

282. SQUIRE BOONE

Born 25 Nov 1696 (O.S.) Devonshire, England
Died 02 Jan 1765 Rowan County, North Carolina
Married 283. Sarah Morgan 23 Sep 1720 (O.S.) Philadelphia County, PA
 Born 1700 Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania
 Died 1777 Rowan County, North Carolina

Children:

141. Sarah Boone
 b. 07 Jun 1724 (O.S.) Bucks County, Pennsylvania
 d. 1815 Madison County, Kentucky
 m. 140. John Willcockson 1742 Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Israel Boone
 b. 09 May 1726 (O.S.) Bucks County, Pennsylvania
 d.
 m. ----- 1747 Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Samuel Boone
 b. 20 May 1728 (O.S.) Bucks County, Pennsylvania
 d. c1816 Fayette County, Kentucky
 m. Sarah Day

Jonathan Boone
 b. 06 Dec 1730 (O.S.) Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
 d. c1808
 m.

Elizabeth Boone
 b. 05 Feb 1732 (O.S.) Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
 d. 25 Feb 1825 Kentucky
 m. William Grant Jr c1750 North Carolina

Daniel Boone
 b. 22 Oct 1734 (O.S.) Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
 d. 26 Sep 1820 St Charles County, Missouri
 m. Rebecca Bryan 14 Aug 1756 North Carolina

Mary Boone
 b. 03 Nov 1736 (O.S.) Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
 d. Jul 1819
 m. William Bryan Rowan County, North Carolina

George Boone
b. 02 Jan 1739 (O.S.) Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
d. 11 Or 14 Nov 1820 Shelby County, Kentucky
m. Ann (Nancy) Linville c1764

Edward Boone
b. 19 Nov 1740 (O.S.) Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
d. Oct 1780 Kentucky
m. Martha Bryan c1758 North Carolina

Squire Boone Jr
b. 05 Oct 1744 (O.S.) Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
d. Aug 1815 (now Harrison County), Indiana
m. Jane Van Cleve 08 Aug 1765 Rowan County, North Carolina

Hannah Boone
b. 24 Aug 1746 (O.S.) Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
d. 1828 Kentucky
m. (1) John Stewart (Stuart)
(2) Richard Pennington

Squire Boone was a son of George Boone III and Mary Mogridge (Maugridge) who emigrated from Bradninch, Devonshire, England, to Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, arriving on 29 September 1717 (O.S.).ⁱ Sarah Morgan was a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Morgan of Towamencin Township in Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania. The parents of Edward Morgan have not been proved but he has been identified as the son of Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam in Monmouthshire (now Gwent), Wales, and his first wife Ann Hopton of Canon Frome.ⁱⁱ The maiden name of Edward's wife Elizabeth has not been determined.

When the first six children of George Boone and Mary Mogridge were born, the Boones were members of the Church of England and their baptisms were recorded in the register of Bradninch Parish. The Anglican church in Bradninch is St. Disen's which was built in the middle of the 15th Century. Squire was baptized on 25 December 1696 (O.S.):ⁱⁱⁱ

1690 George the son of George Boone bap the 20 day of July
1692 Sarah ye daughter of George boone bap 28 day of March
1694 Mary ye daughter of George boone bap the 26th day of Sept
1696 Squire ye son of George Boone bap Dec 25th
1699 Mary ye daughter of George Boone bap Oct ye 15th
1701/2 John son of George Boone bap Jan ye 30th

The first daughter named Mary died and was buried on 20 May 1696.^{iv} Since subsequent children of George and Mary Mogridge Boone apparently were not baptized in Bradninch, they must have been converted to Quakerism before their son Joseph was born on 05 April 1704 (O.S.).

Squire Boone and his older brother and sister, George Boone IV and Sarah Boone, preceded their parents and younger siblings to Pennsylvania, arriving before 27 July 1713 (O.S.) when George IV married Deborah Howell, daughter of William and Mary Howell, at Abingdon Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. Although it does not appear that Squire and Sarah Boone joined Abingdon Meeting, as did their brother after his marriage, they probably resided in Abingdon with or near him until their parents arrived there. After a few months at Abingdon, the Boone family, except George IV, moved to North Wales Township in Philadelphia County where they attended the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of the Friends which George Boone III joined in 1717:^v

10-31, 1717. George Boone, Sr. Produced a Certificate of his Good Life and Conversation from the Monthly Meeting att Callumpton In Great Britain wch was read and well recd.

Cullompton is a town in Devonshire, northeast of Bradninch about a mile up the River Culm. Bradninch is about eight miles from the city of Exeter.^{vi}

By 1720 the Boones had moved again, settling on a farm in Oley Township in Philadelphia County, which was included in Exeter Township when it was set-off from Oley in 1741. The family attended Gwynedd Meeting until 25 August 1737 (O.S.) when a new church was organized as Oley Monthly Meeting which was re-named Exeter Monthly Meeting on 27 May 1742 (O.S.).^{vii} The Boone land was located the part of Philadelphia County that became Lancaster County when that county was created and Berks County in 1752. Being from near Exeter, England, perhaps the Boones influenced the selection of the name Exeter for the new township in which their land was located.

Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan apparently met at Gwynedd Meeting where, following Quaker custom, they announced to the group that they intended to get married:^{viii}

5-26, 1720. Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan declare intentions: Caddr Evans and Robert Jones Catherine William and Ganior Jones to inquire.

6-30, 1720. Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan, 2nd time Caddr Evans and Robert Jones to see the marriage orderly accomplished.

7-27, 1720. Marriage of Squire Boone reported decently accomplished.

Squire and Sarah were married on the 23rd day of the 07th month 1720:^{ix}

Whereas Squire Boone Son of George Boone of ye County of Philad & Province of Pensilvania Yeoman and Sarah Morgan Daughter of Edw Morgan of the Said County and Province Haveing Declared Their Intention of Marriage of Each Other before two Monthly Meetings of ye People Called Quakers Held at Gwynedd in ye Said County According to ye Good Order Used Among Them Whose Proceedings Therein After a Diliberate Consideration Therein and haveing Consent of Parents and Relation Concerned Their Said Proceedings Are Allowed of By Ye Said Meeting Now These Are to Certify All Whom it may Concern that for ye Full Accomplishing of Their

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Said Intentions This Twenty Third Day of ye Seventh Month In ye Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty They ye Sd. Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan Appeared At A Solemn Assembly of ye Said People for ye Purpose Appointed at Their Publick meeting Place In Gwynedd Afforesd And ye Said Squire Boone Took ye Said Sarah Morgan by ye Hand Did In A Solemn Manner Openly Declare he Took her To Be his Wife Promising To be Unto Her A Faithfull and Loveing Husband Untill Death Should Seperate Them And Then & There In the Said Assembly the said Sarah Morgan Did Likewise Declare She Took ye Said Squire Boone To be her Husband In Like Manner Promiseing to be Unto him a Faithfull and Loveing Wife Untill Should Seperate Them And Moreover The Said Squire Boone & Sarah She According to ye Custom of Marriage Assuming ye Name of Her Husband as Farther Confirmation Thereof Did Then and There to these presents Set There Hands And We Whose Names Are Under Written Being Among Others Present at ye Solemnization of the Said Marriage And Subscription in Manner Afforesd As Witnesses Thereunto have also to These Presents Set Our Hands ye Day & Year Above Written

Samll Thomas	Mary Webb	Squire Boone
Jenk Evans	Eliz Morris	Sarah Boone
Robt Jones	Dorothy Morgan	Geo Boone
Morgan Hugh	Eliz Hughs	Edw Morgan
Jno Edwards	Mary Hamer	Eliz Morgan
Tho Evan	Eliz Morgan	Geo Boone
Cadr Evan	Jane Griffith	Ja Boone
Rob Evan	Eliz Griffith	Wm Morgan
Jno Cadwalader	Margt Jones	Jno Morgan
Jno William	Ellen Evans	Danll Morgan
Jno Humphrey	Gainor Jones	Morgan Morgan
Jno Jones		Jos Morgan
Jno Jones		Jno Webb
Evan Griffith		
Jno Webb		
Row Robert		
Amos Griffith		
Cadwalader Jones		

In the Quaker tradition the close relatives of the bride and groom signed the certificate below them. The two George Boones were Squire's father and brother. The absence of Mary Boone's signature suggests that Squire's mother died before 1720. Edward and Elizabeth Morgan were Sarah's parents and William, John, Daniel, Morgan and Joseph Morgan were her brothers. James Boone was Squire's brother and John Webb was his brother-in-law. Exceptions to the endorsement tradition were Jenkin Evans, the husband of Sarah's sister Alice; Squire's sister Mary Webb, who had married John Webb ten days earlier; Dorothy Morgan, who was Dorothy Hughes Morgan, wife of Sarah's brother Morgan Morgan; and Elizabeth Morgan who was one of Sarah's sisters-in-law, either William Morgan's wife Elizabeth Roberts Morgan, Daniel Morgan's wife who also was an Elizabeth Roberts Morgan, or Joseph Morgan's wife Elizabeth Lloyd Morgan.

