

LINE OF DESCENT CHART

1. I, (name) James Golden Bogle was born on (date) 21 September 1915
at (place) Colesburg (county) Dickson (state) Tennessee
married to (spouse) Mary Alice Clark
2. Child of Garland McCroskey Bogle married to Cora Lucille Hearn
Born May 7, 1879 Place Decherd, Tennessee
Married December 9, 1914 Place Centerville, Tennessee
Died May 19, 1957 Place Bruceton, Tennessee
3. Child of Joseph Black Bogle married to Emma Elizabeth Mann
Born August 17, 1847 Place Blount County, Tennessee
Married December 22, 1873 Place Franklin County, Tennessee
Died January 4, 1907 Place Centerville, Tennessee
4. Child of Hiram Bogle married to Martha Ann McCroskey
Born January 25, 1818 Place Blount County, Tennessee
Married April 9, 1845 Place Blount County, Tennessee
Died June 10, 1885 Place Nashville, Tennessee
5. Child of Joseph Bogle married to Mary Glass
Born February 6, 1778 Place Pennsylvania
Married April 23, 1811 Place Blount County, Tennessee
Died August 23, 1853 Place Blount County, Tennessee (Eusebia)
6. Child of Andrew Bogle married to Elizabeth Campbell
Born April 26, 1753 Place Pennsylvania
Married May 24, 1774 Place Pennsylvania (York County)
Died November 29, 1813 Place Blount County, Tennessee (Eusebia)
7. Child of Joseph Bogle married to Jean McAntyres
Born 1730 (c) Place Scotland
Married June 8, 1752 Place Pennsylvania (Cumberland County)
Died September 6, 1790 Place Blount County, Tennessee (Eusebia)
8. Child of _____ married to _____
Born _____ Place _____
Married _____ Place _____
Died _____ Place _____
9. Child of _____ married to _____
Born _____ Place _____
Married _____ Place _____
Died _____ Place _____

List Sources of proof as to descent by generation (please number photocopied proofs to correspond to generation numbers).

1. Certificate of Birth, State of Tennessee, filed September 21, 1915 (Copy Attached)
2. thru 7 - "Bogle Family Records" compiled by Leila Mason Eldridge, Atlanta, Ga. 1937
(Xerox copy attached.)

- Coulter, E. Merton, WILLIAM C. BROWNLOW, Knoxville, University of Tennessee Press, 1971
- Dockter, Albert W. Jr., BLOUNT COUNTY TENNESSEE CHANCERY COURT RECORDS, 1866 — 1869, Bowie, Maryland, Heritage Books, 1994
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- Fisher, Noel C., WAR AT EVERY DOOR, Partisan Politics and Guerrilla Violence in East Tennessee 1860—1869, Chapel Hill, N.C. The University of North Carolina Press, 1997
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- McTeer, William Anderson, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MAJOR WILL A. McTEER, edited by Marion R. Mangrum, Maryville, Tennessee, The Maryville Enterprise, 1967
- McTeer, William Anderson, HISTORY OF NEW PROVIDENCE CHURCH, Maryville, Tennessee, New Providence Church, 1921
- Noble, Jerry, NOTES ON SOUTHERN LONG RIFLES, Alledo, Illinois, 1997
- Noe, Kenneth W. and Shannon H. Wilson, THE CIVIL WAR IN APPALACHIA Knoxville, Tennessee, The University Of Tennessee Press, 1997
- O'Brian, Sean Michael, MOUNTAIN PARTISANS, Westport, Conn., Praeger Publishers, 1999
- Paludan, Phillip Shaw, VICTIMS, A TRUE STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, Knoxville, Tennessee, The University of Tennessee Press, 1981
- Seymour, Digby Gordon, DIVIDED LOYALTIES, Knoxville, Tennessee, The East Tennessee Historical Society, 1982
- Sutherland, Daniel E., BLIND JUSTICE, Civil War Times Illustrated, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 1996. (Vol. XXXV, No. 2)
- Temple, Oliver P. EAST TENNESSEE AND THE CIVIL WAR, Cincinnati, Ohio, The Robert Clark Co., 1899
- Thomas, Jane Kizer, BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE, DEEDS, 1819—1833, Bowie, Maryland, Heritage Press Books, 1993

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- | | |
|--|---|
| Mr. Joseph Black Bogle, Jr. | National Archives, East Point, Georgia |
| Mr. Joseph Black Bogle, III, San Diego, California | Tennessee State Archives, Nashville, Tennessee |
| Mr. Robert Hiram Bogle | Mr. Caleb G. Teffeteller, Maryville, Tennessee |
| Mr. Joseph E. Bogle, Maryville, Tennessee | Mrs. Jane Kizer Thomas, Maryville, Tennessee |
| Mr. Ben Clark, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia | Ms. Roma Tipton, Maryville, Tennessee |
| Mr. William B. Eigelsbach, Special Collections, Hoskins Library, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. | Mr. John W. White, Nashville, Tennessee |
| East Tennessee Historical Society, Knoxville, Tennessee | Superintendent, Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, Tennessee |
| Mrs. Leila Mason Eldridge, Atlanta, Georgia | Blount County Public Library, Maryville, Tennessee |
| Mr. William Anderson McTeer | Blount County Genealogical & Historical Society, Maryville, Tennessee |
| Nashville Public Library, Nashville, Tenn. Ms. Carol Kaplan | |

Special thanks to Gina Fox for acquiring this story for the Journal

Archives.

- 15 - Bogle, Joseph (1778—1853), Last Will and Testament, dated 12th June 1849, Blount County, Tennessee, Archives, Book B. No. 867.
- 16 - Certificate of J. C. McCoy, Clerk of the County Court, Blount County, Tennessee, dated 13th December 1860. Photo copy in writer's possession.
- 17 - Seymour, Digby G., DIVIDED LOYALTIES, Knoxville, Tenn. East Tennessee Historical Society, Page 113.
- 18 - Dodd, Ephriam S. TERRY TEXAS RANGER TRILOGY. The Diary of Austin Texas, State House Press, Page 217.
- 19 - Ibid
- 20 - Sutherland, Daniel E., BLIND JUSTICE, Civil War Times Illustrated, Harrisburg, Pa., May 1996, Page 33.
- 21 - Coulter, E. Merton, WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Knoxville, University of Tennessee Press, 1971, Page 261.
- 22 - Ibid. Page 273.
- 23 - Criminal Record, U. S. Criminal Court, Eastern District, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1864. Item No. 394 Microfilm, National Archives. East Point, Georgia. Copy in writer's possession.
- 24 - Criminal Execution Docket, U. S. Circuit Court, Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., November 1866 Term of the Court. Item No. 549/394. Microfilm, National Archives, East Point, Georgia. Copy in writer's possession.
- 25 - Bogle, Hiram, Land Deed, dated 8th January 1871, Blount County Tennessee, Deed Book DD, pages 34 and 35.
- 26 - Sharp, James N. Land Deed, dated 8th January 1875, Blount County, Tennessee, Deed Book JJ, pages 396 and 397.
- 27 - Bogle, Hugh and Hiram, Land Deed dated 30 December 1865, Blount County, Tennessee, Deed Book BB, page 69.
- 28 - Bogle, Hugh, Land Deed, dated 27th December 1865, Blount County, Tennessee, Deed Book BB, pages 70 and 71.
- 29 - Dockter, Albert W. Jr., BLOUNT COUNTY TENNESSEE CHANCERY COURT Records, 1866-1869, Bowie, Maryland, Heritage Books, 1994, Page 35.
- 30 - Ibid. Page 95.
- 31 - Ibid. Page 138.
- 32 - Ibid. Page 139.
- 33 - Bogle, Joseph (1778-1853) last Will and Testament, dated 12th June 1849, Blount County, Tennessee Archives, Book B, No. 867.
- 34 - Bogle, Hiram, Land Deed, dated 13th April 1868, Franklin County, Winchester, Tennessee, Deed Book 4, Page 150.
- 35 - Frazier, D.R., Tennessee Post Offices and Postmaster Appointments, 1789-1984, Tennessee State Archives, Nashville, page 164. Photocopy in writer's possession.
- 36 - ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA, Volume 13, page 106, William Benton, Chicago, 1960.
- 37 - Bogle, Hiram, Land Deed, dated 22nd May 1872, for 31 acres, Davidson County, Tenn. Deed Book 44, page 574.
- 38 - Bogle, Hiram, Land Deed, dated 24 May 1872, for 52 acres. Davidson County, Term., Deed Book 55, page 575.
- 39 - Bogle, Hiram, Land Deed, dated 7th March 1881, for 22 acres. Davidson County, Tenn. Deed Book 68, page 224.
- 40 - Bogle, Hiram. Land Deed, dated 7th July 1882, for 36 acres. Davidson County, Tenn., Deed Book 74, page 331.
- 41 - Sharp, James M. Land Deed, dated 8th January 1875 Blount County, Tennessee, Deed Book JJ, pages 396 and 397.
- 42 - Pickens, Robert M. Land Deed 8th January 1875. Blount County Tennessee, Deed Book JJ, Pages 396 and 397.
- 43 - Photo-copy from Nashville Public Library, Nashville, Tennessee.
- 44 - Letter to writer from Caleb G. Teffeteller, Maryville, Tenn., dated 7th March 1991, quoting obituary from *Maryville Times* of 23rd July 1885.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Bryan, Charles Faulkner, Jr., THE CIVIL WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE, Doctorial Dissertation presented to the University of Tennessee, August 1978
- Callahan, North, SMOKY MOUNTAIN COUNTRY, Sevierville, Tennessee, The Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1988

