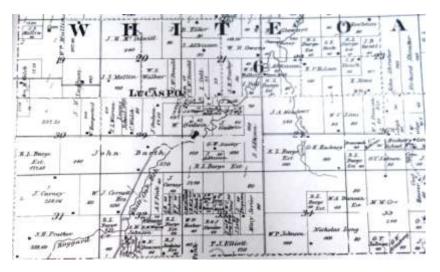
It is impossible to imagine that Hoggard Branch got its name other than from James or Richmond Hoggard, and James being the more restless of the two, it was probably from him. A map of Spruce Township in an 1877 atlas shows Hoggard Branch quite clearly in the northeastern corner.¹²²



http://statehistoricalsocietyofmissouri.org/

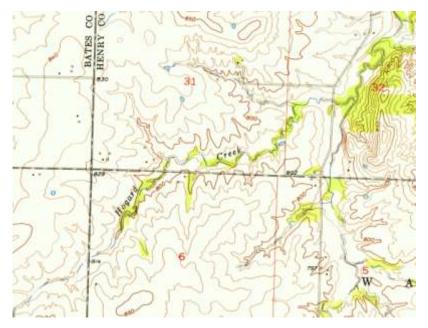
¹²² Atlas of Cass and Bates Counties, Missouri, 1877, in digital collection of State Historical Society of Missouri,

Spruce Township is now in Bates County, but in 1840 the dividing line between Bates and Van Buren Counties was farther south than it is now, hence James was a resident of Van Buren County. This segment of the Spruce Township map is in its northeast corner. Hoggard Branch flows northeast through the northwest corner of Walker Township in Henry County into White Oak Township, where it empties into White Oak Creek. In an 1877 map of White Oak Township, in the southwest corner, it is called Hoggard Creek. ¹²³



By the time the U.S. Geological Survey first named Hoggard Creek on a topographical map, in 1953, it inexplicably chose to drop a 'g'.

¹²³ Map of Henry County, Missouri, Sedalia, Mo., Warner & Foote, 1877;



As recorded in the 1840 census, James was living with his wife (Sarah Fletcher) and two children, both males five years old and younger. The boys can be identified as William Calvin and George B. Hoggard.¹²⁴

Richmond and his wife (also Sarah Fletcher) had six children living with them at the time of the 1840 census. By age category, these were

males 10 through 14	1
females under 5	1
females 5 through 9	2
females 10 through 14	2

Comparing these children to those on the 1830 census and to the eight known names among the ten children that appear on censuses, we can match them as follows.

¹²⁴ Ruth F. Wiley, op. cit.

Name or	1830 census	1840	born
description			in
James	male 10-14	in own household	VA
Matilda	female 5-9 ¹²⁵	married Perry	KY
		Chesney	
Elizabeth	female 5-9	married James	KY
		Fletcher	
Unknown	male under 5	not in household,	KY
male child		presumed dead	
William	male under 5	male 10-14	KY
Unknown	female under 5	female 10-14	KY
female child			
Rachel	female under 5	female 10-14	KY
Maranda	not yet born	female 5-9	KY
Nancy J	not yet born	female 5-9	MO
Mary C	not yet born	female under 5	МО

Summing up, we have found evidence for four separate locations in western Missouri where the Hoggards lived at various times:

- 1. Chilhowee Township, Johnson County, based on a county history and a statement made by William Hoggard about his sister's marriage.
- 2. Deepwater Township (present Sherman Township) on Knob Creek, Van Buren County (now Cass), based on county history and neighbors in 1840 census.
- 3. Springfield census district (possibly in present Windsor Township), Rives County (now Henry), based on neighbors in 1840 census.

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¹²⁵ It is likely that the census taker ticked the wrong box for Matilda and Elizabeth, and they were actually in the 10-14 age group.

4. Deepwater Township (now Spruce Township) on Hoggard Branch, Van Buren County (now Bates), based on name of stream and James' residence in Van Buren County on his federal land patent certificate.

In addition there were the two land grants in Rives County (now Henry County) in what was Big Creek Township then, Bogard Township now. We have no independent evidence of the Hoggards actually residing on either of the two land grants. Yet they must have lived there in order to fulfill the requirements to purchase federal lands.

