

Reverend Henry Daniel Polk Files

Background Information

In 1872, Reverend Henry Daniel Polk Hogan of Tennessee, was a missionary sent by the Methodist Episcopal Church South to open up the eastern area of Kansas and southeastern Nebraska to Methodism. He had been ordained a minister in 1867 and had preached at the following places in the Nashville Circuit of the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South: Smith Springs Circuit in Williamson and Hickman Counties (1869), city missionary in Nashville (1870), and Claiborne Chapel in South Nashville (1871). After his transfer in October 1872, from the Tennessee Conference to the Western Conference stationed at Atchison, Kansas, he traveled by horse and buggy to conduct his ministry and hold camp meetings in the various circuits established around Atchison, Council Grove, Effingham, Hillsdale and Rosedale near Kansas City. During the first years of the Reconstruction Era following the Civil War, many pioneers were coming from the eastern and southern United States and Europe to qualify for new land offered through homestead, military and railroad land grants, which developed the western frontier territory, and Henry Hogan's ministry was to many of these pioneers.

It was during one of his circuit meetings in 1873, that Clara Dill, a seamstress and the daughter of a Council Grove physician, Edward White Dill, made her profession of Christian faith and united with the M. E. Church South, and was a faithful member throughout her life. After a courtship of several years, Clara, 23, was united in marriage with Henry, 36, on August 23, 1876, in Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas, by Thomas C. Downs.

Henry Daniel Polk Hogan, was born April 29, 1840, near Custom House in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, to parents, Jacob Rieger Hogan (1812-1888) and Harriet Dade Taliaferro (1817-1892). His parents were married in 1835, and prior to the Civil War, they lived in a five-room log cabin on their own 300-acre farm that was about seven miles south of Nashville, in Davidson County. His father was an intelligent, well-educated man of that day. His mother carded and spun wool, and wove the cloth to make most of their clothing. Nine children were born to this union: John Baldwin Hogan, 1836-1846; Anne Washington Hogan, 1838-1870, never married; Henry Daniel Polk Hogan, 1840-1930 (married Clara Dill); George Washington Hogan, 1842-1921 (married first to Harriett A. McKay, and after her death, to Ada C. Dill, a younger sister of Clara Dill Hogan); Elizabeth Tennessee Hogan, 1844-unknown, died unmarried; John Jacob Astor Hogan, 1846-unknown, died unmarried; William Butler Hogan, 1849-1930 (married Mattie Mitchell); Harriet Dade Hogan, 1851-1873, died unmarried; and Samuella Bell Hogan, 1855-1943 (married William A. Drumright).

Documented Census Records for Jacob Regier and Harriet Dade Hogan

The 1840 U.S. Federal Census of Tennessee shows that Jacob Reiger and Harriett Dade (Taliaferro) Hogan family resided in Davidson County where Nashville is the county seat and the state capitol. From this limited census, it was learned that they were between 20 and 30 years of age, and they had one female and two male children between 0 and 5 years of age.

The 1850 U.S. Federal Census Of Tennessee taken on August 24th, indicates that farmer, Jacob R. Hogan, age 39, with real estate valued at \$750; his wife, Harriet D., age 34, and their children: Ann W., 12; Henry D. P., 11; George W., 8; Elizabeth, 5; John J. A., 3; and William B., 1; all born in Tennessee, were living in Maury County, southwest of Nashville near the county seat of Columbia.

The 1860 U.S. Federal Census of Tennessee shows the Jacob R. Hogan family living in the 8th District of Williamson County, with Franklin as their post office, and lists members: Jacob R., 47 yrs.; Harriett(e) D., 43; Ann W., 22; Henry D. P., 20; George W., 18; Elizabeth T., 16; Jacob J., 13; William O. B., 11; Harriette D., 9; and Samuella Bell Jones, 4.

