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**The
Traditional Muzzleloading
Association**

Squire Boone

The Life of a Remarkable Man

Pg. 1

by Mike Rumping

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Squire Boone was a man who lived in the shadow of his brother Daniel, but in many ways, might have been Daniel's better. He was best known as an Indian fighter, but he could also practice medicine in a pinch. He was a farmer, an explorer, and a preacher of the Gospel, performing the first wedding in Kentucky at Boonesborough, and possibly the first wedding in southern Indiana as well. He also built the first Baptist church in Indiana and he delivered the first sermon in the new town called Louisville, Kentucky. Squire was a carpenter, an accomplished gun maker, a stone cutter, and he built the first gristmill in Indiana: a replica built on Squire's original foundation of which still operates today at Squire Boone Caverns.

Squire had been in almost every major battle in Kentucky, and was wounded eleven times, leaving him with a limp, a twisted back, one arm shorter than the other, and a bad scar across his forehead. He was by Daniel's side at the early exploration of Kentucky, the forging of the Wilderness Road, the building of Ft. Boonesborough, and the Siege of the Fort in 1778.

The love for exploring new lands was something that both Daniel and Squire shared. But let's start at the beginning. Squire Boone Jr. was the tenth of eleven children born to Squire and Sarah (Morgan) Boone, Oct. 5, 1744 in Pennsylvania. Squire's father had come to this country from England. His father and mother were married in the Society of Friends Church at Gwynedd Meeting House in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on "seventh month, 23rd, 1723" according to the Society of Friends records. Though a decade apart in age, the two brothers were almost inseparable.



Squire Boone, son of George Boone, III, was born 25 November (old style calendar) or 6 December (new style), 1696 in Devonshire, England. He had accompanied his brother, George, and his sister, Sarah to America ahead of their parents. He married Sarah Morgan, daughter of Edward Morgan, in the Society of Friends church at Gwynedd Meeting House, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on "seventh month, 23rd, 1723," according to Society of Friends records.

The Children Of Squire & Sarah (Morgan) Boone were:

[Click on hyperlinked names for more information or to follow the line]

1. **Sarah Boone**, born 7 June 1724 in Pennsylvania. Married **John Willcockson** on 29 May 1742 in Exeter, Pennsylvania. Sarah died in 1815.
2. **Israel Boone**, born 9 May 1726.
3. **Samuel Boone**, born 20 May 1728 in Pennsylvania. Married **Sarah Day**. Samuel died in 1816 at about the age of 88 in Fayette County, Kentucky.
4. **Jonathan Boone**, born 6 December 1730. Married **Mary Carter**. Jonathan settled in first in Kentucky and died about 1808 near Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Illinois.
5. **Elizabeth Boone**, born 5 February 1732 in Pennsylvania. Married **William Grant** about 1750 in N. Carolina. Elizabeth died 25 February 1825 in Kentucky.
6. **Daniel Boone**, born 22 October (old style), 2 November (new style), 1734 in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Married **Rebecca Bryan**, daughter of Joseph and Alee Bryan, on 14 August 1756 in North Carolina. Daniel Boone died 26 September 1820 in St. Charles County, Missouri.
7. **Mary Boone**, born 3 November 1736 in Pennsylvania. Married **William Bryan** about 1755 in Rowan County, N. Carolina. Mary died in 1819, probably in Kentucky.
8. **George Boone**, born 2 January 1739 in Pennsylvania. Married **Ann (or Nancy) Linville** about 1764. George died 11 November 1820 in Shelby County, Kentucky. Link to Callaway County Cemetery; Captain Samuel & Anna (Simpson) Boone family. Samuel was a son of George.
9. **Edward Boone**, born 19 November 1740 in Pennsylvania. Married **Martha Bryan**, sister of Rebecca Bryan Boone. Edward died in 1780 in Kentucky, killed by Indians while hunting with his brother, Daniel. **Family letter concerning Edward's death**
10. **Squire Boone, Jr.**, born 5 October 1744 in Pennsylvania. Married **Jane Van Cleve** on 8 August 1765. Squire Jr. died in August of 1815 in Harrison County, Indiana.
11. **Hannah Boone**, born in August, 1746 in Pennsylvania. Married 1st to **John Stewart** who died in Kentucky about 1769. She married 2nd to **Richard Pennington**. Hannah died in Monroe County, Kentucky in 1828.

At the age of 15, young Squire was sent back to Pennsylvania to learn the gunsmith trade from a master gunsmith, his own cousin Samuel Boone. After an apprenticeship of five years, he returned to North Carolina and was married shortly after to Miss Jane Van Cleve, by whom he had five children: Jonathan, Moses, Isaiah, Sarah and Enoch Morgan. The last child born, Enoch, was one of the first white children to be born in Kentucky. Enoch was born October 1777 and according to some historians, this was two years after the first white child.

At one point Squire and Daniel had traveled to St. Augustine, Florida, looking for land, but were not satisfied with what they found. After returning home, the families settled in the Upper Yadkin in the Carolinas. Yet there was another burning desire in Daniel's mind, which caught on with Squire very quickly. It was a land that Daniel first heard of from John Findley, when Daniel served with Findley in the French and Indian War in 1755. Both Daniel and Findley served as waggoners under Braddock. Findley had described the land as a paradise, flowing with milk and honey. He called it by its Indian name of Kante-Ke, later known as Kentucky.

