

To: Department of the Interior
Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Indian Affairs
Attn: Office of Federal Acknowledgement
1951 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dec. 16th, 2015

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JAN 11 2016

DOI/AS-IA/OFA
Washington, DC

From: S. Pony Hill, Chairman
Apalachicola River Indian Community Tribal Organization
2805 Evelyn Ave 7A
Panama City, FL 32405

Re: Comment Period –Petitioner 032 – Muscogee Nation of Florida

To Whom It May Concern,

This is a response to various claims and assertions contained within the federal recognition petition, and attached supplemental documentation, of the Muscogee Nation of Florida as it pertains to Indian communities, individuals, and families who have historically resided within Calhoun, Jackson, and Liberty counties of Florida. No present, or former, member, individual, or family of the historic, or current, identified Indian communities of Calhoun (Scott's Ferry), Jackson (Scott Town), or Liberty (Woods) counties have, or had, any genealogical, political, or social connection to the historic Apalachicola reservation Indians, nor has there been any historic, genealogical, political, or social connections between the aforementioned Indian communities and any individual, family, or community located at Bruce, Florida.

Shortly before the onset of the Civil War, numerous Indian blooded families (Scott, Stevens, Oxendine, Ayers, Brown, Jones, etc) migrated to north Florida from the area of Sumter, South Carolina. Before even settling within Sumter in the revolutionary War era, these same families had historical roots among the Lumbee Indians of Robeson County, North Carolina, and the Catawba Indians of South Carolina. While in Sumter these Indian blooded families intermarried with a few families of Middle Eastern descent (Benenhaley, etc) and this resulted in these families being relegated to the legal, and social, suffrages of "free persons of color" and "mulatto" designations, both within Sumter and later in north Florida as well. After arrival in north Florida, a few of these "Carolina Indian" families did intermarry with a handful of the remnant Creek Indian mixed blood descendants, but this interaction never rose to any level for justifying identification of our community as "Creek Indian" in any legal, political, social, or cultural sense.

We respect the right and ability of the Wards and other families of Bruce, Florida to claim, assert, and celebrate their Native American descent, and this comment letter is not to be perceived as any negative observation of the Bruce community (as represented by the Muscogee Nation of Florida) only a matter of 'setting the record straight' as to previous insertions of our community's history and documentation by the Muscogee Nation of Florida.

Regarding the memorandum from the Kitto Law Firm dated July 30, 2004 (received by ASIA-OFA Feb 02, 2012). This memorandum is submitted in support of the Muscogee Nation of Florida's "2006 Membership Narrative", yet it is apparent that the majority of the information the Kitto Law Firm used to construct the memorandum is historic documentation of the Scott's Ferry and Scott Town Indian communities of Calhoun County and Jackson County respectively. It's unclear whether the Muscogee Nation of Florida used the historic documentation these two interrelated Indian communities as simply a comparative model, or to imply some historic or genealogical connection (which has not, and does not, exist).

In the Muscogee Nation of Florida's 2002 TA Response Narrative reference is made to the "Treaty Town of Blountstown" and the "Big House grounds of Blountstown". Historical or genealogical connection between any individual, family, or community currently (or in the recent past) within Calhoun County, Florida and the

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historic reservations or "town" of John Blunt or any other "Apalachicola" Indians, is entirely unfounded, disproved by existent documentation, and is purely an untruth. Descent of present day Calhoun County residents from John Blunt, Tuski Harjo, Coa-Thlocco 'Cockrane', or any other Indian leaders of the historic Apalachicola reservations is, and always has been, an easily dismissible and unproven fabrication of Charles Daniels (a.k.a. "Sakim") and Andrew Ramsey, two individuals of no known Indian ancestry nor any historic connection to the identified Indian communities of Calhoun, Jackson, and Liberty counties.

In the mid 1980's, Daniels and Ramsey created "Pine Arbor Tribal Town" (a.k.a "Topachula" which translates in Muscogee Creek as "old bed", an obvious indicator of the lack of Creek language fluency). Ramsey appointed himself "Ceremonial Chief" and Daniels self-appointed as "Medicine Maker". Daniels and Ramsey established this "Creek Square Grounds" on a parcel of land leased from the Calhoun County Commissioners where Andrew Ramsey had signed the lease "Andrew Boggs Ramsey Chief, Harjo-Boggas Clan, Apalachicola Band of Creek Indians." In an attempt to establish a perception of legitimacy, or "history", for this newly formed "Tribal Town", Daniels and Ramsey concocted an elaborate "oral history" connecting their "Tribal Town" to every known leader of the historic Apalachicola reservations. These ludicrous and unfounded claims are easily disproven by even the most basic of genealogical examinations. The name of "Pine Arbor Tribal Town" was subsequently changed to "White Earth Tribal Town" in the 1990's after Charles "Sakim" Daniels was expelled from the group.

Andrew Marshall Ramsey (a.k.a. "Andrew Boggs Ramsey"), an individual who has long claimed Indian blood (though without documentation of said ancestry) adeptly wielded his educational and economic prowess (as a member of one of Calhoun County's wealthiest families and one of the few college educated people of Blountstown) to thrust himself to the forefront of "Indian affairs" in northwest Florida and appoint himself as "Chief of Blountstown Indians." While his family has no direct ancestry from, and only a periphery connection to, the identified Indian communities of Calhoun, Jackson, and Liberty counties, the uneducated, economically impoverished local Indians were silently complicit in his 'leadership'. In just a short time, Ramsey had managed to attain the title of "Chief - Harjo-Boggas Clan" playing leadership roles within the Apalachicola Band of Indians, the Lower Muscogee Tribe, and the Florida Tribe of Creek Indians.

While the majority of Indians within the Scott's Ferry, Scott Town, and Woods communities had little memory or knowledge of any specific historic tribal origin other than "we come from Carolina Indians" or "we came down from Sumter, South Carolina", local Indians gradually capitulated to a "Creek Indian" identity based on Ramsey's status as a prominent local educator and his insistence that he had "documentation of Creek Indian" and that local Indians stood to gain financially from this identification. Unfortunately, state legislators and other area Indian tribal groups also blindly accepted Ramsey's fabricated ancestral narrative of Creek Indian descent, his equally dubious claims of "Boggs Pond Indian Town", "Big House ceremonies", "Polly Parrot, daughter of Tuski Harjo Cochran", and other fantastical tales.

It is our unequivocal position that there never existed any Indian community known as "Boggs Pond" nor was there ever any Indian ceremonial site known as "Big House" in Blountstown. No documentation exists to support these claims and they are simply an obvious fabrication of Andrew Ramsey to elevate himself within our Indian community as well as among other tribal groups.

It is with satisfaction that we observed the Muscogee Nation of Florida's 2004 TA Response Narrative completely omits any earlier mention of Calhoun County Indians, the involvement or leadership of Andrew Ramsey, and curtailed the usage of historic documentation of the identified Indian communities of Calhoun (Scott's Ferry), Jackson (Scott Town), and Liberty (Woods) counties.

It is our sincere hope that your agency will accept this letter, as well as view the accompanied historical and genealogical material, and develop a clear and concise picture regarding the completely separate nature of the current, and historic, political, social, and legal identities of the Muscogee Nation of Florida and the identified Indian communities of Scott's ferry, Scott Town, and Woods, Florida.

Once more, please do not infer any language contained within this letter as besmirching, or casting any negative light on, the federal recognition petition of the Muscogee Nation of Florida as it specifically pertains to the individuals and families of Bruce, Florida. We do not consider it proper, or within our prevue, to comment or cast judgement on their claims of Native American descent or identification as a separate Indian community.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this correspondence,



S. Pony Hill, Chairman
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Panama City, FL 32405
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Records and Origins of the Indians of the Apalachicola Reservations

Compiled by S. Pony Hill

Records and Origins of the Indians of the Apalachicola Reservations

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"Apalachicola or Tulwa Thlocco (Big Town), a lower White Town of Hitchitee origin." - "The Road to Disappearance" by Angie Debo

"So badly had the wholesale emigration of the Creeks and Seminoles been managed that a band of Apalachicola Indians were brought west and located upon the Creek domain. The Creek Chiefs reported their presence on their land and begged the government to furnish them with food, as they were "In a deplorable situation; a good many of them are naked and have no means by which they can obtain subsistence." (Letter from Opothleyahola to Armstrong, March 13, 1840)." - "The 5 Civilized Tribes" by Grant Foreman

"They speak the ancient Hitchiti language...The remnant Apalachicola (400 persons) were listed under their tribal name when they came to Indian Territory...They settled in the region south of present day Okmulgee...their 'town' ('Tulwa-Thlocco' or 'Big Town') was one of the forty-four tribal 'towns' comprising the Creek Nation (in Oklahoma)." - "A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma" by Muriel H. Wright

--Individual Reservations Granted on the Western Shores of the Apalachicola River by Treaty of 1823--

(1) **TOTOIVITHLA** – chief Econchatimicco (Red Land Chief)...total of 172 persons...a village of Hitchiti speaking Apalachicolas...removed to Oklahoma in early 1839.

(2) **CHOCONICLA**- Chief John Yellowhair or Nocose Yahola (Bear Singer)...total of 79 persons...a village of Hitchiti speaking Apalachicola Indians...removed to Oklahoma in late 1838. Note: John Yellowhair was replaced as head chief by John Walker (a.k.a. Emachilochustern) sometime between 1833 and 1837. Choconicla became known as "Walker's Town".

(3) **ATTAPULGAS**- Chief Tustanugge Hajo or Tuski Harjo (Crazy Warrior)...total of 97 persons...a town of Muscogee speaking Creeks from Alabama...removed to Texas in 1833. Note: Tuski Harjo had died shortly before the treaty of 1832. All of his tribal town members had merged onto the reserve of Chief Blunt. With no Indians living on Tuski Harjo's reserve, the Government immediately negotiated for the sale of the reservation. The land was approved for sale to Jackson County resident S. Brown by Territorial Governor John H. Eaton who also appointed Peter W. Gautier jr. and Richard H. Long as "guardians of the estate of Tuski Harjo" to see that the chief's widow and orphans were "treated fairly" while dispersing the old chief's assets.

(4) **IOLA**- Chief Colonel John Blunt or Hothleboyar...total of 172 persons (including the former residents of Chief Tuski Harjo's town)...a town of Muscogee speaking Creeks from Alabama...removed to Texas in 1833. Note: John Blunt immediately voiced his concern regarding his reserve being placed "so near his former enemies" (i.e. the Hitchiti speaking Apalachicolas). Within a decade Blunt had negotiated for the sale of his reserve and "impatiently awaited departure".

(5) **SPANE WATKA**- Chief "Old Cockrane" or Coa Thlocco (Horse)...total of 63 persons...a town of Muscogee speaking Creeks from Alabama...removed to Texas in 1833. Note: By November of 1832 Coa Thlocco and his family had already "gone to the Creek Nation, gone to a town called Tewathlee" and was no longer residing on the reservation. By April of 1834 Coa Thlocco had travelled to New Orleans where he brought suit against "John Blunt and Osiah Hajo or Davey" for not giving him his share of the proceeds from the sale of his Florida reserve land. By July of 1844 Coa Thlocco was living in Oklahoma as he is reported as once again leading a group of Indians: "Blunter's Band, Chief Coathlocco, 114 members".

Note: Tuski Harjo and Coa Thlocco (or Cockrane) were two separate individuals. Tuski Hajo had died before the treaty of 1832 while Coa Thlocco was still very much alive and signed the treaty. Cockrane (he was never recorded as "Cochrane") was living in the Creek Nation (Alabama) by 1833 and was living in Indian Territory (Oklahoma) by 1844 where he was leader of the 114 members of Blunt's band of Pakana Muscogees who were not in Texas.

--TOTOINTHA--

1833: a total of 61 men, 30 of age women, 46 children, 24 slaves, 6 free Negroes, and 5 elderly women.

Eonchattimicco: Head Chief of Totointha...age 60 in 1833...owned all 24 slaves within the town (20 of these were "stolen by white men in 1837")...arrived in Oklahoma in January 10, 1839 and petitioned under the provisions of the Indian Removal Act to be reimbursed for 73 acres of improved land, 2 mills, 14 thousand 280 fence rails 1 cabin, 1 storehouse, 1 corn crib, 1 summer house, 3 log cabins, and 1 shed.

