

The Family Tree Searcher

Volume 14 - Number 2

December 2010

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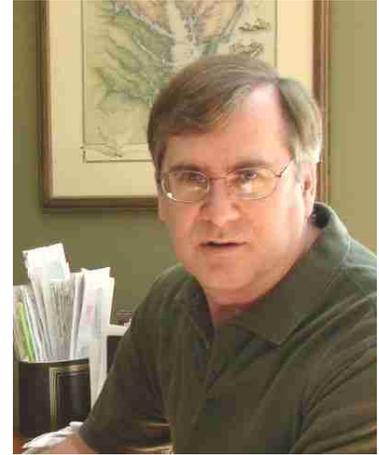
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Visit the website for Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia at
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vaggsv/>
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The Editor's Page—

I don't think it's uncommon for us in Gloucester, when we meet someone with the name of Hogg (or Hogge), to ask "now which branch of the family are you in?"

Dwight Hogge, originally from York County, with the help of Maryus Hogge, from Gloucester, has been attempting to frame that question for some time, and now he has contributed some of his research on the different Hogg lines, research including on-going DNA testing. The Hogg name has been in Gloucester since early days and is one still very much in evidence. Dwight is off to a good start figuring out its history.



Lee Brown

A similarly well-researched family history is that of the Driver family, a name long associated in our region with excellence of craftsmanship. This is a contribution I was eager to see; I own some furniture that I remember both before and after my mother took it to the Driver brothers for their magic touch. Wayne Driver, originally from Philadelphia and who visits Gloucester to maintain ties with relatives, shows us a family that is more than a family of craftsmen; it is a family with a long history of distinguished service in the military, in education, and in the ministry.

Both of these contributions come obviously from long-term, comprehensive research projects. The success of such projects depends on many smaller but more focused projects illustrated by some of our other contributions.

Phyllis Rilee took a single piece of source material, a petition to amend the oyster laws, and explained what she could learn from that and how that could expand what she already knew.

Roane Hunt took some original material, letters and personal reminiscences, and explored the backgrounds and relationships of the people mentioned.

We are in the midst of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, and throughout the state there are projects to remind us of that critical time in our nation's experience. The two articles that Roane contributed for this issue, writings of James Fleming and Augustine Hughes, give us a picture of what life was like, both for the soldiers and for the families, during our most recent war on our own soil. As is often the case, personal histories such as these give us a picture of the horrors of war contrasting with the strength of character in people like Sam Rowe.

Moving to current events, most of our readers are probably aware that the Fairfield Foundation acquired the Edge Hill Service Station in Gloucester Court House this spring and plan to restore it as an exhibit area, laboratory, and office space. Now they are looking for people with recollections, memorabilia, or simply an interest in preserving one of the oldest gas stations on the east coast and improving the gateway to the historic village. Their plans include inviting the community to participate in and learn about the restoration activities, so watch for news about their progress and contact them to become involved.

Lee Brown, Editor

“Reminiscence” of a High Private in the Rear Rank of the Confederate States Army

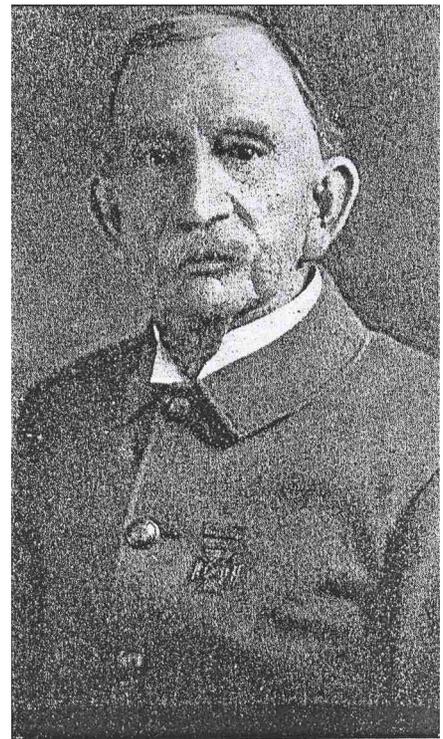
By James H. Fleming

This article was copied from a booklet by James Henry Fleming [1] that included his photograph and signature. It was loaned to the Gloucester Museum of History by Mrs. Carlton (Jean) Heywood, his great-niece. This booklet was also printed in the Reminiscences: Confederate Soldiers of Gloucester County, Virginia, and in the Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal on January 23, 1992. In this printing, we try to identify those named by Mr. Fleming.

One dark night in the latter part of February, 1862, I left my home on York River and started for Richmond to volunteer in the Confederate Army. The enemy was in possession of the county surrounding my home, so one can imagine the danger of being captured and all my dreams of a soldier's life remaining but dreams.

I was so eager to enlist; good-byes were said very bravely, till it came to mother. I shall never forget her dear face when she told me good-bye and gave me a little pocket Testament and enjoined me to read what Paul said about the kind of armour a soldier should wear, etc., and called me her brave boy who would cover himself with glory in his country's cause.

Uncle Henry Johnson [2], an old and trusted family servant, volunteered to pilot me through Coleman's Swamp and the enemy's line. I was only seventeen years old and small for my age. Henry would cheer me along in whispers and lamented the fact that this terrible war was taking all of Miss Milly's [3] folks one by one to fight. He said: "Fust there was Marse Jimmy Hobday [4], Marse Billy Brooks [5], your brother Joe [6] and now



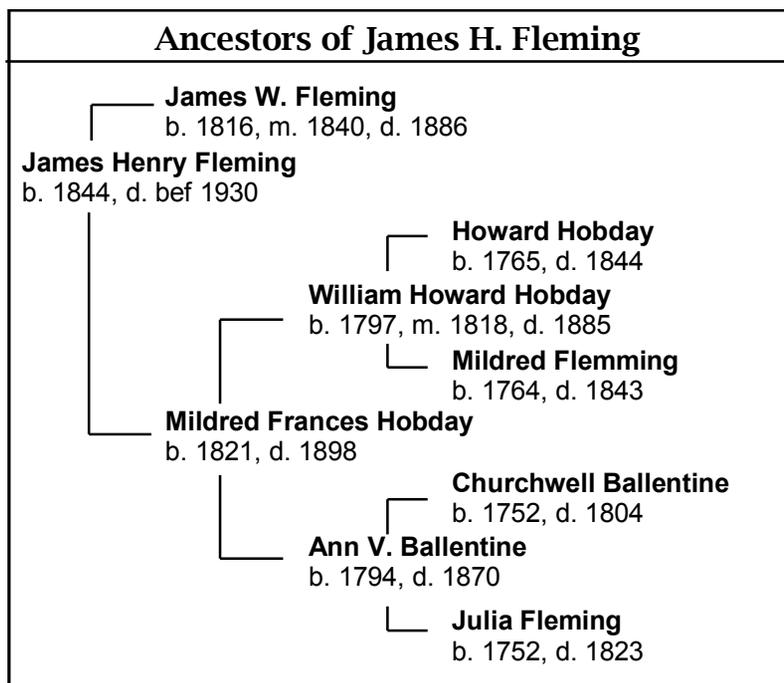
JAMES H. FLEMING.

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- 1 James Henry Fleming, b. 1844, son of James W. Fleming & Mildred Frances Hobday. He was captured on June 17, 1864, and imprisoned at Elmira, NY.
 - 2 Henry Johnson, born about 1828 was listed in 1870, 1880, and 1900 Gloucester census. His wife was Mary and they had nine children according to the census records.
 - 3 Mildred Hobday Fleming was the mother of James H. Fleming.
 - 4 James Fleming Hobday, born 1829, was an uncle of James H. Fleming.
 - 5 William C. Brooke, born 1841, was a cousin of James H. Fleming.
 - 6 Joseph Columbus Fleming, born 1843, was the elder brother of James H. Fleming.

'pears lack you jist couldn't stay home and be satisfied with the other boys gone."

Henry carried my pack for me and bade me good bye touchingly and left me at a place called Ordinary, not far from Hickory Fork, well out of the enemy's lines. It was about midnight, we having come through the swamp in darkness.

I shouldered my own pack then and started through the upper part of Gloucester County and part of King and Queen County to Brooks Ferry [7], where I crossed to West Point. There I took the railroad (ties) and trudged to Richmond.



There were no trains out of Richmond down that road after the evacuation of Yorktown. I arrived in Richmond late the next night, having walked the entire distance.

The following morning I was informed by an officer, after making inquiries, how to get to Drewery's Bluff where the regiment was in winter quarters. The company I wanted to join was made up from the "Gloucester Invincibles," an old company my father belonged to when he was a boy, now known as "Company F, 26th Virginia Regiment," commanded by Capt. Willie K. Perrin [8]. This company was made up from sons of the "Invincibles," their relatives and neighbors of that part of the country. I call the names of ninety per cent of them.

When I arrived at the camp in which my company was quartered, the boys flocked around me eager to get the news from home. I shall never forget how proud I felt when I donned my first uniform and began to drill. For the first few nights I could hear in my sleep the commands given by our officers.

When Lee made his first entry into Maryland, our brigade was ordered down the peninsula to Williamsburg. The Yankee pickets were outside of the town, and when we showed up they fired on us and then took to their heels and went under cover of the Fort McGruder they had hastily built. On this fort they had two or three cannons which we could see plainly. On our arrival they began to shell the town.

I was surely frightened when a shell exploded about ten feet away, and a piece struck the fence on which I was leaning. I hastily changed my position, but one of our fellows said, "You'd just as well stay where you are for they can't hit twice in the same place." While we were resting from our march, soon after the shelling began, a lady who seemed to know our Col. P. R. Page [9] opened the window and said to him, "Posey, what are you doing

7 During the Civil War, the ferry from King and Queen County to West Point was Dudley's Ferry.

8 William Kennon Perrin, Jr., b. 1834, d. 1904, son of William Kennon Perrin & Sarah Tayloe Wormeley, married Lucy Welford Jones. He was Captain of Co. F, 26th Virginia Infantry.

9 Powhatan Robertson Page, b. 1821, d. 1864, son of Mann Page & Judith Nelson, married Elizabeth Lowndes Scollay

here frightening us all to death? He replied, "We are helping the general cause."

We remained there long enough to hold their attention to keep them from sending reinforcements to oppose Lee in Maryland, and then we marched back to headquarters at Richmond.

In September, 1863, our brigade was ordered south. We crossed the James River over a temporary bridge between Richmond and Drewery's Bluff and marched till we got to the railroad station. We were then put on flats, cattle, freight, and box cars.

Our first stop was Wilmington, N. C., where we tarried a few days. We were ferried across Cape Fear River and boarded another train for Charleston, S. C.

As I was anxious to see the country, I rode with many others on top of a box car. It was much more comfortable, but we found it rather risky at night sleeping, so we took the strap from our cartridge box and lashed it through a strip that was fastened down the center on top of the car and then around our bodies. This held us in place and kept us from falling off the car.

We landed at Charleston in about twenty-four hours after leaving Wilmington and were marched through the city and quartered in an immense tobacco warehouse on the waterfront and where we remained two or three days. Then we crossed the Ashley River and camped on James Island a few miles form Charleston, where we remained until February.

For the want of transportation our commissary train was left in Virginia with the promise that one would be provided down there. For several days we were without food except what we got by foraging.

I shall never forget the raid on Mrs. Mills' potato patch. She didn't feel disposed to furnish us with potatoes. We were starving almost, so we took them. We never to my knowledge took anything but food during the whole war. Our Confederate Government paid Mrs. Mills for the potatoes.

Most of our company being "Guinea-man" (from the lower part of Gloucester County) knew what to do when they saw a stream or pond of water. If anything that had scales inhabited it, we made our nets and fished it out. This provided us with some food, but we found it very tasteless without salt, which was very scarce. However, but this time we were beginning to get used to such hardships. Sleeping on the ground gave many the camp itch. I, being one so afflicted, had to be sent to the hospital in Charleston.

On my first night in the hospital, the Yankees, who had a battery on Morris' Island six or seven miles from the city, opened fire and began shelling it. They succeeded in throwing five or six shells into Charleston, killing a woman and wounding a few other persons and creating lots of excitement. Because of this episode, all the hospital patients

Family of James W. Fleming

James W. Fleming, b. 1816, d. 1886
+m. **Mildred Frances Hobday**, b. 1821, d. 1898
Joseph Columbus Fleming, b. 1843
+m. **Catherine Alice Teagle**, b. 1847
James Henry Fleming, b. 1844
+m. 1st **Mary Ellen Bulman**, b. 1838
+m. 2nd **Margarett Jane Bulman**, b. 1838
+m. 3rd **Lyda V. Sears**, b. 1875
John W. Fleming, b. 1845, d. 1864
George Washington Fleming, b. 1847
+m. **Mollie Orr**
Anne Malvinia Fleming, b. 1849, d. 1852
Virginia Frances Fleming, b. 1851, d. 1915
+m. **George William Moore**, b. 1845, d. 1908
Charles Ballentine Fleming, b. 1854
+m. **Ida B. Williams**, b. 1865
Annie Mildred Fleming, b. 1857, d. 1942
+m. **Charles Thomas Moore**, b. 1849, d. 1917
Lucy Olivia Fleming, b. 1859, d. 1937
+m. **Samuel Lary Riley**, b. 1869, d. 1925

Reminiscence

were moved to Summerville, twenty-three miles from the city, the next day. The firing strained the guns so much they were never able to throw a shell into Charleston again while we were there. These were considerable very long ranged guns at that time, so to be able to fire a shot six or seven miles.

While I was in the hospital, a fellow named Spencer died of dropsy. His swelling and suffering made a great impression on a negro orderly named Paul, who claimed to have been born with a cowl and able to see spirits and ghosts. He went to the door of the hospital one stormy night to look out. A bunch of us were sitting around the stove when he shut the door with a bang, exclaiming, "Spencer was standing right there on the steps!" The balance of the evening was spent in telling ghost stories till it made our spines quiver and flesh creep. The doctor made his last trip through the hospital about 9 o'clock. After he went, we would frequently get our party together, and with an old negro man who had some hunting dogs go out hunting opossum, getting back about one o'clock. We did lots of hunting, had a great deal of fun but only caught one 'possum.

Camp itch was not dangerous but very uncomfortable. After being in the hospital three or four weeks, I received a letter from one of our company telling me they were under marching orders. We thought we would be sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., but were sent to Jacksonville, Fla., instead. I was anxious to get back to the regiment and go with them. The doctor was not disposed to let me go at first, but gave me my discharge eventually. This was in February, 1863, when we boarded our pullman cars and stopped first at Savannah, where we stayed a few days. From there we went to Valdosta, Ga., where we got off and marched to Madison, Fla., about twenty miles distance, in order to take a train direct to Baldo station, about five or ten miles from Jacksonville. A battle had been fought a short time before. Our army had driven the enemy back and, expecting a renewal of the attack, we were sent to reinforce General Finnegan who was Commander.

In passing through Lake City, we found there were a great many of the enemy we had captured and some wounded, both whites and negroes, that had been left on the field. This was my first contact with actual bloodshed and fighting and, although they were our enemies, I could not help feeling sorry for their suffering. By this time, things were looking pretty serious in Virginia. Grant and Lee were in combat nearly every day. Where we were, the enemy was repulsed and had shown no signs of renewing hostilities. About the 15th of April, our orders came to come back home. Being short of cars, half of our regiment could not secure transportation at this time. Our half on the train got off the train at Madison, Fla., and marched to Quitman, Ga., where we were held awaiting the arrival of the other half of our regiment. This consumed several days. Our officers were very lenient with us and allowed us to take long walks through the surrounding country. One day Jeff Rowe and myself took a stroll of perhaps five or six miles from camp when we came to a farm house owned and occupied by a family named Denmark, who invited us in and pressed us to stay for dinner. I must admit it did not take a great deal of persuasion. Mr. Denmark seemed to be very well to do and had a pretty little daughter, Miss Annie V. Denmark, who was about 16 years old and wore a homespun dress. We became friends at once and corresponded up to her death, some months after. Her older sister wrote me of that sad fact. The Denmarks seemed delighted to entertain us; we being the first Virginia soldiers they had met. Mrs. Denmark had a son who was lieutenant in 26th Georgia and was then with Lee's army fighting in Virginia. After eating all we could and much more than we should, Mr. Denmark insisted on us taking all the food we could carry and wanted to hitch up the family carriage and send us to camp. We knew this would never do, for the boys would tease and make fun of us if we went riding into camp, so we politely declined his

Reminiscence

generous offer. The very next day, the other half of our regiment came up, so we had no further opportunity to stroll about the country, but left for Virginia arriving in Petersburg on the 9th of May, 1864. On the 10th of May, we were placed in front of "Beast" Butler between Petersburg and Richmond where the real fighting began, both sides being badly cut up. We were doing picket duty when a ball, probably fired by a sharpshooter, struck John Rowe [10], breaking both arms, crossing his chest without touching his skin, and he bled to death within ten minutes before the litter bearers could get him off the field. He was not fifteen feet from me and, poor fellow, I never even heard him groan. He was one of the best soldiers and comrades. About this time, Tom Mason [11] was killed, and Jim Jenkins was wounded. At one time our picket lines were too close to the enemy for comfort, and we had orders at a given signal early one morning to shove them back, which we did. In this skirmish Sergeant Minter [12] and myself came across a steaming hot plate of beans a fellow had hastily left in falling back. Minter was afraid they had been poisoned and was debating whether we should eat them. I told him to give them to me and I'd try them. I didn't think that Yank had time to do anything but get to the rear as fast as he could, so I plunged into the beans. They tasted mightily good to a half-starved fellow. Minter saw me devouring them and said, "Don't eat them all, Fleming; give me a few mouthfuls."

