2256. GEORGE BOONE
      Born   c1620 probably Devonshire, England
      Died probably Apr 1672 Stoke Canon, Devonshire, England
      Married 2257. Ann Fallace (or Joanne Healle)
            Born
            Died
      Known child:
     1128. George Boone Jr
          b.   c1636 (1649) Devonshire, England
          d.   May 1696 Stoke Canon, Devonshire, England
          m. 1129. Sarah Uppey (Uphay)

The parents of George Boone, Sr. have not been determined. Some family genealogists identify his wife as Ann Fallace, daughter of Walter Fallace, and others as Joan Healle. Neither assertion is supported by source documentation, although the first supposedly was found in the papers of Hazel Atterbury Spraker, compiler of *The Boone Family* (published in Rutland, Vermont, in 1922), after her death. The conflicting names of the wife of George Boone may pertain to one person. The names, Joan (Joann) and Ann, are sometimes interchangable in familiar usage and one can imagine that the names Fallace and Healle might represent conflicting interpretations of old English script.

George was identified as the father of George Boone, Jr. who married Sarah Uppey (Uphay) and had George Boone III who emigrated from Bradninch, Devonshire, to Pennsylvania in 1717:[i]

<div align="center">

Boone Genealogy as written by James Boone
March 21st, 1788.

</div>

      Our GENEALOGY, or PEDIGREE; traced as far back as had come to the knowledge of JOHN BOONE (the son of George & Mary Boone): wrote by JAMES BOONE (Grandson of the said George & Mary Boone).

      GEORGE BOONE, I. (that is the first that we have heard of) was born in England.

      GEORGE BOONE, II. (Son of George Boone, the First) was born in or near the City of Exeter in Devonshire; being a Blacksmith; his Wife's Maiden Name was SARAH UPPEY. He died aged 60; and she died aged 80 years, and never had an aching bone, or decay'd Tooth. -

The baptisms of three sons of George Boone and Sarah Uppey are recorded in the register of Stoke Canon Parish in Devonshire, England, along with the burials of two of them, as well as the interment of George and Sarah:[ii]

<div align="center">

Baptisms
1663 Oct 19 Boone Henry s of George

</div>

```
1666  Mch 19 Boone George s of George
1673  Apr 20 Boone John s of George
                    Burials
1663/4 Feb  8       Boone Henry s of George
1695  Apr 18        Boon  John
1696  May 31 Boon  George
1708/9 Feb  5       Boon  Sarah
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Since James Boone's genealogy described George Boone, Jr. as 60 years old when he died and the Stoke Canon Parish register shows that he was buried on 31 May 1696, it appears that he was born about 1636. However, *The Boone Family Record* by Maude Tate Boone and the e-mail data of Twylla G. Teer (edteer@bellsouth.net) reports that the records of St. Edmunds Church in Exeter, England, (Microfilm, LDS Family History Center, Salt Lake City, UT) contain the baptism of George Boone, son of George and Joane, on 17 November 1646. This is contradicted by Fred Armstrong (armstro@tarleton.edu) who gives the date as 17 November 1639. (Boone Family Home Page maintained by Jeannie Smith on the World Wide Web; http://personal.bhm.bellsouth. net/bhm/s/h/Geo_II.html). Mrs. M. L. Long, a professional genealogical researcher of Exeter, England, employed by this compiler in 1981, did not include this baptism in her recap of Boone references in the records of St. Edmunds.

Whether George Boone, Jr. was born in 1636, 1639 or 1646, his father may have been born as early as 1610. On 08 April 1610, George Bowne, son of Leonard, was baptized at St. Peter Parish in Tiverton, Devonshire. Tiverton is north of Exeter in the vicinity of Stoke Canon and Bradninch, so George Boone, Sr. may have been the son of Leonard. Bowne certainly could be a variant spelling of Boone, which appears frequently as Bone. Leonard Boones, who married Marie Lucis in St. Paul Parish in Exeter on 14 February 1631/2 may have been a son of Leonard Bowne.[iii]

However, George Boone, Jr. named a son, who appears to have been his first born, Henry, so George Boone, Sr. may have been a son of Henry Boone of Cullompton in Devonshire. The parish register for Cullompton, which is on the River Culm, 11 miles north of Exeter and 6 miles east of Tiverton, contains the baptismal records of seven children of Henry Boone who were contemporary to George Boone, Sr.:[iv]

```
1603  Nov 30       Elizabeth Boone, daughter of Henrie
1605  Apr 21       Jone Bone, daughter of Henrie
1606  Jun 19       John Bone, son of Henrie
1610  Mch 28       Margarett Bone, daughter of Henrie
1612  Aug 30       Elizabeth Bone, daughter of Henrie
1615  (Jun?) 28    Dorothie Bone, daughter of Henrie
1618/9 Mch 14      Sara Bone, daughter of Henrie
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John Boone who married Margarie Hopkins in Bradninch Parish on 09 February 1593/4 may have been a brother of Henry Boone. Bradninch and Cullompton are close.

