

**70. DANIEL WILCOXSON**

Born 13 Mar 1755 Rowan County, North Carolina

Died 16 Jun 1837 Shelby County, Kentucky

Married 71. Sarah "Sally" Faulconer Oct 1780 Kentucky County, Virginia

Born 15 Jul 1760 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died 10 Aug 1831 Shelby County, Kentucky

Children (order of birth unknown):

Frances "Frankie" Wilcoxson

b. c1782 Fayette County, Virginia

d. c1820-1825 Shelby County, Kentucky

m. Seth Cook 27 Feb 1796 Woodford County, Kentucky

Mary "Polly" Wilcoxson

b. c1786 Fayette County, Virginia

d.

m. (1) Thomas Vardeman 29 Oct 1804 Woodford County, Kentucky

(2) Samuel Miles Jr 27 Mar 1822 Shelby County, Kentucky

Anna "Annie" Wilcoxson

b.

d.

m. James Middleton

William Wilcoxson

b. 12 Apr 1789 Woodford County, Virginia

d. 06 Oct 1874 Barren County, Kentucky

m. Catherine Wilcoxson 18 Dec 1818 Green County, Kentucky

**35. Jane "Jennie" Wilcoxson**

b. 17 Jul 1791 Woodford County, Virginia

d. 1880 Shelby County, Kentucky

m. 34. William Bohannon 09 Feb 1808 Woodford County, Kentucky

Martha "Patsy" Wilcoxson

b.

d.

m. (1) John Walker 06 Oct 1797 Woodford County, Kentucky

(2) Jesse Rice 26 Jun 1806 Shelby County, Kentucky

Daniel Wilcoxson Jr

b.

d.

m. Lucy Masterson 10 Dec 1816 Shelby County, Kentucky

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Joyce Wilcoxson

- b.
- d.
- m. Abraham Lewis 18 Sep 1821 Shelby County, Kentucky

Sarah "Sallie" Wilcoxson

- b.
- d.
- m. Hugh Montgomery 10 Dec 1820 Shelby County, Kentucky

John Wilcoxson

- b. 1798 Kentucky
- d. probably Lauderdale County, Alabama
- m. Levina Rice 13 Sep 1821 Shelby County, Kentucky

Isaac Wilcoxson

- b. 04 Aug 1796 Woodford County, Kentucky
- d. 27 Sep 1848 Barren County, Kentucky
- m. Nancy Wilcoxson 06 Dec 1838 Barren County, Kentucky

Lewis Wilcoxson

- b. 01 Sep 1803 Woodford County, Kentucky
- d. 10 May 1861 Shelby County, Kentucky
- m. (1) Nancy Miles 27 Oct 1829 Shelby County, Kentucky  
(2) Laurinda Griffy 01 Oct 1846 Shelby County, Kentucky

Daniel Wilcoxson (Willcockson, Wilcoxson, Wilcoxen, Willcocks, Wilcocks, Wilcox) has been traditionally considered by descendants to be the son of John Willcockson and Sarah Boone, who moved from Berks County, Pennsylvania, to Rowan County, North Carolina. Sarah Faulconer (Falconer, Faulkener, Faulkner) was a daughter of John Faulconer and Joyce Craig, who moved from Spotsylvania County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1779. Daniel Wilcoxson came to Kentucky in 1775 from North Carolina and settled at Boonesborough with his uncle Daniel Boone. Daniel Wilcoxson and Sally Faulconer were married in October 1780 at Bryan's Station in the part of Kentucky County, Virginia, that became Fayette County, later that year.<sup>1</sup> [*Wilcoxson and Allied Families*, Dorothy Ford Wulfeck, Naugatuck, CT, 1958; *The Boone Family*, Hazel Atterbury Spraker, Rutland, VT, 1922, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1974.]

In 1898, Sarah Jane Herndon, who was over eighty years old, recalled some of the stories about Bryan's Station, which had been told to her by her grandmother Martha Faulconer Stephens: [*Reminiscences of Mrs. Martha Faulkner Stephens and her Stay in Bryant Station*, Sarah Jane Herndon, typescript copy, Lockett Smith, 12 May 1936, Filson Club files, Louisville.]

July 1898

I remember when I was a little child and that was a long, long time ago, as I am nearing my four score years, sitting by Grandmother's knees, Martha Faulkner Stevens, daughter of Jossa Falkner, fifth daughter of Tailfer Craig the (or she) first married Martha Hawkins died in 1795 as she sat at the foot of her bed and leaned her chair back against the foot board knitting and telling me of Indian times and of Bryant Station knowing the Indians were not far off they sent to Lexington for reinforcements but before they got there the Indians came headed by Simon Girty, a white man, when he (Simon Girty) called it was my great great grandmother Craig that talked to him they had drums and a life (fife) in the fort and everyone that could handle a stick was given something tin and a stick and beat on the tin imagine the noise.

Girty said afterwards he thought they had a full fort, about one hour reinforcement of - (I have forgotten how many horsemen but I think it was about 20) arrived.

The women and girls took bucket pails and piggins and went for water the woods were full of Indians, they said they could have killed them but would not because they were so brave.

Another incident when plowing time came Daniel Wilcox and brother were in the fields, Daniel was plowing his brother sitting on a log picking the flint of his gun. (one would plow and the other watch for Indians) When an Indian slipped up and tomahawked the one on the log, Daniel ran the Indian after him. The Indian was so near than when Daniel was on the top of the fence the Indian was at the bottom, his mother, Aunt Wilcox was so excited she went out of the fort gate and would hollow "run Daniel run" and let him run in the gate and then followed and the Indian said they could have killed him but he was such a fast runner they wanted to capture him.

A little more Indian news and I am through. My grandfather, John Stevens and grandmother, Martha Faulkner were married in 1785. Was born in Orange county, Virginia. His brother Benjamin Stevens settled near Bryant Station and moved to what was then Campbell County. My grandfather went down in Franklin. Six miles east of Franklin on the Lees town road (Leaving Grandmother with her father, Jossa Faulkner on the south of Lexington about five miles, (near where uncle Lewis Faulkner lived) and built a house. Log house of course and then went back to Fayette for grandmother, that same night the Indians came and burnt it.

He built another house near the first in after years he added more to it and weather boarded it and it is standing today.

He was plowing not far from the house, and Grandmother was out near him, when the news came that the Indians had attacked the Cook settlement, throwing off the gear jumped on his horse taking his gun with shirt and pants, told grandmother to shut up the house and take the old gray mare and go to her father's taking her child Benjamin in her (this was in the afternoon) and went eighteen miles and the only (road) was through the woods or rather wilderness, the trees being blazed.

Grandmother got to the Cooks which was near the fork of Elkhorn creek a short time after the Indians left one of the men was killed in the other one (being only two) got in the house and helped

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the women to bar the door, one of the Mrs. Cook's could shoot a gun but did not know how to load it, the other Mrs. Cook could then bullets began to get fewer and fewer, one of them bit the bullets into and kept up the firing. The Indians then set the house afire, they had hens setting under the house, so tearing up the floor, they took the eggs and put out with them.

The Indians thinking the man in the house was still living left. My grandfather helped bury the brothers side by side in one grave.

So good bye for the present.

Mrs. S. Jane Herndon.

Grandfather volunteered when he was about sixteen years old in the revolusing work and served until closed also at Bryant Station and was amongst to first to receive a pension paid by Col. Richard Johnson who got the bill passed. (Grandfather was John Stephens.)

Copied by Lockett Smith,  
May 12, 1936.

Regarding the parenthetical correction to the statement in the first paragraph of these memoirs, "Martha Faulkner Stevens, daughter of Jossa Falkner, fifth daughter of Talifera Craig the (or she) first married Martha Hawkins died in 1795," it seems likely that "the" did not mean "she" but that the transcriber read "who" as "the" or "she." The sentence undoubtedly was intended to state that "Martha Faulkner Stevens, daughter of Jossa Falkner, daughter of Talifera Craig WHO married Martha Hawkins AND died in 1795."

There is a handwritten marginal note by the first paragraph that corrects the name Martha Hawkins to Mary Hawkins.

Also the identification of Joyce Craig Faulconer as father in "Leaving Grandmother with her father, Jossa Faulkner on the south of Lexington," obviously should read, "with her mother, Jossa Falkner." Similarly the statement, "Grandmother got to the Cooks," should have been written, "Grandfather got to the Cooks."

This is the only narrative about the incident at Bryan Station which identifies Sarah Wilcoxson as the mother of Daniel. The others refer to her as his wife, which probably represents confusion over their having the same names, Sarah Boone Wilcoxson and Sarah Faulconer Wilcoxson. Sarah Faulconer Wilcoxson was an aunt of Sarah Jane Herndon's mother Ann Stephens who married Thomas Shockley.

George Bryan, one of the family that built Bryan's Station, recalled, in an interview with the Reverend John Dabney Shane, that Daniel Wilcoxson came to Kentucky from North Carolina with a group of thirty men in 1775:<sup>2</sup> [*Wilcoxson and Allied Families*, supra note 1, transcript, Draper manuscript 16C976, 9Sh 18b, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison.]

30 men of us came out in 1775 - it was 1776 when we got here.

1. Daniel Wilcox, nephew of Col. Boon.
2. David Wilcox, son of John W., nephew of Col. Boon.

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3. Wm. Cradlebaugh, a Dutchman
4. ----- Cradlebaugh, a Dutchman
5. John Roper
6. Thos: Thompson
7. W: Lee was our Barber. Used to shave us. Lee's Lick not far from Cynthiana, called for him.
8. Jas: Forbush & his 2 sons.
9. Jas: Forbush
10. Wm: Forbush
11. Jacob Johnson
12. Saml: Bryan - my uncle.
13. Wm: Bryan
14. Jno: Bryan
15. Geo: Bryan - myself
16. Jas: Bryan, oldest bro: had been in Tenn.; was comg back we met him & he turned w. us.
17. Morgan Bryan - bro:
18. Abhm: Wilson
19. Jos: Murphy
20. Moses Baker - bros:
21. Michael Baker - bros:
22. Wilson Hunt
23. Saml: McMahan - bros:
24. Wm. McMahan - bros:

We lay on Cumberland river when a deep snow fell. It fell in the night, as we lay on the bank. We got to Bnsbgh: Feb. 1776. There was then there no fort, only a cabin at the mouth of the Lick branch. They aftwds: concluded to remove the settmet: & place the fort up in the bottom, where there was more room. In 1777, I think it was (when Boon got back, it was) they made the change.

The transcript of the list of thirty men included only twenty-four names, but the transcriber made no comment on that disparity, nor on the identification of David Wilcox as a "son of John W., nephew of Col. Boon," who was not included in the published genealogy as such.<sup>3</sup> [*Wilcoxson and Allied Families*, supra note 1.] However other family records do include David Willcockson as a son of John Willcockson and Sarah Boone.<sup>4</sup> [Towamencin Historical Society files, Morgan Log House, Kulpville, PA, 1978, data of Mrs. Estelle Cosby, Giles County Historian, Goodsprings, TN.]

Fort Boonesborough was begun on 01 April 1775, as a settlement by a group under the leadership of Daniel Boone, who had been hired by the Transylvania Company to mark a road to "Cantucky" and build a fort there. Disregarding the claims of Virginia on the lands in the area, Colonel Richard Henderson of North Carolina formed a land company, known as the Transylvania Company, and negotiated title to a large part of the territory, from the Cherokee Indians, at a meeting at Sycamore shoals on the Wautaga branch of the Holston River, in the spring of 1775. For 10,000 pounds, sterling, Henderson's company acquired Cherokee title to the land bounded by the Cumberland Mountains, the Cumberland River, the Kentucky River and the Ohio River. Previously, the British had obtained title to the same territory, by a treaty with the Iroquois Indians, which the British allocated to Virginia. Because of such independent and conflicting claims, and duplicate warrants, grants and

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land sales, the ownership of land in Kentucky, was a clouded issue for some time in the future. In any event, Daniel Boone was employed by Colonel Henderson to explore Kentucky, establish a road and build a fort. Until Boone's crew of markers and choppers cleared a trail into the wilderness, through the Cumberland Gap to the Kentucky River, access to the country had been by buffalo traces and hunters' paths.<sup>5</sup>

For the first fort built by white men in Kentucky, Boone selected a site on the south side of the Kentucky River, about one and a quarter miles below the mouth of Otter Creek. There Boone and his men began erecting several log huts for temporary shelter and defense. They were situated about sixty yards from the river and a little more than two hundred yards southwest of the lick or spring closest to the river. It was a sulphur spring, surrounded by salt deposits. Another spring, somewhat further from the river, furnished fresh water. Curiously, the latter spring became known as The Lick Spring. The salt licks in Kentucky did not evolve from salt water springs, but from the salts contained in sulphur water springs. This small, so-called fort was never completed by Boone's adventuresome pioneers, who were essentially hunters. When Colonel Henderson and his party arrived on 20 April, he decided that a larger and stronger fort must be built, to protect and accommodate the settlers and stores, and be capable of easy future expansion. He selected a site on the opposite side of the lick from Boone's quarters, and about three hundred yards from them, but staked off the line of its front wall within less than a hundred yards of the lick itself, from which it was reached by a hilly ascent. The chosen spot was much higher than the campground, which soon became known as The Hollow, or Sycamore Hollow. After a week of making a clearing and shaping building materials, such as logs and clapboards, construction of the new fort was begun under the supervision of Daniel Boone on 20 April 1775. The first buildings were a powder magazine, a cabin for the Company's supplies, which really was the first store in Kentucky, as hunters and rangers traded there for goods, and a blockhouse in which Henderson made his quarters. A number of other cabins were built, but a diminishing of Indian activities brought the work to a standstill. The hunters, rangers, map-makers and trail blazers weren't too interested in permanency. Henderson did prepare a master plan for the fort at this time, which was preserved and fully implemented later. When Lord Dunsmore began to incite the Indians, construction resumed. In the summer of 1775, Boonesborough consisted of twenty-six one-story log cabins and four blockhouses at each corner of a rectangle that was estimated as 260 feet long and 180 feet wide. It is not believed that a picket stockade was constructed to connect the buildings until later, when peace became even more precarious. 1775 and 1776 were years of small conflicts with the Indians. The fort actually was not attacked in force until 1777.<sup>6</sup>

In July 1776 John Floyd reported that there were "scarcely thirty riflemen at Boonesborough."<sup>7</sup>

On 21 December 1776 the government of Virginia established the County of Kentucky out of the western portion of Fincastle County. The new county embraced all of the country lying south and west of a line beginning on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Great Sandy Creek (Big Sandy River), and running up the same, and the main or northeasterly branch thereof, to the great Laurel Ridge or Cumberland Mountain, and with that to the line of North Carolina (now Tennessee). The term, Kentuckee, has been interpreted to mean dark and bloody ground, but this definition has been questioned. The name could be from the Wyandot Indian words, Kah-ten-tah-teh, meaning land of tomorrow, or Ken-tah-teh, meaning land of promise. On a map of the Middle Colonies, published in Philadelphia in 1755, Lewis Evans labeled the Kentucky River as the Cuttawa. In the treaty signed at Fort Greenville in 1795, it is called the Kentucke or Cuttawa.<sup>8</sup>

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In 1777, the year of the bloody "Three Sevens," Kentucky settlements were attacked repeatedly. Boonesborough received its baptism of war on 15 April 1777, when about a hundred Shawnee, under Chief Blackfish, assaulted the fort, but the twenty-two riflemen, defending it, withstood the siege for two days and the Indians withdrew. On 24 April about fifty of the Shawnee returned. When a settler, who was working outside the fort, was tomahawked by a party of Indians, Daniel Boone and several other of the frontiersmen rushed out to engage the attackers. Then a second group of Indians moved between the settlers and the fort. Fighting in close combat to return to the fort, Boone fell with an ankle broken by a bullet. An Indian, who was about to finish the fallen Boone with his tomahawk, was shot and killed by Simon Kenton, who then lifted his leader to his back and carried him into the fort, amid a hail of bullets. Isaac Hite, John Todd and Michael Stoner also were wounded and Daniel Goodman was killed.<sup>9</sup>

The attack on Boonesborough on 24 April 1777 has been graphically described as beginning when a small party of men left the fort to get firewood. Simon Kenton and two men stood guard, while two other men gathered the wood. Suddenly six Shawnees attacked the wood-gatherers, swiftly killing and scalping one of them, before the guards could react. Kenton killed the Indian who took the scalp, with a shot from fifty yards, while the other gatherer ran safely into the fort, under the protective fire of the guards. The other five Indians ran laterally across the clearing, toward the woods, instead of directly into the forest. Kenton and the guards chased after them, followed by Daniel Boone and ten other men from the fort. Mistaking the attack as a typical raid by a small party, the Kentuckians sped away from the fort, across the clearing, after the Shawnees. When Kenton was past the fallen Indian, and Boone was forty yards out of the gate, a wave of about one hundred Shawnees emerged from the woods to cut the Kentuckians off from a return to the fort. Frantically the desperate frontiersmen reversed themselves and raced back toward the gate. Beside the women and children, there were only eight men left inside the fort to provide covering fire for the retreating settlers, who were shooting on the run as they returned. In the exchange of bullets, a Shawnee shot Daniel Boone in the leg, breaking the bone. Unable to rise, Boone was helpless at the feet of an Indian, who was just raising his tomahawk to brain Daniel, when Simon Kenton dropped the assailant with a shot from his rifle. Kenton then ran forward, picked up the injured Boone and fled toward the fort. Due to the time it took to reload the single-shot rifles of the period, close combat called for the use of tomahawks, knives and clubs, after the first shot was fired. Kenton was noted for his unique ability to reload his rifle while on the run and, in this instance, he managed to get off four shots before reaching Boone's side. Running toward the gate, with Boone in his arms like a baby, Kenton was intercepted by two Shawnees with raised tomahawks. Instead of swerving away, Kenton charged directly at them and, at the last instant, hurled Boone, like a log, at the Indians, bowling them over. One was stunned momentarily and before the other could get to his feet, Kenton killed him with a tomahawk blow to the head. Then he kicked the other attacker in the ribs, fracturing the bones, picked up Boone again and, through a hail of bullets, that raised dust at his feet or thudded into the logs of the gate, Kenton managed to escape, unscathed, into the fort with his burden. Except for the woodsman who was killed initially, all of the other Kentuckians reached the fort safely, but, of the twenty-three white men left alive, seven were wounded, three seriously. The Shawnees besieged the fort for three days before disappearing into the forest.<sup>10</sup>

