

Boon/Boones of Virginia

North Carolina

And

Arkansas

1700's to 1900's

Researched by Leta Myles Boone Franklin

2007

Rogers, Arkansas

- **THOMAS BOON, SR. circa 1700 - ? Wife or wives unknown Page 1**

His children are the generation I have designated as (A) they are born in Isle of Wight, Virginia (IOW). Page 2

- **Elizabeth Boon Jackson c. 1729 - ? George Jackson, Sr.**
- **Thomas Boon, Jr. c. 1733 – 1796 Edith (Edy) Whitehead**
- **Nicholas Boon c. 1745 – 1800 + Anne _____**
- **John Boon c. 1747 – 1786 + Mary _____**

The children of generation (A) are of course (Bs). Elizabeth Boon Jackson and George, Sr. have one known son, George Jr. He marries a Sarah _____ and they have Mary, Elizabeth and Martha Jackson (Cs). Page 2-10

Thomas Boon, Jr. and wife Edy Whitehead have Patience, Celia and John (B). Patience and Celia’s lives are unknown to me. John Boon (B) is married to a Sarah _____ (Sally) and they have the following children: Richard, Jesse, Tabitha, Sarah, Rebecca, Thomas and Martha (Cs). Pages 3,4,5

Nicholas Boon and wife Anne have these children: James, Susannah, Rebecca, Thomas, Bartholomew and Byrd Boon. (Bs) Pages 5,6,7

John Boon and wife Mary have these known children: Allen, Nicholas, Edith (Edy), Martha and Matthias. (Bs) Pages 8,9,10

Bolling Boons Page 11,12

The Arkansas Boons begin on Page 14

Almost all of the people above are born in Isle of Wight/Southampton Counties in Virginia. By the 1780s Thomas Boon, Sr.’s living children are in Hertford and Northampton Counties in North Carolina. Thankfully, this Boon group continues to own land in Southampton County so they have to file wills in Southampton and the records are intact mostly. This Boon group is quick to sue each other over land and wills which is very helpful in naming the family members and their spouses. You will notice that the names Rebecca, Mary and Sarah are very popular and the nickname Sally is used frequently. In viewing the microfilm of legal documents, it seems every name has a nickname and the nickname is used often. William, John, James and Thomas Boons are numerous and confusing. That is why I use the alphabet to separate the generations. The men seem to die early. I can only speculate that it is the swampy land, bad water, malaria and flu.

The land description used for the 280 acres that Thomas Boon, Sr. buys in 1724 is a clue that I use to follow the 280 acres as it is broken up and passed on to the (A) and (B) generations. The description is “on the North side of the Maherin (Meherrin)

River, beginning in the County line”. The County line here is also the Virginia State Line. I use the description also to define this Boon group as an extended family.

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SOME EARLY BOONS OF ISLE OF WIGHT (IOW)/SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA (SHVA) AND THEIR DESCENDANTS WHO MOVED INTO HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA (HCNC) AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA (NHNC)

The southern part of Isle of Wight County was made into a new county and renamed Southampton County in 1749, the southern border is the Virginia State Line. Directly south of Southampton is Hertford and Northampton Counties in North Carolina. Northampton County was founded in 1741 and Hertford in 1759. For a time, some of Hertford is in Northampton County. For earlier records on these counties, search Isle of Wight documents for Southampton, and earliest Bertie and Chowan records for Hertford and Northampton. In early Northampton the county was divided into 12 Districts with a “Captain” in each district. District 12 in the north east corner against the Hertford line is the area where Thomas Boon, Jr., the Liles, Warrens, John Boon (B), and Joseph Boon (A) father of a William Boon all lived. There are even more Boons in District 9, but there is no relationship to the 12 Boons. The Meherrin River is named after an Indian Tribe in Virginia. It is the western border of Isle of Wight/Southampton County and then dips south into Hertford and Northampton Counties in North Carolina. The river is close to the Virginia State Line just northeast of Severn in NHNC. This area northeast of Severn into Virginia and east of Severn into HCNC is where the Boons I will describe lived.

THOMAS BOON, SR. OF ISLE OF WIGHT/SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA BORN CIRCA 1700, WIFE OR WIVES UNKNOWN.

This Thomas Boon is first noted in Volume III, page 282 of “Cavaliers and Pioneers” which lists the early landholders of Virginia. The wording is THOMAS BOON. 280 acres. (N.L.) this is “new land”, Is. Of Wight Co: on N. side of Maherin River; beg. In the County Line: 22 Feb. 1724, p. 207. 30 Shill. This would be a page 207 in an IOW Deeds Volume. 30 Shillings is the price Thomas paid for the land. These “Cavaliers and Pioneers” volumes are in most libraries.

In microfilm on early Isle of Wight/ Southampton documents, there is a deed of gift containing 50 acres from Thomas Sr. to his daughter Elizabeth Boon Jackson. He is described as “Thomas Boon, Sen. North of the Meherrin River”. His signature is a capital T with a capital B attached to the stem of the T. The paper has a split across the date and all I could read was 17___. There is a neighboring line

description of the land and it will be in the paragraph on daughter Elizabeth Boon Jackson. Witnesses to the deed are James Moneham and Henry Crumplow.

ELIZABETH BOON JACKSON is born in Isle of Wight/Southampton County c. 1729. In a deed of gift for 50 acres from her father, her husband's name is revealed to be George Jackson, Sr. of Isle of Wight/Southampton County. They have one known child, George, Jr. and perhaps others. George Jr. is married to a Sarah _____ and they have three daughters by 1772 when George Jr. is dead and Sarah is in court settling George Jr.'s estate. She secures 100 acres and this could include the 50 acres given to Elizabeth by her father Thomas Boon, Sr. If indeed, Elizabeth left it to George, Jr.

The three daughters of Sarah and George Jr. are named Mary, Elizabeth and Martha Jackson. The girls would be Elizabeth Boon Jacksons granddaughters and Thomas Boon, Sr.'s great granddaughters. The guardian for the girls after Jackson Jr.'s death is Nicholas Boon (A). Over time from 1782 until 1789 Mary and Martha are old enough to sell the 100 acres piecemeal to Nicholas (A). Mary sells 50 acres to Nicholas in 1782 as a single woman and Martha is married to Benjamin Britt of HCNC when another 50 acres goes to Nicholas (A). It is mentioned in the deed that the land had come to Britt through marriage and that his wife, Martha, had received the land from her father. No mention is made of the mother Sarah or sister Elizabeth so they are dead. The lines of the 100 acres are neighbored by Kindred Jackson, Matthew Williamson and Thomas Boon (mostly likely Sr. is dead). There is no mention of the county line.

THOMAS BOON, JR. born c. 1733 in Isle of Wight is married in 1753+ to Edith (Edy) Whitehead. Her parents are Arthur Whitehead and Patience _____. The Whiteheads have 6 children and all are named in Arthur's will in 1751. In some legal documents Arthur is called the "younger" so he is a Jr. He also has a son named Arthur. The settlement of his estate takes a few years and in later documents Thomas Boon is listed as a child instead of Edith because he has married Edith. The widow Patience quickly married Thomas Jones of IOW and this adds to the confusion of the legal documents. She later marries again.