The marriage of Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan is stated in the terms of the Julian or Old Style (O.S.) calendar which was in effect until 1752 when the Gregorian calendar was adopted:^x

An act of Parliament was passed in 1751, prescribing the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar throughout Great Britain and her colonies; making the succeeding year begin with the first of January and dropping eleven nominal days (3-13) from the month of September, 1752, so that what would have been the third of the month was called the 14th. The Quakers at their yearly meeting adopted this method, directing the members to recognize the change of style, and decreeing that thereafter the months should be numbered beginning with January. Formerly their numbering had begun with the month called March.

The corresponding date on the current Gregorian calendar may be determined by adding eleven days to a date given in Old Style. Under the Julian calendar, the year began on 25 March which was called the 1st month by the Quakers who did not approve of the names given to the months and referred to them by numbers, a practice which they followed under the new calendar as well.^{xi} Historians and genealogists frequently show years as in the foregoing baptismal date of John Boone for example, 1701/2, to cover the months of January, February and March which, in this instance, was at the end of 1701 under the Julian calendar and the beginning of 1702 under the Gregorian calendar.

The Quaker date of 23rd day of the 7th month converts to 23 September. The births of the first nine children of Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan also were recorded by the Exeter Monthly Meeting in the Old Style/Quaker format and converted:^{xii}

Parents, Squire and Sarah

Boone, Sarah	4 mo. 7, 1724. (07 Jun)
Israel	3 mo. 9, 1726. (09 May)
Samuel	3 mo. 20, 1728. (20 May)
Jonathan	10 mo. 6, 1730. (06 Dec)
Elizabeth	12 mo. 5, 1732. (05 Feb)
Daniel	8 mo. 22, 1734. (22 Oct)
Mary	9 mo. 3, 1736. (03 Nov)
George	11 mo. 2, 1739. (02 Jan)
Edward	9 mo. 19, 1740. (19 Nov)

The births of Squire Boone, Jr. and Hannah Boone do not appear in the records of Exeter Monthly Meeting but apparently were found in the Draper Manuscripts.^{xiii} Their birth dates are included in a family record for Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone which was included in a compilation of data about Quakers of Berks County, Pennsylvania.^{xiv}

On 03 December 1728 Squire Boone was identified as a weaver, which was his father's trade, and a resident of New Britain Township in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, when he bought 147 acres of land there from Thomas Shute, yeoman, and his wife Elizabeth, of

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Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania, and Hieronimus Hus, yeoman, of Perkeoming in Bucks County:^{xv}

This Indenture Tripartite made the third day of December In the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Twenty eight Between Thomas Shute of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania Yeoman and Elizabeth his Wife Of the first part Herommus Hus of Perkeoming in the County of Bucks in the said Province Yeoman of the second part And Squire Boon of New Britain in the said County Weaver of the third part Witnesseth that for ... Fifty two pounds ten Shillings ... to ... Thomas Shute & Elizabeth his Wife ... And for ... Thirty pounds ... to ... Hieronemus Hus ... Thomas Shute and Elizabeth his Wife ... have ... sold ... with the ... Consent and ... request of ... Hieronimus Hus ... unto ... Squire Boon A Certain Piece ... of Land ... in ... the ... County of Bucks Beginning at a ... Corner of a Tract ... reputed Abel Morgan's thence ... by Philip Setzler's Land ... to a Post in Andrew Hamilton's line ... Containing One hundred and Forty seven Acres ... part of two ... Tracts ... of Land, or of the one of them, which William Penn the Proprietary & Governor in Chief of the ... Province lately deceased did grant ... unto ... Thomas Shute ... Twenty fifth of March A.D. 1718 Entered in ... Philadelphia Patent Book A Vol 6 page 57 ... And which ... Thomas Shute did ... sell but actually Conveyed not unto ... Hieronimus Hus ... which premises ... Squire Boon now is in actual Seizin by virtue of a ... Sale ... made by ... Thomas Shute & Elizabeth his Wife for the Term of one Year ... By an Indenture Tripartite bearing Date the day next before the day of the date hereof made between the same Parties as these Presents ... In Witness whereof the ... Parties ... set their Hands & Seals ...

Sealed and Deliverd in the presence of us by sd Shute & Ux
Geo Boone, Cha Brockden
Thomas Shute (Seal)
Elizabeth Shut (Seal)
Illegible (Seal)

Sealed and Deliverd by ... Hieronimus Hus in the presence
of us Cha Brockden, Cris Denning

It has been stated that Squire Boone resided on this land before it was deeded to him:^{xvi}

OLD BOONE HOMESTEAD.

Finely located on rising ground, overlooking the Upper Neshaminy, in New Britain Township, Bucks Co., Pa., stands a fine old stone house which, though remodeled and added to by later owners, gives evidence of the age accredited to a portion of the walls. It was the eastern portion of this building, including the one-story structure and part of the main house, that was the home of Squire Boone, the father of the intrepid Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone, until 1730. While much has been written in reference to the birth-place and time of birth of Daniel Boone, there is no doubt of the fact that his father and mother came to this farm immediately after their marriage at Gwynedd Meeting House in Montgomery Co., seventh month, 23rd. 1720, and that at least three of Daniel Boone's brothers and sisters were born there. While Squire Boone did not become owner of the property until Dec. 3, 1728, it is believed that he resided on the farm, as the deed recorded at Doylestown (sic), in Deed Book No. 23, page 175, states that on Dec. 3, 1728, Thomas Shute and wife of Phila. and Heronimus Hass of Perkiomen conveyed to Squire Boone of New Britain Township, weaver, 147 acres of land ... This tract is located about three-quarters of a mile west of the present village of Chalfont, then known as Butler's Mill, and is intersected by the Neshaminy Creek, which the building faces, and the Doylestown branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. The old road from Butler's Mill, now Chalfont, to the Bethlehem road at Line Lexington, crosses the north corner of the farm near the buildings, extends southeasterly through the center of the farm to the old road originally known as "the road from Butler's Mills to North Wales," now the upper State Road. It was on this farm that Squire Boone resided until he moved to Oley Township in Berks Co., having obtained a grant of 250 acres of land which was surveyed to him in Dec. 1730.*** The old Boone homestead in New Britain is now owned by a Philadelphian and occupied by Edward Berry.

Since he was described as a resident of New Britain Township, it is not unlikely that Squire Boone was a tenant on the tract before he actually bought it, perhaps engaged in clearing and improving the land.

Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone and their first three children returned to Oley about 20 November 1730 when Squire bought land from Ralph Asheton of the city of Philadelphia. His new farm was near his father's homestead, a few miles from the present city of Reading in the part of Lancaster County that became Berks County in 1752. His next nine children were born there.^{xvii}

The homestead of Squire Boone was described by Andrew Shaaber, Librarian and Secretary of the Historical Society of Berks County, in an entry in his diary dated 17 October 1912, which is in the library of the Society:^{xviii}

Visited the birthplace of Daniel Boone in Exeter township 1 1/2 miles from Baumstown. Moses Boone, aged 80 years, says he was at the place with his father when a boy and was told that the original house in which Daniel was born was a good sized log building that stood over the spring, on the same foundation walls on which now stands the stone house with date 1779. While the log house was yet in use, the stone extension to the right was built. The date stone which was in the stone building was either taken out, or

was plastered over, so I was not able to get the date of its erection. The old log house after standing many years began to decay and grow weak. The arch over the spring was broken by heavy timbers falling upon it, perhaps when the house was being taken down in 1778, or perhaps before that time. In 1779 the log house was replaced by the stone extension at the left and with date 1779. The foundation walls of the log house were not removed. The walls were sound, as they are to this day, and the 1779 end of the house stands on the same cellar walls that the old log house stood on. (Note: The Moses Boone mentioned here was a son of Judah Boone, the son of Moses Boone, son of James Boone, brother of Squire.)

In 1915 Shaaber wrote a letter to the Pennsylvania Society, 249 West 13th Street, New York City, which also is in the library of the Historical Society of Berks County:^{xix}

Replying to yours of Nov. 13, 1915, concerning birthplace of Daniel Boone. -
Daniel Boone, son of Squire Boone (Squire being his given name), was born in that part of Philadelphia County, Penn., which in 1752 as Exeter township, became a part of the newly formed county of Berks. The birthplace of Daniel Boone never was in Bucks Co. "Squire Boone of the County of Philadelphia, yeoman," on Nov. 19th and 20th, 1730, bought 250 acres, part of Ralph Asheton's tract of 500 acres, built on it and occupied it.