We continued fighting and under fire day and night till the 13th of June. We were taken to the south side of Appomattox River, just out of Petersburg, to meet Grant's army which was then crossing the James River at City Point, about twelve miles distant. While in front of Butler, Captain John Perrin [13], Tom Ash [14], Tudor Rowe, Frank Deal [15], Jim Lewis, Joe Brown [16], George Moore [17], and several others whose names I can't recall were wounded. On the 15th of June, Grant's army came in contact with us, charged our lines, carrying No.5 Battery, capturing, killing, and wounding one entire company and part of another. Our Lieutenant-Colonel Council was captured with them. The next day, the balance of our regiment was moved up to the right near where the crater was sprung. On

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- 10 John W. Rowe, b. 1828, d. 1864, enlisted on April 20, 1841, in Co. F, 26th Virginia Infantry, detailed for service on York River on May 12, 1861, through February 28, 1862, and killed on June 2, 1864.
 - 11 Thomas M. Mason, b. 1837, d. 1864. In the 1860 Gloucester census, he was listed in the household of William J. Marshall as a waterman. He was wounded on May 16, 1864, and died on May 19, 1864.
 - 12 John Lloyd Minter, b. 1836 in Virginia, was a school teacher living in the residence of Robert L. Sibley in the 1860 Mathews census. In the 1850 census, he lived in the John H. Dunlavy household. In writing about the spiritual revival, Chaplain William E. Wiatt wrote that Sgt. Minter was converted on July 16, 1863, and was baptized. On July 30, 1864, Chaplain Wiatt wrote to Elder Council requesting membership in Mathews Baptist Church for Sgt. Minter.
 - 13 John Tayloe Perrin Jr., b. 1836, d. 1904, son of William Kennon Perrin & Sarah Tayloe Wormeley, married Matilda Prosser Tabb. He was Captain of the Co. E, 26th Virginia Infantry. He was wounded on May 20, 1864.
 - 14 Thomas Jefferson Ashe Jr., b. 1841, d. 1905, son of Thomas Jefferson Ashe & Lucy Lillie Ransone, married Mary Elizabeth Minor. He was captured and imprisoned in Elmira, NY.
 - 15 Francis Deal, b. 1842, son of John Allen Deal & Elizabeth Brown, married Catherine West. He was wounded in August 1864.
 - 16 Joseph Seymour Brown, b. 1836, son of Cary Brown & Elizabeth Thomas, married Sarah Jane Hogg. He was wounded on June 2, 1864.
 - 17 George William Moore Jr., b. 1845, d. 1908, son of George William Moore & Wilimouth Garrett Carlton, married Virginia Frances Fleming, brother-in-law of James H. Fleming.

Reminiscence

the 17th, Grant formed a column in front of us and charged our lines. We were then entrenched in a ditch we had made with our bayonets, tin cans and plates. We repulsed them. They didn't come over this time, but just before night reformed another column and repeated the same thing, breaking through our lines. My younger brother John, who had joined our company while we were in Charleston, S. C., was with me and was just out of the hospital. By looking after him, we were both captured. I could have escaped, but I did not want to leave him. Sam Rowe [18] and Billy Jenkins [19] of our company were captured with us, also many others of our regiment. Our Colonel P. R. Page was wounded and died in a few days.

Our Major Fitzhugh [20] was killed, and eight others I knew of were killed the same day I was captured. In each instance, they were shot through the head, being entrenched in the ditch; their heads were the only part of the body exposed.

Our rations at best were meager, but it was impossible to get food to us all the day we were captured. However, the position we lost was recaptured in fifteen minutes after we were taken prisoners, Lee's army coming up just at that time. We had been fighting under General Beauregard.

How well I remember while one dark, stormy night the wind was blowing northeast, and it was drizzling rain. I was on post picket when suddenly I heard a roaring noise as if Grant and his entire army were coming after us. I seemed to locate the noise as coming from one certain direction. My cap seemed to be difficult to keep on my head. My hair was fairly standing up like bristles. On changing my position the noise ceased. Again hearing the noise when I had turned around, I found it was nothing more formidable than the wind whistling down the muzzle of my gun. In no engagement I had taken part in up to that time had I ever been more scared.

I shall never forget the heaps of dead, wounded, and dying soldiers on the field that Grant had sacrificed in those two attacks in column formation. It was impossible to walk without treading on a blue-coated soldier. Our losses were small in comparison, because we were in trenches. I was amazed when we were carried to the rear of the Yankee army to see so many soldiers; there were twenty of them to each one of us. The fellow who captured me was a foreigner, as were some whole regiments—whose language I could not understand, but I judged he was German for he used the words "Mein Gott." He was beastly drunk and killed a man by my side after he had surrendered. He leveled his gun on me twice and I thought it was the last of me, but for some reason he did not fire, he was too drunk to know any better. The next day we were marched to City Point, four or five miles away, not having had a bite to eat for forty-eight hours. Late in the afternoon they issued to us a piece of fat bacon about as big as my head—thick and fat and greasy—and a hat full of hard tack. We ate it just as they gave it to us, raw, gnawing it like we were starved animals. In about a week, we were loaded on a steamer and taken to Point Lookout, Maryland, where real suffering began. The water was sulphurous and had such a vile odor we had to hold our noses to drink. The latter part of July, 800 of us were loaded

18 Samuel Marion Rowe, b. 1833, d. 1916, son of Edward Hansford Rowe & Grace A. Dobson, married Ann Elizabeth Diggs. He was captured on June 17, 1864, and imprisoned at Elmira, NY.

19 William Henry Jenkins, b. 1834, son of Warner & Margaret Jenkins, married Mary Jane Brown. He was captured on June 17, 1864, and imprisoned at Elmira, NY.

20 Patrick Henry Fitzhugh b. 1819, d. 1864, son of Philip Fitzhugh & Mary Macon Aylett, married Mary Steptoe Christian. KIA on June 18, 1864.

Reminiscence

on a ship and taken to New York where we were transferred to trains for Elmira, N. Y.

The prison at Elmira had formerly been a drill camp which seems to have been built hastily and of temporary nature. There being no shade trees, the heat was almost unbearable. Although born and bred in the South, I had never encountered such intense heat. By October it was just as intensely cold, with snow and ice all around us. My brother John [21], who was sick the day we were captured, grew steadily worse. Army food was bad for him, but prison fare was worse and so scant he literally starved to death, there being no milk or sick diet available and no attention of a medical kind. He was soon too weak to leave his pallet on the floor of the building they dignified by the name of hospital. I was not allowed to stay with him or relieve him in any way. They ordered me out when they caught me in there by his pallet. He was perfectly conscious the night before he died. I stole in and had a talk with him. He died before anyone found me or ordered me away.

The next day, he and seven others were loaded into a wagon and carried outside of the camp and buried, I suppose. I wrote his name on a piece of board and tacked it on his box. That was the last thing I could do for him. We thought our rations were skimpy in the army. What we had in the army would have seemed like a feast in prison. We were issued rations at 9 A.M. consisting of one thin slice of bread and a thinner slice of fat meat. About 3 P. M. they gave us a cup of dirty looking water they called bean soup. When we found a bean in it, it was a great event. I've never been induced to eat beans since. If it was not bean soup, it was vegetable soup and, from the odor and taste, it was made of rotten vegetables. We could smell it in advance. I was so hungry I was forced to kill rats and cook and eat them for food. I ate so many of them that it has been impossible for me to ever relish squirrel or rabbit or anything that reminds me of a rat.

One of the sergeants in the prison had a nice fat pet dog running around the camp. Two of our fellows caught this dog, killed and ate him. They declared he was good, but I preferred to stick to my rat diet. The officers searched the camp and caught one of the fellows who confessed to being a party to killing the dog. For this grave offense for several mornings he was hung up by his thumbs and put through other tortures. He begged them to kill him, but they were never able to make him disclose the identity of the other fellow.

For sometime we could get no mail from home. When our letters did reach us they began sending us money. If they sent a small amount, it would reach us; if they sent us \$5.00 or \$10.00, we never got it. I suppose the officers who handled it thought too much money was not good for us. We did not get the money ourselves; it was placed to our credit and an order for twenty-five cents at a time given us on the sutler. Outside of the prison wall, they had an observatory built for visitors to go up and look over the wall at the prisoners. The citizens could see the treatment we received. Some would sympathize, and the others who didn't would call them "Copperheads." Sometimes quite a contention would arise among the visitors, and after awhile no one was allowed to use the observatory at all.

One of the methods of punishment for those who had committed slight misdemeanors was to put on the culprit a pork barrel shirt and march them around on the icy ground in front of the observatory. This shirt was made by one of the heads being knocked out of the barrel, a round hole cut in the other end, and slipped over the head. One can see they had no means of helping themselves if they slipped down and lost their

21 John W. Fleming, b. 1845, d. 1864, was a brother of James H. Fleming. He was captured on June 17, 1864, and died in prison at Elmira, NY.

Reminiscence

balance on the slippery ground. I have seen many with their heads and ears nearly severed from their bodies. The fellow who killed the dog had a board nailed on his barrel and "Dog Eater" printed on in large letters. Some of the spectators thought this horrible treatment, while others did not say anything. So they were barred from looking over at us.

To add to my suffering, about the middle of February, I took the smallpox and had an awful case. There were about forty cases, and mine was one of the worst. We were put, four of us, in a canvas tent in an off corner of the prison. Each hut had a small stove that gave less heat than anything I've ever seen called a stove. But the snow was three feet deep, icicles as large as my body hanging everywhere, and we had very few clothes or bed clothes to keep us warm. Our suffering caused our teeth to chatter so we could not sleep. I remained in that tent forty -two days. For about fifteen days, I could eat nothing of the prison fare. My friend, Sam Rowe, would get me some apples occasionally, and I would put them around the stove till they cooked soft enough to eat. During all the forty -two days, I never saw a doctor, nurse, or had any medicine. Seventy -five percent of the small -pox patients died, and I think it was only Providence that saved any of us. I wore the same suit of clothes for forty-two days. When I took it off, it not only could stand alone but with the assistance of the live stock that inhabited it, could walk. At the expiration of forty -two days, I was given a hot bath and moved to a so-called convalescent hospital. I was perfectly helpless and unable to stand alone. Following this I was infested with 15 or 20 boils and carbuncles. It is needless to say I was reduced to a mere skeleton and my hips and backbone came through the skin in bed sores, and I carry the scars on my body to this day. This was the latter part of June, '65. Lee had surrendered on my 21st birthday, April 8th.

My dear friend, Sam Rowe, who had meant so much to me during our sojourn in camp and prison, came to me one evening to say good -bye. He was leaving the next day and wanted to take me with him, but the authorities would not let me go. Sam wanted to know what message to take to my people. I replied, "You see me and know my condition, tell them what you please." He went to my home before going to his and reported that I was alive when he left. It had been reported I was dead, and I could not send a letter while in quarantine. Captain Jim Anderton [21], to whom I will ever be grateful, aided my father in getting me home. My father arrived on the morning of July 10th, 1865. At night of that same day, we left for Baltimore arriving next morning. We took the boat from Baltimore, landing at Old Point on the morning of the 12th. We found there would be no boat for Yorktown, so father hired a man who had a Jersey wagon to take us. They spread quilts on the floor of the wagon and stretched me out on it. It was a "Rocky Road to Dublin" and nearly finished me, irritating my bed sores so badly. We got home that afternoon. The boat took us across the York River to my grandfather's landing, where I was met by the whole family and all the negroes who had remained with us. Henry Johnson, who had piloted me through the swamp, was there and old Fountain [22], my grandfather's coachman, picked me up in his arms and carried me 400 or 500 yards to the house exclaiming that I didn't weigh 50 pounds. I thought when my mother and grandmother got through hugging me I was smothered. They did not realize how weak I was and nearly fainted. With very careful nursing and good nourishment, I gradually regained my strength. For several months my limbs were so drawn I had to walk on crutches. I am 80

21 James Thomas Anderton, b. 1834, son of James & Louisa Anderton, married Sarah Margaret Elliott.

22 Fountain Corbin, born about 1820 was listed in 1870 and 1900 Gloucester census. His wife was Lucy Jane Orrell, and they had three sons according to the census records.

Reminiscence

years old today, and Lee surrendered 59 years ago today, yet these incidents come to my mind as vividly as though they happened yesterday.

There is only one member of our Company F, 26th Va., living besides myself and that is Henry Glass [23], who lives in Sadler's Neck. I paid him a visit last summer while visiting my sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Sam Riley [24], near Bena, Va. I cannot close this without saying I was most fortunate in having Sam Rowe as a fellow prisoner. Being some years older than I, his good advice, wise counsel, and religious training has largely helped me in the success of my life.

We read the Bible through and studied it, committing many chapters to memory. Sam Rowe [25] and Ben James [26] from Mathews would have prayer meetings and get up and debate on various subjects to entertain the prisoners. The subject of some of these debates come to my mind now and are:

"Who deserves the most credit, Columbus for discovering America or Washington for defending it?"

"Who is the mother of the chicken, the hen who lays the egg or the one that hatches it?"

"What strikes the eye with the most force, the works of nature or the art of man?"

These debates and religious meetings helped to keep up our spirits.

During all my sickness and suffering in prison, not a kind word was spoken to me (except by my comrades) until the day before I left. Visitors had been allowed in prison after Lee surrendered and this afternoon an old white-haired lady and her daughter, I presume, came to my cot, speaking very kindly, asking me how I felt, where I was from, if my people knew where I was, and inquired of my diet. I was forced to tell them of my bitter experience, and they left me in tears, promising to return the next day and bring me some buttermilk.

I never think of Elmira prison and its horrors but what the faces of those two kindly souls come before me and remind me of the one bright spot in my somber thirteen months in that institution. My father took me out before they returned, but I have always felt sure they did come, and some other fellow had the good fortune to receive their kindness, for there were about forty still in prison.

With all the hardships and suffering and countless others I failed to record, even though Our Cause was lost, I've never seen the day or hour that I was sorry that I had a part, though a small one, in it.

Looking back over fifty-nine years since Lee surrendered, I can still feel that it was a part of God's great plan.

James H. Fleming,
732 Armstrong Street,
Portsmouth, Virginia.

April 9th, 1924

23 Henry W. Glass, b. 1838, son of Andrew & Sarah C. Glass. He was wounded on July 30, 1864.

24 Lucy Olivia Fleming and her husband, Samuel Lary Riley, son of John Mustipher Riley & Caroline Victoria Foster.

25 According to Chaplain Wiatt's diary on July 17, 1863, Samuel M. Rowe, James H. Fleming, Joseph C. Fleming, George W. Moore, Joseph Seymour Brown, and William C. Broocke professed conversion during the spiritual revival in their camp near Petersburg. In 1869, S. M. Rowe was elected deacon for Union Baptist Church, and his son was a missionary to Japan.

26 Thomas Benton James, b. 1842, d. 1867, son of Alexander James & Harriett F. Miller. Chaplain Wiatt records in his diary that Ben James professed spiritual restoration on July 16, 1863. His father was the first elder and preacher for Westville Christian Church in Mathews. He and his father drowned together in the Chesapeake Bay on December 7, 1867.

The DRIVER Family of Gloucester, Virginia

By Wayne Driver

Introduction

About the Author

Wayne DRIVER began his research of the DRIVER family in 1987 after the death of his mother, Geraldine JACKSON DRIVER. As Wayne DRIVER was going through his mother's personal papers, he noticed the beginning of a family tree. This tree had details concerning the DRIVER Family that Wayne knew from Philadelphia, PA, where he was born and raised. The tree also includes family members from Gloucester, VA. Although Wayne visited Gloucester quite often as a child, he really did not know the DRIVERS of Gloucester. During his many visits as a child, he would stay on the farm of his great aunt Mary JACKMON, the sister-in-law of his grandmother Gladys Mary JACKMON DRIVER, who married his grandfather Rev. H. Edwin Douglas DRIVER. Both were born and raised in Gloucester, VA. Rev. H. Edwin Douglas DRIVER would travel to Gloucester every summer to visit family and preach a revival and/or homecoming.



Wayne Driver

***Thursday, July 30, 1964 from the Gazette-Journal** - "The Rev. Douglas DRIVER, formerly of Gloucester and assistant pastor at Vine Memorial Baptist Church, Philadelphia, will preach at the homecoming services at New Mt. Zion Baptist Church."*

When Wayne found this tree with family members in it from Gloucester, he set out to find out more about the family and the genealogy of the family. Today, Wayne DRIVER has a large database (Ancestry.Com) of DRIVERS who are descendants of the DRIVER family from Gloucester. He has also started a facebook.com group where many DRIVERS from across the United States have been able to connect with each other and share family information and pictures. On July 31, 2010, the family had its very first family reunion in Gloucester, VA. This was an exciting time for those who had never been in Gloucester and those who had not been in the county since childhood. (See Edwin Douglas DRIVER in Driver Family chart on page 20.)



**Rev. Edwin Douglas DRIVER
and his wife, Mary Gladys
JACKMON Driver**

The DRIVER Family of Gloucester, Virginia

About the DRIVER Family

The DRIVER Family of Gloucester County, Virginia, is not a unique family nor is it traditional when it comes to the perceived or learned history of a black family in America. The family has been recorded in various records since the 1600s. They have been documented as “Free Persons of Color” since 1761.

The family has a rich tradition in education, military service, religion, community outreach, and the trades, to mention just a few. The family has made a tremendous contribution to Gloucester, Virginia, and the United States of America.

The family has been dispersed throughout this country and overseas, but has firm roots in Gloucester and Mathews Counties, Virginia. There are DRIVERS with roots in Maryland and Texas who have connections to Virginia. There is a possibility that the families are connected to Gloucester County, VA. During the northern migration that took place in the early 1900s, DRIVER family members from Gloucester County, VA, relocated to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, and New York. There is also a strong presence in and from Tuskegee, Alabama.

At this time, the researcher has not been able to identify the family’s African roots but hopes to do so in the future by participating in the Ancestry.Com DNA project.