Hepia Tustenugge: Second Chief...age 40 years in 1833.

Coosa Hatchee: Head warrior...age 40 years in 1833.

Billy Lumpkins or Fulma Hajo: son of Eonchattimicco...age 35 years in 1833...arrived in Oklahoma with 2 family members in 1839.

Joe Miller or Lathlafixico: interpreter of the village...age 23 years in 1833...no record of emigration.

Joe Riley: a half-blood...grandson of Eonchattimicco...age 15 years in 1833...became 1/3 owner of his grandfather's reserve...property contained "a warehouse, storehouse and wood yard for steamboats and is the best public landing in Jackson County for steamboats"...arrived in Oklahoma with 6 family members in 1839.

"...the Indian village of Hitchetan, the chief of which, Ecouchatemico is also called the king of the red lands. He is an old man, bent with age, who has had his nose and ears cut off for the crime of adultery. This people who are generally called by the name Apalachicolas or Chattahouchis, are a branch of the Creeks or Muscogis, former allies of the Spaniards. They fought bravely against General Jackson, but since then have remained friendly to the whites and served as allies in the war against the Seminoles; their houses are covered either in bark or with palm leaves; their canoes are of the smallest size and made of tree trunks hollowed out. On going up this river in 1838 I was deeply impressed by the strange sight this village offered." -- "Essay on Middle Florida" 1838

--CHOCNICLA (Burnt House) later known as "Walker's Town"--

1833: a total of 46 men, 23 of age women, 26 children, 1 slave, 4 free Negroes, and 5 elderly women. It was reported that 14 individuals had died in the year since 1832.

John Yellowhair or Nocose Yahola: replaced Mulatto King as head chief...age 20 years in 1833...no record of his existence after 1833.

Isaac Yellowhair: was being held at dog Island by emigration officials in 1837 where they reported "...left his brother's tribe before their emigration and joined Eonchattimocco's town."...arrived in Oklahoma in late 1838.

John Harjo: Second chief...he was prepared to emigrate in 1833 but his wife wished to remain.

Vaccapachassie or Cow Driver or Mulatto King: former head Chief...his daughter was the wife of Chief John Blunt...not reported as alive in 1833.

Walker Packhassee: age 70 years in 1833...only individual in town who owned a slave...also included in this town was "Aischasehy, Walker's son, age 10".

John Walker or Emachilochustern: had replaced John Yellowhair as head Chief by 1837...was 2nd Lieutenant in "Richards' Company of Friendly Indians, Mounted Florida Militia" which was mustered at "Walker's Town - Jackson County"...arrived in Oklahoma with 126 of the Choconicla Indians on October 20th, 1838.

"Below the junction point, and still on the western bank, is another village of the Indians called Choakanickla, governed by a young chief who is called by the Americans John Walker, but whose Indian name is Emachilochustern." -- "Essay on Middle Florida" 1838

--IOLA or "Blunt's Town"--

1833: a total of 67 men, 34 of age women, 58 children, 9 slaves, 4 free Negroes, no elderly women. It was reported that 8 individuals had died in the year since 1832.

Colonel John Blunt or Hothleboyer: head Chief of Iola...age 60 years in 1833...his wife was the daughter of "Old Vaca" or "King the Mulatto"...owner of 8 slaves...his maternal uncle was Chief Red Shoes of the Alabamas...emigrated to Texas in 1833 where he was replaced as head Chief by Davy Elliot...John Blunt's wife, "Susey" a widow in 1855, applied for bounty land in Oklahoma where she was listed in "Chocomicklar Town".

"Sir: The Seminole war having terminated, I deem it politic and advisable to send to Washington John Blunt and his Indian comrades, who have acted as pilots to me during the late campaign. John Blunt is a Tuckabatchee Indian, has long been friendly to the United States, and in consequence of his opposition to the Red Stick party during the Creek war has drawn down upon himself their vengeance during the late contest. His settlement being in an exposed situation on the Apalachicola River, he was early attacked by the Seminoles, his property destroyed, and his family rifled from him; alone he escaped and fled to Fort Scott, where, joining the American standard, he has proved himself a most zealous friend and faithful pilot this period. In justice to him I am bound to state, that to his correct knowledge of the country and zealous attachment to the cause in which we were engaged, am I measurably indebted for the success of the present campaign." - June 2, 1818 Division of the South, Fort Montgomery,

American State Papers: Letter, from Major General Andrew Jackson Letter to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.
American State Papers; pp.707-708.

H. E. POPP.
POSTMASTER.

SENECA, Fla.
Blounttown May 2 1833

Judge Poff

My dear Agent and Friend on Tuesday last I went to the woods to gather my cattle thought all friends white man red man and black man. That night two white men came to my house took my axe broke my door down took my money all. All my clothes, two trunks with all Mrs Blunt's clothes with a large amount of domesticks, as our agent please come down as soon as you receive this. My wife saw the man I know them as well as any member of my family. Some of my white friends think if you will come immediately that rays and means might be adjudged so that I might a part or perhaps two thirds of my money if you do not come immediately the men will go off before they can be brought to justice or get my money or clothes

I was at your house on yesterday but you was at miamina so we received you to come down immediately, I have some faithful white friends in this neighborhood who will give you and me every assistance they can they may be able to give a few or so for me to give some of my stolen goods + money.
 Yesterday Considered Jones was yesterday taken by a white man near this place who says as a pretence that my Beaso man Blunt said him the house to him this + many more things makes it advisable for you to come to fourth with if Stephen Richards is at your house or in your neighborhood please bring him with you as I have sent for him twice to his house.

Yours Respectfully
 G. L. Blunt
 Chief of the Seminole Band of Indians

Tuski Harjo: Second Chief...had died prior to 1832 at the age of 40...his wife and 2 children "wished to emigrate" ...His widow, "Eliza" a widow in 1855, applied for bounty land in Oklahoma where she was listed in "Chocomicklar Town".

Pocca Hajo: Warrior....age 20 years in 1833...married to Davy Elliot's sister.

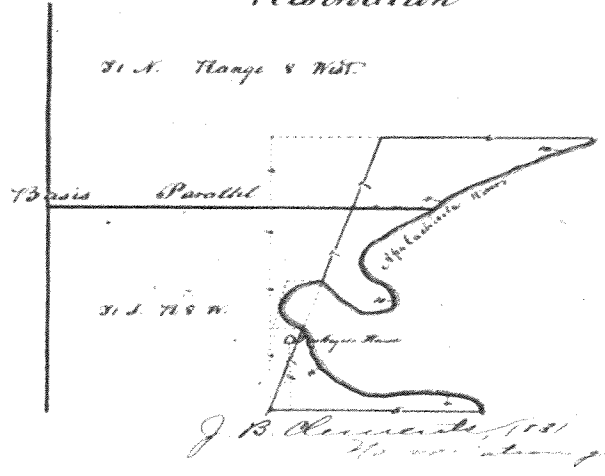
Old Adam: a free Negro...age 120 years in 1833...reported that "Blunt don't want to take him away, and is not willing to go."

Sampson: a free Negro...age 30 in 1833...executed by the Indians for rape and murder.

John Mealy: former head Chief of the "Ocheese Ehoaslees" ...age 30 years in 1833...owner of 1 slave...enrolled at Iola but remained at Walker's Town when Blunt emigrated to Texas...John and 4 family members arrived in Oklahoma in 1838 where he petitioned under the provisions of the Indian Removal Act to be reimbursed for 4 acres of improved land left behind in Florida.

Jack Mealy or Tommy Hajo: age 25 years in 1833...enrolled at Iola but remained at Walker's Town when Blunt immigrated to Texas...arrived in Oklahoma in 1838.

Townships 1 North & 1 South. Range 8 West.
 Blunt and Tuskegee
 Reservation



The report of Daniel Boyd, Superintendent of immigration for the Apalachicolas on October 20th, 1838 stated that "*Blunt's Indians were not considered to be part of the Apalachicolas*" prior to Blunt's emigration in 1833.

--SPANE WATKA or "Spanish Cow" --

1833: a total of 24 men, 17 of age women, 22 children, no slaves or free Negros, and no elderly women. It was reported that 8 individuals had died in the year since 1832.

Old Cockrane or Coa Thlocco (Horse): Head Chief prior to November 1832...removed north to the Creek Nation in late 1832...traveled to New Orleans in 1834 to file suit against Blunt and Davy, and was living in Oklahoma in 1844 where he was recorded as head of "*Blunter's Band, Chief Coathlocco, 114 members*".

Davy Elliot or Osiah Hajo (Crazy Crow): age 46 years in 1833...replaced Coa Thlocco as head Chief in late 1832...also replaced John Blunt as head Chief upon the Band's arrival in Texas.

Olatha Hajo: Second Chief...he, Concheteticco and Conchatte were listed as the "*immediate descendants and relations of Old Cockrane, dissatisfied with the treaty made by Davy and Company*". These were three nephews of Coa Thlocco who had remained in Florida when Old Cockrane went north to the Creek Nation. Old Cockrane eventually sued Davy and John Blunt in Court over the sale of the reserve land.

--Records of Blunt and Davy's Band after Emigration to Texas--

The Indians of the Iola and Spane Watka towns immigrated to Texas to "*a site on Penwau Slough (note: Penwau means "turkey" in the Muscogee language) two miles east of its junction with the Trinity River in the area of present day Polk County.*" All of the Texas records reflect that this group of Indian under the direction of John Blunt and Davy Elliot were known as "*Pakana Muscogees*" and were considered separate, and distinct, from the Hitchiti speaking "*Apalachicolas*".

1859: The Pakana Muscogees were reported as living on property owned by Frenchman John Burgess, who had married a maiden of the tribe. It was stated that only 50 of the tribe remained, the larger portion of them having already immigrated north to Oklahoma.

November 12, 1866: The Texas Legislature passed an Act granting the "*Pakana Muscogees of Polk County*" 320 acres of land. The land was never purchased and the Pakanas remained on the Burgess property.

February 6, 1870:

To: Brevet Colonel H. Clay Wood, Assistant Adjutant General U.S.A.

"Colonel,

The Muscogees, or as they are commonly known, the Blunt Indians, are an off-shoot from the Creek tribe of Florida Indians, and migrated to Texas about 35 years ago.

There are only 28, men, women and children, in all, and have, in great measure, adopted the language, dress and habits of the whites. Their present chief Bill Blunt [Blount], is the son of John Blunt, a former chief, now deceased, who was a favorite guide of General Jackson's, during the Seminole War, and Bill Blunt has in his possession a medal given his father by President Jackson, with the inscription "Presented to John Blunt, my faithful guide during the Seminole War", on it. Bill Blunt is an educated Indian, and transacts all his own business with the whites, in a very intelligent manner; he speaks the English language fluently. This tribe, or rather the greater portion of them, 20 in number, are now living on a piece of land containing between 5 and 6 hundred acres, belonging to an old Indian woman of the Alabama tribe, the widow of a Frenchman, deceased; the remainder, eight in number, are living on some vacant land, owned by non-residents, near Drew's Landing, on the Trinity river. They have in their possession a Grant of 320 acres of land, from the state of Texas, to be located on any public land in Polk County, but as there is no such land fit for cultivation, they have never located and the grant is worthless to them. Bill Blunt, the chief, say that if the State of Texas would cancel this grant, and furnish them with a few agricultural implements, they would be able to take care of themselves.

This tribe also refused to engage in the Rebellion. They are very poor."

-sig'd W. C. Philips, Sec'y of State, Headquarters Post of Livingston, Livingston, Polk co., Texas, February 6, 1870.

1882: Report stated that 42 Pakana Muscogees were living on the Burgess property in Polk County.

1899: John Blunt, "*acknowledged present chief of the Pakana Muscogee*" and grandson of the original Chief John Blunt, removed into the Creek Nation in Oklahoma. Less than 10 Pakanas remained on the Burgess property.

1952: Houston Chronicle article reports that Johnas Davis (the son of Tillie Blunt and grandson of Chief William "Billy" Blunt) was still living on the site of the Burgess property in Polk County. He still possessed the silver eye-shield which had been presented to his maternal great-great-grandfather by Andrew Jackson.



