1833 Indian census of individuals “belonging to Iola or Blunt's Town” who were wishing to Remove west.

First in list: Hoithlapoye or Col John Blunt – 1 wife, 4 children, 8 slaves – “all going...ready”
Second in list: Tuskinha hajo [sic Tuski Hajo] – 1 wife, 2 children – “Dead. Wife living & 2 children...going”
Third in List: Wosiah hajo [sic Osiah Hajo, or Davy] – 1 wife, 1 child – “going...ready”

As can be observed from the above Removal list, Tuski Harjo was already dead by 1832, and his wife and two children had agreed, and were prepared, to emigrate away from the reservation lands on the Apalachicola river. By January of 1834 Blunt had completed the sale of his reservation and was living in Louisianna with his relatives in the Alabama & Coushatta tribe.

21 Jan 1834 – John Blunt records his sale of his reservation to Thomas B Grace.
Stephen Richards of Calhoun County witnessed the land purchase.
TREATY WITH THE APALACHICOLA BAND, 1832.

Oct. 11, 1832.

7 Stat., 577.
Proclamation, Feb. 13, 1855.

Reservation relinquished to United States, etc.

Payments by United States.

Time fixed for evacuation.

Annuity to Blunt and Davy.

The undersigned chiefs, for and in behalf of themselves and warriors, surrender to the United States, all their right, title and interest to a reservation of land made for their benefit, in the additional article of the treaty, concluded at Camp Moultrie, in the Territory of Florida, on the 18th of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and which is described in said article, "as commencing on the Appalachica, one mile below Tuski Hajo's improvements, running up said river four miles, thence west two miles, thence southerly to a point due west of the beginning, thence east to the beginning point," and agree to remove with their warriors and families, now occupying said reservation, and amounting in all to (256) two hundred and fifty-six souls, to the west of the Mississippi river, beyond the limits of the States and Territories of the United States of America.

ARTICLE II. For, and in consideration of said surrender, and to meet the charges of a party to explore immediately the country west in search of a home more suitable to their habits, than the one at present occupied, and in full compensation for all the expenses of emigration, and subsistence for themselves and party: The United States agree to pay to the undersigned chiefs, and their warriors, thirteen thousand dollars; three thousand dollars in cash, the receipt of which is here-with acknowledged, and ten thousand dollars whenever they have completed their arrangements, and have commenced the removal of their whole party.

ARTICLE III. The undersigned chiefs, with their warriors and families, will evacuate the reservation of land surrendered by the first article of this agreement, on or before the first of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; but should unavoidable circumstances prevent the conclusion of the necessary preparatory arrangements by that time, it is expected that the indulgence of the government of the United States will be reasonably extended for a term, not to exceed however another year.

ARTICLE IV. The United States further stipulate to continue to Blunt and Davy (formerly Tuski Hajo deceased) the Chiefs of the towns now consenting to emigrate, their proportion of the annuity of five thousand dollars which they at present draw, and to which they are entitled under the treaty of Camp Moultrie, so long as they remain in the Territory of Florida, and to advance their proportional amount of the said annuity for the balance of the term stipulated for its payment in the treaty aforesaid; whenever they remove in compliance of the terms of this agreement.

In testimony whereof, the commissioner, James Gadsden, in behalf of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at Tallahassee, in the territory of Florida, this eleventh day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

James Gadsden, commissioner, &c. [L. S.]
John Blunt, his x mark. [L. S.]
Q Saa-Hajo, or Davy, his x mark, [L. S.]
Co-ha-thlock-co, or Cockrane, his x mark, [L. S.]

Witnesses:
Wm. P. Duval, superintendent,
Stephen Richards, interpreter,
Robt. W. Williams,
R. Lewis,
Tho. Brown,
James D. Westcott, jr.

Treaty With the Apalachee Band, 1832.

This document describes that Tuski Hajo was deceased.

"Co-ha-thlock-co, or Cockrane", a completely separate individual from Tuski Hajo, signed the document.
Within three months of John Blunt selling the reservation land, “Coa Thlocco or Cockrane”, a former tribal headman of Blunt’s band, was filing suit against him in Louisiana Court. Cockrane claimed that Blunt and “Osiah Hajo or Davy” were scheming to retain the proceeds from the land sale “for their own use and escape to Texas”. The 1833 Indian census of “Spane Watka, or Davy’s, or Cockrane Town” explains how this bitter division occurred. The census document describes how Coathlocco/Cockrane had been induced by “Jim Bryor or Tustanuchee Emathlee, A Creek” to leave the Apalachicola reservation and “gone to the Creek Nation, gone to a town called Tewathlee” on, or about, November 9th of the previous year.