DIED

BOGLE -- Wednesday, 10th June at 11:30 AM, Mr. Hiram Bogle. Funeral and burial at his late residence today at 4 o'clock PM. conducted by Revs. L. C. Bryan and T. A. Kerley. Friends and acquaintances are invited. (Note 43)

And, from the MARYVILLE TIMES (Maryville, Tennessee, Thursday, 23rd July 1885:

Hiram Bogle, formerly a resident of the County, near Eusebia, died at his farm residence near Nashville on June 10th Aged about 65. (Note 44)

Having visited Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Nashville, on several occasions, I knew that Hiram Bogle was buried there with several members of his family. Why did his obituaries not state this? The answer came to light in August 2002 when John W. White, my brother-in-law, visited Mt. Olivet Cemetery and acquired copies of the Interment Records.

The Bogle Lot at Mt. Olivet Cemetery was acquired by Robert M. Bogle and William G. Bogle, sons of Hiram Bogle, in 1892. It is lot Number 33, Section 11, and contains 400 square feet and was purchased on 3rd May 1892 for the sum of \$128.00. Over the years there would be eleven burials in this lot and I have listed them at Tab J. The first burials took place on the 21st of May 1892, when the remains of Hiram Bogle and his sister Levinia Bogle were reinterred there. Hiram's farm in Davidson County had been acquired and operated by his son William G. Bogle, and apparently the time had come to remove their bodies and place them in a Cemetery. This was done on the 21st May 1892, when the remains of both were moved to Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Services were held at 9:00 AM that date and there is no undertaker listed in the record.

So ends the story of Hiram Bogle, and his life on this earth from the 25th of January 1818 to the 10th of June 1885 -- 67 years, 4 months and 15 days. He certainly lived through some very hard times during those years. The Motto of the Bogle Family Coat of Arms seems very appropriate for his life -- "Spe meliore vehor"-- I am borne along by a better hope! -----James G. Bogle, Atlanta, Georgia, 9th February 2003

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NOTES

- 1 - Humes, Thomas W., THE LOYAL MOUNTAINEERS OF TENNESSEE, Knoxville, Ogden Brothers. 1888, page 91.
- 2 - Fisher, Noel C., WAR AT EVERY DOOR, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1997, page 86.
- 3 - Bryan, Charles F., Jr. THE CIVIL WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE, Doctorial Dissertation, University of Tennessee, 1978, Page 128.
- 4 - Coulter, E. Merton, WILLIAM C. BROWNLOW, Knoxville, University of Tennessee Press, 1971, Page 91.
- 5 - Ibid.
- 6 - McTeer William A., AUTOBIOGRAPHY, The Maryville Enterprise, Maryville, Tennessee, 1967, Page 129.
- 7 - Paludan, Philip S., VICTIMS, Knoxville, Tennessee, The University of Tennessee Press, Page 109.
- 8 - See Note, No. 9 below.
- 9 - Bogle, Joseph (1778-1853) Deed of Land to Eusebia Church, Book U, Page 1, Blount County Deed Records Maryville, Tennessee, dated 30th December 1845.
- 10 - Bogle, Hiram, Land Deed, dated 16 February 1847, Blount County Tennessee Deed Book V, pages 604 and 605.
- 11 - Bogle, Hiram, Land Deed, dated 8th March 1848, Blount County Tennessee Deed Book V, page 164.
- 12 - Bogle, Joseph (1778-1853) Last Will and Testament, dated 12th June 1849, Blount County, Tennessee, Archives, Book B, no. 867.
- 13 - Not used.
- 14 - Bogle, Hiram, East Tennessee Land Grant, Blount County, Book 30, Page 490, Tennessee State Library and

initially but soon quieted down. No one was at home though I could see lights on inside of one room. At some point in recent years, the house was covered with vinyl siding and all the windows replaced with modern metal framed ones complete with storm windows. The house appeared well cared for and the grass was mowed and the drains cleared. There is a porch across the front that wraps around the right side or north side of the house. As I walked around the house I could not but feel that Hiram was there with me. I felt sure that modifications and additions had been made to the house after Hiram had moved away. The view from the back side made it appear as though there was a two story section, with chimneys at each end that might have been the original house with additions made later. Such modifications are not uncommon in that area as we had previously visited the Bitzas home and it was built around an early 1800s frame house. At Tab P are photographs taken at this time which tend to support my theory. The home is still owned by the Pickens family who bought it from Hiram.



*Hiram Bogle's old home on Sevierville Road at Eusebia, Blount County, Tennessee
(Photographed on 1 July, 2002 by James G. Bogle)*

Hiram Bogle died at 11:30 AM on Wednesday, 10th June 1885 at his residence in Davidson County, Tennessee. The DAILY AMERICAN, Nashville, Tennessee, Thursday morning, 11th June 1885, carried this notice:

DIED

BOGLE - At 11:30 AM at his late residence, six miles on Murfreesboro Pike, Mr. Hiram Bogle, age 68. Funeral and burial at his residence today at 4:00 PM conducted by Revs. L. C. Bryan and T. A. Kerley. Friends invited.

And, in THE NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN, June 11, 1885:

The next deed recorded in Hiram's name is dated the 24th of May 1872 for 52 acres of land located in the 5th Civil District of Davidson County, Tennessee. Hiram paid \$5,200.00 for this acreage. (Note 37) The first part of this Deed conveying 42 acres of land to Hiram Bogle contains this sentence: "The enclosed grave yard on said tract is hereby reserved and not made a pan of this conveyance." Further, it is indicated that both of these tracts of land were inherited from John K. Buchanan, deceased. This grave yard might have been that of the Buchanan family and it might also be the site of the first burial of Hiram Bogle and his sister Levinia, as will be noted later. (Note 38)

A third Deed conveys a tract of land containing 22 acres to Hiram located in the 5th Civil District of Davidson County. One boundary to this tract is the center of "Cartwright and Bogle Avenue". This may well be the Bogle Road photographed at Tab B and previously discussed. (Note 39)

A fourth and last Deed dated the 7th of July 1882 conveys a tract of land containing 36 acres to Hiram for the sum of \$900 and it was located in the 2nd Civil District of Davidson County. (Note 40)

These four deeds relate to a total of 141 acres and the total price for same was \$8,958.00. It is not known if these tracts were contiguous. They were located in three different Civil Districts of Davidson County, Tennessee.