Johnas Davis, descendant of a noted Muskogee Indian chief, proudly wears a silver eye-shield presented by Andrew Jackson to his maternal great-grandfather for his scouting services in the Seminole War, 130 years ago.

By Aline Thompson Rothe
Special Writer

In a small trunk in the log cabin of Johnas Davis in the piney woods of Polk County, some 14 miles west of Livingston, there is a sterling silver article that would probably occupy a place of honor against framed black velvet in a locked glass case if it were displayed in a museum.

This rare piece of sterling silver is an engraved eye-shield presented by President Andrew Jackson to Johnas Davis' maternal great-grandfather, John Blunt, a noted Muskogee scout. It was given him in recognition of his services during the Seminole War, 130 years ago and bears the following inscription:

Andrew Jackson, President, U. S. of America
To
John Blunt, His Faithful Guide in the Seminole War

The engraved inscription is indeed significant, for the Seminole War played an important role in Old Hickory's triumphant march to the highest office in the land, his victory against the Indians enhancing his popularity with fellow Westerners.

But brilliant strategist in Indian warfare that he was, Andrew Jackson could not have been successful in the Seminole campaign without the help of scouts familiar with the territory through which his army had to march—a jungle which had changed little since De Soto's time.

And of the keen "eyes of the army" which led his troops, the scout on whom Jackson chiefly depended was John Blunt, intrepid descendant of a chief of the most noted tribe in the once powerful Upper Creek Confederacy.

John Blunt bequeathed his award from Andrew Jackson to his oldest son, Billy Blunt. In 1833, Billy Blunt was chief of a

--Records of the Apalachicola Indians after Emigration to Oklahoma--

March 6, 1839: Ft Gibson, Indian Territory... "*Claims on the United States by the Apalachicola Indians who have emigrated west*"... Claims under the provisions of the Indian Removal Act for property and personal improvements left behind in Florida: 228 ½ acres of land, 2 mills, 15 sheds, 9 corn cribs, 14 thousand 280 fence rails, 44 Indian style cabins, 4 white style houses, 150 fruit trees, 4 fences.

1847: Letter from John H. Broadnax stated that "*Neah Thlocco is the present King of Tulwa Thlocco in the Arkansas District*" of Indian Territory.

July 10, 1861: "*Treaty of the Apalachicola Indians, Indian Territory, with the Confederate States of America*"... "*That the Apalachicola band of Indians, being by origin of the Creek Nation, long resided on the Apalachicola River, in what is now the State of Florida... thus done, signed, and sealed, at the North Fork Village, on the North Fork of the Canadian River, 10 July 1861*".

1882: Rolls of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory showed "*Tulwathlocco Town*" with Micco Henry Thompson.

1891: Census of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory showed "*Tulwa Thlocco... population 171*".

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The

Boggs Family

OF CALHOUN AND JACKSON

COUNTIES, FLORIDA:

Their True History and Origins



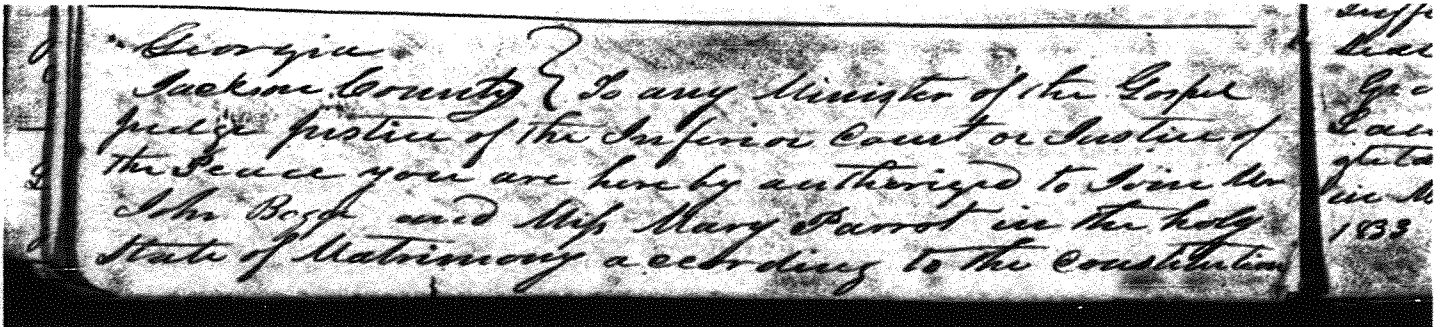
John F. Cade

**The
Boggs Family
of Calhoun and Jackson Counties, Florida:
Their True History and Origins**

John F. Cade
2015

John Marion Boggs

Born 1811 in Jackson County, Georgia, John Marion Boggs (son of Joseph Marion Boggs, grandson of John Boggs Jr) married Mary "Polly" Parrot in November of 1829 in Jackson County, Georgia.



Jackson County Georgia Marriage record of John Marion Boggs and Mary "Polly" Parrot, 1829.

Within a year of their marriage, John and Mary left Jackson County, Georgia and moved one county west to Meriwether, Georgia.

NAME	Males														Females													
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100								
John M. Boggs																												
Zachary M. Boggs	2																											
	24	13	6	4	28	7																						

1830 Census Marietta, Georgia
Household of John M Boggs, a 19 year old free White male.

During the Creek War, John traveled to nearby Milledgeville, Georgia and volunteered to fight against the hostile Creeks. John was appointed to 1st Corporal in the 74th Regiment of Georgia Militia.

John and family lived less than nine years in Meriwether, and soon ventured into Alabama where they made a home in Barbour County. Here in Alabama, Mary "Polly" Parrot Boggs

bore John four children: **Elizabeth Boggs** (born 1839), **John James William Joseph Boggs** (born 1841), **Mary Alice Boggs** (born 1843), and **Ezekiel Coleman Boggs** (born 1845).

(No. 4.)

SCHEDULE of the whole number of persons, under the direction of *John M. Boggs*

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES	FREE WHITE PERSONS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PERSONS												FREE COLORED PERSONS											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>John M. Boggs</i>	1																							
<i>John M. Boggs</i>																								
<i>John M. Boggs</i>																								
<i>John M. Boggs</i>																								
<i>John M. Boggs</i>																								

1840 Census Barbour County, Alabama
Household of John M Boggs, a 29 year old free White male.

Sometime in 1846 or 1847, John M Boggs, most likely induced by the opportunity of easy land acquisition in the fledgling state of Florida, moved his small family down from Barbour, Alabama, to North Florida.

At the arrival of **John Marion Boggs** and his wife **Mary "Polly" Parrot Boggs**, Jackson County stretched from the Alabama state line all the way south to a straight east-west line just below present day Altha, Florida. South of Jackson County was an eastward leg of Washington County that stretched to the Apalachicola River and embraced Iola (present-day Blountstown). Below this leg, and just south of Iola, began the County of Calhoun, which then encompassed the areas of the modern Gulf County. It wasn't until 1856 that the county lines were redrawn, the eastern leg of Washington County removed, and Calhoun expanded northward to border Jackson.



On September 1st, 1854, barely eight years after arriving in Florida, John Marion Boggs, filed a cash grant for the 120 acres he had been homesteading. This land was located at the Southwest ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 6, Township 2 North, Range 9 West. Originally surveyed and granted as within the boundaries of Jackson County, two years later it was resurveyed as encompassed by Calhoun County.

John Marion Boggs

B: 1811 Jackson County, GA
 D: 1879 Calhoun County, FL

married: Nov 1839
 Jackson Co, GA

Mary "Polly" Parrot

b: 1814 Greene County, Ga
 d: Calhoun County, FL

(John Boggs was charged in Jackson County, FL in May 1860 with "Assault with Intent to Kill". His sentence was commuted to Calhoun County and he served a year in the block house jail at Abe's Springs.)

Children:

- + Elizabeth Boggs (b: 1839 Barbour Co, Ala)
- + John James William Joseph Boggs (b: 1841 Barbour Co, Ala)
- + Mary A. Boggs (b: 1843 Barbour Co, Ala)
- + Ezekiel Coleman Boggs (b: 1845 Barbour Co, Ala)
- + William Boggs (b: 1848 Altha, Calhoun Co, FL)
- + Jane Boggs (b: 1850 Altha, Calhoun Co, FL)

SCHEDULE I—Free Inhabitants in the 11th Precinct of Jackson County, Florida 623
 enumerated by me, on the 20th day of Dec. 1850. J. M. Boggs 3522

Dwellings numbered in the order of visitation.	Persons enumerated in each of dwellings.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	SEX AND COLOR.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Year of Nat. Birth or year.	Place or Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Males 20 years and over who cannot read and write the English language.	Males 20 years and over who cannot read and write the English language.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, paralytic, or convalescent.
			Age	Sex	White, Black, or Indian.						
1	2	John M. Boggs	39	M	White		Georgia				
2	1	Mary P. Parrot	36	F	White		Georgia				
3	1	W. H. ...	11	M	White		Alabama				
4	1	W. H. ...	7	M	White		Alabama				
5	1	W. H. ...	7	M	White		Alabama				
6	1	W. H. ...	1	M	White		Alabama				

1850 Census of Jackson County, FL
 Household of John Boggs, a 39 year old White male, and Mary "Polly" Parrot Boggs, a 36 year old White female.

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in *Chipola District* in the County of *Calhoun* State of *Florida* enumerated by me, on the *21* day of *July* 1860. *John G. Smith* Ass't Marshal.
 Post Office *Marianna, Florida.*

1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11	12	13	14
			4	5	6		8	9					
24	141	141	John Boggs	49	m	✓	Barrening	400	1200		Geo		
25			Mary "	46	f	✓	Housekeeping				Geo		
26			Sabina "	17	f	✓	Schooling				Geo		
27			Emilia "	12	f	✓					Geo		
28			William "	12	m	✓					Geo		
29			Mary "	12	f	✓					Geo		
30			William "	8	m	✓					Geo		

1860 Census of Calhoun County, FL

Household of John Marion Boggs, a 49 year old White male, and Mary "Polly" Parrot Boggs, a 46 year old White female.

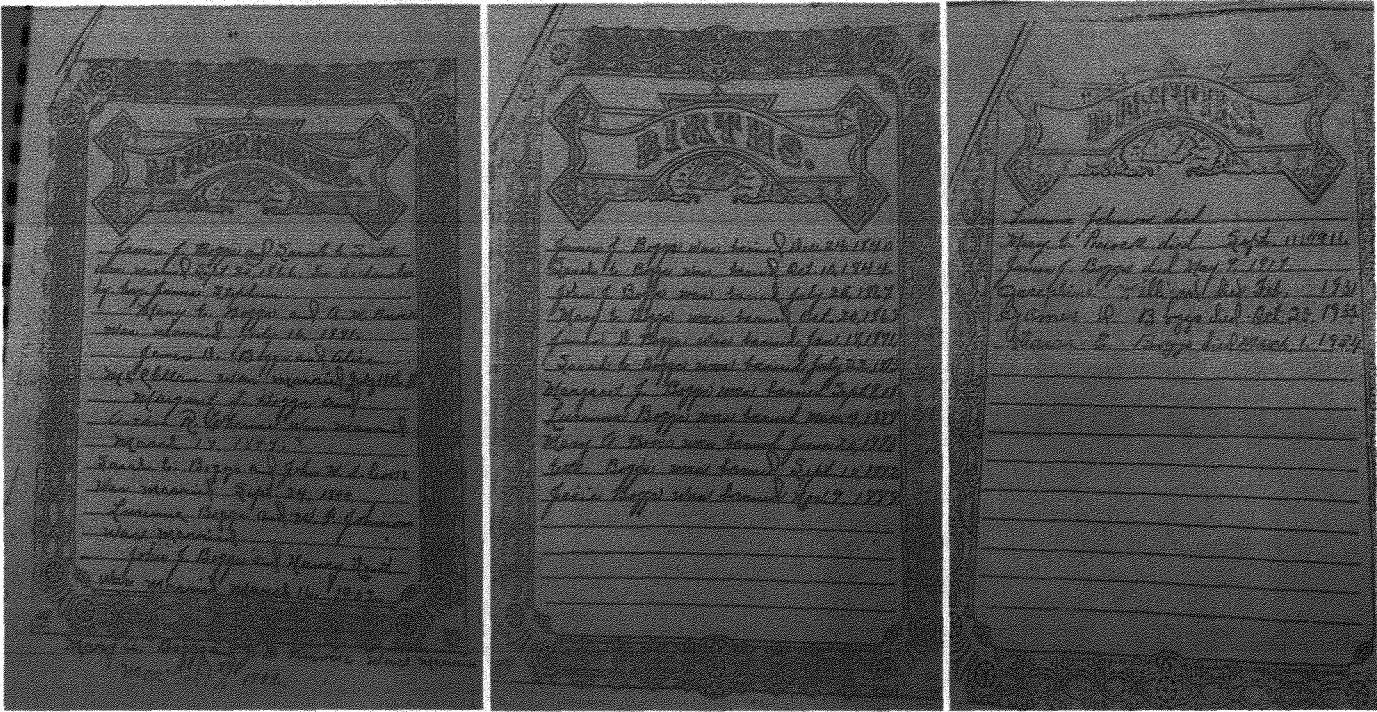
4

Some have hypothesized that **John Marion Boggs** and family "moved from Jackson County to Calhoun County" because John's household appears in Jackson county on the 1850 census and then in Calhoun on the 1860 census. In reality the Boggs' didn't come to Calhoun, "Calhoun came to them." John Boggs' original homestead was just north and west of present-day Altha, an area in 1850 that was within Jackson County, but by the time of the 1860 census, had been resurveyed to be encompassed by Calhoun.