There is an 1839 document in which Richmond pledges his yet to be issued land grant in Rives County as security for a \$60 loan, yet even in this document he is stated to be a resident of Van Buren County. Still, in order to be able use the land as collateral, it is fairly clear that Richmond must have lived there at some earlier time. The full text of the document, which is on file in Cass County, rather than in Henry County, where the property in question is located, reads as follows:¹²⁶

This indenture made and entered into this eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine between Richard Hoggard of the county of Van Buren and State of Missouri of the one part and John Cartion of the county of Lafayet of the other part witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of sixty dollars to him in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is duly acknowledged, hath granted, bargained and sold and by these present doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said party of the second part and to his assigns the following described tract or parcel of land lying, situated and being in the county

¹²⁶ Cass County, Missouri, Deed Book B, pp. 167-168

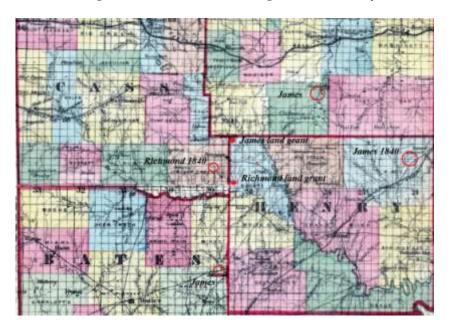
of Rives, State of Missouri, to wit the north west quarter of the north east quarter of Section No. thirty one in Township No. forty three of Range No. twenty eight, containing forty acres to have and to hold the above described tract or parcel of land to him the said John Cartion, his heirs and assigns forever, together with all and singular the appertanances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition that Whereas the said Richard Hoggard, party of the first part, is indebted unto the said John Cartion, party of the second part, in the just and full sum of sixty dollars, now therefore if Richard Haggard or his assigns shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said John Cartion or his assigns the above sixty dollars according to the terms and effect of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with these presents, executed by the said Richard Haggard to the said John Cartion for the above mentioned sixty dollars and payable on or before the first day of January next to the said John Cartion or his order with interest from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, then and in that case, this deed and everything herein contained shall cease and be entirely void. In testimony whereof the said Richard Haggard, party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and date above written.

Richmond Hoggard (his mark)

The "John Cartion" in the deed was actually John Catron, the same John Catron whose name was on this land in the 1895 map above. You may recall that Peter and John Catron were neighbors of James Hoggard on Reedy Creek and, in fact, Peter Catron in 1811 bought the land that James I had sold in 1807. Peter and John were brothers, and the John Catron who loaned the \$60 to Richmond was the son of the John Catron on Reedy

Creek. Richmond was about seven years older than John Jr., but they must have known each other as children.

The locations, some general and some specific, of all six of the Hoggard locations, are shown on the 1873 map below. 127 James Hoggard is associated with five of them and Richmond with two, both of them having apparently lived on the Knob Creek land in the present Sherman Township in Cass County.



In 1842 Richmond sold his Henry County land grant to John Catron, the same person to whom he had earlier pledged the land as security on a \$60 debt:¹²⁸

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¹²⁷ Historic Map Works, *Campbell's New Atlas of Missouri*, 1873, www.historicmapworks.com

¹²⁸ Cass County, Missouri, Deed Book D, pp. 86-87

Les all mare by these presents that I become you and to wat they a wife of the former, of Thomps of the present of the same of the same of the former, of the same to the same of the same

The text reads:

Know all men by these presents that I, Richmond Hoggard, and Sarah Hoggard, his wife, of the County of Henry and State of Missouri, for and in consideration of the sum of eighty dollars to us in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto John Catron of Lafayette County and the aforesaid state, and his heirs all our right title and interest in and to a certain tract or parcel of land lying, situated and being in the County of Henry and State of Missouri and designated and known by the following boundaries, to wit, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section No. 31 in Township No. 43 north of the base line of Range No. 28 west of the 5 principal meridian, containing forty acres, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging and in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold unto the said John Catron or his heirs forever, and the said Richmond Hoggard and Sarah Hoggard, his wife, do for ourselves and our heirs forever warrant and defend this title or claim to the above described tract of land unto the said John Catron and his heirs against all titles or claims whatsoever, in testimony whereof the said Richmond Hoggard and Sarah Hoggard, his wife, have hereunto set our hands and our seals this, the 25th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

Richmond Hoggard (his mark)

Sarah Hoggard (her mark)

To the deed is appended the following statement by the justice of the peace, Alexander Gragg:¹²⁹

Be it remembered that on the 25th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty two before me, one of the Justices of the peace within and for the county aforesaid, appeared Richmond Hoggard and Sarah Hoggard, his wife, both personally known to me to be the persons whose names are signed to the foregoing instrument of writing, and having executed the same and severally acknowledged this to be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned, she, the said Sarah Hoggard, being by me first made acquainted with the contents thereof and examined separate and apart from her husband, whether she executes the same and relinquishes her dower in these lands and tenements therein mentioned voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or under influence of her said husband, acknowledged and declared that she executes the same and relinquishes her dower in the

¹²⁹ Alexander Gragg was no doubt a relative of the John and Martha Gragg (Gregg) who were Richmond's neighbors on Knob Creek according to the 1840 census.

said lands and tenements therein mentioned voluntary, freely and without compulsion or under influence of her said husband. Taken and certified the day and year above mentioned.