About this time when Hiram Bogle was involved in acquiring lands in Davidson County, another big event took place in his and Martha Ann's life. Their tenth and last child, Laura M. Bogle, was born on the 5th of May 1872. Hiram was then in his 54th year and Martha Ann was in her 46th year. Aunt Laura, as I knew her, was a teacher, a rather tall lady, who was very matter-of-fact and firm in her convictions. She would occasionally visit with us when we lived in Nashville from 1916 to 1925. Her obituary in the Nashville Banner of the 30th of July 1938, states she "was the former head of musical instruction at the Tennessee Industrial School."

The question quickly comes to mind, where did Hiram Bogle get the funds to make these purchases? We do find a deed in the Blount County files, dated the 8th of January 1871, when James C. Shadden, one of the trustees designated in Hiram Bogle's Deed of Trust, dated 4th April 1865, sells to James M. Sharp the lands of Hiram's described in his Deed of Trust for the sum of \$7,000. (Note 41) It is not known how this money was used to pay off some of the obligations described by Hiram or was received by him for his own use. Later, in another Deed, dated the 8th of January 1875, we find James M. Sharp selling to Robert M. Pickens, 226½ acres of Hiram Bogle's land. (Note 42) Thus the land goes to the Pickens family and descendants of that family still own some of this land and the home that was Hiram Bogle's located at 5371 Sevierville Road (U. S. Highway No. 411) at Eusebia, Blount County, Tennessee.

Of all my efforts to learn about Hiram Bogle the most touching and dramatic experience occurred on the 1st of July 2002. I was back in Maryville and with Mrs. Jane Kizer Thomas, decided to drive up to Hiram Bogle's home and see what we could find. The house is located at the top of a hill sane 200 yards from the road in a very beautiful setting. I drove up the driveway and parked under a huge Walnut tree in the side yard. No doubt this tree was there when Hiram was. There was no one at home though two dogs were in a nearby fenced area. They barked

President Andrew Johnson on the 29th May 1865, which granted full pardons to all ex-Confederates (except certain leaders) who would take an unqualified oath of allegiance to the United States. (Note 36)

Then we find that Hiram took still another oath on the 25th of September 1865 at Knoxville, Tennessee, in which he would "henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States there under; and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves." This oath appears to be one having to do with support of the Constitutional amendments abolishing slavery and granting certain rights to former slaves. Of very special interest is the physical description given of himself - he had "dark complexion, brown hair, gray eyes, and is 5 feet 5 inches high." This is the only description found of his physical appearance and it is interesting to note his short height. This compliments the fine photograph we have of him taken in later life, probably taken in the 1880s when living in Davidson County, Tennessee.

From the Temple Letters in the University of Tennessee Archives and Special Collections, I obtained a copy of a letter that Hiram wrote one Mr. Kirpatrick from Winchester, Tennessee, on the 26th August 1866. It is not known who Mr. Kirpatrick is but probably the same John Kirpatrick that Hiram mentioned before in his Deed of Trust, dated the 4th April 1865, for his lands in Blount County, and to whom he owed the sum of two hundred dollars in borrowed money. In this letter, he described the horrible conditions of living in East Tennessee and states there are 75 families in Franklin County who migrated from East Tennessee. He also refers to Bushwhackers who occasionally show up and are looking for people by name. He elaborates on his financial problems and his inability to make payment. He also indicates that "The Treason case against me was settled at a cost of \$400.00."

As if this letter was not enough to convey the way of life in East Tennessee, this collection also includes two letters written by Hiram's brother Hugh Bogle, who migrated to Franklin County with Hiram. The first is dated the 21st of January 1865 and written from Ellejoy, Tennessee, and addressed to Judge Temple. Hugh is asking Judge Temple to defend him in his Treason trial in East Tennessee and goes on to describe how life was there then. Judge Temple wrote that he would defend Hugh Bogle. In his second letter dated the 6th of January 1866 and written from Estill Springs, Tennessee, (a few miles northwest of Winchester in Franklin County) Hugh indicates why he did not appear in court in Maryville for his Treason trial. Again, life in East Tennessee at this time was very difficult. Judge Temple noted on this letter "Hugh Bogle A. January 10, 1866" How interesting it would be to have Judge Temple's reply to Hugh Bogle!

Judge Oliver P. Temple (1820-1907) was a prominent lawyer and judge in East Tennessee and always a Unionist. In June 1862 when the Confederate Court-Martial of the Andrews Raiders was held in Knoxville, Judge Temple helped to defend them. He also authored "East Tennessee and The Civil War" in 1899.

The next move of Hiram Bogle took him and most of his family to Davidson County, Tennessee. We do not know just when he made this move. The Census of 1870 reported him living in Decherd, Franklin County, Tennessee. The first evidence we have of him living in Davidson County is a deed dated the 22nd of May 1872 for 31 acres of land located in the 3rd District of Davidson County. Hiram paid \$1,500.00 for this land. (Note 37)



unit to be organized in the State of Tennessee and the unit fought till the end as a component of the Army of Northern Virginia. Colonel Turney was perhaps Tennessee's most famous Secessionist. He was an attorney and a brilliant speaker and often came to Maryville to speak in those years just prior to the War. He later served as governor of Tennessee from 1893 to 1897. Thus it could be assumed that Hiram and Hugh Bogle felt more at ease among people who so completely shared their Confederate leanings.

On the 8th of September 1865, Hiram wrote to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, a letter petitioning for a pardon for his southern activities during the "late rebellion." He goes on to say he was a decided rebel but he did not bear arms or engage in any dishonorable warfare. Further, he states that he took the oath of allegiance to the United States on the 12th day of September 1863, and he also took the oath of amnesty on the 1st of August 1864. He asks for a special pardon and closes by stating that an "indictment is now pending against him in the Circuit Court of the United States at Knoxville for treason."

This petition was approved by Governor Brownlow of Tennessee on the 5th of October 1865, and forwarded to the Honorable Attorney General. Hiram's reference to taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States on the 12th day of September 1863 refers back to the statement made by the Confederate Cavalryman Dodd, *supra*, when he sought help from Hiram Bogle.

Hiram also points out that he held the office of Post Master under the so-called Confederate Government for about 12 months. In "Tennessee Postoffices and Postmaster Appointments, 1789-1984," compiled by D. R. Frazier, we find that Hiram Bogle was appointed to the position at Ellejoy, Tennessee, on the 9th day of November 1858 and remained so until 20 December 1865 when the post office was discontinued. (Note 35)

No indication has been found that this request was approved by the President and the pardon granted. Probably, Hiram was covered by the General Amnesty Proclamation issued by

distance of 69 miles. They could have gone over the roads then available and most likely through Chattanooga and this distance would have been about 160 miles. However they travelled, the trip must have been a very difficult one, with baggage and household furnishings too.

In searching through the Deed records of Franklin County, Tennessee, some years ago, I could find but one executed by Hiram Bogle or involving him. That was a Deed dated the 13th of April 1868 in which he assigns to Mary S. Bogle his entire interest in the Estate of Andrew Bogle, deceased, of Selma, Alabama. (Note 34) This deed is attested to by John Kirkpatrick and Levinia Bogle. In all probability this Andrew Bogle is Hiram Bogle's brother, born the 19th November 1813. The Bogle Family Records are not complete as to his marriage or death. It is also interesting to note that "John Kirkpatrick" attested to this deed and his name shows up often in connection with Hiram Bogle's actions and this suggests he may have migrated west to Franklin County as did Hiram.

The Tennessee Census for 1870 lists Hiram Bogle as living in Decherd, Franklin County, Tennessee. Decherd and Winchester today are contiguous.