In 1780 Thomas Boon, Jr. of NHNC sells 180 acres of land in SHVA to his brother Nicholas (A) for 100 pounds. This could have been a part of the original acreage that Thomas Boon, Sr. bought in 1724 and Thomas Boon, Jr. has inherited some or all and is selling 180 acres to his brother. The neighboring lines belong to Kindred Jackson, Matthew Williamson and Joseph Pope. The land description mentions the county line twice.

Thomas Boon, Jr. lived in SHVA for a time and there is one mention of him in HCNC, but he is last known as a resident of NHNC. He and Edy Boon are on the 1790 U. S. Census for NHNC, but Thomas is dead in 1796. He did leave a will and

Nicholas (A) is a witness. Thomas Jr. has one known son, John Boon (B) of NHNC, and two daughters, Patience and Celia Boon.

The known family of John Boon (B) son of Thomas Boon, Jr. NHNC:

- **John Boon (B) of NHNC is born approximately 1754-57 in SHVA. He is married to a Sarah_____. He owns a 200 acre farm and does have slaves, but by middle age he is a courthouse figure in NHNC, functioning as a Justice of the Peace and handling guardianships, deeds, estate settlements and land disputes. He is dead + or – 1795. His known children are:**
- **Richard Boon was in NHNC until 1813 and then left for Robertson County, Tennessee. He died there in 1828 or so. I believe he died single because the living children of John Boon (B) hired Jacob Liles, a lawyer and married to Martha Boon, to go to Tennessee to settle the estate. The heirs were the living sisters and the dead Tabitha Boon’s two children.**
- **Jesse Boon born c. 1784, sold his inherited land in 1805 to Christopher Cheatham, a relative of Thomas Cheatham. Jesse left NHNC, perhaps for Tennessee or Georgia.**
- **Tabitha Boon married a William Boon and I do not know where this William Boon fits, but he named his son Allen and a daughter Sarah. He is alive in 1804 when Bartholomew Boon’s will is divided and he is not mentioned. He is alive in 1806 when the Nicholas Boon (B) estate is debated and he is not mentioned, so I conclude he did not belong to these families. This William Boon and Tabitha Boon are dead in NHNC in 1826. Their daughter Sarah Sherrod moves to eastern Arkansas.**
- **Sarah Boon married Samuel Warren of NHNC and they had several children. She continued to farm after Samuel died in middle age. The Warren families of NHNC were always close to the Boon families.**
- **Rebecca Boon married Jesse Warren, a brother to Samuel above. After Jesse’s death in the 1830s, Rebecca and her oldest son, James, farmed together in NHNC. By 1850, maybe as early as 1845, they are farming in Madison County, Tennessee and are listed on the 1850 U. S. Census there. James found a wife there named Ariella Futrall, most likely from NHNC Futralls. Rebecca Boon Warren and James Warren and his family moved into Poinsett County, Arkansas by 1852 (an area now in Vanndale) and farmed on a large scale. This became a part of Cross County. They are on the 1860 U.S. Census. They are in Goodspeed’s Cross County History and all died in Cross County.**

- **Thomas Boon dies young and single in NHNC before 1813. His brother, Richard is the administrator of the estate in 1813.**
- **Martha Boon c. 1794 – 1850 marries Jacob Liles c. 1769 – 1834, a lawyer and Boon family friend for decades. He is the son of Benjamin and Mary Liles of NHNC. Martha is old enough to buy her sister Tabitha’s acreage in 1814 and it is after this that she marries Jacob Liles. They have four daughters together. Jacob dies in 1834 and Martha in 1850. Nicholas Boon (C) is very close to these two, but also all of the other children of John Boon (B).**

CONTINUATION OF THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS BOON, SR. OF SHVA.

If it were not for the old, old records of Southampton County there would be little or nothing known of the Hertford Boon’s since that county’s records burned first in 1830 and later in Civil War Times. Northampton’s records are mostly intact.

The ages of Nicholas Boon and John Boon (A) and their wives are not known exactly, but they are born close to 1750. I feel that Nicholas is the oldest because he has accumulated 450+ acres in Southampton. John may have acreage there too, but I did not find the deeds. John is found on some of Nicholas’ legal documents as a witness, so he does move around with his brother. Documents such as a Tax List will name the owner or the renter of the land, but all other residents on that piece of land will be numbers in age categories as on early census’.

NICHOLAS BOON (A) BORN c. 1745 in SHVA is married to Anne _____. By 1784 they are living in HCNC. Nicholas has accumulated 450 acres in SHVA and owns 150 acres in HCNC. Nicholas and Anne are in the same age group on the 1800 U.S. Hertford Census. The deeds on his land buys in SHVA are still available on microfilm. He is always described as “a man of Hertford County, N. C., on his SHVA deeds. Nicholas and Anne are last seen on the 1800 Census. I believe they are dead before 1804 because they are not mentioned in any way in son Bartholomew’s will in 1804. The known children of Nicholas and Anne are(Bs):

- **James Boon is born c. 1769 and is given 104 acres by his parents in December 1789. The land is described as on the Virginia line in Southampton County “North of the Meherrin River”. The neighbors are John Hart, William Jackson, Matthew Williamson and Nicholas Boon (A), the County line is mentioned twice. The witnesses to the signing are Allen and Thomas Boon (a brother) and Isham Jackson. In the deed, James Boon is designated as “from Northampton County” this has to have been short term. He could have been staying with Thomas Boon, Jr. or John Boon (B). In 1780, Thomas Boon, Jr. did sell 180 acres on the Virginia and County line to Nicholas Boon (A) and**

the land has the description “North of the Meherrin River”. James Boon lives on this land until 1812 when he sells out to William Hill and wife Mason Everitt Hill. William Hill is most likely related to this Boon group since after his death in 1820s, Jacob Liles (the family lawyer) and Mathias Boon are called in to settle the estate. There is also a James Hill in NHNC looked out for legally by Jacob Liles and I found two legal documents that were witnessed by John Boon (A) and Rueben Hill of HCNC. Also, a Thomas Hill marries a Mary Boon in 1780s.

