HARJO - BOGGAS PARROT BAND OF CREEK INDIANS

HISTORICAL PAPERS OF CLAN HISTORY

PVCS

The Clan's historical facial paint design signifying the SUN, SKY, AND EARTH.

The Sun gives us life

The Sky protects us

The Earth sustains us

(The Christian Version)

Volume I: General Overview : Harjo
Boggs
Parrot
Blount

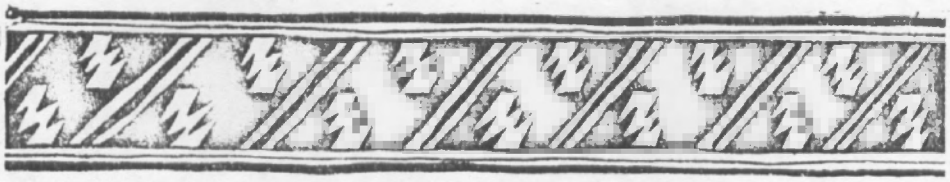
CALHOUN COUNTY, FLORIDA

COMPILED BY DR. ANDREW BOGGS RAMSEY

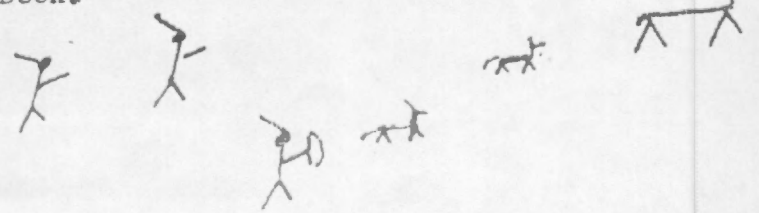
JANUARY, 1983

REVISED - JANUARY, 1984 ; 1986; 1988 (Second Printing)

PURPOSE: These documents were hard to collect, therefore, for my three sons and their decendants, I leave a trail of their heritage.

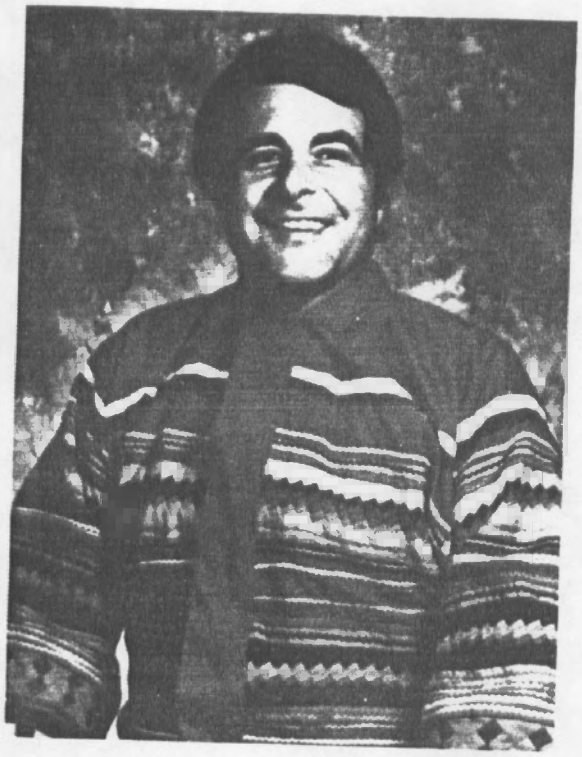


This is a personal collection of papers and this is NOT FOR SALE. It is only to prevent some papers from becoming lost. THIS IS NOT A BOOK.



I DEDICATE THIS COLLECTION TO MY LOVELY WIFE, WISA, WHO HAS ALWAYS BEEN AT MY SIDE.

Andrew Boggs Ramsey and his three sons: Boggs, James, and Marshall



Andrew Boggs Ramsey

Andrew Boggs Ramsey, Junior
painted by Minnie Shuler

James Andrew Ramsey, II
painted by B.J. Bailey

Ambrose Marshall Ramsey
painted by Minnie Shuler

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# THE FLORIDA HANDBOOK 1987-1988

Florida's people and their government

Allen Morris

Fort Lauderdale Historical Society

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one of the Five Civilized
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## Culture

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## Creek Indian History and Culture

Source: Andrew Boggs Ramsey

Politically, the Seminole people and the Creek people are today a distinct and separate group though culturally in their earlier histories, the Florida Creeks and Seminoles shared a merged history. However, following the signing of the Treaty of Moultrie Creek, 1823, they have become a separate people.

Today, the Florida Creeks reside in Northwest Florida from the Apalachicola River to the Alabama line west of Pensacola. Escambia County is one of the three three centers of Creek Indian activity and has the largest Indian population of any county in Florida according to the 1980 U.S. Census Report. The other two centers are Blountstown, Calhoun County, and Bruce, Walton County.

Florida's Creek Indians of today are descendents of the Poarch Band of Creeks in Alabama, the Apalachicola River Creeks in Calhoun County, and others fleeing removal from Alabama and Georgia. Most of these Creeks survived in very small groups by living in isolated conditions apart from white settlers under very poor conditions.

The State of Florida recognized the existence of Creek Indians by the establishment of the Northwest Florida Creek Indian Council appointed by the Governor. The Creek Tribes served by the Northwest Florida Creek Indian Council are The Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians, a state recognized tribe, and the Poarch Band of Creeks, a recently federalized tribe in Alabama with members in Escambia County, Florida.

The Florida Creeks' traditional Square Grounds are located in the Blountstown area where the Berry, Green Corn, Little Green Corn, and Harvest Busks are observed each year. One of the better Creek Museums is located in the Calhoun County Courthouse. The Florida Tribe operates Creek schools in Blountstown, Panama City, Bruce and Pensacola to keep the Creek Language and History alive and used.

*Patsy West, photo-historian of the Seminole and Miccosukee tribes, writes that the Seminole photographic record begins in 1852 with Billy Bowlegs, shown here. Regarded by Federal authorities as the most influential leader among the Seminoles in Florida, Bowlegs was shown Washington and New York so he might be convinced of the power of the government. The Third Seminole War began three years later and ended with Bowlegs transported, with other Seminoles, to Oklahoma Indian territory.*

# THE FLORIDA GENEALOGIST

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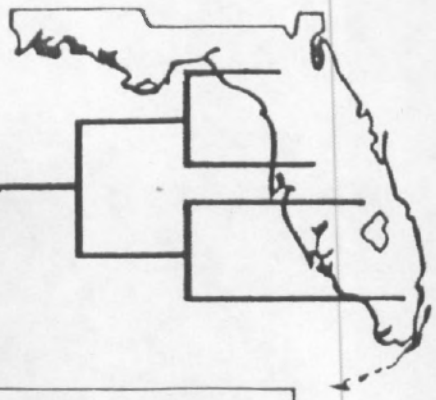

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THE FLORIDA STATE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
POST OFFICE BOX 10249 • TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32302

## Polly Parrot's North Florida Creek Indians

by Dr. Andrew Boggs Ramsey, Tuskie Mahaya Haco

**Dr. Ramsey is a descendant of the Florida Creek Indian leader Polly Parrot, who chose to remain in Florida in 1823 rather than be removed to Texas. He is a tall, broad-chested "member of America's middle class . . . drives a Ford LTD, lives in a brick ranch house and helps run the family's Piggly Wiggly supermarket in Blountstown," according to an article in the Tallahassee Democrat on November 9, 1981.**

Our legendary origin, like that of all Creek people, was in a land to the west whence our earliest forefathers crossed a great river in their passage to the southeastern area of the North American continent (Galschet, Vol I). In the early 18th century, there occurred disruptions which rapidly increased the unsettling of the Creek People and the incidence of their emigration southward into their Florida lands (Cash 109-27). My forefather, Tuskie Haco/Cochrane was in the emigration southward from Alabama to the Apalachicola River in Florida.