The 1870 U.S. Federal Census of Tennessee taken on June 6th in the 9th District, Davidson County documents Jacob and Harriett Hogan's residence on a farm valued at \$1200 with their own personal funds of \$800, and household members listed: Jacob R. , 57, farmer; Harriet D. , 52, keeps house, born in Virginia; Ann W. P., 30, at home; Henry D. P., 30, preacher; William O. B., 21, farmer; Harriet D., 16, at home; Samuella, 13, at home; Pat Cronan, 18, farm hand born in Ireland; Henry Rains, 25, farm hand; Peggy Rains, 35, servant; all others were born in Tennessee except as noted.

Paternal Ancestors of Henry Daniel Polk Hogan

Henry Daniel Polk Hogan's paternal great-great grandfather was Patrick Hogan, probably of Irish descent. Patrick's son, Daniel Hogan, the only one of his family to come to America, was approximately 30 years old when he emigrated; he was married to Rachel, a lady of Scotch descent, and owned 500 acres of land located about seven miles south of Nashville, Tennessee. Rachel died November 17, 1804, and Daniel died August 16, 1820.

Henry's grandfather, John Hogan, born on April 3, 1783, was the only child of Daniel Hogan's marriage and reputed to be the first male child born west of the Cumberland River. He inherited their estate and married Nancy Rieger (or Riger), who was of Dutch descent. Nancy was born on August 14, 1784, and she joined the Methodist Church on April 19, 1813. The names and birthdates of the children born to John and Nancy Hogan are: Daniel, September 26, 1808; Nancy Rieger, January 19, 1810; Jacob Rieger, August 23, 1812; Louisa Johnson, November 28, 1814; James Hennigan, January 19, 1816; John Henry, August 8, 1817; Elizabeth, April 9, 1820; George Washington, September 5, 1823; and Judith Henderson, October, 1827.

Maternal Ancestors of Henry Daniel Polk Hogan

Through the ancestry of his mother, Harriet Dade Taliaferro) Hogan, Henry Daniel Polk Hogan was related to Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington, the first President of the United States of America. Augustine Washington (1694-1743) was married twice, and George Washington (1732-1799) was the oldest child of his father's second marriage to Mary Ball (1708-1789). George Washington had no children, so his closest relatives are the people who come down from his brothers and sister. Augustine Washington (1694-1743) was married in 1715 to his first wife, Jane Butler (1699-1729). By her he had a son, Augustine Washington, Jr.

Augustine Washington, Jr., (1720-1762) lived in Westmoreland County, Virginia. His younger half-brother, George Washington, lived with him a few years after their father died, and went to school from his house. Augustine Washington, Jr. was married in 1743 to Anne Aylett(e) (1726-1773). They had several children, but the oldest who grew up was Elizabeth Washington (1749-1814), married in 1769 to Alexander Spottswood (1716-1818).

Ann(a) Washington Boswell Spottswood (born in 1779, died about 1825), was married in 1797 to Baldwin Taliaferro (born about 1770, died about 1839). Records indicate that Baldwin was from "Wood Park," Culpepper County, Virginia. They lived in Orange County, Virginia, but moved to Tennessee. They had nine children, but the Hogan family's connecting link to Augustine Washington is tied to their daughter, Harriet Dade Taliaferro (1817-1892), who on October 15, 1835, was married to Jacob Rieger Hogan (1812-1888), with nine children (listed above). The October 26, 1835, issue of the National Banner and Nashville Whig newspaper states: Mr. Jacob R. Hogan of Davidson County married on 15th of October, 1835, by the Rev. Mr. Green to Miss Harriett D. Taliaferro of Williamson County, Tennessee.

Henry Daniel Polk Hogan Information

In addition to family records, the writer acknowledges the use of some of the information contained in Henry Hogan's responses to -me Tennessee Civil War Veterans Questionnaire [sic], which was conducted in 1914-15 and published in 1985. Henry received several years of schooling at private schools in Williamsport and Cook's Chapel in Maury County, Tennessee. He had to go two or three miles to attend these schools in town that were supported by tuition (they did not have free public schools at that time). The schools usually operated from seven to nine months each year and the teachers were mostly men; he had only one female teacher during his schooling.