Richmond collected \$80 for the land he had originally paid \$50 ((\$1.25 per acre) for, if indeed he had yet paid it. Note that Richmond sold the land before he obtained the official land patent, which was signed by the president on May 1, 1843. Note also that in the 1895 plat map displayed on page 85, the parcel was still owned by John Catron. John's son, John Catron Jr., owned adjacent land, and both were living elsewhere, while they presumably rented out the land. John Sr. was, in fact, still living in Lafayette County in 1895, just as he was in 1842, when the deed from Richmond Hoggard was drawn up.

Presumably, Richmond and his family continued to live on the place on Knob Creek that they had been occupying for some years. James, however, had moved from Chilhowee Township in Johnson County, to Tebo Township in Rives County, to Deepwater Township in Van Buren County, and probably yet again to Henry County, as will be discussed shortly.

Texas

At some point in the early 1840s the news reached western Missouri that there was land to be had in north Texas, not for the \$1.25 an acre charged for federal land grants in Missouri, but for nothing. The news was of a land development in northwestern Texas called the Peters Colony. Texas was an independent republic at that time, but kept much of the Mexican administrative structure. One element of the Mexican system was to develop land by granting large parcels to "empresarios", who were then responsible for finding people to move there and cultivate it. The Peters Colony was by far the largest such land development in Texas, and it was enormous. The "empresario" in this case was a group of mostly English investors, who were mainly in it to make money (despite the large tracts they acquired, almost none of them actually settled there).

The investment group, led by William S. Peters, obtained an empresario grant from the Republic of Texas in 1841, and over the next two years added three more contracts. The Peters Colony encompassed a vast area roughly north, south, and east of what is now Dallas. By the terms of the contract the empresarios were required to bring in 800 families, allotting to each 640 acres of free land (320 for single men), provided that the family remain in the colony for three years, cultivate 10 acres and build a cabin. The Republic of Texas was to profit by increasing its population and agricultural base and the empresarios were to profit by retaining land that would eventually be sold.¹³⁰

For James Hoggard, as for a number of other residents of western Missouri, this was an opportunity not to be passed up. James took off for Texas in the summer of 1844, taking his younger brother William, 18 years old at the time. William

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¹³⁰ Texas State Historical Association, *Peters Colony*, in *The Handbook of Texas*, tshaonline.org/handbook

Fletcher and William K. Fletcher, the father and brother, respectively, of the Hoggards' brother-in-law, James Fletcher, went down to Texas around the same time, possibly with the Hoggards. Presumably, James and William Hoggard left on horseback and reached Texas in a few days. They found the headquarters of the Peters Colony at Bridges Settlement (now a town called The Colony), where James and William each registered for land in the colony, James for 640 acres and William for 320.¹³¹ They met John Neely Bryan and helped in building a log cabin, the first in Dallas.¹³² Both of the Fletchers also registered for land in the Peters Colony.

A few months after they left, James and William returned to Missouri. James sold the only land he actually owned, the federal land grant in Henry County, to his father-in-law, James Fletcher (recall that both father-in-law and brother-in-law were named James Fletcher, uncle and nephew), who still lived in Lafayette County, for \$75. Considering that the land had cost James \$50 to begin with (plus a filing fee) and James had no doubt erected a cabin, it certainly cannot be said that he profited on the deal.

In the deed James and Sarah are listed as residents of Henry County, which probably means that they had left their home on Hoggard Branch in Van Buren County, possibly moving onto the land grant itself.

¹³¹ Nancy T. Samuels and Barbara R. Knox, *Old Northwest Texas*, *Historical – Statistical – Biographical*, Fort Worth Genealogical Society, 1980, pp. 461-462

¹³² Dallas Morning News, July 30, 1903, p. 4

This Modernance Mande and which the If day feel with the Short forty feel with the State of the County of Henry and Hate of the County for Henry and Hate of the County of Henry and Hate of the County of Hay are and James thickers of the County of Najky ette and flate aforesaid of the Checkars - with repett that the Varia James Moggard Warah (Moggard him at fee for and) in Consideration of the Jam of Vorenty fire to class to Trum and hand faid by the back of the Sames Helcher have granted largament by the back and Confermed language and the foresents do grant baryain Well release and Confermed land by these foresents do grant baryain Well release and Confermed land by the first forest and appiants forever a Certain to this heirs and appiants forever a Certain for the fail of Millions the James to James

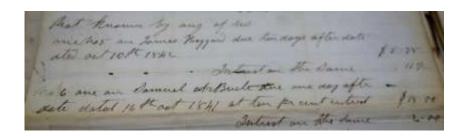
It was probably at this time, in late 1844, or perhaps in 1845, that Richmond and James loaded their families and their earthly goods onto wagons, a routine they were all familiar with, and proceeded to Texas.