The first permanent Creek towns in Calhoun County were formed in 1815 (Blount). My great-great-grandfather, John J. Boggs, was born in Florida in 1810, five years before these permanent towns were settled. His mother was Polly Parrot (Death Certificate, File #9664, John James William Joseph Boggs, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Blountstown, 1917), the daughter of Tuskie Haco and his bought wife, Polly (Green and Brantley). Tuskie Haco is listed on the Creek Census taken between November 1831 and December 1833, but he died in 1833 before the removal of most of our people to Texas under Tuskie Haco Davey and John Blount.

The Apalachicola Band in Florida was formally created as a political unit by the Treaty of Camp Moultrie which was signed in 1823 (Covington). One of the signers was my forefather Tuskie Haco Cochrane. At the signing of the Treaty of Camp Moultrie, Tuskie Haco was alrady living at Cochrantown; this treaty established the reservation at Blountstown where Cochrantown and Blount's town were located (Clements; Swanton 32). Polly Parrot decided that she would not go to Texas under the new Tuskie Haco Davey and she remained in Florida. She sent runners out to find a suitable isolated spot in which the Wind Clan would stay, the Wind Clan being a determined people. The runners came back, reported, and Polly decided on a place now located on the Jackson County and Calhoun County line as the place to settle. It has high hills and it came to be known as Boggs Pond or the Boggs Indian Refuge lands. You can go in any direction from Boggs Pond and be closer to civilization than you are at Boggs Pond. It was desolate and beautiful. Cattle ran loose in the woods in those days and the Creeks began to run cattle. All working together, they took the black fertile soil from Boggs Pond and spread it on the top of the sandy land. There Polly Parrot, her son, John J. Boggs, his wife, Mele Pule Musgrove, and their children lived by small scale farming and the running of cattle. John and Mele Pule had two sons, John James William Joseph and Coley Boggs, and four daughters. They lived in the Indian way without being troubled with white people.

My great-grandfather was John James William Joseph Boggs, Tuskie Haco/Boggs (full blood). He married Sarah E. Smith (3/4 blood) and they continued to live in a completely Indian way until their later years when the white population in the area began to increase. Sarah, having a half-breed as a father, told her son, James Daniel Boggs, my grandfather (7/8 blood), that the days of their way of life were numbered. She told him he must go away and learn the ways of the white man. She said, "Get out, get a job, learn, and if you can, marry into a white family to bring white blood into our clan, so that we may pass as whites and live as the whites" (Hunt 47-8). She realized that the white people were increasing in number and the isolation here could not last much

longer. To survive, my grandfather, James Daniel Boggs, listened to his mother and grandmother, Mele Pule, and took a job as a logger, floating logs down the Chipola River (Ellsworth and Dysart). He saved all of his money, as his grandmother advised, and opened a trading post in Blountstown. It became the largest general store in the area. My grandfather was lighter in color than his sisters and easily passed for white. In Blountstown, he met a Creek girl, a descendant of Nancy Knight (full blood), whose brother was Chief Jackson Knight (1/2 blood) (Clements; Swanton). At fifteen, Alice McClellan married James Daniel Boggs.

Today the Piggly Wiggly Supermarket established by my father, James A. Ramsey, and mother, Kathleen Boggs, is in the building of the James Daniel Boggs' General Store. We have survived in our homeland, kept some of our Creek traditions and I speak some Creek or Muskoke. We are members of a state-recognized Indian Tribe, The Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians, with our cousins, the Wards (centered in Bruce, Florida,) and Poarch (Alabama) Creeks centered in Pensacola, Florida. Though we lost much of our culture, we endured and did not lose sight that we are Creek Indians, even though from the 1850's, Indians living in North Florida tried to hide their Indian ancestry in order to make a living until it has become safe once more to be an Indian. The traditional Square Grounds for North Florida are located in the Blountstown area where the Berry, Green Corn, Little Green Corn, and Harvest Busks are still observed. One of the better Creek museums is located in the Calhoun County Courthouse and a Creek school is operating in Blountstown, Panama City, Bruce, and Pensacola to keep our Creek language alive and used.

We are still here, Polly Parrot, thanks to you and your determination. Your bravery is still our guiding light.

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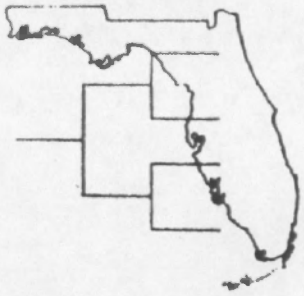

# The Florida State Genealogical Society

GRANTS THIS

# Florida Pioneer Descendant Certificate

TO

ANDREW BOGGS RAMSEY

WHO HAS SUPPLIED DOCUMENTARY PROOF ESTABLISHING DESCENT FROM

TILSKIE HACO/COCHRANE

WHO SETTLED IN FLORIDA BEFORE 3 MARCH 1845,
ON WHICH DATE FLORIDA WAS ADMITTED AS A STATE.

CERTIFICATE NUMBER 648

DATED 6 November 1987

Brian E. Michaels
PRESIDENT

Anne S. Taylor
F.P.D.C. CHAIRMAN

# The Florida State Genealogical Society

GRANTS THIS

# Florida Pioneer Descendant Certificate

TO

ANDREW BOGGS RAMSEY

WHO HAS SUPPLIED DOCUMENTARY PROOF ESTABLISHING DESCENT FROM

POLLY PARROT

WHO SETTLED IN FLORIDA BEFORE 3 MARCH 1845,
ON WHICH DATE FLORIDA WAS ADMITTED AS A STATE.

CERTIFICATE NUMBER 650

DATED 6 November 1987

Brian E. Michaels
PRESIDENT

Jenne L. Taylor
F.P.D.C. CHAIRMAN

# The Florida State Genealogical Society

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# Florida Pioneer Descendant Certificate

TO

DR. ANDREW BOGGS RAMSEY

WHO HAS SUPPLIED DOCUMENTARY PROOF ESTABLISHING DESCENT FROM

JOHN J. BOGGS

WHO SETTLED IN FLORIDA BEFORE 3 MARCH 1845,
ON WHICH DATE FLORIDA WAS ADMITTED AS A STATE.

CERTIFICATE NUMBER 113

DATED 12 November 1982

Elizabeth A. McCall
PRESIDENT

Catherine Ramsey
SECRETARY

145

# The Florida State Genealogical Society

GRANTS THIS

# Florida Pioneer Descendant Certificate

TO

ANDREW BOGGS RAMSEY

WHO HAS SUPPLIED DOCUMENTARY PROOF ESTABLISHING DESCENT FROM

MARY PUCE MUSGROOVE

WHO SETTLED IN FLORIDA BEFORE 3 MARCH 1845,
ON WHICH DATE FLORIDA WAS ADMITTED AS A STATE.