Some have also supposed that **John Marion Boggs** "lived in a settlement at Boggs Pond, Jackson County", however this information is also erroneous.

John Marion Boggs received a cash grant of 120 acres within Section 6, Township 2 North, Range 9 West (Calhoun County), which is on the east side of the Chipola River. Boggs Pond is located within Section 15, Township 2 North, Range 10 West on the west side of the Chipola River (Jackson County). The small, swampy body of water now known as "Boggs Pond" did not bear this title until the early 1900's, and was named such after a branch of the Boggs family which lived near the pond (specifically the children of **John J W J Boggs**) who had moved just northwest of the original Boggs homestead to a now extinct community called "Willis" across the border in Jackson County.

John Marion Boggs and his wife **Mary "Polly" Parrot Boggs** never lived in the vicinity of Boggs Pond.



Marriages, Births, and Deaths pages from the Boggs family Bible.

6

John James William Joseph Boggs

Born 1841 in Barbour County, Alabama to **John Marion Boggs** and **Mary "Polly" Parrot Boggs**, **John J W J Boggs** grew up on the family farm in the far northwestern portion of Calhoun County, Florida. John J W J left his parents' home to enlist in the Confederate Army in 1864 and, upon his return, decided to strike out on his own. John J W J moved just a short distance north, across the county line, to a now extinct community then called "Willis". John married **Sarah Smith**, the daughter of a local famer named **Daniel Smith** (born 1840 Georgia) and **Sarah Ellen** (born 1815 South Carolina).

Upon returning from service in the Confederacy, John J W J filed for a homestead grant on January 7th 1867. This plot was located in the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 15, Township 2 North, Range 10 West (Jackson County). This land was near a small body of swampy water that would become known as "Boggs Pond" some forty years later.

Sarah Smith, future wife of John J W J Boggs is 5 years old.

NAME OF SAILOR <i>Boggs, James</i>		ENLISTED <i>1864</i>		DISCHARGED <i>1865</i>		
NAME AND CLASH OF DEPENDENT <i>Wid. Boggs Sarah C</i>						
NAVAL SERVICE <i>Boat Swain</i>						
ADDITIONAL SERVICE						
DATE OF FILING	CLASS	APPLICATION NO.	LAW	CERTIFICATE NO.	LAW	STATE
<i>1865 July 26</i>	<i>Invalid</i>	<i>19978</i>	<i>5th</i>	<i>26560</i>	<i>5th</i>	<i>Fla</i>
<i>1917, May 3</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>1102565</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>837059</i>	<i>5th</i>	<i>Fla</i>
REMARKS <i>old May 9, 1917, Yellow Sea</i>						

1917 Confederate Widow's Pension application of Sarah Smith Boggs, widow of John J W J Boggs, who enlisted in the Confederate Navy as a 23 year old White male

Page No. 27

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1870, and ends May 31, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 18

Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.

Enumeration Dist. No. 18

Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

537

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Election Precincts 5 & 6, in the County of Jackson, State of Florida, enumerated by me on the 12th day of June, 1880.

5 Precinct

Wm. A. G. Cannon

Enumerator

Inhabitant	Sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female.	Marriage		Education		nativity		
					Married	Single	None	Some	None	Some	None
Boggs, James	M	39	W	Farmer	/	/	/	/	Florida	Fla	Fla
Smith, Sarah	F	35	W	Housewife	/	/	/	/	Florida	Fla	Fla
John J.	M	13	W		/	/	/	/	Florida	Fla	Fla
May B.	F	11	W		/	/	/	/	Florida	Fla	Fla
James J. Mule	M	9	W		/	/	/	/	Florida	Fla	Fla
Sarah E.	F	6	W		/	/	/	/	Florida	Fla	Fla
Margaret	F	4	W		/	/	/	/	Florida	Fla	Fla
Harriet	F	1	W		/	/	/	/	Florida	Fla	Fla

1880 Census of Jackson County, FL

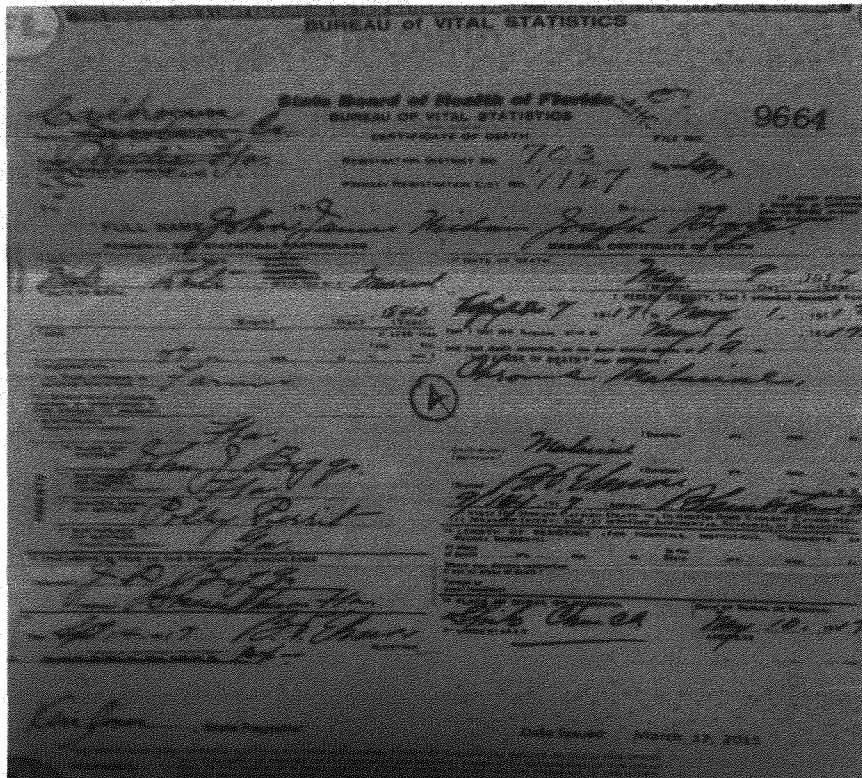
Household of James J W J Boggs, a 39 year old White male, and Sarah Smith Boggs, a 35 year old White female.

DEATH INDEX

NAME	PLACE	SEX	COL	GUIDE		YEAR
				VOL.	NUMBER	
Boggs, - -	Jackson	M	W	69	4200	1919
Boggs, Amy	Duval	F	W	103	7874	1920
Boggs, Annie Andrews	Bradford	F	B	76	7569	1919
Boggs, Arthur	Volusia	M	B	3	1056	1917
Boggs, Ennis	Jax	F	W	161	8838	1922
Boggs, John James Wm. J.	Calhoun	M	W	20	9884	1917
Boggs, (Stillborn) - -	Jackson	M	W	68	3675	1919
Boggs, Wm. F.	Duval	M	W	48	10314	1918
Boghich, Joseph C.	Escambia	M	W	49	10504	1919
Boghich, Mary Ida	Pensacola	F	W	83	11077	1919

Florida Death Index 1918-1920

John James Wm. J Boggs, a white male of Calhoun County, died in 1917.



Florida death certificate for John J W J Boggs, a White male, died in 1917.

"Jackson Co.- Willis, Fla" is crossed out and "Calhoun Co." is added.

James Daniel Boggs (informant for this certificate) identified "John J Boggs" and "Polly Perrit" as the parents of John J W J Boggs.



John J W J Boggs and Sarah Smith Boggs

Throughout his entire life **John J W J Boggs** was consistently identified as a White male on census, land, military and death records. All of **John J W J Boggs'** children were consistently identified as White on census and death records

Ezekiel Coleman Boggs

Born 1845 in Barbour County, Alabama to John Marion Boggs and Mary "Polly" Parrot Boggs, Ezekiel Coleman Boggs grew up on the family farm in the far northwestern portion of Calhoun County, Florida. On December 10th of 1863 Ezekiel married Harriett Byrd, daughter of the Boggs' long time neighbor, John Byrd (born 1827 Alabama) and Sarah Byrd (born 1827 South Carolina).

(7-886.)

Page No. 187 Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 187 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED.
 Enumeration Dist. No. 5337 Note C.—Questions Nos. 20, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Election Precinct 5 & 6, in the County of Jackson, State of Florida enumerated by me on the 13 day of June, 1880.

Henry A. Coleman Enumerator

Sex	Color	Name	Personal Description	1879 Census	Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female.	Marriage		Education		Place of Birth of the person		
						Married	Never	None	Some	Foreign	State	County
M	W	<u>Ezekiel C. Boggs</u>	<u>W. M. 36</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Alabama</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>W</u>
F	W	<u>Harriet</u>	<u>W. F. 26</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Keeping House</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Florida</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>W</u>
F	W	<u>Sarah M.</u>	<u>W. F. 9</u>	<u>1</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Florida</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>W</u>
F	W	<u>John</u>	<u>W. M. 7</u>	<u>1</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Alabama</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>W</u>
F	W	<u>Sarah E.</u>	<u>W. F. 3</u>	<u>1</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Florida</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>W</u>
F	W	<u>James M.</u>	<u>W. M. 1</u>	<u>1</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Alabama</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>W</u>

1880 Census of Jackson County, FL
 Household of Ezekiel Coleman Boggs, a 36 year old White male, and Harriet Byrd Boggs, a 26 year old White female.

REGISTRATION CARD

SERIAL NUMBER 771 ORDER NUMBER a-108

1 James William Boggs

2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: Calhoun Fla

Age in Years 40 Date of Birth Dec 9 1877

RACE: White Negro Oriental Indian Hawaiian

U. S. CITIZEN: Native Born Naturalized Citizen Alien

15 Present Occupation: Logging 17 Employer's Name: Self

18 Nearest Relative: Wife Name: Emmalice Boggs Address: Calhoun Fla

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

J. M. G. O. Form No. 1 (Std.)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT 9-1-3.C

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

HEIGHT			BUILD			COLOR OF EYES	COLOR OF HAIR
Tall	Medium	Short	Slim	Medium	Stout		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Blue</u>	<u>Black</u>

22 I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

NO

Date of Registration: Sept 12 1915

LOCAL BOARD
CALHOUN COUNTY
BLOUNTSTOWN, FLORIDA

(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the area in which the registrant has his permanent home shall be placed in this box.)

World War One Civil Enlistment
 James William Boggs (son of Ezekial C Boggs and grandson of James M Boggs) a 40 year old White male.