Daniel first entered Kentucky in 1769 with Findley, his brother-in-law, John Stuart, and three other men. Squire stayed home to help care for the families, and to insure that the crops would all get planted and the harvest brought in. After seven months had gone by, the families started to think that Daniel and the others might have been killed, since they had no word from them. So Squire got together supplies, and along with Alex Neeley, a family friend, went to find Daniel and the others. Squire was able to find Daniel's Station Camp, without any roads, maps or any knowledge of Kentucky. Upon finding the camp, however, Daniel and John were not there, having been captured by a group of Shawnees led by an Cherokee called Capt'n Will. They made their escape finally and got back to find Squire and Alex Neeley there with the life-saving supplies that they needed so badly. Daniel, that evening, told Squire that he was amazed that he could find them in the Wilderness so easily.

SQUIRE BOONE JR

Born: Oct 5, 1744 Bucks Co, Penn

Died: 1815

Burial: In a natural cave on east bank of Buck Creek, Harrison Co, Indiana.

Service: A Patriot. Was a pioneer of Kentucky who gave valuable civil service and was wounded in the defense of Boonesborough.

Proof: Boone Family, by Hazel ATTERBURY STRAKER, pp 72, 82-86

Married: in 1765 Jane VAN CLEVE (1749-1829)

Children:

Jonathan: Born Aug 30, 1766
Died: Mar 9, 1831 (or) 1837

Moses: Born Feb 23, 1769 North Carolina,
Died March 8, 1852 Putnam County, Indiana

Isaiah: Born Nov 17, 1772 North Carolina
Died: About 1864 Mauckport, Indiana

Sarah: Born Sept. 26, 1774 North Carolina
married Mar. 1, 1790 to John Wilcox (son)
Died: June 26, 1846 Shelby Co., Kentucky

Enoch Morgan: Born Oct 16, 1777, Boonesborough, KY
Died: Feb 8, 1862, Garrettsville, Meade Co., KY

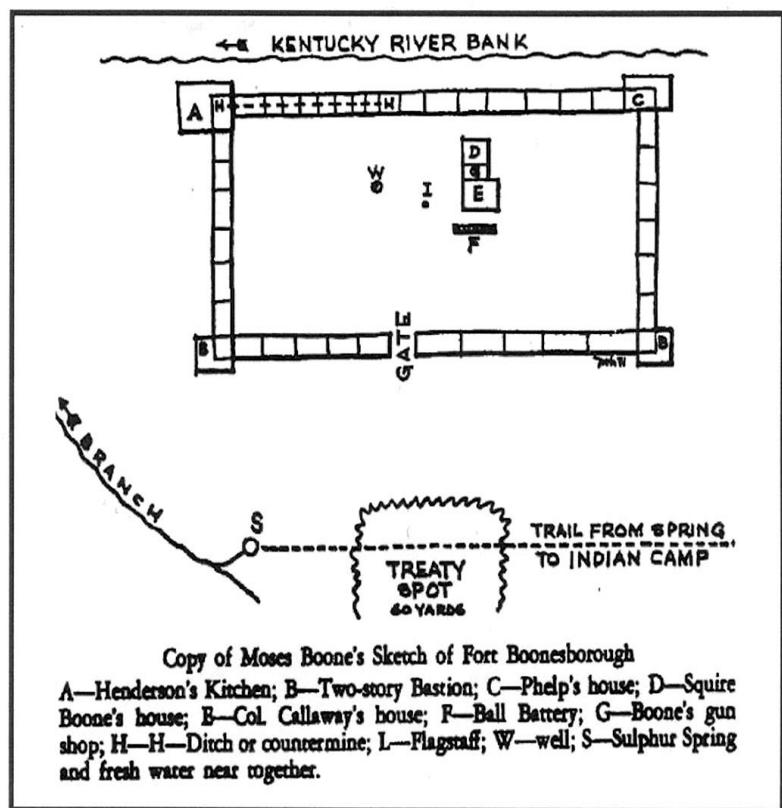
Increased Indian troubles caused everyone except Squire, Daniel, John Stuart and Alex Neeley to go home. Then one day, their brother-in-law John failed to return to camp. At this point, Neeley became so frightened that he headed home on his own. Squire and Daniel looked hard for their brother-in-law John, but were never able to find his body. His bones were found later (5 years later) inside a hollow tree, recognized by Stuart's powder horn. Squire and Daniel stayed on for another year collecting their fortunes, but on the trip home they lost everything to Indians except more of a love than ever for the new land of Kentucke.

They decided in 1772 to make their claims to land in Kentucke before all the land was gone, but a terrible tragedy befell them. By the River of the Powell Valley, Daniel had sent his oldest son James along with other young boys back for supplies. A group of Delawares, Shawnees and Cherokees tortured, killed, and mutilated the boys. There was a slave with them called Adam who had hid and survived the attack. When Adam got back and told the others of the attack, it was Squire who went back to bury his nephew and the others.