George Boone who was buried in April 1672 at Stoke Canon Parish probably was George Boone, Sr. since George Boone, Jr. and his wife Sarah Uppey are buried at Stoke Canon, a village about five miles north of Exeter.[v]

It has been said that George Boone, Sr. was a resident of Exeter during the boyhood of George Boone, Jr. At this time Exeter was involved in the civil war between King Charles I and Parliament. During the winter of 1645-6 Exeter was besieged by Parliamentary forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax. The King's troops within the city were led by Sir John Berkeley who surrendered the city to Parliament on 09 April 1646.[vi]

If George Boone, Sr. resided in Exeter during his son's childhood, he apparently lived in the parish of St. Edmond's. The following Boones were listed on the Protestation Returns for Devon in 1641:[vii]

Hundred of Wonford and Exeter

Boone, George	St. Edmunds, Exeter
Boone, Joseph	St. George, Exeter
Boone, William	St. Sidwells, Exeter
Boone, William	St. Sidwells, Exeter
Boone, Daniel	Combeinteignhead
Boone, Robert	Stokeinteignhead

Hundred of Hemyock

Boone, John	Churchtawton
Boone, Robert	Churchtawton

Hundred of Tiverton

Boone, Christopher	Tiverton
Boone, John	Tiverton
Boone, James	Tiverton

Hundred of Roborough

Boone, John	Egg Buckland
Bone, John	Plymouth
Bone, Stephen	Plymouth

Hundred of Coleridge

Boone, John	Dartmouth St. Saviour
Boone, Thomas	Dartmouth St. Saviour

Hundred of Haytor

Boone, William	Cockington
Boone, William	Cockington
Boone, Robert	Newton Abbott
Boone, Roger	Newton Abbott
Boine, Richard	Broadhampton
Boine, Geoffrey	Broadhampton

Boine, John, Senr.   Broadhampton
Boine, John, Junr.   Broadhampton
Bone, William   Broadhampton

Tiverton and Hemyock are north of Exeter in the area of Cullompton. The other hundreds are south of Exeter where Dartmouth, Cockington, Newton Abbott, Broadhampton, Combeinteignhead and Stokeinteignhead are located. Egg Buckland and Roborough are north of Plymouth.[viii]

One George Boone was described as a feltmaker on a list of freemen in Exeter during this period:[ix]

1650 Jul 1   George Boone, feltmaker, apprentice of Andrew Beere, deceased
1660 Apr 9   William Merrifield, feltmaker, apprentice of George Boone
1691 Sep 7   Benoni Boon, feltmaker, son of George Boon, feltmaker, by
              succession

Exeter is a city on the River Exe where it empties into the English Channel. The major seaport and naval base of Plymouth is not far from Exeter in Devonshire in the southwest of England. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth on his voyage around the world. Plymouth was the last point in England touched by the Pilgrims when they sailed on the Mayflower to America. The Hawkins family of British naval history sailed from Plymouth.

The name Boone is an Anglicized or phonetic spelling of the name Bohun:[x]

Bohun in Leland, Boown. Two villages near Carentan are St. Georges and St. Andre-de-Bohun. Humphrey de Bohun received the Manor of Talesford in Norfolk (Domesday). The Bohuns acquired the earldoms of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. The name is still extant as Bone, Boone.

The emigration of George Boone III to America has been attributed to an innate wanderlust inherited from his Norman ancestors who left their homeland with William the Conqueror.[xi]

Carentan is on the Vire River in Normandy, between Cherbourg and Le Havre. It was the site of the landing of U.S. airborne troops during the invasion of France on 06 June 1944. Reports on this World War II battle describe the area around the mouth of the Vire as being marshy.