CERTIFICATE NUMBER 649

DATED 6 November 1987

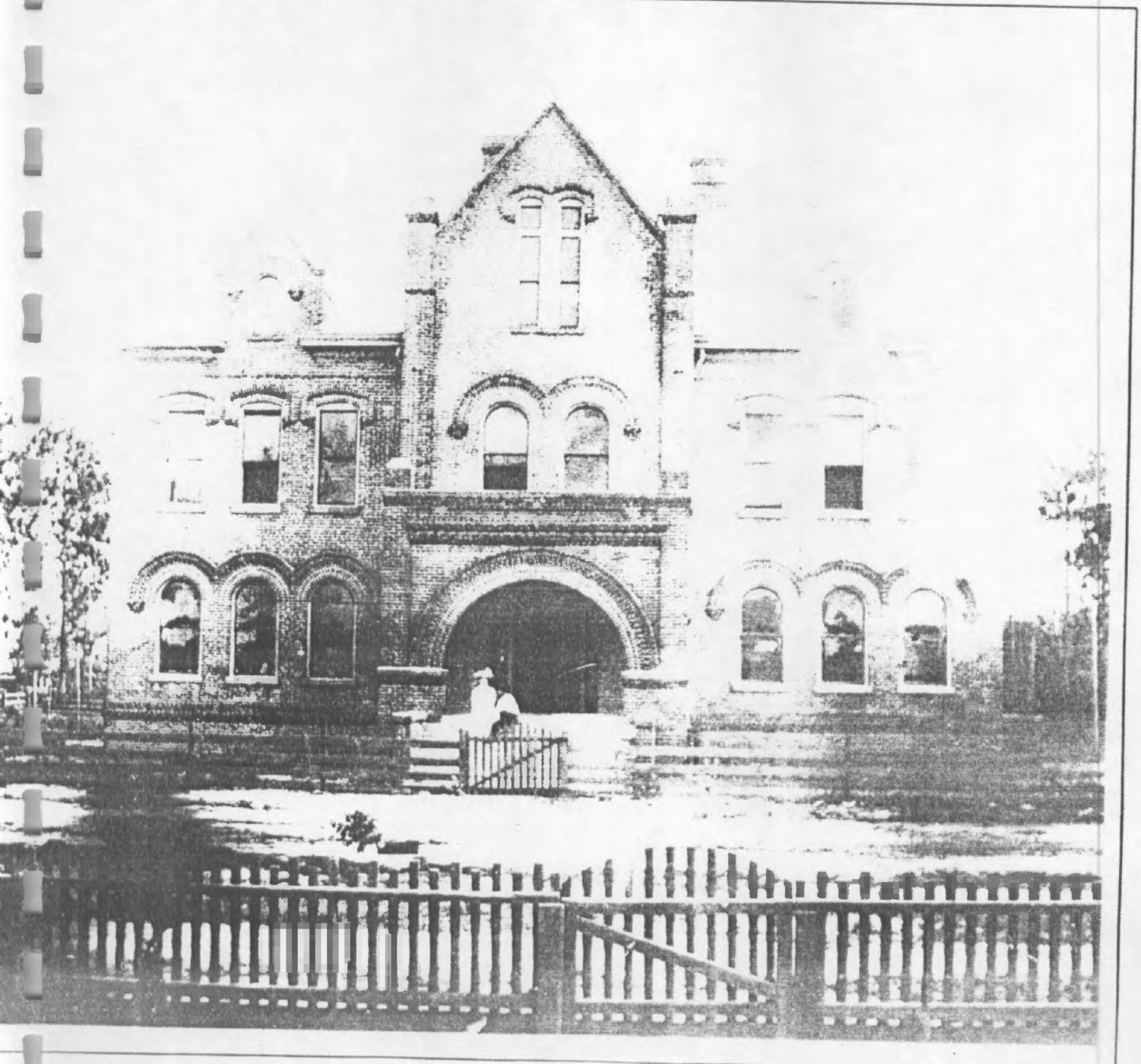
Brian E. Michaels
PRESIDENT

Anne S. Taylor
F.P.D.C. CHAIRMAN

# Calhoun County
# Welcome Home Day

*October 3, 1987*

## HISTORICAL PROGRAM BOOK



# Boggs Family-Harjo-Boggas-Parrot Band of Creeks

## The Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians

By: Dr. Andrew Boggs Ramsey
Tuskie Mahaya Haco

The legendary origin, like that of all Creek People, was in a land to the west whence our earliest forefathers crossed a great river in their passage to the southeastern area of the North American continent.[1] In the early 18th century, there occurred disruptions which rapidly increased the unsettling of the Creek People and the incidence of their emigration southward into their Florida lands.[2] My forefather, Tuskie Haco/Cochrane was in the emigration southward from Alabama to the Apalachicola River in Florida.

The first permanent Creek towns in Calhoun County occurred in 1815.[3] My great great grandfather, John J. Boggs, was born in Florida in 1810 which was five years before these permanent towns were settled.[4] His mother was Polly Parrot,[5] the daughter of Tuskie Haco and his bought wife, Polly.[6] Tuskie Haco is listed on the Creek Census taken between November, 1831 and December, 1833, but he died in 1833 before the removal of most of our people to Texas under Tuskie Haco D and John Blount.[7]

The Apalachicola Band in Florida was formally created as a political unit by the Treaty of Camp Moultrie which was signed in 1823.[8] One of the signers being my forefather Tuskie Haco Cochrane. At the signing of the Treaty of Camp Moultrie, Tuskie Haco was already living at Cochrantown, but this treaty established the reservation at Blountstown where Cochrantown and Blount's town were located.[9]

[1]Albert Galachet, **A Migration Legend of the Creek Indian**, Vol. I (1884).
[2]W. T. Cash, **The Story of Florida**, (New York = The American Historical Society, Inc., 1938) pp 109-127.
[3]Mary Blounts, **Oral History**, Blountstown, Florida, 1984.
[4]Death Certificate, File #9664, John James William Joseph Boggs, (Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health) Blountstown, 1917.
[5]Minnie Boggs Green and Edith Boggs Brantley, Affidavit, **The Harjo-Boggas Parrot Band of Creeks, 1898-1910**, Calhoun County Records, 83, November 28, p 257, Blountstown.
[6]National Archives and Record Service, Emigration of Indians, (Commissary General of subsistence, Vol. IV, Washington: Printed by Duff Green), 1836.
[7]James W. Covington, **Federal Relations with the Apalachicola Indians**, 1823 - 1838, The Florida Historical Quarterly, Oct., 1963.
[8]J. B. Clements, **Survey of Blunt's and Tuskigee's Reservation**, 1831.

Alice McClellan was a Creek Indian with ancestors who lived in Florida before it became a state and was British West Florida.[1] "Elijah Ward (½ Creek) was the son of Nancy Knight Ward (full blooded Creek)" and Elijah's wife, Sarah Cochrane, was reported to have been kin to Tuskie Haco/Cochrane.[2] Their daughter Gabriella Ward, married John B. Meigs, who was the youngest son of Josiah Meigs, the first acting president of the University of Georgia. Josiah Meigs was also a Commissioner in the General Land Office of the United States Government in 1819 acting on claims west of the Pearl River.[3] Alice McClellan father's mother was Samatha Mixon (½ Creek) whose mother, Hodchee (writer), was from the Savannah, Georgia area.[4] My grandfather, James Daniel Boggs, followed the Creek Custom of living with his wife's people who were residing in Blountstown. This was the return of the Boggs People to the Blountstown area and away from the Boggs' Indian Refuge Lands at Boggs Pond."[5]

[1]Florida Genealogical Society, Inc., **Florida Pioneer Certificates #113, 114, 433, 434, 617, 618** (Florida Pioneer Descendant Committee, State of Florida).
[2]Robert R. Rea, **The Minutes, Journals and Acts of the General Assembly of British West Florida** (The University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama), PXXV.
[3]Cyril Edward Cain, **Four Centuries on the Pascagoula** Volume II, History and Genealogy of the Pascagoula River Country (Clayton Library, Houston, Texas), pp243-245.
[4]Walter Lowrie and Walter S. Franklin, **American State Paper, 1815-1824**, Vol. XVIII (published by Gales and Seaton, 1834, Washington), P436.
[5]Martha McClellan Dubroff, **McClellan Family History** (Blountstown, Florida: 1985).
[6]**Oral Conversation, Alice Boggs**, Blountstown, Florida, 1943.
[7]1900 and 1910 U.S Census.