This 500 acre tract had been granted by William Penn, Aug. 14th and 15th, 1682, to John Millington of Shrewsbury, England. The tract soon passed to "Ralph Asheton, Gentleman, of the City of Philadelphia" and was until 1741, a part of Oley township, Phila. Co.

In 1741 Squire Boone was one of a number of petitioners for the formation of a new township to be taken from Oley, and to be named Exeter. The new township was erected Dec. 7, 1741.

When Squire Boone was about moving to North Carolina, he learned that at the purchase in 1730 a certain legal confirmation of sale had been omitted. The was rectified April 10, 1750, and on the next day he sold to William Maugridge "a certain Messuage or Tenement and tract of land containing 158 3/4 acres." This was part of Boone's 250 acres.

Daniel Boone's birthplace is nearly half a mile away from the public road. The nearest towns to it are Baumstown, in former days called Exeter town, and Stonersville, both small towns and each more than a mile away.

Moses Boone, aged 84, and perhaps the oldest living member of the Boone family, has always lived near the Squire Boone place, and has always been told that it was the birthplace of Daniel. The Lee family, from as early as the birth of Daniel Boone, have been neighbors and close friends of the Boones. Some were born in the same old house of those yet living, and all have known the house as Daniel Boone's birthplace.

Bucks County, one of the three original counties of Pennsylvania, is seventy years older than Berks. Because of this and because of the similarity of names, Exeter township is

sometimes mistakenly spoken of as being Bucks County.

(Signed) Andrew Shaaber

Shaaber apparently was not aware that Squire Boone actually lived in Bucks County before moving to what became Berks County, which contributed heavily to the erroneous claim that Daniel Boone was born in Bucks County.

In 1980 the compiler visited the Squire Boone homestead, east of Reading, Pennsylvania, near the village of Baumstown in Berks County. It is administered by the Historical and Museum Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Because it was the birthplace of the famous frontiersman and explorer Daniel Boone, the Squire Boone homestead is now known as the Daniel Boone Homestead. Operated as a State Park, the area of some 600 acres surrounding the restored house is a wildlife sanctuary of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Owatin Creek, which runs near the house and shortly thereafter enters Molasses Creek, has been dammed into a small lake called Owatin Lake, not far from the house. A small museum of Boone and other frontier artifacts has been erected on the premises along with a Visitor's Center, crafts shop and wayside lodge.

Some restored buildings of the frontier period have been moved into the area to augment the attraction. Picnic grounds and a rifle range complete the installation.

The Boone homestead was erected in three phases. The construction of the dwelling began in 1730 when Squire Boone built a log cabin on a foundation enclosing a spring. Part of the original walls of the cellar remain and the spring was still active in 1980, filling a trough in the stone floor of the cellar and flowing outside. In a corner of the cellar, the

spring is enclosed by stone walls which have a partially arched opening for access to the water. The second phase of the construction was a stone house erected against and connected to the log house. According to the guide the two structures were combined around the large stone chimney with a new fireplace opening into the kitchen of the stone structure. Although the information brochure prepared by the Commission states that "it is believed" that Squire Boone erected the first stone structure, the guide emphasized that it was built while Squire was still residing there. In phase three of the construction a subsequent owner replaced the log house with a stone building that was erected on the original foundation over the spring. The two stone structures were integrated and the juncture line is apparent.

A nearby stone smokehouse of the same period and appearance also was built by Squire Boone according to the guide.

The brochure describes Berks County at the time of the Boone settlement in Oley Township as primitive country on the edge of the wilderness where ... young Daniel learned to hunt and trap, to shoot accurately the Pennsylvania rifle that he received on his tenth birthday, and to find his way in the forests ...^{xx}

In 1980 the dwelling was furnished with 18th Century housewares, furniture and weaving equipment similar to what Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone might have had in

their home. The guide noted that, when the Boones left the house to go to North Carolina, Squire burned all of the personal and household belongings that he could not carry away with him.

The homestead of George Boone III is not far away, north of Stonersville, and the Exeter Meetinghouse lies about half-way between the two homes.

The land of Squire Boone adjoined the tracts of his brothers George IV, Joseph and Benjamin:^{xxi}

Pennsylvania Ss. by Vertue of a Warrt. from the Late Commrs. of Property bearing date the 4th. of 8th. 1718 directed to the then Surveyor Genl. to Survey unto George Boon of Abingdon 400 as. of Land at Oley there was Surveyed on the 27th. day of August 1734 To the sd. George Boon in part of the sd. Quantity A Tract of Land in Oley aforesd. ... lying in the County of Philada. Beging. at a post in a line of the Swedes Tract thence by Vact. Land ... thence by Lands of Elias Hughes & Benja. Boon ... thence by Lands of ... Benja. Boon and Squire Boon ... Swedes Line .. to the ... Beginning Containing 277 As. & the Allowance of 6 as. pCent for Roads &c. Returned into the Secretarys Office the 22nd of 9ber Anno Dom 1734.

Benja. Eastburn Sur. Genl.

Pennsa. Ss. By Vertue of a Warrant from the Proprietaries dated the 4th Day of January in the Year 1734 I have caused to be surveyed on the 25th Day of June in the Year 1735 unto Joseph Boon a Tract of Land situate in Oley in the County of Philada. Beginning ... on the Bank of Shuykill [sic] River ... thence by Peter Heygo's Land ... thence by vact. Land ... thence by Squire Boone's Land ... thence by ... Joseph Boon's other Land ... to ... Schuykill River thence up by the same ... to the Beginning Containing one hundred eighty four Acres and allowance of Six Acres pCent for Roads &c. Returned into the Secretary's Office the 26th of July A.D. 1738.

Benja. Eastburn Survr. Genll.

Pennsilvania Ss Whereas by Consent and Direction of the late Commissrs. of Property there was Surveyed in the Year 1730 to Squire Boone of the County of Philadelphia the Quantity of Two hundred and Fifty Acres of Land Situate in Exeter Township in the said County of Philadelphia being a Moiety of 500 acres of Land the Original Purchase of John Millington Now in Pursuance of a warrant Dated the Ninth Day of March 1749 requiring me to Accept and receive the said Survey into my office and to make Return thereof unto the Secrey's office in order that the same may be Granted and Confirmed unto the sd Squire Boone, I Do hereby Certifye the Bounds and Permitts of the Land to be as follows Vizt. Beginning ... by the Lands of Joseph Boone & Daniel Coole ... by the Lands of Peter Yarnel And Benjamin Boone ... by George Boones Land ... by the Swedes Tract ... Containing Two hundred and Fifty Acres ... and the usual allowance of Six Acres pCent for Roads &c. Returned into the Secretarys office the 9th day of March Anno Domini 1749 p/ Nichs Scull Surveyr Genl.

The minutes of the Board of Property reveal that Squire Boone was ordered to salvage some timber for the Proprietaries in 1734:^{xxii}

At the Proprietaries Xber 3d 1734. Ordered that J. Steel write to Squire Boon for him to seize the walnut timber cut down by some person unknown on the island which is about to be surveyed to B. Fairman and Peter Rambo lying on Schuylkill for twenty-one years. The timber to remain the property of the Proprietaries.

Squire Boone was a respected member of the Society of Friends who was a trustee of Oley Meeting in 1736. On 27th of the 10th month 1739 he was made an overseer.^{xxiii} However his relationship with the church apparently began to deteriorate when his daughter Sarah married John Willcockson in 1742.

John Willcockson who married Sarah Boone has been identified as the son of George Willcockson and Elizabeth Powell.^{xxiv} The exact date of the marriage of John Willcockson and Sarah Boone has not been determined, but it was shortly before the 29th of the 5th month, 1742, apparently in Lancaster County. It appears that John Willcockson was not a Quaker, in good standing at least, so, when Sarah married him, she and her parents were condemned by the Friends of Exeter Meeting for her act.^{xxv}

5-29, 1742, Sarah, daughter of Squire Boone, treated with for marrying out.

5-29, 1742, Sarah Boone married out of unity with Friends, (1st offence of this kind). Friends appointed to speak to the father, Squire Boone.

6-26, 1742, Squire Boone declareth he did not countenance or consent to the marriage but confesseth himself in fault in keeping them in his house after their keeping company but that he was in a great streight in not knowing what to do, and hopeth to be more careful in the future.