The marriage of George Boone III to Mary Mogridge provides a circumstantial connection between the Boones and Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Earl of Essex and Lord High Constable of England, who was killed in the Battle of Boroughbridge in Yorkshire on 16 March 1321. Earl Humphrey was the second husband of Elizabeth Plantagenet, widow of John, Count of Holland, and daughter of King Edward I of England by his first wife Eleanor of Castile. Elizabeth Plantagenet de Bohun died in 1316. Margaret de Bohun, daughter of Earl Humphrey and Princess

Elizabeth, married Hugh Courtenay, 2nd Earl of Devon, who succeeded to the earldom in 1377 upon the death of his father Sir Hugh Courtenay, feudal baron of Okehampton and Earl of Devon. In 1705 John Mogridge (Moggridge) married Margaret Courtenay and her brother Lewis Courtenay married his sister Jane Mogridge. Margaret and Lewis were children of Philip and Joan Courtenay who also had other children: Philip, Jr. and Thomas Courtenay. Philip Courtenay, who was buried at Molland in northern Devonshire in 1685, was a descendant of Humphrey de Bohun. Mary Mogridge who married George Boone III must have been related some way to John and Jane Mogridge who married into the Courtenay family.[xii]

There is a cenotaph in the Exeter Cathedral representing Humphrey de Bohun as a Crusader in a casque and hood of mail. Most likely erected by Margaret de Bohun Courtenay, this monument honors her great-great-grandfather, the 2nd Earl of Hereford, Earl of Essex and Lord High Constable of England, who went on a Crusade to the Holy Land in 1250.[xiii] Humphrey de Bohun, the Crusader, who was the first of four successive de Bohuns bearing that name, was the son of Henry de Bohun who was the first de Bohun to hold the earldoms of Hereford and Essex. Henry was the son of Humphrey de Bohun, who also was the fourth of an earlier quartet of successors to bear the name, Humphrey de Bohun. His great-grandfather Humphrey de Bohun, who established the family in England, was a kinsman and companion-in-arms of William the Conqueror.[xiv]

Humphrey de Bohun, 2nd Earl of Northampton and Earl of Hereford, son of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and nephew of Margaret de Bohun Courtenay, was the father of Mary de Bohun, the first wife of King Henry IV of England. Mary, who died in 1394 before her husband was crowned in 1399, was the mother of King Henry V of England and other children.[xv] Eleanor de Bohun, sister of Mary, married Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of King Edward III of England. Thomas was executed in 1397 and Eleanor died in 1399.[xvi]

Sir William Courtenay, who died in 1511, was married to Catherine, daughter of King Edward IV. William, who died in 1511, was a grandson of Sir Hugh Courtenay, Knight, of Boconock in Cornwall. Sir Hugh was a great-grandson of Hugh Courtenay and Margaret de Bohun.[xvii] Thomas Courtenay, 5th Earl of Devon, married Margaret Beaufort, daughter of Sir John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, granddaughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and great-granddaughter of King Edward III of England.[xviii]

The socio-economic distance between these prominent and powerful personages and George Boone is great, but youngest sons of youngest sons of affluent and influential families have been known to fall upon hard times and establish common working-class lines from their illustrious ancestry.

Publications of the Devon Association contain references to some of the prominent members of the Boone family:[xix]

> The second wife of Francis Drake, 3rd Baronet and Member of Parliament for
> Tavistock, was Ann Boon, daughter and co- heir of Thomas Boon of Mt. Boon in

county Devon. (Volume VII, 1875.)

Henry Boon was Mayor of Plymouth in 1397 and William Boon was Mayor of Plymouth in 1414. (Volume XVI, 1884, The Earlier Municipal History of Plymouth, pages 747-8.)

Charles Boone was a Member of Parliament for Dartmouth. (Volume XVIII, page 214.)

... Mathew's successor was, however, a staunch Parliamentarian, Thomas Boone by name, one of the most remarkable of Dartmouth's members. He had but one eye, yet, as his brother-in-law Somaster remarks, he could see more clearly with that than most of his fellow members with two. Browne was excluded by "Pride's Purge;" Boone remained in what was called the Rump Parliament. He showed his clearness of vision in declining to sit as one of the judges who sent Charles to the block, a decision which stood him in good stead at the Restoration. Cromwell, in spite of his desertion, afterwards treated him with great confidence, and entrusted him with important missions in which his business abilities were carefully employed. It is noteworthy that of the 26 Devon members, only two, Bone and Skippon (who sat for Barnstaple), were considered sufficiently advanced in their views to satisfy Colonel Pride, and even those two refused to act with the regicide judges Boone married Upton's daughter, and in partnership with the Uptons carried on a successful enterprise in vessels trading with Spanish ports. (Volume XLIII, page 353.)

Thomas Boone was elected Member of Parliament for Dartmouth in 1646. (Volume XLIV, page 661.)