Polly Parrot decided that she would not go to Texas under the new Tuskie Haco Davey and she remained in Florida. She sent runners out to find a suitable isolated spot in which the Wind Clan would stay; the Wind Clan being a determined people. The runners came back, reported, and Polly decided on a place, which is now located on the Jackson and Calhoun Counties line, as the place to settle. It has high hills and it came to be known as Boggs Pond or the Boggs Indian Refuge lands. You can go in any direction from Boggs Pond and be closer to civilization than you can at Boggs Pond. It was isolated and beautiful. Cattle ran loose in the woods in those days and these Indian People began to run cattle. All working together, they took the black fertile soil from Boggs Pond and spread it on top of the sandy land. There Polly Parrot, her son, John J. Boggs, his wife, Mele Pule Musgroove, and their children lived by small scale farming and the running of cattle. John and Mele Pule had two sons and four daughters. The sons were John James William Joseph and Coley Boggs. They lived in the Indian way without being troubled with white people. Polly Parrot called a major yearly meeting of the Band each year. At this meeting the cattle roundup occurred that gathered cattle running wild in the woods each fall. After the roundup, the cattle were divided among the different families in the band, the cattle were butched, the meat dried, and the hides prepared. The roundup and the killing of cattle were the men's job, but the rest of the work was done by the women. During this time council meetings were held tending to the needs of the group, dividing the cattle, and settling disputes between band members. It was a great time of not only work, but one of a festive nature. The Harvest Busk probably occurred during this time.[1]

My great grandfather was John James William Joseph Boggs, Tuskie Haco/Boggs (full blood). He married Sarah E. Smith (¼ blood) and they continued to live in a completely Indian way until their later years when the white population in the area begin to increase. Sarah, having a half breed as a father, told her son, James Daniel Boggs, my grandfather (7/8 blood), that the days of their way of life were numbered. She told him he must go away and learn the ways of the white man. She said, "Get out, get a job, learn, and if you can, marry into the whites."[2] She realized that the white people were increasing in number and the isolation cannot last much longer. To survive, my grandfather, James D. Boggs, listened to his mother and grandmother, Mele Pule, and took a job as a logger, floating logs down the Chipola River.[3] He saved all of his money, as his grandmother advised, and opened a Trading Post in Blountstown. It became the largest General Store in the area. My grandfather was lighter in color than his sisters and easily passed for white. In Blountstown, he met a Creek girl, a descendant of Nancy Knight (full blood), whose brother was Chief Jackson Knight (½ blood).[4] At fifteen, Alice McClellan married James Daniel Boggs."[5]

[1]Minnie Boggs Green and Edith Boggs Brantley, Affidavit, **The Harjo-Boggas Parrot Band of Creeks, 1898-1910**, Calhoun County Record, 83, Nov. 28, p 257.
[2]Professor Ralph Hunt, **Creek History**, Pensacola Junior College (Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians, Bruce, Florida, 1978). pp 47-48.
[3]Lucius F. Ellsworth and Jane E. Dysart, **West Florida's Forgotten People, The Creek Indians from 1830 utnil 1970**, Florida Historical Quarterly, April, 1981, p 433.
[4]John R. Swanton, **Social Organization and Social Usages of the Indians of the Creek Confederacy**, (Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery). p 32
[5]Calhoun County Records, **Marriage Certificate of James D. Boggs and Alice McClellan**, (Calhoun County Courthouse, Blountstown, 1896).

Today the Piggly Wiggly Supermarket established by my father, James A. Ramsey and mother, Kathleen Boggs, is in the same building as the James Daniel Boggs' General Store. We have survived in our homeland, kept some of our Creek traditions and I speak some Creek or Muskoke. We are members of a state recognized Indian Tribe, The Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians, with our cousins, the Wards centered in Bruce, Florida, and Poarch (Alabama) Creeks, centered in Pensacola, Florida. Though we lost much of our culture, we endured and did not lose sight that we are Creek Indians, even though since the 1850's, Indians living in North Florida tried to hide their Indian ancestry in order to make a living and until it has become safe once more to be an Indian. The traditional Square Grounds for North Florida are located in the Blountstown area where Berry, Green Corn, Little Green Corn, and the Harvest Busks are still observed. One of the better Creek Museums is located in the Calhoun County Courthouse and a Creek school is operating in Blountstown, Panama City, Bruce, and Pensacola to keep our Creek Language alive and used. We are still here Polly Parrot thanks to you and your determination. Your bravery is still our guiding light.

BVCS

*James Daniel Boggs, Main Street of Blountstown, Florida in 1920.*

# The Lower Creek Muscogee Tribe

CREEK NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY OF FLORIDA

## This is to certify that

DR. ANDREW BOGGS RAMSEY * TUSKIE MAHAYA HACO

Principal Chief of The Florida Tribe

is a of Eastern Creek Indians of the Creek Tribe

having been selected by the

Principal Chief of the Creek Tribe of Florida

August 26, 1987

DATE

Gaynell Graham

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

John W. Thomley

PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE CREEK TRIBE

John W. Thomley received his appointment from Chief Houston McGhee, Poarch Band of Creeks

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NUMBER 87-30070/RV D.C.
DISTRICT CASE NUMBER: 86-2784 D.C.
CIRCUIT CASE NUMBER: 85-1752
DOCKET NUMBER IBIA: 85-33-A

FLORIDA TRIBE OF EASTERN CREEK INDIANS,
DONALD W. SHARON, CHAIRMAN

APPELLANT

V.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY--INDIAN AFFAIRS
(OPERATIONS),

APPELLEE

# BRIEF OF APPELLANTS

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing has been furnished to the following, by U.S. Mail this 11 day of October, 1987.

Mr. Samuel J. Alter
Assistant U.S. Attorney
100 North Palafox Street
Suite 309
Pensacola, FL 32501-4839

Mr. W.V. Williams, Chairman
Northwest Florida Creek
Indian Council
6370 Muldoon Road
Pensacola, FL 32506

Mr. Andrew Ramsey, Chief
Florida Tribe of Eastern
Creek Indians
P.O. BX 597
Blountstown, FL 32424

Director, Eastern Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
1951 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20245

Mr. Donald W. Sharon
Tribal Chairman
Florida Tribe of Eastern
Creek Indians
P.O. BX 164
Ft. Walton Beach, FL 32549

Deputy Asst. Secretary --
Indian Affairs (Operations)
U.S. Department of the Interior
Room 4163
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, DC 20245

Associate Solicitor for Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
Room 6459
18th and C Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Mary M. Callaway

MARY M. CALLAWAY, attorney for
FLORIDA TRIBE OF EASTERN CREEK
INDIANS
P.O. Box 3697
Pensacola, FL 32516
Telephone: (904) 434-2114

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This is a case about the Creek Nation whose spirit was crushed and whose people were scattered by the acts of this great Nation before, during and since the presidency of Andrew Jackson. The Creek Nation in the early 1830's primarily extending over the geographic areas of Florida, Georgia and Alabama, was composed of many tribes and groups of native Americans who choose to politically align themselves together. It was a successful melding of local government control under the protection and subject to the Councils of the Creek Nation. Some of the tribes were farmers and enjoyed stable communities not unlike farming communities still in existence around the world. Some of the tribes were more nomadic, seasonally following a trail of hunting and fishing migrating back and forth along the rivers, streams and gulf of Mexico. The peace loving generally farming Creeks were informally designated the white sticks and the warriors among them, the red sticks.