James left behind a strange debt. Alexis Truman raised and sold horses, and in 1840 lived in Deepwater Township in Van Buren County, where on the census he was enumerated 11 households before Richmond. James Hoggard borrowed five dollars from Alexis Truman in 1842, possibly representing that portion of the cost of a horse that James was at that time unable to pay. Alexis Truman died in early 1843, and evidently that debt had been weighing on his mind, because the will he drew up in February, the first will ever recorded in Van Buren County (the initial part of it is shown below), addresses the collection of that debt before

going on to specify the disposition of his property and his remaining horses.¹³³

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Alesis Abranda Lunas
In the name of the great bed of the temperse the Lather of all More
I Alesis Novamber Traman being fieble in Body but of ground mine
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also one sorte on James Hoggard as som as many be and to be
officed to the payment of all somy Just classes question one sorte of
thand on Risant botes in Barry Venus, Mo. I be corrected as east,
as can be clare, also sin Hindred and off Years of land on which
Thomas And is some living Recorded in the county of wayne which
said Land. I do good to my lever General Venus, from Obean Learnace
and Oslin Suchan of othe Second of given to so, from Courte
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By the time the executors of the estate got around to James Hoggard's debt, they deemed it uncollectable, because no one knew him, as is recorded in the loose probate records.



The \$5 debt (as recorded elsewhere in the probate files) was recorded as \$5.75 in the list of debts yet to be collected, representing one and a half years' interest at the common rate of 10%, calculated from the due date, October 10, 1842. This probably means that the executors began to collect debts around April, 1844. By that time James had moved with his family to Rives County. An additional 2% of the \$5.75 (11½ cents) was

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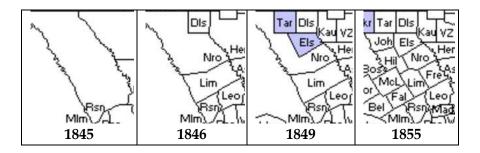
¹³³ Cass County Will Book A, p. 1

tacked on in the list, representing some amount of time spent trying to locate James, who was probably in Texas during the period. Given that old settlers living in Sherman Township in 1881 remembered James Hoggard, it seems odd that the executors didn't know him.

There are a few records to indicate where the Hoggards were after they reached Texas and before the 1850 census. A particular problem, however, is the difficulty in determining where in the Peters Colony they had taken land. The colony comprised some or all of about 12 current counties, and it appears that James and William never got title to their Peters Colony land, so we have no record of a sale. We have no records to indicate that they ever occupied their Peters Colony headrights, though it is quite possible that they briefly put down stakes there when they first arrived in Texas.

Probably before James and William returned to Missouri from their scouting expedition, but certainly by the time they returned, they would have learned about a second gigantic land grant from the Republic of Texas, the Mercer Colony, the territory of which was south of the Peters Colony. The two colonies were involved in one legal fight after another, between them and the Republic, later the State, of Texas, between the two colonies, among their investors, and between them and their colonists, many of whom lost or walked away from their lands. It was in the Mercer Colony that Richmond, James, and William settled. We don't know exactly when.

Before discussing what we do know about that, it is helpful to see how the county boundaries changed during the years after the Hoggards arrived.



Richmond, James, and William all eventually settled within what was Robertson County (Rsn) when they arrived in 1844 or 1845. Approximately the northern third of Robertson County was in the Peters Colony and the rest was in the Mercer Colony. Robertson split in July, 1846, and the areas in which the Hoggards came to settle were in Navarro County (Nro). In December of 1846, Texas became a state. Navarro County itself split in 1849, at which time the property Richmond had settled on was in Ellis County (Els), while James and William were still in Navarro County. Navarro split again in 1852 and 1855, at which time the counties within the former Robertson County adopted limits that coincide with modern boundaries. The land on which William and James had settled was then still in Navarro County.

All three of the Hoggard homesteads were 640 acres in size. All three of them were acquired under the auspices of the Mercer Colony, which issued each of the Hoggards a certificate. All three were acquired at no cost, except for whatever they might have been charged for surveying.

Consider that back in Missouri, Richmond and James had each had 40-acre land grants, for which they had paid \$50, and they also occupied previously vacant lands that were likely to have been smaller than that. Now here they were in Texas with three gigantic tracts of land, by comparison, obtained for free. The work involved to clear and plant even a portion of that 640 acres

may have been quite daunting, and especially so for Richmond, who was getting on in years and lived on his farm in Navarro (Ellis) County with Sarah and four or five girls.

Did any of the Hoggards begin life in Texas on the properties reserved by James and William in the Peters Colony? And where were they? I have found nothing to pinpoint the location of those Peters Colony entries. The colony was vast, but it extended southwards to a line that, roughly speaking, split what was to become Ellis County in two equal parts. It was common, it seems, for Peters Colonists in the southern part to move into the Mercer Colony, one of the reasons being that the Peters Colony investors were attempting to get some of their investment back by reserving part of each parcel for themselves and by exacting hefty charges for the mandatory surveying.