One wonders why the two brothers chose Franklin County for their new home. It could have been because Franklin County of all Tennessee Counties was very much in favor of secession. When the voters of Tennessee rejected secession on the 9th of February 1861, Franklin County voters threatened to secede from Tennessee if the State did not leave the Union. In May 1862, 1,200 volunteers gathered at Winchester under Colonel Peter S. Turney and organized the 1st Tennessee Regiment and soon after left for the Virginia front. This was the first Confederate

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, Hiram Bogle of the
County of Blount State of Tennessee do sol-
emnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support,
protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States there-
under; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclama-
tions which have been made during the existing Rebellion with reference to the emancipation
of slaves: So help me God.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me at Knoxville
this 28th day of Sept 1865.

Hiram Bogle

The above-named has dark
complexion, dark hair, and gray eyes, and is 5 feet 2 inch 8 lb.

By Deed dated 30th December 1865, Hugh and Hiram Bogle, both of the County of Franklin, Tennessee, in consideration of \$2,000.00, deeded to W. A. Martin of Blount County, their interest in the estate of Ann McTeer, deceased of Blount County. (Note 27) Ann Bogle McTeer (1775-1865) was a daughter of Andrew Bogle (1753-1813) and an Aunt of Hiram and Hugh Bogle. She married Martin McTeer and is buried in Eusebia Cemetery. Note that this document refers to Hiram and Hugh Bogle living in Franklin County at the end of 1865 though the Deed is recorded in Blount County.

By Deed dated 27th December 1865, Hugh Bogle transferred his interests in the above cited property, left by Ann McTeer, to his brother Hiram for "diverse good consideration." (Note 28)

It is also not known how Hiram Bogle came out with these several debts and court cases. No doubt that those he had paid with Confederate currency later backfired. In the Chancery Court Records of Blount County, Minute Book No.1, Thursday, 13th December 1866, page 315 - Seth Thomas Clock Co. vs. Hiram Bogle ordered that Alias process be served on Levinia Bogle who lives near Concord. (If this is correct, Levinia was not living with her Brother Hiram at this time in 1866. Concord is a few miles west of Maryville on the old East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad.) Evidently, Levinia too, was involved in this suit along with several others including John Kirkpatrick, a friend of Hiram's, who apparently had left the State. (Note 29) On the 12th of December 1867, pages 458 and 459, the case of Seth Thomas Clock Co. vs. Hiram Bogle is again cited and the Court refers to Hiram Bogle's Deed of Trust and notes that the amounts owed each creditor was not indicated. It was ordered that an inquiry be made to ascertain the amounts due by Hiram Bogle and that he report at the next term of the Court. (Note 30)

The December 1867 Term of the Chancery Court (Note 31) cites a "Complaint on July 27, 1867, recovered a judgment in Circuit Court of Sevier County, Tennessee, against Hiram Bogle for \$6,200 which has not been paid or any part thereof and that Bogle is insolvent...." And on page 139 (Note 32) in another case with a balance due of \$632.94, the Court states "that Hiram Bogle for the purpose of hindering and delaying his creditors in the collection of their debts pretended to assign the note to...." It is not known how Hiram Bogle came out in these cases. He apparently did not return to Blount County or respond to the Court.

In his Deed of Trust, Hiram refers to his responsibilities to his sister Levinia Bogle and refers to his father's will (Joseph Bogle) in which he "Bequeathed to my daughter Levinia Bogle one horse, saddle and bridle worth one hundred dollars in good trade, two good second rate cows and five sheep, two feather beds and furniture, my bureau and large chest and flax wheel and one pair of cards, one square table and three chairs, the one half of the dresser and kitchen furniture that was in my house when Hiram married, and five dollars, and her living with Hiram as long as she lives singly." (Note 33) Hiram cites this bequest in his Deed of Trust "and to maintain and support her off the said farm, until she should marry, as that is impossible, as she is now getting old, so her support off the place hereby conveyed, will likely be for her lifetime" Levinia Bogle, born July 10, 1823, was then 42 years of age. Hiram did care for her and she moved west across Tennessee and died on the farm in Davidson County, near Nashville, on October 19, 1884, and is buried in the Hiram Bogle plot in Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Nashville. She never married.

It is pretty certain that Hiram and his family, wife, seven children, and sister Levinia, all moved to Franklin County, near Winchester, Tennessee, in 1865. It would be very interesting to know how this move was made but nothing has been found. They could have travelled by railroad using the East Tennessee & Georgia RR from Knoxville to Chattanooga, a distance of 100 miles, and then the Nashville & Chattanooga RR from Chattanooga to Winchester, a

Item 113/397 cited Hugh Bogle, United States vs. Hugh Bogle, Treason with costs totaling \$66.10. On opposite page an indication that several of these costs were paid in June and September.

Item 549/394 cited Hiram Bogle, United States vs. Hiram Bogle with costs totaling \$49.48. And on the opposite page it is indicated that Fi Fas were issued on March 16th and August 3rd, December 7th and April 1st, each returned, not satisfied, (These dates would be in 1865 and 1866 and by that time Hiram Bogle had moved from Blount County to Franklin County, Tennessee, and apparently did not return for appearance before the Court.)

As we will see later, Hiram indicates that this Treason Case against him was settled at a cost of \$400.00.

Another puzzle in this story is that of Hugh Bogle, born 31 August 1821 and died 3 March 1878. He is three years older than Hiram and yet appears to be subordinate to Hiram in about all that we know of him. According to the Bogle Family Record he was married twice, first to Caroline Haden and then second to Jane Black. He and Caroline Haden had one son, Andrew Bogle, and nothing is known of him. In the several letters available written by Hugh nothing is said of any family. He did migrate west to Franklin County with Hiram and there he died in 1878 at the age of 57 years. His remains lie in the Winchester, Tennessee, Cemetery and I have visited his grave.

Several letters and documents relate to Hugh Bogle are included in this report because they relate so closely to Hiram and also describe life in the area at the time.

Without a doubt, April 1865, had to be the most trying time for Hiram Bogle in all of his 67 years of life. Here he was at the age of 47 years with a wife, eight children, and a 42 year old sister, Levinia Bogle, living with him, and he was forced to leave the land of his birth and three generations before him. William G. Brownlow then began a chapter in Tennessee History that would fulfill all of his promises for vengeance. His main idea was banishment of all Rebels from East Tennessee. That was also the month that for all practicable purposes the War ends. General Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to General U. S. Grant on Sunday, 9th April 1865, and, within a week the President of the United States was assassinated on Friday, the 14th of April 1865, and he died the next day. Andrew Johnson was now President of the United States.

On the 4th of April 1865, Hiram Bogle, set his hand and seal to a Deed of Trust conveying near four hundred acres of land on the Sevierville Road from Maryville on Little Ellejoy Creek in the 13th Civil District of Blount County. The plantation he had inherited from his father. The purpose of this Trust was to satisfy some outstanding debts of Hiram Bogle including several hundred dollars in doctor's bills, The Seth Thomas Clock Co. of Plymouth Hollow, Connecticut, the L. S. Gladdy & Co, Plainville, Connecticut, for a buggy, the maintenance and support of his sister Levinia Bogle, and several other accounts and debts.

It is not known how well all of these accounts were settled. We will note some items as this account progresses.

By Deed dated the 8th of January 1871, Hiram Bogle's tract of land containing near 400 acres was sold to James M. Sharp for the sum of \$7,000.00. (Note 25) By Deed dated 8th January 1875, James M. Sharp sold 226½ acres of land formerly Hiram Bogle's, to Robert H. Pickens for the sum of \$3,535.00. (Note 26) This tract included Hiram Bogle's home which is still standing.

Sevier, ran into the Yanks at Maryville, my saddle turned; I lost my horse. The boys abandoned theirs and we made our escape on foot. Worked our way to McClaine's on Little River just at daylight, but he would have nothing to do with us; could get no assistance from him. Came down the river and lay out in a little lot of timber." Then Tuesday, 15th December: "Came to Hiram Bogle's, crossed the Little River at Finley's, the sheriff of the county. I got to Bogle's and got a snack to eat. Mr. Bogle had taken the oath and would give me no information, only directions to Tim Chandler's." (Note 19) Apparently, Hiram did not wish to get into any kind of trouble by helping these fugitives.