Expansion and development within the United States which created pressures for ever expanding land frontiers, along with the political involvements of the Creek Nation and various Tribes within the Creek Nation in the series of wars this country fought with Britain and other nations ultimately led to the infamous Trail of Tears ordered by Andrew Jackson. It is true the United States entered into various and sundry treaties with the Creeks. These, however, were generally not arms length transactions fairly negotiated and for good and adequate consideration. The result of the times was that many Creeks were sent to Oklahoma. True, they could choose to remain, but those who did so were stripped of their lands which was their economic base. Poverty reduced their ability to enjoy equality. They were stripped of their lands and stripped of their historic methods of economic productivity.

Many of the Creeks who were moved to Oklahoma, later returned to their native homelands. Nothing, of course, was the same. They encountered hostility and abuse known only to those whose lives have been shadowed by the status of unwanted minority. Indeed the physical, economic and emotional abuse was so rampant that the Creeks, wounded in spirit, continued their historic customs and mores in small isolated generally family clan communities. They learned that in order to survive and preserve their Creek heritage in their now much more hostile world they had to successfully achieve two identities, one, the faceless nonentity of the common man unobtrusive in the white mans world and the other the true proud heritage and lineage of their Creek ancestors.

The phoenix of the ashes of removal quietly nurtured and nourished the survivors for more than a century and in recent years a new presence has arisen to serve these proud and capable people who against seemingly overwhelming odds have come to grips with their environment while retaining and rebuilding a portion of that proud Creek Nation their forefathers once enjoyed.

After the second World War Native Americans throughout our land began to seek and receive awards for lands and property seized from their forefathers. Awards to the Creeks were determined under a number of dockets. All Creek cases originally filed before the Indian Claims Commission have been dismissed or awards have been made. These awards have been distributed or otherwise determined. Funds from Dockets 21 are in controversy. The present controversy arose because of Public Law 98-390 approved August 21, 1984, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs plan of Distribution thereunder rendered on January 30, 1985, (Exhibit One).

HARJO-BOGGAS PARROT BAND OF CREEKS

THE FLORIDA TRIBE OF EASTERN CREEK INDIANS

BY: DR. ANDREW BOGGS RAMSEY
TUSKIE MAHAYA HACO

The legendary origin, like that of all Creek People, was in a land to the west whence our earliest forefathers crossed a great river in their passage to the southeastern area of the North American continent.[1] In the early 18th century, there occurred disruptions which rapidly increased the unsettling of the Creek People and the incidence of their emigration southward into their Florida lands.[2] My forefather, Tuskie Haco/Cochrane was in the emigration southward from Alabama to the Apalachicola River in Florida.

The first permanent Creek towns in Calhoun County occurred in 1815.[3] My great great grandfather, John J. Boggs, was born in Florida in 1810 which was five years before these permanent towns were settled.[4] His mother was Polly Parrot,[4] the daughter of Tuskie Haco and his bought wife, Polly.[5] Tuskie Haco is listed on the Creek Census taken between November, 1831 and December, 1833,[6] but he died in 1833[6] before the removal of most of our people to Texas under Tuskie Haco Davey and John Blount.[6]

The Apalachicola Band in Florida was formally created as a political unit by the Treaty of Camp Moultrie which was signed in 1823.[7] One of the signers being my forefather Tuskie Haco Cochrane. At the signing of the Treaty of Camp Moultrie, Tuskie Haco was already living at Cochrantown, but this treaty established the reservation at Blountstown where Cochrantown and Blount's town were located.[8]

---

1 Albert S. Galschet, A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians, Vol. I (1884).

2 W.T. Cash, The Story of Florida, (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1938) pp 109-127.

3 Mary Blount, Oral History, Blountstown, Florida, 1984.

4 Death Certificate, File # 9664, John James William Joseph Boggs, (Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health) Blountstown, 1917.

5 Minnie Boggs Green and Edith Boggs Brantley, Affidavit, The Harjo-Boggas Parrot Band of Creeks, 1898-1910, Calhoun County Records, 83, Nov 28, p 257, Blountstown.

6 National Archieves and Record Service, Emigration of Indians, (Commissary General of subsistence, Vol. IV, Washington: Printed by Duff Green), 1836.

7 James W. Covington, Federal Relations with the Apalachicola Indians, 1823-1838, The Florida Historical Quarterly, Oct., 1963.

8 J.B. Clements, Survey of Blunt's and Tuskigee's Reservation, 1831.

Polly Parrot decided that she would not go to Texas under the new Tuskie Haco Davey and she remained in Florida. She sent runners out to find a suitable isolated spot in which the Wind Clan would stay; the Wind Clan being a determined people. The runners came back, reported, and Polly decided on a place, which is now located on the Jackson and Calhoun Counties line, as the place to settle. It has high hills and it came to be known as Boggs Pond or the Boggs Indian Refuge lands. You can go in any direction from Boggs Pond and be closer to civilization than you can at Boggs Pond. It was isolated and beautiful. Cattle ran loose in the woods in those days and these Indian People began to run cattle. All working together, they took the black fertile soil from Boggs Pond and spread it on top of the sandy land. There Polly Parrot, her son, John J. Boggs, his wife, Mele Pule Musgroove, and their children lived by small scale farming and the running of cattle. John and Mele Pule had two sons and four daughters. The sons were John James William Joseph and Coley Boggs. They lived in the Indian way without being troubled with white people. Polly Parrot called a major yearly meeting of the Band each year. At this meeting the cattle roundup occurred that gathered cattle running wild in the woods each fall. After the roundup, the cattle were divided among the different families in the band, the cattle were butched, the meat dried, and the hides prepared. The roundup and the killing of cattle were the men's job, but the rest of the work was done by the women. During this time council meetings were held tending to the needs of the group, dividing the cattle, and settling disputes between band members. It was a great time of not only work, but one of a festive nature. The Harvest Busk probably occurred during this time.[8]

My great grandfather was John James William Joseph Boggs, Tuskie Haco/Boggs(full blood). He married Sarah E. Smith (3/4 blood) and they continued to live in a completely Indian way until their later years when the white population in the area begin to increase. Sarah, having a half breed as a father, told her son, James Daniel Boggs, my grandfather (7/8 blood), that the days of their way of life were numbered. She told him he must go away and learn the ways of the white man. She said, "Get out, get a job, learn, and if you can, marry into the whites."[9] She realized that the white people were increasing in number and the isolation cannot last much longer. To survive, my grandfather, James D. Boggs, listened to his mother and grandmother, Mele Pule, and took a job as a logger, floating logs down the Chipola iver. [10] He saved all of his money, as his grandmother advised, and opened a Trading Post in Blountstown. It became the largest General Store in the area. My grandfather was lighter in color than his sisters and easily passed for white. In Blountstown, he met a Creek girl, a descendent of Nancy Knight (full blood), whose brother was Chief Jackson Knight ($\frac{1}{2}$ blood).[11]At fifteen, Alice McClellan married James Daniel Boggs.[12]

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8 Minnie Boggs Green and Edith Boggs Brantley, Affidavit, The Hario-Boggas Parrot Band of Creeks, 1898-1910, Calhoun County Records, 83, Nov. 28, p 257.

9 Professor Ralph Hunt, Creek History, Pensacola Junior College (Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians, Bruce, Florida, 1978). pp 47-48.

10 Lucius F. Ellsworth and Jane E. Dysart, West Florida's Forgotten People, The Creek Indians from 1830 until 1970, Florida Historical Quarterly, April, 1981, p 433.

11 John R. Swanton, Social Organization and Social Usages of the Indians of the Creek Confederarcy,(Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery). p 32

12 Calhoun County Records, Marriage Certificate of James D. Boggs and Alice McClellan, (Calhoun County Courthouse, Blountstown, 1896).