- **Susannah Boon born c. 1770 is listed with her second husband, Thomas Cheatham of SHVA on the 1850 Robertson County Tennessee Census. Her first husband is John Hart, Sr., a relative of Drewry Hart, and a neighbor to the Thomas Boon, Jr. land that Susannah’s father Nicholas purchased. She marries John Hart, Sr. as a very young girl and they have John Hart, Jr. She is a widow and remarried to Thomas Cheatham by 1804. Soon, John Hart, Jr. through his guardian, Nathaniel Land (married to a Hart) is suing the Cheatham couple for control of the land Hart, Sr. left to Hart, Jr. Nathaniel Land posted a bond of \$20,000 to represent the boy.**
- **Rebecca Boon born c. 1773, becomes the second wife of her first cousin, Allen Boon and has three sons with him: John (C) born after 1795, Bolling (C) born 1800 and Nicholas (C) born 1805 in HCNC. She and Allen live on a farm there. They have also acquired 72 acres of her brother Bartholomew’s land in SHVA. She has inherited 24 acres from him and keeps it most likely as rental property until her death. He son Nicholas (C) sells 8 acres of it in 1828 to the widow Mason Hill (there is a deed of sale). Rebecca is listed with her family on the 1810 Hertford Census. I don’t know when she dies. Since Rebecca and Allen are the children of brothers Nicholas and John (A) their children have both men as grandfathers.**
- **Thomas Boon (B) born c. 1774, buys land in SHVA from his father in 1791 for a token amount of 5 pounds. He is described as a “man of Southampton” only keeps the land 2 years and sells out to return to HCNC to farm. This acreage in Southampton is in a different locality with no familiar lines. He is listed on the 1800 Hertford Census. He is single and is not mentioned in the 1804 will of his brother, Bartholomew (Batt). I conclude Thomas Boon (B) has died between 1800 and 1804. First cousin, Allen Boon, is the administrator of the estate and there is no known record of the will. A problem did pop up with the estate over a horse that Thomas bought from James Edwards of SHVA. The horse cost 15 pounds to be paid in goods. There is an old tattered paper in SHVA records dated 1803 showing Thomas giving pounds of turpentine, herring and other items to Edwards. There is a balance due, but who can say if it is the final statement? When Thomas dies, James Edwards comments to Ruben Whitfield that “Thomas owned but a trifle and he Edwards would not pursue the remainder”. He must have changed his mind because he sues Allen Boon, the administrator, for the full**

amount and wins. Edwards says of Allen Boon that “he is not an easy man to deal with”. Allen files to have the settlement overturned. The suit is still open in 1812 when Allen dies. The suit is taken up by Sherrif Jacob Darden, Jr. With Ruben Whitfield’s testimony, Edwards gets no more money.

- **Bartholomew (Batt) Boon is born c. 1776+. He received land in 1794 in SHVA from his parents for a small price. It is a part of the 180 acres Thomas Boon, Jr. sold to Nicholas (A). His land is contiguous with James Boon’s land and it is on the Virginia and Southampton County line. The neighbors are James Boon, John Hart, and Matthew Williamson. The witnesses are James Boon, John Hart, Allen Boon and William Jackson. He must have known he was dying since he is a very young man and has made a will. He dies single in 1804 and he has the land, house and furniture and a slave named Abram Boon. He frees Abram in his will and warns his heirs that they will lose their share of the estate if they try to keep Abram. Later census records show Abram Boon as “a free colored person”. Bartholomew leaves a token bequest to Charlotty Sandifur. She mostly likely was a nurse . The heirs are his brothers and sisters. The parents are not recognized and I say they are dead too. The will is still available on microfilm of Southampton Chancery Court records in SHVA. Brother James Boon is the administrator and he is way too slow for brother Byrd Boon who files a suit in Southampton to have the estate closed saying “James is using the estate as if it is his own property”. On the second filing, first cousin Allen Boon joins in and on the third filing the brothers and sisters are named, brothers James and Byrd and sisters Susannah married to Thomas Cheatham and sister Rebecca married to Allen Boon. In this era, if a woman is married, her husband is in charge of her affairs.**
- **Byrd Boon is born c. 1783 and is the youngest son of Nicholas (A) and Anne. Byrd received 24 acres in SHVA from his brother Bartholomew’s estate. Byrd buys his sister Susannah’s 24 acres and then sells the 48 acres to Allen Boon. This 48 acres is the southern portion of Bartholomew’s land on the Virginia line. Allen’s wife Rebecca receives the northern 24 acres and James Boon gets the middle 24 acres. James also has the 104 acres contiguous to this land. Byrd is listed on the 1810 Hertford Census under his own name. His father is dead and Byrd is married to Nancy Edwards (Joel Edwards and Mary Ferguson of SHVA). They were married in St. Luke’s Parish in SHVA that same year. There is an unidentified young boy on the census with them and this is probably one of Nancy’s many brothers. In 1816 Nancy Edwards father, Joel Edwards’ will leaves a child’s portion of his estate to a William Boon, his dead daughter Nancy’s infant child. Byrd Boon is dead also or the land would be in his guardianship.**

Byrd’s son, William Boon, is taken in and cared for by various Boon and Liles relations until he is 21. His first guardian is Edy Boon’s husband, William Ferguson

until Ferguson's death. Next is John Boon (C), but he dies in 1827. The next guardian is John Barrett, a lawyer. Most of the adult male Boons in this group are now dead. This William Boon lives until 1839 in Hertford County. He is single and has made a will. He pays his doctor bill, leaves a small bequest and the remainder of his \$5,000 estate goes to "my relation, Nicholas Boon" (C). They are first cousins.

JOHN BOON (A) AND WIFE MARY FROM 1784 HERTFORD COUNTY TAX LIST UNTIL HIS DEATH BEFORE 1790.

John Boon (A) is a brother to Nicholas Boon (A) who is on the 1790 Hertford County U. S. Census. John and Mary Boon are similar in age and both are most likely from Southampton County. (The Mary Boon listed on the 1790 Hertford Census is the mother of Bryant Boon and others. On the 1800 Hertford Census, Bryant is old enough to be listed as the head of household). John and Mary Boon have 150 acres in Hertford and maybe acreage in Southampton. Since his youngest son, Matthias is born in 1786 and John is not listed on the 1790 census, I conclude John has died in this four year period. Mary Boon is alive in SHVA in 1814 when she gives "her portion of son Nicholas (B) estate to her son Matthias", in a legal document available in SHVA records. John Boon is listed on tax lists of 1784 and 1787 with tithables (people) that are unknown.

KNOWN CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARY BOON:

- Allen Boon (B) oldest son, is born circa 1771. The listing on the 1790 U. S. Census for Hertford County headed by Allen Boon is John and Mary Boon's family. Allen farms in Hertford County and dabbles in legal matters by handling estates of his family members. Allen's first wife is Nancy Ann Bryant (Nathan Bryant and Celia Bynum of SHVA). Allen is married in April 1791 in St. Luke's Parish SHVA and Nancy dies without issue that same year according to a lawsuit by Britttan Bryant, her brother. In a SHVA Chancery lawsuit before 1810, Britttan Bryant, the oldest son of Celia Bryant asks for the distribution of the slaves owned by Celia Bryant at her death. One of the heirs is Allen Boon in right of the dead Nancy. Allen receives one male slave. At the time of the lawsuit, Allen is married to his second wife Rebecca Boon and they have 3 sons, John (C) born after 1795, Bolling (C) born 1800 and Nicholas (C) born 1805. These sons are listed on the 1820 Additional Hertford County Census. John (C) dies in Hertford in 1827. Bolling (C) moves to Wayne County, Georgia and has a family there. Nicholas (C) my relation, moves into Northampton County in 1839 to marry Rebecca Liles daughter of Exum Liles and Rebecca Granberry. He compiles the 1850 U. S. Census of Northampton County and moves in 1852 with his family to Eastern Arkansas. Allen's second wife Rebecca is revealed in a Chancery Court lawsuit in SHVA over the distribution of the estate of her brother Bartholomew (Batt) Boon. Rebecca Boon is among the Allen Boon family on the 1810 Hertford Census. I do not know when she died. Allen is the

administrator of cousin Thomas Boon (B) in SHVA, his brother Nicholas (B) in SHVA and an unknown relative that was married to Sarah (Sally) Liles Boon of NHNC. She is the daughter of Benjamin and Mary Liles. Allen Boon is dead in December 1812 and when “no one steps forward in SHVA to settle the estate” Jacob Darden, Jr. the sherrif does the job.

