

## Introduction

## Chart I.

John Hogg, Immigrant

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| 140 Acres Land Grant in New Kent Co., Va. 1659 |
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|---------------|------------|--------------|
| John Hogg Jr. | Mary Hogg; | William Hogg |
| 260 Acres     | 140 A.     | 200 A.       |

Quit Rent roll for New Kent Co., Va. in 1704.

## Chapter 1.

## The Beginning of Hogg Immigration to Virginia

When the Colony of Virginia was in its infancy, with unlimited opportunities for adventure, initiative, hard work and possible gain, there came to its shores, among the many immigrants, several men named Hogg, one of whom was my ancestor. Their Old World homes cannot now be pinpointed, although it has been generally understood that this family of Hogg is of Scotch-Irish descent. They came to this young colony -- at that time not a Country or Commonwealth -- embarked upon the great adventure of carving out of the wilderness a home for themselves and their families, and such fortunes as they might be able to obtain.

Even as they embarked upon their 'great adventure' back in the 1600's, so am I, now in 1966, embarking upon my great adventure of assembling my notes and research on the family of Hogg, into a readable script, thus passing on to posterity, I hope, a worthy account of my Hogg ancestry.

"For the purpose of stimulating immigration and the settlement of the Colony, the London Company ordained that any person who paid his own way to Virginia should be assigned 50 acres of land 'for his own personal adventure', and if he transported 'at his own cost' one or more persons, he should, for each person whose passage he paid, be awarded 50 acres of land."<sup>(2)</sup>

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(2) Nugents, Cavaliers & Pioneers, Introduction XXIV.

William Hogg was transported to Virginia January 30, 1650 by John Armesbee. According to the above plan, Armsbee was given a grant of land in Northumberland County.

Andrew Hogg was a member of the group brought over by John Ashley and a Mr. Hamper in 1653. The record does not state where, in Virginia they settled.

Thomas Hogg was one of 47 persons who, in 1656 accompanied Southy Littleton to Northampton County, Virginia, where Littleton was awarded 2340 acres of land for sponsoring the transportation of this group.

In 1657 Robert Hogg and nine other persons were brought over by Henry Vincent who was assigned 500 acres in "Petomeck (Potomac) freshes about half a mile below the falls of Aquaccond River".

John Hogg came to New Kent County, Virginia in 1657, sponsored by Capt. Leonard Chamberline who was given a second land grant of 300 acres for transporting seven persons, making his holdings a total of 650 acres. Once John Hogg had arrived in Virginia, he set about to meet the requirements for obtaining land, presumably paying transportation for three persons and being given a land patent of 140 acres on August 27, 1659, "upon Warrany branches, beginning at a corner of Mr. Hope's land etc., to Mr. Barnhouse's boundary." The patent was renewed March 16, 1663.<sup>(3)</sup>

The meager records of those days offer little assistance in tracing the continuity of a family. However, the Virginia

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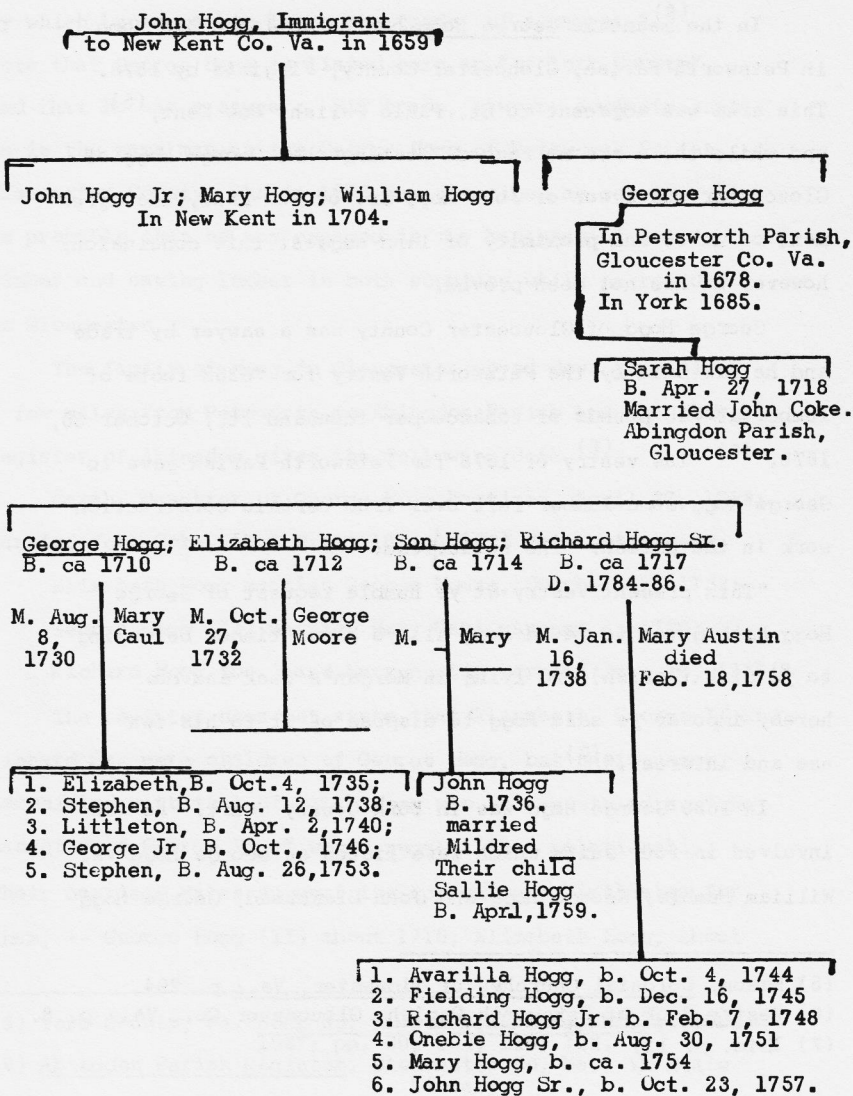
(3) Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers (see index).