1691 Head right and importation of John DRIVER

The DRIVERS from Gloucester, Virginia, are descendents of the DRIVERS from England. John DRIVER was transported into Gloucester by Mr. William HEYWARD in 1691. Mr. HEYWARD transported 4 persons and received 150 acres of land located in Gloucester’s Petsworth area near the CAPPAHOSIC creek.

Based on some speculation, John DRIVER had a son by the name of Thomas DRIVER. Thomas had a wife by the name of Mary. Thomas and Mary were caregivers according to the Vestry Book of Petsworth Parish, Gloucester County. By 1761, Mary is listed as the primary caregiver.

1726 - Oct. 5, “To Thomas DRIVER for keeping and burying George Stichal 300.” Vestry Book of Petsworth Parish, Gloucester County, VA 1677 -1793

1761 - Oct. 14, “To Mary DRIVER for nursing a bastard child 500.” Vestry Book Of Petsworth Parish, Gloucester County, VA 1677 -1793

1762 - Oct. 11, “To Mary DRIVER for keeping of Lucy Charles Bastard 600.” Vestry Book Of Petsworth Parish, Gloucester County, VA 1677 -1793

1763 - Oct. 16, “To Mary DRIVER for keeping of Lucy Charles 850.” IBID

1764 - Nov. 13, “To Mary DRIVER for keeping of John Procer and Purcilla Clark 1200.” IBID

1765 - Nov. 13, “To Mary DRIVER for keeping of John Procer and Purcilla Clark 1200.” IBID

1768 - May 19, “Lottery of property in Gloucester County Kingston Parish.... A mare colt two years old got by DRIVER.” VA Gazette

The DRIVER Family of Gloucester, Virginia

John DRIVER, Sr. - List of probable children

Thomas DRIVER + Mary

William DRIVER Sr. + Lucy

Emanuel/Edmond DRIVER

John DRIVER Jr.

Kingstown Parish Records – William and Susannah DRIVER

William DRIVER Sr., may have been the brother or son of John DRIVER. Their son Richard DRIVER moved to Middlesex County, VA, and later married Elizabeth BAYLEY. Richard and Elizabeth relocated to King William County.

1759 - Jan. 17, Birth of William DRIVER son of William DRIVER Sr. and Susanna DRIVER, recorded in the Kingston Parish Register, Gloucester and Mathews Counties, VA 1749 -1827

1761 - Apr. 3, "Mary, a mulatto bastard, daughter of Susanna DRIVER." *Kingston Parish Register, Gloucester and Mathews Counties, VA 1749 -1827*

1773 - "Richard, Sp. son of Susanna DRIVER born May 10 and baptized Jun. 13, 1773." Kingston Parish Register, Gloucester and Mathews Counties, VA 1749 -1827

John DRIVER marriage to Dorothy TREACLE

John DRIVER son of John Sr. and Mary. 1777 -1778 - John DRIVER marries Dorothy TREACLE. Gloucester County Marriage License 1777 - 1778

The Genealogy of Two Brothers — Samuel & William

Both Samuel and William DRIVER lived near Bellamy in Gloucester County, Virginia. They were the sons of William or Edmund DRIVER. This information was compiled from the Gloucester County Personal Property Tax List 1782 - 1815 and Free Negroes and Mulattoes Not Taxable - 1833.

Samuel "Squire" DRIVER

|

Robert - Lorenzo - Addison - Augustine - John - Lemuel - Samuel - William

Robert DRIVER (1822 - 1888) + Lavinia GOULDMAN (1825 -)

Lorenzo DRIVER (1824 -) + Catherine EASTER (1825 -)

Addison DRIVER (1826 - 1888) + Elizabeth "Betsy" COLLIER (1833 - 1940)

Augustine DRIVER (1827 - 1880) + Frances "Fanny" (1835 - 1885)

John DRIVER(1828 -) +

Lemuel DRIVER (1829 - 1894) + Frances B. EASTER (1856 -)

Samuel DRIVER (1830 - 1888) + Sarah "Sally" MORRIS (1835 -)

William DRIVER (1832 -) + Anna Lorena DRUMMOND (1832 -)

The DRIVER Family of Gloucester, Virginia

William DRIVER + Milly

|

Elizabeth - Hester - Mary - Sam - Nancy

Elizabeth "Betsy" DRIVER (-)

Hester DRIVER (-)

Samuel "Sam" DRIVER (-) + Tulip HALL (-)

Nancy DRIVER (1827 -) + Godfrey CHAPMAN (1831 -)

The Family Legacy

Education

Matthew DRIVER and the Tuskegee Connection

Matthew T. DRIVER was the son of Addison DRIVER and Elizabeth COLLIER DRIVER.

He graduated from Hampton in 1888 and joined the Tuskegee faculty that same year. He taught wheelwrighting in the industrial department and taught Sunday school on the Tuskegee campus and in the town of Tuskegee. In 1899 he became a business agent for the school. He married Virginia L. Adams, daughter of Lewis Adams and a member of Tuskegee's first graduating class. (Tuskegee and Its People: Their Idea's and Achievements by Booker T. Washington).



Tuskegee Institute Executive Council members. L -R, top: Robert R. Taylor, R. M. Attwell, Julius Ramsey, Edgar J. Penney, Matthew T. Driver, Henry G. Maberry, George Washington Carver. L -R, seated: Jane E. Clark, Emmett J. Scott, Booker T. Washington, Warren Logan, and John H. Washington (Notes on Page 20)

The DRIVER Family of Gloucester, Virginia

During his tenure at Tuskegee, Matthew T. DRIVER was selected in 1895 to take charge of the school's exhibition at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Ga. Matthew also helped with the design of the family church, Shepherdsville Baptist, and the Moton Conference Center, named and owned by Dr. Robert R. MOTON, the second president of Tuskegee. (See Matthew T. DRIVER in Driver Family chart on page 20.)

Armed Services

Revolutionary War – John, Edmond, and William DRIVER

The DRIVER name is found in documents concerning the Revolutionary War. Reference was also made regarding their race. For example, there was a John DRIVER, from Gloucester County who served in the war as a seaman (NEGRO IN AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Quarles). There are also other documents concerning Land Grant Claims.

DRIVER, Emanuel, Gloucester Soldier- "One of a family of DRIVERS who have lived in Gloucester as free people from the eighteenth century to the present." (VIRGINIA NEGRO SOLDIERS & SAILORS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, by Luther Porter JACKSON Ph.D. Page 35)

DRIVER, Emanuel, Soldier, Army, Mathews County, Virginia- "John DRIVER in Mathews Co., VA, on 25 Jul. 1835 states that his uncle Emanuel DRIVER, enlisted in 1776 or 1777 in the 2nd VA Regt. and was discharged in 1781. Emanuel DRIVER's place of residence was Mathews Co., VA, until his death this year. John DRIVER is the only heir residing in Mathews Co. (VA Revolutionary War Land Grant Claims 1783 -1850 Rejected, page 75)

DRIVER, John, Soldier, Army, Mathews County, Virginia- "John DRIVER in Mathews Co., VA, in Jul. 1835 states that his father John DRIVER enlisted in 1776 or 1777 in the 2nd VA Regt. commanded by Col. William. He resided in Mathews Co. (IBID)

DRIVER, William, Soldier, Army, Mathews County, Virginia- "Lucy DRIVER, the widow of William DRIVER, decd., and William Green and his wife who was Louisa DRIVER daughter of William DRIVER, decd., William DRIVER enlisted in 1776 or 1777 and marched to the north under Capt. Peter Bernard in the 2nd VA Regt. commanded by Col. William and Lt. Col. Charles DABNEY. William DRIVER was shipwrecked and drowned Nov. 1803, dying instate. Both Lucy DRIVER and William GREEN live in Mathews Co., VA. Sworn in Mathews Co. on 23 Jul. 1835. (IBID)

DRIVER, Emanuel, Soldier, Army- Certification Captain Machen BOSWELL, voucher 1784. "I do certify that Emanuel DRIVER served three years ... in the 2nd Virginia State Reg. as a private. Signed by Machen ROSWELL, Capt. April 8, 1784. (Reel 103 Revolutionary War Bounty Warrants)

DRIVER, Wm., Soldier, Army- Certification Captain Machen BOSWELL, voucher 1784. "I certify that William DRIVER a private in the 2nd Virginia Reg. served three year." (IBID)

The researcher is not sure why the War Land Grants were rejected when the DRIVERS clearly served in the war. If the above information was not convincing, more information is available in the "Muster Rolls" which included their names. The only name that was not on the rolls was that of John DRIVER.

The DRIVER Family of Gloucester, Virginia

REEL REVOLUTIONARY WAR ROLLS #96 2ND STATE REG.

“A List of Capt. Peter BERNARDS Company of 2nd State Reg. Commanded by Col. Gregory SMITH”

Emanuel DRIVER (sick)

William DRIVER

“Muster Roll of Capt. Peter BERNARDS May 1778”

Manuel DRIVER

William DRIVER

“Muster Roll of Capt. Peter BERNARDS June through December 1778”

Emanuel DRIVER (1 or 2 year's service)

William DRIVER (1 or 2 year's service)

“Muster Roll of Capt. Peter BERNARDS May 1779”

William DRIVER (on detachment)

Emanuel DRIVER

This list continues until August 1779, which at that time it is noted that their enlistment date was possibly 1 March 1777.

Elwood DRIVER a Tuskegee Flier and Vice Chairman of NTSB

As Wayne DRIVER stated above, the only DRIVERS that he really knew were his immediate family. One day in 1978 while he was at his high school (Ridley High School), a staff member stopped him and asked if he was related to the DRIVER who was mentioned in the newspaper. This DRIVER was Elwood T. DRIVER who at that time was the vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, appointed by President Carter. Wayne rushed home and asked his dad who Elwood DRIVER was and if he was related. His father said yes he was related and that Wayne had seen him before in Gloucester, VA, at the family church. This was the first time that Wayne realized that there were more DRIVERS outside of the nucleus of his immediate family. In 1942 Elwood DRIVER enlisted in the Army Air Corps and became one of the “Tuskegee Airmen.” He served in the all-black 99th Fighter Squadron. Elwood DRIVER was credited with shooting down a German plane over Anzio, Italy, beachhead in 1944. He retired at the rank of major from the Air Force in 1962. (See Robert Thomas DRIVER, Elwood's father, in Driver Family chart on page 20.)



Elwood T. DRIVER

Professional Craftsmen

DRIVER and YATES Furniture Makers

Some members of the family were talented with their hands such as Irving and John DRIVER. Irving and John were the sons of Joshua DRIVER (who had nine sons). Irving, who lived in Gloucester across from Shepherdsville Baptist Church, was considered a “Master

The DRIVER Family of Gloucester, Virginia

Furniture Maker.” The “DRIVERS/YATES” sold furniture throughout the US and the world. His cousin, Milton YATES, also worked in the shop, located on Irving’s property. (See the W. Irving and John W. DRIVER and Ora Virginia DRIVER, mother of Milton YATES, in Driver Family chart on page 20.)



Irving and John DRIVER before retirement



Irving and John DRIVER continue to work after retirement



Sam DRIVER the Blacksmith

Sam DRIVER had a well-known blacksmith shop located in Cappahosic and was noted along with a sketch of his well in a book titled TIMES PAST A GLOUCESTER NOTEBOOK, by C. Elizabeth Harwood. (See Samuel T. DRIVER, blacksmith, in Driver Family chart on page 20.)

Religious and Community Service

The Founding of Shepherdsville

Addison DRIVER was the founder of Shepherdsville Baptist, founded in 1883. Addison DRIVER was considered the “Shepherd” of the neighborhood. Addison DRIVER’s brother, Lemuel DRIVER, and his wife donated the land for the church, and a building was erected in 1884.

The group of believers included Addison DRIVER and his wife Elizabeth “Bettie” COLLIER DRIVER, Susan ASHLEY, William BRAXTON, Frances A. DRIVER, John W. DRIVER, Mary Ann DRIVER, Matthew T. DRIVER, Robert DRIVER, and Walter W. DRIVER.

Shepherdsville Baptist Church was organized by a group of faithful members of Bethel Baptist Church. This group held prayer meetings in their homes and in the neighborhood. With the permission of Bethel Baptist Church, Shepherdsville Baptist Church was birthed on July 7, 1883, in Ark, Gloucester, VA.

The name of the church was supposed to be Shepherds Will, but the cornerstone engraver misspelled the name. The name was intended to honor its founder



July 7, 1883



The DRIVER Family of Gloucester, Virginia

Addison "Shepherd" DRIVER.

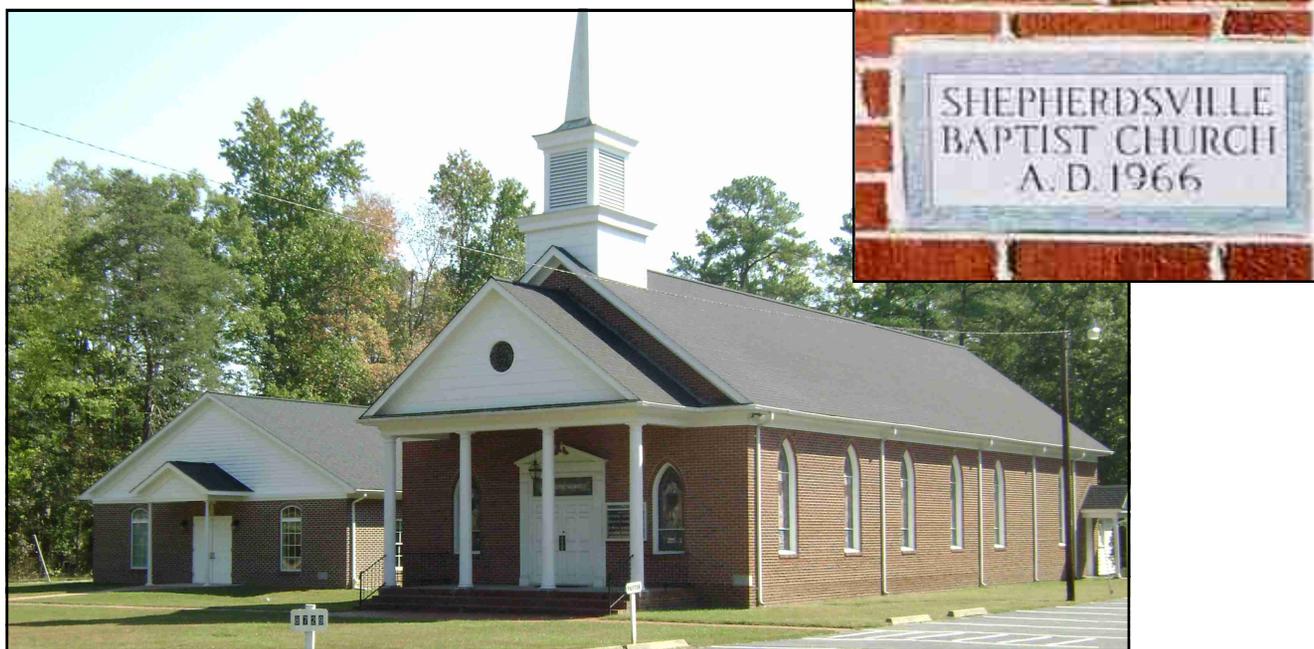
"... in every neighborhood there was some leading colored man referred to by the people as **the shepherd** and a leading women who was given the title of **mother of the church.**" (The Honey Pod Tree by T. C. Walker, page 58).

Addison DRIVER was "the shepherd" in his neighborhood. All were members of Bethel Baptist Church (organized right after slavery), which is at least a good 10 miles away.

Sep. 15, 1886 DRIVER, Lemuel & wife to Shepherdsville Baptist Church. (Deed Book 12 page 345). NOTE: Lemuel DRIVER at one time owned 148 1/2 acres of land in Ark, Gloucester, VA.

Shepherdsville's original church was replaced by a new structure in 1967.

"... The entire church congregation pitched in on a project to build a new church. In 1967, the new church building was dedicated and men, women, young and old, did their part in this do-it-yourself project." (**Interview by the Gloucester-Mathews Gazette, with Mr. Herbert YATES**).



Samuel DRIVER first Pastor of Zion Baptist Church

Samuel DRIVER, according to a feature section in the Gloucester -Mathews Gazette Journal, was the first pastor of Zion Baptist Church. Since there were several Samuels in the DRIVER family living during this time, it is hard to identify him in the family tree.

Samuel DRIVER was the first pastor of **Zion Hill Baptist Church**, founded in 1865, and is the oldest Black church in the county.

Robert DRIVER a leader in the community

There was also a DRIVER Family in King and Queen County, VA, related to the Gloucester County DRIVERS. Robert DRIVER was the oldest son of Samuel "Squire" DRIVER.

Robert DRIVER married into the GOULDMAN family of King and Queen. Robert married Lavinia GOULDMAN, the daughter of Martin GOULDMAN. Robert purchased 103 1/4 acres adjoining his father-in-law ... shown on the 1857 Land Book (The Bulletin Of the King and Queen County Historical Society of Virginia). This land Robert DRIVER and his in-laws owned

The DRIVER Family of Gloucester, Virginia

Driver Family

Edmond or William Driver

William Driver, b. abt 1800

+m. Milly ?

Elizabeth "Betsy" Driver

Hester Driver

Mary Driver

Samuel Driver, b. 1815

+m 1st. Lilly ?, b. 1820

+m 2nd. Tulip Hall, b. 1819

Nancy Driver, b. 1827

+m. Godfrey Chapman, b. 1824

Samuel "Squire" Driver, b. abt 1800

+m. Sarah ?