Sir Francis Drake, 3rd Baronet, who married Ann Boone, succeeded to the baronetcy when his uncle Sir Francis Drake died without issue. Sir Francis, 2nd Baronet, was the elder son of Sir Francis Drake, 1st Baronet, of Buckland in Devonshire, who was the nephew and godson of the celebrated circumnavigator Admiral Sir Francis Drake.[xx]

The register of Exeter Cathedral contains no baptismal records for members of the Boone family during the period 1594-1710, but there are two marriages of record:[xxi]

1654 Nov 20 Susanna Boone of Trinity married Robert Beuill of Edmond's Parish
1655 Oct 10 Thomas Boone married Frances Manning, both of Topham

Edmond's Parish undoubtedly should read St. Edmond's Parish in Exeter, where George Boone resided in 1641. Topham is a town just south of Exeter.

Marriage licenses in the Devon Record Office include the marriage of Robert Boone of Churchtenton and Elizabeth Tarr of Methersone in Somerset on 28 August 1623.[xxii] There is a place called Churchstanton in the Black Down Hills in Somerset, near the border between Somerset and Devon at the headwaters of the River Culm, a little over

10 miles northeast of Cullompton.

Records at Ottery St. Mary Parish near Exeter may pertain the Boone family:[xxiii]

<blockquote>

1602/3 Feb 21   Grace Boorne daughter of Peter Boorne was baptized

1606 Apr 22   Phill. Boorne son of Peter was baptized

1610 Dec 2   Thomas Boorne son of Peter was baptized

1635 Apr 24   William Boone and Elizabeth Barnes, daughter of John
Barnes, weaver, were married

</blockquote>

The following marriages are listed in the Boyd's Marriage Index, 1651-1666:[xxiv]

<blockquote>

1661 Adam Boone and Elizabeth Rock Ugborough

1666 James Boone and Mary Richards Exeter, St. Sidwells

1654 Susanna Boone and Robert Beuill   Exeter Cathedral

1655 Thomas Boone and Frances Manning   Exeter Cathedral

1656 Duance Boone and John Wallis   Plymouth, St. Andrews

1666 William Boone and Ann Peters   Plymouth, St. Andrews

</blockquote>

Other Boone records are:[xxv]

<blockquote>

On 11 May 1668 George Boone of Exon, witnessed the wedding of John Dunn of Chulmleigh and Patience Fosse of the same place.

Susanna Boone of St. Petroc married Ammuel (Samuel?) Wills, cooper, on 04 August 1707 at St. Pancras in Exeter.

George Boone of Tiverton was married to Barbara Rookes of Bickleigh by Mr. Thomas Rundle on 09 February 1690 at All Hallows on Goldsmith Street in Exeter.

Susanna Boone, daughter of William and Ann, was baptized on 01 April 1633 at Truro in Cornwall.

Robertt Boonne, son of Mr. Thomas boonne, was buried on 23 July 1643 at All Hallows on Goldsmith Street in Exeter.

Nathaniel Boone was buried at the same place on 19 August 1643.

</blockquote>

The following appear in the Principal Registry, Calendar of Wills, 1630-1700:[xxvi]

<blockquote>

1647 Ambrose Bone of Poltimore

1630 Martin Bone of St. Meyrn, Cornwall

1635 Robert Bowne of Denbury

1638 William Bone of Dartmouth

</blockquote>

Poltimore is between Exeter and Bradninch.

The birth, marriage and burial records of the Devonshire and Somersetshire Quarterly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends contain no information about the Boone, Uppey (Uphay), or Robert Mogridge families.[xxvii]

The earliest Quaker Meeting House in Devonshire was near Uffculme, not far from Cullompton, which was established about 1670. George Fox, the founder of the Friends, attended a meeting at Membury in 1668 and preached at Spiceland Meeting in 1669. In addition to Membury and Spiceland, the Friends established meetings in Cullompton, Culmstick, Bradninch and Tiverton. There is no information about the Bradninch Meeting after 1696 and the Tiverton Meeting after 1698. Cullompton Meeting closed in 1819 and Spiceland Meeting ceased to function in 1885, although its burial grounds were in use until 1917.[xxviii]

The family of John Fox of Ponsford in Cullompton Parish, who was a contemporary of Henry Boone of Cullompton, had three children, Mary, Henry and Thomas, who were baptized during the time that Henry Boone's children were baptized. John Fox founded a weaving business in Wellington, a town in Somersetshire not far from Cullompton. Early converts to the Quaker creed, the Fox family may have been influential in the entry of George Boone III into the weaving trade and to his conversion to Quakerism.[xxix]

NOTES

At sometime in the past, someone had a coat-of-arms prepared for the Boone family which was described as similar to the arms of the De Bohun family, indicating a familial relationship. It reportedly appears in Burke's *General Armory* and was identified as that of Daniel Boone, descendant of George Boone of Cullompton, Devonshire, England, in correspondence to Alice Boone in 1967 and 1968: [Reports from W. R. Willis, Research Director, "1776" House, 260 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, MA 02115; Phone (617) 267-1542; published in *Boone's Sierra Echoes*, pages 3 and 4, October 1999; e-mail data of Dell Ariola <dell.ariola@gte.net> 15 Nov 1999.]