quit rent rolls for 1704 list John Hogg, Junior, with 260 acres, Mary Hogg 140 acres and William Hogg, with 200 acres, all in the parish of St. Peters and St. Paul's in New Kent County, Virginia. (4)

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(4) Virginia Mag. of Histy. & Biog. Vol. 31; p. 221.

Chart II.



## Chapter 2

## Early Hoggs in Gloucester Co., Va.

In the meantime George Hogg had established his home in Petsworth Parish, Gloucester County, Virginia by 1678. This area was adjacent to St. Pauls Parish, New Kent,<sup>(5)</sup> and while there are no records stating that George Hogg of Gloucester was a son of John Hogg Sr. of New Kent, the agreement of dates and proximity of land suggest this conclusion; however it has not been proved.

George Hogg of Gloucester County was a sawyer by trade and he was paid by the Petsworth Vestry for "6262 foote of lumber at 700 pounds of tobacco per thousand ft., October 30, 1678."<sup>(6)</sup> The vestry of 1678 for Petsworth Parish gave to George Hogg some lumber left over from certain construction work in the parish. The notice read:

"This present vestry at ye humble request of George Hogg hath given to ye sd Hogg all ye sawen timber belonging to ye pish (Parish) and lying in Morgan's Neck and doe hereby impower ye said Hogg to dispose of it to his own use and interest."<sup>(7)</sup>

In 1685 George Hogg was in York County Court. He was involved in four suits which were listed as George Hogg vs. William Humble; George Hogg and John Blankhead; George Hogg

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(5) Mason, Colonial Churches of Tidewater, Va.; p. 294.

(6) Vestry Book of Petsworth Parish, Gloucester Co., Va.; p. 8.

(7) Ibid. p. 13.



and Edward Farmer; Mitchell Roberts and George Hogg. A fifth item records an agreement which states, "George Hogg, sawyer of York County and James Lucas and Ellen, his wife, by which Lucas was to learn the trade of a sawyer."<sup>(8)</sup> Note that George Hogg is listed here as "of York County", and that he was a sawyer. His trade, sawyer, suggests that he is the same man as the George Hogg of Petsworth Parish, Gloucester County, who in 1678 was described as sawyer. It is probable that he was engaged in the business of cutting timber and sawing lumber in both counties while he resided in Gloucester.

The family of Hogg in Gloucester moved down York River a few miles from Petsworth to Abingdon Parish and the church register of Abingdon gives the following data.<sup>(9)</sup>

Sarah, daughter of George Hogg baptized, April 27, 1718;  
 married John Coke, (W & M (1) 18; p. 103) date not given;  
 Elizabeth Hogg married George Moore, October 27, 1732;  
 George Hogg (II) married Mary Caul, August 8, 1730;  
 Richard Hogg (Sr.) and Mary Austin married Jan. 16, 1730/8

The register does not state that Elizabeth, George II and Richard Sr. were children of George Hogg, but their names, associated with that of Sarah Hogg who is registered as "the daughter of George Hogg" would suggest this relationship. Their marriage dates suggest the approximate birthdates for them, -- George Hogg (II) about 1710; Elizabeth Hogg, about

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(8) York County, Va. Book No. 7, Deeds, Orders, Wills, 1684-1687; pp. 90; 104; 110; 122.

(9) Abingdon Parish Register, Gloucester Co, Va.; in State Library.