There are a few tax rolls from Robertson and Navarro Counties that have been published, ¹³⁴ from which we can deduce a little about when the Hoggards were living on their Mercer Colony farms.

1845	Robertson County	James
1846	Navarro County	Richmond (Richard)
1847	Navarro County	James
		Sarah
1848	Navarro County	James
		William
1849	Navarro County	James
		William

The fact that Richmond was not on the 1845 tax roll of Robertson county could mean that James emigrated permanently to Texas in advance of everyone else. Since James does not seem to have

¹³⁴ Nancy T. Samuels and Barbara R. Knox, op. cit., pp. 725-735

been on the 1846 Navarro County tax roll, however, there are other possibilities, one of which is that James and Richmond were on just one Mercer Colony tract to begin with. ¹³⁵ In either case, William had not yet contracted for his piece of the colony.

Richmond must have died in 1846 or, more probably, 1847, leaving Sarah in charge of the household (and the taxes). By 1847 there were clearly two separate properties. After that it looks like James constructed a house on his farm for his mother and sisters to live in. Sarah left the Ellis (then still Navarro) County homestead and moved onto James' land, thereby no longer appearing on the tax roll.

In September, 1848, William married Perlina (as she then said it and spelled it) Shults. She was the daughter of Martin Shults, who was a lieutenant in the same regiment in which Richmond Hoggard served in the War of 1812, though in a different company.

William acquired his own Mercer Colony tract, two or three miles west of James', and he must have applied for it after getting married, because it was a 640-acre parcel, yet only shortly after the marriage, because he still appeared on the 1848 tax list.

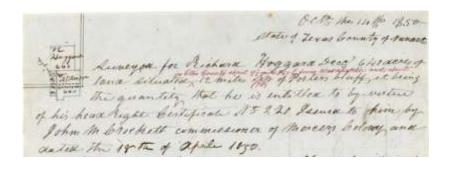
Richmond's certificate from the Mercer Colony was issued in 1850, after he died.

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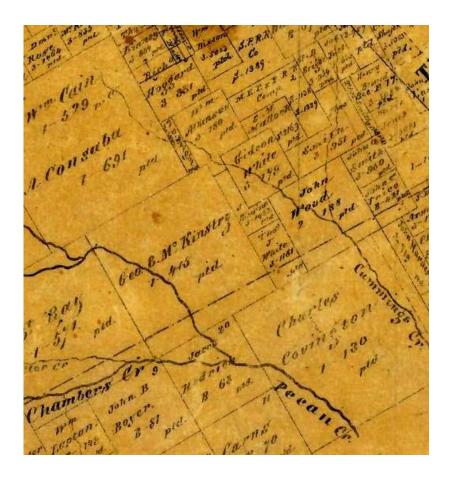
¹³⁵ Yet another possibility is that a name was illegible, *Ibid.*, p. 725

640	-59
	No.
IN 2020	The Acres
THE STATE OF TEXAS,	BE IT KNOWN THAT
or first housest and for they were it had. I see the control of th	to be benefied, on any variety lettic, within the banks
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no 18 The and Affile 2. 2.	
Sand Sand Sand	. Completion of Money Colons

After a Mercer Colony certificate was issued, the land upon which the colonist had actually settled had to be surveyed in order for the colonist to obtain title to it. Without title, Sarah could not sell the land, so she quickly arranged to have the survey done and filed. A portion of the surveyor's report is shown here.



There being as yet no towns in the area, the land was stated to lie 17½ miles southeast (S67E, to be precise) of Waxahachie and 12 miles southwest of Porter's Bluff, at the time a ferry on the Trinity River. It's exact position is noted on a 19th century map of Ellis County which, although it was issued in 1857, apparently labeled the plats by the names on the respective surveys, rather than the current occupants, which would have required much more work. 136



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¹³⁶ Texas General Land Office, General Map Collection, *Ellis County*, Map #3510, created 1 Nov 1857.

Richmond's homestead (near the top of the map) was near Cummings Creek (now spelled Cummins), and using current landmarks, was about three miles north of the Navarro county line and a mile west of the town of Alma. A closeup shows the relationship of Richmond's land to that of William Atkinson, as pictured on the survey.



On the 1850 census, Sarah was living with four daughters, next to James. The last two daughters were born in Missouri.

Although Richmond Echles Hoggard states that Richmond and Sarah had eleven children, only ten of them lived long enough to be recorded on at least one census. Here is a list of these ten.