Robert Driver, b. 1822, d. 1888

+m. Lavinia Gouldman, b. 1825

Lorenzo Driver, b. 1824

+m. Catherine Easter, b. 1825

Addison Driver, b. 1826, d. 1888

+m. Elizabeth Collier, b. 1833, d. 1940

John William Driver, b. 1858, d. 1918

+m 1st. Mary Ann Ashley, b. 1863, 1885

Ora Virginia Driver, b. 1886, d. 1950

+m 2nd. Margaret Ann Morris, b. 1865, 1930

Edwin Douglas Driver, b. 1895, d. 1976

Matthew Theodore Driver, b. 1862, d. 1910

+m. Virginia L. Adams, b. 1865, 1940

Joshua Thomas Driver, b. 1869, d. 1913

+m. Virginia Lemon, b. 1873, 1944

Robert Thomas Driver, b. 1901, d. 1947

Washington Irving Driver, b. 1908, d. 1999

John Wesley Driver, b. 1909, d. 1983

Augustine Driver, b. 1827, d. 1880

+m. Frances ?, b. 1835, d. 1885

John Driver, b. 1828

Lemuel Driver, b. 1829, d. 1894

+m. Frances B. Easter, b. 1856

Samuel Driver, b. 1830, d. 1888

+m. Sarah Morris, b. 1838

William Driver, b. 1832

+m. Anna Drummond, b. 1838

Samuel T. Driver, b. 1884, d. 1963

+m. Maria ?, b. 1894

John Driver, b. abt 1820

Lorenzo Driver, b. abt 1820

+m. Sarah ?, b. abt 1830

Thomas Driver, b. 1839

Elizabeth Driver, b. 1841, d. 1876

+m. Henry Chapman, b. 1834

Esther Driver, b. 1843

Lorenzo Driver, b. 1846

Frances Driver, b. 1851, d. 1876

was outside of the area where most Free Negroes lived. Robert DRIVER is further interesting in that he was a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor (predecessor of our present Board of Social Services), having been elected to this post from the Buena Vista District for terms in 1870, 1871 and 1872 (IBID).

According to the King and Queen personal property tax list in 1860 and listed under Free Negroes, Robert DRIVER had two children over age 16 (James and Washington), two horses, ten sheep, 10 cattle, 10 hogs, and one free male Negro. In the census of 1870, Robert is listed with his wife and two boys and a GOULDMAN named George (thus the free male Negro).

RELATED GLOUCESTER COUNTY FAMILIES

Lemon

Yates

Ashley

Morris

Easter

Drummond

Notes on Tuskegee Council:

Booker T. Washington — First Principal of the University, appointed President for 1881-1915. He was a student and teacher at Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute in Hampton, Virginia, before the founding of Tuskegee.

Robert R. Taylor — First African American graduate of MIT, architect for most of the Tuskegee campus buildings and founder of trades programs. Also served as second in command to Tuskegee's founder and first President, Dr. Booker T. Washington.

George Washington Carver — African American scientist, botanist, educator, and inventor whose studies and teaching revolutionized agriculture in the southern United States.

Hogg Family of Gloucester and York Counties, Virginia

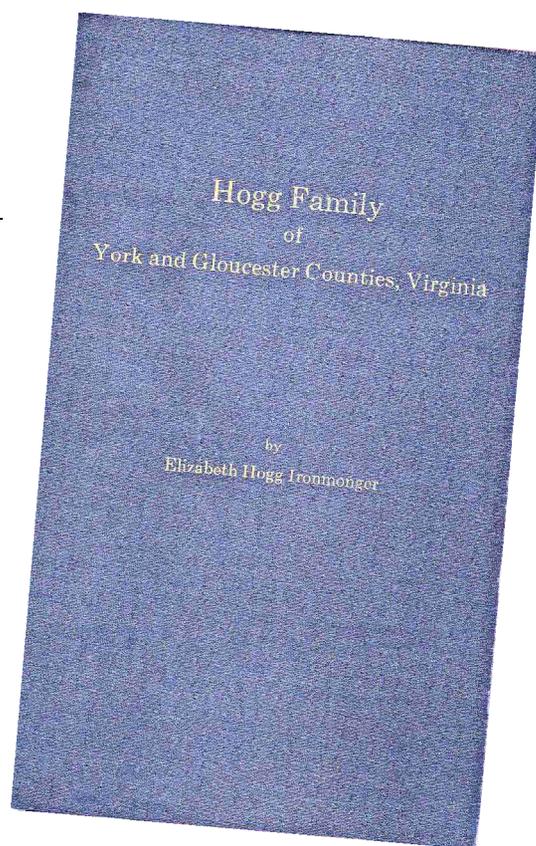
the family as depicted in Mrs. Ironmonger's book
and
new findings from recent research and DNA testing

By Henry Dwight Hogge, Ph.D.
September 18, 2010

I Introduction

The subject of this article is the Hogg families of Gloucester County and York County, Virginia, and the surrounding area. Extensive research on this family, done by Mrs. Elizabeth Hogg Ironmonger, was published in 1968 in her book Hogg Family of York and Gloucester Counties, Virginia. Having been endowed as a young man with a copy of this book by my mother, for the longest time I had the perception that everything I would ever want to know about the family was in cousin Bessie's book. After decades doing family history research on other family lines, I decided in 2006 to start a Hogg family DNA project with the goal of determining how the several Hogg families that I knew of were related and perhaps discovering that one or more of them were related to my Hogg family.

The DNA project has led to many exciting and some unexpected discoveries. For one thing, the project shows that the world of Hoggs is very diverse: as of this date, we have identified about 20 unrelated Hogg families. It seems that Hogg was a very common name in Scotland. Perhaps we should not be surprised at this once we appreciate that "Hogg" is a word used in Scotland for a "yearling sheep," and tending sheep was a common avocation for young men in Scotland. It seems that in the Middle Ages, when surnames were being used for the first time, many Scottish shepherds chose the name "Hogg." This new appreciation for the diversity of Hoggs is only the beginning of our discoveries using DNA. We have made several discoveries revealing the connection of different Hogg families who had no expectation of being related and several discoveries of a lack of relationship where one was expected. Specifically, one of our discoveries tells us that the family tree described in cousin Bessie's book is not entirely correct.



II A review of Hogg Family of York and Gloucester Counties, Virginia, 1968, by Elizabeth Hogg Ironmonger (1891 -1975).

Allow me to begin by transcribing verbatim the foreword to cousin Bessie's book. She describes her intent in her own words far better than I could.

Foreword

It is not my purpose to attempt to place all the Hoggs mentioned in various records within the framework of my own Hogg family of Gloucester and York Counties, Virginia. Indeed, not all members of the various branches of the Hogg family of Gloucester County will be included in this manuscript as the loss of Gloucester County records by two fires, one in 1820 and another during the Civil War period, renders it practically impossible to trace all the family relationships. Only the data with authentic proof will make up the traced family line of this branch of the Hogg family.

While a few unrelated items are included to form a general background, it is thought best to assemble the disconnected notes, lifted from the 139 genealogical and historical books covered by Dr. E. G. Swem's index, in an appendix or supplement at the end of my Hogg family tree. These items may be of interest to other branches of the Hogg family and could very well form a nucleus for further study by other Hoggs.

The locale of this family paper is based in territory on both sides of the York River in Virginia from its mouth where it flows into the Chesapeake Bay up the river west, north-westerly to its source. Knowledge of the formation of the counties in this area is of importance to grasp the significance of the relocation of family members in the counties under consideration.

York County, one of the eight original shires of Virginia created in 1634 and named at that time Charles River County, was situated on both sides of the river from which it took its name. Its boundaries on the south and southwest were definitely marked, while the county extended toward the northwest and west indefinitely. In March 1642/3, the name of both Charles River County and Charles River were changed to York. The northerly extension of York County was cut in 1645 by the formation of Northumberland County and was still further curtailed by the loss of the area north of York River which formed Gloucester and Lancaster Counties in 1651. Again a portion of York County was taken in 1654 to form New Kent County. That part of York west of Scimino Creek on the south side of York River, and the part of Gloucester, west of Poropotank Creek on the north side of the river, formed New Kent County.

This book was planned to give, as fully as possible, the genealogy of my branch of the Hogg family which descends from Richard Hogg Sr. of Gloucester.

Having found data of two earlier generations of Hogg, who by association and land proximity appear to be predecessors of Richard Hogg Sr., it was proper that these data be recorded. Since proof of parentage is lacking, the direct tracing could not begin with them. Nevertheless, the chronological story demands that they be placed first in the manuscript. Therefore the book begins with an introduction of two chapters.

Hogg Family of Gloucester and York Counties, Virginia

This is followed by Part I, Part II, and an appendix (or supplement). I have traced two parallel lines through two sons of Richard Hogg Sr. His older son, Richard Hogg Jr., and his descendants make up part I.

His younger son, John Hogg Sr., and his descendants form Part II and is my own family line.

(Appendix) The supplement covers all other Hogg data that have come under my observation. Its arrangement is self explanatory.

Most of the material used in this family study has been taken from the York County records, which at times may seem too dry and legalistic to be of interest to the general public. No family folklore is available to add lightness and laughter to the manuscript. A few printed obituaries were at hand, and the family record page of a number of Bibles contributed their share of vital statistics, but the main thread of the family story had to be unraveled from the old Court records. To me, a member of this family, many pleasant hours were spent, searching through the old books, peering into the past, reconstructing, in my thinking, the circumstances surrounding the everyday lives of some of my forefathers in a gradually changing era. We think of the earliest period of our country and the migration of stout hearted pioneers coming to the shores of the early English Colony of Virginia, among them being a few members of this family as early as the 1650s. The York County Court records about 1678 give a glimpse of the life of an ancestor named Hogg. We dream of his pioneer activities as he plied his trade in both York and Gloucester Counties, and visualize imaginatively his home and family life. As the children married and moved into homes of their own, their involvement in civic affairs became apparent. When the crisis of "taxation without representation" brought on the war against the mother country - the great Revolutionary War, - members of this Hogg family served in this tremendous struggle and helped to procure for us, freedom, and to establish the new, young country of America.

The York records tell of Hogg men who bought land, served as jurors, commissioners, road surveyors, guardians, executors, administrators - men who advanced the cause of county development and progress as they discharged their civic duties. No wonder the researching of these old records was a fascinating experience to a descendant of such pioneer stock. As the many court items have been lifted out of the record books and assembled in this manuscript, may the reading of them be an inspiration to members of the present generation, and if the emphasis at times seems to lean to the legal documents, the facts revealed by them may be rewarding. Indeed it has been said, "no man looks forward to posterity who has not looked back to ancestry."

Chapter 1

In Chapter 1, Mrs. Ironmonger introduces the Hogg men known to have immigrated to Virginia in the 1600s as listed in Nell Nugent's Cavaliers and Pioneers. This is the list I extract from Nugent's book:

- (1) William Hogg, Northumberland Co., 1650,
- (2) Andrew Hogg, county unknown, 1653,
- (3) Thomas Hogg, Northampton Co., 1656,
- (4) Robert Hogg, "Petomeck Freshes," 1657,

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- (5) John Hogg, New Kent Co., 1657, 1659, and 1663,
- (6) Lawrence Hogg, Northampton Co., 1657,
- (7) John Hogg, Charles City Co. and James City Co., 1664, and
- (8) John Hogg, New Kent Co., 1695.

Mrs. Ironmonger mentions the first 5. She argues that John Hogg of New Kent County, 1657, is probably the ancestor of the Hogs of Gloucester and York Counties. She makes it clear there is no proof for the claim; it is a plausible suggestion and a good place to start the book. Taking John Hogg the immigrant as the first generation, she reports the second generation Hogg men listed in the quit rent roll for New Kent County for 1703: John Hogg Jr. and William Hogg, as probably sons of John Hogg the immigrant.

Chapter 2

In Chapter 2, Mrs. Ironmonger introduces George Hogg the sawyer. He is mentioned in records in both Gloucester and York Counties in a time frame that suggests he is a contemporary of the second generation Hogs, John Hogg Jr. and William Hogg. Mrs. Ironmonger suggests that George Hogg the sawyer was also a son of John Hogg the immigrant. Again, she points out there is no proof.

Next, Mrs. Ironmonger introduces a group of third generation Hogs mentioned in the Abingdon Parish register in Gloucester County. These are

- (1) Sarah, daughter of George Hogg, baptized, April 27, 1719, married John Coke,
- (2) George Hogg married Mary Caul, August 8, 1730,
- (3) Elizabeth Hogg married George Moore, October 27, 1732, and
- (4) Richard Hogg married Mary Austin, 16, Jan 1736/7.

Sarah Hogg is identified as a daughter of George Hogg, presumably George Hogg the sawyer. The records do not say so, but Mrs. Ironmonger suggests that probably George, Elizabeth, and Richard are also children of George Hogg the sawyer. To avoid confusion, I refer to George Hogg, who married Mary Caul, as George Hogg II and Richard Hogg, who married Mary Austin, as Richard Hogg, Sr. Mrs. Ironmonger also states "there was another son who married Mary _____, and their son, John, was born 1736. This John Hogg married Mildred _____, and their daughter, Sally Hogg, was baptized April 1, 1759.

Mrs. Ironmonger identifies the fourth generation children of George Hogg II and Richard Hogg Sr. recorded in the Abingdon Parish register:

Children of George Hogg II and Mary Caul Hogg:

- (1) Elizabeth Hogg, daughter of George Hogg and his wife, baptized October 14, 1735,
- (2) Stephen Hogg, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hogg, baptized August 12, 1738,
- (3) Littleton Hogg, son of George and Mary Hogg, born April 2, 1740,
- (4) George Hogg Jr., son of George Hogg II, born October 1746, and
- (5) Stephen Hogg, son of George and Mary Hogg, born August 26, baptized September 4, 1753.

Children of Richard Hogg Sr. and Mary Austin Hogg:

- (1) Avarilla Hogg, daughter of Richard and Mary Hogg, born October 4, 1744,
- (2) Fielding Hogg, son of Richard and Mary Hogg, born December 16, 1745,

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- (3) Richard Hogg Jr., son of Richard and Mary Hogg, born February 7 baptized April 2, 1748,
- (4) Onebie Hogg, daughter of Richard and Mary Hogg, born August 30, 1751, and
- (5) John Hogg, son of Richard and Mary Hogg, born October 23, baptized December 4, 1757.

Mrs. Ironmonger closes Chapter 2 with records from a [then] newly discovered Gloucester County tax book for 1770-1771 that lists the following Hogg men:

- (1) Richard Hogg Sr.,
- (2) Richard Hogg Jr.,
- (3) Fielding Hogg,
- (4) John Hogg,
- (5) George Hogg, and
- (6) George Hogg Jr.

Mrs. Ironmonger states, "These items agree with the foregoing statements about early Hogg in Gloucester County," but I believe some discussion is in order.

- (1) Richard Hogg Sr. is the one who married Mary Austin in 1736/7. His birth is estimated to be about 1717, which makes him about 53 in 1770.
- (2) Richard Hogg Jr. is the son of Richard Hogg Sr., born in 1748, which makes him 22 in 1770.
- (3) Fielding Hogg is the son of Richard Hogg Sr., born in 1745, which makes him 25 in 1770.
- (4) John Hogg is the one who was born in 1736. He was 34 in 1770.
- (5) George Hogg is George Hogg II who married Mary Caul in 1730. His birth is estimated to be about 1710, which makes him about 60 in 1770.
- (6) George Hogg Jr. is the son of George Hogg II, born in 1746, which makes him 24 in 1770.

These assignments are all consistent with the presumption that the age required for inclusion on the tax list was 21. Note that John Hogg, who was born in 1757, would have been 13 in 1770 and Stephen Hogg, who was born in 1753, would have been 17 in 1770.

The main body of the book: Part I and Part II

Mrs. Ironmonger regarded Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 as an introduction. The main body of her book consists of Part I: the descendants of Richard Hogg Jr. presumably the second son of Richard Hogg Sr. and Part II: the descendants of John Hogg Sr. presumably the third son of Richard Hogg Sr. These two sections of the book present detailed family trees for these two branches of the family.

The Appendix (Supplement)

In the appendix, Mrs. Ironmonger gathers and presents all of the loose Hogg data that she could not assimilate into the main body of the book. Included here are miscellaneous data on other Gloucester County Hoggs, miscellaneous data on other York County Hoggs, a family tree for the descendants of Lewis Hogg Sr. (1773-1852), who was born in Gloucester County and moved to York County before 1850, and a family tree for the descendants of Vincent Hogg of Gloucester County.

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We should point out that in her discussion of “other Hoggs of York County” in the appendix, Mrs. Ironmonger identifies several Hoggs in York County well before the arrival of Richard Hogg Jr., John Hogg Sr., and Lewis Hogg Sr. from Gloucester County. The earliest York County Hogg cited by Mrs. Ironmonger was Charles Hogg, who died in York County in 1736.