REGISTRATION CARD		REGISTRAR'S REPORT	
SERIAL NUMBER 3060	ORDER NUMBER C 2886	DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT	
1 <u>John Coleman Boggs</u>		HEIGHT	BUILD
PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: <u>Rt. 4, Marianna, Jackson Co., Fla.</u>		21 Tall 22 Medium 23 Short	24 Slender 25 Medium 26 Stout
Age in Years 45	Date of Birth May 10, 1873	27 Blue	28 Dark
RACE		29 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified? (Specify)	
White	Negro	None	
U. S. CITIZEN		30 I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have written in his signature or initials, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:	
10 Native Born	11 Naturalized	T. Bernard Bishop	
12 Citizen by Father's Descent Before Enlistment's Day	13 Declared	Date of registration: <u>Sept - 12 - 1918</u>	
14 Non-declared	15 Place of birth of the U. S. of what nation are you a citizen or subject?		
16 PRESENT OCCUPATION <u>Farming</u>		17 EMPLOYER'S NAME <u>myself</u>	
18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS		Local Board for the County of Jackson, State of Florida Marianna, Fla.	
19 NEAREST RELATIVE Name: <u>Stella Beatrice Boggs</u>		(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)	
Address: <u>Rt. 4, Marianna, Jackson Co., Fla.</u>		(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the area in which the registrant has his permanent home shall be placed in this box.)	
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE		63-6171 (OVER)	
P. M. G. O. Form No. 1 (Rev. 1917)		John Coleman Boggs	

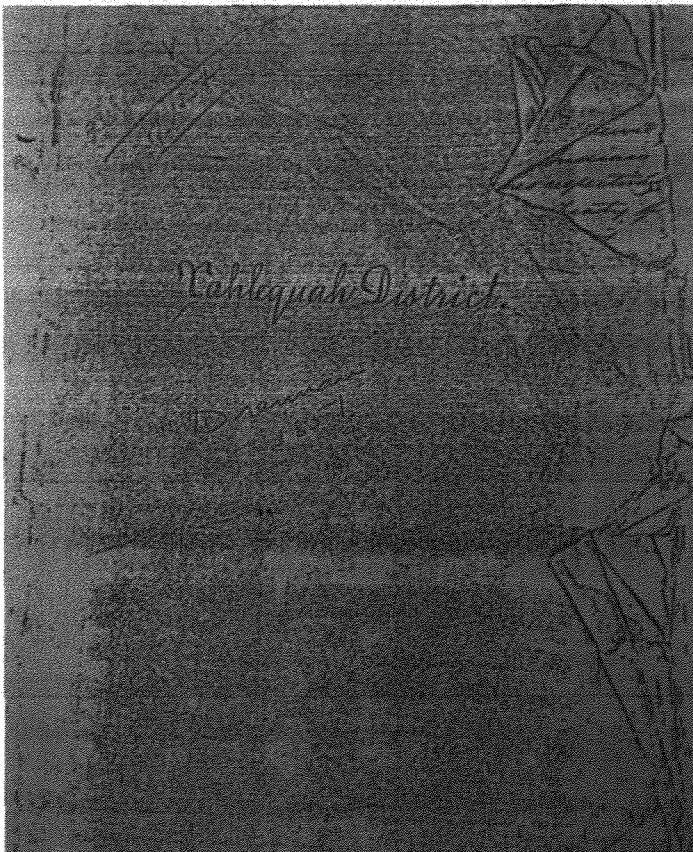
World War One Civil Enlistment

John Coleman Boggs (son of Ezekiel C Boggs and grandson of John M Boggs) a 45 year old White male.

In 1905 James William Boggs filed for a homestead grant for a section of land in the Northeast ¼ of Section 8, Township 2 North, Range 10 West (Jackson County).

In 1906 John Coleman Boggs filed for a homestead grant for a section of land in the Southeast ¼ of Section 8, Township 2 North, Range 10 West (Jackson County).

Throughout his entire life Ezekiel Coleman Boggs was consistently identified as a White male on census and land records. All of Ezekiel Coleman Boggs' children were consistently identified as White on census, military, and death records.



James & wife			
James & wife			
John & wife	7	849 11	26 216
Big Game Boring	1	91 53	2 78
John Boring	1	91 53	2 78
John Boring	1	91 53	2 78
John & wife			
John & wife	2	185 66	7 56
John & wife			
John & wife			
John & wife	2	185 66	7 56
John & wife			
John & wife	2	185 66	7 56
John & wife			
John & wife	3	273 49	11 24
John & wife			
John & wife	2	185 66	7 56
John & wife			

Copy of 1851 Drennen Roll of Western Cherokee (those who had Removed to Indian Territory)
Tahlequah district household of John and Polly Welsh Boggs appears with three individuals in the family.

From the wording of his early writings Ramsey is either ignorant of, or intentionally concealing, the fact that the same John and Polly Boggs he repeatedly referred to, and claimed descent from, had removed to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) before 1840 and had lived, died, and were buried in the western Cherokee Nation near Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

The John and Polly Boggs who immigrated to Indian Territory with the "Old Settlers" (Cherokees who had voluntarily removed west of the Mississippi before the forced Removal of Cherokee beginning in 1835) are well documented. John Boggs was the grandson of Cherokee leader Turtle-at-Home. John Boggs married Polly Welsh, the granddaughter of Cherokee leader Shoeboots.

This John and Polly Welsh Boggs, who are documented as living in the area of Tahlequah, Indian Territory, from the 1830's to at least the 1870's, are completely different and separate individuals from the John Marion Boggs and Mary "Polly" Parrot Boggs of Calhoun County, Florida.

Given that this John and Polly Boggs were living in Tahlequah, Oklahoma in 1851, and the John and Polly Boggs ancestors of Ramsey were living in Calhoun County, Florida in 1850 and 1860, both the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians as well as the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma correctly identified the two as completely unconnected families, and therefore appropriately rejected Ramsey's application for citizenship with their tribes.

As late as 1979 Ramsey wrote a letter to the administrators of the "Boggs Family Newsletter" a publication entrusted to document the many lineages of Boggs across the United States:

"Dear Mrs. Grady,

I was delighted that you sent me the last copy of the Boggs' Newsletter that was published June, 1979. On page 25, the very bottom, my mother Kathleen Boggs was left off the list as a child of Jim and Sarah Boggs.

I was startled at the fact of the complete omission of the Boggs' Indian History, which has been passed down orally to us from generation to generation. I am enclosing some papers which prove my statements:

[Here Ramsey includes an excerpt from the book "Cherokee Roots" by Bob Blankenship, a copy of a letter he received from "Mildred Queen, Tribal Enrollment Officer, Eastern Band of Cherokee, Cherokee, NC", records of an "L. D. Parrot" that Ramsey claimed was "Polly's half-white half-Cherokee brother", as well as excerpts from the Drennan 1851 roll and 1907 Dawes Commission rolls of Cherokee living in Indian Territory that Ramsey stated identified John and Polly Boggs both as "full blood Cherokee".]

I am quite confused about the information I read. Everybody appears to be white..."

Also glaringly absent in this letter, and in ALL of Ramsey's early correspondence, is any mention of the word "Creek".



1985 Jackson County Florida article regarding Andrew Ramsey "of Cherokee Indian descent" visiting a local school.

In the late 1970's the Indian Claims Commission determined that a portion of payment for unceded Creek lands would be distributed to the Creek Nation of Oklahoma, but also that per capita payments would be distributed to "Eastern Creeks", i.e. those who could document descent from Creek Indians who had avoided Removal west of the Mississippi. This began what many contemporary sources labeled as the "Creek Craze"; thousands of individuals who had not previously claimed any Native ancestry were suddenly "Creek Indians". The mention of "millions of dollars" being distributed by the Indian Claims Commission had hundreds of amateur genealogists flooding local court houses and archives hoping to document their family lore of Native ancestry.

By the early 1980's, rebuffed from attempts to enroll with both the Eastern Band of Cherokee and the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Andrew Ramsey changed his focus to concentrate on endeavoring to join in the CREEK land claims. Where previously he had made not the slightest mention of "Creek" ancestry, during this later period his correspondence becomes liberally splattered with mentions of "Chief Blount", "Tuski Harjo Cochran" and the like.

Suddenly, "Polly Parrot, the half breed Cherokee wife of John Boggs" in Ramsey's earlier letters, had become "Polly Parrot the Creek daughter of Tuski Harjo Cochran". Almost overnight Ramsey had expanded his public personae from "Cherokee descendant" to "hereditary Creek Chief" by claiming a "direct descent from Polly Parrot Boggs, daughter of Tuski Harjo Cochran." Though he possessed absolutely no historic documentation to demonstrate his family's descent from Tuski Harjo or Cochran (two separate individuals combined in Ramsey's narrative), Ramsey rapidly thrust himself to the forefront of local public activities, and before long the legend of "Polly Parrot the Creek daughter of Tuski Harjo Cochran" was echoed by local residents as if it was a long known, and unchallenged, historical truth.

The subsequent documents will demonstrate the following historical facts that completely disprove Ramsey's fantastical tale:

- (1) that Tuski Harjo was deceased sometime prior to 1832,
- (2) that Tuski Harjo and Coa Thlocko (alias "Cochran") were two separate individuals,
- (3) that the widowed wife of Tuski Harjo and their two children had removed from Florida in 1833 and were living in Polk County, Texas in 1834, and
- (4) Coa Thlocko (alias "Cochran") had left Florida for Alabama with his entire family prior to 1833 and was living in Indian Territory in 1844.

A statement showing the number of chiefs, warriors & other Indians and their names, the number of wives, children & slaves of each, and also showing the number of free negroes residing at & belonging to Iola or Blunt's Town on the Apalachicola river, on the 23rd May, 1833.

Name of Indians	Rank	No of Wives	No of Children	No of Slaves	Total	Justa annuity	Age	Remarks
Hoithlapoye or Col John Blunt	Head chief of the Apalachicola (Blunt)	1	4	8	14	\$40.00	60	all going west
Tuskina Hajo	2 nd chief of Iolan	1	2	-	4	7.00	40	dead wife living & 2 child going
Wosiah Hajo	3 rd	1	1	-	3	7.00	35	going ready.
Tuskina Hajo	4 th	1	2	-	4	7.00	49	both dead going
	5 th	1	-	-	2	7.00	50	going westward
	6 th	1	-	-	2	7.00	43	going westward
Echo Hajo	7 th	1	2	-	4	7.00	50	going westward

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: Tuskina 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 Louisiana with his relatives in the Alabama & Coushatta tribe.

mentioned, and the chief refused to give up the land.
 produced a paper from his owner June 15, 1823. John C.
 Agent of Indians, Book A. H. C. Parker of the Nation of
 Indians of State of Alabama sold slaves to John
 Grace, April 30, 1834.
 Know all men by these presents, that I, John B
 head chief of the town sold on the Appalachian River, sold
 delivered to Thomas B. Grace of the County of Henry, S
 Alabama John X Blount. Signed and acknowledged
 fore: David C. Roney, Stephen Richards Inpt. Rec. 21 Jan
 1834, Moses K. Speight, Clerk.
 After the Indians moved west, before 1835, settlers
 other states came in, a greater per cent from South Carolina
 any other state. Some families settled for a few years in G
 on their way from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina
 before finally settling in Henry County, Alabama.
 The upper two-thirds of the county and along the Chattahoochee
 River was settled first.
 Indians lived along the banks of the Choctawhatchee

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 APPALACHICOLA BAND, 1832.

Oct. 11, 1832.

7 Stat., 577.
Proclamation, Feb.
13, 1833.Reservation relin-
quished to United
States, etc.Payments by United
States.Time fixed for eva-
cuation.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 Appalachicola, 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 herewith 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.]
O Saa-Hajo, or Davy, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Co-ha-thlock-co, or Cockrane, his x mark,	[L. S.]