In November of 1832, Coathlocco or “Cockrane” had taken his entire family and removed north to the Creek Nation. At the absence of Cockrane, Osiah Hajo/Davy had taken over as headman of the village. By April of 1834 Cockrane and his entire family were living in Louisiana. Cockrane, believing that he should have received a portion of the final sale amount of the Florida land, filed suit against Blunt and Davy.

In July of 1844 Cockrane’s family and followers had settled on Seminole Nation lands in Indian Territory where a report lists them as “Blunter’s Band, Chief Coathlocco, 114 members.”

Taken together, the above documents prove that Tuski Harjo was dead before 1833, yet Cockrane was still alive in 1834. Therefore, Tuski Harjo and Cockrane CANNOT be the same individual as claimed by Ramsey.

Andrew Ramsey DID eventually succeed in being approved by the Indian Claims Commission to share in the Eastern Creek land claims, though NOT for his descent from “Polly Parrot” (which was resoundingly rejected by the ICC) but by a meandering, far removed, ancestral link to the
Ward family of Walton County through his grandmother, Alice McClellan, wife of James Daniel Boggs. The Indian Claims Commission committed a critical error here, as the Wards that Ramsey descended from (Elijah Ward) had immigrated south from North Carolina to Alabama just after the Revolutionary War and had no connection to the Creek Indian Ward family.

Beginning in 1984, and culminating in 1988, Andrew Ramsey compiled and printed a five volume series entitled “The Harjo-Boggas-Parrot Band of Creek Indians”. Filled with a score of historic documentation of the 1830’s Apalachicola reservations and their residents, the compilations are a wealth of information regarding the Indian peoples of Chief Blunt’s Band (Pakana Muscogees who had relatively recently moved south from Alabama) and the denizens of Econchattimico’s, Walker’s, Yellowhair’s, and Mulatto King’s villages (Hitchiti speaking Apalachicola Indians who had been living in the area for several generations). Unfortunately these books contain no documentation that specifically connects the Boggs family, or ANY of Andrew Ramsey’s ancestors for that matter, to the historic Blunt’s band, the Apalachicola’s, or any other Native ancestry.

These five volumes compiled by Andrew Ramsey were included among various exhibits submitted in support of the Federal Recognition application of the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians located in Bruce, Florida. On April 11th of 1996 the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Acknowledgement and Recognition, issued a ‘Technical Assistance Letter’ to the Tribe to outline shortfalls and inconsistencies in their application. The documentation that Ramsey had submitted was singled out as overwhelmingly deficient. Andrew Ramsey’s life work of five volumes was reduced to ashes with just three short paragraphs:

“...the petition narrative concerning the Harjo/Boggs/Parrot family does not provide clear documentation that this family can show descent from the historic tribe. Chronologically, it appears that one generation too many is claimed during the 19th century; an entire generation is duplicated. The documented children of John and Mary (Musgrove?) Boggs are portrayed in the petition narrative as children of a Creek/Cherokee woman named Polly Parrot.

No contemporary documentation of the existence and ancestry of Polly Parrot was provided in the petition, nor was there any documentation of her supposed connection to the Creek Cochran family (Tuske Harjo) or her interaction with the Blounts at the time the Boggs family settled in Florida at some time prior to 1850. Some of the claims made were not possible: a woman born in 1784 cannot have borne a son in 1840; a supposed son of this woman, Coleman Boggs, appears to be identical to Ezekiel C. Boggs, a son of John and Mary (Musgrove?) Boggs.

BAR staff obtained the 1850 census of Jackson County, Florida, and the 1880 census of Jackson County, Florida to supplement this petition exhibits. These indicate that the earliest documented progenitors of this family were John Boggs, born ca. 1811 in Georgia, and his wife Mary, who was born in Georgia. The petition presents nothing but family tradition concerning the parentage of this John Boggs. Nothing but family tradition is presented concerning the maiden name (Musgrove) of his wife. Both the 1850 census and on the 1860 census (submitted as a petition exhibit: Chapter 3, Exhibit 11) indicate that Mary, wife of John Boggs, was born in Georgia.
born ca. 1820 in Georgia. This does not conform to the narrative’s claim that Mary Musgrove was a Florida Indian, born ca. 1800 at Miccosukee. Neither are the census birthdates compatible with the claim that John Boggs and Mary Musgrove married ca. 1817. All of the 19th-century census records recorded this Boggs family as white."