III The Hogg family of Gloucester and York Counties according to Mrs. Ironmonger’s book

Based on reasonable speculation for the first two generations and documented proof from there on, the Hogg family of Gloucester and York Counties, as presented in Mrs. Ironmonger’s book is the following:

- generation no. 1: John Hogg the immigrant of New Kent County, 1657
- generation no. 2: George Hogg the sawyer of Gloucester and York Counties, presumed to be a son of John Hogg the immigrant
- generation no. 3: George Hogg II and Richard Hogg Sr. of Gloucester County, presumed to be sons of George Hogg the sawyer
- generation no. 4: Richard Hogg Jr. and John Hogg Sr., sons of Richard Hogg Sr., whose descendants are traced in York County

IV Recent Hogg family history research and status of our knowledge prior to consideration of DNA data

Along with the three Hogg family branches traced by Mrs. Ironmonger

- (1) Descendants of Richard Hogg Jr., born 1748, son of Richard Hogg Sr.,
- (2) Descendants of John Hogg Sr., born 1757, [thought to be] son of Richard Hogg Sr., and
- (3) Descendants of Lewis Hogg Sr., born 1773, parents unknown

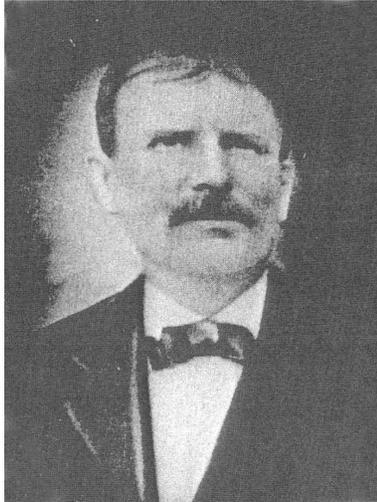
Several researchers have compiled family trees for a number of other branches of the Hogg family in Gloucester County, specifically:

- (4) Descendants of Fielding Hogg, born 1745, son of Richard Hogg Sr., were traced by Maryus Hogge,
- (5) Descendants of Stephen Hogg, born 1753, son of George Hogg II, were traced by Mrs. Winona Colona Hogge and Mr. Shirley S. Hogge,
- (6) Descendants of Thomas Hogg Sr., born 1764, parents unknown, were traced by Shirley Hogge West, Maryus Hogge, and Walter Hogge,
- (7) Descendants of Daniel Hogg, born 1766-1775, parents unknown, were traced by Julie Hogge Ferguson, and

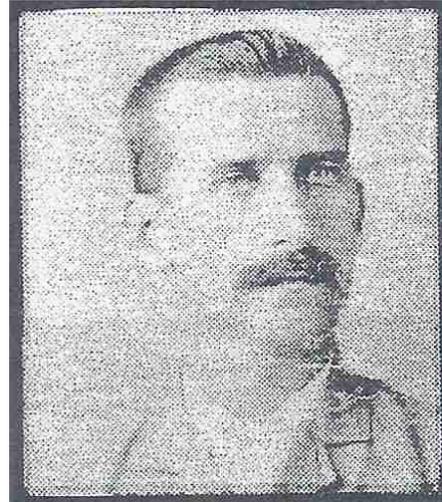


George Thomas Hogg Sr.
(1877-1939)
great-grandson of John Hogg Sr.
Courtesy of Dennis Shields

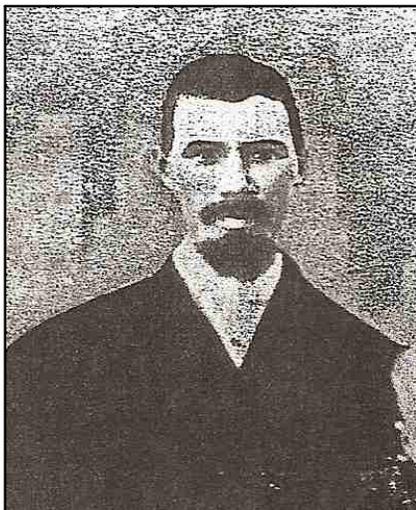
Hogg Family of Gloucester and York Counties, Virginia



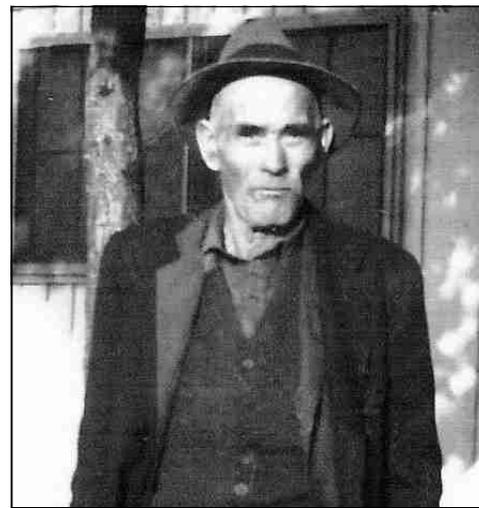
Andrew Jackson (Jack) Hogge
1858-1940
great-grandson of Fielding Hogg
Courtesy of Maryus Hogge



William Henry Hogg IV
(1866-1925)
great-grandson of William Henry Hogg I
Courtesy of Mr. Shirley S. Hogge



George Andrew Hogge
(1843-?)
great-grandson of Thomas Hogg Sr.
Courtesy of Walter Hogge



George Washington Hogg
(1857-1961)
great-grandson of Daniel Hogg
Courtesy of Julie Hogge Ferguson

(8) Descendants of John Hogg Sr., born 1782, parents unknown, were traced by Maryus Hogge and Mary Hogge Burge.

William Hogg, son of John Hogg the immigrant of New Kent County, moved to St. Paul's Parish in Hanover County and had a son, Milbourne Hogg, who had two sons, John Hogg, who moved to Amherst County, and Milbourne Hogg, who moved to Albemarle County. There is an extensive family descending from John Hogg of Amherst County. This branch of the Hogg family came to my attention only a few months ago, but it is of profound importance to our study because it gives us the opportunity to confirm the DNA

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signature of descendants of John Hogg the immigrant of New Kent County. See Appendix C for data on this line.

In summary, there are eight well traced branches of the Gloucester and York Counties Hogg family. Of these eight family branches, four have documented connections to the third generation Hoggs, and four cannot be connected at this time.

The fundamental assumption in play here is the belief that all Gloucester and York County Hoggs descend from John Hogg the immigrant of New Kent County. To my knowledge, the first person to articulate a credible challenge to this fundamental assumption was Mrs. Winona Colona Hogge who traced the descendants of Stephen Hogg, born 1753, son of George Hogg II. She collected data from Northampton County that makes a compelling argument that George Hogg II was a son (or grandson) of Thomas Hogg, the immigrant who came to Northampton County in 1656. I was not aware of this evidence before December, 2009. See Appendix B for Mrs. Hogge's data.

V What we have learned from DNA testing

I started the Hogg DNA Project in 2006 with the goal of learning how the numerous Hogg families were connected. I started by providing my own DNA data and then began looking for other Hogg family members that I could recruit. The Hogg DNA project is a surname project that exploits the fact that the Y chromosome is passed from father to son essentially unchanged generation after generation. Due to this father -to-son continuity, the Y chromosome is a tracer of the direct male-line ancestry of the person being tested. Two living men, usually with the same surname, who have a common male -line ancestor will have matching or nearly matching Y -DNA. So, my data alone was of limited value. It becomes interesting when compared with the data from another, potentially related, person. My expectation was that DNA from members of the other branches of the Gloucester and York Counties Hogg family would match, proving that we all descend from a common male-line ancestor, presumed to be John Hogg the immigrant of New Kent County. I was not aware at the time of Mrs. Winona Hogge's argument that her branch of the Hogg family descended from Thomas Hogg of Northampton County.

The first person I was able to recruit was Maryus Hogge, a male-line descendant of Fielding Hogg, born 1745, son of Richard Hogg Sr. Maryus is also a descendant through a female connection of Thomas Hogg Sr., born 1764, but that is not relevant to the DNA study. The expectation was that Maryus and I would match since we both descend from Richard Hogg Sr. Maryus had the DNA test in 2008. At about the same time, Walter Hogge, a male-line descendant of Thomas Hogg Sr., born 1764, had the DNA test. Maryus's data and Walter's data became available at about the same time in 2008. Maryus's data matched Walter's data, but to our surprise, did not match my data. This result is not possible if Maryus and I are both descendants of Richard Hogg Sr. as documented in my family tree traced by Mrs. Ironmonger and Maryus's family tree traced by him. Clearly there was a mistake somewhere.

I undertook a study to identify every possible connection in our two family trees where a mistake might have been made. I did not find a connection in Maryus's family tree where a mistake seemed plausible. Also, the fact that Maryus and Walter matched argued that Maryus's tree was correct. I did, however, find two connections in my family tree where a mistake seemed possible. The first suspect connection was the identification of John Hogg Sr. of York County, my ancestor, as the son of Richard Hogg Sr. There is no proof of this connection; it is based on the record in the Abingdon Parish register of the

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birth of a son named John to Richard Hogg Sr. and Mary Austin Hogg in 1757, the absence of John Hogg from the Gloucester County tax list of 1784, and the appearance of John Hogg on the York County tax list starting in 1794. The second suspect connection was the relationship between John Hogg Sr. and Lewis Hogg Jr., also my ancestor. In his will, John Hogg Sr. names Lewis Hogg Jr., his son, but there is no proof that he was a biological son. We have no knowledge of the name of John Hogg Sr.'s wife and it seems possible that Lewis Hogg Jr. might have been a stepson, the son of a second wife by a previous husband. The test required to sort out these two hypotheses was DNA from an older brother of Lewis Hogg Jr.

In January of 2010, we obtained DNA data from Peter Hogg, a descendant of Zachariah Hogg, an older son of John Hogg Sr. Peter's data was ideally chosen to settle the question of which hypothesis correctly explains the disconnect between Maryus and me. If Peter matches Maryus and Walter, we would conclude that John Hogg was the son of Richard Hogg Sr. and impugn the connection between John Hogg Sr. and Lewis Hogg Jr. If on the other hand, Peter matches me, we conclude that Lewis Hogg Jr. was indeed a biological son of John Hogg Sr. and that John Hogg Sr. was not the son of Richard Hogg Sr. In the end, Peter matches me, proving that John Hogg Sr. of York County was not the son of Richard Hogg Sr. of Gloucester County. We arrive at the conclusion that there are two unrelated Hogg families in Gloucester and York Counties, descending from two different immigrant ancestors.

At about the same time that we obtained Peter Hogg's DNA, we also got DNA data from Edward Hogge, a descendant of Stephen Hogg, born 1753, son of George Hogg II. In light of Mrs. Winona Hogge's argument that George Hogg II was a son of Thomas Hogg, the immigrant of Northampton County, we were prepared for the possibility that Edward Hogge's data might match none of the other Hogg men tested. It turns out that Edward Hogge matches Maryus and Walter. The data in hand at that time led to a very simple description

DNA Data currently in the Hogg Project

John Hogg of Amherst Co., b. 1738, d. 1814
Samuel Hogg/Hogue, b. 1767, d. 1853
Samuel Theadore Hogue, b. 1816, d. 1892
Milbourn Norman Hogue, b. 1849, d. 1936
Samuel Tildon Hogue, b. 1876, d. 1960
Austin Donald Hogue, b. 1924, d. 2000
Gary Hogue
John Hogg Sr., b. 1757, d. 1843
Zachariah Hogg, b. ca. 1791, d. 1844
William Hogg Jr., b. ca. 1813, d. 1849
James William Hogg, b. 1834, d. 1913
John Edwin Hogg, b. 1874, d. 1939
Dr. Paul Hogg, MD, b. 1910, d. 1993
Peter Hogg
Lewis Hogg Jr., b. 1810, d. 1856
George Edward Hogg, b. 1840, d. 1897
George Thomas Hogg Sr., b. 1877, d. 1939
Otis Melbourne Hogg(e), b. 1908, d. 1959
Dwight Hogge
Fielding Hogg, b. 1745, d. ca. 17935
Lewis Hogg, b. ca. 1775
Lewis Hogg, b. 1818
Andrew Jackson (Jack) Hogg, b. 1858, d. 1940
Maryus H. Hogg, b. 1890, d. 1948
Maryus H. Hogge Jr.
Thomas Hogg Sr., b.1764
James Hogg Sr., b. 1780-1790, d. bef 1850
Thomas Hogge, b. 1822, d. 1876
George Andrew Hogg, b. 1843
William H. Hogg(e), b. 1873, d. 1930
George Raymond Hogge, b. 1900, d. 1970
Walter Hogge
Stephen Hogg, b. 1753
William Henry Hogg I, b. 1760-1770, d. 1818
William Henry Hogg II, b. 1809, d. 1830
Washington Hogg, b. 1822, d. 1885
Benjamin Allen Hogg, b. 1849, d. 1911
John Daniel Washington Hogg, b. 1887, d. 1934
Wiley Hogge
Edward Hogge

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of the Gloucester and York County Hoggs: the Hogg family branches that can be connected to George Hogg II and Richard Hogg Sr. of Gloucester County descend from a common male-line ancestor, and it seemed very likely that George Hogg II and Richard Hogg Sr. were sons of George Hogg the sawyer, as suggested by Mrs. Ironmonger. However, it seemed most likely at that time that George Hogg the sawyer was a son of Thomas Hogg, the immigrant of Northampton County. Furthermore, we accept at that time that John Hogg Sr. of York County descends from a separate line of Hoggs, most likely those that were in York County all along. We now look with renewed interest at the data on "other York County Hoggs" presented in the appendix (supplement) of Mrs. Ironmonger's book. At the time, it seemed very likely that these York County Hoggs were the descendants of John Hogg, the immigrant of New Kent County.

We were unable to find proof based on original records, but the following picture seemed plausible and consistent with all of the data available at that time: there are two Hogg families, one descending from Thomas Hogg of Northampton County, whose descendants in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th generation lived in Gloucester County, and the other whose descendants in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th generation lived in York County and were probably the descendants of an earlier York County Hogg. It seemed reasonable to suggest that the earliest York County Hoggs were descendants of John Hogg of New Kent County, but that appears not to be the case.

In August of 2010, we obtained DNA data from a reasonably well documented descendant of John Hogg of New Kent County through the branch that moved to Amherst County. This new data matched neither Maryus's

Descendants of Thomas Hogg of Northampton Co.

Thomas Hogg transported to Northampton Co., VA, 1656
+m. Jane Willis, widow of John Forsyth
George Hogg the sawyer, b.ca.1660 (not proved)
George Hogg II, b. ca. 1710 (not proved)
+m. Mary Caul
Elizabeth Hogg, b. 1735
Stephen Hogg, b. 1738, d. bef 1753
Littleton Hogg, b. 1740, d. aft 1818
George Hogg, Jr., b. 1746
Stephen Hogg, b. 1753
William Henry Hogg I, b. 1760 -1770, d. 1818
+m. Elizabeth Smith, b. 1780, d. 1832
Elizabeth Hogg, b. ca. 1712 (not proved)
+m. George Moore
----- Hogg, b. ca. 1714 (not proved)
+m. Mary -----
John Hogg, b. 1736, d. 1770 -1788
+m. Mildred -----
Sally Hogg, b. 1759
Richard Hogg Sr., b. ca. 1717, d. 1786 (not proved)
+m. Mary Austin, b. 1723, d. 1758
Avarilla Hogg, b. 1744
+m. Obadiah Jenkins
Fielding Hogg, b. 1745, d. ca. 1793
+m. Frances Hall
Lewis Hogg, b. ca. 1775, d. aft 1850
+m. Leah Frances Hall, b. 1780
Richard Hogg Jr., b. 1748, d. 1795
+m. Mildred (Francis) -----, d.1800
John Hogg Jr., b. ca. 1774, d. ca. 1838
+m. Elizabeth Hay
Richard Hogg b. ca. 1776
Sarah (Sally) Hogg b. ca. 1777, d. ca. 1795
+m. Benjamin Stroud
Stephen Hogg, b. ca. 1779, d.1808
+m. Rebecca Hay
Mary Hogg, b. ca. 1780, d. ca. 1800
+m. Williby Jordan, b. ca. 1771, d. ca. 1796
Frances Hogg, b. ca. 1787
Elizabeth Hogg, b. 1790
Onebie Hogg, b. 1751
Mary Hogg, b. ca. 1754
+m. Soloman Marshall
John Hogg, b. 1757
Sarah Hogg, b. ca. 1718
+m. John Coke, b. 1704, d. 1767
Samuel Coke, b. ca. 1735, d. 1773
+m. Judith Brown, b. 1746
John Coke, b. 1762, d. 1822
+m. Rebecca Lawson widow of Col. James Shields
Judith Coke, b. 1763
Sarah Coke, b. 1765
Susan Coke, b. 1768
Elizabeth Coke, b. 1770, d. 1770
Richard Coke, b. 1772, d. 1844
Richard Coke, b. 1739, d. bef 1764
Robey Coke, b. 1745, d. ca. 1791

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Gloucester County data nor my York County data. This was yet another surprise. It turned out that the data from the descendant of John Hogg of New Kent County matches the data of two other well known Hogg families with origins in Virginia. Specifically, this new data from Amherst County matches the descendants of Gideon Hogg of Caswell County, North Carolina, and James R. Hogg who was born in Virginia and moved to Indiana before 1850. See items 2 and 5 in Appendix A. The living descendants of John Hogg Sr. of Gloucester County had come to the conclusion that he was a member of the Hanover County Hogg family, but recently acquired DNA data match the other Gloucester County Hoggs.

To summarize what we know at this time, there are three distinct Hogg lines that developed in southern Tidewater Virginia in the 17th century: (1) the descendants of John Hogg of New Kent County, most of whom migrated to Albemarle County, Amherst County, and beyond (John Hogg Sr. of Gloucester County might be from this line); (2) the Hogg families that resided mostly in Gloucester County and seem to be descendants of Thomas Hogg of Northampton County; and (3) the Hogg family of York County which descends from an unknown immigrant ancestor.

The goal of additional DNA testing now is to test representatives of those branches of the Hogg families thus far untested to determine which family they belong to. Gloucester and York Counties Hogg family branches not yet tested are:

- (1) Descendants of Richard Hogg Jr., born 1748, son of Richard Hogg Sr.,
- (2) Descendants of Lewis Hogg Sr., born 1773, parents unknown,
- (3) Descendants of Daniel Hogg, born 1766-1775, parents unknown, and

Having discovered that John Hogg Sr. was not a son of Richard Hogg Sr., we should not be totally satisfied that Richard Hogg Jr. was a son of Richard Hogg Sr. until we obtain DNA from one of his descendants.

I believe Lewis Hogg Sr. is related to the other York County Hoggs even though the 1850 census says he was born in Gloucester County. We need DNA data from one of his descendants to prove this.

We have every expectation that DNA from a descendant of Daniel Hogg will match the other Gloucester Co. Hoggs, but we need to see the data.