Much later, the family lawyer, Jacob Liles of NHNC handles Allen’s estate in NHNC and HCNC. Allen does leave a will, but it is lost. A mention of it in the North Carolina Genealogy Journal is all the proof existing. The mention is that Jacob Liles presented the will to the SHVA court in 1817 to show that Allen’s will left instructions that his acreage in SHVA was to be sold to William Hill, most likely a relative.

- Nicholas Boon (B) was born circa 1773 and died in SHVA in March 1806. This Nicholas and his death are often confused with the older Nicholas (A) of Hertford. Nicholas (B) was listed on the 1806 SHVA Tax List on the land of Elizabeth Boykins, most likely he is renting land from her. I did not find any deeds for him in SHVA, but he seemed to enjoy loaning money out for the interest to be made. His estate settlement records are on microfilm in SHVA. He was single when he died with no will and the family attempts to settle his estate reveal the brothers and sisters. Allen Boon was the administrator.**
- Edith (Edy) Boon circa ? She married William Ferguson of SHVA in 1803. Her mother Mary Boon is on the license. This Ferguson is related to Dixon and Zachariah Ferguson. The Jackson families and Ferguson families are neighbors to the Thomas Boon, Jr. land which Nicholas (A) bought. Edy Ferguson is mentioned as supplying cloth to William Boon, son of the dead Byrd Boon in one of the guardianship accounts. Husband William Ferguson is that William’s first guardian. Being a guardian does not mean the child lives with you. The guardian looks out for the physical and financial well being of the child. The person who has actual custody of the child can charge a fee for room and board and education.**
- Martha Boon circa ? She is married to William Jackson of SHVA. He is dead in November 1809 and leaves a will. His land is to go to Benjamin Barrett (80 acres, William Jackson has specified who will be allowed to buy his land just as Allen Boon did). He names Martha and leaves her the furniture and a year’s provision. This is common, it doesn’t mean that after a year she is on her own. She will get a widow’s dower. The couple may have been just married as there are no children mentioned. There is an earlier and later William Jackson, this is the later William. Martha sues her siblings Edy Ferguson, Allen Boon and Matthias after William’s death “to receive her share of brother Nicholas’ estate. She receives her part in 1814 with interest from December 19, 1812. This**

could be when Allen Boon died. Sherrif Jacob Darden, Jr. of SHVA closed this estate too.

- **Matthias Boon born 1786 in Hertford and dies in Madison County, Tennessee in 1838. He is married in 1807 to Margaret Joyner of SHVA (Jacob Joyner, Jr. and Martha Powers) Martha Powers remarries to a Benjamin Williams and the children of Jacob sue for disbursement of the estate in 1806. In 1807, Matthias files a lawsuit in SHVA Chancery Court against Allen Boon identifying Allen and Nicholas (B) as his brothers. He is suing Allen to close Nicholas' estate and divide the proceeds. Matthias says that Allen jumped in to handle the affairs of Nicholas (B) when "Nicholas was not aware of his circumstances". Allen drags the lawsuit along and when he dies in 1812, the same sherrif, Jacob Darden, Jr. closes the estate. Matthias lived in NHNC for several years before going to Madison County, Tennessee in 1824. Today, there are descendants living around the land he bought in the Jackson, Tennessee area.**

Note: Except for age speculation, my information is culled from microfilms of court records of SHVA and NHNC. These counties have extensive records preserved from the early times of each county. The U. S. Census' are available in larger libraries and on line via "Ancestry. Com" and "Heritage Quest. Com" from 1790 to 1930. Legal documents will give you the single and married names of females. I will say from my own experience that personal websites featuring genealogy are unreliable.

***References to microfilm have two sources: Latter Day Saints Family History Centers and Interlibrary Loans in cooperating public libraries. There is a rental fee for both sources.**

Some early Boon deeds in NHNC:

Ratcliff Boon	to	Thomas Liles*	1742
Joseph Boon		Thomas Liles	1742
Nathan Boon **		Thomas Boon, Jr.	1777
Thomas Boon, Jr.		Benjamin Liles	1781
Nathan Boon **		John Boon (A or B)	1782
Edy & Thomas Boon, Jr.		John Boon (B)	1787

***Thomas Liles is the father of Jesse (Exum) and Benjamin (Jacob)**

****There are several Nathan Boons. 1777 Nathan could be the father of a Nathan born circa 1769 to Elizabeth Sherrod Boon, she later marries Charles Lawrence. She is the daughter of a Sarah Sherrod later married to a David Rogers. Sarah Sherrod also has a son Henry Sherrod. Also a Nathan Boon in NHNC marries a Theny Futrall and they move out of NHNC. A Nathan Boon listed with "Tennesseeans in the War of 1812" with a Joseph Boon in the same unit from Stewart County Tennessee and a dead Nathan Boon in Stewart County Tennessee**

with a wife, Elizabeth before 1815. I have not researched these Nathans, this is just information for researchers.

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THE THREE BOLLING BOONS OF THIS BOON FAMILY GROUP

Earliest Bolling is found in 1789 on a deed in SHVA between Nicholas (A) Boon and Benjamin Britt on the sale of 50 acres that had belonged to George Jackson, Jr of SHVA. Bolling is a witness and had to be 14 to witness a deed. He could be any age above this. He could be Nicholas (A)'s brother, cousin, uncle, etc. Next sighting, this Bolling is on the SHVA Tax Lists in 1792. He either owns land or is renting it. There is a James Boon in SHVA on this Tax List also. This could be Nicholas (A)'s son because Nicholas (A) has already given his son some acreage there. I feel this Bolling is a blood relative. Next, this Bolling Boon and a Sally Boon are witnesses to a Joseph Boon's will in 1794 in NHNC. This Joseph is married to a Savory Boon, and is the father to another William Boon. There are three other Sally Boons in NHNC, John Boon (B)'s wife and his daughter and William has a daughter, Sally too. I think these two; Bolling and Sally Boon are man and wife.* I list all the details because this Bolling dies somewhere around 1800 and the above William Boon and Allen Boon of HCNC each name a son born in 1800, Bolling Boon. Obviously, Bolling Boon was known and well liked by William and Allen Boon.