Name or born	born
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description			in	
James	1815	married Sarah Fletcher	VA	
Matilda	abt 1816	married Perry Chesney	KY	
Elizabeth	abt 1818	married James Fletcher	KY	
Unknown male	btw 1819	died before 1840	KY	
child	and 1825	alea before 1840		
William	1825	married Perlina Shults	KY	
Unknown female	btw 1824		KY	
child	and 1830		K1	
Rachel	1827 or 1828		KY	
Maranda	1830 or 1831	possibly married	KY	
Iviaranua		Michael Faren		
Nancy I	1832 or 1833	married George	МО	
Nancy J		Linney		
Mary C	1834 or 1835	married John Goodwin	MO	

While Richmond, Sarah, and the four girls were living in what was to become Ellis County, James and William were in Navarro County, near the present town of Kerens and about 30 miles south of Richmond's homestead. In 1850 there were several households on James Hoggard's farm. Beside his own – with Sarah and five children – there were:

- Sarah Hoggard (his mother) with four children
- James Fletcher (his brother-in-law) with Elizabeth (Hoggard) and seven children
- George Bryan (or Bryant) with wife Catharine, three children, and a Margaret Gragg¹³⁷
- William Bryan (or Bryant) with wife Nancy and four children

James Fletcher and the two Bryants were all three Mercer colonists. Each had acquired 640 acres, but they had sold their

¹³⁷ Recall that John Gregg (Gragg) was one of Richmond's neighbors on Knob Creek in 1840.

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land. There was probably more than enough land on James Hoggard's tract for everyone to plant as much as they could take care of, but it seems as though the economic situation may have forced them to sell. William Hoggard, meanwhile, was living about three miles away, with an infant girl in the household, in 1850. However, he had just sold his land in May, and perhaps he too was preparing to move onto James Hoggard's land.

Richmond's land grant in Ellis County (as it was by then) was sold sometime before 1856 to a William Hamilton, as is apparent from this handwritten note in Richmond's Mercer Colony files.



We have even less record of Sarah's death than of Richmond's. The 1850 census is the last record I've found of her existence. The notation above that the "heirs of Hoggard" transferred the title to William Hamilton might be an indication that Sarah was also dead by that time. The Hoggards had moved on to Parker County in 1855, but whether Sarah was still alive to go with them is unknown. She was not recorded in the 1860 census. Had she been alive, she would most likely have been found living with her son, James in Parker County.

Afterword

Richmond Hoggard died at the relatively young age of 53 or 54, the whole of it spent on the American frontier, pushing to new frontiers when the old ones started to fill up. He grew up along the Holston River in southwestern Virginia. He moved briefly to Sevier County, Tennessee, then shortly after the move was paid to take a draftee's place in the Tennessee Militia during the closing moments of the War of 1812.

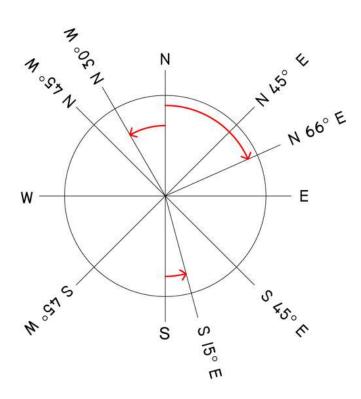
He married Sarah Fletcher and moved, as did his parents, to what became Harlan County, Kentucky. He remained in Kentucky for more than 15 years, relocating to Floyd County during that period. A long wagon trek brought the large family (9 or 10 at the time) to western Missouri, where Richmond settled down on Knob Creek while his son, James. and his wife, also named Sarah Fletcher, flitted from one new piece of land to another, twice being recorded as one of the earliest inhabitants of a township.

The entire clan emigrated to Texas in 1844 or 1845, lured by huge amounts of free land. Unfortunately, Richmond died about two years after reaching Texas.

Richmond played the fiddle and taught his neighbors how to dance to the music. He told stories to his children and (as Grandsire) to his grandchildren, stories that condensed the fabled history of the Scots into the two generations before Richmond's father emigrated to America; stories that retold the most famous battle of the War of 1812 as if he had been there; and, doubtless, stories of the many other pioneers in Virginia, Tennesse, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas he had seen in person or heard about on the pioneer grapevine. All stories it is our loss not to have been able to hear ourselves.

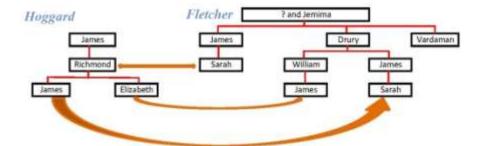
Appendix A Bearings in Surveys

In the surveys reproduced in this narrative, directional bearings are represented by an angle within one of the four quadrants of a circle. For example, S80°W represents a direction that is 80° away from due south towards the west or, alternatively, 10° away from due west, toward the south. In the figure below are several examples. In the survey, the bearing will be followed by the distance to be paced off along that direction, for example, N66°E 66 poles (a pole is 16.5 feet).