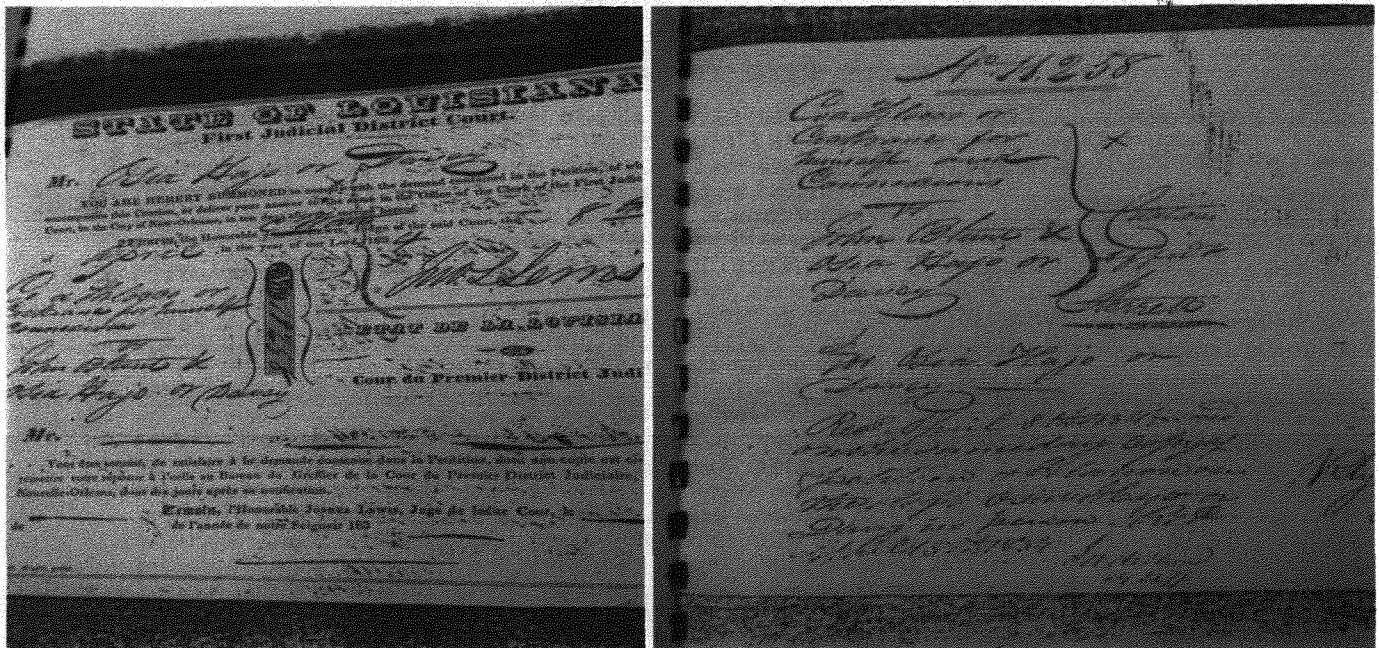
Witnesses:

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

Treaty With the Apalachicola 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.



April 1834 – Louisiana Court suit of “Coa Thlocco or Cockrane” Vs. John Blunt and Osiah Hajo

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 Econchattimicco'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 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-Boggs-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'thlakko" which means Horse. [Cochran's name was always spelled with a "k", NOT an "h". This is a subtle attempt by Ramsey to associate the Creek Indian Cochran 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 Cochran's daughter, Polly Parrot, refused to go [Mary "Polly" Parrott 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', 'Boggs', 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" Parrott 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."

TABLE I. Free Inhabitants in *The Uncolored District* in the County of *Stephens* State of *Georgia* enumerated by me, on the *7th* day of *Novr* 1850. *W. H. Fishman* Ass't Marshal 45

1	2	3	4			7	8	9	10			13
			Age	Sex	Color				Years	Years	Years	
167	Jesse Parrott	58	Male	White	Farmer	700		Geo				
	Sarah "Sallie" Cooper	53	Female	White				Geo				
	Mary "Polly" Parrott	16	Female	White								
	Amanda	14	Female	White								
	Martina	13	Female	White								

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		NAME		REGIMENT		SECURITY LINE	
50	25734	Parrot, Jesse				9th	18202-80-50
50	16318					9th	28158-80-55
		Col. Capt. Thomas Dawson					
		Sta. Mil.					

War of 1812 Georgia Militia Enlistment record for Jesse Parrot, a 24 year old White male.

WAR OF 1812.

ACT FEBRUARY 14, 1871.

23934
16318

BRIEF OF CLAIM FOR A SURVIVOR'S PENSION

In the case of Jesse Parrott
of Captain Thomas Dawson's Company, Ga. Militia.
Residence: Fayette Co. Ga.
Post office address: Fayetteville, Fayette Co. Ga.
Enlisted Oct. 12th, 1814, discharged March 15th, 1815.
Served afterward from _____ to _____
in Captain _____ Company, _____ Militia.

Declaration and identification in due form, filed Aug. 6th, 1871

SERVICE FOR SIXTY DAYS SHOWN AS FOLLOWS:

Report from B. Aud. shows that Jesse Parrott served
in Capt. Thomas Dawson's Co. Ga. Mil. from Oct. 12th 1814
to March 15th 1815.

Length of service 155 days.

Claimant declares he is not a pensioner under any previous act. Name not on list of pensioners. ✓

Loyalty, claimant's avowal and testimony of J. B. Pugh and M. Davis

Witness character certificate of John R. Robinson FM. Fayette Co. Ga.

Oath to support the Constitution of the United States subscribed. ✓

Admitted April 26th, 1871 to a pension of eight dollars per month, from

February 14, 1871.

Claimant Jesse Parrott
Fayetteville
Fayette Co. Ga.

J. R. Golding, Sr.
Agent

War of 1812 Survivor's Pension Claim of Jesse Parrot,
An 82 year old White male.

Shop
parrot-
parties
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when
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natives
we by
Cobb,
Jewell,
Cryan),
or no
stock
match
Co.
rough
inures

have a royal time as we did.

OLDEST CITIZEN DEAD.

The funeral of old Grandfather Jesse Parrott took place at Rehearsal church, Tuesday 22 inst.

The deceased was perhaps the oldest citizen of this county being one hundred and one years and six months. He had the reputation of a quiet, and peaceable man always living on most intimate terms of friendship with all his neighbors, and at the ripe old age of 101 years and 6 months yielded up his spirit in peace with all men and professed his willingness to depart. He was born in Virginia, moved to Georgia when only three years of age. Peace to his ashes.

We noticed Sunday a couple riding behind a horse with a tight check rein,

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Obituary of Jesse Parrot.



Gravestone of John James W J Boggs

Gravestone of Sarah Cooper Parrot

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.

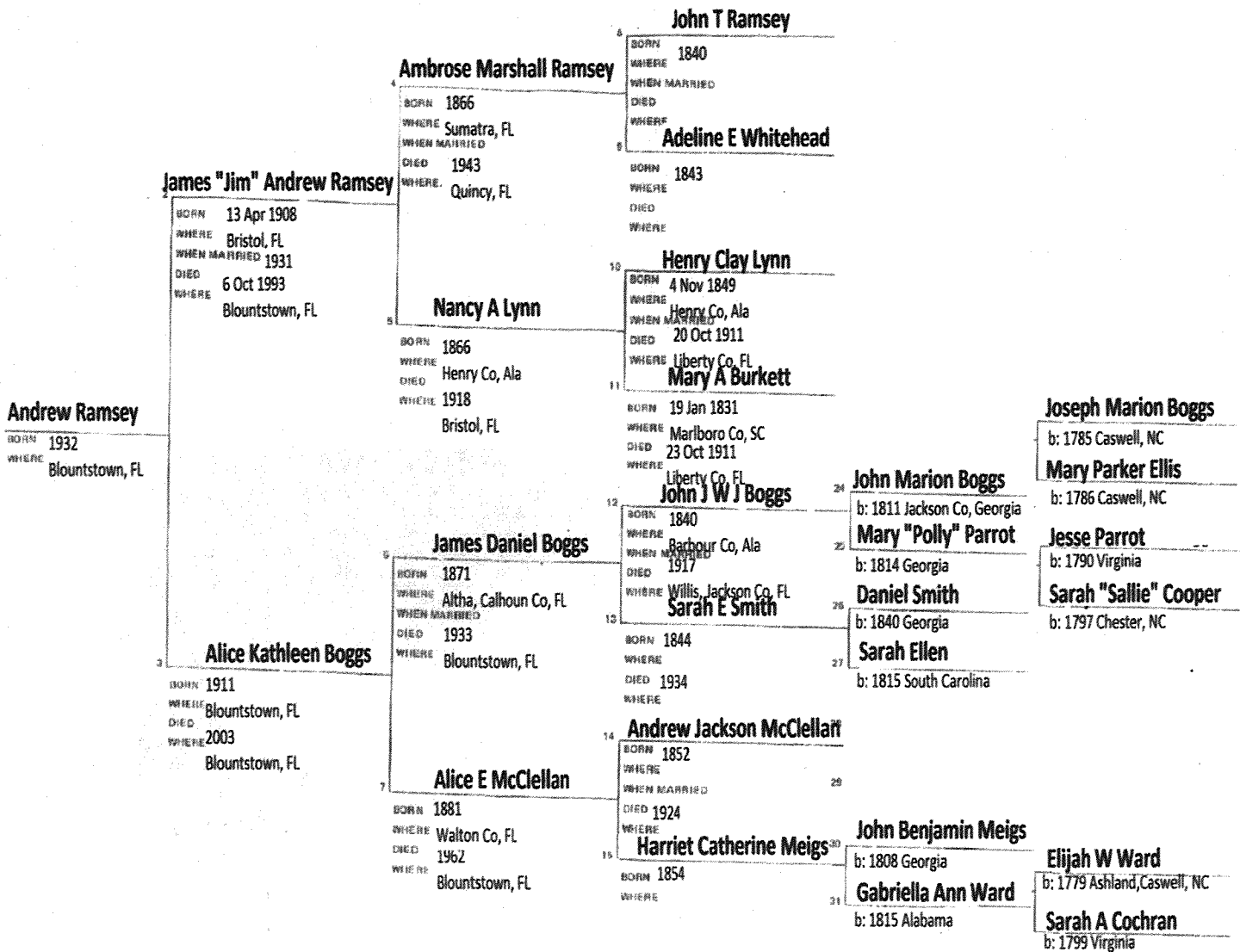


**Andrew Ramsey, as a young boy
pictured here with his sisters**

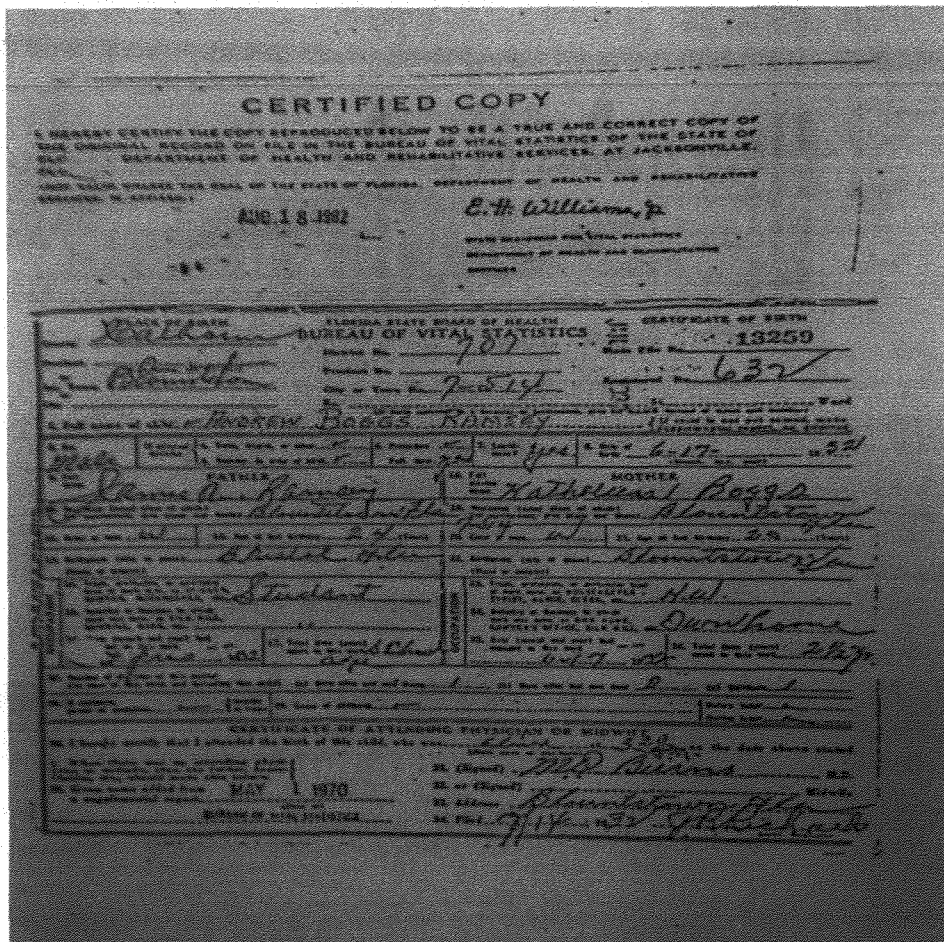


**Andrew Ramsey in later years,
now a self-appointed “hereditary Creek Chief”**

FAMILY TREE OF ANDREW RAMSEY



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.