The above William Boon of NHNC has a first wife name unknown, but I say she was a Liles, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Liles, because after she is dead, Elizabeth Liles of the same family moves into the household to take care of the dead wife's three children, James, Mary and Sarah. William and Elizabeth Liles have two sons out of wedlock before 1795. One is named William Boon Liles just to let everyone know who is the father, I guess. Next, William Boon marries Susannah Jenkins Edmunds, she was married before and has a son Charles Edmunds. Elizabeth Liles sues William Boon for child support for her two sons. She receives #5 a year for several years, after that if the boys are still needy, they will be bound out. I never found evidence that they were. William and Susannah have four children, girls Martha, Susannah and Temperance Boon. In 1800 they have a son named Bolling. This William Boon dies in 1805. He has left a will that was written when he was married to the first wife and only the three children from that marriage are named. Susannah, the second wife, files a protest to the will and only receives a child's portion. She dies in 1806. Her four children are taken in by the Jenkins family and are raised in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. This Bolling Boon is returned to NHNC at age 11 to the farm of his half brother James Boon, as an apprentice. I don't know how long this lasted, but in October 1825 this Bolling Boon is dead in Edgecombe County. His sister, Susannah Boon is married to a John Garrot and this John Garrot is listed as the administrator of Bolling's estate. (Page 30-31 "Estate Records of Edgecombe County, North Carolina 1820-1850 Volume II")

William Boon's oldest son, James, bought items in this Bolling Boon's estate sale December 19, 1825.

***Now some details about Sally Liles Boon, she is from NHNC, and is the sister of Jacob Liles. They are born after 1769 and there are several more siblings. There is a sister Lucy that marries Jacob Boon, a relation unknown at this point. Sally is a widow before 1811 and has a son James Boon, two slaves and some hundred plus acres in SHVA. These I believe belonged to the older Bolling. In 1811, Sally marries Cordy Whitfield of SHVA. Later there is a letter from a deputy sherrif in NHNC confirming that Cordy Whitfield is bringing two slaves into SHVA that were his by marriage. Sally Boon Whitfield's son James Boon sues Allen Boon's estate in 1821 saying he wants what is his in Allen's estate. Now Allen has died in 1812 and Jacob Liles is in charge of Allen's estate in 1821. The court rules that Jacob Liles must give James Boon what is his "even if Jacob Liles must use his own funds". Cordy Whitfield is in financial trouble many times and in 1829 he must sell the acreage that he gained by marrying Sally Liles Boon. He sells to an Everitt. Next, there is a deed of trust (loan) of \$250 from Nicholas Boon (C) who is about 24, to Cordy and Sally. The collateral is only furniture and pots and pans, so I don't know if they did repay the loan. My point here is that there is a relationship between the Hertford Boons and Sally Liles Boon and her dead husband, and Nicholas (C) had nothing to gain except helping out a family member in trouble. And Allen Boon definitely was the administrator of Sally Liles Boon's husband's estate, because of the court suit against Allen's estate by Sally's son, James.**

Sally Liles Boon Whitfield's mother, Mary Liles dies in 184-, and when the will is probated, Sally is dead, but she had children with Whitfield and James Boon was listed too. The legal fact is that if Bolling is a brother to Nicholas (A)s children or to John (A)s children, his widow and child would have been recognized in single Bartholomew's will, or in the estate settlement of Nicholas (B) or in Thomas Boon, Jr.'s will, they were not, so she was not married into one of these families in the (B)s.

The third Bolling is of course, Allen Boon's son born in 1800. He lives in Hertford County until he outmigrates to Wayne County Georgia before 1840. He marries there and has a family. He names his sons John Allen and Nicholas. His descendants match my brother's dna exactly.

There is a website belonging to Nicholas Boon IV, a descendant of the Wayne County Bolling Boon. He readily says William and Susannah's children are raised in Edgecombe County and that the girls marry there, but he ignores Bolling Boon's death there in 1825. Nicholas IV's dna matches my brother's.

Before I leave NHNC, I will list the two legal incidents concerning Nicholas Boon (C). The first is when he is 23 years old and still a resident of HCNC. Collin W. Barnes of a prominent NHNC family and a court house figure too, issued a warrant for Nicholas' arrest on a trespassing charge. There is no explanation of the charge. Barnes issues the warrant 3 times, evidently the sherrif in Hertford would not help.

At the same time, Barnes has issued an appearance warrant for William Boon Liles to appear as a witness to the trespassing. Nicholas does show up and is found innocent. There is still no information on the charges. Later when Nicholas moves into NHNC and marries Rebecca Liles and serves as a Commissioner on the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, he is there along side Collin W. Barnes, but all is calm.

In 1812 there is this account in the "Hornet's Nest" a Hertford County newspaper. An auction is to be held at the farm of Exum Liles in Northampton County to sell at public outcry 10 slaves, furniture, carts and wheels, cattle, hogs, farming items, etc. All is sold. The reason is that Langley Granberry, the brother in law of Exum Liles, has loaned Exum \$2700 in a deed of trust and Exum has defaulted on the repayment. Langley has everything sold to regain his \$2700. Fast forward to 1816. Langley Granberry still wants to help his sister, Rebecca. The Granberry's are a big family (14 children) and all are comfortably well off except Rebecca. They want Rebecca to live as they do. Langley has come up with a plan to make Rebecca comfortable and yet Exum cannot mess things up. Langley brings 16 slaves to Collin W. Barnes, who is also from a comfortable family with the arrangement that the slaves will stay with Barnes for only \$1 in hand. They are to be used to Collin W. Barne' profit and advantage. Barnes will pay a yearly rental on each slave to Rebecca Granberry Liles and she will also have a life estate in the slaves. Exum can have no say regarding the arrangement. Exum and Rebecca have 5 children who will inherit the slaves after the mother's death (1850), but most of them will have sold their interest before then because of money concerns. Nicholas's wife, Rebecca, did not sell her interest.

It is amazing to me that the slaves would all be alive in 1851 when Nicholas Boon sues Collin W. Barnes for the recovery of the slaves to the heirs and their assigns. Perhaps the 16 slaves were children when Langley brought them to Barnes' farm, or it is their offspring that are alive in 1851. On tax lists for NHNC through the years these 16 slaves are the bulk of Barnes' slaveholdings until later in his life. Barnes was often the person that ended up with Boon land sold willingly or unwillingly (this could have resulted in the trespassing charge). Whatever, Collin W. Barnes was outraged with the lawsuit. He slimed the dead Exum and claimed his good care was the only reason the slaves were all alive and at one place and that he after all this time and Rebecca's death, should be the owner. The court gave him an equal child's share. The slaves were sold and the money divided. Nicholas Boon and his family left for Arkansas. On the 1860 Arkansas Slave Schedule, Nicholas has a young male, female and baby slave.

ALLEN'S SON, NICHOLAS BOON (C) OF HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA MOVES HIS FAMILY TO WHAT WOULD BECOME CROSS COUNTY, ARKANSAS IN 1852 +.