A typical fort of the time was a cluster of cabins facing inward to a common square. The rear walls of the cabins were from ten to twelve feet high and formed the perimeter of the fort. The roofs of the

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dwelling sloped inward, so that they were not directly exposed to the outside. Where there were spaces between cabins, tall log pickets were set into the ground to complete the outer wall of the fort. In the corners of the fort, two-story blockhouses were constructed of logs to anchor the defenses. The upper story of the blockhouses extended about eighteen inches outward, past the dimensions of the lower story, with openings in the overhang to permit shooting at any enemy who approached the base of the walls of the fort. Stockades, bastions, cabins and blockhouses were fitted with portholes at regular heights and spacing, through which weapons could be aimed and fired. The cabins were made of tree trunks, with the branches removed, notched at the ends in order to interlock, one upon the other, as they were laid horizontally, in a quadrangular shape, to the desired height. Openings were cut into the protected inner walls for doors, windows and fireplaces. Some cabins had puncheon floors, but most of them had earthen floors. Puncheon floors were made of thick, flat slabs, split, not sawed, from logs.<sup>11</sup>

The Wilcoxsons and Boones lived on the Yadkin River in North Carolina, from where Daniel Boone made his first exploration of eastern Kentucky in the winter of 1767-68, on a hunting expedition. In the spring of 1769 he began a hunting and exploration trip into Kentucky, that lasted for two years. On this expedition he was accompanied by John Finley, John Stewart, Joseph Holder, James Mooney and William Cool. Stewart, who was Daniel's brother-in-law, was killed by Indians in December 1769. Squire Boone, Jr., Daniel's brother, met the adventuring hunters with fresh supplies, at some point during the trek. The brothers returned home to the Yadkin Valley in May 1771. Daniel Boone attempted to move his family into Kentucky in 1773, with a group of five families and forty men. En route the pioneers were attacked by Indians in the Powell Valley and six men, including Boone's oldest son James, were killed, causing the group to abandon their plan and return to North Carolina. With the fort at Boonesborough under construction in 1775, Daniel Boone successfully moved his family to the west. His wife and daughter were the first white women to stand on the banks of the Kentucky River.<sup>12</sup>

Despite their precarious existence, the handful of settlers at Boonesborough, and their small group of friends at the earlier settlement at Harrodsburg, survived. At the end of 1777, there were twenty-two men at Boonesborough, sixty-five men at Harrodsburg and fifteen men at Logan's Fort, which was also known as St. Asaph's. One hundred and two men, and their families, against the wilderness; hundreds of miles from their source of re-supply; determined to make their new place of residence habitable and to defend it against the Indians, who were incited and equipped by the British to drive the pioneers back across the mountains to the east. Not only did the frontiersmen defend themselves successfully, they were able to mount small attacks against the Indians and British at times. In 1778 the Americans were on the offensive, under Colonel George Rogers Clark, whose great campaign against the British in Illinois, during the summer of 1778, resulted in the victory at Kaskaskia and the control of St. Vincents (Vincennes).<sup>13</sup>

In his application for a pension, as a veteran of the Revolutionary War, Daniel Wilcoxson stated that he was born on 13 March 1755, and that, in September 1778 in Rowan County, North Carolina, he volunteered as a private in the company of Captain John Holder, which was ordered to Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, to defend the fort at Boonesborough. In approving his application, the government attributed his service to eighteen months in the North Carolina Line:<sup>14</sup>

State of Kentucky  
Shelby County Sct

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On this 17 day of December 1832 personally appeared in open Court before the Justices of the Shelby County Court now sitting Daniel Wilcoxen of the County of Shelby and State of Kentucky aged 78 years the 13th day of March next, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed 7th June 1832 that he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated, That he was born in the year 1755 on the 13th of March in the fall of the year 1778 in September he volunteered as a Private in the said county of Rowan and State of North Carolina in the company commanded by Capt. John Holder which company was ordered to come to Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, to guard and defend Boonesborough, a fort situated on the Kentucky River, He and the said Holders company remained at Boonesborough, until the first of July 1779, when he was ordered to Bryants Station, at which place he remained in service until the fall 1783 being four years in service at that place, three years of which time he the said Wilcoxen was Lieutenant, first in Capt William Hogans company, secondly in Capt Robert Johnstons company, the father of Col Richard M. Johnston, in whose company he the said Wilcoxen remained until the fall 1783 when he was discharged, The said Wilcoxen has his age Recorded in a family bible at his house, He the said Wilcoxen resided in Woodford County Kentucky from the time he left Bryants Station until twelve years since, when he moved to Shelby County where he now lives, He knows of no living witness by whom he can prove all his services, He further states that he has lost his commission as lieutenant, and his discharge, He the said Wilcoxen hereby Relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state or Territory Sworn to and subscribed on Open Court the day and year aforesaid

his  
Daniel X Wilcoxen  
mark

We Abraham Cooke a Clergyman Residing in the County of Shelby and State of Kentucky and Robt. F. Gale Residing in the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Daniel Wilcoxen who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration, that we believe him to be 78 years of age, that he is respected and believed, in the neighborhood where he resides, to have been a soldier of the Revolution, and that we concur in that opinion. Sworn to and subscribed, the day and year aforesaid

Abrm Cook  
Robt F Gale

And the said Court do hereby declare their opinion, after the investigation of the matter, and after putting the interrogatories prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary soldier, and served as he states, And the Court further certifies, that it appears to them that Abraham Cooke who has signed the preceeding Certificate is a Clergyman Resident in the County of Shelby and State of Kentucky and that Robert F Gale who has also signed the same, is a Resident in the County and State aforesaid, and is a credible person, and that their statement is entitled to credit.

Wm. Shanks -- JPSC

I James S. Whitaker Clerk of the Court Shelby County Kentucky, do hereby Certify, that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said court, in the matter of the application of

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Daniel Wilcoxon for a pension. In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of December 1832

Att  
Ja S Whitaker C

6560

Kentucky

Daniel Wilcoxon of Shelby in the State of Ky who was a pr. and Lieut. in the Compy commanded by Captain Holden of the Regt commanded by ----- in the N. Car. line for 18 months from (incomplete)

Inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky at the rate of 120 Dollars -- Cents per annum, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1831.

Certificate of Pension issued the 2d day of Mar. 33 and sent Hon. R. M. Johnson, House Rep.

Arrears to the 4th of Sept 1832	180.
Semi-anl. allowance ending 4 Mar: 33	60.
	\$240.

The statement that Daniel Wilcoxson joined the army in North Carolina probably is a result of a misunderstanding by the court clerk who transcribed his oral declaration; mistakenly considering Daniel's residence as Rowan County, when he enlisted and, therefore, in a North Carolina unit that was assigned to Boonesborough. Even if Daniel Wilcoxson returned to North Carolina from Kentucky between 1776 and 1778, it is illogical that Captain Holder's Company was formed in Rowan County as a part of the North Carolina Line. Captain John Holder, who was a native of Stafford County, Virginia, was at Boonesborough as early as 1776, also. On 14 July 1776 he participated in the celebrated rescue of Jemima Boone, daughter of Daniel, and Elizabeth and Frances Calloway, daughters of Richard Calloway, who, while canoeing on the Kentucky River one Sunday afternoon, were kidnapped by some Indians. Colonel John Bowman was assigned by Virginia as military commander of Kentucky County in 1777. A roster of Captain John Holder's Company, at or near Boonesborough in June 1779, was included in the papers of Colonel Bowman:<sup>15</sup>

John Holder, Capt.	John Dumpord	John Pleck
Uriel Ark	James Estill	Samuel Porter
Thos. Bailey	Edmund Fear	Nicholas Proctor
Bland Ballard	David Gass	Reuben Proctor
John Baughman	Stephen Hancock	Pemberton Rollins
G. Michael Bedinger	Wm. Hancock	Hugh Ross
James Berry	John Hawiston	Bartlett Searcy
James Bryan	Wm. Hays	Reuben Searcy
James Buntin	Jesse Hodges	John South, Sr.
John Butler	Jeremiah Horn	John South, Jr.
John Callaway	Robert Kirkham	John South, younger
Elijah Collins	Samuel Kirkham	Thos. South

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Josiah Collins	John Lee	Barney Stagner
Wm. Collins	Charles Lockhart	Jacob Stearns
John Constant	John McCollum	John Stephenson
David Cook	Wm. McGee	Benoni Vallandingham
Wm. Coombs	Ralph Morgan	Daniel Wilcoxson
Wm. Cradlebaugh	Wm. Morris	Moses Wilson
	James Perry	

The men on the roster participated in a raid on the Shawnee village at Chillicothe in Ohio in June 1779. The expedition, led by Colonel Bowman, left Boonesborough about the middle of May and camped en route at the site of Lexington, Kentucky, which was then a blockhouse, just six weeks old. The Kentuckians were defeated by the Shawnees (Shawanese), under the leadership of Chief Blackfish, who was fatally wounded in the engagement.<sup>16</sup> Colonel Bowman, who was young and inexperienced when he was assigned by Virginia to be the military commander of Kentucky County in 1777, had an undisguised distaste for the primitive conditions of the frontier, and of the militia and frontiersmen in general. He was an inept military leader, who, despite an eight to one manpower advantage, managed to get thirty of his men killed unnecessarily, while stealing some horses and burning some Indian cabins on this raid. The most serious result of this invasion of Ohio by Kentuckians was to solidify the Indians' determination to abandon hit and run attacks on Kentucky settlements, by small bands of warriors, and to mount instead a large scale assault, as allies of the British.<sup>17</sup>

Since Kentucky became a Virginia county in 1776, Holder's company was under the command of Colonel Bowman of Virginia and some of the soldiers in the company appeared in Kentucky before 1778, it seems likely that Holder's Company would have been a unit of the Virginia militia, organized at Boonesborough. It is curious that Holder's Company was considered part of the North Carolina Line in the pension award to Daniel Wilcoxson.

Captain Holder's unit was described as a fine company of militia, consisting of fifty-six men, who did much to protect the crops raised around Boonesborough, and the fort itself, from attack by Indians.<sup>18</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson accompanied Colonel Richard Calloway on a trip to Logan's Fort in 1778, by way of Boone's Trace down Long Branch, according to a deposition in an 1817 lawsuit between Van Cleave and Todd over a property dispute.<sup>19</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson (Wilcockson) signed petition No. 8 from Boonesborough to the Virginia government on 14 October 1779, in regard to land titles. John Holder was also one of the 46 signatories.<sup>20</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson was a participant in the final act of one of the most amazing episodes in the saga of his uncle Daniel Boone. Early in January 1778, Boone led thirty men to the lower Blue Licks on a salt-making expedition. Salt was one of the most critical commodities of the frontier. It took a thousand gallons of water to make a bushel of salt. In the following February, three of the saltmakers returned to Boonesborough, with the salt that had been made, leaving twenty-seven men at work at the lick. Boone was off hunting, when the saltmakers were surprised and taken captive by Indians. Heavily laden with buffalo meat and beaver skins, on horseback in a blinding snowstorm, Daniel Boone encountered a large party of Indians, with two Frenchmen, and after a chase was overtaken and made prisoner. His captors returned Boone to Blue Licks and, from there, he and his men were

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taken to Old Chillicothe on the Little Miami River in Ohio. Several aspects of the situation were unusual: the Indians made no effort to follow-up on their victory by attacking the Kentucky settlements, using their prisoners as hostages in a demand for capitulation; they treated their captives humanely, during a three-day march in cold and inclement weather and throughout their captivity; and the Indians refused to turn Boone over to the British governor in Detroit, who offered the Indians a ransom for the Kentucky leader. Apparently the Indians respected Boone's abilities so much, that they enjoyed having him in their village as a prisoner, more than they desired the materials that the British offered.

In June 1778, four hundred and fifty warriors assembled at Chillicothe for an assault on the settlements in Kentucky. Boone managed to escape from his confinement on 10 June and, after a journey of one hundred and sixty miles, over a period of four days, in which he ate only one meal, he arrived at Boonesborough to warn them of the impending attack. The fort was in a bad condition for defense, but within ten days it was repaired and prepared for the expected battle. After Boone's escape, the Indians postponed their expedition, during which time the daring Boone mounted his own small attack, with nineteen men, against Paint Creek Town on the Scioto River, where they defeated a band of thirty Indians who, it was determined, were en route to join the main body of warriors gathered at Chillicothe for the invasion of Kentucky.

On 07 September 1778 about four hundred Indians, under the command of Chief Blackfish, who had adopted Boone as his son while holding him prisoner, accompanied by twelve French-Canadians, led by Lieutenant Antoine Dagneaux de Quindre of the Detroit militia, surrounded Boonesborough and demanded that the fort surrender in the name of the British king. Boone requested and received two days in which to consider the plight of the settlement. There were between sixty and seventy men in the fort, with a large number of women and children. Boone later stated that it was "a critical time," with the horde outside their rude walls, "fearfully painted, marking their footsteps with desolation."

The

beleaguered Kentuckians decided that death was preferable to captivity and, after bringing their livestock inside the fort, announced that they would "defend the fort while a man was living."

Contrary to their expectations, the besieged were then informed that Governor Hamilton, the British leader at Detroit, had ordered that the people of the settlement were to be taken captive. Boone was asked to bring a group of nine men out of the fort to negotiate a treaty with the Indians and French-Canadians. Probably in order to stall for time, since help was expected from Colonel Arthur Campbell on the Holston, Boone accepted the proposal and, although treachery was expected, he and eight others, including his brother Squire Boone and his nephew Daniel Wilcoxson, met their opponents sixty yards outside the walls of the fort to make the treaty. The Indians insisted that, according to their custom, it was necessary for two Indians to shake the hands of each white man in the treaty, as evidence of friendship. The Kentuckians were grappled immediately and, although surrounded by hundreds of ferocious savages, all of them escaped into the safety of the fort through heavy fire. Only one was wounded, Squire Boone. For the next nine days, the enemy kept Boonesborough under constant fire and, during the siege, the Indians tried to undermine the wall of the fort on the riverbank side. The digging muddied the river, so that the effort was detected in time to forestall the attempt. On 20 September 1778 the enemy raised the siege and departed, after suffering thirty-seven killed and many wounded. Despite the formidable odds, the Kentuckians only had two men killed, four wounded and a number of cattle destroyed.

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After the capture at Blue Licks, followed by Daniel Boone's friendly relations with his Indian captors, and then the attempted treaty at Boonesborough, Colonel Richard Calloway accused Boone of treason. A courts-martial exonerated Boone of any misconduct and promoted him from captain to major.<sup>21</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson was identified as a participant in the pow-wow by Daniel Bryan, in his lengthy account of the long siege at Boonesborough:<sup>22</sup>

... The Indians made one other offer which was that if eight of the leading men of the fort would meet them in Council next day they would make a lasting peace with them and return home. This the garrison agreed to do and chose Daniel Boone, Squire Boon, Edward Bradley, Daniel Wilcocks, Pemberton Rollins and three others, now forgotten their names, who went into the Council ...

... You requested me to name as many of the men that was at the long siege as I could. I will name them that I recollect. Colo. Daniel Boon, Colo. Richard Callaway, Colo. John Holder, Squire Boon, Israel Boon son of Daniel Boon, Wm. Beasley, Edward Bradley, Daniel Wilcockson, Pemberton Rollins, Flanders Callaway, James Callaway, Caleb Callaway, son of Colo. Richard Callaway, John Callaway, William Cradlebaugh, William Hancock, Stephen Hancock, Reuben Searcy, Jno Hill, John Bran, Jno. King, David Gess, Ozwill Towne, John Bullock, Morris (?) Hancock, Edward Nelson, Richard Searcy, Reuben Doblin ...

This recollection that Daniel Wilcoxson, John Holder and others of Holder's Company, were in Boonesborough at the time of the siege, which began on 07 September 1778, supports the supposition that Daniel enlisted in Holder's Company at Boonesborough; not in Rowan County, North Carolina.