To further explain the vast discrepancies between the true historic record and the confounding myth of “The Harjo-Boggas-Parrot Band of Creek Indians” an examination of the most visible symbol of this myth will be examined:

Planted in the southwest corner of the old Blountstown Courthouse property is a state historical marker. This marker was constructed, worded, and funded entirely under the influence of Andrew Ramsey. The presence of this marker, and the perception that, because it is an ‘official’ marker from the State of Florida, have helped to cement the public opinion that the language of the marker is proven fact and beyond all reproach. This could not be further from the truth as the majority of the marker’s account is fable without even a single historical fact. The narrative of the historical marker is included here with actual documented corrections included in brackets:

“Apalachicola Creek Indians permanently settled Calhoun County in 1815; wars forced them out of Alabama. A new Tribal Town was built by Chief Tuskie Hajo Cochran [Tuski Harjo was never a “Chief”. He was a head warrior under Chief Blunt. Tuski Harjo and Cochran were two different individuals] between Old River and Noble Lake. Cochran is an anglicized version of his Creek name Corakko pronounced “Cho’tlhakko” which means Horse. [Cockrane’s name was always spelled with a “k”, NOT an “h”. This is a subtle attempt by Ramsey to associate the Creek Indian Cockrane to the white Cochran family]. The 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek recognized Cochranetown with its 100 families as part of the Blunt Tuskie Hajo Reservation now called Bountstown.

The 1832 Treaty of Payne’s Landing compelled local Creeks to emigrate to Texas with Chief John Blunt [The Treaty of Payne’s Landing established the legal basis to allow Blunt & Davy to sell their reservation lands, something they had been petitioning to do for over 8 years. The Treaty had no language compelling any Indians to emigrate.]. Tuskie Hajo Chochrane’s daughter, Polly Parrot, refused to go [Mary “Polly” Parrot was NOT the daughter of Tuski Harjo or the daughter of Cochran. All of the children of Tuski Harjo and Cochran had emigrated west of the Mississippi by 1834. Mary “Polly” Parrot was born 1815 in Greene County, Georgia and her father was Jesse Parrot.]. Her clan fled northward to a Calhoun County wilderness called Boska Bokga, “the last fasting place.” [Mary “Polly” Parrot and John Marion Boggs moved SOUTH to Calhoun County from Barbour County, Alabama circa 1847. Neither Mary “Polly” Parrot nor John Marion Boggs had ever lived in Florida before the late 1840’s.] The Bokga’s people became known as the Boggs Family. [The Boggs surname has been the same since at least their moving into North Carolina from Virginia. The Boggs surname has never been documented as originally being ‘Bokga’, ‘Boggas’, or any other alternate spelling.] Many Calhoun County citizens descend from Polly’s clan.

In 1986, Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians whose members include the Boggs clan was recognized by the State. Today, they still maintain their ancient traditions. Their unbroken line of titled chiefs is Tuskie Hajo Cochran – 1832 [Tuski Harjo and Cochran were two different individuals]; Polly Parrot, regent matriarch 1833-1898 [Mary “Polly” Parrot was NOT the daughter of Tuski Harjo or the daughter of Cochran. Mary “Polly” Parrot was born 1815 in Greene County, Georgia and her father was Jesse Parrot.]; Tuskie Hajo John James William Joseph Boggs – 1900 [John J W J was never documented as being called “Tuskie Harjo”]; Tuskie Hajo James Daniel Boggs – 1920 [James D Boggs was never documented as being called “Tuskie Harjo”]; Alice McClellan Boggs, regent matriarch 1933-1961; Tuskie Mahaya Hajo Dr. Andrew Boggs Ramsey – 1962. The Tuskie Hajo (Zealous Warriors) all descend from Polly [There is no documentation that any of Mary “Polly” Parrot Boggs’ descendants being named, or known as, “Tuskie Hajo”]. Cochranetown is 3 miles south of here, east of SR 69.”
Who Was Polly Parrot?