Appendix B The Fletcher-Hoggard Tree

The following schematic of the Fletcher-Hoggard marriages is based on a hypothetical relationship between Drury, James, and Vardaman Fletcher, all of whom lived in Washington County, Virginia, at times between about 1770 and 1810.



Appendix C Alternative Timeline

Was the James Hoggard Family in Southwestern Virginia or on Reedy Creek Much Earlier than 1790?

In the narrative I have presented the view that James Hoggard (James I) and his wife, with children James II and Jesse, emigrated from Scotland around 1790, ending up in 1792 in the Reedy Creek Settlement in Sullivan County, North Carolina. From a neighbor, John Clendennin, James acquired a warrant, with which James commissioned a survey and acquired a grant for the land from the state of North Carolina.

There is some evidence, however, that might place the Hoggards in the area much earlier. The first is the 1880 census for Ephraim and Elizabeth Brown in Hawkins County, Tennessee. Elizabeth was the daughter of James (II) Hoggard and Elizabeth Wright. In the 1880 census the birthplaces of her father and mother are given as Tennessee and Ireland, respectively. If James II was born in Tennessee (or North Carolina, as it was in 1777), then, of course, James I and his wife had settled there – on Reedy Creek or some other place in what was to become Tennessee – at least 13 years earlier than I have been assuming.

If that is what Elizabeth said on the 1880 census, then why not assume that the information is true? It turns out that the data recorded on the census forms was frequently incorrect. There were several reasons for this, but the most common is that information was being provided by someone other than the one listed. This could be as simple as a husband giving information

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¹³⁸ https://familysearch.org/blog/en/census-taker-wrong/

about his wife, but it could even be a neighbor, which was permitted when the occupants weren't at home. The 1940 census was the first to address this, by requiring the census taker to make a mark specifying who the responder was. In the narrative I chose to accept the statement of Elizabeth's son, John Amos Brown, even though he was one generation further removed, because the statement was directly attributable to him. He stated that James II was born in Scotland. Obviously, John Amos Brown's memory could have been faulty and it would be very helpful to have confirmation.

A second, very tenuous, clue is a single, isolated reference to a William Hogart on the list of privates engaged in the 1776 War on the Cherokee, also called the Second Cherokee War. The expedition was commanded by William Christian and Isaac Shelby, and drew its soldiers from the Holston and neighboring settlements. It seems, however, that there is no further trace of William to be found.

There are several possibilities for where this William Hogart came from, but one would be that he came with James I from Scotland, but died without progeny.

Neither of these clues seems strong enough to derail the story line presented, but if corroborating evidence could be found, that could easily change.

¹³⁹ *Ibid*.

¹⁴⁰ I 014

¹⁴⁰ Lewis Preston Summers, History of Southwest Virginia, 1746-1786, Richmond, Va., J. L. Hill Printing Co., 1903, p. 237.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

Appendix D Grey Haggard

There was a man named Grey Haggard who lived in Sullivan County, North Carolina, and possibly in Washington County Virginia in the last part of the 18th century. Most of what is known about him, and it is very little, stems from a genealogical book published in 1899 entitled *History of the Haggard Family in England and America*, in which there is a chapter on Gray Haggard and his descendants.¹⁴²

According to this source, a James Haggard emigrated while still a minor to Virginia from England in 1698 and settled in Stafford County. Gray Haggard was the third of four sons of James Haggard. He married Mary Gentry in Albermarle County, Virginia, then moved to North Carolina and finally to Powell's Valley in Virginia, that being the end of what was known to the author. Many family trees on Ancestry.com list his death in 1765, in Powell's Valley.

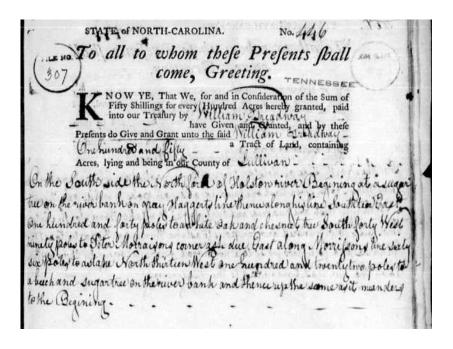
Powell's Valley (now called Powell Valley), through which the Powell River flows, lies to the west of the Holston River Valley. The few settlements there were even more exposed to Indian attack than those on the Holston, and many settlers left their lands after claiming them and building cabins. Even that initial sparse settlement occurred in the middle of the 1770s, so the 1765 date of death in Powell Valley is dubious – it would require that Gray Haggard died while exploring the area, several years before Daniel Boone got there to boot.

¹⁴² David D. Haggard, *History of the Haggard Family in England and America*, privately printed in Bloomingdale, Illinois, 1899.