Appendix A - Other Virginia Hoggs

There were several other Hogg families that came to, or migrated through, Virginia. A detailed discussion of these other families is beyond the scope of this article, but a few comments about them seem useful:

Descendants of John Hogg of New Kent Co.

John Hogg transported to New Kent Co., 1657

+m. Mary _____

John Hogg Jr., b. 1662 -1683, d. aft. 1729

William Hogg of New Kent Co., d. 1758 -1761

William Hogg of Hanover Co., b. 1675/76, d. 1749

Milbourn Hogg, b. 1707, d. 1764

John Hogg of Amherst Co., b. 1739, d. 1814

+m. Lucy Ann Phelps, b. 1740

John Hogg Jr., b. ca. 1760

+m. Susannah _____

Lucy Hogg, b. ca. 1762

Sarah Hogg, b. 1762

Nancy Hogg, b. ca. 1764

Randolph Hogg, b. ca. 1766

Samuel T. Hogg, b. 1767, d. 1853

+m. Delancey Noell, b. 1783

Milbourne Hogg, b. ca. 1769

William Hogg, b. ca. 1771

Mary Ann Hogg, b. ca. 1774

Milbourne Hogg of Albemarle Co., d. 1819

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1. William Hoge and Barbara Hume came to New Jersey in about 1682, passed through Pennsylvania, and settled in Frederick Co., Virginia. Their descendants have dispersed throughout the country. James Hoge Tyler, Gov. of Virginia 1898 -1902, was a member of this family. Records for this family are being maintained by J. Craig Canada at <http://www.palmspringsbum.org/tree/>. My tree for this family is at <http://hdhdata.org/roots/h2721.html>. On my Hogg DNA Project Page, <http://hdhdata.org/hoggdna.html>, I refer to this family as line NJ1682. This family is well represented in the DNA project.

2. Gideon Hogg of Caswell Co., NC, is believed to have been born in Virginia, some say Hanover Co. and others say Goochland Co. (also, some say he was born in Caswell Co., NC). I identify this family as NC1720 and show my tree at <http://hdhdata.org/roots/h2718.html>. We have DNA from a member of this family that matches the DNA of the descendant of James R. Hogg, discussed below. The two families have a common ancestor, and it appears they both came from Virginia. The recently obtained DNA data from a descendant of John Hogg of New Kent Co., which matches Gideon Hogg of Caswell Co., NC, indicates that these two lines are connected.

3. Lewis Hogg first appeared in Frederick Co., Virginia, about 1744. His descendants moved to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. This is the family of James Stephen Hogg, Gov. of Texas 1891 -1895. The site with records of this family that I find most reliable is maintained by Mrs. Gene Rooks at <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=generooks&id=I1173>. My tree for this family, which I refer to as line VA1744, is at <http://hdhdata.org/roots/h2700.html>. We do not have DNA for this family and regard that as a highly desirable acquisition.

4. The three brothers, Peter, James, and Thomas Hogg, came from Edinburgh, Scotland, in about 1745 and settled in Augusta Co., Virginia. Capt. Peter Hogg served with George Washington in the French and Indian War, and the two men developed a lasting friendship preserved in a body of letters. My tree for this family is at <http://hdhdata.org/roots/h2702.html>. I refer to this family as line VA1745 on my DNA Project Page. We have DNA from two descendants of Thomas, but none from descendants of Peter or James, which would be desirable in light of some uncertainty in the relationship between Thomas and the others.

5. James R. Hogg, who appeared in Indiana in 1850, was born in Virginia in 1812. His descendants are well documented in, for example, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mobutle2/history/hoggpio.htm>. The father of James R. Hogg is not known for certain, but I believe he was Sampson Hogg who served in the 7th Virginia Militia (Gray's Regiment) in the War of 1812. We have not discovered where in Virginia Sampson Hogg came from, but many of the men in Gray's Regiment were from Buckingham County. I identify this line as VA1790; my tree is at <http://hdhdata.org/roots/h2719.html>. We have DNA for this family provided by T. Med Hogg. His DNA matches that of a descendant of Gideon Hogg of Caswell Co., NC, and John Hogg of New Kent Co., Virginia, discussed above, indicating that these three families have a common ancestor.

Appendix B - The argument for a connection to Thomas Hogg of Northampton County

Thomas Hogg was brought to Northampton Co., Virginia, by Southy Littleton in or before 1656 (*Cavaliers and Pioneers* by Nell Marion Nugent, Vol. 1, page 327).

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In a letter dated 11 February 1995 to Mrs. Alma L. Hogge of Chesapeake, Virginia, Mrs. Winona Colona Hogge writes:

The most important data I have to send you is data received from a friend on the Eastern Shore Hogs. I have enclosed a copy of this information from the "Wills & Administrations of Northampton Co., Virginia 1632 -1802."

George Hogg married Mary Caul in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester Co., VA, in 1730. The question arises as to whether his line was from the New Kent group or the Eastern Shore. The present data that I have is as follows:

1. In 1678, there was a George Hogg, sawyer, in Petsworth Parish, Gloucester Co. which is the western section of Gloucester.
2. In 1685, there was a George Hogg, sawyer, in York Co. (Apprentices of Va. 1623-1800, page 154). He was master of apprentice, James Lucas.
3. In 1664, there was a Thomas Hogg in Northampton Co., Va. (Northampton Co. Va., Tithables, 1662-1677 by John B. Bell, page 14), On page 71, in 1677, he is listed as Thomas Hogg, constable. In the same time frame, a Daniel Call is listed.
4. In 1721, there was a George Hog in Northampton Co., VA, (Northampton Co., Tithables, 1720-1769 by John B. Bell, pages 81, 107, 120). George was last listed in 1727. Also during this time frame, there was a Daniel Call and a Daniel Call Jr.
5. In 1746 & 1748, there was a Peter Hog in Northampton Co., VA, (Marriages Northampton Co., Va. 1660/1-1854 by Jean M. Mihalyka, pages 36, 88, 134). He was the security for three different marriages.

As you can read from the enclosure, the book on Wills & Adm. of Northampton Co., Va. 1632-1802, gives the relationship of Thomas Hogg to George Hogg and also names George's brother, Thomas, and his sister, Jane. The elder Thomas Hogg had married Jane, the widow of John Forsith. She was the daughter of George Willis. This accounts for the names of the three children.

The Forsith's land was described in the book, Virginia's Eastern Shore, Vol. 1 by Ralph T. Whitelaw, page 78: "1641, Nathaniel Littleton gave a cow to Marthie Gethinge. It is assumed she was Mathew and Ellenor Gethinge's daughter who later married John Severn and that they were the parents of Jane Severn who married Thomas Eyre. 1661, Edward Littleton deeded 200 acres to John Severn, it being in the southwest corner of the whole tract. 1665, Severn sold 50 acres to John Forsith, who later in the year left it to his only child and her heirs" (Edward Littleton was the son of Col. Nathaniel Littleton). "1678 The Court ordered Thomas Eyre to give possession to Col. Southy Littleton of the land whereon the said Severn formerly dwelt. Just why the land was reclaimed by Littleton is uncertain, although it may have been entailed so Edward had no right to sell, but Thomas and Jane Eyre complied with the order, and one Thomas Hogg who had married the widow of Forsith, likewise released to Littleton any rights he might have." This land was located in Northampton Co., VA, near Capeville and southeast of Cape Charles.

With the name Hogg and Call being in both Gloucester and Northampton Co., Va., and an elder brother of Stephen having the name Littleton, and George no longer in the Northampton tithable book after 1727, one can't help but wonder if this George Hogg is the one who married Mary Caul in Gloucester in 1730. There is still the George Hogg, sawyer, of Petsworth Parish, Gloucester and York Co. to think about.

Appendix C – Data supporting the Hogg line from New Kent County to Hanover County to Amherst County

Mrs. Ironmonger touched on the earliest available snippets of data on John Hogg the immigrant of New Kent County, but there is much more that she did not report.

John Hogg is mentioned as a headright in a land grant to Capt. Leonard Chamberlain in New Kent County in 1657. An abstract of this land grant can be found in Nell Marion Nugent's Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume 1, page 346. The abstract reads:

CAPT. LEONARD CHAMBERLAIN 650 acs. New Kent Co., on branches of Arraciaco Sw., 22 May 1657, p. 96, (142). 300 acs. By patent dated 27 Oct. 1653; 350 acs. for trans. of 7 pers: Mary Wooderd (?), Jno, Lee, Jno. Martin, Jno. Hooke, Rich. White, John Hogg, Tho. Maple.

Then, it seems, John Hogg received his own land grant in 1659. That grant is not in Nugent's book, but it is mentioned in 1663, when it is renewed. The abstract of the 1663 renewal of the 1659 grant is in Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume 1, page 451. It reads:

JOHN HOGG 140 acs. New Kent Co., 16 Mar 1663, p. 179, (68). Upon Warrany Branches, beg. at cor. of Mr. Hopes land &c to Mr. Barnhouse &c. Renewal of patent dated 27 Aug. 1659.

Finally, there is a third grant mentioned in Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume 1, page 564. The abstract of this third grant reads:

FARDINANDO AUSTIN, 1500 acs. In Chas. Citty & James Citty Ciunties, 5 Jan 1664. P. 528 (646). On N. & S. side of the head of Moyses Run, bounding S. on Henry Cantrell's land, now in possession of Mr. Horsemanden, S. on Mr. Hamlins land, Wly. on Queens Cr, Nly. on the head of Pease hill Sw. 1200 acs. by patent of 25 Feb. 1653 & 300 acs. for trans. of 6 pers. Jno. Roberts, Wm. Thomas, Evan Davis, Jno. Hogg, Wm. Frisell, Jno. Morecroft.

It is not clear that this is the same John Hogg, but it is possible that he traveled from England to Virginia more than once and was counted as a headright for each passage.

Warrany Branches, sometimes called Warrany Creek, is in Blisland Parish, in the extreme Eastern part of New Kent Co. It provided the name for one of the churches of Blisland Parish, Warrany Church. The headwater of the creek is not far from the York River, but it flows south and in the 17th century it drained into the Chickahominy River. Today it is called Wahrani Swamp. It provides the course for a popular hiking trail, and it drains into the Diascund Creek Reservoir, a manmade lake that is part of the water system of the city of Newport News. On a 1930 USGS topo map, the headwater of the creek is at 37.486N and 76.856W. From there it flows as what appears to be a narrow stream to 37.453N and 76.872W where it broadens, presumably due to the water level of the lake. From that point it flows into the main part of the lake at 37.439N and 76.882W. It is said that Warrany Church was built on high ground near the head of Warrany Creek overlooking the York River.

The next available record of the Hoggs in New Kent Co. is the quit rent roll of 1703. It lists land owners John Hogg Jr. with 260 acres, Mary Hogg with 140 acres, and William Hogg with 200 acres. I have not seen the original document, but Mrs. Ironmonger cites a transcription from Virginia Mag. of Histy. & Biog., Vol 31, p. 221, which she reports, says that all are in the parishes of St. Peter's and St. Paul's in New Kent Co., VA. It seems that

Hogg Family of Gloucester and York Counties, Virginia

Mary Hogg is the widow of John Hogg the immigrant, since her land is the same number of acres as the land grant of 1659, and that John Hogg Jr. and William Hogg are sons of John Hogg. John Hogg Jr. and William Hogg have their own land at this time.

New Kent County was formed in 1654 by separating it from York County. At that time, the county consisted of Blisland Parish in the eastern part of the county and St. Peter's Parish in the remaining part of the county. In 1706, St. Paul's Parish was separated from St. Peter's Parish. St. Paul's Parish consisted of the western half of New Kent Co. Then in 1720, St. Paul's Parish was separated from New Kent Co. to form Hanover Co. The parish records extant today are:

- (1) The register of St. Peter's Parish, 1680-1787
- (2) The vestry book of St. Peter's Parish, 1682-1758
- (3) The vestry book of St. Paul's Parish, 1706-1786
- (4) The vestry book of Blisland Parish, 1721-1786

Blisland Parish covered the territory between Schimino Creek and Ware Creek, St. Peter's Parish (after St. Paul's Parish was established) covered the territory between Ware Creek and line between the present day New Kent Co. and the present day Hanover Co., and St. Paul's Parish covers all of the present day Hanover Co.

I have found no mention of any Hoggs in either the register or the vestry book of St. Peter's Parish. John Hogg Jr. is found in the Blisland Parish vestry book, indicating that he lived in the eastern part of New Kent Co. William Hogg is found in the St. Paul's vestry book, indicating that he lived in the western part of New Kent Co. that became Hanover Co.

The Blisland Parish vestry book contains the following entries (page numbers are those of the printed transcript):

- p.34 15_Jun_1728, John Hogg, teller of tob.
- p.37 16_Jun_1729, John Hogg, continued as viewer and teller of tob.
- p.97 8_Oct_1746, Mr. William Hogg elected vestryman
- p.98 14_Oct_1747, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.101 14_Oct_1748, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.106 31_Oct_1749, to Mr. William Hogg for a barrel of corn for Richd. Gilmett
- p.108 18_Mar_1750, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.109 9_Oct_1750, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.112 6_Mar_1750, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.113 16_Oct_1751, Mr. William Hogg, church warden
- p.115 16_Oct_1751, to Mr. William Hogg his acco.
- p.118 3_Oct_1752, to Mr. William Hogg his acco.
- p.119 3_Oct_1752, Mr. William Hogg, church warden, Mr. Gill Armistead church warden in his stead
- p.120 9_Oct_1753, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.122 9_Oct_1753, to Mr. William Hogg for 350 ft of 1 ½ inch plank for floor of Glebe
- p.124 22_Jun_1754, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.125 17_Oct_1754, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.128 2_Sep_1755, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman

Hogg Family of Gloucester and York Counties, Virginia

- p.133 12_Oct_1756, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.137 6_Oct_1757, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.141 16_Oct_1758, Mr. William Hogg, vestryman
- p.154 19_Oct_1761, new vestrymen appointed in the stead of Mr. William Hogg dec. and others
- p.171 20_Oct_1766, to Mary Hogg for keeping Sarah Valentine for 3 mo.
- p.206 28_Apr_1777, to Capt. Richard Allen for Mrs. Mary Hogg maintaining a child of Thomas Smith

From these records we conclude that John Hogg, Jr., son of John Hogg the immigrant, lived in Blisland Parish, died after 1729 and had a son, William, who was a prominent member of the community. William died between 1658 and 1661. Mary was probably William's widow.

The St. Paul's vestry book contains the following entries (again, page numbers are those of the printed transcript):

- p.24 1_Jan_1707/8, William Hogg ordered to help build a horse bridge over Beaver Dam Swamp
- p.57 8_Aug_1715, William Hogg ordered to help clear a road from Mr. John's Mill to Polegreens Old Field
- p.219 24_Sep_1708/9, survey of lands, precinct no. 34: Christopher Clarke, Alex. McKenney, Thomas Bowles, and William Hogg
- p.221 17_Mar_1711/12, land of Christopher Clark, William Hogg, Alex. McKensy, John Martin, Thomas Johnson, and Thomas Bowles
- p.233 3_Apr_1716, survey of lands, precinct no.3: Thomas Johnson, William Hogg, Alex. McKensy, John Martin, and Thomas Bowles
- p.256 10_Aug_1719, survey of lands, precinct no. 3: Thomas Johnson, William Hogg, Christopher Clark, Alex. McKensy, John Martin, and Thomas Bowles
- p.280 29_Oct_1731, survey of lands: Robert Allen, Thomas Bowles, William Bowles, William Henderson, John Hogg, Milbourn Hogg, Samuel Merideth, John Kersey, George Bell, David Bell, Robert Webb, John Cobbs, Capt. Winston's Quarter, and John Oliver
- p.298 11_Sep_1739, survey of lands: Robert Allen, Thomas Bowles, William Bowles, William Henderson, John Hogg, Milbourn Hogg, Samuel Merideth, John Kersey, George Bell, David Bell, Robert Webb, John Cobbs, Capt. Winston's Quarter, and John Oliver
- p.172 8_Aug_1743, John Hogg, 1 levy overcharge
- p.308 18_Sep_1743, survey of lands, precinct no. 18: Robert Allen, Thomas Bowles, William Bowles, William Henderson, John Hogg, William Hogg, Samuel Merideth, John Kersey, George Bell, David Bell, Robert Webb, John Cobbs, Capt. Winston's Quarter, John Oliver, Capt. Isaac Winston, and Mr. Samuel Merideth
- p.320 30_Sep_1751, survey of lands, precinct no. 17: Samuel Merideth, George Bell, Elisha Merideth, Valentine Bowles, Widdow Bowles, Robert Lee, John Hogg, William Hogg, Isaac Winston, and Benjamin Oliver
- p.329 15_Oct_1751, Ordered that Alex, Watson take care of Mary Hogg daughter of Sarah Hogg two years at three Hundred pounds Tob. a year and to be bound