Mary "Polly" Parrot was born 1815 in Greene County, Georgia. Her parents were Jesse Parrot (born 22 Mar 1790 Virginia, died 1845 Carroll Co, GA) and Sarah "Sallie" Cooper (born 19 Sept 1797 Chester, NC, died 19 June 1879 Fayette Co, GA). In November of 1839 she married John Marion Boggs in Jackson County, Georgia. At no point in her life was Mary "Polly" Parrot Boggs recorded as anything other than White.

Mary "Polly" Parrot was documented under the name 'Mary' for the majority of her lifespan. Later in life, after she had a daughter and several grandchildren also named 'Mary', she began going by the family 'pet name' of 'Polly'.

November 1839 Marriage record of John Marion Boggs and Mary "Polly" Parrot, Jackson County, GA.

1840 Census of Meriwether, Georgia.
Household of Jesse Parrot, a 48 year old White Male.
Mary "Polly" Parrot had been married to John Marion Boggs for one year.
1850 Census of Fayette County, Georgia.

Household of Jesse Parrot, a 58 year old White male, and Sarah "Sallie" Cooper, a 53 year old White female.

Mary "Polly" Parrot was already married and living in Calhoun County, Florida by this census.

War of 1812 Georgia Militia Enlistment record for Jesse Parrot, a 24 year old White male.
War of 1812 Survivor's Pension Claim of Jesse Parrot, An 82 year old White male.

Obituary of Jesse Parrot.
Gravestone of John James W J Boggs
Note that the gravestone of John J W J Boggs has the same “hand pointing to heaven” symbol as the gravestone of his grandmother, signifying their lifelong Christian service.
“Chief” Andrew Ramsey

A fitting conclusion to this examination of the TRUE ancestry and documentation of the Boggs family of Calhoun and Jackson counties of Florida, would be to examine the precise ancestry of one of the Boggs family’s most vocal and colorful descendants: “Chief” Andrew Ramsey.

Ramsey, within a few decades from the 1960’s to the 1980’s transformed from an amateur genealogist tentatively poking around in his family’s Cherokee ancestry, to a “hereditary Creek chief” complete with dazzling patchwork Indian attire and headdress adorned with peacock feathers. Once a critical eye is applied to the genuine documentation of Ramsey’s ancestry, it becomes a marvel how Ramsey convinced anyone of this fantastical narrative of Indian pedigree, that he attained the public stature as a “Chief” without even a sliver of certification, or that a large and well known family as the Boggs could be seduced into adopting this flight-of-fancy “Harjo-Boggas-Parrot” myth as reality.
As can be observed by even the casual reader, every line of Ramsey's family tree is repeatedly recognized as "White" on census, land, taxation, voting, and military records, without even a single document that would suggest non-White ancestry.
» There is no documented connection between Andrew Ramsey and the John Boggs and Polly Welsh Boggs who Removed to Oklahoma prior to 1840 and are buried near Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

» There is no documentation of Tuski Hajo (the Creek Indian and member of ‘Blunt’s Band’ who died before 1833) having a daughter named “Polly Parrot”. All of Tuski Hajo’s children had Removed west of the Mississippi by 1834.

» There is no documentation of Cockrane (the Creek Indian and member of ‘Blunt’s Band’ who was living in Louisiana in 1834) having a daughter named “Polly Parrot”. All of Cockrane’s children had Removed west of the Mississippi by 1834.

» There was no such person as “Mary Pule Musgrove, a Miccosukee Indian from Tallahassee, who married John Boggs”. John Marion Boggs married Mary “Polly” Parrot in November of 1839 in Alabama. ['Pule' (puh-lee) is the Creek Indian pronunciation of ‘Polly’, but there is no documentation that Mary “Polly” Parrot was ever called ‘Pule’ during her lifetime; and the surname of ‘Musgrove’ is a purely fabricated attempt to infer a connection to the historic Creek Indian Mary Musgrove Bossomworth.]
1935 Census of Blountstown, Calhoun County, FL
Household of James Ramsey, a 27 year old White male, and Katherine Boggs Ramsey, a 24 year old White female.
James A Ramsey was a college educated school teacher.
Andrew Ramsey is here a 3 year old White male.