Within two days, Dodd and his buddies were captured and taken to Knoxville. Later they were tried by court-martial and Dodd, primarily because of his diary, was accused of being a spy and sentenced to be executed by hanging. At 11:30 AM the morning of the 8th of January 1864, Ephriam Dodd was hanged near the north end of Gay Street and the railroad tracks in Knoxville. (Note 20)

While Dodd, *supra*, indicates Hiram had taken "the oath" no record has been found to confirm this. We do find evidence that he did but at a later date. In the meantime Parson William G. Brownlow, through his "Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator" continued to gain influence in the State of Tennessee and he soon sought the governor's office.

Andrew Johnson had been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, on the 4th of March 1863 and Federal Forces soon occupied East Tennessee but they were not very effective in mastering control.

Johnson was soon elevated to the Vice Presidency of the United States with Abraham Lincoln on the 4th of March 1864 and it was now Parson Brownlow's turn to be Governor of Tennessee. He won very handily during the 4th of March 1864 election by a vote of 23,532 to 35. Based on President Lincoln's plan for a state to be restored to the Union, this election was considered valid and Tennessee was again in the Union. (Note 21)

Law and order were very difficult to maintain and Parson Brownlow continued to agitate the citizens in the area and there was much bitterness and violence. No doubt Hiram was thinking at this time that he might soon have to leave his home turf. Brownlow continued his tirade against those of Confederate sympathies and his idea of a solution to the problem in East Tennessee was the banishment of all Rebels from the region. He repeated; "My most religious advice for those active leading Rebels and bad men, throughout the length and breadth of East Tennessee is to sell out and go to a new country, take a new start in life, and cease to boast of the part they took in the rebellion." General Nathan Bedford Forrest added his view when he declared that there was more bitterness in East Tennessee than "in any other part of the country." (Note 22)

The next big event in Hiram Bogle's life occurs in May 1864 and that is his trial for Treason. We find in a book entitled "*Criminal Record, U. S. Criminal Court, Eastern District, Knoxville, Tennessee*" for the May 1864 term of the Court, the following entry: (Note 23)

Item No. 394 cited HIRAM BOGE. United States vs. Hiram Bogle, June 11, 1864.
Pres Treason. July 22 Capias issued (Orders to arrest Hiram Bogle)

Item No. 397 cited Hugh Bogle, United States vs. Hugh Bogle, June 11, 1864.
Prest Treason. July 22 Capias issued. April 22, 1865, subpoena for witness on Prest, issued May 16, 1865. Subpoena for Defendant issued November 29, 1864, Plea filed.

A second book titled "*Criminal Execution Document, U. S. Circuit Court, Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville, for the November 1866 Term of the Court*" has the following entries: (Note 24)

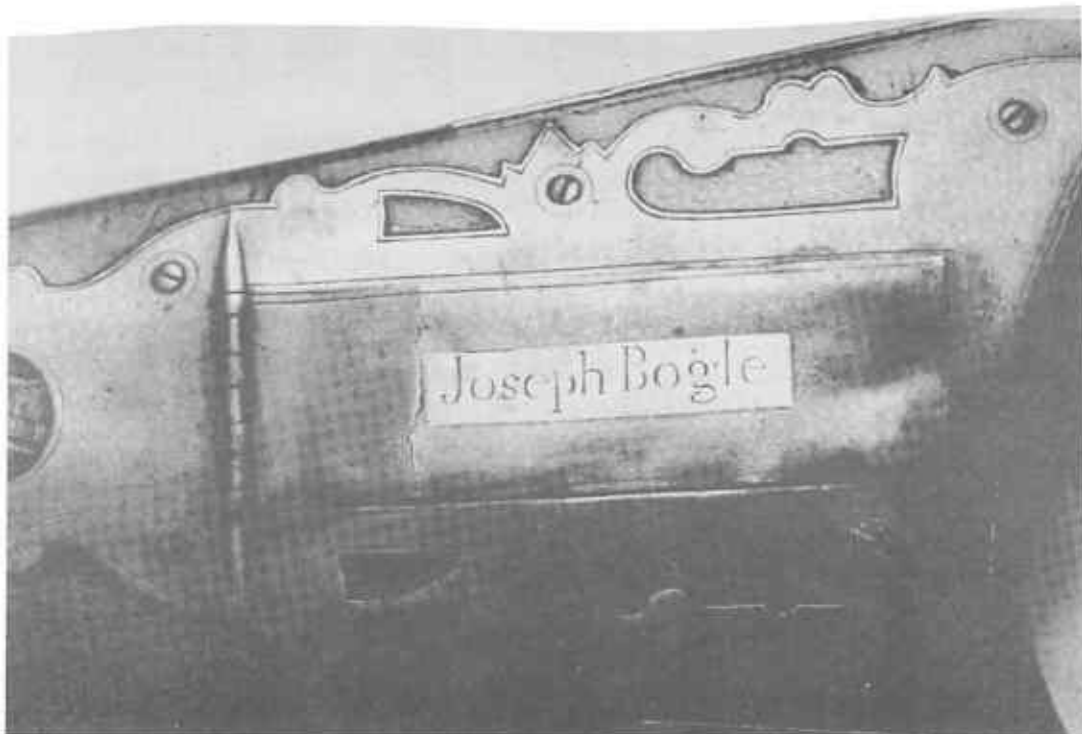


Photo of silver plaque on gun made by Joseph Bogle. (from booklet, "Notes on Southern Long rifles", by Jerry Noble, Aledo, Illinois, not dated)

From the Tennessee State Archives, I have a copy of a Land Grant from the State of Tennessee to Hiram Bogle for a tract of land containing 394½ acres of land on the waters of Ellejoy Creek in Blount County on the road that leads from Maryville to Bratson's Ferry, signed by Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee, and dated 24th May 1856. (Note 14) The Tract was surveyed on the 17th of March 1856. Hiram was then 38 years of age. This is the same land that Hiram inherited from his father, Joseph Bogle (1778-1853) and the same land granted to Andrew Bogle (1753-1813) father of Joseph Bogle above, by the State of Tennessee on the 20th day of July 1808, this being the same land that later covered his remains in Eusebia Cemetery. (Note 15)

In the Blount County Court Records of 13th December 1860, we find that J. C. McCoy, Clerk of the County Court, proceeds to confirm the full and final settlement of the estate of Joseph Bogle by the Executors of his Estate, William G. Bogle, Hiram Bogle and Hugh Bogle. (Note 16)

In September 1863, Union Forces were moving in to East Tennessee. The Cumberland Gap area had surrendered to Union Forces on the 9th of September 1863 and soon the fighting would extend further into East Tennessee and even Maryville. General Joseph Wheeler with his Confederate Cavalry attacked the Union Forces at Maryville on the 13th of November 1863. Wheeler's force consisted of Colonel Dibrell's Tennesseans and General John T. Morgan's troops from Texas and Arkansas. Maryville was defended by only one regiment, the 11th Kentucky, and Wheeler soon dispersed the enemy and took some 150 men as prisoners. (Note 17). General Morgan's troops included the 8th Texas Cavalry Regiment and one of its members was a native Kentuckian, Ephriam Shelby Dodd who had moved to Texas in 1857 at the age of 18. Initially, he opposed secession but when Texas joined the Confederacy, he followed. Dodd kept a diary of his service. (Note 18) He was not present in this cavalry action at Maryville. He with two of his buddies had lost their horses in previous action and had gone on a hunt seeking replacement mounts. His entry in his diary for Monday, 14th December states: "Start tonight for

Blount County. No data has been found as to how Hiram Bogle acquired this land. It did tie into a line of land owned by his father. In reading the bounds of this land in this deed, one cannot help but wonder how the lines could be traced today. For example: "...fifty-four east five chains to a white oak...." How long did that white oak tree stand? (Note 10) At this time Hiram Bogle was 29 years of age.