It is evident, from the wording of the confession of Squire Boone to the Friends of Exeter Meeting, that John Willcockson and Sarah Boone had been living together in his house. He admitted that he had failed to keep them apart, "after their keeping company." Squire did not attempt to dignify the relationship by saying, "after they were married." In stating that he, "did not countenance or consent to the marriage," Boone undoubtedly was saying that he did not approve of their intimacy, but that, after it happened, he was remiss in permitting them to continue the relationship without the benefit of the blessings of the law or the clergy. Marriage in this instance probably was spontaneous and by consent and intention, rather than by formal ceremony; a not uncommon procedure in the wilderness, where ministers and justices were scarce. Had a marriage been anticipated, John Willcockson could have been accepted into fellowship with the Friends, by a simple request for membership after professing belief in their principles. In this instance it appears that Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone were subject to stronger criticism than is recorded in this portion of the church minutes, because Sarah was pregnant when the marriage took place. The Boone family's difficulties with the Quakers began earlier, when Squire Boone's sister Mary married John Webb in 1720, and ended when Squire's eldest son Israel married out of unity in 1747.^{xxvi}

Once again the Boones fell out of harmony with the Friends. Sarah, Daniel's eldest sister, had fallen in love with a young man named Wilcoxon, and in 1742 married him

though he was not a Quaker. She was promptly censured by the Exeter Meeting for “marrying out,” as were her mother and father for allowing it, and all three expressed contrition. But Squire Boone said, “that he was in a great streight in not knowing what to do, seeing he was somewhat Sensible that they had been too Conversant before.”

That Sarah and her young man had been “too Conversant” was already a community rumor and, if true, a transgression the Meeting could hardly overlook. A committee of Quaker ladies was appointed to look into the question and counting backward, “found the truth of a former suspicion vis., that Sarah Wilcoxen, daughter of Squire Boone, was with child before she was married.” The ladies listened solemnly to the paper Sarah “produced to this Meeting condemning the said action,” then they expelled her.

It was a trying time for Squire Boone and his wife. Exeter, a small settlement with little enough for diversion, kept few secrets. Nor was Sarah’s their only disgrace. “The Boones were active for good,” the Meeting book notes around this time, “but sometimes overcome with evil. Strong drink, so common, overcame one or more who had to be dealt with.”

Squire began thinking about leaving Pennsylvania. And though trouble with the Friends prodded him, it was not the only reason. His free spirit, his wanderlust, was at large again. He wanted to be where the forest was outside his front door.

Obviously Squire and Sarah placed their love for their daughter, their daughter’s happiness and her love for John Willcockson, above their formal connection with religion. It was a difficult situation, but they seem to have put family first and rallied together to survive against oppression.

The guides at the Squire Boone homestead point out that the affair of John Willcockson and Sarah Boone was one of the events that drove the Boones from the Society of Friends. It was part of their narration in 1980 to relate that, when Squire finally made up his mind to leave Pennsylvania, he was so embittered by his neighbors’ attitudes that, on the day that he left, he made a pile of all of his belongings, which would not fit into the wagons, and burned them, rather than let his neighbors have them.

Undoubtedly this alienation was magnified when Israel Boone was criticized at the Exeter Meeting on 31 December 1747 for marrying out of the church^{xxvii} The name of his wife has not been determined but he went to North Carolina with his family and later to Kentucky where he sold land to his brother Daniel. Despite their troubles with the church, Sarah Morgan Boone obtained a certificate from the Exeter Meeting, introducing her to “Friends in Virginia, Carolina and elsewhere.”^{xxviii}

George Willcockson, who apparently lived with Squire Boone, Sr. at the same time as John Willcockson, probably was George, Jr. He was identified as a relative of John Willcockson by Isaiah Boone, a nephew of Daniel Boone.^{xxix}

George Wilcoxen, a young man entirely unacquainted with the practical use of a gun, expressed a desire to go out a deer-hunting. For this purpose, he borrowed Squire

Boone's long musket, and requested Mr. Boone to load it for him over night, that he might lay it away for early morning use. During the evening, Miller and young Boone learning this sporting design, quietly took away the musket from its position, drew the ball, & put in load enough for half a dozen ordinary charges, and carefully replaced it. On the morrow at peep of day, Young Wilcoxon shouldered his gun and started out to try his luck ... and after he had started, Miller and Boone began to have their misgivings lest the over-loaded musket should burst, and kill or seriously injure Wilcoxon.

About sun-rise they heard a loud report, like a small cannon, some distance off, and, soon after, much to their relief, discovered Wilcoxon approaching ... his face all covered with blood ... nose and face badly bruised and a deep gash in his forehead ... not of a serious character, enquired if he had shot at a deer and with what success? Yes, he had a pretty fair shot at a short distance; described the glade ... but, from the mingled effects of pain and fear, could not tell what had become of the deer ... Miller and Boone went to the spot indicated, and there found the deer dead. This George Wilcoxon was a relative of John Wilcoxon, who, about this period, married Boone's eldest sister Sarah ...

Miller and young Boone, the pranksters of the episode, were Henry Miller and Daniel Boone. Miller, who was several years older than Daniel Boone, was employed by Squire Boone in his gunshop. He and Daniel were close companions for many years.^{xxx}

The description of George Willcockson and Daniel Boone as young suggests that they were boys. Daniel Boone, who was born in 1734, would have been eight years old in 1742. Going out to hunt alone, George Willcockson probably was in his early teens, perhaps born about 1730, which could make him a younger brother of John Willcockson.

Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone sold their farm in Exeter Township to William Mogridge (Maugridge) on 11 April 1750. In his will dated 05 August 1766 and recorded in Berks County, Mogridge (Maugridge) directed his executors, daughter Sarah Drury and friend Thomas Rutter of Berks County, to dispose of the tract. Rutter declined to serve and Sarah Drury was the sole executor. On 21 November 1768 Sarah Drury of the town of Reading in the County of Berks, widow, heir-at-law and executor of the will of William Mogridge (Maugridge), late of the township of Exeter in Berks County, Esquire, deceased, conveyed to Henry Feree of Exeter Township, yeoman, a 500-acre tract of land originally sold by the Honorable William Penn, Esquire, late proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania, to John Millington of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop [Shropshire], baker, and his wife Mary, by deeds of lease and release 15 August 1682. The right to this land was later conveyed to Ralph Asheton of the City of Philadelphia, Gentleman, who, by deeds of lease and release dated 19 and 20 November 1732, sold a full moiety or one half of the 500 acres to Squire Boone, yeoman, of Philadelphia County. On 10 April 1750 the tract was surveyed and a patent from the Province of Pennsylvania confirmed the quantity of 250 acres, with an allowance of 6 acres for roads, to Squire Boone and was recorded in Patent Book A, Volume 15, page 380, of the County and City of Philadelphia. Situated in then Philadelphia, now Berks, County, part of the parcel, measuring 158 3/4 acres, was described as adjoining lands of George Boone, the Swedes Tract, Benjamin Boone and Joseph Boone. James Wilson

and John Price witnessed the deed from Sarah Drury to Henry Feree.^{xxx1}

On 01 May 1750 Squire Boone and his family set out for North Carolina.^{xxxii}

The entire (Squire) Boone family moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina May 1, 1750, and settled on the banks of the Yadkin River, in what was then Rowan but now Davidson County. This is established by both history and local tradition, by Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, Sheet's *History of the Liberty Baptist's Association*, and Jethro Rumble's *History of Rowan*. A map in the year 1908, issued by the Department of the Interior of the United States Government, shows the travels of the principal explorers with Boone's route covering the traditional site in Boone township, Davidson County. At this early time Rowan County was a frontier country, the hills teeming with deer, bear, and other game. * * The place where the Boone family lived is on a high hill overlooking the Yadkin River. Portions of their double log house, including about one-half of the rock chimney, were still standing until within the last twenty-five years. All these have been carried away by relic hunters except a few of the large flat hearth rock, which were found in cellars under the house by the Boone Association in rebuilding the cabin. The Association also found several broken cups and dishes of the old time flowered ware. * * About one hundred yards from the home site is the Boone spring, and a hundred yards in the opposite direction, on the river bank, is what has been known for generations as Boone's Cave or Devil's Den. * * Close by is Boone's Ford, and across the river a short distance, in Davie County, once stood what was known as Boone's Baptist Church. The records of the old church show that Boone's family were members although Daniel himself never joined any church. Mr. Philip Sowers, the owner of the land which lies in Boone Township, and the owner of the Boone bottoms, had deeded to the Association the old home site of about five acres of land.

The Boones stayed in Virginia until the fall of 1751 when Squire decided to move on to North Carolina. When the group arrived at the Forks of the Yadkin, they settled a short distance north of the fork on the east side of the main Yadkin River in the part of Rowan County that became Davidson County. They used a cave, in the hill above the ford that now bears their name, as their home through their first winter in North Carolina. The following spring they erected a cabin and lived there as squatters for over a year until Squire had enough money to buy land.^{xxxiii}

Squire Boone, Jr., who was born in 1744, said that he moved with his family from Pennsylvania to near Winchester, Virginia, when he was four or five years old. A little later they moved to North Carolina and settled about a mile and a quarter from Holman's (now Boone's) Ford on the east side of the South Yadkin River in Rowan County.^{xxxiv} This site description is complicated by an explanation that it was about eight miles from the present town of Wilkesboro in Wilkes County, which is some thirty miles northwest of the Boone homestead. The land of Squire Boone was east of the South Yadkin and west of the main Yadkin River, above the confluence of the two streams, in what is now Davie County, North Carolina. Davie County was formed from Rowan County in 1836. Rowan came from Anson County in 1753 and Anson was erected from Bladen County in 1750.