He is born in 1805,(he is 65 on the 1870 Census), in Hertford County, North Carolina on a farm to Allen and Rebecca Boon. He has two older brothers, John (C) born after 1795 and Bolling (C) born 1800. William Boon Liles, the out of wedlock son of another William Boon is living in HCNC also, Jacob Liles is his uncle. Nicholas' father, Allen, is dead in late 1812 and the mother Rebecca's death is unknown. Brother John Boon (C) is dead in 1827 and Bolling leaves for Wayne County Georgia soon after. William Boon Liles also goes to Wayne County Georgia with this Bolling Boon. Nicholas has a farm like all his relatives and early estate sale records show Nicholas buying animals and fodder. There are deeds and bills of sale in NHNC with Nicholas as a witness after 1828. Most of the sisters of the John Boon (B) family are alive in 1839 when Nicholas moves into NHNC to marry Rebecca Liles (her mother is also Rebecca Liles). Jacob Liles was alive until 1834 and he was Nicholas' mentor and an uncle to Nicholas' wife Rebecca Liles (Exum (Jesse) and Rebecca Granberry (William Granberry and Mary Peel, Peele, Peale). Rebecca Liles is one of 5 children and 9 years younger than Nicholas. In 1839 Nicholas has inherited \$5000 from his first cousin, William Boon, son of Byrd. He has 10 slaves with him on the 1840 NHNC Census. These could have been with him in Hertford, or he could have received some or all in the \$5000 gift from cousin William Boon.

Later he begins to function as a County Court Commissioner. There are three at each session, and they seem to serve as jurors. This interest in court proceedings are the influence of Allen Boon, John Boon (B) and Jacob Liles. This court is also called the "Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions". It meets every quarter and lasts as long as the cases on the docket. Later Nicholas becomes a Justice of the Peace. At this time in North Carolina the Justices of the Peace are very much in charge of the County Court. There is a definite advantage to serving on the court in regard to land disputes and estate settlements. A distress bargain could appear here early on, and were readily snapped up by the court house figures.

Nicholas Boon was the census taker that compiled the 1850 Northampton County U. S. Census. This is a big county and as Nicholas traveled the roads he must have heard the plans of many of the residents to sell out and go to Eastern Arkansas for the cheap land there. The State of Arkansas was trying to sell the land and use the money to drain the swampy forests. Many, many people from SHVA, HCNC and NHNC moved to Eastern Arkansas. I do not know how Nicholas came to Arkansas, by boat or overland. There were trains in North Carolina and steamboat travel was very popular. There were Northampton relatives and friends making the trip also. A cousin, from the John Boon (B) family, Rebecca Boon Warren and her son James Warren, had left NHNC perhaps as early as 1845 to farm in Madison County,

Tennessee like Matthias Boon. Rebecca Boon Warren was a farmer in her own right. Her son James, found a wife in Tennessee, Ariella Futrall. She is from a wealthy former NHNC family. After 1850, they are moving to Arkansas too.

Another NHNC relative in Madison County about to come to Arkansas is James Sherrod and family. James is married to Sarah (Sally) Boon the daughter of Tabitha and William Boon of the John Boon (B) family, so Rebecca Boon Warren is her aunt. James Sherrod is from a long time NHNC family and probably a relative of the Boons (Elizabeth Sherrod married a Boon before 1769 and was the mother of one Nathan Boon). James Sherrod was also a court house figure and compiled the 1860 Poinsett County Arkansas U. S. Census. His two oldest sons Francis Marion and James, were in the Civil War. Son James was in the 5th Arkansas Infantry for the entire war and was in most of the famous battles in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina.

John D. Maget of NHNC bought some acreage from Nicholas Boon (C) in NHNC. Maget's brother Charles Maget was a close friend of Nicholas' in NHNC and I believe Nicholas' third son, Charles, was named for this Maget. A George Liles in early Cross County is Nicholas' wife's nephew, son of James Liles of NHNC.

In the WPA History of Cross County, Nicholas Boon (Nick) is listed as one of three magistrates to serve in the new county of Cross. Cross County is named for David Cross of Gates County, North Carolina. Nicholas did not serve in the new county after the Civil War. He is listed as having married a few couples and in some of his own land sales until 1874 then nothing. The Yellow Fever Epidemic came into Eastern Arkansas before the 1880 Cross County Census and Nicholas, wife Rebecca and son in law Edwin Baker, are not listed on that census. Fanny Rebecca Boon Baker, a daughter, filed for a Confederate Widow's Pension and she listed Baker's death as 1878. Fanny Rebecca is buried in Spraggins Cemetary. I do not know where Nicholas and Rebecca Boon are buried, but I would like to know.

The children of Nicholas Boon (C) and wife Rebecca Liles and their spouses:

Fanny Rebecca	1842 NHNC	Edwin Marion Baker, So. Car.
John Daniel, Sr.	1844 NHNC	Sarah Jane Roberts, Tennessee
Mary E.	1846 NHNC	
William Henry	1849 NHNC	Dead as a child
Martha S. (Patty)	1852 NHNC	Samuel Canada, Virginia
Charles	1855 ARK.	M. V. Clark, Mo.

Nicholas Boon (C) was middle aged with a young family when he moved to the Arkansas wilderness in 1852-53. Arkansas had been a state since 1836. In 1850s North Carolina, life was more settled and convenient than the swampy forests of Arkansas, but most all of Nicholas' relatives of his age were dead and he had just straightened out Collin W. Barnes' claim to Rebecca Granberry Liles' slaves. The

Madison County Tennessee relatives were moving to Arkansas, so he brought his family to the wilderness. The only named place was Wittsburg, a riverport on the St. Francis River. From there to Memphis was a forested swamp. The St. Francis River was navigatable at that time to the Mississippi River and it flooded of course. This river could be how Nicholas and family arrived. Nicholas Boon and his family are on the 1860 Arkansas Census. He arrived before 1855 because his son Charles, is born in 1855 in Arkansas. There is a letter of transfer from Rebecca Liles Boon's NHNC Methodist Church dated 1852 available, and 1853 is most likely the year they left NHNC and arrived in Arkansas. They settled in the Smith Community, and I do not know if he actually farmed, but he had 80 acres. There was a trail on Crowley's Ridge to the Jonesboro area and the Old Military Road was nearby. It was heavily traveled by pioneers. Clearing land was very hard. Here is a "how hard was it" account from a letter about the Clark family that Fanny Ella Boon married into. The boys of the family (her brothers in law) spent all of their days for years felling and burning trees to make farmland. Their father promised them one Christmas they could sit at home until the "backlog" was burned. The boys took a "backlog" to the creek and soaked it until the log was wet and burned very slowly and they could rest by the fire longer.

Both Nicholas and Rebecca would have been given some sort of education by their parents in North Carolina. There was no free public education. The itinerant teachers in North Carolina were mired in poverty and I found pleas for help in court documents and some suicides among them. Living out in the woods of Arkansas would not afford a good education on any level unless there was a person on the homeplace with an ability to teach. The big plantation owners usually had a teacher employed.