The next deed found is dated the 8th of March 1848, and Hiram sold a tract of land containing 60 acres to Samuel McKinney. This tract was also located in the 14th Civil District on the waters of Little River. (Note 11)

The last Will and Testament of Joseph Bogle (1778-1853) father of Hiram and dated the 12th of June 1849, bequeathed to Hiram Bogle "the plantation I now live on containing 365 acres of land...." and "....my smith shop and all the tools of different kinds that is in it." (Note 12) Hiram and his brother William G. Bogle were appointed executors of their father's estate. Joseph Bogle, the father, was a gun smith and he left his 'smith shop and all the tools' to Hiram who apparently did not choose to follow in his father's profession.

My first knowledge of Joseph Bogle (1778-1853) as a gun-smith came about in 1986. I had attended a local gun show on the 14th of August and there met a gun collector from Marietta, Georgia, who seemed to be very knowledgeable on the subject and told me that he knew a man living in Knoxville, who was a gun collector, and who knew something of Joseph Bogle, the gun-smith, and also owned one of his rifles. Later, I talked with this man in Knoxville and while he did not know very much about Joseph Bogle he knew that he was a gun-smith and that one of his guns was very valuable. He told me that he had one and it was valued in four figures. Later, in the winter of 1996, I learned that the East Tennessee Historical Society was planning an exhibit that would feature East Tennessee Firearms and that Joseph Bogle would be included. In April 1997, Mary Alice and I were enjoying our spring sojourn in the Smokies at Hemlock Inn near Bryson City, N.C. and Alice our daughter being with us, and on the 27th of April we decided to drive over to Knoxville and see this exhibit. It was very interesting to see the rifles on display but even more so to see how they were made. Here in display was a beautiful example of Joseph Bogle's workmanship and his name was engraved on a small silver plaque mounted on top of the barrel.

While there I purchased a booklet "Notes on Southern Long Rifles" by Jerry Noble of Aledo, Illinois, and he writes as follows:

Bogle, Joseph. (1778-1853) in Blount County, Tennessee, in 1820 census, making thirty guns that year. He was in Blount County in the 1850 census at 72 years of age. His son, Hiram and his family were living with him. Hiram got his gun making tools when he died in 1853. Hiram was 32 years old in the 1850 census and was probably a gun-smith also.

As we have learned Hiram did not choose to be a gun-smith but rather became a farmer instead. One cannot help but wonder how successful he would have been in that field and what would have happened as the Civil War came on the horizon. Following is a photograph of the silver plaque on a gun made by Joseph Bogle as taken from Jerry Noble's book.

1924. This was for the annual Eusebia Home Coming Sunday and he describes the discovery of the grave of Joseph Bogle (1730-1790) the first to be buried there. He goes on to state that the Church and the Cemetery site were later granted to the Church by Joseph Bogle (1778-1853) a grandson of the aforementioned Joseph Bogle, and the father of Hiram Bogle, (Note 9) as described above.



*Present day Eusebia Presbyterian Church, Blount
County, Tennessee. Photo by James G. Bogle*

The beautiful brick church that stands at Eusebia today was completed in 1935. In recent years I have attended services there twice and each time I sat by the beautiful stained glass window with the name "Joseph Bogle - 1778-1853" inscribed near the bottom. This window is a tribute to the man who gave the land for the Church and the Cemetery. The present building is the fourth structure to stand on this hallowed ground. The first two were built of logs and the third was a frame structure. The name Eusebia was chosen by the early pioneer settlers who founded the Church in 1786. It is the only Church in the Presbyterian organization to bear the name Eusebia meaning "Reverence to the most high God and to his son Jesus Christ."

Blount County, Tennessee, has a real treasure in the old deed and probate records that are still on hand. On my visit to Eusebia Church for the meeting of the Blount County Historical & Genealogical Society on the 1st of July 2002, I met Mrs. Jane Kizer Thomas, a founding member of the Society and one who is very knowledgeable of the county records available. With her help, I have been able to obtain copies of many deeds and wills pertaining to the Bogle family and I am very grateful to her.

The earliest deed executed by Hiram Bogle is one dated 16th February 1847 and he thereby sold 80 acres of land to Jefferson Stone. This tract of land was located in the 14th Civil District of

supposed enemy not only prevailed but were encouraged. Organized bands of horse thieves operated, having rendezvous at one end in Kentucky and the other in North Carolina, passing through Blount County, until it appeared as if there was no safety for life or property. Preceding the War it did not appear that such a state of society could possibly exist among our people, and as we think back of it now, it does not appear that it could have existed then. Some of our foremost and best citizens were wrought up to the point that they contended it was right to rob the rebel citizens, that they had tried to break down the government, and destroy the country, and therefore were entitled to no protection." (Note 6)

Thus it is understandable that Hiram Bogle and his brother, Hugh, felt it was time to leave Blount County and their home of several generations.

As one mountain Confederate stated when he approached Knoxville, "This isn't good country for you and me. They're all Tories here, every damned scoundrel of them. I've been chased off from my home because I had been in the Confederate Army. For three weeks now I've dodged about in the woods, and now I'm going to get out of this Yankee country. (Note 7) This may well have been how Hiram Bogle felt about his home country in 1865.

Published in the KNOXVILLE SENTINEL of 7th March 1926, is an article describing the descendants of first Eusebia families and we find: "Hiram Bogle married a Miss McCroskey. He located on the hill across the meadow, adjoining the Church grounds, now owned by Samuel Pickens." There will be more about this later.

Major McTeer in his History of Eusebia Church cites its organization by the Rev. Archibald Scott in 1786 among the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians migrating down the Great Road from Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, to what became Eastern Tennessee. He states: "Our pioneer fathers were believers in education and when a church was organized and built, a school house was added in proximity, so the school house was erected down by the side of the grave yard, and it stood there until only a few years ago. I am sorry it was ever torn away. It was a monument to the memory of our pioneer Presbyterians and a reminder of their devotion to education." Thus we learn where Hiram Bogle learned to read and write and where he got his education.

Hiram Bogle's father, Joseph Bogle (1778-1853) was quite a land owner in the Eusebia area and in his will dated 12th June 1849, he bequeathed to his son Hiram Bogle "the plantation I now live on containing 365 acres. . ." Joseph Bogle was also a gun-smith and he left Hiram his "smith shop and all the tools of different kinds that is in it." Hiram, however, did not choose to become a gun-smith and devoted his life to farming and other activities. Joseph Bogle (1778-1853) had inherited the lands of his father, Andrew Bogle (1753-1813), whose tombstone in Eusebia Cemetery states he was the "First Owner of the soil that now covers his remains." On the 30th of December 1845, he executed a very special deed which begins "for the love and affection I entertain for the Presbyterian Church of Eusebia, I Joseph Bogle, do hereby give, transfer and convey to . . . Elders Eusebia Church . . . a certain parcel of land in Blount County, District No. 13, containing by estimation, three acres, one road and eighteen perches. . ." of land. He then describes the boundaries of this plat of land and begins "at a stake back of the school house near the road leading from the Church to the spring. (Note 8) Here we find a reference to the school that was on the grounds of the Eusebia Presbyterian Church.

Major McTeer often wrote historical articles for The Maryville Times and one deals with the "Origin and History of Eusebia Cemetery" which was published in the TIMES of 29th August

As indicated by the voters of Tennessee on the 24th of June 1861, Hiram was in the minority in East Tennessee. Results of this referendum were:

Blount County 414 for Secession and 1,766 against

East Tennessee voted 14,780 for Secession and 32,923 against

Middle Tennessee voted 58,265 for Secession and 8,198 against

West Tennessee voted 29,127 for Secession and 6,117 against

Only six of East Tennessee's 31 counties voted for Secession. (Note 4)

In the early days of the Confederate government, President Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation calling upon all East Tennesseans to swear allegiance to the Confederacy or depart by October 1861. (Note 5) This effort had very little effect in East Tennessee.