SQUIRE BOONE

Boone's Ford Baptist Church was established about 1770 near Boone's Ford of the Yadkin River which connected Davie and Davidson counties. Boone's Ford was the eastern terminus of Boone's Road in Davie County. Boone's Road, which crossed Davie County, passed near Squire Boone's homestead on Bear Creek.^{xxxv}

John and Sarah Boone Willcockson accompanied her family to North Carolina^{xxxvi} and John had two North Carolina grants for land on Bear Creek, which were not recorded in Rowan County until 10 October 1783.^{xxxvii}

The State grants (#342 at 50 shillings the 100 acres) to John Wilcockson 640 acres on both sides Bear Creek next ----- Bentley & Thomas Maxfield.

The State grants (#337 at 50 shillings the 100 acres) to John Wilcox 500 acres on Bear Creek next Benjamin Gaither.

John Willcockson's land was south of the present town of Mocksville in Davie County. Most of the pioneer settlers of the Forks of the Yadkin were there long before their land grants were recorded.^{xxxviii}

Squire Boone apparently preceded his family to North Carolina, to find a suitable place for settlement, because it has been stated that, in 1750, he received the earliest known land grant in Davie County, when Lord Granville granted him 640 acres at the confluence of Grant's and Dutchmen's creeks, included the "meadows and improvements of Paul Garrison," a squatter who subsequently disappeared from the area. In 1753 Squire Boone got another grant for 640 acres on Bear Creek, where he resided.^{xxxix}

The 1750 date may represent the settlement of the land rather than the date of the grant because the 640 acres on Grant's (Licking) Creek actually were granted to Squire Boone on 30 April 1753.^{xl}

Squire Boone 640 acres of land in Rowan County Beginning at a Stake Standing on the So side of Grants Creek otherwise Licking Creek then So Crossing the Creek and down the same 80 Ch. to a Sourwood then W 40 Chains Crossing the said Creek 40 Ch. more to a hickory then No 80 Chains to a hickory then E 80 Ch. to the first Station Dated 30th day of April 1753

A roadside historical marker on US64, a short distance east of the village of Center and Interstate 40 and west of Mocksville identifies the site of the Boone homestead on Bear Creek:^{xli}

BOONE TRACT

In 1753 Lord Granville granted 640 acres on Bear Creek to Squire Boone who sold it in 1759 to his son Daniel. This was a part of the original Boone tract.

The stream that cuts through the area is identified as Bear Creek by another road sign at the approach to a nearby bridge.

Squire Boone's land on Grant's (Elisha) Creek was situated east of Mocksville, where Grant's Creek enters Dutchman's Creek. His land on Bear Creek was west of Mock's Old Fields (now Mocksville) at the intersection of Boone's Road and another unnamed colonial road running from north to south between the branches of the Yadkin River. Boone's Road ran east-west across the central part of Davie County to Mock's Old Fields and then southeast to the forks of the Yadkin.^{xiii}

The 640 acres granted to Squire Boone in April 1753 also has been identified as being on Buffalo Creek and the other 640 acres, where he built his family home, was granted to Squire in December, 1753. The Boone house was described as typical of the more substantial border cabins of the time, being a single-storied, one-roomed structure about twenty feet square which was divided in two by a curtain for sleeping. Built of faced logs with a pitched roof, it had a deep fireplace and oak floors.^{xiii} The reference to land on Buffalo Creek apparently refers to Boone's tract on Grant's Creek since Buffalo Creek also is a tributary of Dutchmans Creek, a short distance upstream from the mouth of Grant's Creek.^{xiv}

The journey of the Boone family group from Pennsylvania to North Carolina may have been similar to this description.^{xlv}

Southward through the Shenandoah goes the Boone caravan. The women and children usually sit in the wagons. The men march ahead or alongside, keeping a keen eye open for Indian or other enemy in the wild, their rifles under arm or over the shoulder. Squire Boone, who has done with Quakerdom and is leading all that he holds dear out to larger horizons, is ahead of the line, as we picture him, ready to meet first whatever danger may assail his tribe. He is a strong wiry man of rather small stature, with ruddy complexion, red hair and gray eyes. Somewhere in the line, together, we think, are the mother and son (Daniel) who have herded cattle and companioned each other through long months in the cabin on the frontier. We do not think of this woman as riding in the wagon, though she may have done so, but prefer to picture her, with her tall robust body, her black hair, and her black eyes - with the sudden Welsh snap in them - walking as sturdily as any of her sons.

There is some evidence that the Boones stopped for a while in Virginia, probably near Winchester. They may have stayed there two years or more, as their purchase of land in North Carolina was not made until December, 1753.

This account does not take into consideration the 1750 land grant to Squire Boone nor the fact that his daughter Elizabeth was in North Carolina early enough to marry William Grant in the Yadkin Valley and bear his child, daughter Mary Grant, there on 22 September 1753.^{xvi} Perhaps Squire and his older children preceded his wife and younger children to North Carolina to acquire land, leaving them in Virginia for a year or so until he could erect a dwelling in the Yadkin Valley.

The migration from Pennsylvania south into the Piedmont area of Virginia and the Carolinas began about 1738. It was generally interrupted by the French and Indian War

but began again in 1763 and continued until the Revolution. In the 1750's Indian attacks on the North Carolina settlements caused many of the pioneers to withdraw into Virginia for a time. The thousands of Scotch-Irish and German immigrants made their way down the Great Wagon Road from Philadelphia to the Yadkin River in North Carolina where it met the Trading Path. The Great Road from Philadelphia passed through what is now Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Frederick, Maryland, crossed the Potomac River at Williams Ferry (Williamsport, Maryland, continued through Winchester and New Market, Virginia, down the Virginia Valley near Harrisonburg, Lexington and Staunton, through the Roanoke water gap near Roanoke, Virginia, and then south to the Yadkin River ford near Salisbury, North Carolina. The 430-mile long road was mapped in 1751 by Colonel Joshua Fry of William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, and Colonel Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson. The general route of the road was a trail used by the Six Indian Nations of New York State on their expeditions into the Virginia Valley and against the Catawba Indians of western North Carolina.

After Rowan County was established in 1753, the first courthouse was built at Salisbury, the county seat, in 1755. The Yadkin River enters the Pee Dee River at Salisbury, which is one of the oldest towns in the Piedmont area. The path that early traders followed from Fort Henry, Virginia, to the Cherokee villages of western North Carolina and Georgia followed a line from present-day Petersburg, Virginia, through Warrenton, Hillsboro, Asheboro, Salisbury and Concord, where it branched to Augusta, Georgia, and western North Carolina. Seven miles from the Trading Ford on the Yadkin River the pioneer traders selected a high level area of ground fed by numerous springs for their regular camping place. The traders' "campint site" became Salisbury.

William Bryan who married Mary Boone was a son of Morgan Bryan and Martha Strode. Rebecca Bryan who married Daniel Boone and Martha Bryan who married Edward Boone were daughters of Joseph and Alee Bryan and nieces of William Bryan. Ann (Nancy) Linville who married George Boone was a daughter of William Linville and Eleanor Bryan, a daughter of Morgan Bryan. About 1728-1730 Morgan Bryan, who lived in Chester County, Pennsylvania, until four or five of his eldest children were born, obtained a grant of 100,000 acres of land on the Potomac and Opequan rivers in Virginia, with Alexander Ross and other Quakers. Morgan Bryan moved to this land about 1730 and settled near the present site of Winchester, where the rest of his children were born. In 1748, Morgan sold his interest in the Virginia land and moved to the Forks of the Yadkin River in North Carolina. An early pioneer traveler over the road the Bryans followed gave this description:^{xlvii}

People had told us that this hill was most dangerous, and that we would scarcely be able to cross it, for Morgan Bryan, the first to travel this way, had to take the wheels off his wagon and carry it piece-meal to the top, and had been three months on the journey from the Shanidore (Shenandoah) to the Etkin (Yadkin).