- **JOHN DANIEL BOON, SR.** was born in NHNC in 1844. He was called "Dan" or "Daniel". I have seen an old photograph of Dan Boon taken in his late middle age and of course I can remember what John Daniel Boon, Jr. looked like and to me they are twinlike. He lived with his parents until he left for the Civil War in 1864. He was in one of McGehee's Calvary companies. These companies seemed to stay in northeast Arkansas and Missouri. Edwin Marion Baker and several of the Roberts' men served in various McGehee units. At the end of the Civil War, there were several thousand Confederates camped in the swamps of the St. Francis River near Chalk Bluff, Missouri that had no news of Lee's surrender. It took many messages back and forth from the Union side to General Jeff Thompson of the Rebel forces in the swamps before the Rebels surrendered weeks after General Lee. The men from Cross County were given parole slips at Wittsburg, Arkansas in the summer of 1865. These parole slips are on microfilm and can be seen at the Arkansas History Commission in Little Rock or film can be ordered from LDS Family History Centers.

Dan Boon married Sarah Jane Roberts (Jenny 1848-1941), in 1866 in Smith Community, Cross County. They lived for a time in the Smith Community

and a short time in the Brushy Lake District too. When “Dan” died, Sarah Jane moved into Wynne. She is the daughter of Zachariah Roberts (Matthew and ?) of Amherst/Nelson County, Virginia and Sarah Fly (John Dixon Fly and Sarah Woodard of NHNC). John Dixon Fly and his Sarah were early (1799) pioneers of Davidson County, Tennessee. Sarah Woodard Fly’s will is available in Davidson County records. Zachariah Roberts relatives were farmers in Nelson County, Virginia and I have found many records relating to them on microfilm. Zachariah’s son, William Henry, related in “Goodspeed’s History of Cross County” that soon after coming to Arkansas, Zachariah returned to Virginia on family matters and died there. His wife Sarah Fly Roberts lived until 1892. She is in a cemetery on CR 747, with marked graves for her, two daughters Saphronia Hartwell and Fidelia Thomson, and her son in law John Daniel Boon, Sr. I can’t say how many relatives are there also.

Children of John Daniel Boon, Sr. and Sarah Jane Roberts Boon:

- | | | |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| • Fannie Ella | 1868 | James Clark |
| • James Nicholas | 1869 | Florence Lankford? |
| • Mattie Rebecca | 1872 | Alford Flowers |
| • John Daniel, Jr. | 1874 | Mary Ann Thomas |
| • Henry M. | 1878 | Fanny |
| • Lucy | 1880 | |
| • Charles | 1884 | Virgie Bostick |
| • William E. | 1888 | Vickie Thomas |

There is a dead child, Robert, in Sarah Jane’s obituary

FAMILY OF SARAH JANE ROBERTS, WIFE OF “DAN” BOON, HER FATHER IS ZACHARIAH ROBERTS 1808 - 1856?

Zachariah’s father, Matthew, died in the late 1820s and Zachariah struck out for Tennessee. In England the acreage was given to the oldest son and other siblings were given a career, an education or money. Here in the U. S. the estate is divided equally among a large family usually, so that by the second generation children were inheriting small acreages. This situation would lead many young men to sell out and migrate to areas where land was cheap. Zachariah Roberts married Sarah Fly in Tennessee about 1830. They were in the Gibson/Madison County Tennessee area when they left for Arkansas. The Old Military Road ran from the Marion area on the Mississippi River to an area near Wittsburg. It was a muddy, primitive road and this is most likely how the Roberts family arrived in the Smith Community.

Children of Zachariah Roberts and Sarah Fly 1850 U. S. Tennessee Census

Zachariah 42	Saphronia (Hartwell) 13	(1885)
Sarah Fly 42	Fidelia (Thomson) 11	(1885)
Elizabeth F. (Slocum) 19	Micajah Erastus 9	

James E.	18	Samuel Cutchins	7
Loretta R.	17	Sarah Jane	2 (Daniel Boon)
William Henry (Eliza Thomas)	15		

After John Daniel Boon, Sr. passed away, Sarah Jane and her youngest boys moved into Wynne, Arkansas. Her oldest son James Nicholas, was a successful patent medicine salesman in Jonesboro and bought his mother a small home on Canal Street in Wynne. Sarah Jane's great grandchildren by granddaughter Laura Taylor (John Daniel Boon, Jr.), Dorothy and Charles Taylor, have described to me their memories of Sarah Jane (Jenny) Boon. They often walked to Jenny's home on Canal Street to spend Saturday night with her. Charles remembered her as short, round with her hair piled on top of her head, "very opinionated and demanded to have her say. She expected her children to obey her" She liked to tell stories about pioneer days and the Civil War era. Dorothy said she wore starched dresses with a white apron and a gold bar pin at her neck. She dipped snuff too. She read the Bible and Arkansas Gazette every day. There was a train that came through Wynne at 8 p.m. each night and when the whistle sounded, Sarah Jane went to bed. Dorothy remembered that Jenny bought her groceries on Saturday nights at Baus' Grocery Store in old downtown Wynne and that her grandson, Clarence Boone, was along to carry the groceries home for her.

Sarah Jane Boon had 4 brothers in the Civil War, Erastus (Uncle Ras), James, William Henry (5th Arkansas), and the youngest brother, Samuel. Samuel's story as told to me by Dorothy Taylor, is that "Sarah Jane's brother, Samuel, joined the Confederates on or near his 21st birthday, left immediately with the troops and was never heard from again". Samuel Roberts, "I or J" Company, McGehee's Regiment, has a parole slip from Wittsburg in 1865. It relates that he was captured by Union forces on 15 Mile Bayou (running north and south with the Mississippi in Crittenden County) on September 24, 1864 (there is another slip using an October date) and was shipped up the river as a prisoner of war to Camp Douglas, Illinois. Within weeks he was sick with small pox as there was always some disease wracking the prison. Camp Douglas became infamous because of the deaths there. When it opened, it was a well kept camp and the prisoners were actually allowed to visit the nearby town. As the Union deaths mounted, harsher rules were set in place until Camp Douglas was a match for any Southern prison. The catch here is that the War never came close to Illinois, a rich farm state, and the locals had food and medical care through out the War. In contrast, the South was devastated, with the locals starving, so Northern prisoners had to suffer along with the Southerners. Camp Douglas was in contrast to the good conditions of the local community. Anyway, Samuel Roberts died of small pox by the end of December and was buried in a mass grave called the Confederate Mound.

There is a documentary film on Camp Douglas that is shown on the History Channel from time to time. I half watched another film on one of the cable channels that related after the Civil War was long over, nearby citizens tore down the prison

camp and used the rock foundations to build their homes in nearby towns. It was claimed that Confederate Ghosts haunted the homes.