The writer's opinion is that Hiram Bogle had very strong religious beliefs through the Eusebia Presbyterian Church and that he was fired in the heart by the same principles which fired the hearts of his ancestors in the Revolutionary struggle not so many years previous. The Confederacy was a cause he could draw on by the example set by his grandfather and great-grandfather.

As mentioned above, one "Samuel Dunlap, age 23, was living with" Hiram Bogle at the time of the 1860 Census. Could this have been the "drunken Confederate soldier" that Major McTeer wrote of in his letter of the 9th of July 1923? Nothing has been found to support this theory. Buried in the Eusebia Cemetery is one "Samuel P. Dunlap, Co. A, 3rd Tenn. Cavalry," and no dates are recorded on his tombstone. The 3rd Tennessee Cavalry was a Union Army unit and the same Regiment that Major William A. McTeer served for three years. The question as to who was this Confederate soldier remains.

Major William Anderson McTeer (1843-1925), who authored the letter that indicated Hiram and Hugh Bogle did not serve in the Confederate Army, was also a descendant of Andrew Bogle (1753-1813). He and Hiram Bogle were both grandsons of Andrew Bogle. The McTeers also migrated from Pennsylvania about the same time as the Bogles and they settled not far away where McTeer's Fort was located. A marker stands there today to remind us of its location. This is also the location of the village of Ellejoy which was the site of an early Indian village. This where the post office was located over which Hiram presided as Post Master. Ellejoy and Ellejoy Creek is mentioned frequently in Blount County records. It was the area first settled by pioneers. In the McTeer Family History, William Anderson McTeer wrote: "Ellejoy was originally an Indian name, pronounced something like ELLE JAH, the last syllable ending with a grunting accent. The name meant 'Owl Creek'. The owls were in abundance, as well as wild turkeys, geese, ducks, cranes, and other fowls."

Major McTeer and his family stood by the Union when the time of secession came about and he went on to serve in the Union Army. His unit was the 3rd Tennessee Federal Cavalry which later lost so many of its veterans when the river steamer SULTANA exploded and sank near Memphis on the Mississippi River on 27th April 1865.

After the War, Major McTeer settled in Maryville and served as a very prominent citizen, attorney, legislator, and historical writer. He left his autobiography which was finally published in 1968, and therein he writes of the community in which he grew up with these words:

"It is not the neighborhood of peace and good will in which I had been raised. The bitterness, hatred, revenge, had grown and ripened into the war spirit, and crime stalked in the land. Robberies, assaults, arson, litigation and means of punishing a

soldiers. Now, I was on the Union side, and served three years as a soldier in the Union Army, and my people were all intensely Union, but for a number of years after the close of the War, one who had taken sides with the Confederacy in that locality, stood a poor chance for justice on all matters connected with the War, especially if they had been active."

(I have read this important letter many times and feel that Mr. McTeer got a little mixed up as to the killing referred to. It makes more sense to state that the soldier killed the "prominent and quiet Union citizen". Thus the retaliation against Hiram Bogle.)

Later, in 1990, my cousin Joseph E. Bogle gave me a copy of "The Journal of Albert Gallatin Bogle, 1842-1858". He was a cousin of Hiram Bogle and born in 1817 and died in 1858. He is buried at Eusebia Cemetery and was a member of that Church. He makes an entry for each day in his Journal and records his life as a farmer in the Eusebia area of Blount County. On several occasions he writes of going with or to Hiram Bogle's for corn husking. As corn was a major crop in this area, corn husking was a big operation and neighbors helped each other. November 5, 1842, November 15, 1848, and January 17, 1851, are dates he did husking with Hiram Bogle. His entry for June 12, 1852, records the fact he went to Hiram Bogle's for barn raising. Could this have been the barn that was burned per William McTeer's account? These entries confirm the fact that Hiram was a farmer.

While it is now certain that Hiram Bogle did not serve in the Confederate Army, the question remains why did he favor the Confederacy over the Union? His great-grandfather, Joseph Bogle (1730-1790), had fought in the Revolutionary War, as had his grandfather, Andrew Bogle (1753-1813) and his great-uncle Joseph Bogle (1759—1811), all to help create the United States of America.

Dr. Thomas W. Humes in his book "The Loyal Mountaineers" (Note 1) writes: "As a general rule, secessionists and the disaffected towards the newly chosen Government at Washington, were more numerous in East Tennessee among the rich and persons of best social position, and were greatly outnumbered among the middle and poorer classes." It is not clear whether Hiram Bogle qualified by this definition. The 1860 Census of Blount County reflects his occupation as Farmer and his real worth at \$11,000.00 and his Personal wealth at \$12,000.00. The census also reports his wife and eight children, sister Levinia Bogle, and one Samuel Dunlap, age 23, living with him. The Census Records of 1840, 1850 and 1860, do not report Hiram Bogle as owning any slaves.

Hiram Bogle was a Presbyterian, as his forefathers had been, and the East Tennessee Presbytery was controlled by Secessionists. The Church became quite divided and this may have influenced Hiram. "In May of 1863, the East Tennessee Presbytery passed a resolution that forbade the licensing and ordaining of any candidate who either opposed slavery or refused to support the Confederate government. In turn, in September 1864, the loyalist Presbyterians voted to rejoin the Northern Assembly. They were admitted in May 1865 and expelled all Confederate ministers. The Confederate Presbytery then formed their own Assembly, and the two organizations were not reunited until the late 1870s." (Note 2) The Eusebia Presbyterian Church had to be involved in this controversy and this may well have influenced Hiram. William McTeer in his History of Eusebia reflects the fact the Church was closed for a period during the War.

William G. Brownlow agreed with Dr. Humes definition of the East Tennessee Secessionist when he referred to the "Wealthy or first families of the country" in writing to Andrew Johnson in 1861. (Note 3)

Elizabeth Ellen Bogle, a daughter who became quite an artist. She married Harry N. Cunningham on the 5th of February 1889, and spent her last years in Birmingham, Alabama. It was this lady's Bible that Mrs. Eldridge cites in her Family Record on page 34, and states the earliest date recorded to be 1811. What a treasure that Bible would be! "J. Lanahan" is no doubt from Franklin County, Tennessee, and was a partner of Hiram's son, Joseph Black Bogle, in several ventures in Franklin County. The name also appears as "Lenehan." "Carrie" is Hiram's daughter, Levinia Caroline Bogle, who married Aubrey J. Shirley, who also was a farmer but do not know where they lived. Joseph Black Bogle at the time he received this interesting letter from his Father, Hiram, was living in Decherd, Franklin County, Tennessee. It was there that my father, Garland McCroskey Bogle, was born on the 7th of May 1879.



Martha Ann McCroskey Bogle

Every avenue that I followed seeking information as to Hiram Bogle's Civil War service, gave me negative responses. Finally, in 1990, I had the answer. Neither he nor his brother Hugh Bogle had served in the Confederate Army! I had been in touch with Joseph E. Bogle, of Maryville, Tennessee, the son of my cousin Aubrey W. Bogle, Jr., and who is also interested in family history. He called me and said he had found a letter written by William A. McTeer of Maryville on the 9th of July 1923, to a Mrs. P. J. Allen of Chattanooga that had the answer. He sent me a copy of this letter and it is attached at .

Hiram Bogle did not serve in the Confederate States Army and at the age of 43 and with seven dependent children he was hardly in a position to leave home and go to war though many his age did. He, along with his brother Hugh, was intensely loyal to the Confederacy, however. Here I quote from William A. McTeer's letter dated 9th July 1923:

"There was an intense bitterness in that community. (The Bogle settlement) A Confederate soldier was killed near Hiram Bogle's, being drunk he attacked a prominent and quiet Union citizen, and very much to the surprise of every one, the soldier was killed. This soldier before the War lived much of his time in the family of Hiram Bogle, and the bitterness with the Union people was such that they were despised, and some of them even glad to place a suspicion on Hiram Bogle, that he had sent the drunken soldier to do this crime. Of course, he had not, he was too honorable to do a thing of that kind, but that intensified the war spirit then prevailing, and some of the Union side retaliated by burning his barn, and perhaps some other property. That bitterness was so strong that when the War ended, Hiram and Hugh could not safely remain there, and both of them moved to Middle Tennessee. They were both covered with law suits for damages alleged by Unionists for all kinds of losses, and for robberies alleged to have been sustained at the instance of these men by Confederate

When I returned to the States and had the opportunity, I began asking family members about this service. No one seemed to know. My father did not believe it. Over the years, I contacted the National Archives and all in vain.