¹⁴³ *Ibid., p.* 22

¹⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 105

Besides that, we know that Grey/Gray Haggard was in Sullivan County, North Carolina. The land grant to William Treadway, shown below, refers specifically to its boundary on "Gray Haggerts line". 145



Gray Haggard originally entered for this land in 1780.¹⁴⁶ By the time the grant was issued, in 1787, he was dead, as can be seen in another land grant, to John Holloway, referring to boundaries with William Treadway and "Widow Haggard".

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

 $^{^{145}}$ North Carolina Land Grants, Book 61, p. 465

NOW YE, That We, for and in Confideration of the Sum of Fifty Shillings for every Hundred Acres hereby granted, paid into our Treasury by Ann Mollantay.

Presents do Give and Grant unto the said John Mollantay.

Tract of Land, containing a Tract of Land, containing Acres, lying and being in our County of Vallenan.

On the South ide the North fork of Maddon wines as joining the own thay anythe former Survey Beginning at Welliam Treadway Corner Sugar for on he bank of the dier thereby line South len dispress East nine by poles to awhile Bak and hierry Math secenty fine Cast mine by load beach and white Oak North forly Most sixty poles to a beach and white Oak North forly Most sixty poles absect on the river hence the South meanders to the Beginning.

There are several deeds that refer to either Gray Haggard or the Widow Haggard (or Hagard), but they have in common that they are all spelled with an initial 'Hag'. On the other hand, the deeds in which James Hoggard is mentioned, both James I and James II, without exception are spelled with an initial 'Hog'. While that cannot be taken as conclusive evidence that James and Grey were unrelated, given the vagaries in spelling at the time, the fact that Gray Haggard's ancestry is known to be English, while James Hoggard's must almost certainly be Scottish, is enough to rule out any genealogical connection.

Appendix E A Far-Fetched Hypothesis?

I have already presented the idea that Richmond's name was acquired from interactions with the Richmond family in Washington County, Virginia, some of whom lived not far from James I. I also speculated that there might even be a connection by marriage, for example to Richmond's unnamed sister.

What if the Hoggard that hypothetically married a Richmond was not Richmond's sister but his father James? The reason that the suspicion even arises is because of the twelve-year gap (approximately) between Jesse's birth and Richmond's, with just one sister (that we know of) in between. Of course, it may have just happened that way or there might have been other children in the gap that died before the 1810 census.

But yet another possibility is that James' first wife died not long after having borne Jesse (or possibly the "gap daughter"), and James subsequently remarried. If so, a marriage to a Richmond offers an ample explanation for how Richmond got his name. Considering that the Richmond that James Hoggard might have married would almost certainly have been a daughter of John Richmond, Sr., it could also explain why so many descendants of Richmond who post family trees write his name as John Richmond, even though no 'John' ever shows up on any of the many records in which he is mentioned. Assuming that Richmond actually was a grandchild of John Richmond, he might have been christened John Richmond Hoggard, which in turn might have been written in some family bible or passed down in some other way. If so, as an adult, Richmond had certainly discarded his first name permanently.

The 1797 tax list for Washington County, Virginia, has four Richmonds – John Sr. and Jr., David, and James. 147 These are the same four that appear on a number of Washington County surveys, the first one in 1793, which states that at least one Richmond was already living there (in Caney Valley) at the time. When the 1806 Washington County tax list was compiled, none of the Richmonds was on it, because they had moved to Russell County. On an 1803 tax list of Russell County there were two John Richmonds, a James Richmond, and an Isaac Richmond. 148 James and David Richmond appear on an 1809 Russell County tax list, 149 at which time John Sr. had died, and possibly John Jr. as well.

According to several family trees posted on Ancestry.com, John Richmond Sr. was born in 1730 in Henry County, Virginia. Taking the vital statistics from one particular tree, the children of John Sr. were

Child	Year of Birth
John Jr.	1755

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¹⁴⁷Binns Genealogy, http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/ VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Washington/1797PersonalA/12.jpg

¹⁴⁸ http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~varussel/census/1803upper/19.jpg

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~varussel/ census/1809tx.html

 $^{^{150}\,\}mathrm{Some}$ show him as born in 1736 in Caswell County, North Carolina, but this was probably a different John Richmond

Lydia	1757
James	1758
David	1762
Elizabeth	1764
Fanny	1766
Sarah	1768
Mary	1770

The husband of Lydia is known, but not the husbands of the other four, if they were indeed married. As long as we are speculating, any of the four could be a candidate for James' second wife and Richmond's mother.

Is there any evidence at all for this hypothesis? Yes, there may be "emerging" evidence in the form of DNA matching. I placed Elizabeth Richmond on my Ancestry tree as Richmond Hoggard's hypothetical mother and John Richmond, Sr., as his grandfather. This produced DNA matches to two individuals descended from John Richmond, Sr., both through his daughter Lydia, via two different daughters of Lydia. This does not constitute proof, because my DNA connections to these individuals may be through other ancestors entirely. In my view, this hypothesis deserves continued attention.