August 9, 1967

Dear Miss Boone:

As you already realize, no doubt, we do not try to do any genealogical research here, so the problem of whether or not the American Boone family is connected with the BOHUN or LE BOHUN family of ancient England and Ireland will have to remain yours.

However, we are sending you another Research Report without charge because we should have shown the hand holding the sheaf of arrows, just as described in Burke's General Armoury. This time we have used a different reference source which we have found more recently for the Boone family arms. These are recorded as the arms for Solomon Boone, Bristol, Pennsylvania, 1690. They originated in Bradnich, Devonshire, England. You will note that its same basic motif is used as in the earlier report, but three red shells (scallops) have been added. The crest agrees. It is in heraldic designs, though that some family information can be found. That there is a connection between BOHUN and

BOONE is clear from the Burke's General Armoury description of the arms of Humphry Bohun, elected Knight of the Garter in 1356. He bore "Azure a band argent between two cotises and six lions rampant or." This is obviously an adaptation of the BOONE arms or vice versa.

We hope to be of. further service, Miss Boone. The new style research report, unfortunately, must go up in price to $5.00 effective the 15th of this month. However, we will be still be able to give an a1lowance of $2.00 on orders for shields or parchments for which the research report has already been made.

Our new catalogue will be out next month. We will be sure you get one.

Yours truly,.

W. R. Willis
Research Director

Encl. BR BOONE

March 20 1968
Ref: BR's M58 and G162

Miss Alice Boone
Box 682, Route 3
Sonora, California 95370

Dear Miss Boone:

Thank you for your letter of March 13. I think I can clarify the situation.

As you will recall from our earlier correspondence, we do not try to trace family history. However, we did confirm in 1967 that Daniel <u>Boone</u> was descended from George <u>Boone</u> of Calumpton, Devonshire, England born about 1634. His arms are recorded in Burke's <u>General Armoury</u>. The heraldic description for the arms and for the crest is identical to that given in Crozier's <u>General Armoury</u> for the Solomon <u>Boone</u> of Bristol, Pennsylvania. This means in effect that the last drawing we sent, G162, is in fact a complete drawing of what should have been sent you before.

The fact that two different branches of the <u>Boone</u> family in America use identical arms means simply that they are descended from a common ancestor. We have no idea what connection Solomon <u>Boone</u> was to George <u>Boone</u> but you will note that they both came from Devonshire. That particular version of <u>Boone</u> family coat of arms is undated but probably originated in the middle 1500's. Earlier <u>Boone</u> coats-of-arms, sometimes recorded under BOONE, - BOON, and DE BOHUN, use the same general design on the shield but the earliest ones, of course, has no crest whatever.

We will stand back of the design drawn on G162 as being a correct version of the coat-of-arms of Daniel <u>Boone</u>'s family. Please do not hesitate to ask if we can be of further assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

W. R. Willis
Research Director

WRW/ht

These letters obviously are from a business firm which prepares coats-of-arms for clients and since it does not provide any authentication, other than references to books of arms, cannot be taken as irrefutable truth. The use of the name "Le Bohun" for De Bohun suggest that the writer was less than precise and the misspelling of Cullompton, Bradninch and Humphrey diminish his thoroughness and expertise. Further reference to *General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales: Comprising a Registry of Armorial Bearings from the Earliest to the Present Time*, by Bernard Burke, may validate these reports and provide clues for genealogical research.

The Boone arms are described as follows. [E-mail data of Arthur Hopkins, Bend, Oregon <www.transport.com/~arthopkins/> 16 Nov 1999.]

General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales: Comprising a Registry of Armorial Bearings from the Earliest to the Present Time, Bernard Burke (1884), reprinted 1969 by Genealogical Publishing Company; page 100:

> Boon, or Boone. Az. on a bend ar. cottised or, betw. two lions ramp. of the second three escallops gu. Crest -- A hand holding a sheaf of arrows points downwards ppr.
>
> > Crozier's *General Armory*, published 1972 by Genealogical Publishing Company; page 25:
> >
> > Boone. Pennsylvania
> > Solomon Boone, Bristol, 1690.
> > (Bradnich, Devon.)
> > Azure, on a bend argent cotised or, between two lions rampant of the second, three escallops gules. Crest -- A hand holding a sheaf of arrows, points downward   ppr.