I will speculate here on Samuel Roberts and his Confederate comrades at 15 Mile Bayou. The only railroad tracks in Eastern Arkansas in 1864 ran from Hopefield Chute at the Mississippi River to Madison, Arkansas in St. Francis County near today's Forest City. The rail line was used to ship cotton to Memphis, Tennessee. The tracks were elevated over 15 Mile Bayou. Perhaps the Confederate troops and Samuel were there to guard the railroad trestle. The Union troops attacked and Samuel and the others were captured and shipped up the Mississippi River to Camp Douglas and perished there. Back in North Carolina, two men in the Fly line (Sarah Jane Boon's mother was a Fly) were captured and sent to a prison in Elmira, New York, both died there. So, Union prisons were not a walk in the park.

The Reconstruction Era in the South after the Civil War was even more burdensome and brutal because of the destruction already experienced by the Southerners. It was a punishment period for the whites still alive. The tax records of Cross County throughout the War and afterward, are available on microfilm. Taxes in Cross County were doubled and tripled by adding new types of taxes on the landholders. Some just left the land and state for Texas and elsewhere in the New West. Whole sections were abandoned. Memphis banks, railroads and lumber companies bought the land. Advertisements were made in the Midwest for settlers to come to Arkansas to buy farms. Retail stores would lend credit to farmers for food and farm supplies and if the farmers defaulted, the land was repossessed by the store and sold to another hopeful farmer. This is how sharecropping became so widespread in the South. Nicholas Boon was able to keep his acreage.

The "e" was added to the Boon name by Sarah Jane Boon. Her husband John Daniel, Sr. kept the Boon spelling for his lifetime, but after his death in 1904, Sarah Jane used "Boone" in applying for a Confederate Widow's Pension. In her obituary in 1941, she claimed her husband, Daniel, was a direct descendant of Daniel Boone, but he is not. I can't claim kinship, but I will brag that the Isle of Wight Boon's have been in America longer than Daniel Boone's family.

JOHN DANIEL BOONE, JR. 1874-1954 of Smith Community, Cross County, Arkansas and his wife, Mary Ann Thomas 1876-1953 of Smith Community. Mary Ann Thomas Boon is the daughter of George Washington Thomas (William Thomas and Mary) and Elizabeth Ann Mosier of Smith Community. John Daniel, Jr. was a farmer, but he did have short careers as a Tax Assessor and as a constable. John Daniel Jr., Mary and their children are buried in Harris Chapel Cemetary.

- Laura (James Taylor) 1899-1975
- Cordy (John W. Robbins) 1904-1932
- Alberta (Virgil Scott) 1908-1994
- Clarence (Ruby Orman) 1910-1960
- George (Mary Eva) 1912-1967

There was a son, Fred, that died as a child.

The family of William Thomas born in Tennessee 1814 and wife Mary born in Alabama 1825, are taken from the 1860 Arkansas U. S. Census. These are the parents of George W. Thomas and the grandparents of Mary and Vicky Thomas, married to brothers, John Daniel Boone, Jr. and William Boone. Here are their children listed on the 1860 Arkansas Census:

Marion P.	17	Confederate	George W.	8
Andrew F.	17		Fanny Ann	6
Eliza J.	15	Wm. H. Roberts	Benjamin F.	4
Harriet	13		Mary	3
William C.	11		John H.	infant

www.boone-dna.com

This website facilitates dna testing of male Boon/Boone descendants and then groups the Boon/Boone participants into matching dna lines. My brother, John Boone, born in Cross County and a descendant of Allen and Nicholas (C) Boon of Hertford County, North Carolina, is listed on this website as #11111. There are several other male Boones in his group with matching dna. This means their ancestral Boon/Boones were related to John's ancestors. So, the matching lines could compare their genealogy charts to help each other trace their roots. John's group contains descendants of Matthias, Bolling and Etheldred Boon. I expect this group to grow as more Boon/ Boones sign on.

An interesting sidelight to the dna testing results on the website is that each participant is placed into haplogroups. A haplogroup shows the area on Earth where this male Boon/Boone likely originated. Ours is Haplogroup I1a, which is Northern France, Northern European Vikings and Scandinavian Vikings. These Vikings crossed the North Sea in longboats to raid the entire British Isles and established colonies there. These British ancestors would have immigrated to early Virginia Colonies and on into North Carolina and south.

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SURNAMES IN FIRST SECTION BEFORE 1850, pages 1-13

**Barnes
Barrett
Boykin
Britt
Bryan
Cheatham
Crumplow
Darden
Edmunds
Edwards
Ferguson
Futrall
Garrot
Granberry
Hart
Hill
Jackson
Jenkins
Joyner
Lawrence**

**Land
Liles
Moneham
Powers
Rogers
Sandifur
Sherrod
Warren
Whitehead
Whitfield
Williams
Williamson**

PLACES AND THINGS IN FIRST SECTION BEFORE 1850

**Additional 1820 Hertford Census
1860 Arkansas Slave Schedule
“Cavaliers and Pioneers” Volume III
Cross County
Edgecombe County, N. C.
“Goodspeeds History of Cross County”
Hertford County, N. C.
“Hornet’s Nest” Newspaper
Interlibrary Loans
Isle of Wight County Virginia
Latter Day Saints Family History Centers
Madison County, Tennessee
Meherrin River
Northampton County N. C.
Poinsett County, Arkansas
Robertson County, Tennessee
Severn, North Carolina
St. Lukes Parish, SHVA
Stewart County, Tennessee
Vanndale, Arkansas**

SURNAMES IN SECOND SECTION AFTER 1850, pages 14-20

Baker	Orman
Barnes	Peel
Bostick	Robbins
Canada	Roberts
Clark	Scott
Flowers	Sherrod
Fly	Slocum
Futtrall	Taylor
Granberry	Thomas
Hartwell	Thomson
Lankford	Warren
Liles	Woodard
Majet	
Mosier	

PLACES AND THINGS IN SECOND SECTION AFTER 1850

Amherst/Nelson County, Va.	Gates County, N. C.
Arkansas History Commission	Haplogroups
Arkansas Gazette	Harris Chapel Cemetary
Baus Grocery Store	Hopefield Chute
British Isles	Jonesboro, Arkansas
Brushy Lake Community	LDS Family History Centers
Camp Douglas, Illinois	Little Rock
Canal Street	Madison, Arkansas
Chalk Bluff, Mo.	Madison/Gibson County, Tenn.
Civil War	Marion, Arkansas
Confederates	Memphis, Tenn.
Confederate Mound	McGehee's Calvary
Craighead County	Northern France
Crittenden County	Old Military Road
Cross County	Poinsett County, Arkansas
Cogbill Cemetary	Reconstruction Era
CR 747	Spraggins Cemetary
1860 Cross County Census	St. Francis County Arkansas
Crowley's Ridge	St. Francis River
Davidson County, Tn.	Smith Community
Dna Testing	1850 Tennessee U. S. Census
Elmira, N. Y.	Wayne County Georgia
Fifteen Mile Bayou	Wittsburg, Arkansas
Fifth Arkansas Infantry	WPA History of Cross County
Forest City, Arkansas	Vikings

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