Alice McClellan was a Creek Indian with ancestors who lived in Florida before it became a state and was British West Florida.[13] [14] Elijah Ward(½ Creek) was the son of Nancy Knight Ward (full blooded Creek)[15] and Elijah's wife, Sarah Cochrane, was reported to have been kin to Tuskie Haco/Cochrane.[18] Their daughter Gabriella Ward, married John B. Meigs, who was the youngest son of Josiah Meigs, the first acting president of the University of Georgia. Josiah Meigs was also a Commissioner in the General Land Office of the United States Government in 1819 acting on claims west of the Pearl River.[16] Alice McClellan father's mother was Samatha Mixon (½ Creek) whose mother, Hodchee(writer), was from the Savannah, Georgia area.[17] My grandfather, James Daniel Boggs, followed the Creek Custom of living with his wife's people who were residing in Blountstown. This was the return of the Boggs People to the Blountstown area and away from the Boggs' Indian Refuge Lands at Boggs Pond.[18] [19]

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13 Florida Genealogical Society, Inc., Florida Pioneer Certificates # 113,114,433, 434, 617,618(Florida Pioneer Descendant Committee, State of Florida).

14 Robert R. Rea, The Minutes, Journals and Acts of the General Assembly of British West Florida (The University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama), p XXV.

15 Cyril Edward Cain, Four Centuries on the Pascogoula Volume II, History and Genealogy of the Pascogoula River Country (Clayton Library, Houston, Texas). pp243-245.

16 Walter Lowrie and Walter S. Franklin, American State Papers, 1815-1824. Vol. XVIII (published by Gales and Seaton, 1834, Washington). p 436.

17 Martha McClellan Dubroff, McClellan Family History (Blountstown, Florida: 1985).

18 Oral Conversation, Alice Boggs, Blountstown, Florida, 1943.

19 1900 and 1910 U.S. Census.

Today the Piggly Wiggly Supermarket established by my father, James A. Ramsey and mother, Kathleen Boggs, is in the same building as the James Daniel Boggs' General Store. We have survived in our homeland, kept some of our Creek traditions and I speak some Creek of Muskoke. We are members of a state recognized Indian Tribe, The Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians, with our cousins, the Wards centered in Bruce, Florida, and Poarch (Alabama) Creeks. centered in Pensacola, Florida. Though we lost much of our culture, we endured and did not lose sight that we are Creek Indians, even though since the 1950's, Indians living in North Florida tried to hide their Indian ancestry in order to make a living and until it has become safe once more to be an Indian. The traditional Square Grounds for North Florida are located in the Blountstown area where Berry, Green Corn, Little Green Corn, and the Harvest Busks are still observed. One of the better Creek Museums is located in the Calhoun County Courthouse and a Creek school is operating in Blountstown, Panama City, Bruce, and Pensacola to keep our Creek Language alive and used. We are still here Polly Parrot thanks to you and your determination. Your bravery is still our guiding light.

By Senators W.D. Childers and Thomas

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

A resolution recognizing the
Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians.

WHEREAS, the states of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama are comprised of lands that once were the original lands of the confederacy of the Creek Indian Nation, and

WHEREAS, the Creek Indians in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama were a great law-abiding nation composed of people of fixed habits and tastes who loved their homes, and

WHEREAS, the Creeks were known for their civilized society, their hospitality, and their peaceful ways, and

WHEREAS, they were agile hunters, careful preservers of the land, and great craftsmen, and

WHEREAS, the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians continues to govern the Creek Indians in Florida, encouraging and serving the people in the promotion of Creek art, Creek history, Creek language, and Creek culture and in the preservation of historic and significant ancient artifacts and sites, and

WHEREAS, the State of Florida and all of its citizens benefit from the activities of the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida:

That the State of Florida recognizes and honors the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians and the great history and present accomplishment of a proud and wonderful people.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution, signed by the President of the Senate and with the Great Seal of the State of Florida affixed, be presented to the representatives of the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians as a lasting symbol of the esteem and respect of the members of the Florida Legislature.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

This is a true and correct copy of Senate Resolution No. 657, adopted by the Florida Senate on April 22, 1986.

Harry A. Johnston, II
President of the Senate

ATTEST:

Joe Brown
Secretary of the Senate

State of Florida

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Resolution 1146

By Representatives Tobiassen, Bass, and Robinson

A resolution recognizing and honoring the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians.

WHEREAS, the states of Florida, Georgia and Alabama comprise lands which were the original lands of the confederacy of the Creek Indian Nation, and

WHEREAS, the Creek Indians in Florida, Georgia and Alabama were a great law-abiding nation composed of people of fixed habits and tastes who loved their homes, and

WHEREAS, the Creeks were known for their civilized society, their hospitality, and their peaceful ways, and

WHEREAS, the Creeks were agile hunters, careful preservers of the land and great craftsmen, and

WHEREAS, the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians continues to govern the Creek Indians in Florida, encouraging and serving the people in the promotion of Creek art, Creek history, Creek language, Creek culture and the preservation of historic and significant ancient artifacts and sites, and

WHEREAS, the State of Florida and all of its citizens benefit from the activities of the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians, NOW, THEREFORE,

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida:*

That the House of Representatives hereby recognizes and honors the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians and the great history and present accomplishments of a proud and wonderful people.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution, with the seal of the State of Florida affixed, be conveyed to the representatives of the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians as a tangible token of the sentiments expressed herein.

*This is to certify the foregoing was adopted on May 30, 1986.*

James Harold Thompson
Speaker

Allen Morris
Clerk of the House

By Senator W. D. Childers



* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

A resolution honoring the
Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians.

WHEREAS, the states of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida are comprised of lands which were the original lands of the confederacy of the Creek Indian Nation, and

WHEREAS, the Creek Indians in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida were a great law-abiding nation composed of people of fixed habits and tastes who loved their homes, and

WHEREAS, the Creeks were known for their civilized society, their hospitality, and their peaceful ways, and

WHEREAS, they were agile hunters and great craftsmen, and

WHEREAS, the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians continues to preserve and foster the authentic traits and folklore of the Creek Indian people, and

WHEREAS, the annual pow-wow of the Florida Creeks will be held in the State of Florida, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida:

That the Senate of the State of Florida recognizes and honors the great history and present accomplishment of a proud and wonderful people, the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution, with the seal of the Senate affixed, be conveyed to the representatives of the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians at their annual pow-wow.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

This is a true and correct copy
of Senate Resolution No. 880,
adopted by the Florida Senate
on April 10, 1984.

Curtis Peterson
President of the Senate

ATTEST:

Joe Brown
Secretary of the Senate

# J. L. (Big Jim) GODWIN

County Judge -:- Calhoun County

Blountstown, Florida 32424


Enrollment Officer
Muskcogee, Okla.

Sir:

It is common knowledge in Calhoun County, Florida, that the members of the Boggs Clan are decendents of the Creek Indian Chief "Tuski Harjo".

Members of the Clan are active in Creek INdian affairs in Calhoun County, and Northwest Florida. I have found them to be honest and people of high moral character that take pride in their culture and community.

Yours Truly

J. L. Godwin

County Judge , J. L Godwin

APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT TO SHARE IN EASTERN CREEK JUDGMENT FUNDS INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION DOCKET 272

Plan Prepared Pursuant to the Act of October 19, 1973, Amended January 12, 1983, and Effective January 25, 1984

THIS APPLICATION MUST BE FILED WITH THE AREA DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OLD FEDERAL BUILDING - ROOM 426, MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA 74401, AND MUST BE RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE NO LATER THAN THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON JANUARY 24, 1985.