Henry worked hard doing farmwork [sic], such as sowing grain, cradling grain at harvest, plowing corn, and other tasks incident to farm life. His parents owned one slave, but would hire three or four more to help with farmwork [sic]. He said there was a friendly feeling between slaveholders and non-slaveholders in their community. A rich slaveholder in the church was the poor man's helper and brother in Christ. Everyone was expected to work, with few exceptions, whether black or white, slave or free. An honest laborer was highly respected by all classes. Henry knew many slave owners and their own sons who worked in the fields beside their slaves.

Civil War Events

A rapid succession of events preceding the Civil War and the short time which elapsed while several Southern states adopted ordinances of secession, necessitated the early formation of a confederacy of these states, including Henry's home state of Tennessee. It was necessary to first establish a provisional government, which enacted all the laws of the United States that were not inconsistent with the new Confederate Constitution. A War Department, headed by a secretary and general staff, was promptly established. The immediate need for a defensive army was met by the individual states raising troops; and the new provisional President of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis, was authorized on March 6, 1861, to employ the militia, and to ask for and accept volunteers that had been armed by the states from which they came. They were initially mustered in for periods of three to six months' duty, but the volunteers could serve for one year unless sooner discharged; this was subsequently extended to three years, or until the end of the war.

Henry's first enlistment was on April 29, 1861, his 21st birthday, at the Thomas H. Peeble's farm near Trinity, Humphreys County, along the Wilson Pike west of Nashville, Tennessee. Rev. J. W. Cullom, a traveling preacher of the Tennessee Conference, and Henry, a local preacher, enlisted at the same time in Company B, 24th Tennessee, Strahl's Brigade, Cheatam's Division, Army of Tennessee. Documentation was found for Henry's later service in the Confederate Civil War Military Records, in Roll 217 of the microfilm record group M268, held by the National Archives in Washington, D.C. These records indicate that Henry Daniel Polk Hogan, aged 21 years, enrolled as a private for a ten-month period at Camp Trousdale near LaVergne, east of Nashville, Tennessee. He was mustered in to Captain Samuel E. Shannon's Company of the 24th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry on August 24, 1861.

During his first year, his duties included drill, guard and picket. His company went into winter quarters at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and were part of the battle and February 16, 1862, surrender of Fort Donelson to Union General Grant, followed by a retreat to Corinth, Mississippi, where Confederate General Albert Johnston consolidated his troops in late March 1862, before their move to attack Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River, where General Grant's Northern troops were encamped.

Early on April 6, 1862, Henry experienced his most serious battle engagement under the command of General Johnston in the Battle of Shiloh (or Pittsburgh Landing), where losses totaled 13,047 for the North, and 10,694 for the Confederates. General Johnston was killed and General Beauregard assumed the command. Henry was severely wounded near Shiloh Church, while serving as the Color Guard of the Regimental flag during the Battle of Shiloh on April 7, 1862. His minister friend, the Rev. J. W. Culom, resigned from the chaplaincy and returned home. Henry was then appointed chaplain of his regiment by Colonel John A. Wilson. During the Fall of 1862, while under the command of Gen. Braxton Bragg, his company helped take and occupy Munfordsville and Bardstown, Kentucky. They were challenged by General Don Carlos Buell's Union troops in the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, on October 8-9, 1862, and General Bragg's troops were compelled to retreat southeastward. Confederate losses tallied 510 killed, 2635 injured

and 251 missing out of total troop strength of 16,000. Union losses were 845 dead, 2851 injured and 515 missing out of total of 36,940 men.

At the Battle of Stone's [sic] River (or Murfreesboro) from December 30, 1862, through January 3, 1863, Henry was shot in the leg — by a ramrod! A Union soldier, in the heat of the engagement, had failed to remove the ramrod after charging his muzzle-loading rifle. Henry was taken prisoner by the Union forces, sent to a hospital in Louisville, Kentucky, and finally on to Camp Morton prison in Indiana. Later that winter, the Union command selected about 700 Confederate prisoners for an exchange, and Henry was among that group. They began by marching several miles to Indianapolis where they were loaded into boxcars on a train that would take them east through Harper's Ferry, Virginia; Baltimore, Maryland; on south through Chesapeake Bay on an overloaded steamship to Fortress Monroe, Virginia; up the James River to City Point, Virginia; and up the Appomattox River to Petersburg, Virginia, where the prisoner exchange took place about April 4, 1863. In about six or eight days, Henry was reunited with his command at Dug Gap, Tennessee, about 30 miles south of Murfreesboro near Tullahoma. After recuperating for about ten days, he resumed the duties of his chaplaincy.