Information about the life and family of Daniel Boone, which reflects upon that of his lesser known nephew Daniel Wilcoxson, appears in several biographies.<sup>23</sup> The settlement of Kentucky by Boone and his contemporaries is described interestingly in a novel that centers on Logan's Fort, spanning the pioneer period from the long-hunters to the deadly summer of 1777, and the events surrounding the siege of Boonesborough also have been novelized.<sup>24</sup>

The Indian resistance did not stop settlers from flowing into Kentucky. A land office was opened at St. Asaph's (Logan's Station) in October 1779. The town of Lexington was started in the spring of that year and the Bryan family established their settlement shortly before Daniel Wilcoxson was assigned to defend their fort in July 1779. Bryan's Station was located about five miles northeast of Lexington, on the buffalo trace that ran from Limestone (Maysville), on the Ohio River, to Lexington. Compacted by the hooves of many passing herds, these hard-surfaced traces served as the first roads in the wilderness. The fort was situated on a hill on the southern bank of a crescent bend of the head branch of Elkhorn Creek. The Bryan brothers, William, Morgan, James and Joseph, of North Carolina, accidentally met Cave Johnson and William Tomlinson of Virginia, at the Cumberland River, en route to central Kentucky, who joined them, and William Grant, and helped erect the fort. Members of the Bryan family, William, Morgan, James, Joseph, George, David, Samuel and John, entered a total of 13,000 acres in the vicinity of Bryans Station, but never had clear title to the land on which the station was built and lost it to John Rogers in 1780. Bryan's Station also has been called Bryant's Station, but none of the pioneer Bryant family was ever known to be associated with the

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fort.<sup>25</sup>

In October 1780 Daniel Wilcoxson and Sally Faulconer were married at Bryan's Station.<sup>26</sup>

Lieutenant Daniel Wilcoxson first served in the company of Captain William Hogan at Bryan's Station. He was listed on the unit pay roll for 38 days service from 20 November 1780 through 27 December 1780 and was paid 9 pounds, 10 shillings:<sup>27</sup>

Pay Roll for Capt. William Hogon's Company of Militia Imbodied the 20th day of November 1780 (at Bryans Station in Fayette County) and Continued till December the 27th, both Days Included

William Hogon Capt.  
Daniel Wilcockson Lieut.  
Thomas Herrendon Ensign  
Peter Williams Sergt.  
James Smith Sergt.  
Uriah Garton Private  
John Jones Ditto  
William Grant Ditto  
Samuel Grant Ditto  
Robert Sanders Ditto  
Andrew Johnston Ditto  
Israel Wilcockson Ditto  
James Gray Ditto  
William Sortridge Ditto  
Frederick Mitchel Ditto  
Michael Stucker Ditto  
George Stucker Ditto  
William Morris Ditto  
Philip Drake Ditto  
Cave Johnson Ditto  
Alijah Woods Ditto  
Israel Grant Ditto  
Thomas Boone Ditto  
Menoh Singleton Ditto  
John Long Ditto  
Andrew Hampton Ditto  
John Price Ditto  
John Beasley Ditto  
Hugh Morrison Ditto  
Joseph Fortner Ditto  
Samuel Black Ditto  
Jacob Stucker Ditto  
Joseph Rogers Ditto  
James Hogon Ditto

Thomas (Willson?) Ditto

In addition to the column of men's names, there are columns headed, When Embodied, When Dischargd, No. of Days on Duty and Remarks. The dates of service are covered by a general entry and the days on duty are all 38, excepting Joseph Rogers, (13?), and James Hogon, 22. In the remarks column, along with the amount of pay drawn, were comments that showed that John Jones, George Stucker, William Morris, Thomas Boone, Samuel Black, and Joseph Rogers were killed by Indians; Hugh Morrison had returned to Virginia and James Hogan was deceased. Some remarks after the names of Joseph Rogers, James Hogan and Thomas (Willson?) are illegible. It does not appear to note that Thomas (Willson?) was killed by Indians, so he may have moved away, as did Hugh Morrison. Other indecipherable calculations and notations appear in some of the blank areas on the report. The privates earned 2 pounds, 10 shillings and 8 pence; the sergeants 3.10.8; the ensign 8.16.0; and the captain 12.8.0. James Hogan drew 1.10.8 and the pay of Joseph Rogers was only 19 shillings, 4 pence.

Three endorsements are attached to the pay roll, which must pertain to the payment. The last indicate that a change in militia pay policies was being considered:

Lincoln County Agust the 21 1781  
this day Capt William Hoogans maid oath Before me one of the Justises for  
said County that the with in pay Roal is Just as it stands swoarn Be fore me  
Hugh McGarry

Fayette County 23 Sept. 1781 Capt Hogan with the men of his station were continued in  
Service after my arrival as had been a custom under Col Bowman agreeable to the Roll which I  
certify to be just  
Jno Todd

The Commissioners observe the within pay roll is for no actual service performed but for  
guarding the Fort of which they were inhabitants. Colo. Todd's certificate seems to be given in  
compliance with a custom formerly practised in the infancy of the settlement. what ever the  
necessity of the Countys interest be at that time, the Commissioners can not see the  
reasonableness of continuing it as they drew rations at the same time and considerable  
consequential expenses were incurred. The Commissioners observe as in the other pay roll that it  
is their Oppinion that the sums opposite their names who are crossed in the Column of days in  
service should remain in the Treasury till either personally called for or applied for by their  
heirs

Extract from the Minutes  
John McDowell Secty.

X marks, denoting withheld pay, were made in the column, No. of Days on Duty, against the names  
of those who were deceased, excepting James Hogan. Thomas (Willson?) and Hugh Morrison were  
also marked.

Israel Wilcoxson was Daniel's brother. Andrew Johnston was married to Jane Faulconer and Andrew  
Hampton was married to Polly Faulconer, sisters of Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson. Joseph Fortner  
probably was their brother Joseph Faulconer. Hugh Morrison was a brother of Elizabeth Morrison,

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who married John Faulconer, Jr. Manoa Singleton was married to Sally Craig, a sister of Joyce Craig Faulconer. William Grant was married to Daniel Wilcoxson's aunt, Elizabeth Boone. William Bryan was married to another aunt, Mary Boone.<sup>28</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson made a deposition in 1804 about an experience which occurred in 1780:<sup>29</sup>

Deposition of Daniel Wilcoxson, aged about 50 years (taken at the house of Henry Watkins in Versailles on July 29, 1804): Was at the Big Bone Lick near the Ohio River in 1780, which is now Boone County. That he traveled to the Lick with Bartlett Searcy and when they struck a creek said Searcy informed the deponent it was the Big Bone Lick creek, which extended over several acres of land and he has been on same creek two or three times since and heard it called Big Bone Creek and nothing else.

Daniel Wilcoxson stated in another deposition, taken in 1803, that his principal hunting area during 1779-1783 was around the dividing ridge between Elkhorn Creek and the Licking River.<sup>30</sup>

Deposition of Daniel Wilcoxson (taken at house of Elisha Wooldridge in Woodford County on May 2, 1803): I was well acquainted with the dividing ridge between the Elkhorn and Licking rivers from fall of 1779, 1780 and 1781. There was a number of Licks on said ridge and they were generally called clay licks particularly between head of Little North Fork of Elkhorn and the head of Cooper's Run a branch of Licking. Question by defendant: Were you acquainted with the country of neighborhood adjacent to McClelland's Fort in year 1780 and did you know of any road leading to Riddle's station? Answer: I know of no leading road but was very well acquainted with the country about it as it was my principle hunting ground from 1779 to 1783. Question by complainant: Was you so well acquainted on said dividing ridge as to be particularly acquainted with all the licks on said ridge? Answer: I cannot tell perhaps there might be licks that I know nothing of. Question by same: Was you fully as well acquainted with the part of the ridge from Cooper's Run to head of Eagle Creek as towards the little north fork of Elkhorn? Answer: I think I was equally well acquainted with each part for I hunted throughout every quarter in that part of the country but not till 1779. Question by same: Do you think from your knowledge of the country that there could have been a trace from McClelland's Fort to Riddle's Station without a discovery of it from 1776 to 1783? Answer: It may be possible that there might be a trace before 1779 because I was not acquainted till 1779 and from 1779 to 1783 I was acquainted there and never discovered any trace leading from the one place to the other.

By 01 November 1780 the population of Kentucky County had increased to the point that the Virginia legislature decided to divide the county into three parts, Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln counties. Jefferson took the part of Kentucky County that lay west of Big Benson and Hammond creeks and north of the Kentucky and Green rivers. Fayette began at the mouth of the Kentucky River and extended up the middle fork of that stream to its head, encompassing the northern and eastern portions of the old county. Lincoln took in the remainder of the former county, south to the Tennessee border. The name Kentucky went out of official use at that time, but was revived in March 1783, when the three counties were united in a judicial district called the District of Kentucky. A court of common law, with chancery and criminal jurisdiction, was opened at Harrodsburg, but since there was no building there that was large enough to accommodate the court, it was decided to build a courthouse near Crow's Station, which eventually gave rise to the town of Danville.

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Bryan's Station was near the area discussed in the depositions, so the latter one coincides with the declaration by Daniel Wilcoxson, in his pension application, that he was at Bryan's Station from 1779 to 1783. Bryan's Station was started in the spring of 1779 and enlarged in the fall, when the Bryan brothers brought a large party of settlers to Kentucky. Josiah Collins, who married Janette Bohannon (Jurette Bohanning) in Woodford County, Kentucky on 21 December 1791, mentioned, in an interview with the Reverend John D. Shane in 1841, that Bryan's Station was settled in the spring of 1779.<sup>31</sup> The complete Collins interview provides a marvelous picture of frontier Kentucky.

Daniel Bryan stated that he accompanied his father William Bryan and some others to Kentucky in the spring of 1779:<sup>32</sup>

... my father and myself and some others, now came on again in the spring of 1779, put up some cabins and houses and stoked a little fort. My brother Samuel Bryan, Mr. Wm. Grant and Mr. Stephen Jones, brought their families out in the spring.

I came out in 1779 to make corn at Bryan's in order to make corn for my father to move his family there in 1779 (April).\*\* The Station was commenced in a short time. Cabins were built, but not more than a half dozen. I think there were only four, but some of them were double cabins. The space between was stoked. The enclosure at first was only about thirty yards square, oblong east and west. In the fall it was enlarged to upwards of 100 yards, making near 200 yards in all, length, that fall and spring. But it was not stoked in until after Martin's and Ruddle's were taken in the fall of 1780 ... (asterisks not explained).

Another narrative of the frontier, given by Mrs. Joseph Faulconer to the Reverend Shane, stated that she arrived in Kentucky with the Bryans in the fall of 1779:<sup>33</sup>

We came out in the fall, 1779. 1. Benjamin Berry 2. Andrew Hampton 3. John Long and 4. Andrew Johnson and 5. John Falconer had their families with them. 6. John Craig 7. John Beasley 8. John Price 9. Hugh Morris 10. ----- Pettit 11. Moses Burt were either young men or married men (with their families not in the west) or persons there to guard, or others (as the married men) there cropping it etc. etc. (as the case may be). Some of these, after going in, never returned again to the west.

As we came out, we met with Manoah Singleton (who went I do not know where) and Philip Drake, who went on by Lexington. On our way, we overtook the Bryans, 30 or 40 in company, coming out. William, Samuel and Morgan - were 3 brothers, and their old man ...

In its entirety, this interview gives a fascinating look at frontier life. Shane did not identify the interviewee, nor her son, and his notes are not dated. She was identified as Joyce Craig Faulconer, wife of John Faulconer, Sr.<sup>34</sup> and as Frances Nelson Faulconer, wife of Joseph Faulconer.<sup>35</sup> Neither assumption is substantiated by proof, however, it seems unlikely that she was Joyce Craig Faulconer. Shane, a Presbyterian preacher, was born in 1812 and had completed his theological training before beginning his interviews, some of which, if not all, were conducted during his thirties (1842-1852). It seems doubtful that Joyce Craig Faulconer, who was born before 1735, was still alive at this time. Furthermore, the interviewee refers to her husband's parents and sister being with them

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in Kentucky. It is known that the parents and sisters of Joseph Faulconer were in Kentucky, but there is no known record, or even suggestion, that the parents and sisters of John Faulconer, Sr., who died between 1790 and 1800, ever were in Kentucky.

Josiah Collins also reported to Shane that a man named Stucker was killed by Indians at Grant's Station in Bourbon County, near the Fayette line. Collins said that Stucker's son Michael Stucker complained, "Damn the Indians, they had killed his father, and now he should have the corn to work all by himself." Another son, James Stucker, was described as one of the smartest Indian warriors of the time, who could track the Indians in the night.<sup>36</sup> This probably refers to George Stucker, who was noted as having been killed by Indians on the pay roll of Hogan's Company in 1780.

Robert Johnson, who took over the command of the militia company at Bryan's Station, and his wife Jemima Suggett, were the parents of Cave Johnson, who helped build the fort. William Cave Johnson, who went by his middle name, married Elizabeth Craig, daughter of John Craig and niece of Joyce Craig Faulconer.<sup>37</sup>

At a court, held by the Virginia Land Commissioners at Bryan's Station on 10 January 1780, for adjusting title to unpatented lands in the District of Kentucky, Daniel Wilcoxson claimed a settlement of 400 acres and a preemption of 1000 acres.<sup>38</sup>

No. 155

Kentucky County Sct.

We do hereby certify that Daniel Wilcoxson is entitled to a Settlement of Four hundred Acres of land in the District of Kentucky On account of Settling in the Country in the year 1777 & residing there ever Since lying about

Eight or nine Miles from this place on the dividing ridge between the big fork of Elkhorn & Coopers run a branch of Licking Creek including a Sinking Spring and that the said Daniel Wilcoxson is also Entitled to the preemption of one thousand Acres of land adjoining the said Settlement Given under our Hands at Bryants Station on Elkhorn Creek this 10th of January 1780

Test John Williams Jun C.C.C.

Wm. Fleming  
Stephen Trigg

The Above Certificate is Assigned to Thomas McClanahan Edmund Lyne

**LAND-OFFICE TREASURY WARRANT, No. 155**

To the principal Surveyor of any County within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This shall be your WARRANT to Survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for Thomas McClanahan assee of Daniel Wilcoxson his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of one thousand Acres of Land, due unto the said Thomas assee as preemption as by Certificate from the Commissioners of the Kentucky District and Consideration of the Sum of Four Hundred pounds current Money paid into the Publick Treasury; the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of Publick Accounts, and their Certificate received into the Land-Office. GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, on this 15th Day of March in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty

G. Carr DR

## DANIEL WILCOXSON

A Grant Issd. to Thos. McClanahan for 1000 Acres in Fayette County & Recorded in  
Book H Folio 649

Daniel Wilcoxson and Andrew Hampton, took horses from Craig's Station to meet the Craig party, on their journey into Kentucky in 1781.<sup>39</sup> The Craig party was the group of Baptists from Spotsylvania County, Virginia, known as "The Travelling Church." It was led by Lewis Craig, an uncle of Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson and Polly Faulconer Hampton, who was a Baptist minister. The group included Sally's and Polly's elderly grandparents, Taliaferro and Polly Hawkins Craig.<sup>40</sup>

In the spring of 1781 at Bryan's Station, Daniel Wilcoxson narrowly escaped death at the hands of Indian marauders who killed his brother Israel Wilcoxson in the attack. Several accounts of the incident appear in the Draper manuscripts, which include some of the interview notes of the Presbyterian missionary preacher John D. Shane, which Dr. Lyman Copeland Draper purchased after Shane died in 1864.<sup>41</sup> Dr. Draper, an investigative historian of the nineteenth century, spent more than fifty years gathering information from relatives of Daniel Boone and other pioneers, through correspondence and interviews, that fills 486 volumes in the Draper Manuscript Collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.<sup>42</sup>

The vagaries of memory and the weaknesses of oral communication can explain the variances in the stories about Daniel Wilcoxson's narrow escape in 1781:<sup>43</sup>

George Bryan: "Israel Wilcox (a cousin of Danl: Wilcox, who was a nephew of Danl: Boone) was out in the field at work & his cousin Danl: was on the fence watching for him. (Marginal note - Danl: was ploughing & Israel on the fence.) Danl: Wilcox marrd: a Faulkner, older sister to old Henry Wilson's wife - of now Flatrock. Israel Grant, Wm: Hogan, & Danl: Wilcox 1st of that fall; & next old Bawling Lockridge.) The indns: shot Israel off the fence, & chased Danl: till he got to the fence - that run between the fort & the corn field, to keep the calves out. As he crossed the fence, they were so nigh, they struck at him w. their thwks: but didn't reach him. His w. stood at the fort gate and called to him to 'run Danl: run!' This was after I had gone to Boone's Station" (Draper Mss 22C16.)

Captain Isaac Wilson: "My uncle, Daniel Wilcox, was ploughin at Bryant's Station. There were two men set to guard, but they got to playing cards, and the first Wilcox knew, the Indians were lining the fence. Wilcox was at the other end of the row, and just left his plow and horse and saw the Indian taking after him. One of the Indians out ran the rest and grabbed a part of Wilcox's shirt as he got over the fence. His wife stood and called him to run.

"At another time Wilcox and another man went off from Lexington hunting. There were two raw Virginians at Lexington who went out with them. At night Wilcox thought he had heard some noise of Indians, they had killed a young buffalo cow and when they had made some supper from it they put out the fires and gott off in the cane and camped. Next morning as they went on their way to Lexington they came across a blanket that some Indians had had lying in the path. After a while Wilcox left the road to shoot a bear - they heard a gun and two of the men left the road - and circled around to see if they could see anything of Indians. After they were gone they heard another gun and taking alarm hurried on to Lexington. Wilcox returned to where the man with the horse and meat were, or near enough to find out that there were Indians and he also hurried on to Lexington. Whether the man was taken or killed by Indians I cannot now say. It was one

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or other" (Draper Mss 16CC54.)

A John Shane interview, perhaps with Mrs. Darnaby: "Sally Wilcox was a Faulkner - of those by Bowman's, sister of Joseph Faulkner. Cried 'run! Daniel run!' Stood and hallowed to him as hard as she could. They hadn't been long married and she didn't want to lose him.