Squire's sister Sarah and her husband Jacob Stover also moved to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.^{xlviii}

William Grant who married Elizabeth Boone was a son of William Grant and Margaret

Venner.^{xlix}

Jane Van Cleve who married Squire Boone, Jr. was a daughter of Aaron Van Cleve of New Jersey and North Carolina.¹

On 12 October 1759 Squire Boone sold his land in Rowan County to his son Daniel and later Daniel sold it his brother-in-law Aaron Van Cleve. The original deed from Daniel Boone of Rowan County and his wife Rebecca to Aaron Van Cleve for 640 acres “granted and sold unto the said Daniel Boone by his father Squire Boone, bearing date the 12th of October, 1759, and conveyed to Squire Boone by deed of conveyance from the Right Honorable John, Earl of Granville, bearing date December 29th in the Year of Our Lord, 1753.” Attached to this record is a note saying, “Daniel Boone, Planter, bought this tract from his father for 50 pounds.”^{li}

There were severe Indian uprisings along the frontier settlements of North Carolina in 1759 and the pioneers returned to more populated areas for safety. The Bryans and other settlers took refuge at Fort Dobbs. Samuel Boone, son of Squire and Sarah, took his family to South Carolina and apparently stayed there until he later migrated to Kentucky. Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone went to Virginia and Maryland, probably taking their younger children, Squire, Jr. and Hannah, with them. They were accompanied by their son Daniel Boone and their daughter Elizabeth Boone Grant and their families. While they were in Virginia, near the present site of Washington, D.C., William Grant, Jr. was born to William and Elizabeth Boone Grant on 10 January 1761. Daniel Boone reportedly lived in Culpeper County, Virginia, where he was employed, with his wagon, in hauling tobacco to Fredericksburg, Virginia, the nearest market town. In 1760 Daniel served in a regiment of North Carolinians led by Colonel Hugh Waddell in the war against the Cherokee. The Indian war ended with a treaty on 19 November 1761, after which Daniel returned to the Yadkin. It has been said that Squire Boone lived at Georgetown, Maryland (now the District of Columbia), for three years. Sometime during this period, Sarah Morgan Boone and her youngest son Squire, Jr. went back to Pennsylvania for a visit. Traveling on horseback, they stopped along the way at night to camp. It is not known how long Sarah was in Pennsylvania but she returned without her son who remained in Pennsylvania as an apprentice to his cousin Samuel Boone to learn the gunsmith trade. In the spring of 1762 the Boones returned to the Yadkin, riding horseback all the way from Maryland.^{lii}

It has been said that the Boones visited or lived with the Lincoln family in the Shenandoah Valley. Mordecai Lincoln had a homestead in Exeter Township, four miles from Squire Boone’s home. John Lincoln, son of Mordecai Lincoln and his first wife Hannah Salter, moved from Pennsylvania to Augusta (now Rockingham) County, Virginia. John Lincoln and his wife Rebecca were the parents of Abraham Lincoln who married Bathsheba Herring. They moved from Rockingham County to Kentucky in 1782 with their son Thomas who was to marry Nancy Hanks and become the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. The Boones and Lincolns were related by marriage. John Lincoln’s sister Sarah married William Boone, son of George Boone IV and Deborah Howell, and John’s half-brother Abraham Lincoln, who was a son of Mordecai Lincoln by his second wife Mary, married Anne Boone, daughter of

James Boone and Mary Foulke.^{liii}

There is a legend which incorrectly reports that Daniel Boone and Rebecca Bryan were married at the home of Abraham Lincoln and Bathsheba Herring in Rockingham County. The visit by the Boones with the Lincolns must have occurred on their original journey south.

After Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone returned to the Yadkin River they lived there until their death. Both are buried in the old Joppa Cemetery at Mocksville in Davie County, North Carolina. Because of depredations by souvenir hunters, their gravestones have been enclosed in a strong steel cage as protection from further vandalism. Only the first two letter of Sarah's name are legible on their headstones.^{liv}

Squire Boone departed this life they sixty-ninth year of his age in thay year of our Lord 1765, Geneary Tha 2.

Sa ... Boone desowned this life 1777, aged 77 years.

Joppa Presbyterian Meeting House, where Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone are buried, is not far from their Bear Creek home, between that stream and Grant's Creek, northwest of Mocksville.^{lv}

Edward Boone was killed by Indians in October 1780:^{lvi}

... On October 5, 1780, Edward and his older brother Daniel went hunting on the Hinkston [Creek] to kill game for Bryan's Station [which was] on Elkhorn Creek in Fayette County, about five miles from Lexington and not far from Boone's Station where Edward and his family lived. Several of Edward's kin had settled at Bryan's, among them two of his sisters, Mary Boone (wife of William Bryan) and Elizabeth Boone (wife of William Grant). The brothers took five horses with them and, after getting three of the horses pretty well loaded, they decided to finish their load in the Licks. On their way to the Licks they came upon fourteen Shawnee Indians. Quickly they struck their course for the station and traveled some twenty miles [until] they got to Hinkston (now in Montgomery [County], Kentucky). They went into the creek which they followed for one mile then turned out on the opposite side where, satisfied they had lost the Indians, Daniel and Edward stopped to graze their horses in a grassy clearing. Edward sat down on a stump ... to watch the horses and was cracking some nuts on a stone in his lap while Daniel [went] ... scouting. When Daniel was about 1/4 mile up the creek he saw a bear and shot it. At the very same time seven guns cracked and Edward fell dead with five balls in his body. Seven ... Indian [attackers] ... scalped their victim. Upon hearing the seven guns fire, Daniel turned to see the other seven Indians ... dogging him and he immediately ran for the cane to screen him. This momentary delay [gave] Daniel his needed start, and by twisting and doubling in the dense cane, he finally shook off the pursuing savages. The Indians, however had with them what was called in the quaint diction of the backwoods a "smell-hound," which pursued him so relentlessly that he was compelled at length to waylay the animal, which dropped at the crack of his rifle. Daniel then started for Lexington and traveled by (staves). He arrived in Lexington while they were at breakfast and they immediately raised a company of seven men from

several stations in the vicinity to go out and bring in Edward's body ... pursue the Indians and avenge his death. [Among the] members of this party were Abraham Scholl, Daniel Boone, Daniel's son Israel and Peter Scholl. When they arrived at the place where ... Edward Boone [died], they saw a wildcat eating the wound in the breast. The party then buried him on the side of the hill but they failed to overtake the Indians who had slain Edward.

Edward's wife, Martha (Bryan) Boone, probably was still in her thirties when she was left a widow with six children. She never remarried ... [and] resided on Boone's Creek in Fayette County, Kentucky, after her husband's death. She died at her oldest son's, George Boone, [home] at the mouth of Boone's Creek, Clark County, Kentucky. The date of her death is uncertain. [The will of Martha Boone of Clark County, Kentucky, was dated 12 May 1793; probate date unstated.]

Charity Boone, daughter of Edward Boone and Martha Bryan, was born on 04 October 1760 and married Francis Ellege, son of William Ellege and Elizabeth Kindred, about 1776 in North Carolina. Their first daughter Mary Ellege was born 19 October 1777. In 1779 the young couple migrated to Kentucky with her parents. They were living on Edward Boone's land when he was killed in 1780 but later went to Squire Boone's Station, also known as Painted Stone Station, which her uncle built on Brashear's Creek, where the present town of Shelbyville is in Shelby County, Kentucky. They were among those who fled from Squire Boone's on 14 September 1781, to seek safety in Linn's Station in the heavier populated area of Jefferson County, after a large group of Indians had been sighted in the area. The refugees were ambushed by the Indians and 40-50 men, women and children were killed in what became known as The Long Run Massacre. Francis Ellege was wounded. They returned to Clark County, where Charity inherited her mother's land in 1793. They were living in Clark County in 1810 with eight of their eleven children at home. Later they followed their children to Illinois, where Francis Ellege died about 1844 and Charity Boone Ellege died about 1853. They are believed to have been buried on the farm of their son Benjamin Ellege near Griggsville. In addition to son Benjamin and first child Mary, Francis Ellege and Charity Boone were the parents of Jesse, William, Edward and Nancy Ellege. Nancy Ellege, who was born on 04 October 1788, was the 3rd daughter and 6th child of Francis Ellege and Charity Boone. She married (1) ----- Norris, by whom she had issue; (2) Nimrod Phillips, by whom she had issue; and (3) George Bright.^{lvii}

Hannah Boone Stewart Pennington is buried at the Old Mulkey Meeting House State Shrine in Kentucky.^{lviii}

George Boone established Boone's Station in 1780 on a site in what is now Madison County, Kentucky, about a mile and a half or two miles from the present court house in Richmond. When his brother Squire Boone, Jr. built his fort where Shelbyville, Kentucky, now stands, George and his family went there to live. George and Ann (Nancy) Linville Boone died in Shelby County, Kentucky, but their bodies were returned to Madison County for interment in the George Boone-Robert Harris graveyard near the site of Boone's Station at Cross Plains.^{lix}

George Boone, Sen. Departed this life 11 or 14 November, 1820, aged 84
In memory of Ann Boone, Wife of George Boone Sen. departed this life the 28th
day of March, 1814, the mother of children, grandchildren, and
great-grandchildren, 182.