Soldier-chaplain Henry Hogan, and his comrades under General Bragg, gradually were forced to retreat from the Middle Tennessee campaigns brought against them during the summer at Tullahoma, Beach Grove, Shelbyville; and finally, they pulled south during the fall of 1863 with small skirmishes at Elk River toward Chattanooga, where General Bragg set a trap for Union forces under Generals Rosecrans, Sherman and U. S. Grant. The Confederate forces were successful in cutting off the supply lines, held a siege which resulted in a real famine and the loss of many Union draft horses and mules. Later, Union Generals Hooker and Thomas prepared the way for General Sherman to begin a successful offense, causing General Bragg and his Confederate forces to make a hasty retreat and eventually brought about Bragg's resignation. Sherman began his historic "march to the sea N by way of Atlanta, Georgia.

While in winter quarters near Dalton, Georgia, Chaplain Henry Hogan built a place for religious services near where his commander, General Strahl was quartered. Assisted by several willing volunteers, Henry guided the construction of a large brush arbor, chopped logs to make seats, and built an improvised pulpit and book board. He preached the Word of God and at each service the altar was filled with many penitent men being converted. As a result of those services, General Strahl was baptized into the Episcopal Church at Dalton by Bishop Quintard, Chaplain General of the Army. On July 22, 1864, at the fight of Atlanta, Henry saved the life of his comrade Colonel John Wilson, just eight days before going into battle at Jonesboro, Georgia. On November 30, 1864, Henry ministered to injured Lt. Col. S. E. Shannon and Captain Richard Hubbard of the 24th Regiment, stayed with them through the long wintry night until dawn, when he helped move them to Carter House for emergency treatment.

Henry's last battle of the Civil War was fought just southeast of Nashville, Tennessee. On December 16, 1864, General John Hood's Tennessee army was routed by overwhelming numbers. Henry Hogan, being knowledgeable of this terrain near his parent's original farmstead, conducted Colonel Tillman, now in command of Strahl's brigade, with hundreds of comrades, over the crest of the hilly county, near the Granny White Pike to Brentwood, which was the only way to avoid

capture. He believed that this event was a special act of Providence, and had he not appeared on the scene just when he did, many of those faithful, self-sacrificing men would have been captured and met a prison death. On Hood's retreat, Hogan was on the firing line with his old command to the Tennessee River, where on about January 15, 1865, Hood's Army retreated further to Tupelo, Mississippi.

It was at this place where Chaplain Henry Hogan asked for a transfer to Baxter's Battery, now stationed in Macon, Georgia, for reasons he stated: "I am the only one of my original company who is left; the balance have all been killed or captured; I have but one, a younger brother in the service, and he is a member of Baxter's Battery, and I wish to be with him. " His request was granted by Capt. R. T. Tindall, who stated: "I certify that Private H. D. P. Hogan has ever been a good and true soldier, having never missed but one engagement, always prompt to duty and obedient to orders, and that transfer be granted." At this time, records showed he was 24 years old, six feet tall, had blue eyes, red hair, light complexion. His request was transmitted to Lt. General Taylor, Commander of the Army of Tennessee, but was "disapproved at present."

Relative to his discharge and the surrender of the Confederate Army, he said, "One of the saddest days in my life was the 29th of April, 1865, just four years to the day from the date of my enlistment on my 21st birthday, April 29, 1861, when I stacked my gun in surrender to W. T. Sherman at Greensboro, North Carolina, when I knew I was now helpless in the hands of a relentless foe. Strong men wept like children. The terms of the surrender were more honorable than I anticipated. All private property was allowed the Tennessee soldiers numbering 1500 which were placed under the command of Gen. John C. Brown, who was afterwards elected Governor of Tennessee. We were supplied with rations by our captors, with baggage wagons, and one-fifth of our guns to protect us from 'bush whackers' or guerrillas who infested the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, but not one of the cowardly showed up on our march back to our home state." They marched across the Blue Ridge mountains to Asheville, down the French Broad river to Paint Rock, overland to Greenville where they entrained for Chattanooga, were given provision at a nice soldier's home before the next morning when they boarded a train for Nashville.