Bolton's *American Armory*, printed 1969 by Genealogical Publishing Company; page 18:

> Boone [Arg ?] on a bend cotised [gu ?] bet 6 lions ramp 3 escallops of the first (?). In chief a mullet
> Seal of Thomas Boone, Gov. of S. C. Seen by Dr. E. A. Jones. Colors not clear.

In plain English, the Boone shield (escutcheon) is blue (azure); with a silver (argent) stripe (bend) running from the upper right (dexter) corner to the lower left (sinister) corner; three red (gules) shells (escallops) are imposed on the bend (bande), which is bounded by two smaller gold (or) stripes (cortisse); and the upper left and lower right quadrants of the shield each contain a silver (ar) lion rampant (erect on hind feet with forelegs extended).

On another version, which contains the crest, the shells and lions are gold. The lions have red claws and opened mouths with outthrust red tongues. The crest, supported by a red wreath atop a steel helmet, at the top of the shield, is an upright human right forearm with the hand clutching a sheaf of four red arrows, with the points slightly downward, pointing from the left to the right. The helmet, bearing a red cross, with notched ends, faces left.

The directions, left and right, apply to the shield as if being held in front of a bearer. Viewing it as an illustration, left and right are reversed.

Cotise, or cottise, is heraldic term meaning a pair of costs: [Pimbley's *Dictionary of Heraldry*.]

Cost - One of the subordinaries, being a diminutive of the bend. When borne in pairs, it is called Cottise.
Cotise - [See COTTISE.]
Cotised - [See COTTISED.]
Cottise - (cot'-tise) The same as COST.
Cottised - (cot'-tised) A term applied to ordinaries when borne between two cottises.

Crest - Originally the crest was the ornament of the helmet, or headpiece, and also afforded protection against a blow. In the early rolls it was scarcely noticed, but in later armorial grants it came into general use. Crests, like arms, were sometimes allusive. Thus, Grey of Wilton used a gray, or badger, and Lord Wells a bucket and chain. In the early days of the crest it was confined to persons of rank, but in later times it has been included in every grant of arms. A coronet or helmet below the crest is not a mark of rank.

Bend - One of the ordinaries. It is formed of two lines, and is drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base point of the escutcheon. It generally occupies one-fifth of the field; but formerly it was one-fifth only when plain, and one-third when charged. The bend is said to have been derived from the border on a woman's cap known as a bend. It is possible that its origin was a representation of the baldric. According to some, the origin was a scaling ladder. In the beginning of heraldry the bend was a mark of cadency, but later became an honorable ordinary.

Bande - (Ban'-dy) The French word for the term "in bend."

Escallop - (es-kol'-up) The figure of a scallop shell. This was originally worn to signify that the wearer had made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James, Compostella, Spain. Later on it was placed on the shield to show that the bearer or an ancestor had been a Crusader or had made a long pilgrimage.

Escutcheon - (es-kuch'-un) The shield, on which all lines are drawn and charges delineated; the background on which coat armor is represented; known in blazon as the field. It originally represented the war shield of a knight, upon which his arms were displayed.

Wreath - The roll or chaplet above the shield, supporting the crest. It is supposed to represent a twist of two silken cords, one tinctured like the principal metal, the other like the principal color, in the arms. Wreaths may also be circular, but the straight wreath is by far the more common.

Helmet - The helmet is borne above the shield and beneath the crest. Like the

coronet, it denotes the rank of the wearer. Those used by English heralds are: (1) For sovereigns and princes of the blood, borne full-face, with six bars, all of gold; (2) for the nobility, of steel, with five bars of gold, shown somewhat in profile; (3) for baronets and knights, of steel, full-faced and open; (4) for an esquire or gentleman, of steel, with the visor closed, and represented in profile. There is a further distinction made by some heraldic writers, being a silver helmet, in profile, with gold ornament, and four silver bars, for the lesser nobility, or those renking below a marquis. The various distinctions of the helmet are supposed to have been introduced after the Restoration.

Argent - (Ar'-jent) White. The silvery color on coats of arms. In the arms of princes it is sometimes called lune, and in those of peers pearl. In engravings it is generally represented by the natural color of the paper. It represents purity, innocence, beauty or gentleness.

Azure - Bright blue. Used especially in describing the escutcheons of gentlemen beneath the degree of baron. The same color on a nobleman's coat is called sapphire, from the stone, and that on the coat of a sovereign prince Jupiter, from the planet of that name. Engravers represent azure in heraldry by horizontal lines.