Birth Certificate of Andrew Ramsey, a White male, born 1932.

» 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.]

POPULATION CENSUS 1935

Calhoun COUNTY

NAME	ADDRESS	AGE		SEX	RELATION TO FAMILY	PLACE OF BIRTH—If in U. S. give NAME OF STATE, OTHERWISE NAME OF COUNTRY	DEGREE OF EDUCATION	OWNER OR RENTER	OCCUPATION
		MALE	FEMALE						
James Ramsey		27		M	Head	Florida	High School	Owner	Teacher
Katherine Boggs Ramsey			24	F	Wife	Florida	High School	Owner	Homemaker
Andrew Ramsey			3	M	Son	Florida	High School	Owner	Student

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
 POPULATION SCHEDULE

State: Florida County: Liberty Township or other division of county: Princeton

Enumeration District No. 29-2 Sheet No. 58

PLACE OF BIRTH	SEX	AGE	RELATION	MARRIAGE DATA	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH			MARRIAGE DATA			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY		EDUCATION	MILITARY SERVICE
							Foreign	Foreign	Foreign	Foreign	Foreign	Foreign		Foreign	Foreign		
Florida	M	64	Head	Married	White Male		Florida	Alabama	Alabama	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida
Florida	F	48	Wife	Married	White Female		Florida	Mississippi	Mississippi	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida
Florida	M	21	Son	Never Married	White Male		Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida

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.

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1900
 SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State: Florida County: Franklin Township or other division of county: Carrabelle

Enumeration District No. 21 Sheet No. 14

Enumerated by me on the 15 day of June, 1900, H. B. Mahoney Enumerator.

LOCATION	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION		EDUCATION		MEMBER OF ARMY
			Sex	Color	Place of birth of the person	Place of birth of the father	Place of birth of the mother		Occupation	Profession	Years of school	Years of college	
	Ramsey, Ambrose M	Head	M	W	Florida	Florida	Florida	U.S. born			8	0	
	Ramsey, Nancy	Wife	F	W	Florida	Florida	Florida	U.S. born			8	0	
	Ramsey, James A	Son	M	W	Florida	Florida	Florida	U.S. born			8	0	
	Ramsey, Nancy Lynn	Daughter	F	W	Florida	Florida	Florida	U.S. born			8	0	

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.

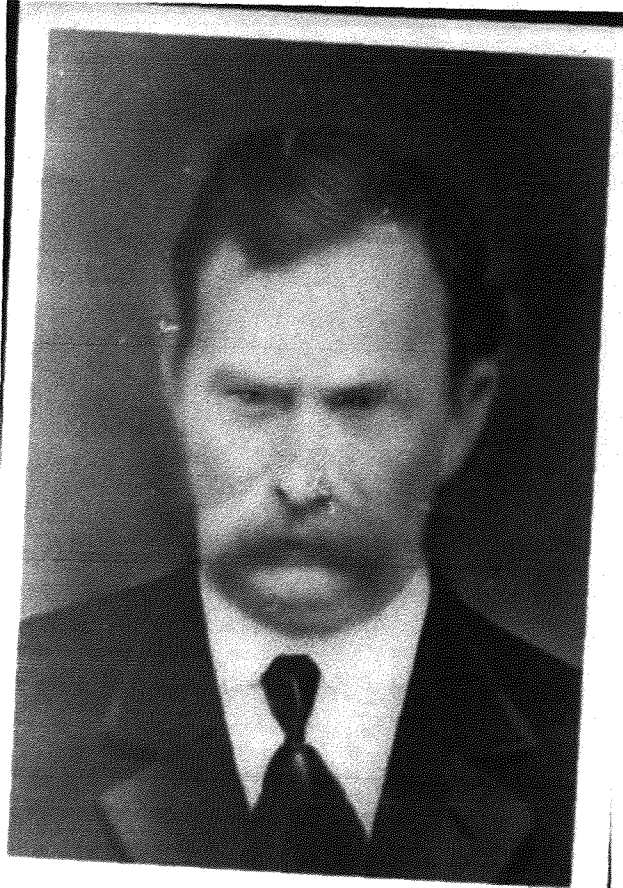
Page No. 12
 Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1880, and ends June 1, 1881.
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.
 Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in _____, in the County of Liberty, State of Florida
 enumerated by me on the 25 day of June, 1880.

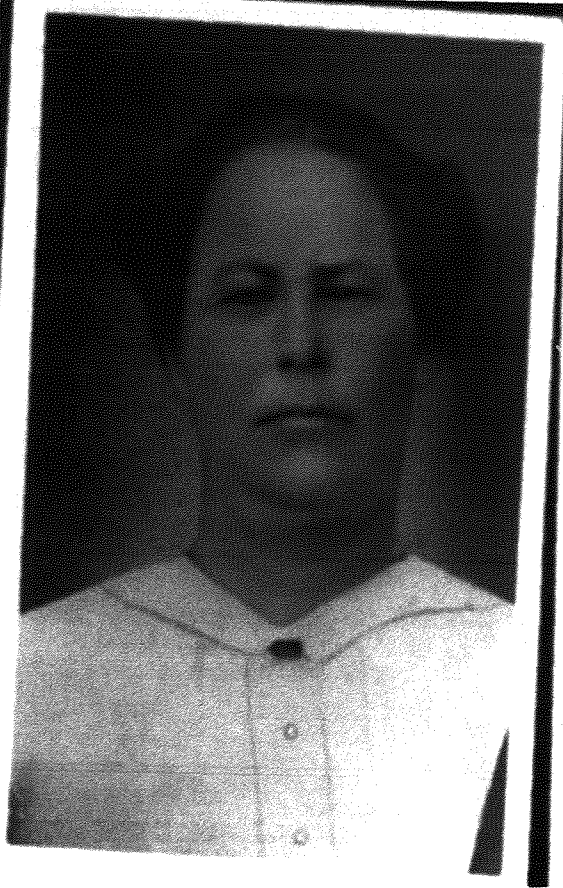
1st Precinct Neil Black g^r *Enumerator*

No. of Family	Name of Head of Family	Place of Birth of each Person whose Place of Birth, on the day of June 1st, 1880, was in this family	Sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Number of children that person has been throughly educated	Education					Place of Birth of this person, among States or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth	Place of Birth of the Father of this person, among States or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth	Place of Birth of the Mother of this person, among States or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth
												Can read	Can write	Can read and write	Can't read	Can't write			
1	Henry C. Lynn	Mass. U.S.	M	35	W	Farmer									U.S.	U.S.	U.S.		
	Mary A. Lynn	Mass. U.S.	F	49	W	Keeps house at home									U.S.	U.S.	U.S.		
	Edgaletha	U.S.	F	25	W	at home									U.S.	U.S.	U.S.		
	Laura	U.S.	F	13	W	with a farm									U.S.	U.S.	U.S.		
	Nancy A.	U.S.	F	13	W	at home									U.S.	U.S.	U.S.		
	Joseph	U.S.	M	10	W	at home									U.S.	U.S.	U.S.		
	Lucy	U.S.	F	7	W	at home									U.S.	U.S.	U.S.		
	David	U.S.	M	7	W	at home									U.S.	U.S.	U.S.		
	Columbus	U.S.	M	2	W	with a farm									U.S.	U.S.	U.S.		

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.



Ambrose Marshall Ramsey



Nancy Lynn Ramsey

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in the 3rd Division in the County of Walton State of Florida enumerated by me, on the 9th day of Nov 1850. C. M. Wilkes Ass't Marshal.

Dwellings being numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Males within the year. Aged School within the year. Females within the year. who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.		
			Age.	Sex.	Color, (black or white.)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25	151	John B Meigs	38	M		School teacher		Geo				
26		Gabrella "	35	F				Ala				
27		Mary "	18	F				Ala				
28		Olivia "	6	F				Ala				
29		Jacob "	6	M				Ala				
40		Julia "	4	F				Ala				
41		Charles "	1/2	M				Ala				
42	152	Elijah Ward	74	M		Farmer		Ala				
1		Sarah Ward	51	F				Ala				
2		Yancey "	32	M		Farmer		Ala				
3		Andrew Jr	26	M				Ala				
4		Sarah "	23	F				Ala				
5		Louisa "	24	F				Ala				
6		Mary "	17	F				Ala				
7		Marriet "	13	F				Ala				

1850 Census of Walton County, Fl

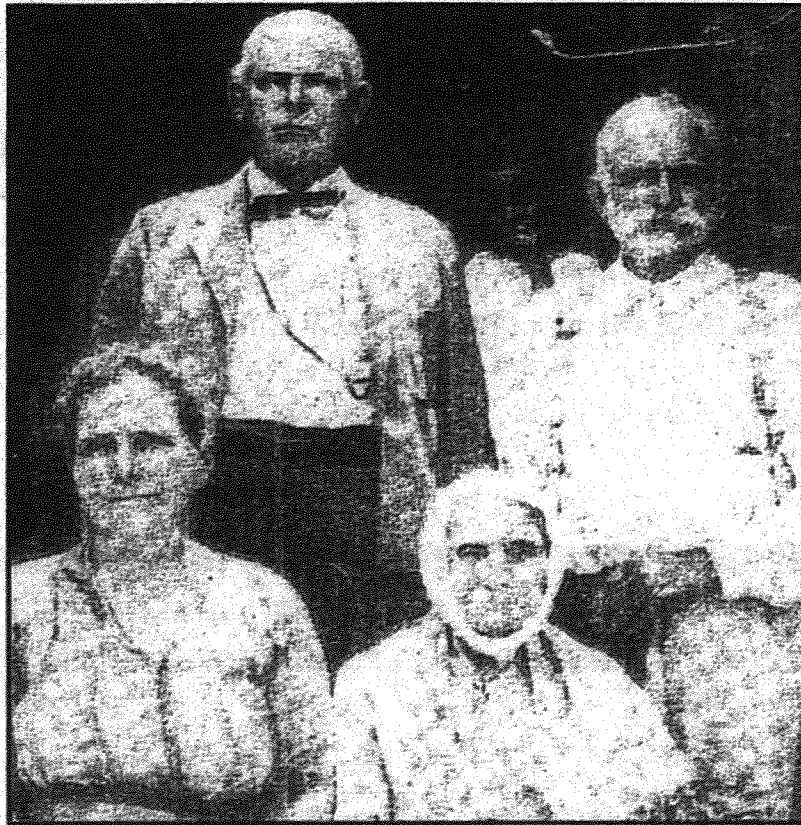
Household of John B Meigs, a 38 year old White male, and Gabriella Ward Meigs, a 35 year old White female.
Household of Elijah Ward, a 74 year old White male, and Sarah Cochran, a 51 year old White female



John Benjamin Meigs



Gabriella Ward Meigs



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.

T-222
TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. F. 234 50-01
A

State Florida County Calhoun Supervisor's District No. 1 Enumeration District No. 2

Township or other division of county Blountstown Precinct Name of Institution _____

Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division _____ Ward of city _____

Enumerated by me on the _____ day of June, 1900. McClellan Enumerator.