1930 Census of Bristol, Liberty County, FL
Household of Ambrose M Ramsey, a 64 year old White male, and Nancy Lynn Ramsey, a 48 year old White female.
James Andrew Ramsey is here a 21 year old White male.

1900 Census of Carrabelle, Franklin County, FL
Household of Ambrose M Ramsey, a 34 year old White male, and Nancy Lynn Ramsey, a 32 year old White female.
James Andrew Ramsey would be born 8 years later.
1880 Census of Liberty County, FL
Household of Henry C Lynn, a 35 year old White male, and Mary Burkett Lynn, a 49 year old White female.
Nancy A Lynn (who would marry Ambrose Ramsey) is here a 13 year old White female.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
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<th>Gender</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
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<td>13</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Female</td>
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</table>

Ambrose Marshall Ramsey
Nancy Lynn Ramsey
1850 Census of Walton County, Fl

Household of John B Meigs, a 38 year old White male, and Gabriella Ward Meigs, a 35 year old White female.
Household of Elijah Ward, a 74 year old White male, and Sarah Cochran, a 51 year old White female
Standing: [left] John H. McClellan [right] Andrew Jackson McClellan
Sitting: [left] Alice McClellan Boggs [right] Samantha Mixon McClellan

[back row] Henry Vincent McClellan, James "Jim" Daniel Boggs, Andrew Jackson McClellan, Dr. Ed Atkins
[front row] Minnie Boggs Atkins, Lillie Bell Boggs
Andrew Jackson McClellan

Andrew J McClellan was born December 17th 1852 in Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida the son of James Pierpoint Innis McClellan (born: 1826 Georgia, died: 7 Aug 1862 Knoxville, Tenn) and Samantha Jane Mixon (born 1826 Irwin County, GA, died: 6 Sep 1920 Blountstown, FL).

Andrew J McClellan served as Sheriff of Calhoun County for two terms and, after retiring, worked as a salesman at Green’s Store in Blountstown. Later in life McClellan was elected to the Florida Senate in 1911 and then in 1923 was elected to the Florida House of Representatives where he served until his death in 1924.

1900 Census of Blountstown, Calhoun County, Fl
Household of Andrew Jackson McClellan, a 48 year old White male, and Harriet Catherine Meigs, a 45 year old White female.

1920 Census of Blountstown, Calhoun County, Fl
Household of Andrew J McClellan, a 68 year old white male, and Harriet Catherine Meigs, a 65 year old white female.
Two houses away was the household of James Daniel Boggs and Alice McClellan Boggs
Alice Boggs (who would marry James A Ramsey) is a 9 year old White female.
Death Certificate of Andrew Jackson McClellan, a 71 year old White male.

Death Certificate of Catherine Meigs McClellan, an 80 year old White female.
James Daniel Boggs was born 1871 the son of John J W J Boggs and Sarah E Smith. James married Alice E McClellan the daughter of Andrew Jackson McClellan and Harriet Catherine Meigs.

1930 Census of Blounstown, Calhoun County, FL
Household of James D Boggs, a 58 year old White male, and Alice McClellan Boggs, a 47 year old White female.
James D Boggs was a Merchant of General Merchandise.

1900 Census of Blountstown, Calhoun County, FL
Household of James D Boggs, a 26 year old White male, and Alice McClellan Boggs, an 18 year old White female.
Alice Boggs would be born 11 years later.
Circa 1909, with the generous assistance of his father-in-law, Sheriff Andrew J McClellan, James D Boggs sold his interest in his father’s land northwest of Altha and purchased a lot in Blountstown. On this lot he built a large mercantile which soon prospered by supplying the local timber companies and their employees.

James D Boggs, son of John J W J Boggs and Sarah Smith Boggs.

1933 Florida Death Index
James D. Boggs (son of John J W J Boggs and grandson of John Marion Boggs)
A white male of Calhoun County, died in 1933.
Death Certificate of Alice E McClellan Boggs, an 81 year old White female.

In conclusion, this report has accurately identified the true origins and history of the Boggs family of Calhoun and Jackson Counties, Florida. This line of southern Boggs’ has a proud history of military service to the United States from the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, World War One, and beyond. Within Calhoun County these Boggs’ have served the local residents as business owners, civil servants, school officials, and more. While a Native American ancestry has long been a colorful legend associated with the Boggs’, there exists unequivocally no historical documentation of anything other than European Caucasian descent for the Boggs and their associated relations.