"Three men were plowing. Two of them got killed. Daniel Wilcox ran, put himself on the fence and fell over. Just as he fell over, at that instant, the Indians put their hands on the fence where he had left, but were afraid to pursue for some men were meeting him, and they then ran back. The field they were in was north of the Fort - west of that bottom, and they had to run 200 yards to get over that plowed ground, was what worried Wilcox so. Made him sick -he puked most dreadfully and it with the scare they could scarcely keep life in him. Moved to Shelby. It was not long after, nor long before the attack on Bryant's Station.

"We moved from Burnt Station on an alarm of the Indians, and they burnt it. 6 or 7 miles from Lexington on the Winchester road.

"Stood in the back row of the Fort - in one of the doors - that plowed field was west of the bottom - and the other side of that branch that comes down by the spring. They commenced at the fence their plowing and had gotten to the other end of the field - some distance."

George Bryan's identification of Israel Wilcoxson as a cousin of Daniel (and of Daniel as a nephew of Daniel Boone) is confusing because it has been generally considered that Israel and Daniel were brothers. These discrepancies may represent misstatements of the moment or misunderstandings recorded by Shane in his interview notes. The identification of Daniel Wilcoxson of Bryan Station as his uncle by Isaac Wilson suggests that Isaac was a son of Henry Wilson and Frances Faulconer, sister of Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson.

Mrs. Darnaby, the source of one anecdote, probably was Mrs. Ned Darnaby who was interviewed by John Shane.<sup>44</sup>

In the spring of 1781, before the dogwood had bloomed, Indians crept up to Bryan's Station and killed a man who was on the lookout while Daniel Wilcoxson plowed corn. It was only by a lucky accident that Wilcoxson escaped with his life.<sup>45</sup>

In 1898 Sarah Jane Herndon, who was over eighty years old, recalled some of the stories about Bryan's Station, that had been told to her by her grandmother Martha Faulconer Stephens.<sup>46</sup>

Another incident when plowing time came Daniel Wilcox and brother were in the fields, Daniel was plowing and his brother sitting on a log picking the flint of his gun. (one would plow and the other watch for Indians) When an Indian slipped up and tomahawked the one on the log, Daniel ran the Indian after him. The Indian was so near than (sic) when Daniel was on the fence the Indian was at the bottom, his mother, Aunt Wilcox was so excited she went out of the fort gate and would hollow "run Daniel run" and let him run in the gate and then followed and the Indian said they could have killed him but he was such a fast runner they wanted to capture him.

## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

This is the only narrative about the incident that identifies Sarah Wilcoxson as the mother of Daniel. The others refer to her as his wife, which probably represents confusion over their having the same names, Sarah Boone Wilcoxson and Sarah Faulconer Wilcoxson. Sarah Faulconer Wilcoxson was an aunt of Sarah Jane Herndon's mother.

Bryan's Station is known as Bryan Station today and a high school near the site of the fort in Lexington, Kentucky, bears that name.

In the summer of 1782, Bryan's Station contained four blockhouses at each corner of a parallelogram formed by about forty cabins, with clapboard roofs, all of which sloped inwardly. The back walls of the buildings were connected by palisades of pointed wooden logs, about twelve feet high. The fort was garrisoned by forty-four men, including Lieutenant Daniel Wilcoxson. The station did not have a fresh water supply within its walls, but depended upon a spring at the foot of the bluff upon which the fort stood. There were several dwelling cabins, some functional structures and cultivated fields outside the walls.<sup>47</sup>

On the afternoon of 15 August 1782 a messenger arrived at Bryan's Station with the news that Captain John Holder, with men from his station and those from McGee's and Strode's, had been defeated at Upper Blue Licks by a band of Indians, which they were chasing after an attack on Hoy's Station, where some children were captured. The men of Bryan's Station were asked to rendezvous at Hoy's the next day, to search for the marauders, so they began to prepare for the venture. Later that night, a force of some 500 Indians, mostly of the Wyandot and Lake tribes, led by an Englishman, Captain William Caldwell, and accompanied by the Tory Alexander McKee and the white renegade Simon Girty, arrived at Bryan's Station and silently hid themselves in the vegetation along the creek and around the spring. Caldwell, who had learned of the rendezvous at Hoy's, planned to ambush the men of Bryan's Station, when they left their fort.<sup>48</sup>

Having been recently elected to the Virginia legislature, Captain Robert Johnson, the military leader of the station, was at the capitol, with his brother Cave Johnson. It is unclear who assumed command of the defense, but it is generally considered that it was John Craig. Militia command was an elective process in those days and Lieutenant Daniel Wilcoxson apparently was not chosen to lead, since his name has not come to the attention of the historians in that respect. By morning, the settlers somehow discovered that the enemy was there. Thomas Bell and Nicholas Tomlinson left the fort, to ride to Lexington for reinforcements, and were not impeded by the Indians, who apparently were waiting for the main body of men to emerge from the station. After the messengers were gone, the leaders turned their attention to the dire need for their daily water supply from the spring, plus extra in case of a siege. If the men went out for water, they would be playing into the hands of the enemy, so it was decided to take a calculated risk and send the women and older girls to the spring, hoping that the Indians would again let their need to remain hidden override their desire to take captives.<sup>49</sup>

The residents of Bryan's Station at this time were:<sup>50</sup>

Jemima Suggett Johnson and her children, Betsy, James, William, Sally, and Richard H. Johnson

Captain John Craig, his wife Sarah Page Craig and their children, John. H., Betsy, Elijah, Sally, Benjamin, Lewis, Nancy, Philip, Frank and Polly Craig

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## DANIEL WILCOXSON

Captain Jeremiah Craig, his wife Lucy Hawkins Craig and their children, Elijah,  
Frankey and Hawkins Craig

Polly,

Taliaferro Craig, Sr., his wife Polly Hawkins Craig and their daughter Sally Craig

Taliaferro Craig, Jr., his wife Elizabeth Johnson Craig and their children, John,  
William, Nathaniel, Taliaferro, Elijah, Polly and Nancy Craig

John Sanders, his wife Jane Craig Sanders and their children, Polly, Betsy, Lydia,  
Nathaniel and John Sanders

Richard Cave, his wife Elizabeth Craig Cave and their children, Reuben, Hannah  
and Polly Cave

Thomas Ficklin, his wife Mary Herndon Ficklin and their children, Joseph and  
Philadelphia Ficklin

John Suggett, his wife Mildred Davis Suggett and their child William Suggett

Wainwright Lea and his wife Fanny Sanders Lea

John Hammond and his wife Sarah Clement Hammond

Edward Nelson and his wife Harriet Morgan Nelson

Aaron Reynolds, Thomas Bell, Jacob Stucker, Nicholas Tomlinson, William  
Tomlinson, Richard Mitchell, David Mitchell, William Mitchell, Dudley Mitchell, Thomas  
Herndon, Samuel Herndon, Zachariah Herndon, Robert Adkinson, James Graham, Daniel  
Wilcoxson, Martin Hammond, Ezekiel Field, William Field, Elison Williams, Barnett Rogers, Joseph  
Rogers, Jesse Yocum, Whitfield Craig, William Ledgerwood, James Ledgerwood, James  
Mitchum, John Mitchum and James McBride.

James Morgan and his wife and child lived in a cabin outside the fort. James escaped to Lexington,  
with his child, after his wife hid under the floor of their cabin. Learning that the Indians burned his  
home to the ground, Morgan assumed that his wife was dead. Stricken with grief, when he was badly  
wounded at the subsequent Battle of Blue Licks, he lay down to die. His wife, who had been captured  
by the Indians, escaped and was making her way home when she came across her dying husband  
and nursed him back to life.<sup>51</sup>

Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson is not listed among the residents at Bryan's Station at the time of the  
siege, but she undoubtedly was living there with her husband and was one of the water-bearers.  
Compiled from various histories and genealogies, the list prepared for memorial proceedings at the  
site of the fort, is incomplete. The memorial was sponsored by the Lexington Chapter, National  
Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who caused a wall, carrying an inscription  
honoring the women of Bryan's Station, to be erected around the spring.<sup>52</sup>

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## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

There were no Bryans at the station in 1782; they having returned to North Carolina in 1780, after becoming discouraged because of a series of adverse events: the loss of the land on which the station was built, due to a faulty claim; the death of John Bryan; the killing of William Bryan by Indians; the capture of the entire populations of the neighboring Martin's and Ruddle's stations, when the British and Indians showed up with artillery for the first time; and the dissolution of nearby Grant's Station. Almost 900 settlers had been killed by Indians by the summer of 1780.<sup>53</sup>

Jemima Suggett Johnson, wife of Captain Robert Johnson, is generally credited with agreeing to the plan for getting water and leading the women and girls to the spring. Knowing that hundreds of their usually cruel and violent enemies were lurking behind the bushes, watching them intently with rifles at point-blank range and tomahawks and knives ready to slice the life from their bodies, but not knowing if, or when, the Indians might leap out to kill or capture them, must have been a terrifying experience that took the utmost courage to endure. Yet the heroic females strolled casually to the spring, sixty yards from the northwest gate of the fort, chatting as though it was the usual chore of the day. As though nothing was amiss, they went about the slow task of filling their water vessels and coolly returned to the fort.<sup>54</sup> However Polly Hawkins Craig, who was the oldest woman at the station at age 66, has been described as the first to volunteer to go for water and as the leader to and from the spring.<sup>55</sup>

After several hours, when the men still had not left the station, the Indian leaders decided to lure them out of the southeast gate and then attack the northwest gate of the undefended fort. A small band of Indians, emerged from hiding, on the south east side of the fort, and begin firing their weapons and noisily inviting a fight. The settlers considered the actions of the Indians, which were contrary to their usual behavior, and surmised their intent. The frontiersmen decided to pretend to fall for the ruse, by sending a few men out to engage the decoys, while mustering the majority of their firepower on the other side of the stockade, where the assault was expected.<sup>56</sup>

A dozen young men left the southeast gate and confronted the Indian decoys, in a reciprocal display of yells and gunfire. They did not venture far outside and when the attack began from the other side of the fort, they rushed back inside and took defensive positions. The noisy demonstration led the Indians, on the other side of the fort, to believe that the settlers had fallen for their ploy, and they rushed from cover toward the northwest gate. A deadly hail of bullets from the fort met their massed ranks and the attackers fell back in retreat, but not before setting fire to some of the station roofs, with lighted arrows. Children were lifted to the roofs with water to douse the flames. The buildings outside the fortification were burned down, but the wind blew the flames and sparks away from the fort and caused no damage to it.<sup>57</sup>

Unwilling to attack again, the dismayed Indians settled down for a siege. Inside the fort, the residents were relieved when it became apparent that the British did not have their cannon, which previously was used to defeat Martin's and Ruddle's stations.<sup>58</sup>

In the meantime, Thomas Bell and Nicholas Tomlinson, completed their ride to Lexington, where they found that those men were on their way to Hoy's. The two messengers followed and caught up with the Lexington men at Boone's Station, which stood near the present site of Athens, Kentucky, and announced that the Indians were at Bryan's Station. Sixteen mounted men and thirty foot soldiers followed them back to Bryan's, but only the horsemen made it to the fort, racing along the trace to the gate, through a fierce crossfire of bullets, none of which struck man or horse. Approaching the fort

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## DANIEL WILCOXSON

through a corn field, the foot soldiers suddenly found themselves engaged in vicious hand-to-hand combat with hundreds of Indians. Two infantrymen were killed and four wounded before they escaped through the woods and canebrakes to return to Lexington. During the subsequent siege, Nicholas Tomlinson was wounded and Atkinson and Mitchell were killed in the sporadic exchange of rifle fire. The Indians suffered casualties, also. Quick responses prevented the fire arrows from doing serious damage to the station structures. The frustrated invaders destroyed the crops and livestock. During the night, the settlers could see the cooking fires of the enemy, but by morning, the Indians were gone, leaving their fires burning and meat on the roasting sticks.<sup>59</sup>

The enemy withdrew along the buffalo trace that ran from Lexington, past Bryan's Station, to Limestone (Maysville) on the Ohio River. A few days later, a pursuing force of 182 Kentuckians, found them at Blue Licks, where the Indians took shelter in the high rocks in the horseshoe bend of the Licking River. Despite the counsel of Daniel Boone, the frontiersmen followed Major Hugh McGary in a foolhardy frontal attack against the strong defensive position and out of 182 men, the settlers lost 68 dead, 12 wounded and 7 prisoners. Blue Licks was the last battle of the American Revolution and the worst defeat experienced in Kentucky during the war. Daniel Wilcoxson was not listed among the participants, probably having remained behind to protect the fort.<sup>60</sup>

General George Rogers Clark, who had been promoted from colonel in 1780, called a meeting of Kentucky leaders at Fort Nelson, at the Falls of Ohio (Louisville), to make plans for a counter-offensive against the Indian towns in Ohio. It was agreed that troops from the upper part of the country would meet at Bryan's Station, that soldiers from the lower part of the area would gather at Fort Nelson, and that the two forces would rendezvous at the mouth of the Licking River for the second great expedition against the Indians in Ohio under Clark.<sup>61</sup> John Bohannon, whose son, William, married Jane Wilcoxson, had accompanied, the then, Colonel Clark in the first expedition in 1780.<sup>62</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson was in the army of 1000 men who assembled in September 1782 at the confluence of the Licking and Ohio rivers (where Covington and Newport now sit, across from Cincinnati). Clark divided his army into two regiments, one under Colonel John Floyd and the other led by Colonel Ben Logan. On 04 November 1782 the forces crossed the Ohio and began their march against the Shawnee villages along the Miami and Scioto rivers. Efficiently and without much difficulty, the Kentuckians ravaged the countryside, destroying the supplies of the British and Indians and laying waste to the Indian towns of Piqua (Pickaway), Chillicothe and Will's. This major assault apparently ended the serious invasions of Kentucky by the Shawnees of Ohio. Subsequent efforts by the Indians to displace the white settlers was by small bands and individual stragglers.<sup>63</sup>

On 13 December 1782 Daniel Wilcoxson acquired 500 acres of land in Fayette County on a branch of Elkhorn Creek:<sup>64</sup>

124	Daniel Wilcox enters 500 acres an part of a Treasury Warrant
December 13	of 4000 acres No. 6467 he being assee of John Craig to begin
1782	about 10 Miles below the Mouth of Cane Run on a branch that
sent	Runs into Elkhorn about 2 miles from the mouth of the Branch on
to the	the South Side of Elkhorn Including a Spring by which Stands a
Register	tree marked WD to be Included in the center of a Square Running
	N. E. S. and West if the Vacant Land will admit

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## DANIEL WILCOXSON

Daniel Wilcoxson transferred this tract to William Vawter in 1797.<sup>65</sup>

James Garrard Esquire Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to all to whom these Presentes shall come Greeting; Know ye that by virtue and in Consideration of a Land Office Treasury Warrant No. 6467 there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto William Vawter assee. of Daniel Wilcoxson a certain tract or parcel of Land Containing Five Hundred Acres by Survey bearing Date the 10th day of March One Thousand seven hundred and ninety seven lying and being in Scott County on the waters of the North Fork of Elkhorn and a branch emptying into Elkhorn about ten miles down below the mouth of Cane run and about two miles up said branch and bounded as followeth To Wit ... In witness whereof ... James Garrard ... hath ... set his hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Frankfort on the twenty sixth day of December Anno Domini 1797 and of the Commonwealth the Sixth  
L.S. By the Governor Harry Toulmin Secy James Garrard

This area of Fayette County became Woodford County in 1789 and Scott County in 1792. Cane Run joins the North Elkhorn in Scott County near the intersection of Cane Run Road and Route 460, not far from Great Crossing, a couple of miles west of Georgetown, Kentucky. A point ten miles below the juncture of the streams probably would be about where White Oak Road crosses North Elkhorn, south of Stamping Ground. The Bluegrass Coon Hunters Club was in the general area in 1973.<sup>66</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson probably never lived on the above tract, since he was identified by Mrs. John Arnold, in her interview with John Shane, as one of the settlers of John Craig's Station in 1783:<sup>67</sup>

### JOHN CRAIG'S STATION

Settled Jan. or Feb. 1783 - Shane's Papers - Interview with Mrs. Arnold. Those who came with Craig were: Old Mr. Lay; John Patty; Tom Bell; John Vaughn; Col. Young; old Mr. Collins; Andrew Johnson; Danl. Willcox; John Arnold; John Craig and Mrs. Arnold. Joe Craig mentioned.

Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold came to Kentucky with the Craigs. Additions to the group from Spotsylvania County, swelled the ranks of The Travelling Church to 180 persons. The cavalcade sometimes spread out along the trail for three miles, according to Mrs. Arnold.<sup>68</sup> Daniel Wilcoxson did not come from Virginia with the Craig's but he and Andrew Hampton met the group with fresh horses on its journey into Kentucky in 1781.<sup>69</sup>

John Craig's Station was in the part of Fayette County that became Woodford County in 1789. The site was on Troy Road, near the Woolfolk farm.<sup>70</sup> Troy Road does not appear on the 1973 highway map for Woodford County, but the village of Troy is south of Versailles, on the Jessamine County line.