1712 and Richard Hogg (Sr.), about 1717. There was another son who married Mary \_\_\_\_\_, and their son John Hogg was born 1736. This John Hogg married Mildred \_\_\_\_\_, and their daughter Sally Hogg was baptized April 1, 1759. Very little is known of these three people. The sheriff's tax list for Abingdon Parish does not list John Hogg after 1770, so it is presumed that he died just after 1770. Afterwards the widow moved to York County. A Mrs. Hogg is listed in York County personal tax books in 1793 for the first time and in 1794 she is listed as Mildred Hogg, presumably the widow of John Hogg who died in Gloucester just after 1770. Their daughter, Sally Hogg has not been traced.

The family lines of Sarah Hogg Coke and Elizabeth Hogg Moore have not been developed.

In addition to the marriage dates of George Hogg II and Mary Caul, August 8, 1730, and that of Richard Hogg Sr. and Mary Austin January 16, 1738, their children's names and birthdates are recorded, as follows:

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



Stephen Hogg died young, before the second son by that name was born.

The children of Richard Hogg Sr. and Mary Austin Hogg, his wife, are listed in the following manner:

1. Avarilla Hogg, daughter of Richard and Mary Hogg, born October 4, 1744;
2. Fielding Hogg, son of Richard and Mary Hogg, was born December 16, 1745;
3. Richard Hogg Jr., son of Richard and Mary Hogg, born February 7, baptized April 2, 1748;
4. Onebie Hogg, daughter of Richard and Mary Hogg, born August 30, 1751;
5. John Hogg, son of Richard and Mary Hogg, born October 23, baptized December 4, 1757;
6. Mary Hogg, was also a daughter of Richard Hogg Sr. and Mary Austin Hogg, proved by her brother John Hogg's will.

The first U.S. Census, 1790, with enumerations for 1782, 1784, 1786 of Virginia, gives the tax list of Gloucester County for 1784. Four Hogg men are listed as heads of families, namely, George Hogg, and Stephen Hogg (children of George Hogg and Mary Caul Hogg) and Fielding Hogg and Richard Hogg Jr. (children of Richard Hogg Sr. and Mary Austin Hogg).<sup>(10)</sup>

This indicates that Richard Hogg Sr. who married Mary Austin, John Hogg (born 1736) who married Mildred \_\_\_\_\_, and George Hogg II who married Mary Caul were probably dead by this time (1784). George Hogg and John Hogg were listed in the Sheriff's tax list for Abingdon Parish for 1770 only.

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(10) First U.S. Census, 1790 with State Enumerations for Va., p. 68.

This same Sheriff's tax list carried Richard Hogg Sr. from 1770 through 1782.

A short recapitulation of these two family groups may help to avoid confusion:

Of the five children of George Hogg Sr. and Mary Caul Hogg, 1. Elizabeth (born 1735) cannot be traced now;

2. Stephen (born 1738) probably died in childhood, since another son, born 1753 was also named Stephen;
3. Littleton (born 1740); no further data on him;
4. George Hogg (born 1746) and
5. Stephen Hogg (born 1753) - these two - were head of families in Gloucester County in 1784. Descendants of these two men and possibly of Littleton Hogg, although he was not named as head of a family in Gloucester in 1784, may be some of the Hogs of Gloucester County of 1966. Others, no doubt, migrated to various sections of the County.

The other family group, Richard Hogg Sr. (brother to George II) and his wife Mary Austin Hogg listed -

1. Avarilla Hogg, a daughter born October 4, 1744; not traced;
2. Fielding Hogg, a son, born December 16, 1745;
3. Richard Hogg Jr., born February 7, 1748;
4. Onebie Hogg, a daughter, born August 30, 1751; not traced;
5. Mary Hogg, born ca. 1754, appears to have left no descendants;
6. John Hogg Sr., born October 23, 1757, moved from Gloucester to York County before 1784.

Thus, Fielding Hogg and Richard Hogg Jr. were heads of families in Gloucester in 1784, while John's descendants were citizens of York County.

An old original Gloucester County, tax book for 1770-71 has recently come to light. These Hoggs are listed:

Richard Hogg Senr. To Court and Church Levy, two tythers;

1771 To County levy, one tithable (page 74).

Richard Hogg Jun. To County Levy and one tithable;

1771 to ditto this year. (pages 74 and 230)

Fielding Hogg To Cr. and Ch Levy, one tythe for 1770;

1771 To County levy, one tithable

To Clerke, note; To Sheriff, note - (page 75).

1770 John Hogg. To Cr. and Ch Levy, one tythe

1771 County levy 1 tythe. (page 74).

George Hogg To one Court martial fine, 10 shillings

To Cr. and Ch levy, two tythers

To Clerk's Note;

1771 to County levy and three tithables, (page 78).

George Hogg Junr.

To Cr. and Ch. levy (page 78).

These items agree with the foregoing statements about early Hoggs in Gloucester County.