The purpose of this paper is to relate all that I have able to learn about the life of Hiram Bogle.

Hiram Bogle was born in Blount County, Tennessee, 25th January 1818, in the so-called Bogle settlement near Eusebia Church on U. S. Highway No. 411 between Maryville and Sevierville, Tenn. On the 8th of April 1845, at the age of 27 years, he married Martha Ann McCroskey, then 19 years of age. (Coincidentally, the same ages as Mary Alice and I when we married in 1942, almost 100 years later.) Martha Ann McCroskey was a native of Blount County, Tennessee, and was born on the 2nd of April 1826. McCroskey is a well known name in Blount County and East Tennessee. On a visit to Gatlinburg, on the 23rd March 1987, I found a Memorial Gate on the main street dedicated to William Robert McCroskey and built of bricks from his home that once stood in Sevier County, Tennessee.

Born to Hiram and Martha Ann McCroskey were:

Mary Sophia Bogle, born 12 February 1846, died 23 March 1895, married Henry G. Hampton

Joseph Black Bogle, born 17 August 1847, died 4 January 1907

Harriett Ann Bogle, born 29 August 1849, died 14 May 1903

Sidney Jane Bogle, born 1 April 1852, died July 1917

Robert McCroskey Bogle, born 1 January 1853, died 21 June 1920

Levinia Caroline Bogle, born 1 February 1857, died 31 March 1913

William Glass Bogle, born 26 August 1859, died 26 January 1931

Florence G. Bogle, born 1861, died 1862

Elizabeth Ellen Bogle, born 1 October 1863

Laura M. Bogle, born 5 May 1872, died 29 July 1938

When the Civil War began in 1861, Hiram Bogle, age 43, and Martha Ann McCroskey Bogle, had seven children ranging in age from two years to 15 years, and maybe Florence H. Bogle, who was born in 1861 and died in 1862. When the War ended in April 1865, the remaining seven children ranged in age from six to 19 years and Elizabeth Ellen Bogle was two years old, born 1st October, 1863. Joseph Black Bogle, my grandfather, the second child was a lad of 18 years.

On the 19th of May 1957, my father, Garland McCroskey Bogle, died. Later in going through some papers of his I found a letter written by Hiram Bogle, dated 2nd July 1883, and in his own hand, to his son Joseph. This find was indeed exciting. This letter is addressed to his son, Joseph (my grandfather Joseph Black Bogle) and was written from his "home" off the Murfreesboro pike. It is quickly evident that Hiram was having troubles as a farmer. "Willy" is his son William Glass Bogle, who would later take over the farm and do rather well with it. He would also serve in the Tennessee State Legislature. "Son Mc" was Dr. Robert McCroskey Bogle, who had just begun the practice of dentistry and who would die on the 21st of June 1920 while walking to his office on 6th Avenue in Nashville. He apparently led a successful career as a dentist for at the time of his death he had a summer home in Greenbrier a few miles north of Nashville. "Daughter Liszy" was

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PLEASE NOTICE THE CHANGE

In order to bring you the Journal in a timely fashion the Smoky Mountain Historical Society will occasionally present an enlarged issue of the Journal as two issues in one. There are instances where an issue is late waiting for a story from a contributor or needed photos. This is one of those instances. We trust you will find publishing these two issues together acceptable.

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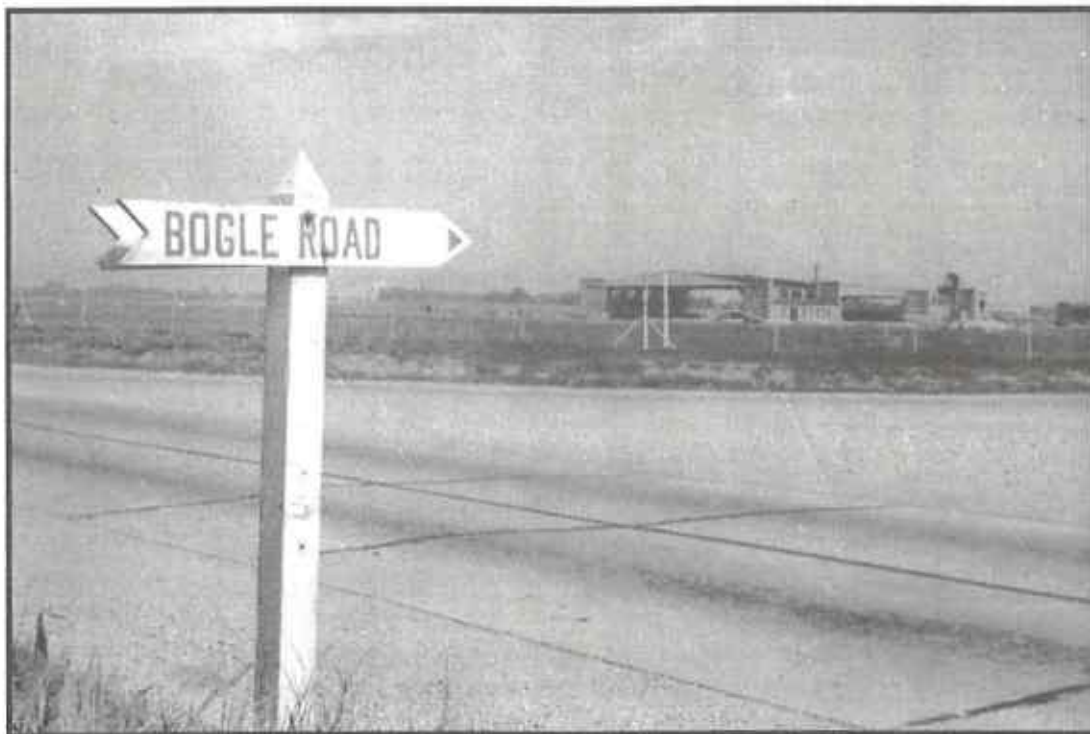
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HIRAM BOGLE (1818 - 1885)

James G. Bogle

On the 28th of March 1942, Mary Alice Clark and I were married in Atlanta, Georgia. Within a week I departed Fort Benning for the West Coast and three years in the South Pacific area of World War II. Mary Alice's father, Dr. James J. Clark, was a Radiologist in Atlanta and one of his patients was Mrs. Leila Mason Eldridge of Atlanta. On a visit to Dr. Clark's office in the Spring of 1942, Mrs. Eldridge noticed a photograph of Mary Alice and me on his desk. She asked and when told the name Bogle she asked Dr. Clark to have Mary Alice come by for a visit and learn more of the Bogle family. As a result of this visit, Mary Alice soon sent me a copy of BOGLE FAMILY RECORDS as compiled and edited and published by Mrs. Eldridge in 1937. Much to my surprise here was a history of the Bogle Family going back six generations and including my father! I was really amazed and delighted to have this record and looked forward to the day when I could get back home and add to it. This first copy of the Bogle Family Record is still in my possession and I often refer to it.

One item that quickly caught my eye was the statement that "Hiram and Hugh Bogle were in the Confederate Army." Hiram Bogle was my great-grandfather and Hugh was his brother. This was news to me as I had never heard of any such service. I knew very little of the man but did know that once he owned a farm in Davidson County, Tennessee, which by the 1930s was a part of the Nashville Airport. I had visited the airport several times in the 1930s and one got there by taking Bogle Road off the Murfreesboro Pike.



Bogle Road sign on Murfreesboro Pike, 1939. (James G. Bogle photo)