LOCATION	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION				PROPERTY OF WIFE	
				Place of birth of this person	Place of birth of father of this person	Place of birth of mother of this person			Years of school attended	Years of college	Years of technical school	Years of military		
10	Andrew J. McClellan	Head	W. 48 yrs. 12/17/52	Florida	Georgia	Georgia		Shaffer	7	0	0	0	0	0
11	Harriet Catherine Meigs	Wife	W. 45 yrs. 1/1/55	Florida	Florida	Florida		Farm Laborer	7	0	0	0	0	0
12	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 12 yrs. 1/1/87	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
13	Mary E. Meigs	Daughter	F. 8 yrs. 1/1/92	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
14	Ella C. Meigs	Daughter	F. 6 yrs. 1/1/94	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
15	William H. Meigs	Son	M. 4 yrs. 1/1/96	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
16	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 2 yrs. 1/1/98	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
17	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 1 yr. 1/1/99	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
18	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 10 mos. 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
19	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 9 mos. 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
20	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 8 mos. 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
21	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 7 mos. 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
22	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 6 mos. 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
23	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 5 mos. 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
24	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 4 mos. 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
25	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 3 mos. 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
26	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 2 mos. 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
27	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 1 mo. 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
28	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 10 days 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
29	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 9 days 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
30	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 8 days 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
31	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 7 days 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
32	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 6 days 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
33	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 5 days 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
34	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 4 days 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
35	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 3 days 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
36	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 2 days 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
37	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 1 day 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
38	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 10 hours 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
39	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 9 hours 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
40	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 8 hours 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
41	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 7 hours 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
42	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 6 hours 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
43	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 5 hours 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
44	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 4 hours 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
45	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 3 hours 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
46	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 2 hours 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
47	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 1 hour 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
48	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 10 minutes 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
49	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 9 minutes 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
50	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 8 minutes 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
51	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 7 minutes 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
52	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 6 minutes 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
53	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 5 minutes 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
54	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 4 minutes 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
55	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 3 minutes 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
56	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 2 minutes 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
57	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 1 minute 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
58	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 10 seconds 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
59	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 9 seconds 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
60	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 8 seconds 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
61	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 7 seconds 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
62	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 6 seconds 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
63	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 5 seconds 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
64	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 4 seconds 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
65	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 3 seconds 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
66	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 2 seconds 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
67	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 1 second 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
68	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 10 tenths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
69	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 9 tenths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
70	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 8 tenths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
71	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 7 tenths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
72	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 6 tenths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
73	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 5 tenths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
74	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 4 tenths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
75	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 3 tenths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
76	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 2 tenths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
77	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 1 tenth 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
78	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 10 hundredths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
79	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 9 hundredths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
80	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 8 hundredths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
81	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 7 hundredths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
82	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 6 hundredths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
83	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 5 hundredths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
84	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 4 hundredths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
85	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 3 hundredths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
86	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 2 hundredths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
87	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 1 hundredth 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
88	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 10 thousandths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
89	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 9 thousandths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
90	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 8 thousandths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
91	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 7 thousandths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
92	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 6 thousandths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
93	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 5 thousandths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
94	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 4 thousandths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
95	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 3 thousandths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
96	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 2 thousandths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
97	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 1 thousandth 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
98	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 100 millionths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
99	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 90 millionths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	
100	John H. Meigs	Son	M. 80 millionths 1/1/00	Florida	Florida	Florida			7	0	0	0	0	

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.

D-227
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1257 (191-476)
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

STATE Florida COUNTY Calhoun SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT No. 3 SHEET No. 24 A
TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY Precinct 2 NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Blountstown ENUMERATION DISTRICT No. 14
NAME OF INSTITUTION _____ WARD OF CITY _____
ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 1st DAY OF February 1920. John H. McClellan ENUMERATOR

PLACE OF BIRTH	NAME	RELATION	SEX	RACE	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND FOREIGN BIRTH						REMARKS	
									Place of birth of this person	Place of birth of father of this person	Place of birth of mother of this person	Place of birth of grandfather of this person	Place of birth of grandmother of this person	Place of birth of great-grandfather of this person		Place of birth of great-grandmother of this person
X 4092a	Andrew J. McClellan	Head	M	W	67	1852	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida
X 4092b	Harriet Catherine Meigs	Wife	F	W	65	1855	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida
X 4092c	John H. Meigs	Son	M	W	17	1903	Florida									

JAMES DANIEL BOGGS

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.

Page 204
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1900
POPULATION SCHEDULE

State Florida Incorporated place Blountstown City Enumeration District No. 9-1 Sheet No. 6 A
County Calhoun Ward of city _____ Block No. _____ Supervisor's District No. 6
Township or other division of county Pinnet 2 Unincorporated place _____ Institution _____ Enumerated by me on April 5 1900 Paul W. Jeter Enumerator

PLACE OF BIRTH	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	PLACE OF BIRTH			CITIZENSHIP, ETC.	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY			EDUCATION	SPEEDY IF MIL.
							Foreign	Native	Foreign		Native	Foreign	Native		
Fla	James D Boggs	Head	White male	M	29	Married	Fla	Fla	Fla	U.S. born	Merchant	General Merchandise	8 yrs		
Fla	Alice E McClellan	Wife	White female	F	27	Married	Fla	Fla	Fla	U.S. born			8 yrs		

ADJUSTMENTS TO BE MADE IN COLUMNS INDICATED: (See instructions on back of this schedule.)

1900 Census of Blountstown, Calhoun County, FL
Household of James D Boggs, a 29 year old White male, and Alice McClellan Boggs, a 27 year old White female.
James D Boggs was a Merchant of General Merchandise.

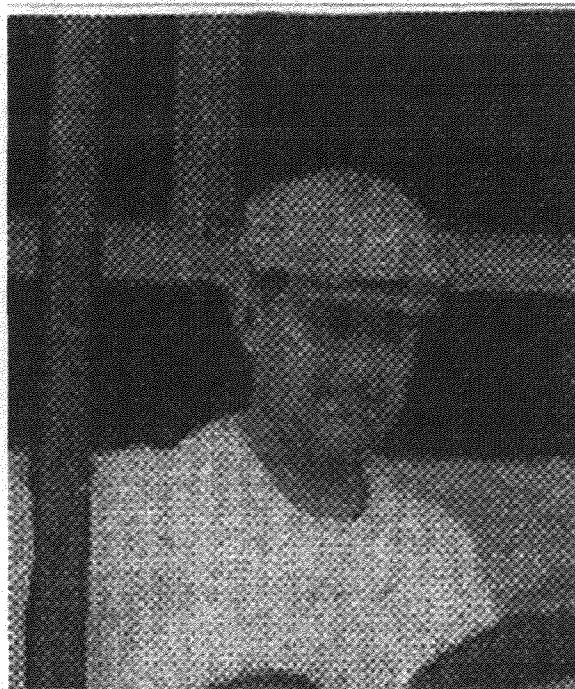
1-284
TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.
SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State Florida County Blount Supervisor's District No. 2 Enumeration District No. 2
Township or other division of county Blount Road Precinct Name of Institution _____ Ward of city _____
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division _____
Enumerated by me on the _____ day of June, 1900, Abel Island Enumerator.

LOCATION	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION	SPEEDY IF MIL.
							Foreign	Native	Foreign				
	James D Boggs	Head	White male	M	26	Married	Fla	Fla	Fla	U.S. born	Farm Laborer	2 yrs	
	Alice E McClellan	Wife	White female	F	18	Married	Fla	Fla	Fla	U.S. born		2 yrs	
	James D Boggs	Son	White male	M	11	Unmarried	Fla	Fla	Fla	U.S. born		2 yrs	
	Alice E McClellan	Daughter	White female	F	11	Unmarried	Fla	Fla	Fla	U.S. born		2 yrs	

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.

DEATH INDEX

NAME	PLACE	SEX	COL.	GUIDE		
				VOL.	NUMBER	YEAR
Boggs, J. D.	Calhoun	M	W	599	16471	1933
Boggs, Maggie	St. Johns	F	B	570	1642	1933
Boggs, Milton B.	Pinellas	M	W	577	5838	1933
Bogue, Edward*	Miami	M	W	578	5659	1933

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.

CERTIFIED COPY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE COPY REPRODUCED BELOW TO BE A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL RECORD ON FILE IN THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND REHABILITATION SERVICES, AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA. THIS COPY OBTAINS THE FULL FORCE OF THE ORIGINAL. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND REHABILITATION SERVICES, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

APR 26 1993

Ernest H. Williams
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
FLORIDA

DEATH NO. **8-028196**

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

PLACE IN THIS SPACE THE NAME OF THE DECEASED AS APPEARED ON THE ORIGINAL RECORD

Full Name Alice E. Boggs
Place of Birth Blountstown, Blount County, Florida
Sex Female
Age 81
Color of Hair Blue
Color of Eyes Blue
Color of Skin White
Marital Status Widowed
Occupation Retired
Education High School
Religion Methodist
Usual Residence Blountstown, Blount County, Florida
Place of Death Blountstown, Blount County, Florida
Date of Death August 2, 1991
Time of Death 10:30 AM
Cause of Death Heart Disease
Immediate Cause Myocardial Infarction
Underlying Cause Coronary Atherosclerosis
Other Causes None
Contributing Causes None
Place of Death Home
Place of Burial Blountstown, Blount County, Florida
Place of Interment Blountstown, Blount County, Florida
Signature of Registrar Ernest H. Williams
Date April 26, 1993

Death Certificate of Alice E McClellan Boggs, an 81 year old White female.

Delayed Birth Certificate Application

County: Blount

Name Alice Kathleen Boggs Ramsey
First Name Middle Name Last Name

Date of Birth September 3, 1910
Month Day Year

Place of Birth Blountstown, Blount County, Florida
Town County State

Father James Daniel Boggs, Blount County, Florida
Full Name of Father County of Birth

Mother Florence Pounds, Blount County, Florida
Full Name of Mother County of Birth

Color of Hair Blue
Color of Eyes Blue
Color of Skin White

Event: Alice E. Boggs, states that she was the mother of Alice Kathleen Boggs and that she was born in Blountstown, Florida, September 3, 1910.

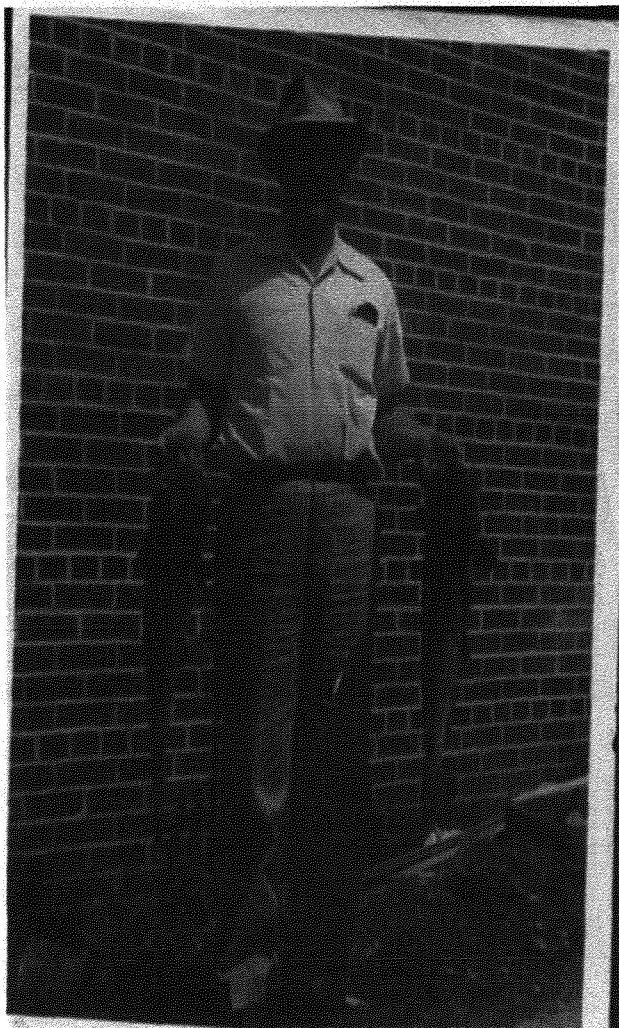
Event: From Mrs. Florence Pounds stating that she is the aunt of Alice Kathleen Boggs Ramsey and that she was born on September 3, 1910.

Event: Birth Records states that Alice Kathleen Boggs Ramsey was born on September 3, 1910.

Signature Alice Ramsey
County Blount

Received by _____
Date of Issue _____

Delayed Birth Certificate Application of Alice Kathleen Boggs Ramsey, A White female born 1910.



James "Jim" Andrew Ramsey



Alice Kathleen Boggs Ramsey

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.**