APPLICATION NO. _____ DATE RECEIVED: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

| A. | LAST NAME | FIRST & MIDDLE | JR. SR. ETC. | DATE OF BIRTH | SEX |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ramsey | Andrew Boggs | SR | June 17, 1932 | Male |

B. Indian, Maiden, or other name by which known:
Vntolv Harjo

C. Current Mailing Address: P.O. Box 597
(Street or Box No.)
Blountstown (City) Florida (State) 32424 (Zip Code)

D. If applicant is deceased, give date of death and furnish a copy of death certificate or other document showing date of death: _____

ATTACH COPY OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

E. DOCUMENTS ON WHICH YOUR NAME OR NAME OF YOUR LINEAL ANCESTOR IS LISTED, CHECK ONE:

1. Claims of Friendly Creek Indians paid under the Act of March 3, 1817, (H.R. Doc. 20:1, 1828) _____
2. Census of the Creek Nation, 1833, made pursuant to Article 2 of the Treaty concluded March 24, 1832 (Senate Doc. 512, 1935, Emigration Correspondence 1831-1833, pages 239-395.) _____
3. Land Location Registers of Creek Indian Lands, made pursuant to the Treaty of March 25, 1832. _____
4. Any Emigration or Master Rolls of Creek Indians. _____
5. Any lists of self-emigrant Creek claimants (including those contained in Senate Ex. Doc. 198, 50:1, 1888, and H.R. Ex. Doc. 238; 51:2, 1891.) _____
6. Any Census or other Records acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior. x

Write below, in Block F, the name of the person through whom eligibility is claimed as it is listed on the document you checked above.

| F | ANCESTOR'S LAST NAME | FIRST & MIDDLE | JR., SR., Etc. | ROLL NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ward<br>Haco | Nancy 'Knight<br>Tuskie/Cochran | | |

G. COMPLETE BELOW IF YOU ARE FILING APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON:

Name of person filling out application: _____

Mailing Address: _____
(If different from that given above)

Relationship to Applicant: _____
(Indicate whether Parent, Guardian, Etc.)

CERTIFICATION

H. In executing this application, I am fully aware of the criminal penalties provided in Section 1001, Title 18, U.S.C., for willfully making false or fraudulent statements in connection with any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States.

I certify that the person claiming enrollment on this application is a direct lineal descendant by blood of the ancestor through whom enrollment is claimed and is not an adopted child of the parents shown on the Family Tree Chart.

November 16, 1984 (Date)

Andrew Boggs Ramsey
Signature of applicant or persons completing application form

NOT TO BE SIGNED BY MINOR CHILDREN

Mary Lou Taylor
NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JUNE 22 1985

I. TRACE ANCESTRY ON SHADED PART OF BACK OF FORM TO ANCESTOR NAMED IN BLOCK F.

J. I filed an application to share in Docket 275. My name as shown on the application.

# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MUSKOGEE AREA OFFICE
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA 74401

IN REPLY REFER TO:
EASTERN CREEK

JAN 7 1987

ANDREW BOGGS RAMSEY
PO BOX 597
BLOUNTSTOWN FL 32424

87-120

You have been determined eligible to share in the per capita distribution of Eastern Creek Judgment Funds from Docket 272.

All appeals from rejected applications have been acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, D. C., and the per capita payment will be made in the very near future.

Birth Certificates and other documents filed to support your application are herewith enclosed, unless they have been previously returned.

Please direct any questions you may have to the following address:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EASTERN AREA OFFICE
(MS 711 BROYHILL)
1951 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20245.

Sincerely,

Area Director

Enclosures

10

# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MUSKOGEE AREA OFFICE
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA 74401

IN REPLY REFER TO:
EASTERN CREEK

JAN 7 1987

JAMES ANDREW RAMSEY II
PO BOX 597
BLOUNTSTOWN FL 32424

87-121

You have been determined eligible to share in the per capita distribution of Eastern Creek Judgment Funds from Docket 272.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EASTERN AREA OFFICE
(MS 711 BROYHILL)
1951 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20245.

Sincerely,

Area Director

Enclosures

# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MUSKOGEE AREA OFFICE
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA 74401

IN REPLY REFER TO:
EASTERN CREEK

JAN 7 1987

AMBROSE MARSHALL RAMSEY II
RT 1 - BOX 108-A3
BRISTOL FL 32321

87-122

You have been determined eligible to share in the per capita distribution of Eastern Creek Judgment Funds from Docket 272.

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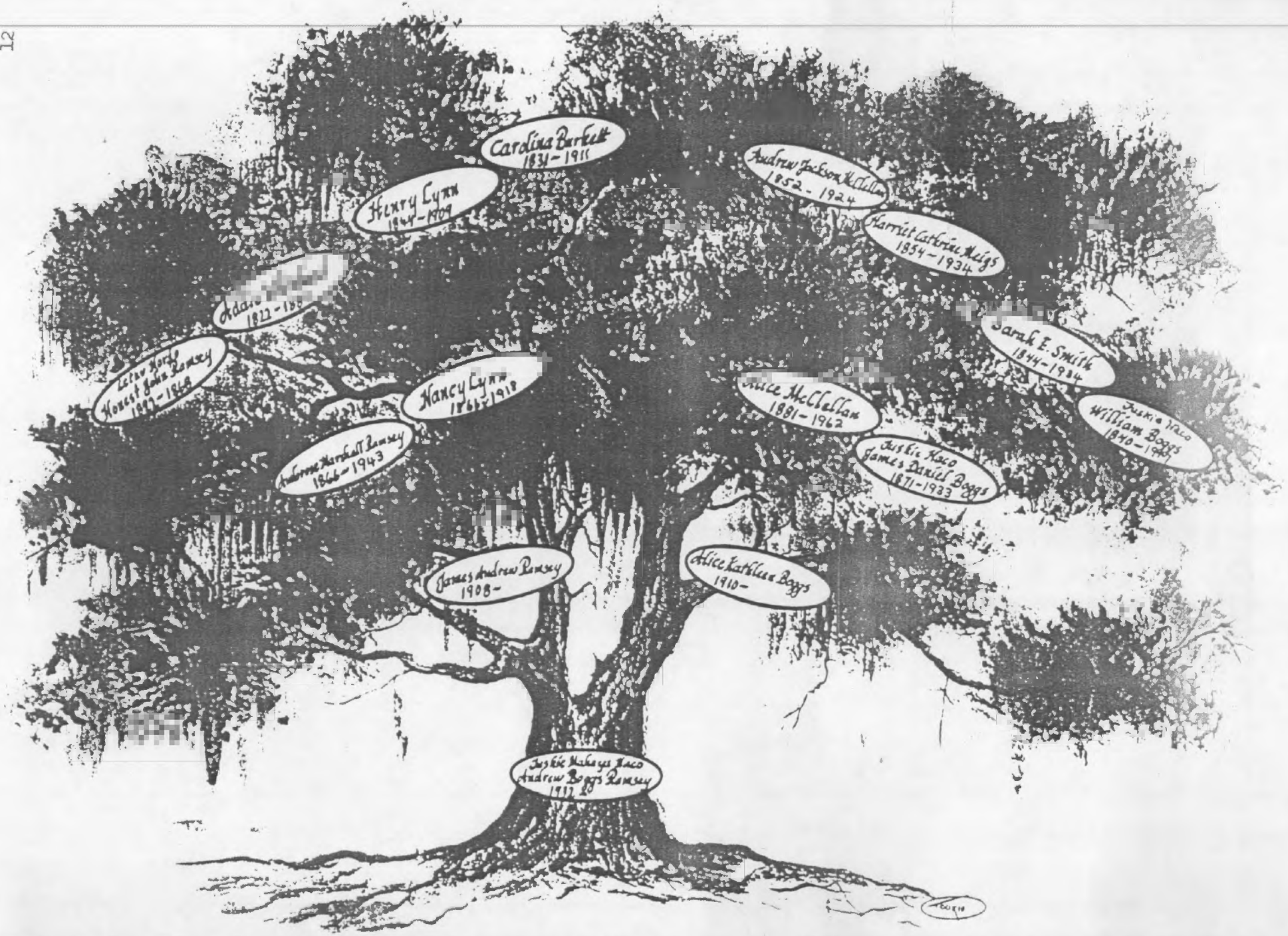
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EASTERN AREA OFFICE
(MS 711 BROYHILL)
1951 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20245.