Hogg Family of Gloucester and York Counties, Virginia

- to him according to Law
- p.330 10_Nov_1752, To Esther Watson for keeping Mary Hogg 1 year
- p.333 20_Oct_1753, To Esther Watson for keeping Mary Hogg, a Bastard Child 1 year
- p.351 17_Nov_1755, survey of lands: Samuel Merideth, George Bell, Elisha Merideth, Samuel Merideth Jr., Thomas Bowles, Robert Lee, John Hogg, William Hogg, Isaac Winston, and Benjamin Oliver
- p.365 8_Nov_1757, To John Hogg for keeping Samuel Skinning
- p.370 20_Oct_1758, To John Hogg for burying Samuel Shinning 2 months
- p.372 19_Nov_1759, To John Hogg for his support
- p.387 19_Nov_1759, survey of lands: Samuel Merideth, George Bell, Elisha Merideth, Samuel Merideth Jr., Thomas Bowles, Robert Lee, John Hogg, William Hogg, Isaac Winston, Benjamin Oliver
- p.396 25_Nov_1760, To John Hogg for his support
- p.399 24_Nov_1761, To John Hogg, his support to be lodged as above
- p.404 24_Nov_1762, To John Hogg towards his support to be lodged in Wardens hands
- p.423 30_Nov_1763, survey of lands: Samuel Merideth, George Bell, Elisha Merideth, Capt. Samuel Merideth, Thomas Bowles, Robert Lee, John Hogg, William Hogg, Isaac Winston, Benjamin Oliver
- p.432 21_Nov_1764, To John Hogg, his support to be lodged as above
- p.436 19_Nov_1765, To John Hogg, his support to be lodged as above
- p.441 29_Nov_1766, To John Hogg for his support
- p.461 30_Sep_1767, survey of lands: heirs of John Hogg
- p.461 30_Sep_1767, survey of lands: Samuel Merideth, George Bell, Anthony Winston, Thomas Bowles, Micajah Hogg, Benjamin Oliver, William Bailey, Col. Daniel Custis Orphans, Thomas Haden, David Whitlock, Benjamin Morris, and Benjamin Tyree
- p.451 28_Sep_1768, To Micajah Hogg for moving Anthony Kenty
- p.484 12_Nov_1771, survey of lands, precinct no. 9: John Starke Jr., Samuel Meredith, Hezekiah Bowels, John Ellis, William Macon Sr., William Macon Jr. Wyatt Starke, Thomas Railey, John Railey, John Melton's Orphans, John Austin, George Bell, Micajah Hogg, Barret White, and Nathan Bell
- p.483 12_Nov_1771, survey of lands, precinct no. 8: William Bailey, John White, John Hogg, Thomas Hogg, Daniel Boaz dec., James Mertin, Joseph Tally, William Tally, Samuel White, David White, Henty Wade Jr., William Whicker, William Kirby, George Meridith, James Boatwright, Joel Melton, John Kirby, and Milbourn Hogg
- p.484 12_Nov_1771, survey of lands: William Baley dec., John Woody, Micajah Woody, Samuel Wooddy, Thomas Hooper, John Howard, Elias White, John Hogg, Thomas Hogg, Daniel Booz dec., James Mertain, Joseph Tally, William Tally, Samuel White, David White, Henty Wade, Jr., William Whicker, William Kirby, George Meridith, James Boatwright, Joel Melto, John Kirby, and Milborn Hogg
- p.552 12_Nov_1779, survey of lands, precinct no. 8: William Bailey, John Woody,

Hogg Family of Gloucester and York Counties, Virginia

Micajah Woody, Samuel Woody, Thomas Hooper, John Howard, Elias White, John Hogg, Thomas Hogg, Daniel Booz dec., James Martin, Joseph Talley, William Talley, Samuel White, David White, Henry Wade Jr., William Whicker, William Kirbey, George Meredith, James Boatright, Joel Melton, John Kirbey, and N. Seabrook

- p.553 12_Nov_1779, survey of lands, precinct no. 9: John Starke Jr., Samuel Meredith, Hezekiah Bowels, John Ellis, William Macon Sr., William Macon Jr. the land that was Wyatt Starke, Thomas Railey, John Railey, John Melton's Orphans, John Austin, George Bell, Micajah Hogg, Barret White, and Nathan Bell
- p.581 26_Jan_1784, survey of lands, precinct no. 8: Micajah Woody, Samuel Woody, John Howard, Elias White, John Hogg, Thomas Hogg, Daniel Booz dec., James Martin, Joseph Talley, William Talley, Samuel White, David White, Henry Wade Jr., William Whicker, William Kirbey, George Meredith, James Boatright, Joel Melton, John Kirbey, Nicholas Seabrook, and Isaac Burnett
- p.582 26_Jan_1784, survey of lands, precinct no. 9: John Starke Jr., Samuel Meredith, John Ellis dec., William Macon Jr. the land that was Wyatt Starke, Thomas Railey, John Railey, John Melton's Orphans, John Austin, George Bell, Micajah Hogg, Barret White dec., Nathan Bell, and Samuel Woody

From these records we conclude that William Hogg, son of John Hogg the immigrant, lived in St. Paul's Parish, in New Kent Co. until 1720, in Hanover Co. after 1720. William is not mentioned after 1719. The next generation of Hogg men in Hanover Co., presumably sons of William, are Milbourn mentioned in the records from 1730 to 1742: John mentioned in the records from 1730 to 1760, and William mentioned in the records from 1742 to 1762. These men are followed by yet another generation consisting of Micajah mentioned in the records from 1766 to 1784 and Thomas mentioned in the records from 1771 to 1784.

In addition, there are scattered tax records. For Hanover Co. in 1790, the personal property tax list includes Micajah Hogg, Mary Hogg, and Thomas Hogg Sr. The land tax list includes Micajah Hogg and Thomas Hogg. Then in 1799, the personal property tax list includes Micajah Hogg and the estate of Thomas Hogg, and the 1800 land tax list includes Frances Hogg and Thomas Hogg.

Mrs. Ironmonger, page 419, cites a few additional references from the Swem Library:

- (1) William and Mary Quarterly, Series 1, Vol. 22, p.121, Micajah Hogg, 1787, Hanover Co.
- (2) William and Mary Quarterly, Series 1, Vol. 23, p. 30, Thomas Hogg, 1788, Hanover Co.
- (3) William and Mary Quarterly, Series 1, Vol. 23, p.125, Francis Hogg, 1791, Hanover Co.
- (4) William and Mary Quarterly, Series 1, Vol. 26, p. 262, Elizabeth Hogg, 1787, King William Co.
- (5) Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. 2, p. 626, Richard Hogg, 1781, Richmond, VA

Two men from Hanover Co. moved west. John Hogg appears on the tax list of Amherst Co. in 1783, and Milbourne Hogg is recorded in a deed in Albemarle Co. in 1777.

(Continued on page 47)

Letters Written to Mrs. Henry Hughes

From A. S. Hughes & Emily Andrews

By L. Roane Hunt

These two letters written to Mary Hall Hughes, wife of Henry Hughes, were found in a local yard sale and loaned to the Gloucester Museum of History. The first letter was from her son, Augustine S. Hughes, from Culpeper County, VA, while serving the Confederate forces. The second letter was from Emily New Andrews, wife of William Andrews, who was a neighbor and considered herself to be her cousin.

A previous article in *The Family Tree Searcher*, Vol. 9, No. 1, pages 3-10, describes the Hughes family. Letters between Henry Hughes and his brothers in Indiana around 1840 refer to activities in Gloucester during those days. Three of his brothers studied medicine in Cincinnati, OH, and interned under Dr. David Hall, who had left Gloucester to practice in Indiana. His brother, Dr. Thomas J. Hughes, returned to practice in Gloucester.

Henry Hughes was the county surveyor until his death in 1854. He was the son of Jasper Clayton Hughes and Signora Washington Buckner. He and Mary lived at "Tippecanoe" located on the York River near Cappahosic. In the 1860 census, Mary is listed as a widow with her youngest surviving children, Henry and Laura Lee. A. S. Hughes was living in the Court House working as a store clerk.

Letter from A. S. Hughes

A. S. Hughes enlisted on May 7, 1861, in the cavalry commanded by John W. Puller that became Company A, 5th Virginia Cavalry. He wrote about his Civil War experiences at the age of 85, and his story is included in the, [Reminiscences—Confederate Soldiers of Gloucester County, Virginia](#), pages 54-56. The grammar of this article is much improved to that of his letter to his mother in 1863 presented on the next page. He served with two of his brothers-in-law, George Washington Smith and Cincinnatus Jerome Ware.

Family of Henry and Mary Hughes

Henry Hughes, b. 1806, d. 1854

+m. **Mary E. D. Hall**, b. 1818

Catharine Susan Hughes, b. 1837, d. 1912

+m. **George Washington Smith**, b. 1824, d. 1869

Mary Elizabeth Hughes, b. 1838, d. 1912

+m. **Cincinnatus Jerome Ware**, b. 1839, d. 1864

Augustine S. Hughes, b. 1840, d. 1924

+m. **Linda Godwin**, b. 1855, d. 1940

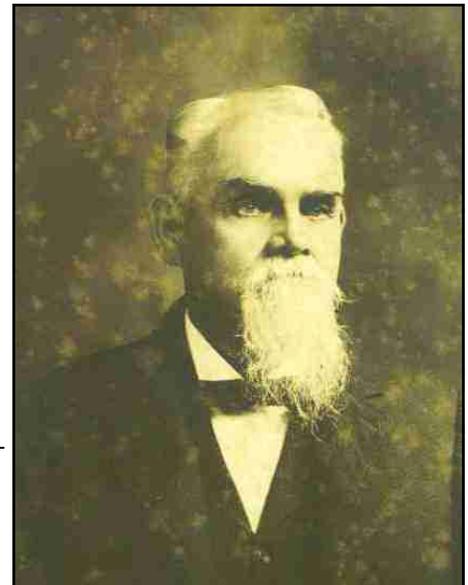
Henry C. Hughes, b. 1843

+m. **Melissa ?**, b. 1848

Skaife W. Hughes, b. 1848, d. 1853

Laura Lee Hughes, b. 1852, d. 1883

+m. **Augustine Warner Smith**, b. 1852, d. 1913



A. S. Hughes

Letters Written to Mrs. Henry Hughes

Culpeper Court House, April 26th 1863

Dear Mother,

I received your letter dated the 14 I was very glad to here from you all. Wash [George Washington Smith] got up here last Monday he is very well. I am so sorry that the Yankees are doing so bad in Gloucester it greaves us all very much to here of them doing so but we cannot help it now. You had better try and raise all the corn that you can because it is so scarce it will be very hard to get another year. You had better work it only twice and raise more. Aaron [Aaron D. Sterling] and Sam [Samuel Duval Pointer] got up here to day but did not bring any new. Jeff Dunston [Thomas Jefferson Dunston] came up to day and said that Dan Rice and Jacob Miller have gone to the Yankees we were not much surprise when we herd of it because from his talk in joking way he always seem to prefer the Yankees. I will send my letter by Aaron as he is going down tomorrow because he has gotten detail in a steamer in Richmond so he will go back home before he will report in Richmond. We are at Culpeper Court House but do not know how long we will say here. We have two Briggages here now, the Yankees are still on the Rappahannock River in sight at Beverlis Ford and Kelleys. We are expecting a fight every day and have been up atilery on the cars and ammuniton a plenty of it. Our horses do not get anything but a little corn and no hay the grass is getting very good here. We grais our horses every day. Dinkey Ware [Cincinnatus Jerome Ware] have gotten up to the company and said Natus [Nathan Tomlinson] will be up soon as his horse get well. Tell Nay he had better keep a bright look out and not let the Yankees get his horse because they are very hard to get and do not let them get yours. You had better hide them when ever you here of them being out. Give my love to all my friends. Your Affe Son A. S. Hughes. [Augustine S. Hughes]

P.S. Dan send his love to his Mother and all of his friends. He said he will wright to her soon he said that he always wright her a few lines in my letter he want to come home very badly and see you all.

P.S. You must send me my summer jacket by Nay [Nathan Tomlinson] when he comes up he had better not come up until his hand get well. I got the Piece of com that you sent me I was very glad to get it. You must get me the leather and have me the Boots made and leave them at home. I wrote you in the other letter above them the siye of nay in the letter by Mr. Ben Rowe [Thomas Benjamin Rowe].

George Washington Smith, b. 1824, d. 1869, son of Anthony A. & Sarah Smith, married Catharine Susan Hughes. He enlisted on May 7, 1861, at Gloucester Courthouse. He transferred to the Confederate Navy on November 5, 1863. His naval exploits are described in an extensive article in *FTS*, Vol. 13, No. 1, pages 3-29.

Cincinnatus Jerome Ware, b. 1839, d. 1864, married Mary Elizabeth Hughes. He enlisted on May 7, 1861, at Gloucester Courthouse. He was killed in action in Newtown, King and Queen County. He left his widow and three sons.

Aaron D. Sterling, b. 1840 in New York, son of Capt. John and Mary M. Sterling. He is listed in the 1860 Gloucester census with his parents and a sister and brother. He enlisted on May 7, 1861, at Gloucester Courthouse.

Samuel Duval Pointer, b. 1842, d. 1917, son of Seth B. Pointer & Grace Harwood, married Eugenia Emeline Harwood. He enlisted on July 4, 1861, at Gloucester Point.

Letters Written to Mrs. Henry Hughes

Thomas Jefferson Dunston, b. 1844, d. June 17, 1863, son of Richard D. Dunston & Susan E. Hughes. He was a first cousin of A. S. Hughes. He transferred to Company A, 5th Virginia Cavalry on May 1, 1862.

Daniel Rice, was a colored member of Company A, 5th Virginia Cavalry.

Jacob Miller, b. 1845, son of William & Rebecca Miller, married first Lavinia Morris & second Sarah. He had eleven children. He was listed with his family in the 1850 and 1860 Gloucester census. He was a colored member of Company A, 5th Virginia Cavalry. He is listed in the Gloucester censuses through 1900.

Nathan Tomlinson, b. 1841, son of William & Nancy Eliza Tomlinson, married Eliza Roane. He was listed with his parents prior to the war and lived in Middlesex after his marriage.

Thomas Benjamin Rowe, b. 1818, son of Jasper Clayton Rowe, married Rosa Ellen Marchant. He enlisted in July 22, 1861. He operated the Freeport Wharf and Store on the Piankatank River. He supplied Co. A, 5th Virginia Cavalry from his store as described in a previous article in *FTS*, Vol. 3, No. 1, pages 17-23.

Letter from Emily New Andrews

Emily was the second wife of William Andrews. Their youngest child was Andrew Jackson Andrews who wrote a book describing his life in Gloucester that was featured in *FTS*, Vol. 11, No. 2, pages 27-30. His book indicates the Andrews family lived at "Cottage Grove" located on the York River across the main road to Cappahosic from the Henry Hughes family.

Andrew and his sister, Anna, inherited the Andrews estate. After two failed attempts to sell the estate, it was sold at auction for the Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial School at Cappahosic.

The Hughes and Andrews families are probably related through the first wife of William Andrews, Martha Hughes. In her letter on pages 44-45, Emily addresses Mary Hall Hughes as her cousin, and they may have been blood-relatives also.

Her letter was probably written in 1849 at the time of the estate sale for Mrs. Lucy Leigh, widow of Thomas R. Leigh. She requests the assistance of Cousin Henry in the purchase of certain items that may be available at the sale. Also, she reveals a serious contention with her father that requires her mail to be secretly picked up by Henry. However, she is allowed to confer with her sister. The identity of her father and sister is not known, but we know that the Hughes, Duval, and New families have many occasions of intermarriage.

Letters like these are very simple, but they give clues to the lives of individuals and relationships that may not be clear in the surviving official records.

Family of William Andrews

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| <p>William Andrews, b. 1791, d. 1866 +m. Martha Hughes, d. abt 1824 Lucy E. Andrews, b. 1816 +m. Robert L. Taylor, b. abt 1810, d. abt 1848 +m. Emily New, b. 1805, d. 1876 Mary E. Andrews +m. Francis West Almira Frances Smythe Andrews, b. 1833, d. 1872 +m. W. Robert Newcomb, b. 1825, d. 1865 +m. Benjamin F. Newcomb, b. 1831 William R. Andrews, b. 1836 Anna J. Andrews, b. 1838 +m. Robert K. Dillard Andrew Jackson Andrews, b. 1842 +m. Nannie C. Parkinson, b. 1845</p> |
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Letters Written to Mrs. Henry Hughes

Letter to Mrs. Mary Hughes, wife of Henry, from Mrs. Emily Andrews, page 1 & 2.

As a perfect reconciliation has taken place
between my father and myself I must beg
of you as my friend and relative not to
mention any thing of what I have told,
or revealed to you in confidence. I am
aware of having expressed my sentiments
too freely, but I have ever considered you
and cousin Henry as my best friends
in this portion of the country, and as such
have felt it a privilege to unburden my
poor aching heart of its burden of woe; knowing
you would deeply sympathize with me in these
exciting times, & slight expression, inadvertent

As a perfect reconciliation has taken place between my father and myself, I must beg of you as my friend and relative not to mention any thing of what I have told or revealed to you in confidence. I am aware of having expressed my sentiments too freely, but I have ever considered you and cousin Henry as my best friends in this portion of the country and as such have felt it a privilege to unburden my poor aching heart of its burden of woes, knowing you would deeply sympathize; now in these exciting times a slight expression, inadvertently

Dear Cousin,
If cousin Henry attends
Mrs. Leigh's sale tomorrow, ask him please to
purchase for me to day a very choice bedstead
and dining table. The bedstead dispense
with having borrowed any of the cash spare
time. I would thank him to call at the school
house a few moments when passing by. -
Having business of importance with Mr. Leigh
I shall necessarily be compelled to go there this
afternoon, or would have done to visit
you. I shall, however, to do so soon.

Dear Cousin,
if cousin Henry (Henry Hughes) attends Mrs. Leigh's [abr. 1849, Mrs. Lucy Leigh, widow of Thomas R. Leigh] sale tomorrow, ask him please to purchase for me half a dozen chairs, a bedstead, and dining table; the bed I can dispense with having borrowed one, if he can spare time I would thank him to call at the school house a few moments when passing by. Having business of importance with Mrs. Leigh I shall necessarily be compelled to go there this afternoon, or would go down to visit you. I hope however to do soon.