According to his pension declaration, Lieutenant Daniel Wilcoxson was discharged from military service in the fall of 1783 and lived in Woodford County, so he must have moved directly from Bryan's Station, with John Craig, across Fayette County to the part that later became Woodford County. This must have occurred after 26 September 1783, when a survey bearing that date shows Robert Johnson as surveyor, William Tomlinson as marker and Daniel Wilcoxson as pilot.<sup>71</sup>

In 1788 Daniel Wilcoxson was taxed in Fayette County, Virginia, for 1 white male

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**DANIEL WILCOXSON**

over 21 and 3 horses.<sup>72</sup> Since Daniel apparently was not assessed for land, he may have been living with his wife's parents. On 17 August 1789 Daniel and Sarah Wilcoxson and John and Joyce Faulconer, all of Fayette County, Virginia, sold 84 acres on Grier Creek in Woodford County, to Lewis Sublett for 50 pounds.<sup>73</sup>

This Indenture made this 17th day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine between John Faulkner and Joyce his wife Daniel Wilcoxen and Sarah his wife of the County of Fayette and State of Virginia of the one part and Lewis Sublett of the County and State aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that ... John Faulkner and Joyce his wife Daniel Wilcoxen and Sarah his wife for ... fifty pounds Virginia currency ... have ... sold ... unto ... Lewis Sublett ... one ... tract ... of land ... in the County of Woodford on the warters of Greers Creek containing by survey 84 acres ... and bounded ... on a branch of Greers Creek above Henry Fieldses mill ... corner to sd. Fieldses mill ... Eagins line ... corner to sd. Eagin ... Jno. Faulkners line ... corner to sd. Faulkner ... his line ... Fieldses preemption line ... to the beginning ... In testimony whereof we have ... set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first written

(Seal) John Faulkner (Seal)  
Signed sealed and delivd. her  
in presents of Joyce X Faulkner (Seal)  
Richd. Fox mark  
Aron Wilcoxen Daniel Wilcoxen (Seal)  
Joel Dupey her  
Sarah X Wilcoxen (Seal)  
mark

At a Court held for Woodford County on Tuesday the 1st day of Decmr. 1789 this indenture was proved by the oaths of Richd. Fox and Aron Wilcoxen ... and at a Court held for said County on Tuesday the 2nd day Feby 1790 said deed was further proved by the oath of Joel Dupey ... and ordered to be recorded

Teste Cave Johnson CWC

Grier Creek runs into the Kentucky River, southwest of Versailles, between US62 and Bluegrass Parkway, not far from Camp Offutt. It originates close to the intersection of the parkway and Route 33. Craig Creek, a short stream, parallels it, entering the river just south of the parkway bridge. It rises near Hillsborough Church, at the junction of Route 1964 and Craigs Creek Road.<sup>74</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson was taxed in Woodford County in 1792 as 1 white male over 21, with 1 black between 16 and 21, 5 horses, 21 cattle and 60 acres of land.<sup>75</sup>

On 04 October 1796 Daniel and Sarah Wilcoxson of Woodford County sold 40 acres on Grier Creek to Henry W. Field for 80 pounds:<sup>76</sup>

This Indenture made the 4th day of Octr. 1796 between Daniel Wilcoxson and Sarah his wife of the County of Woodford and the State of Kentucky ... and Henry W Field of the same County and State ... Witnesseth that ... Wilcoxson for ... 80 pounds current money ... have ... sold ... unto ... Henry W Fields one certain tract of land lying in the County of Woodford on the north fork of Greers Creek containing by survey forty acres more or less and bounded as follows ... corner to Hinch and Jacks preemption on said Fields line ... with Hinchs and Jacks line ... on Eagins line ... crossing the north fork of Greers Creek ... to said creek thence runing up

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**DANIEL WILCOXSON**

said creek the meanders thereof ... to said Fields line ... to his corner ... to the beginning ... In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first written

Daniel Wilcoxson (Seal)

Signed and sealed in presence of us (no names)

her Sarah X Wilcoxson (Seal) mark

Woodford County October Court 1796

This indenture ... presented in Court acknowledged by the said Daniel and Sally the wife being first privily examined relinquished her right of dower in the estate conveyed ... ordered to be recorded Teste T Turpin Clk

Sarah Wilcoxson was named as one of the legatees and Daniel Wilcoxson was named as one of the executors of the will of John Faulconer, the damaged fragments of which are among the burned records of Fayette County, Kentucky. The will preceding it was probated before the Fayette County Court for June 179(last digit missing), which indicates that John Faulconer's will was probated between 1790 and 1800:<sup>77</sup>

In the name of God Amen that I John Fau County and State of Virginia being in my proper d calling to mind that it is appointed for all men to t of all I do recommend my soul to him that gave at the great day that I shall receive it again. A this is to be my last will and Testament, And as property as it is please God to equeath and lend to my William Falconer to one bed, Also I charge my daughter Jane to dish and two plates - also I charge my son J spring colt a dish and two plates & a gallon pott My daughter Sarah Willcox one bed and two plates my daughter Frances Wilson one cow a plate & a my daughter Martha Stephens to one Cow and John Faulconer and Lewis Faulconer should loose their land come in for an equal share with the rest of my children, & m should loose any part of their land, so as to reduce them e they shall be made equal with the rest of my children out also my daughter Ann Faulconer is to have an equal of my children, also those that are behind are to be ma others, & this balance of my estate to be equally divid f my estate to remain in the Widows hands enduring he appoint Andrew Hampton Joseph Faulconer & Henry niel Wilcoxson Executors of my estate. signed sea fifth day of June One thousand seven hundred an nes of ampton Nelson John Faulcone

## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

Fayette County September Court  
This last will and testament was  
of Charles Hampton

Daniel and Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson apparently inherited a share of 92 3/4 acres from John Faulconer. On 24 April 1817 Daniel Wilcoxson (Wilcoxson) of Woodford County, Kentucky, and Lewis F. Stephens of Franklin County, Kentucky, sold to Benjamin Watkins of Woodford County, for \$150.00, 92 3/4 acres on the south fork of Grier (Greers) Creek, part of a survey of 312 acres in the name of John Faulconer (Falkner) and bounded, from on top of a cliff on the north side of a branch, by Benjamin Watkins, Willis Field, crossing the branch, John Faulconer (Falkner), the north bank of the branch, Lewis Arnold, on top of the cliff of rocks and Lewis Sublett. The deed was signed by Daniel Wilcoxson only and no witnesses were shown. It was not certified and recorded until 18 January 1837 by Herman Bowman, Jr., Clerk of Woodford County Court, who stated that the deed had been left unrecorded by John McKinney, late Clerk of the Court, with the endorsement that Daniel Wilcoxson had made his acknowledgment on 05 May 1817.<sup>78</sup>

On 15 August 1799 Daniel Wilcoxson was granted, as assignee of Patrick Shield, by Governor James Garrard of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 200 acres of land on the south bank of the north fork of Grier Creek, opposite a large spring. The tract had been entered by Shield on a Treasury Warrant dated 02 June 1780 and surveyed for him on 09 September 1791.<sup>79</sup> Daniel Wilcoxson of Woodford County bought 231 acres on the waters of Craigs Creek, for \$2300.00, from John and Sarah Craig, through their agent, Robert Johnson, on 27 September 1808. The deed was witnessed by Isaac Wilson, John Whitacre and John Whitacre, Jr.<sup>80</sup>

On 01 October 1808 Daniel Wilcoxson and his wife Sally of Woodford County, Kentucky, sold to John Whitaker of the same place, for \$1210.00, 121 3/4 acres and 27 poles in Woodford County on the north side of the south fork of Craigs Creek on Delanys Road and bounded by lands of John Jouett, Robert Shelton, William Strother, Hudson, Gill and Alexander Mitchell. It was signed by Daniel and Sally Wilcoxson (Wilcoxen), who acknowledged it on the same day before Daniel Mayes, Deputy Clerk of Woodford County Court, and admitted to record. No witnesses were shown.<sup>81</sup> On 08 October 1808 Daniel Wilcoxson and his wife Sally of Woodford County, Kentucky, sold to Rawleigh Hudson of the same place, for \$1000.00, 109 1/2 acres in Woodford County on the waters of Craigs Creek on Delanys Road and bounded by lands of John Whitaker, William Strother and Bullock. It was signed by Daniel and Sally Wilcoxson (Wilcoxen), again without witnesses, who acknowledged the deed before Daniel Mayes on the same day and it was recorded.<sup>82</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson was taxed in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1810, with 8 whites and 2 slaves. He was shown as having been in the Revolutionary War.<sup>83</sup>

On 04 August 1811 Daniel Wilcoxson of Woodford County, Kentucky, bought from Samuel Rowzee of Henry County, Kentucky, for \$50.00, 24 acres in Woodford County on Grier (Greers) Creek, bounded by the south fork, the line of the 1000-acre preemption of Craig and Johnson, assignees of Joseph McClain, to the north fork of Grier (Greers) Creek and then to the mouth of the south fork. Certified before Jacob T. Swigert, Deputy Clerk, Woodford County, on 04 September 1811 and recorded.<sup>84</sup>

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## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

Daniel Wilcoxson was enumerated on the 1820 census in Woodford County next to Thomas Vardeman.<sup>85</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson	1 M 45+	1 F 45+ (Sally)
	2 M 10-16 (John (Lewis)	1 F 16-26 (Joyce?) 1 F 10-16 (Sally)
Thomas Vardeman	1 M 26-45	1 F 26-45 (Mary)
	1 M 10-16 (Peter)	1 F 10-16 (Mary)
	1 M -10 (William)	1 F -10 (Sally)

Soon after the 1820 census was taken, Daniel and Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson moved to Shelby County, Kentucky. They were identified as residents of Shelby County on 03 February 1821, when they sold 98 acres on Grier (Greers) Creek in Woodford County to Joseph Frazer for \$1500.00. The tract was bounded by the lands of Lewis Sublett and Joseph McClean, the south bank of the north fork of the creek, land of Willis Field, down the north fork to the junction with the south fork, up the south fork, by lands of Hiatt and Benjamin Watkins, and on top of the cliff of rocks. The deed was signed by Daniel Wilcoxson and Sally made her X mark. No witnesses were shown. Daniel acknowledged the deed on 03 February 1820 (sic) and Sally appeared in court on 02 December 1824, before John McKinney, Woodford County Court Clerk, and the deed was recorded.<sup>86</sup>

In his 1832 pension application, Daniel Wilcoxson declared that he moved to Shelby County twelve years earlier, which would have been 1820, and that, after he left Bryan's Station in 1783, he lived in Woodford County for 37 years, which also calculates to 1820. Actually, his Woodford County residence was in Fayette County in 1783. Woodford was not formed until 1788.

No deed for the purchase of land in Shelby County by Daniel Wilcoxson has been found, but he had land on the waters of Big Benson Creek, adjoining a tract of his son John:<sup>87</sup>

This Indenture made the 4th day of March ... 1825 between John Wilcoxson and Levina Wilcoxson his wife of Shelby County ... Kentucky ... and John Bohannon of the same County and State ... Witnesseth that the said party of the first part ... for three hundred dollars in silver ... have ... sold ... unto the party of the second part ... land ... in the County and State aforesaid on the head waters of Big Benson Creek and part of Samuel Bealls two thousand acre survey and bounded as follows (viz) Beginning ... corner to Daniel Wilcoxson and John D. Mitchell ... corner to John Mitchell and David Lilly ... with the meanders of two branches ... corner to David Lilly ... to ... the bank of a creek thence with the meanders of said creek ... corner to Abraham Bohannon ... to the beginning containing ... one hundred and one acres one rood and thirty one and a half poles ...

John Wilcoxson (Seal)  
Luvinia Wilcoxson (Seal)

On 08 September 1824 Daniel Wilcoxson mortgaged two slaves named Madison and Artemisia to his son John for \$260.00:<sup>88</sup>

Know all men by these presents that I Daniel Wilcoxson of Shelby County Kentucky have this day executed my note to John Wilcoxson for two hundred and sixty dollars in specie to be paid

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**DANIEL WILCOXSON**

by 15th day of March next for the well an true performance of my said obligation in the payment of said note I hereby mortgage to the said John Wilcoxson all my right and title to two negroes in my possession the one named Madison and the other Artimesia for him the said J Wilcoxson to have and to hold until the said loan of two hundred and sixty dollars in specie is well and truly paid then this mortgage shall be null and void otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue September the 8th 1824

Henry Bohannon  
John Bohannon

Teste his  
Daniel X Wilcoxson  
mark

Shelby County Court Office Sct

This bill of sale was proven before me in my office on the 17th day of March 1825 to be the act and deed of Daniel Wilcoxson by the oath of John Bohannon ...

Ja. S. Whitaker Clk SCC

Daniel and Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson sold 37 acres on Big Benson Creek in 1828:<sup>89</sup>

This Indenture made this 15th day of March in the year eighteen hundred and twenty eight between Daniel Wilcoxson of Shelby County and State of Kentucky of the first part and James Miles of the County and State aforesaid of the second part Witnesseth that ... Daniel Wilcoxson for ... two hundred and sixty dollars in Commonwealth paper being equal to one hundred and thirty dollars in specie ... hath ... sold ... unto the said James Miles ... land ... in the County and State aforesaid on the waters of Big Benson Creek being part of Bealls and Kerkendalls general survey and bounded ... by a tract of land belonging to the heirs of Wm. Cook decd ... corner to Abraham Cooks land ... the NE corner to Bealls survey ... to the begng containing 37 acres 1 rood and 15 poles ... In witness whereof the sd. Danl. Wilcoxson together with Sally his wife who hereby relinquishes her right of dower in and to the lands conveyed in this deed hath hereunto set their hands an seals the day and date first above written

Daniel Wilcoxson (Seal)  
Sally Wilcoxson (Seal)

... this deed ... was ... produced to me in my office by the said grantor and acknowledged ... Sally Wilcoxson being examined by me privily and apart from her husband ... 15th day of March 1828

James S. Whitaker Clk

Daniel and Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson resided with their youngest son Lewis Wilcoxson and his bride Nancy Miles in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1830:<sup>90</sup>

Lewis Wilcoxson 1 M 70-80 (Daniel) 1 F 70-80 (Sally)  
1 M 20-30 (Lewis) 1 F 20-30 (Nancy)

Daniel Wilcoxson died on 16 June 1837 in Shelby County, Kentucky.<sup>91</sup> His will was dated 22 March 1832 and proved at the April Term of Shelby County Court in 1838:<sup>92</sup>

I Daniel Wilcoxson of the County of Shelby and Commonwealth of Kentucky being now advanced in years & of course the measure of my days nearly full, but of sound mind and

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**DANIEL WILCOXSON**

disposing memory and for the purpose of settling my worldly concerns do make & publish this my last will & testament in manner & form following viz after all my Just debts & expences paid I wish the residue of my property to be disposed of in the following manner viz I wish my negro woman

Abigal to be set free I wish my Negro boy Greenup now about six months old to remain with his mother till he is ten years old & then to be sold by my Executors & the money arising from such sale to be equally divided between all my lawful heirs or their legal representatives, and if my sd. negro woman Abigil should have any child or children more, before my decease then they are to remain with its, or their mother till the age of ten years & then to be disposed of as the above named boy Greenup and every part & parcel of my Estate not otherwise disposed is to be equally divided between my lawful heirs or their legal representatives, I appoint my dear son William Wilcoxson and my friend Henry Bohannon my Executors to this my last will & testament I wish no appraisement of my property, neither do I require my Executors to give Security Given under my hand the 22nd day of March 1832

Att his  
Philadelphia Bohannon Daniel X Wilcoxson  
acknowledged in the presents of mark  
his  
John X Bohannon  
mark

Shelby County Sct. April Term 1838

A writing purporting to be the last will & Testament of Daniel Wilcoxson was produced to the Court & thereupon Henry Bohannon being first sworn states that the said Henry Bohannon did write said will at the request of the Testator that he had seen Philadelphia Bohannon subscribe her name as a witness & John Bohannons name was subscribed for him and said John made his mark as a witness both of which witnesses are now dead upon which evidence said will ordered to be recorded and the said Henry Bohannon the Exor. named in sd. will came into Court and refused to qualify as exor. which is ordered to be certified & thereupon Seth Cook came into Court & having taken the oath required by law and entered into bond with James Ford his security in the penalty of \$2000 conditioned as the law directs letters of administration is granted him on said Estate with the will annexed in due form of law

Att Ja. S. Whitaker Clk

Henry Bohannon was a brother of William Bohannon, who married Jane Wilcoxson and John Bohannon was their father. Philadelphia Bohannon was the wife of Henry and Seth Cook was the husband of Frances Wilcoxson.<sup>93</sup>

Daniel Wilcoxson is buried in a family graveyard near Bagdad, Kentucky, which may be reached by driving east from Bagdad on State Route 12 for .9 miles, to State Route 1005, then turning right on 1005 and continuing southeast 1.2 miles. The cemetery is on the right side of the road, close to the north side of a barn, within 200 feet of the highway. Two graves, marked by fieldstones, are on the line between the property of Raymond Brewer, on the east, and the farm of James Stivers, on the west, according to a survey made on 16 October 1977. Local sources identify them as the graves of Daniel Wilcoxson, who was born on 13 March 1754 and died on 16 June 1837, and Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson, who was born on 15 July 1766 and died on 10 August 1831. On 16 October 1977 the Shelby County Historical Society and the Isaac Shelby Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a stone monument inscribed in memory of Daniel Wilcoxson:<sup>94</sup>

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**DANIEL WILCOXSON**

DANIEL  
WILCOXSON  
LT  
CONTINENTAL LINE  
REV WAR  
MAR 13 1754  
JUN 16 1837

In 1976 Mr. Brewer was operating a junk yard from a barn at the site of the grave. A single, small fieldstone, with no discernible inscription, was located in a clump of small trees, behind the barn, in what was, at one time, a fence row. The weedy site was scattered with litter and pieces of junk. Mr. Brewer, who knew by reputation that Daniel Wilcoxson was buried there, indicated that he intended to clean up the area. A second stone was not observed at that time, but the site probably was tidied up before the commemorative ceremony in 1977, when the surveyors may have found the second stone.<sup>95</sup>