Gules - (guelz) Red. This color on engraved escutcheons is represented by vertical lines.

Or - Gold. In engraving it is denoted by small dots or points spread all over the bearing or field.

Rampant - (ramp'-ant) Said of a beast of prey, as a lion, rising with fore paws in the air, as if attacking. The right fore leg and the right hind leg should be raised higher than the left. Unless otherwise specified, the animal faces dexter.

Lion - The lion is the most popular beast in heraldry. He appears in the arms of Great Britian, Denmark, Spain, Holland, Bohemia, Saxony and numerous lesser countries. As early as 1127 Henry I used the lion as an ornament on a shield. Of the 918 bannerets of Edward II, 225 bore lions. The early English heralds seem to have confused the lion with the leopard. While never drawn spotted as the real leopard, he was described in most attitudes as leo-pardé, or a lion as a leopard. The lion is drawn in about 30 attitudes, but it is seldom he is seen in other than rampant or passant.

Mullet - A bearing resembling a five-pointed star. It is sometimes called a spur rowel, but it was in use long before the rowelled spur. When used as a difference it denotes the third son.

Dexter - The right; situated on the right. The dexter side of the shield is that opposite the left hand of the spectator.

Sinister - (sin'-is-ter) The left side of the shield - the side opposite the the right hand of the spectator. Applied to the escutcheon, as the sinister chief point, sinister base point, etc.

Some Bohun arms are described in *General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales: Comprising a Registry of Armorial Bearings from the Earliest to the Present Time*, Bernard Burke (1884), reprinted 1969 by Genealogical Publishing Company; page 96: [E-mail data of Arthur Hopkins, Bend, Oregon <www.transport.com/~arthopkins/> 16 Nov 1999.]

Bohun (Earls of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. Humphry, 6th Earl of Hereford, was elected Knight of the Garter, 1365, in place of Sir Miles de Stapleton, one of the original Knights; his Garter Plate remains in his Stall, the 9th on the Sovereign's side). Az. a bend ar. betw. two cottises and six lions ramp. or. Crest -- On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion statant guard. and crowned or.

Bohun (Lord Bohun, of Midhurst, summoned to Parliament, 1363). Or, a cross az.

Bohun or Boone (Lincoln). Az. on a bend ar. cottised or, betw. six lions ramp. gold, three escallops gu. Crest -- Out of a ducal coronet gu. a cup. ar. betw. two elephants' tusks or.

Bohun, or Boun (Coundon, co. Warwick. Ralph Boun, of Blakewell, co. Derby, was living temp. Henry VI.; thirteenth in descent from him was Ralph Boun, of Coventry and Coundon, living temp. Queen Elizabeth, and fourth from Ralph, was another Ralph Boun, whose eldest dau. Susanna, m. Gilbert, second son of Gilbert Clarke, of Chilcote, co. Derby, Dugdale). Arms same as the preceding.

Bohun (Tressingfield, co. Suffolk). Gu. a crescent erm. within an orle of eight martlets or. Crest -- On a chapeau a quatrefoil pierced erm. in the centre a bezant.

Bohun (Midhurst, co. Sussex) Or, a cross az.

Bohun. Ar. on a bend gu. voided of the field, betw. six lioncels az. three stars sa.

Bohun. Az a bend ar. cottised or.

Bohun. Az on a bend ar. cottised or, betw. six lions ramp. of the third, three mullets gu. (another, sa.).

Bohun (Carlisle). Or, three bars gu.

Bohun. Az. a bend ar. cottised, betw. six lions ramp. or.

Bohun (in the East Window, Bristol Cathedral). Az. a bend ar. cottised or, betw. six demi lions ramp. of the last.

Bohun (Salop, Visit. London, 1568). Az. on a bend betw. two cottises ar. three escallops gu.

Information about the Boone Family coat-of-ams: [E-mail data of Barbara Gill, Director, The Boone Society <ADanielKid@aol.com> 17 Nov 1999.]

A coat of arms is a pictorial record of a family's history ... The arms is passed down through the male heir but if there is no son, the daughter inherits the design. A man who marries her also receives the title she carries with her estate and the rights to her family coat-of-arms to display with his own as he chooses.

c 930AD - In Normandy, before William the Conquerer came to England, Unfroi (French for Humphrey), Lord of Tillieres, carried a shield having a blue background on which was displayed a single gold lion.

c1150 - This shield is passed down for five generations until the Humphreys came to England and Humphrey II married an heiress, Maud, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury. He had inherited his design from Geoffrey of Anjou (France) who had married Matilda, Queen of England and granddaughter of William the Conquerer. Matilda's father, King Henry I, had presented Geoffrey with this design which then came down to the Salisbury's ... a blue shield with six lions. Humphrey II chose to adopt her family shield, rather than adding another lion to his own which would have been seven. Identifying with the King had to be beneficial as well.

c1200 - Humphrey III married another heiress, the daughter of Milo of Gloucester. Her family design was a red shield with silver stripe bordered in gold running diagonally from top corner to the bottom opposite corner. Humphrey III combined both coats which became a blue shield with a silver stripe and gold border to it which separated the six original lions.