Sincerely,

Joe M Parker
Area Director

Enclosures


Carolina Burkett
1831-1911
Henry Lynn
Andrew Jackson McClellan
1852-1924
Harriet Catherine Meigs
1854-1934
Sarah E. Smith
1844-1934
Nancy Lynn
Alice McClellan
1881-1962
Juskie Haco
James Daniel Boggs
1871-1933
Juskie Haco
William Boggs
Ambrose Marshall Ramsey
1866-1943
James Andrew Ramsey
1908-
Alice Kathleen Boggs
1910-
Juskie Mahaya Haco
Andrew Boggs Ramsey

**TEN GENERATION DESCENT CHART**
**FAMILY**

**Surname Reference:** BOGGS

| | | | References |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andrew Boggs RAMSEY<br>born 1932<br>where Blountstown, Florida<br>died<br>where | Eloise Stanley RAMSEY<br>born 1935<br>where Greenville, Florida<br>died<br>where | B.C. #13259<br>M 5 Dec. 1953 M.C. |
| 2. | Alice Kathleen BOGGS<br>born 1910<br>where Blountstown, Florida<br>died<br>where | James Andrew RAMSEY<br>born 1908<br>where Bristol, Florida<br>died<br>where | B.C. # 32981<br>M 11 April 1931 M.C. |
| 3 | James Daniel BOGGS<br>born 1871<br>where Boggs Pond, Florida<br>died 1933<br>where Blountstown, Florida | Alice McClellan BOGGS<br>born 1881<br>where Walton County, Florida<br>died 1962<br>where Blountstown, Florida | M 16 July 1896 M.C.<br>D.C. both<br>Bible Records<br>1900 & 1910 Census |
| 4 | John J.W.J. BOGGS<br>born 1840<br>where Apalachicola River<br>died 1917<br>where Boggs Pond, Florida | Sarah E. Smith BOGGS<br>born 1844<br>where Calhoun Co. Fla.<br>died 1934<br>where Calhoun Co. Fla. | M 30 Sept. 1866 M.C.<br>Bible Records<br>1880 & 1885 Census<br>D.C. # 9664<br>Pioneer Certificate #114 |
| 5 | John J. BOGGS<br>born 1810<br>where Apalachicola River<br>died<br>where Boggs Pond, Florida | Mele Pule Musgroove<br>born<br>where Georgia<br>died<br>where Boggs Pond, Florida | 1850 Census<br>Fla. Hist. Soc. Quart.<br>April, 1981<br>Pioneer Certificate # 113 |
| 6 | Polly PARROT BOGGS<br>born 1783<br>where Georgia<br>died 1898<br>where Boggs Pond, Florida | John BOGGS, Jr.<br>born<br>where Tennessee<br>died<br>where Marshall County, Al. | C.C. # 9664<br>Affidavit- Minnie B. Greene<br>Edith Brantley<br>Land Payment Records 1851 |
| 7 | Tuskie Haco/COCHRANE<br>born 1700s (CORAKKO)<br>where Alabama<br>died 1832<br>where Calhoun County, Fla. | Polly (a bought wife)<br>born<br>where Georgia<br>died<br>where Georgia | 1832 Creek Indian Rolls<br>Emigration of Ind. Vol IV<br>Eastern Band of Cherokee's<br>Report |
| | born<br>where<br>died<br>where | born<br>where<br>died<br>where | Fla. Hist. Quart. Oct. 1963<br>Clements Survey 1831<br>Treaty with Fla. Ind. # 193<br>Harjo-Boggas Parrot, Hist.<br>Papers of Band Hist. Vol.<br>I 1986 rev.<br>Docket 272, BIA<br>Affidavits, Blount Family |
| | born<br>where<br>died<br>where | born<br>where<br>died<br>where | |
| | born<br>where<br>died<br>where | born<br>where<br>died<br>where | |

HISTORICAL PAPERS OF CLAN HISTORY

CALHOUN COUNTY, FLORIDA

# A PROUD PEOPLE ARE THESE HARJO BOGGAS PARROT CREEKS

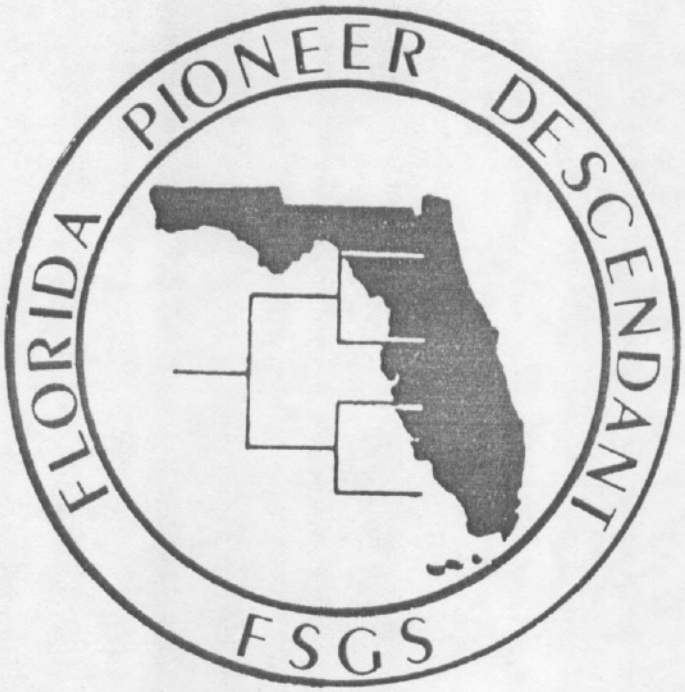
By Dr. Andrew Boggs Ramsey, PhD

The Harjo Boggas Parrot Band of Creek Indians are PROUD of being Creek Indians, citizens of the State of Florida and of the United States of America. In few countries of the world today, could our small surviving band of Creeks enjoy the privilege of practicing our culture on a continuing basis.

Our forefathers fought for America since its beginning. John Boggs fought in the American Revolutionary War; John, Dick, and Suaggy Boggs fought for America during the War of 1812; my great grandfather, Tuskie Haco/John Joseph William James Boggs was in the U.S. Navy, my father was in the army, and my son, Boggs serves his country today. Florida would probably not be a part of the United States of America as soon as it was if it had not been for my forefather Tuskie Haco/Cochran and his brother-in-law John Blunt.

Therefore, doesn't it strike you as being very peculiar that we, the descendants of these people are not recognized today by the State of Florida except in an indirect way through the Northwest Florida Creek Indian Council, or the United States of American as a State or Federally recognized group.

However, we still have an extreme pride of our history and selves, we still have an historical governing organization in operation, and we still support this great country with the belief that RIGHT will prevail in time. We don't want to take land, promote gambling, and avoid taxes, because we want to support this great State of Florida and the Country to which it belongs in helping promote a better future for all people.

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at er Kathan Peaden Porter Lee Peaden, Jr.

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Heather Kathan Peaden

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eryl Renee Rowell Hunter Matthew Blake Hunter

ndsey Renee Hunter Keisling Lane

ula Kay Rowell Brett Julia Cecile Lane

Esther CeAnn Lane Hayes

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