William Bryan, who established Bryan's Station in Kentucky in 1779 with his brothers Samuel, James and Morgan Bryan, was wounded by Indians while on a hunting expedition on 01 May and died at his fort on 07 May 1780. His son William, Jr. was killed in the same encounter and Mary Boone Bryan went back to North Carolina with her other children until 1785 when she returned to Kentucky to stay.^{lx}

Among the early settlers of Kentucky were the Bryan brothers, William and Samuel, who were companions of Boone. William was born March 7, 1733, and married Mary Boone, sister of Daniel Boone; she was born November 10, 1736, and died in July, 1819. William was killed by Indians at Bryant's Station. Daniel Bryan was a son of William and Mary (Boone) Bryan, was born in Kentucky, February 10, 1758, and married Elizabeth Turner of North Carolina, daughter of Roger T. Turner. He had ten children: Louis, William, Samuel, Daniel, Joseph, Thomas, Sallie (Mrs. William Barr), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jeremiah Vardeman), Mary (Mrs Andrew Kay), and Phoebe (Mrs. John Womack). Daniel Bryan appears to have been one of the progressive men of his day; he received only such education as the common schools afforded in the county at that time. He bought a farm which was located just beyond the line of Jessamine and Fayette Counties, on the Lexington and Nashville Turnpike, the present residence of Joseph H. Bryan, his grandson. He built a female seminary, where for many years the daughters of the first and early families of the neighboring counties were educated; he also built mills for the manufacture of paper, also operated a grist-mill at the same place. The mills were located upon Jessamine Creek.

He also owned 2,000 acres located on what was then known as South Elkhorn and East Hickman. In 1812, he was engaged in the manufacture of guns and gunpowder for the United States government.

The children born to Louis Bryan and wife, Polly Cartmell, were named as follows: Eliza (Mrs. Isaac Barkley, Ky.), Asa, Samuel, Mary (Mrs. Benj. Curd, Ky.), Sallie (Mrs. Edward Turner, Ky.), Emily (Mrs. Johnson, Missouri), and Rebecca (Mrs. Elder Weeks, Missouri).

The children born to Samuel and his wife, Ella Higbee, were Albert, Hester (Mrs. John Hurst), Elizabeth (Mrs. Aaron Burns), Ellen (Mrs. Thomas Finley, Missouri), Mary (Mrs. Reuben Brown, Missouri), Charles, Edwin, Anna (Mrs. William Barr, Missouri), Sallie, Samuel, John, and Alice.

To Daniel Bryan there were no children born.

The children born to Joseph Bryan were named Elijah, Daniel, Mary C., (Mrs. Dr. Henry Blackburn, Ky.), Theodore and Joseph H.

The children born to Thomas Bryan were Phoebe (Mrs. John Cassell, deceased), Thomas and Mary B. The wife of Thomas Bryan was Mary Kay.

Sallie Bryan (Mrs. William Barr) is the mother of the following children: Zachariah, Louis, Eliza, Marietta, and Sallie M.

Elizabeth Bryan (Mrs. Jeremiah Vardeman) is the mother of several children.

Mary Bryan (Mrs. Andrew Kay) has borne the following children: John, Daniel, Lewis, Lucy, Sallie, Elijah, Byron and Todd.

Phoebe Bryan (Mrs. Womack) has had four children: Samuel, John (killed in the Mexican War), George and Sarah.

William T. Bryan married Miss Margaret Gist, and to this union have been born William, Sallie, George, John, Lewis, Margaret, Daniel B., James, Mary, Morton, Alexander, Andrew, Christopher C., and Massie.^{lxi}

JOHN BOONE

Born c1755 York County, Pennsylvania
Died 17 Jul 1835 Monroe County, (West) Virginia
Married Elizabeth Alford 1785 Rockingham County, Virginia
Born
Died 15 Feb 1841 Monroe County, (West) Virginia

Children:

John Boone Jr
b. 1790
d. Braxton County, (West) Virginia
m. Nancy Carr 17 Feb 1809 Braxton County, (West) Virginia

Nancy Boone
b. 26 Mar 1791/94 Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia
d. 24 Aug. 1885
m. Willis Burdett 17 Feb 1807 Monroe County, (West) Virginia

Henry Boone
b. 10 Mar 1802 Monroe County, (West) Virginia
d. 1880 Organ Cave, Greenbrier County, West Virginia
m. (1) Elizabeth Jane Wiley 1822
(2) Catherine Henderson.

Sarah "Sally" Boone
b. c1810-1820 Monroe County, (West) Virginia
d.
m. John Humphries 1827 Monroe County, (West) Virginia

Frances Boone
b. 1810 Monroe County, (West) Virginia
d.
m. Andrew Myers.

John Boone, who was born about 1755 in York County, Pennsylvania, married Elizabeth Alford in 1785 in Rockingham County, Virginia, and died on 17 July 1835 in Monroe County, (West) Virginia, probably was a son of Israel and Martha Boone. Elizabeth Alford Boone died on 15 February 1841 in Monroe County.

John Boone served in the Continental Army with Maryland and Delaware troops under Captain Spangler and General Gates. He had a land grant in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia, in 1794 at the mouth of Howard's Creek, where it joins the Greenbrier River. On 20 August 1833, John Boone appeared in Monroe County, (West) Virginia, Court and declared that he was a resident, aged 78 years. He described his service in the war and said that, at the age of 18 or 19, he went with his uncle Daniel Boone to Kentucky, and he knows he returned the next year to York which was in 1774.

Monroe County, Virginia, became part of West Virginia when that state was formed in

1863.

John Boone of Monroe County has not been proved to be a son of Israel and Martha Boone, but for John to have been a nephew of Daniel Boone, he must have been a son of Daniel's elder brother Israel, whose wife and children have not been identified previously.

Israel and Martha Boone had a daughter Mary Virginia Boone. When Marilyn Morgan Blankenship of Fayetteville, West Virginia, won \$1,700,000 in the Ohio lottery, she was described in *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* as a descendant of the family of Daniel Boone. Contacted in September 1983 by Thomas Miller, she said that she descended from Mary Virginia Boone, daughter of Israel and Martha Boone, and Henry Morgan, son of Noah

Morgan of Greenbrier County, West Virginia, a relative of Sarah Morgan Boone. She said that a number of this group are buried in Rehobath Church Cemetery in Union, Monroe County, West Virginia. Her brother had the family genealogy but Thomas Miller apparently never obtained it.

Willis Burdett was a son of William Burdett and Sarah Cornwell of Monroe County, West Virginia. Willis and Nancy Boone Burdett were 3rd-great-grandparents of the contributor.^{lxii}

ADDENDA

Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone and seven of their nine children witnessed the wedding of Thomas Lee and Eleanor Ellis on the 18th day, 3rd month, 1736 at the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends: [E-mail data of Arthur Hopkins, Edmonds, WA, <<http://www.seanet.com/~arthopkins/>> found at Boone Research Center, Seattle Public Library, presented by Mrs. A. C. Baugh, Philadelphia, PA]

Whereas Thomas Lee Son of Anthony Lee of Oley in the County of Philada in ye Province of Pennsylvania, and Eleanor Ellis Daughter of Thomas Ellis of ye Same place, Having Declared Their Intentions of Marrying with each other before Several Moly Meetings of ye people called Quakers at Gwinnedd in ye County aforesaid (according to ye good order used amongst them) and nothing appearing to obstruct thier proceedings Were approved of by the Said Meetings: NOW these are to Certifie all whome it may concern that for ye full accomplishing of their Said Intentions this Eighteenth day of ye third Month in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred thirty Six, They the Said Thomas Lee and Eleanor Ellis appeared in a publick meeting of ye Said people In Oley aforesaid and the Said Thomas Lee, Taking ye Said Elleanor Ellis by the hand and in Solemn Manner openly Declare that he took her to be his wife, promising throe ye Lords assistance to be unto her a faithfull and Loving Husband until death Should Seperate them: and There and then in the Said assembly ye Said Elleanor Ellis Did likewise declare that She took ye Said Thomas Lee to be her Husband, In like manner promising to be unto him a faithfull and loving wife till death Should Seperate them: and moreover the Said Thomas Lee and Elleanor Ellis She according to ye Custom of Marriage assuming the Name of her Husband, as a further Confirmation thereof did there and then to these presents Set their hands and we whose hands are hereunder Written being amongst others present, at ye Solemnization of ye Said Marriage and Subscription in Manner aforesaid as Witnesses thereunto have also to These presents Set our hands the day and year above Written.