Late 1200's - The use of the lion in the crest (design on top of the head piece) is the same as used by the royal house. (An entitlement because of the intermarriages with many "royals" as well as the fact that Humphrey III had inherited Milo's title of High Constable of all England. From this, the Humphrey's became representatives of the king.

Humphrey V, eldest living son of Henry de Bohun, inherits the family coat of arms which leaves his younger brother Ralph to change the design but

keeping it in some resemblance to the recognized De Bohun arms. He reduced the number of lions to two and adds "shells" to the center stripe. The shells are the symbol of St. James, the Apostle, whose bones are supposedly the object of pilgrimages to Campostella, Spain. In historical reports of the Boone family, Ralph de Bohun accompanied his brother-in-law to Campostella and spent several years there.

The "Boone" coat of arms as reported by the Sanson Institute of Heraldry, Boston, Massachusetts, claims the heraldic description is written in the "ancient language which was created by heralds in the 12th century.. Therefore, your coat-of-arms cannot be precisely described in English ... ARMS: "Azure, on a bend argent, cottised or, between two lions rampant of the second three escallops or."

"Ralph de Bohun, son of Henry de Bohun, married Saveric Fitz Geoffrey. She was possibly the sister of Maud Fitz Geoffrey the wife of Henry de Bohun which "makes her her husband's aunt ... Ralph was the one who began the line which became the American Boone's.

The original Boone researcher, who developed this data, went to England for documental proof, spending the time and money to compile this data.

General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales: Comprising a Registry of Armorial Bearings from the Earliest to the Present Time, Bernard Burke, Paperback, Published: December; 1996, Barnes and Noble Price: $69.00.

College of Arms - (Or Herald's College) is located on Queen Victoria street, E. C. , London, a royal corporation founded by King Richard III. It consists at present of the Earl Marshall, his secretary, a Registrar, three Kings at Arms - Garter, Clarenceux and Norry - and the following Heralds: Chester, Lancashire, York, Somerset, Richmond and Windsor. There are also four Pursuivants - Rouge Croix, Bluemantle, Rouge Dragon and Portcullis - besides various other officers. This institution determines all questions relating to arms and grants of armorial bearings. The office of Earl Marshal is now hereditary, being held by the Dukes of Norfolk. The corresponding college for Scotland is known as Lyon Court, and that of Ireland Office of Arms.

NOTES

[i]. *The Boone Family*, Hazel Atterbury Spraker, Rutland, VT, 1922, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1974.

[ii]. Abstracts from original Stoke Canon Parish Registers, Mrs. M. L. Long, Exeter, England, 1981.

[iii]. Research report, Mrs. M. L. Long.

[iv]. ibid.

[v]. ibid, Bishop's Transcripts, Stoke Canon parish register.

[vi]. *Daniel Boone, Backwoodsman; the Green Woods were his Portion*, James Van Noppen and Ina Woestemeyer Van Noppen, Appalachian Press, Boone, North Carolina, 1966.

[vii]. Supra note 3.

[viii]. Royal Auto Club map.

[ix]. Supra note 3.

[x]. Supra note 3; *Family Names and Their Stories*, Society of Genealogists, London.

[xi]. *The Long Hunter*, Lawrence Elliott, Readers Digest Press, New York, 1976.

[xii]. *Visitations of Devon*, Vivian, publication data missing; Molland Parish Register; supra note 3.

[xiii]. Personal observation of compiler.

[xiv]. *A Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire*, Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., London, 1883, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1978.

[xv]. ibid.

[xvi]. ibid.

[xvii]. ibid.

[xviii]. ibid.

[xix]. Supra note 3.

[xx]. *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland, and Scotland*, John Burke, Esquire, and John Bernard Burke, Esquire, London, 1841, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1977.

[xxi]. Supra note 3.

[xxii]. ibid.

[xxiii]. ibid.

[xxiv]. ibid.

[xxv]. ibid.

[xxvi]. ibid.

[xxvii]. Research by compiler, Friends Library, London.

[xxviii]. Supra note 3.

[xxix]. ibid.