On 17 March 1853 Lewis Wilcoxson filed a power of attorney appointing George H. Monsarrat to represent him, as heir-at-law of Daniel Wilcoxson, in securing any benefits still due his father for serving in the Revolutionary War. It was witnessed by his wife Laurinda Wilcoxson and his daughter Amanda Wilcoxson:<sup>96</sup>

Power of Attorney

Know all men by these presents, that I, Lewis Wilcoxson, Heir at law of Daniel Wilcoxson, Who was a Soldier in the War of the Revolution, and a Pensioner of the United States, on the Rolls of the Kentucky Agency, and who died in Shelby County Kentucky on the 16th day of June A.D. 1837 do hereby constitute and appoint Geo. H. Monsarrat my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name to prosecute against the Government of the United States, before any Department thereof, any and all claim or claims I have to arrears of pay or pension money ... Witness my hand and seal, this 17th day of March A D 1853

Lewis Wilcoxson (Seal)

Laurinda Wilcoxson  
Witness Amanda Wilcoxson

Geo. H. Monsarrat & Co  
per James H Cleveland Agent

Seth Cook, who married Frances Wilcoxson in Woodford County, Kentucky, on 27 February 1796, was a son of William Cook, Jr. and Margaret Jones, who came to Kentucky from Henry County, Virginia, about 1788. His sister Helen Cook married John Bohannon and their son William Bohannon married Jane Wilcoxson.<sup>97</sup>

Thomas Vardeman, who married Mary "Polly" Wilcoxson in Woodford County on 29 October 1804, was the only surviving son of Peter and Prudence Vardeman, who moved to Kentucky from Franklin County, Virginia. The will of Peter Vardeman, dated 22 July 1808 and recorded in Shelby County, Kentucky,<sup>98</sup> names his wife Prudence, son Thomas, daughters Dorcas Greer, Prudence Marshall, Naomi Marshall and Molly Menefee, granddaughters Patty Menefee, Naomi Nash and Sally Lancaster, and sons-in-law George Marshall and Lewis Marshall. Prudence

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## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

Vardeman married Lewis Marshall in 1789 and Naomi Vardeman married George Marshall in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1796. The Marshalls were sons of the Reverend William Marshall (1735-1809) and Mary Ann Picket, who came to Kentucky from Virginia, with the Baptists in 1779.<sup>99</sup>

Mary Vardeman, widow of Thomas, married Samuel Miles in Shelby County, Kentucky, on 03 April 1823, with Nathan Underwood as bondsman.<sup>100</sup> There are two court records pertaining to Polly Miles as guardian of her children Peter, William and Mary Vardeman.<sup>101</sup> Peter Vardeman, son of Thomas Vardeman and Mary Wilcoxson, married Mary Scrogin (F64), daughter of John Scrogin (E14) and Rachel Kendrick. His brother William Vardeman married (1) ----- and (2) Letha Bohannon Christie, daughter of Henry Bohannon and Philadelphia Gale and widow of Jeffrey B. Christie. Their sister Mary Vardeman married Jackson Yunt on 29 June 1837.<sup>102</sup> Another sister Sally Vardeman, who was born in 1802, married Stephen Martin on 01 May 1834, with her brother, William Vardeman (Vardiman) as bondsman.<sup>103</sup>

Samuel Miles, who married Mary Wilcoxson Vardeman, was a son of Samuel Miles and Sarah James, who lived in Franklin County, Virginia, before coming to Kentucky. Mary was the third wife of Samuel Miles, Jr., who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on 26 October 1773, and married (1) Eunice Cook, daughter of William Cook, Jr. and Margaret Jones, in Franklin County, Kentucky, on 27 February 1797,<sup>104</sup> and (2) Ann Lewis, daughter of Joseph Lewis and Sarah Beck on 07 April 1802 in Shelby County, with Abraham Lewis as security.<sup>105</sup> Samuel Miles, Jr. and Mary Wilcoxson Vardeman had no children.

Catherine Wilcoxson and William Wilcoxson, who were married in Green County, Kentucky, on 18 December 1818, were cousins. She was a daughter of William "Red" Wilcoxson, and his wife Nancy, so they both were grandchildren of John Willcockson and Sarah Boone.<sup>106</sup> The birth and death dates of William and Catherine appear in an application for the Sons of the American Revolution.<sup>107</sup>

The parents of James Middleton, who married Ann Wilcoxson, have not been identified. James was born on 18 May 1780 and died in 1860.<sup>108</sup>

William "Bill" Bohannon, who married Jane "Jennie" Wilcoxson, was a son of John Bohannon and Helen Cook, who came to Wilson's Station, in what is now Mercer County, Kentucky, in October 1779 from Franklin County, Virginia. William Bohannon (Baughannon) and Jane Wilcoxson (Wilcoxen) were married in Woodford County, Kentucky, on 09 February 1808, by Carter Tarrant.<sup>109</sup>

Lucy Masterson, who married Daniel Wilcoxson, Jr., in Shelby County on 10 December 1816, was a daughter of John Masterson. Charles Masterson was bondsman.<sup>110</sup>

Abraham Lewis, who married Joyce Wilcoxson in Shelby County on 18 September 1821, with Isaac Wilcoxson as security on the bond, was identified as a son of James Lewis.<sup>111</sup> The father of Abraham Lewis, who married (1) Christina Christie in Shelby County in 1805 and (2) Lucy Wilcoxson (sic) in Shelby County in 1821, was also identified as Joseph Lewis, who witnessed the will of Margaret Cook and moved with her family to Shelby County, where his will was probated in 1817.<sup>112</sup> The marriage of Ab. Lewis and Christina Christie (Christy) was recorded on 08 February 1805.<sup>113</sup> Joseph Lewis, whose wife was Sarah Beck, also came to Kentucky from Franklin County, Virginia. They did have a son Abraham Lewis, who was mentioned in his father's will, but it seems

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## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

unlikely that he was the husband of Joyce Wilcoxson. Having their fathers' names entered into their marriage record, indicates that they were minors in 1821, which could not apply to a man who was previously married in 1805.

Hugh Montgomery, who married Sally Wilcoxson (Wilcox), daughter of Daniel, in Shelby County on 10 December 1820, with William Bohannon (Buckhannon) as bondsman,<sup>114</sup> was a son of Robert Montgomery and Rachel Bohannon. Rachel was a daughter of John Bohannon and Helen Cook. Hugh Montgomery went to California during the Gold Rush, where he died in 1852, shortly after his arrival.<sup>115</sup>

Levina (Lavina) Rice, who married John Wilcoxson in Shelby County on 13 September 1821, was a daughter of Jesse Rice, the bondsman.<sup>116</sup> Her father probably was the second husband of Martha Wilcoxson.

Nancy Wilcoxson, who married Isaac Wilcoxson in Barren County, Kentucky, on 06 December 1808, was a daughter of George Wilcoxson and Rachel Hall. George Wilcoxson was a brother of Catherine Wilcoxson who married William Wilcoxson. After Isaac died, Nancy married (2) Hardin Perkins.<sup>117</sup>

Nancy Miles, who married Lewis Wilcoxson in Shelby County on 27 October 1829,<sup>118</sup> was a daughter of Samuel Miles, Jr. and his second wife Ann Lewis. The parents of Laurinda Griffy have not been determined. After Lewis Wilcoxson died, Laurinda married (2) William Flood.<sup>119</sup> Lewis and Nancy Miles Wilcoxson are buried in Miles-Wilcoxson Cemetery, which is reached by going north from Bagdad on Route 395 for 1.1 miles to Taylor-Bright Road and, then turning, for .8 miles to the farm of J. Crawford. Lewis' tombstone is engraved, born 12 September 1803 and died 10 May 1861. Nancy's is inscribed, born 18 November 1810, married 27 October 1829 and died 30 August 1845, aged 35 years, 2 months and 19 days.<sup>120</sup>

**SETH COOK**

Born between 1760-1770 Virginia

Died 1841 Shelby County, Kentucky

Married Frances Wilcoxson 27 Feb 1796 Woodford County, Kentucky

Born c1782 Fayette County, Virginia

Died apparently after 1860

Children (order of birth unknown):

Sarah "Sally" Cook

b. probably c1797-1798

d. before 09 Oct 1840

m. Abraham Kesler 06 Oct 1815 Shelby County, Kentucky

William Cook

b. probably c1800-1801

d.

m. Dorcas Lewis 25 Aug 1830 Shelby County, Kentucky

(1 Hannah Miles 27 Dec 1825 Shelby County, Kentucky?)

John Cook

b. 1803

d. 12 Jan 1856

m. Eliza Jane Brumley 02 Nov 1824 Shelby County, Kentucky

Nancy Cook

b. 21 Sep 1805

d. 12 Jun 1887 Shelby County, Kentucky

m. James Kesler 01 Nov 1825 Shelby County, Kentucky

Ann Cook

b. 30 Jun 1810

d. 24 Oct 1838 Shelby County, Kentucky

m. Lewis Guthrie 21 Jul 1835 Shelby County, Kentucky

Mary "Polly" Cook

b. between 1810-1815

d.

m. David Montfort 24 Sep 1832 Shelby County, Kentucky

Malinda Cook

b. between 1810-1815

d.

m. Isaac Brumley 08 Dec 1835 Shelby County, Kentucky

Seth Cook Jr

b. 1816

d.

m. Lydia Montfort 08 Oct 1841 Henry County, Kentucky

Jesse Cook

b. 1820

d. before 1860

m. Elizabeth Catherine Brown 19 Jan 1846 Shelby County, Kentucky

Frances Cook

b. between 1815-1820

d.

m. James Roberson

(Married [2] Frances ----- c1820?)

Born

Died

Jane Cook

b. before 1825

d.

m. Henry Whitman 29 Dec 1846 Shelby County, Kentucky

Daniel Cook

b. between 1825-1830

d.

m. Rebecca Jane Miles Bohannon 14 Aug 1849 Shelby County, Kentucky

Martha Cook

b. 1830

d.

m. John Johnson 12 Feb 1851 Shelby County, Kentucky

Seth Cook probably was born between 1760 and 1770, because he was shown as aged 60 to 70 on the 1830 Federal census for Shelby County, where he lived north of the road from Frankfort to Louisville:<sup>121</sup>

Seth Cook	1 M 60-70	1 F 40-50 (Frances)
	1 M 20-30 (William)	2 F 15-20 (Ann)
	2 M 10-15 (Seth Jr)	(Polly)
	(Jesse)	2 F 10-15 (Malinda)
	1 M - 5 (Daniel)	(Frances)
		1 F 5-10 (Jane)
		1 F - 5 (Martha)

Born about 1782, Frances Wilcoxson Cook would have been 48 in 1830. Martha Cook needed the consent of her mother when she married John Johnson on 12 February 1851, so she

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was under 21 and born after 12 February 1830, which would make her aged under 5 on the 1830 census. Jane Cook did not need parental consent to marry Henry Whitman on 29 December 1846, so she must have been at least 21 and born before 29 December 1825, which suggests that she was aged 5-10 in 1830. Malinda and Frances probably were the females aged 10-15 and Ann and Polly those aged 15-20. The marriage record for Malinda does not indicate parental consent so she must have been 21 in 1835 and born by 1814. Since Polly was married in 1832, she may have been older than Malinda, but her marriage does not appear in Shelby County records.

The 1840 will of Seth Cook of Shelby County named his wife and thirteen children as heirs: Sarah who married Abraham Kesler, John, William, Nancy Kesler (Casler), Polly Montfort, Malinda Brumley, Ann Guthrie, Seth, Frances, Jesse, Jane, Daniel and Martha.<sup>122</sup> John Cook married Eliza Jane Brumley. Nancy Cook married James Kesler. Sarah Cook married Abraham Kesler. Jesse Cook and Elizabeth Catherine Brown were married by the Reverend Abraham Cook on 19 January 1846 in Shelby County. Ann Cook married (1) Abraham Newland on 11 January 1827 in Shelby County, Kentucky, and (2) Lewis Guthrie. William Cook married Dorcas Lewis. Seth Cook married Lydia Montfort. Frances Cook married James Roberson, who was born in 1814 in Trimble County, Kentucky. Mary Cook married David Montfort on 24 September 1832 in Shelby County, Kentucky. Malinda Cook married Isaac Brumley on 05 December 1835.<sup>123</sup>

The marriage of William Cook to Dorcas (Darkey) Lewis in Shelby County on 25 August 1830 may have been his second marriage. William Cook who married Hannah Miles in Shelby County on 27 December 1825 may have been the son of Seth Cook and Frances Wilcoxson.<sup>124</sup>

Sally Cook, daughter of Seth Cook, married Abraham Kesler (Kester) on 06 October 1815, with William Prothero as bondsman. John Cook and Jane Brumley, daughter of Daniel and Martha (Marthy) Brumley, were married on 02 November 1824, with James West as security. James Kesler married Nancy Cook on 01 November 1825.<sup>125</sup> Ann Cook, daughter of Seth Cook, married Lewis Guthrie on 21 July 1835, with William Cook as surety. Malinda Cook, daughter of Seth Cook, married Isaac Brumley on 08 December 1835, with Vardiman B. Perry as bondsman. Jesse Cook and Elizabeth Katherine Brown, daughter of Orman Brown, were married on 19 January 1846, with Jeffrey B. Christie as surety. Seth Cook was bondsman when Henry Whitman and Jane Cook were married on 20 December 1846. Daniel Cook and Rebecca F. Bohannon, widow of Samuel Bohannon, were married on 14 August 1849, with Leroy Kesler (Resler) as surety. Martha Cook, daughter of Seth (consent by mother), and John Johnson were married on 12 February 1851, with Robert Johnson as bondsman.<sup>126</sup>

Rebecca Jane Miles, daughter of James Miles, married (1) Samuel G. Bohannon on 23 May 1844 and, as Rebecca F. Bohannon, married (2) Daniel Cook.<sup>127</sup>

There is evidence that contradicts the stated first marriage by Ann Cook to Abraham Newland.<sup>128</sup> Ann Cook was identified as Ann Guthrie by her father in his 1840 will, but Ann (Anna, Anne) Newland died in 1838 and her husband Abraham died in 1843. They are buried in Olive Branch Methodist Church Cemetery, near Finchville in Shelby County:<sup>129</sup>

Abraham Newland/ was/ born/ Sept. 10 1796/ died June 8 1843. Footmarker  
initialed A.N.

Anne Z./ Consort of Abraham Newland/ was born/ June 30, 1810/ died/ Oct. 24

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1838. Footmarker initial A.Z.N.

Not only was Ann Cook Guthrie alive in 1840 when her father made his will but she was married to Lewis Guthrie by 1835. James W. Guthrie, son of Lewis and Ann Guthrie, who is buried in the cemetery at Indian Fork Baptist Church, was born on 25 June 1836 and died on 13 January 1850.<sup>130</sup>

The abstract of the Shelby County marriage record of Abraham Newland, dated 11 January 1827, gives his bride's name as "Anna Ca--."<sup>131</sup>

Some family records state that Seth Cook married (2) Lydia Guthrie, who was known as Ann, a daughter of Thomas and Sally Guthrie, who came to Kentucky from Virginia.<sup>132</sup> The relationship of Lewis Guthrie, who married Ann Cook, to Thomas and Sally Guthrie is not known. The source of the identity of the second wife as Lydia "Ann" Guthrie is not stated. Seth Cook, Jr. and Lydia (Lidia) Montfort, daughter of John Montfort, were married in Henry County, Kentucky, 08 October 1841,<sup>133</sup> which may contribute to the confusion. Seth and Lydia reputedly had three daughters, Martha Jane Johnson, Sue Clements and Frances Robertson,<sup>134</sup> but since two of these names apply to daughters of Seth Cook and Frances Wilcoxson, the data may be unreliable. A record of a marriage to Lydia or Ann Guthrie, or any other second marriage for Seth Cook, has not been found in Shelby County.

The possibility of a second marriage is suggested by Seth Cook in his will, which states, "wish Jane Cook, Daniel Cook and Martha Cook to be equal with my first children of wife Frances Cook," but he does not specify a second wife.<sup>135</sup> The will was dated 09 October 1840 and proved in September 1841.<sup>136</sup>

... my oldest children Sarah Kesler, now deceased, John Cook, Nancy Kasler (or Kesler), William Cook, Polly Montfort, Malinda Brumley, Ann Guthrie, and Seth Cook. Have given Frances Cook and wish her to have a horse. Having given son Jesse Cook and wish Jane Cook, Daniel Cook, and Martha Cook to be equal with my first children of wife Frances Cook. My grandchildren, the 5 heirs of my daughter Sarah Kesler, deceased, James A. Kesler, Julian (Julia Ann) Reed, Jefferson Kesler, Lemuel Kesler, and Leroy Kesler to have one child's part. James Kesler and my son, Seth Cook, to be my Executors ...

If Seth Cook was married twice, his second wife as also named Frances and the same age as Frances Wilcoxson Cook, which suggests that the second wife was about 38 when she married, perhaps a widow, but still child-bearing. Frances Cook, aged 78, who was residing with John and Martha Cook Johnson when the 1860 census was enumerated in Shelby County, must have been Martha's mother and a precise fit for Frances Wilcoxson Cook, who was born about 1782.<sup>137</sup>

John Johnson	26 M Farmer	born KY
Martha Johnson	32 F	KY
Laurinda Johnson	8 F	KY
Henry H Johnson	5 M	KY
Ethelinda Johnson	3/12 F	KY
Robert Johnson	36 M Laborer	KY
Susan F Johnson	3 F	KY
Frances Cook	78 F	KY

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Robert Johnson probably was a brother-in-law of John Johnson. Robert, who was surety on the marriage bond of John Johnson and Martha Cook in 1851, married Mary A. Johnson, daughter of Jesse Johnson and Prudence Cook, on 25 February 1852 in Shelby County, with Abraham Johnson as surety on the bond.<sup>138</sup> Prudence Cook Johnson was a daughter of Abraham Cook and Sarah Jones and a niece of Seth Cook. Mary A. Johnson apparently was dead and Susan F. Johnson probably was her daughter.