The copy of his parole document reads as follows: "In accordance with the terms of the Military Convention, entered into between General Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding the Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding the United States Army in North Carolina, H. D. P. Hogan, Company K. 3rd Consolidated Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, has given his solemn obligation not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly released from his obligation, and is permitted to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as he observes this obligation, and obeys the laws in force where he may reside. " Signed by W.L. Hulbert. Lt. Adj. U.S.A. Special Commission and James E. Tillman. Col. C.S.A., Commanding Officer.

Clara Dill Hogan

Clara Dill Hogan was born on March 29, 1853 in Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois, to Dr. Edward White and Amanda (Edsale) Dill, came to Westport, Missouri in 1865, and moved to Council Grove, Kansas in 1872. Clara was of a lively,

cheerful disposition, had the ability to adapt to her surroundings, was a very faithful wife, a caring mother of their large family, was given to sincere hospitality and service, and was supportive of her husband's circuit ministry with the Methodist church. In the absence of Rev. Hogan, family prayers were never neglected. She once stated that "one of the happiest days of her life was when she was permitted to have her whole family with her at the communion table." Through her exemplary living, it is no wonder that all of their children became members of the church in their early childhood.

It was on December 1, 1905, while the Hogan family was driving a horse-drawn wagon from their home in Hillsdale to nearby Paola, Kansas, to watch a balloon ascension, that the team of horses suddenly lurched forward, causing Clara to fall from the seat, hitting the back of her head on the ground. They returned home and the family cared for her, but she suffered severe headaches, and went into a coma two days before her death on March 29, 1906, which was her fifty-third birthday. The cause of her death was attributed to apoplexy or stroke. Her son, Edward, told the writer in 1971, "that just before his mother went into the coma, she told him all the family history that she knew, and he wished he would have written it down." She was buried in Pleasant Valley Cemetery, located in a rural setting east of Olathe, Oxford Township, Johnson County, Kansas. Soon after her death, Henry took an assignment to the Walnut Street Methodist Church in Rosedale, Kansas, where he pastored for five years prior to his retirement from the active ministry.

Last Years of Henry Daniel Polk Hogan

In the 1910 U.S. Federal Census of Johnson County, Kansas, the records show Rev. Henry Hogan, 69 years, a farmer with children: Ada, 24; Edward J., 19, a farmer; Cora, 16; and Nellie, 15; all living in the same household. The 1920 U.S. Federal Census of Wyandotte County, Kansas documents that Henry Hogan, 80 years, and his daughter, Ada Hogan, 33 years, working as a office stenographer, were living at 1421 Southwest Blvd., in Rosedale, Kansas. He apparently lived there until about a year prior to his death, when he went to live with his eldest daughter and husband, Mary and Joseph Goode, who lived on their farm located in Mission Township, Johnson County, Kansas. Prior to his death on March 12, 1930, at the age of 89 years, 10 months, 13 days, he was one of about fifteen surviving Confederate veterans who were living in the Kansas City area at that time. He was buried beside his wife in Pleasant Valley Cemetery, in a rural area east of Olathe, Johnson County; Kansas.

[image: photo with the caption: Rev. Henry Daniel Polk Hogan with the flag of his unit, the Co. B, 24th Regiment of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. Photo taken in Kansas City, Kansas when he was 89 years old.]

[image: photo with caption: Rev. Henry Daniel Polk Hogan (1840-1930) was a soldier/chaplain in Company B, 24th Regiment of the Confederate Army of Tennessee enlisted on his 21st birthday, April 29, 1861 and stacked his gun in surrender on his 25th birthday, April 29, 1865 at Greensboro, South Carolina. This photo of Henry, wearing his dress uniform circa 1924.]

[image: photo of Daniel Hogan, his wife and 4 children]

[image: photo of Rev. Henry D. Hogan]