George Boone	John Hughs	Thomas Lee
John Woods	Hugh Foulke	Elinor Lee
John Boone	Ann Foulke	Anthony Lee
Squire Boone	Rowland Ellis	Thomas Ellis
James Boone	Ellis Ellis	Mary Lee
Jos Boone	Thomas Ellis Junr	Jane Ellis
Saml Boone	Mordecai Ellis	John Hugh
Geo Boone Junr	Enos Ellis	Morris Ellis
Noah Lee	John Lee	
William Hug	Saml Lee	
Samuel Hughes	Rowland Hughs	
Rowland Hughes	Ellie Hugh	
Sarah Boone	Jane Hughs	
Mary Webb	Sarah Smedley	
Sarah Colsson	Elleanor Hughs	
Gainer Harris		

To the Boone List <BOONE-L@rootsweb.com>
Subject: Daniel's surprise

The following is a letter written in January 1993 by Betty Barry Deal, Associate Justice, Retired with the Court of Appeals for the State of California, to Prof. John Mack Faragher, author of the book "Daniel Boone." Betty is 4th Gt. granddaughter of Edward Boone. The letter she writes Faragher is in question of his book speaking of "Boone's Surprise" I will try and give only the highlights of the letter but the important part of this is that you read Faragher's response. I gained permission from Betty months ago to use her letter to stop this unprofessional judgment call or whatever you wish to label it. Lets review some facts.

Betty writes to Faragher:

"You understandably focused on the life of Daniel with seemingly little knowledge of Edward and Martha who emerge only as shadowy figures. "Boone's surprise", of course, intimately involves them. I've heard the story before, the child sometimes being Jemima and other times being Daniel Morgan Boone. Hazel Atterbury Spraker, did not mention the allegation in her book "The Boone Family (1922)" that Edward fathered one of Daniel's children. She, however, included in her book a biography of Daniel written by his Gt. Gt. grandson, Jesse Proctor Crump. Mr. Crump had apparently heard the stories although he didn't repeat them. Indirectly, he refuted the stories that Daniel was not the father of Jemima, nor of Daniel Morgan Boone. (Spraker #3850)

(1) Crump related Daniel's military service with the North Carolina regiment led by Colonel Hugh Waddell in the war against the Cherokees, a peace treaty was signed November 19, 1761. Before it was signed Daniel brought his family back to the Yadkin region. Jemima could have been conceived about January 4, 1762, which gave Daniel sufficient time to return home before her conception. She was born 4 Oct. 1762

(2) Crump told the story of Daniel's exploration of KY with Finley, Squire Boone and others from 1769 until March 1771 and concluded: "Daniel having been away from his family home nearly two years, found, upon reaching home, that he had another son, Daniel Morgan Boone, born December 23, 1769, just seven months and twenty two days from the day he started on the trip with Finley and his party."

Jesse Crump adequately dispelled the truth of the allegation about the paternity of Jemima and young Daniel.

Betty goes on to tell Faragher:

You mention on page 64 without a source that Edward married about the time of his father's death - 1765. Edward and Martha were married in late 1759 or 1760. Edward and Martha's second daughter, Jane (Boone) Morgan, was born Sept. 18, 1762, just two weeks before the birth of Jemima, 4 Oct. 1762. By fathering Jemima, Edward would not only have violated his older brother's trust, but his marriage vows with Martha - at a time when he was sexually active with her.

Here is only a part of Faragher's reply dated February 8, 1993

“The evidence of Edward’s marriage and birth of children before 1762 is new to me - and had I realized it at the time I was writing the book I certainly would have included it. You make an extremely important point, and if I have the opportunity to acknowledge it in print, I certainly will.”

My comments:

I don’t believe any acknowledgment has come from Mr. Faragher in way of print or any other. But then why make any correction to a book that is making money. Faragher was in to writing a story, sensationalizing. He researched a lot of sources but obviously not ones that would dispel the smut. I’m sure his book is factual in many ways. But see for those of you that don’t know the facts of research by others, are willing to accept what he says and I think that’s a poor habit and true genealogists should know better. I certainly don’t mean to step on anyone’s toes here. If you like the story of Jemima being Edward’s daughter, go for it! As for me, I’ll stick with Betty, anyone that has been in law as long as she has, knows the burden of proof and documentation was that woman’s bread and butter.

Patti Murray, 5th Gt. granddaughter of Edward Boone
pmurray@pacifier.com
21 April 2000

NOTES

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- i. *The Boone Family*, Hazel Atterbury Spraker, Rutland, VT, 1922, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1974.
 - ii. *A History of the Family of Morgan*, James Appleton Morgan, privately, New York, c1902; *Burke's American Families with British Ancestry*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1977, from *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry*, John Bernard Burke, London, 1939, page 2974.
 - iii. Abstracts from original Bradninch Parish Registers, Mrs. M. L. Long, Exeter, England, 1981.
 - iv. *ibid.*
 - v. Supra note 1.
 - vi. Royal Auto Club map.
 - vii. Supra note 1.
 - viii. *ibid.*
 - ix. Records of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.
 - x. Supra note 1, from *Our Calendar*, Gilbert Cope, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
 - xi. *Julian to Gregorian*, John W. Heisey, article, *Antique Week/Tri-State Trader*, Genealogy Section, Knightstown, IN, 1986.
 - xii. Supra note 1.
 - xiii. *ibid.*
 - xiv. *A Genealogical Record of Members Composing The Society of Friends or Quakers Resident at Some Time in Berks County, Pennsylvania, or Attached to the Meetings Located in the Said County*, John E. Eshelman, Munstead Wood, Oley Furnace, Oley Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, undated manuscript, archives of the Historical Society of Berks County.
 - xv. Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Deed Book 23, page 175.
 - xvi. Supra note 1, unidentified newspaper article.
 - xvii. Supra note 1.
 - xviii. *ibid.*
 - xix. *ibid.*
 - xx. *Daniel Boone Homestead*, brochure, The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, 1980.
 - xxi. *Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, Warrants and Surveys*, Volume 5, page 52, Volume 7, page 36, and Volume 9, page 24.
 - xxii. *History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania*, William White Hart Davis, New York, 1905.
 - xxiii. Supra note 1, Minutes of Exeter Monthly Meeting.
 - xxiv. *American Families with British Ancestry*, Sir John Bernard Burke, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1977, reprinted from Burke's *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry*, London, 1939.
 - xxv. *Wilcoxson and Allied Families*, Dorothy Ford Wulfeck, M.A., privately, Naugatuck, CT, 1958, records of Exeter Monthly Meeting, Pennsylvania.
 - xxvi. *The Long Hunter*, Lawrence Elliott, Readers Digest Press, New York, 1976.
 - xxvii. Supra note 1.

- xxviii . *ibid.*
- xxix . *Supra* note 25, Draper Mss 2B 29-35..
- xxx . *ibid.*
- xxxi . Berks County, Pennsylvania, Deed Book 6, pages 3-5.
- xxxii . *Supra* note 1; *A Sketch of Daniel Boone*, J. R. McCrary, Chairman, The Daniel Boone Memorial Association.
- xxxiii . *Supra* note 26.
- xxxiv . *Supra* note 1.
- xxxv . *Davie (The Forks of the Yadkin) County, North Carolina, Historical Documentation, Map of Early Settlers*, Fred Hughes, The Custom House, Jamestown, North Carolina, 1977.
- xxxvi . *Supra* note 1.
- xxxvii . Rowan County, North Carolina, Deed Book 9, pages 474 and 513.
- xxxviii . *Supra* note 35.
- xxxix . *ibid.*
- xl . North Carolina State Land Grants, file 82.
- xli . Personal observations of compiler.
- xlii . *Supra* note 35.
- xliii . *Supra* note 26.
- xliv . *Supra* note 35.
- xliv . *Supra* note 1, *Pioneers of the Old Southwest*, Constance Lindsay Skinner.
- xlvi . *Supra* note 1.
- xlvii . *ibid.*
- xlviii . *ibid.*
- xlix . *ibid.*
- l . *ibid.*
- li . *ibid.*
- lii . *ibid.*
- liii . *ibid.*
- liv . *ibid.*
- lv . *Supra* note 35.
- lvi . Manuscript of Patricia O'Boyle, Phoenix, AZ, c1991.
- lvii . *ibid.*
- lviii . *Antique Week/Tri-State Trader*, Genealogy Section, Knightstown, IN, 07 March 1981.
- lix . *Supra* note 1.
- lx . *ibid.*
- lxi . *Kentucky: A History if the State*, Battle, Perrin, & Kiffin, 5th ed., 1887, Jessamine County, transcribed by Frances H. Casstevens (fcasstev@YadTel.Net).
- lxii . E-mail data of Donna in Ohio (dtivener@richnet.net).