The will of Seth Cook indicates that his daughter Sarah Cook Kesler died before 09 October 1840.

The connection between David Montfort, who married Polly Cook, and Lydia Montfort, who married Seth Cook, Jr., has not been established. Polly A. Montfort, who was born on 09 May 1829, died on 09 January 1830 and is buried in the Montfort Cemetery in Shelby County, may have been a child of David and Polly Cook Montfort.<sup>139</sup>

The Montfort family was among those of Huguenot ancestry who formed the Dutch Tract or Low Dutch Settlement on 10,000 acres in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1784, which later became Pleasureville, astride the line between Shelby and Henry counties.<sup>140</sup>

The relationship between Abraham Kesler, who married Sally Cook, and James Kesler, who married Nancy Cook, has not been proved, but family tradition identifies them as brothers and sons of William Kesler.

Abraham Kesler died intestate. The administration of his estate includes a distribution to his heirs on 27 January 1846 which included Jefferson Kesler, Lemuel Kesler, Leroy Kesler, Henry Kesler, Elizabeth Kesler, Juliann A. Kesler, S. A. Reed, and his widow Sally Kesler.<sup>141</sup>

James and Nancy Cook Kesler are buried at Indian Fork Baptist Church in Shelby County, along with two, perhaps three, of their sons:<sup>142</sup>

James Kesler	Nancy Kesler	James W. Kesler
May 24, 1805	Wife of James Kesler	Nov. 7, 1830
May 1, 1893	Sep. 21, 1805	Sept. 21, 1852
	June 12, 1887	

Isaac Kesler	Francis H. Kesler
Son of J. & N. Kesler	Son of J. & N. Kesler
June 1, 1836	Apr. 25, 1833
(Oct.) 23, 1861	Jan. 31, 1843

Martha Jane Kesler, daughter of James Kesler and Nancy Cook, was born in the spring of 1822. She married Henry Montfort on 16 November 1843 and had Belle Demaree, Kate Newkirk, Julia Stapleton (from whom Joe Stapleton, second husband of Sciota Rebecca Young Scroggins, descended), Nancy Virginia Cook, Henry James Montfort, Thomas Hurtelle Montfort (who married Joanna "Josie" Scroggins), Owen Montfort and Warren Breckinridge Montfort.<sup>143</sup>

Henry Montfort, who married Martha Jane Kesler, was a son of John Montfort, who was a son of

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William and Elizabeth Vories Montfort.<sup>144</sup>

Thomas Dudley Kesler, who married Rachel Ann Miles, daughter of Abraham Miles and Irene Scrogin, was a son of James Kesler and Nancy Cook. Jimmie and Nancy Cook Kesler also had a son Horace R. Kesler, who married Julia Newkirk, daughter of James Edward Newkirk and Katherine Montfort. Katherine Montfort Newkirk was a daughter of Henry Thomas Montfort and Martha Jane Kesler.<sup>145</sup>



**THOMAS VARDEMAN**

Born

Died before 03 Apr 1822

Married Mary Wilcoxson 29 Oct 1804 Woodford County, Kentucky

Born c1786 Fayette County, Virginia

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

Mary "Polly" Vardeman

b.

d.

m. Jackson Yount 29 Jul 1837 Shelby County, Kentucky

Peter Vardeman

b. 01 Aug 1810

d. 30 Aug 1877

m. Mary Scrogin (F64)

William Vardeman

b. 1813

d.

m. (1) -----

(2) Letha Bohannon Christie

Sarah "Sally" Vardeman

b. 1818

d. 24 Mar 1888

m. Stephen Martin 01 May 1834 Shelby County, Kentucky

Thomas Vardeman was a son of Peter and Prudence Vardeman. He died before 03 April 1822 when Mary Wilcoxson Vardeman married (2) Samuel Miles, Jr., son of Samuel Miles and Sarah James.<sup>146</sup>

**JAMES MIDDLETON<sup>147</sup>**

Born 18 May 1780

Died 1860

Married Ann "Annie" Wilcoxson

Born

Died

Children:

Daniel Middleton

b. 05 Sep 1804

d. 03 Aug 1885

m. Ann Rice 04 Sep 1828

Jacob Middleton

b. 27 Jan 1806

d.

m.

Artemesia (Artimisa) Middleton

b. 01 Feb 1808

d.

m.

Henry Middleton

b. 28 Oct 1809

d.

m.

Hawkins Craig Middleton

b. 05 Feb 1812

d.

m.

Lucretia (Lucrecy) Middleton

b. 02 Mar 1814

d.

m.

James Faulkner Middleton

b. 30 Sep 1816

d.

m.

**DANIEL WILCOXSON**

---

Parthenia (Parthina) Middleton  
b. 02 Apr 1819  
d.  
m.

Ann Rice, who married Daniel Middleton on 04 September 1828, was born on 01 April 1810 and died on 27 March 1890.

James Middleton was a resident of Anderson County, Kentucky.

**WILLIAM WILCOXSON<sup>148</sup>**

Born 12 Apr 1789 Woodford County, Kentucky

Died 06 Oct 1874 Barren County, Kentucky

Married Catherine Wilcoxson 18 Dec 1818 Green County, Kentucky

Born 07 Nov 1798

Died 09 Nov 1882

Children:

Green Craig Wilcoxson

b. 15 Mar 1811 Green County, Kentucky

d. 1905

m. Mary Jane Payne 24 Feb 1842

Andrew Jackson Wilcoxson

b. 17 Jul 1818 Green County, Kentucky

d. 21 Aug 1892

m. Nancy Payne 02 Mar 1842

William C Wilcoxson

b. 20 Jul 1820 Green County, Kentucky

d.

m. Missouri Tibbs

Daniel Isaac Wilcoxson

b. 03 Nov 1822 Green County, Kentucky

d. 29 Jul 1899

m. Adah Harding McInteer 23 Jul 1846

John L Wilcoxson

b. 03 Mar 1824

d. 28 May 1883

m. Eliza J Minton 17 Feb 1850

Nancy J Wilcoxson

b. 20 Nov 1826

d. 13 Apr 1910

m. John Walker Dearing 03 Oct 1842

Newton J Wilcoxson

b. c1829

d.

m. Margaret E Squires 26 Apr 1852 Green County, Kentucky

## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

Sarah Wilcoxson  
b. 17 Jul 1831  
d. Jun 1917 DeFries, Hart County, Kentucky  
m. Elijah O McInteer 15 Oct 1849

George Wilcoxson  
b. 16 Jan 1834  
d.  
m. (1) Emily Masters 1856 Barren County, Kentucky  
(2) Martha White

Elizabeth Wilcoxson  
b. 14 Oct 1837  
d.  
m. George Thompson

William Wilcoxson and his cousin, Catherine Wilcoxson, daughter of William and Nancy Wilcoxson, were married by William Moss in Green County, Kentucky, on 18 December 1818.

(NOTE: The birth dates of Green Craig Wilcoxson and Andrew Jackson Wilcoxson suggest either an incorrect marriage date for their parents or a previous marriage for their father.)

Mary Jane Payne and Green Craig Wilcoxson were married by the Reverend Thomas Edwards on 24 February 1842. She was a daughter of John Payne and Matilda Bibb.

Nancy Payne and Andrew Jackson Wilcoxson were married on 02 March 1842 by the Reverend Thomas I. Malone and celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. She was born on 03 November 1822 and died on 09 September 1901. Both are buried at Horse Cave, Kentucky.

Missouri Tibbs, who married William C. Wilcoxson, was a daughter of John Tibbs and Rachel Wilcoxson. Rachel Wilcoxson Tibbs was a daughter of William and Nancy Wilcoxson, so Missouri and William were first cousins. She was born about 1830.

Adah Harding McInteer and Daniel Isaac Wilcoxson were married by the Reverend Thomas I. Malone on 23 July 1846 and also celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Adah McInteer Wilcoxson was a daughter of William McInteer and Adah Harding. She was born on 24 September 1830 and died on 30 January 1899. Daniel Isaac Wilcoxson was a pioneer resident of Horse Cave, Kentucky, where he owned and operated a hotel. Daniel Isaac Wilcoxson and Adah Harding McInteer were the great-grandparents of genealogist Dorothy Ford Wulfeck.

Eliza J. Minton and John L. Wilcoxson were married on 17 February 1850 by the Reverend Alsberry Anderson. A daughter of Daniel and Clarissa Minton, Eliza was born on 08 November 1828 and died on 08 June 1897. John and Eliza moved from Barren County to Adair County, Kentucky.

John Walker Dearing, who married Nancy J. Wilcoxson, was a son of George Twyman Dearing and Mildred Crenshaw. He was born in 1807 and died on 10 November 1861. Nancy is buried in Barren County.

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## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

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Levi Squires was surety on the marriage bond for Newton J. Wilcoxson and Margaret E. Squires, who were married on 26 April 1852 in Green County, Kentucky.

Elijah O. McInteer, who married Sarah Wilcoxson on 15 October 1849, was a brother of Adah Harding McInteer, who married Daniel Isaac Wilcoxson. Elijah was born on 16 September 1828 and died in Hart County, Kentucky, in June 1917.

Emily Masters, who married George Wilcoxson in Barren County, Kentucky, in 1856, was a daughter of Levi Masters and Emily McInteer. She was born on 17 February 1840.

**HUGH MONTGOMERY<sup>149</sup>**

Born 01 Nov 1800

Died 1852 California

Married Sarah Wilcoxson 10 Dec 1820 Shelby County, Kentucky

Born

Died

Children:

James Montgomery

b. 19 Jan 1822

d. 28 Mar 1882

m. Emma McConnell 07 Feb 1856

Robert Montgomery

b. 14 Mar 1825

d. 05 Aug 1852

m.

Samuel Montgomery

b. 28 Jan 1827

d. 1852

m. Martha Miller

Margaret J Montgomery

b. 15 Feb 1830

d.

m. Thomas Lancaster 24 Dec 1846

Frances Ann Montgomery

b. 09 Mar 1833

d. 1833

m. not

Lewis Montgomery

b. 1835

d. 09 Aug 1852

m.

The deaths of three of the sons of Hugh Montgomery and Sarah Wilcoxson in 1852, suggest that they may have gone to California with their father and died there at the same time that he did. Hugh, who was a son of Robert Montgomery and Rachel Bohannon, was born on 01 November 1800 and died in 1852 in the California gold country, shortly after arriving there by a cross-country route.

James Montgomery was a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi for many years and fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War. Emma McConnell, whom he married on 07 February 1856, is buried at Ghent, Kentucky.

Thomas Lancaster, who married Margaret J. Montgomery on 24 December 1846, was a

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## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

son of Bartlett Lancaster and Mary Ann Hughes. Thomas was born on 13 October 1822 and died from a gunshot wound on 15 October 1850. He lived for ten days after accidentally shooting himself when a gun, which he was removing from a wagon, caught on a quilt and fired. A letter from his wife and father, telling of the accident, was in the possession of descendant, Mrs. Turley Noland in 1958.



**ISAAC WILCOXSON<sup>150</sup>**

Born 04 Aug 1796 Woodford County, Kentucky

Died 27 Sep 1848 Barren County, Kentucky

Married Nancy Wilcoxson 06 Dec 1838 Barren County, Kentucky

Born 22 May 1808 Barren County, Kentucky

Died 16 Dec 1874 Barren County, Kentucky

Children (order of birth unknown):

George W Wilcoxson

b. c1830

d.

m. Martha A -----

William F Wilcoxson

b.

d.

m.

Rachel Wilcoxson

b. c1832

d.

m. Alexander Payton

Isaac Newton Wilcoxson

b. c1834

d.

m.

John S Wilcoxson

b. c1837

d.

m.

Thomas Wilcoxson

b. c1840

d.

m.

Isaac Wilcoxson and Nancy Wilcoxson were married by the Reverend Daniel Shirley in Barren County, Kentucky, on 06 December 1838. Nancy, who was a daughter of George Wilcoxson and Rachel Hall, was born in Barren County on 22 May 1808 and died there on 16 December 1874. Isaac and Nancy are buried across the road from Three Springs Church in Barren County, where their tombstones contain their birth and death dates. Isaac Wilcoxson died intestate and the settlement of his estate in Barren County in 1857 identifies his widow Nancy and six children. After his death Nancy Wilcoxson married (2) Hardin Perkins.

(NOTE: The published marriage date for Isaac and Nancy may be erroneous, given the indicated birth dates of their children. Perhaps they were married in 1828.)

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## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

George W. Wilcoxson and his wife Martha A. Wilcoxson, who was born about 1834, were enumerated in the household of his grandparents, George and Rachel Hall Wilcoxson, on the 1860 census for Barren County, Kentucky.

Alexander and Rachel Wilcoxson Payton were tabulated on the 1860 census in Hart County, Kentucky. Rachel's brother John S. Wilcoxson resided with them.

**JOHN WILCOXSON<sup>151</sup>**

Born 1798 Kentucky  
Died probably Lauderdale County, Alabama  
Married Levina Rice 13 Sep 1821 Shelby County, Kentucky  
Born 1801  
Died

Child:

Elizabeth F Wilcoxson  
b. 1823 Kentucky  
d.  
m. William N Estes Jr 30 Sep 1847 Lauderdale County, Alabama

**WILLIAM N ESTES JR**

Born 1823 Georgia  
Died 1863 (Civil War in North Carolina or Tennessee)  
Married Elizabeth F Wilcoxson 30 Sep 1847 Lauderdale County, Alabama  
Born 1823 Kentucky  
Died

Child:

James Franklin Estes  
b. 24 Sep 1849 (Selma?) Alabama  
d. 25 Dec 1919 Corsicana, Texas  
m. Elizabeth Roots 1871

Elizabeth Roots was a daughter of Thomas Roots and Mary Newcombe, both natives of Kentucky.

**JAMES FRANKLIN ESTES**

Born 24 Sep 1849 (Selma?) Alabama  
Died 25 Dec 1919 Corsicana, Texas  
Married Elizabeth Roots 1871  
Born 16 Jan 1846 Nacogdoches, Texas  
Died 30 Dec 1923 Roane, Navarro County, Texas

Child:

Pearle Estes  
b. 25 Dec 1878 (Kerens/Bazette, NC, TX?)  
d. 01 Feb 1935 San Benito, Texas  
m. Albert Curry Kyser 02 Jul 1899 Bazette, Navarro County, Texas

**ALBERT CURRY KYSER**

Born 27 Mar 1875 Alabama

Died 04 Nov 1954 San Benito, Texas

Married Pearle Estes 02 Jul 1899 Bazette, Navarro County, Texas

b. 25 Dec 1878 (Kerens/Bazette, NC, TX?)

d. 01 Feb 1935 San Benito, Texas

Child:

Albert Curry Kyser Jr

b. 02 Jul 1907 Roane, Navarro County, Texas

d. 1984 Austin, Texas

m. Margaret Hill Sawyer 05 Apr 1930 San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Albert Curry Kyser was a son of George Kyser III and Nancy Ann Albritton, natives of Wilcox County, Alabama, who died in Bazette, Navarro County, Texas.

Albert Curry Kyser, Jr. was the father-in-law of Pat Flynn Kyser, who provided the data on this line from Daniel Wilcoxson.

**LEWIS WILCOXSON**

Born 01 Sep 1803 Woodford County, Kentucky  
Died 10 May 1861 Shelby County, Kentucky  
Married (1) Nancy Miles 27 Oct 1829 Shelby County, Kentucky  
Born 18 Nov 1810 Shelby County, Kentucky  
Died 30 Aug 1845 Shelby County, Kentucky

Children (1):

James Flournoy Wilcoxson  
b. 01 Sep 1830 Shelby County, Kentucky  
d. Mar 1903 Bagdad, Shelby County, Kentucky  
m. Betty Willis Mehornay 21 Aug 1866 Shelby County, Kentucky

Israel Putnam Wilcoxson

b. 12 Aug 1832 Shelby County, Kentucky  
d. 12 May 1894  
m. Beatrice F Combs 20 Nov 1860 Anderson County, Kentucky

Warren Wilcoxson

b. 1834  
d. 1919  
m.