Letters Written to Mrs. Henry Hughes

Letter to Mrs. Mary Hughes, wife of Henry, from Mrs. Emily Andrews, page 3 & 4.

the first leisure day - Oh Mary I cant express my gratitude
for all your kindness & may Heaven reward you for it - prays
your affectionate cousin,
Emily
Mrs. Mary Hughes
per Servant
Please answer this

the first leisure day - Oh Mary I cant express my gratitude
for all your kindness & may Heaven reward you for it - prays
Your affectionate cousin,

Emily

[Emily New Andrews, wife
of William Andrews]

Mrs. Mary Hughes [Mary Hall Hughes]
per Servant

Please answer this.

utterly a blessed bright produce awful
consequences; and hence it is that I make
a request which I know is perfectly unnecessary -
now if you & My father consents for me to
emigrate with my sister, but I do not
know of my having done so previously -
now if cousin H. will receive our letters
two weeks longer until I can take the arrange-
ment, I will thank him, and after that
no delay is necessary - I am very anxious
to get what letters may now be in the office
and would consider it a favour if you
would include if he will ride to Col. Ho.

uttered might produce awful consequences, and hence it is
that I make a request which I know is perfectly unnecessary
of you. My father consents for me to correspond with my
sister, but does not know of my having done so previously -
now if cousin H will receive our letters two weeks longer
until I make the arrangement, I will thank him, and after that
no secrecy is necessary. I am very anxious to get what
letters may now be in the office and would consider it a
favour of great magnitude if he will ride to Col. Ho.

Family Mystery Solved in the Gloucester Citizens Petition to Amend Oyster Laws December 22, 1847

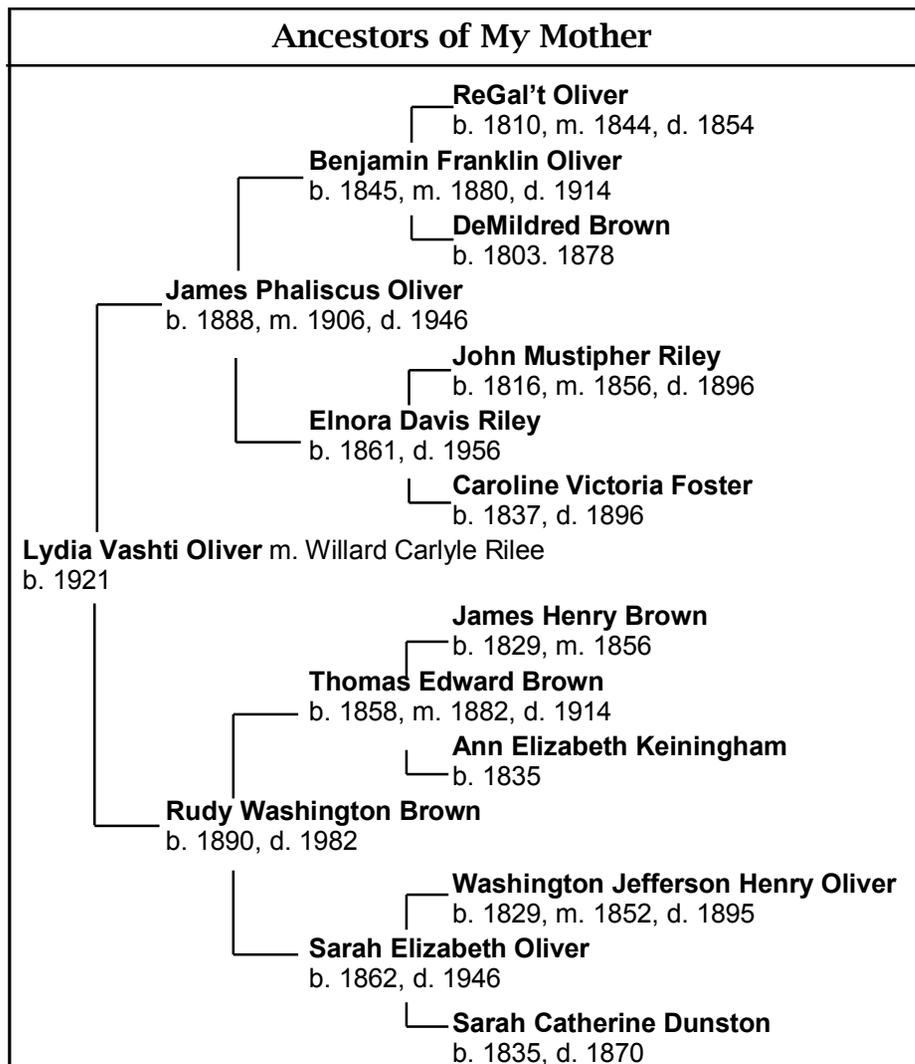
By Phyllis Rilee

After my father's death, at the urging of my son, I started retracing our family ancestry. It wasn't long before I hit my first stumbling block. Attempting to research my mother's Great-Grandfather Oliver led to more questions than answers.

I have retraced the work done by several family members and would like to express my sincere gratitude to my cousins, Sylvia Lane Oliver Rowe, Cyrus Fleming Rilee, Jr., Lewis Roane Hunt, Myra Dale

Horsley Almond Clements, and Kathleen Florence Eastwood Cameron who have listened to my frustrations when I encountered roadblocks and celebrating with me as I discovered new information. They have finally convinced me that some questions will never be answered in this lifetime, and more importantly, when you least expect it, you will discover something new!

One of my first research nightmares was my Great-Great-Grandfather Oliver. Various name spellings kept me searching with nothing but dead ends. Knowing that Cy Rilee had transcribed and published the 1850 to 1900 census records, I turned to him for help. After a brief conversation, Cy pointed me to the Gloucester 1847 petition to the legislature to amend oyster laws. Not only did I find my mystery great-great-grandfather's



Family Mystery Solved

signature, I found the signatures of two additional great -great-grandfathers!

After finding a transcription of the 1847 Oyster Petition online at <http://www.usgwarchives.org/va/gloucester/misc.htm>, I learned that the original document and the microfilm were housed at the Library of Virginia. I decided to see “first hand” how this mystery man spelled his name, so I contacted the Library of Virginia and found that the roll film could be borrowed for a small fee and utilized through our local Gloucester County Library. The library staff was very accommodating, and within a few days, I received a call telling me the film had arrived. Thanks to the equipment in the

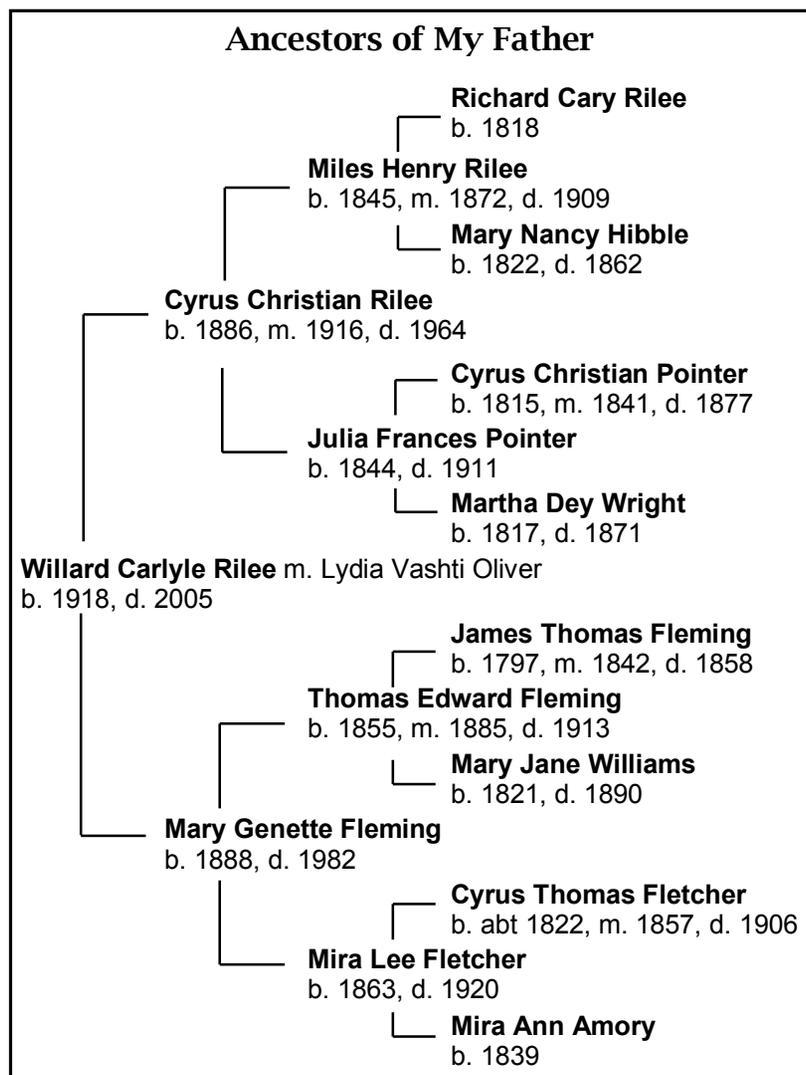
Virginia Room, I was able to view and print copies of the petition and the signatures of



three great-grandfathers who signed the petition! The next step was to reverse the negative prints to reveal a black on white image of his signature! Finally...I could see how he spelled his name! At last...ReGal't Oliver!!!!

You may ask, why all the mystery in a name? The ReGal't name was listed in the 1840 and 1850 census as Regault Oliver. The marriage record of his sons, James W. Oliver and Benjamin F. Oliver on Apr 11, 1872, identify him as “Regault Oliver.” The marriage of James W. Oliver on Feb 4, 1878, lists his father as “Regold Oliver.” His wife reported his name at his death as Garrett Oliver. And lastly, another spelling variation, I have an uncle whose middle name is spelled “ReGoalt,” after his great-grandfather.

After seeing the way “he spelled his name,” I have changed my genealogy records to reflect his spelling as he signed his name on the 1847 Oyster Petition! ReGal't Oliver was born about 1810 and married DeMildred L. Brown, widow of Morgan D. Oliver. His occupation is listed in the Gloucester County censuses 1840 and 1850 as an oysterman, and his place of birth is listed as Virginia. Sons, Washington Jefferson Henry Oliver and Thomas Andrew Jackson Oliver, are also listed in the household in the census as oystermen. And...by the way...the 1850 census indicated that he couldn't read or write, so that somewhat explains the spelling variations of his name. ReGal't is not listed as owning real estate in



Family Mystery Solved

the land tax records; however, he is listed by the name of Gault Oliver as owning and being taxed for personal property and residing at "Piney Swamp," near the White Marsh area. His death was recorded by his widow, DeMildred Brown Oliver, in her bible as June 15, 1854. He died in New York of smallpox.

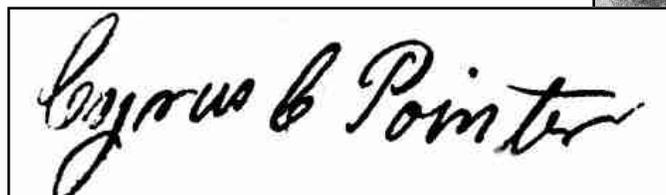
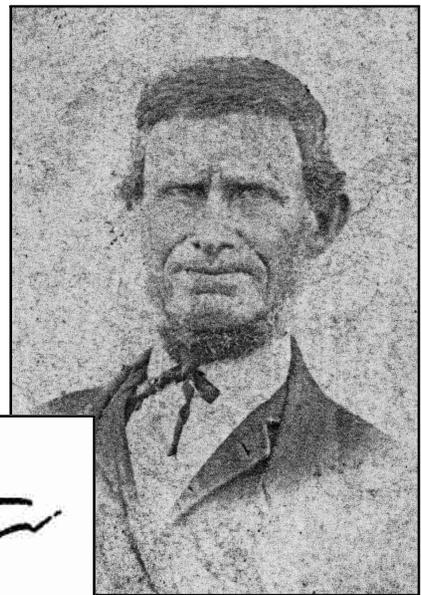
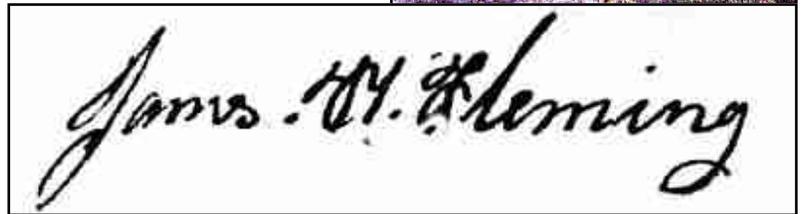
After three years of turning every stone and each variation of spelling of his name, I am resolved that seeing his signature on the 1847 oyster petition is as close as I will get to finding anything else about ReGal't Oliver. But the experience has taught me to always keep an eye open for spelling variations and always keep searching even though it may not be in obvious sources!

My Great-Great-Grandfather James Thomas Fleming also signed the 1847 oyster petition. James Thomas Fleming was born about 1797, the son of Henry Fleming and Emily Jane Thompson. He married Mary Jane Williams, daughter of James Williams and Mary "Polly" Thruston Williams on September 8, 1842. James Thomas Fleming died January 7, 1858.

James Thomas Fleming served as a private under Captains Hugh Gwyn and Richard Jones in the 21st and 4th Regiments of the Virginia Militia during the War of 1812. He was a substitute for Warner Enos. His widow, Mary Jane Williams Fleming, filed for a widow's pension on May 25, 1878. In the sworn statements within the petition, she states that James Thomas Fleming "received a bounty land warrant for 120 acres before the last war (Civil War)." In the statements included in the sworn petition were comments from Levi P. Corr, who stated "he was a neighbor to the Flemings, was the minister at their marriage, and made his coffin." James Thomas Fleming and Mary Jane Williams Fleming had five children; however, only two lived to adulthood. I descend from Thomas Edward Fleming, b. May 25, 1855, d. Oct 20, 1913. Thomas Edward Fleming married Mira Lee Fletcher, b. Dec 1863, d. Mar 20, 1920. James Thomas Fleming's photo is scanned from a faded daguerreotype (1839-1860) passed down through the family of James Thomas Fleming's son, James Christopher Fleming.

My last great-great-grandfather signing the 1847 oyster petition was Cyrus Christian Pointer. Cyrus Christian Pointer (b. Sept 17, 1815, d. Mar 19, 1877) was the son of Michael Pointer II and Mildred Stevens of Gloucester. His occupation is listed in the 1860 and 1870 census as a farmer. I descend from his daughter, Julia Frances Pointer, b. 1844, d. 1911, who married Miles Henry Rilee (b. 1845, d. Dec 23, 1909) on Nov 10, 1872. I descend from their son, Cyrus Christian Rilee, b. Feb 4, 1886, d. May 12, 1964.

Cyrus Christian Pointer was the great-great-grandson of



Family Mystery Solved

Daniel DuVal and Philadelphus DuBois, who were French Huguenots seeking religious freedom in America. They arrived in Virginia from Normandy, France, on Mar 5, 1701, aboard the ship "Nassau."

(Hogg Family—Continued from page 38)

John Hogg of Amherst Co. had a large family including a son names Milbourne. In the 1770 deed, Milbourne Hogg of Albemarle Co. is referred to as being of Hanover Co. These facts lead to the conclusion that Milbourne Hogg of Albemarle Co. and John Hogg of Amherst Co. were sons of Milbourn Hogg of Hanover Co.

Most of the descendants of John Hogg of Amherst Co. chose to spell the name Hogue. Many of them moved west from there and settled in Indiana, Missouri, and beyond.

The "Friends of the Museum" would like to announce the publication of a new book by Bill Lawrence titled Old Houses, Mills, Churches, and Historic Sites of Gloucester. It covers 144 sites with many color pictures and a short write-up on each site. It can be purchased for \$32 at the Museum of History in the old Botetourt building or the Visitor's Center located in the Roane building.

Old Houses, Mills, Churches and Historic Sites of Gloucester, Virginia



William L. Lawrence

1922 Botetourt High School Graduates

The commencement program for the class of 1922 for Botetourt High School was donated to the Gloucester Museum of History and listed the following graduates.

Fanny Burwell Catlett, b. 1906, d. 1997, d/o Landon Carter Catlett & Letitia Rebecca Nelson, m. Ludwell Lee Montague.

Fred Basye Corr, b. 1904, d. 1970, s/o Rev. Harry Lee Corr & Emma Rosalee Bayse, m. Elsie V. Crowder.

Reade Watlington Corr, b. 1905, s/o Rev. Harry Lee Corr & Emma Rosalee Bayse.

Bertha Elizabeth Dutton, b. 1902, d. 1963, d/o William Jefferson Dutton & Nora Hall Hatch, m. Walter Clements Wilson.

Earl Stanley German, b. 1903, s/o Thomas Robinson German & Emma Stanley Clements, m. Mattie Lucretia Teagle.

Ora Catherine German, b. 1906, d. 1997, d/o William Henry German & Ida Earl Walker, m. Waverly Baker Dunn.

Naomi Corinne Hudson, b. 1904, d. 1993, d/o John Burton Hudson & Mary Elizabeth Stubblefield, m. Enos Burkley Blake.

Emma Lefever Moore, b. 1902, d. 1992, d/o Martin Lancelot Moore & Maude C. Enos, m. Jasper Henry Walker.

Ella Coates Muse, b. 1904, d. 1980, d/o Peachy Elbert Muse & Annie Valentine Heywood, m. Benjamin Elias Borden, Sr.

Ellen Mason Tobin, b. 1905, d. 1939, d/o James H. Tobin & Ruby Leigh, m. John Hodge.

Catherine Coles Woodland, b. 1903, d. 1990, d/o Thomas Jefferson Woodland & Magnolia Coles Roane, m. Levi Pace Robins.

Special Notice

The Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia Board approved a special printing of two tax record books. The first is the Gloucester 1770/71 Quit Rent Book of approximately 260 pages. The second is the Gloucester Land and Personal Property Tax records from 1782 through 1791 of approximately 250 pages. This covers the period when Mathews County was part of Gloucester County. Also, currency was measured in pounds, shillings, and pence; and tobacco had a value of exchange.