Amanda Wilcoxson

b. 06 Sep 1836 Shelby County, Kentucky  
d. 04 Mar 1891  
m. Clempson Onan 20 Apr 1857 Shelby County, Kentucky

Sarah Ann Wilcoxson

b. 09 Apr 1838 Shelby County, Kentucky  
d. 04 Apr 1925 Shelby County, Kentucky  
m. Fleming H Richey 29 Dec 1863 Shelby County, Kentucky

Andrew Jackson Wilcoxson

b. 02 Apr 1841 Shelby County, Kentucky  
d. 09 Feb 1926 Denver, Colorado  
m. Emma R Clayton 07 Sep 1865 Shelby County, Kentucky

Married (2) Laurinda Griffy 01 Oct 1846 Shelby County, Kentucky

Born 22 Sep 1824  
Died 12 Mar 1888

Children (2):

John Lewis Wilcoxson  
b. 15 Apr 1849 Shelby County, Kentucky  
d. 24 Jan 1927 Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky  
m. Susan Frances Ledridge 18 Jul 1888

Quinn David Wilcoxson

## **DANIEL WILCOXSON**

- b. 11 Aug 1850 Shelby County, Kentucky
- d. 11 Nov 1932
- m. Hattie Kirby 18 Jan 1882

Nancy Miles, who married Lewis Wilcoxson in Shelby County, Kentucky, on 27 October 1829, was a daughter of Samuel Miles, Jr. and his second wife Ann Lewis. Lewis and Nancy Miles Wilcoxson are buried in the Miles Family Cemetery in Shelby County. After the death of Lewis, Laurinda Griffy Wilcoxson married (2) William Flood.<sup>152</sup>

Lewis Wilcoxson was surety on the marriage bond of his daughter Amanda Wilcoxson, aged 20, who was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, and Clempson Onan of Franklin County, Kentucky, aged 22, who was born in Shelby County. They were married on 20 April 1857.<sup>153</sup>

On 29 December 1863 Sallie A. Wilcoxson of Shelby County, aged 22, a native of Shelby County whose father was born in Woodford County and whose mother was born in Shelby County, married F. H. Richey of Hart County, Kentucky, aged 34, a carpenter, who was born in Allen County, Kentucky, and whose father was a native of Virginia. It was the first marriage for both. The bondsman J. F. Wilcoxson was identified as the father of Sallie,<sup>154</sup> but he was her brother James Flournoy Wilcoxson. Sarah Ann Wilcoxson Richey, who was born on 09 April 1838 and died on 04 April 1925 in Shelby County, Kentucky, was a daughter of Lewis Wilcoxson and Nancy Miles. Fleming H. Richey was born on 28 June 1828 and died on 14 August 1876. He and Sallie Wilcoxson Richey are buried in the cemetery at Bagdad, Kentucky.<sup>155</sup>

James Flournoy Wilcoxson married Betty Willis Mehornay, daughter of John C. Mehornay and Caroline Baldock on 21 August 1866 in Shelby County.<sup>156</sup> James F. Wilcoxson of Shelby Station, Depot Keeper, aged 35, born in Shelby County, parents born in Kentucky, 2nd marriage, and Betty Mehornay (Mahorney) of Bagdad, Kentucky, aged 23, born in Jefferson County, father born in Shelby County, mother born in Scott County, 1st marriage, were married on 21 August 1866, with R. L. Grinstead as surety on the bond.<sup>157</sup> The name of the first wife of James F. Wilcoxson is unknown. James F Wilcoxson, Father, 1830-1903, and Betty Mahorney Wilcoxson, Mother, 1843-1918, are interred in Bagdad Cemetery.<sup>158</sup>

Warren Wilcoxson, 1834-1919, is buried nearby. Also in this area are:<sup>159</sup>

Joseph Leon Wilcoxson	16 Jun 1876	20 Apr 1945
Beatrice Wilcoxson	15 Mar 1841	25 Feb 1828 (sic)
Wife of I. P. Wilcoxson - Mother		
Louis N. Wilcoxson, Son	26 May 1866	03 Feb 1938

Emma Clayton, who married Andrew Jackson Wilcoxson on 07 September 1865, was a daughter of James Clayton and Katherine Holmes. She was born on 05 June 1841 and died on 19 December 1928. Andrew and Emma, who celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary, are buried in Crown Hill Cemetery in Denver, Colorado.<sup>160</sup> Their license describes their marriage, on 07 September 1865, as being the first for

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## DANIEL WILCOXSON

both. A. J. Wilcoxson of Shelby County, aged 24, M.D., who was born in Shelby and whose parents were also born there, and Emma R. Clayton of Shelby County, aged 22, a native of Shelby whose father Dr. James Clayton, deceased, was born in Kentucky, and whose mother was born in Shelby County. Warren Clayton was bondsman.<sup>161</sup>

Susan Frances Ledridge, who married John Lewis Wilcoxson on 18 July 1888, was a daughter of Creighton Ledridge and Nancy Elvina McMichael. She was born on 24 November 1862 in Anderson County, Kentucky. Their two sons adopted Wilcoxen as the spelling of their surname.<sup>162</sup>

Quinn David Wilcoxson and Hattie Kirby were married on 18 January 1882 and celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. She was born on 21 October 1859 and died on 15 January 1938.<sup>163</sup>

## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup>. *Wilcoxson and Allied Families*, Dorothy Ford Wulfeck, Naugatuck, CT, 1958; *The Boone Family*, Hazel Atterbury Spraker, Rutland, VT, 1922, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1974.
- <sup>2</sup>. *Wilcoxson and Allied Families*, supra note 1, transcript, Draper manuscript 16C976, 9Sh 18b, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison.
- <sup>3</sup>. *Wilcoxson and Allied Families*, supra note 1.
- <sup>4</sup>. Towamencin Historical Society files, Morgan Log House, Kulpsville, PA, 1978, data of Mrs. Estelle Cosby, Giles County Historian, Goodsprings, TN.
- <sup>5</sup>. *Valley of the Ohio*, Mann Butler, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, 1971.
- <sup>6</sup>. *Boonesborough*, George W. Ranck, Filson Club Publication Number 16, 1901, reprinted Kentucke Imprints, Berea, KY, undated.
- <sup>7</sup>. *Kentucky Settlement and Statehood 1750-1800*, George Morgan Chinn, The Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, 1975.
- <sup>8</sup>. Supra note 5.
- <sup>9</sup>. Supra note 7.
- <sup>10</sup>. *The Frontiersmen*, Allen W. Eckert, Little Brown and Company, Boston, 1967.
- <sup>11</sup>. Supra note 5.
- <sup>12</sup>. *ibid.*
- <sup>13</sup>. *ibid.*
- <sup>14</sup>. National Archives Pension File S16582.
- <sup>15</sup>. Supra note 6.
- <sup>16</sup>. *ibid.*
- <sup>17</sup>. Supra note 10.
- <sup>18</sup>. *An Early History of Madison County, Kentucky*, William Chenault, publication data missing.
- <sup>19</sup>. *History of Garrard County, Kentucky, and Its Churches*, Forrest Calico, Hobson Press, New York, 1947.
- <sup>20</sup>. *Kentucky in Retrospect*, G. Glenn Clift, The Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, 1967.
- <sup>21</sup>. *The Capture of Daniel Boone's Saltmakers: Fresh Perspectives from Primary Sources*, William Dodd Brown in *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, Volume 83, Number 1, Frankfort, Winter 1985; *The Court-Martial of Daniel Boone*, Allen W. Eckert, Little, Brown and Company,

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Boston, 1973; *The Long Hunter*, Lawrence Elliott, Reader's Digest Press, New York, 1976.

<sup>22</sup>. Supra note 3, excerpt Draper manuscript 22CC5.

<sup>23</sup>. *The Court-Martial of Daniel Boone and The Long Hunter*, supra note 21; *Daniel Boone, Backwoodsman: The Green Woods Were His Portion*, John James Van Noppen and Ina Woestemeyer Van Noppen, Appalachian Press, Boone, North Carolina, 1966; *The Life and Adventures of Daniel Boone*, Michael A. Lofaro, The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, 1978.

<sup>24</sup>. *The Kentuckians*, Janice Holt Giles, Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston, 1953; *Kentucky Stand*, Jere Wheelwright, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1951.

<sup>25</sup>. *Bryant's Station*, Reuben T. Durrett, LL.D., Filson Club Publication Number 12, Louisville, 1897; *Lexington, 1779*, Bettye Lee Mastin, Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission, 1979; supra notes 1, 5, and 7.

<sup>26</sup>. Supra note 3.

<sup>27</sup>. Photocopy, Virginia State Library and Archives record from Charles H. Hampton, Bloomington, IN, 1982.

<sup>28</sup>. Craig-Faulconer data of compiler.

<sup>29</sup>. *Fayette County, Kentucky, Records*, Michael L. Cook, C.G., and Bettie A. Cummings Cook, C.G., Cook Publications, Evansville, IN, 1985, Volume I; supra note 3.

<sup>30</sup>. *ibid.*

<sup>31</sup>. *Lexington, 1779*, supra note 25, transcript Draper manuscript 12CC64-78, 97-110.

<sup>32</sup>. *The Boone Family*, supra note 1, excerpt Draper manuscript 22C14.

<sup>33</sup>. Supra note 1, transcript, Draper manuscript 11CC135-138.

<sup>34</sup>. Supra note 31.

<sup>35</sup>. Supra note 3.

<sup>36</sup>. Supra note 31.

<sup>37</sup>. Cook-Faulconer data of compiler. Cook and Faulconer data of compiler.

<sup>38</sup>. Photocopy, Preemption Warrants #1, 1-555, Reel 358, 51A, 52, Virginia State Library.

<sup>39</sup>. Supra note 19.

<sup>40</sup>. *The Travelling Church*, George W. Ranck, Filson Club Publication, Louisville, 1891.

<sup>41</sup>. Supra note 31.

<sup>42</sup>. *The Life and Adventures of Daniel Boone*, supra note 23.

<sup>43</sup>. Supra note 3.

<sup>44</sup>. Supra note 31, Draper manuscripts 11CC164-167, 179.

<sup>45</sup>. *Bryant's Station*, supra note 25.

<sup>46</sup>. Photocopy, *Reminiscences of Mrs. Martha Faulkner Stephens and Her Stay in Bryant Station*, Sarah Jane Herndon, 1898, typescript, Lockett Smith, 1936, Filson Club files, Louisville.

<sup>47</sup>. Supra note 45.

<sup>48</sup>. *ibid.*

<sup>49</sup>. *ibid.*

<sup>50</sup>. *ibid.*

<sup>51</sup>. *ibid.*

<sup>52</sup>. *ibid.*

<sup>53</sup>. *ibid.*

<sup>54</sup>. *ibid.*

<sup>55</sup>. *Bryan Station Heroes and Heroines*, Virginia Webb Howard, Lexington, 1932.

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- <sup>56</sup>. Supra note 45.  
<sup>57</sup>. *ibid.*  
<sup>58</sup>. *ibid.*  
<sup>59</sup>. *ibid.*  
<sup>60</sup>. *ibid.*  
<sup>61</sup>. Supra note 5.  
<sup>62</sup>. Bohannon data of compiler.  
<sup>63</sup>. Supra note 5.  
<sup>64</sup>. Kentucky Surveys and Grants Book 1, page 124.  
<sup>65</sup>. Kentucky Surveys and Grants Book 7, page 422.  
<sup>66</sup>. Kentucky State Highway Department county map.  
<sup>67</sup>. Supra note 7.  
<sup>68</sup>. Supra note 31, Draper manuscript 11CC244.  
<sup>69</sup>. Supra note 19.  
<sup>70</sup>. *History of Woodford County, Kentucky*, William E. Railey, Frankfort, 1938, reprinted Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1975.  
<sup>71</sup>. Supra note 55.  
<sup>72</sup>. Supra note 3.  
<sup>73</sup>. Woodford County, Kentucky, Deed Book A, page 65.  
<sup>74</sup>. Supra note 66.  
<sup>75</sup>. Woodford County, Kentucky, tax lists, 1792-1816, Microfilm Box 58, *Kentucky Historical Society Tax Books of Kentucky Counties*.  
<sup>76</sup>. Woodford County, Kentucky, Deed Book C2, page 43.  
<sup>77</sup>. Fayette County, Kentucky, Wills, Volume 6, pages 332-333.  
<sup>78</sup>. Woodford County, Kentucky, Deed Book O, page 234.  
<sup>79</sup>. Kentucky Land Grant 3808, Book 5, page 610.  
<sup>80</sup>. Supra note 3, abstract, Woodford County, Kentucky, Deed Book D, page 377.  
<sup>81</sup>. Woodford County, Kentucky, Deed Book D, page 389.  
<sup>82</sup>. *ibid*, page 390.  
<sup>83</sup>. Supra note 3.  
<sup>84</sup>. Woodford County, Kentucky, Deed Book E, page 308.  
<sup>85</sup>. Federal Census Microcopy 33, Roll 29, page 118, lines 17, 18.  
<sup>86</sup>. Woodford County, Kentucky, Deed Book K, page 259.  
<sup>87</sup>. Shelby County, Kentucky, Deed Book U1, page 105.  
<sup>88</sup>. *ibid*, page 127.  
<sup>89</sup>. Shelby County, Kentucky, Deed Book W1, page 369.  
<sup>90</sup>. Federal Census Microcopy 19, Roll 41, page 254.  
<sup>91</sup>. Supra note 14.  
<sup>92</sup>. Shelby County, Kentucky, Will Book 12, page 232; Bundle 134, #13.  
<sup>93</sup>. Bohannon data of compiler.  
<sup>94</sup>. *Cemeteries in Shelby County, Kentucky*, Shelby County Historical Society, Shelbyville, 1979.  
<sup>95</sup>. Personal observations of compiler.  
<sup>96</sup>. Supra note 14.  
<sup>97</sup>. Cook data of compiler.  
<sup>98</sup>. Shelby County, Kentucky, Will Book 2, page 469.  
<sup>99</sup>. *Forks of Elkhorn Church*, Ermina Jett Darnell, Standard Printing Company, Louisville, 1946.

- <sup>100</sup>. *Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriages, 1792-1833*, Eula Richardson Hasskarl, Ada, OK, 1983.
- <sup>101</sup>. *Shelby County, Kentucky, Will Book 9*, pages 5 and 96.
- <sup>102</sup>. *Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriage Book 3*, page 573.
- <sup>103</sup>. *Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriages*, Volume II, Eula Richardson Hasskarl, Ada, OK, 1985; supra note 3; data of Gary Kueber, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1987; Scroggins data of compiler.
- <sup>104</sup>. *Marriage Records of Franklin County, Kentucky, 1790-1815*, Elizabeth Prather Ellsberry, Chillicothe, MO, undated.
- <sup>105</sup>. Supra note 100.
- <sup>106</sup>. Supra note 3.
- <sup>107</sup>. *Sons of the American Revolution National Number 119523*, Samuel Beverly Davis, Louisville, KY, 1983.
- <sup>108</sup>. *ibid*, National Number 57623, Edward B. Stout, Jr., Nashville, TN, 1942.
- <sup>109</sup>. *Woodford County, Kentucky, Marriage Book*, page 18; supra note 70; Bible of William Bohannon possessed by Christine Fry Merchant, Bagdad, KY, 1975, transcribed by compiler; National Archives pension file R989, John Bohannon.
- <sup>110</sup>. Supra note 100.
- <sup>111</sup>. *ibid*.
- <sup>112</sup>. Supra note 99.
- <sup>113</sup>. Supra note 100.
- <sup>114</sup>. *ibid*.
- <sup>115</sup>. Supra note 93.
- <sup>116</sup>. Supra note 100.
- <sup>117</sup>. Supra note 3.
- <sup>118</sup>. Supra note 100.
- <sup>119</sup>. Supra note 3.
- <sup>120</sup>. Supra note 94.
- <sup>121</sup>. Federal Census Microcopy 19, Roll 41, page 246.
- <sup>122</sup>. Supra note 99.
- <sup>123</sup>. Supra note 3.
- <sup>124</sup>. Supra note 100.
- <sup>125</sup>. *ibid*.
- <sup>126</sup>. *Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriages*, Volume II, supra note 103.
- <sup>127</sup>. *ibid*.
- <sup>128</sup>. Supra note 3.
- <sup>129</sup>. Supra note 94.
- <sup>130</sup>. *ibid*.
- <sup>131</sup>. Supra note 100.
- <sup>132</sup>. Montfort data of Christine Fry Merchant, Bagdad, KY, 1972.
- <sup>133</sup>. *ibid*, Henry County, Kentucky, marriages, Filson Club records.
- <sup>134</sup>. *ibid*.
- <sup>135</sup>. Supra note 3.
- <sup>136</sup>. *Shelby County, Kentucky, Will Book 14*, page 157, abstracted in Cook Family research report by Hattie M. Scott, Frankfort, KY, undated, for Leila Montfort Fry, possessed by Christine Merchant, 1972.
- <sup>137</sup>. Federal Census Microcopy 653, Roll 395, page 73, dwelling 549, family 510.
- <sup>138</sup>. Supra note 126.

- <sup>139</sup>. Supra note 94.
- <sup>140</sup>. Supra note 132.
- <sup>141</sup>. Shelby County, Kentucky, Will Book 11, page 52 and Book 17, page 79.
- <sup>142</sup>. Supra note 94.
- <sup>143</sup>. Supra note 132.
- <sup>144</sup>. *ibid.*
- <sup>145</sup>. *ibid*, records of Julia Newkirk Kesler. Records of Julia Newkirk Kesler in data of Christine Merchant.
- <sup>146</sup>. Shelby County, Kentucky, Marriage Book 2, page 4.
- <sup>147</sup>. Supra note 3.
- <sup>148</sup>. *ibid.*
- <sup>149</sup>. *ibid*; data of Mrs. Turley Noland.
- <sup>150</sup>. Supra note 3.
- <sup>151</sup>. Data of Pat Flynn Kyser, Huntsville, AL, 1992.
- <sup>152</sup>. *ibid.*
- <sup>153</sup>. Supra note 126.
- <sup>154</sup>. *ibid.*
- <sup>155</sup>. Supra note 3; *Bagdad Cemetery, Shelby County, Kentucky*, Ramona S. Slattery, Project Chairman, The Kentucky Genealogical Society, Frankfort, 1996.
- <sup>156</sup>. Data of Jack Mehornay, Cincinnati, OH, 1990.
- <sup>157</sup>. Supra note 126.
- <sup>158</sup>. *Bagdad Cemetery, Shelby County, Kentucky.*
- <sup>159</sup>. *ibid.*
- <sup>160</sup>. Supra note 3.
- <sup>161</sup>. Supra note 126.
- <sup>162</sup>. Supra note 3.
- <sup>163</sup>. *ibid.*