Later on, Adam moved south of Corydon, Indiana in order to be close to the man he thought so highly of, Squire Boone. Adam gave a first hand account of what Squire Boone looked like, and this was written down for us by Adam's son who learned how to read and write. He stated that Squire stood well over six feet in height and that he was a powerful man. Another document stated Squire stood better than 6 feet 3 inches.

After James death, Squire would not see Kentucke again until 1775 when Daniel was hired to build a road into the Wilderness. This came after the Treaty at Sycamore Shoals when Henderson and Co. bought the Kentucke lands from the Cherokee. Squire was with Daniel and the others as they looked for the land to fortify a town site, and for this Daniel would receive 2000 acres of land. They decided on a gently flowing plain down river from the mouth of Otter Creek on the Kentucky River, and it was here that Boonesborough was built in the spring, April, 1775.

Fort Boonesborough Sketch



Copy of Moses Boone's Sketch of Fort Boonesborough
 A—Henderson's Kitchen; B—Two-story Bastion; C—Phelp's house; D—Squire Boone's house; E—Col. Callaway's house; F—Ball Battery; G—Boone's gun shop; H—Ditch or countermine; I—Flagstaff; W—well; S—Sulphur Spring and fresh water near together.

Fort Boonesborough, named for Daniel Boone, was begun in April, 1775 and is called the "Birthplace of Kentucky." This is a sketch of what the fort looked like when the Boones lived there according to Moses Boone, son of Squire Boone, brother of Daniel Boone. Moses lived at the fort with his family.

Indian fights soon became commonplace as the Indians weren't willing to give up their hunting lands willingly. After all, it did not belong to the Cherokees to sell. By 1776 the Indian troubles were so severe that trade goods stopped getting in to the Stations and Forts, and soon the shoes and clothes started wearing out. It was in the summer of 1776 that the kidnapping of Jemima Boone and the two Callaway girls took place. The rescue of the girls by Daniel, Squire and other men from Ft. Boonesborough has gone down in the history books as one of the most daring adventures on the Western Frontier. A short time later, Squire Boone performed the first wedding in all of Kentucky when he married Betsy Callaway to Sam Henderson there at Ft. Boonesborough.

In 1777 the second child born in all of Kentucky took place at Boonesborough when Jane Boone gave birth to Enoch Morgan Boone, Squire and Jane's fifth and last child. 1777 was also a terrible year as far as trouble with the Indians. In fact, it came to be called the "Year of the Bloody Sevens." Near Harrodsburg, while Squire was serving with Col. Bowman, the fight at Cove Spring, sometimes called the "Battle of the Corn Crib," took place, and once again Squire was badly wounded. This is the fight that Squire has stated, "It was the best little Injun fight I was ever in."

During the winter of 1777 salt was running out at Ft. Boonesborough, so Daniel, along with about thirty other men, went to the Blue Licks to make salt. They were captured by a group of Shawnees and taken to the Ohio lands. Daniel had made a deal with the Indians in order to save the lives of the other men, but this deal led to a court martial later, as many came to believe Daniel had committed an act of treason. Daniel later made his escape and returned to Ft. Boonesborough to warn them that Blackfish was going to attack. He found that his wife, Rebecca, had returned to the Carolinas, believing him dead, but his daughter, Jemima, had stayed behind at the Fort waiting for her father's return. The settlers had just enough time to fortify for the attack because of Daniel's warning.

Then in September 1778 the Shawnees under Blackfish appeared at Boonesborough. Right away, Blackfish called for Daniel to come out and talk with him. Daniel tried to buy even more time in 'parlayin' with the Indians, in order that the walls could be strengthened and a well be dug. Finally, the time came for the treaty with Blackfish and his warriors. Daniel and Squire knew of the impending trick that Blackfish had in mind, so they told others inside the Fort to be ready to fire at the first sign of trouble. When the Indians made a grab for the men, Daniel and Squire were both wounded and Squire was the last man to get inside the Fort. The Siege of Ft. Boonesborough lasted ten days, with the Indians trying to set fire to the Fort on the tenth night. Suddenly, hard rains fell, and all at Ft. Boonesborough felt it was Providence that saved them.

After the 1778 Siege of Ft. Boonesborough, Benjamin Logan and Richard Callaway tried to bring a court martial with charges of treason against Daniel Boone. It didn't take long for Daniel to be found not guilty, but the charges brought much pain for all the Boone family, a pain that lasted many years.

Then came the terrible year of the Hard Winter of 1778-1779. It was so cold that many historians have come to call it 'a mini ice age.' It was so cold that many animals and people froze or starved to death, yet the frontier spirit prevailed. That December of 1778, Daniel took his family and others to Marble Creek and built Boone's Station. Squire, his family, and thirteen other families left and went to an area that he had visited and planted corn back in 1776. While Squire was there in 1776 he had taken a stone from Clear Creek, had carved his name and the date into the stone and had painted it red. So in April 1780, Squire and the others built Painted Stone Station. This area is located just northeast of Louisville, Kentucky.

Indian troubles persisted, and men were killed. Squire again was badly wounded by a rifle ball that had broken his upper arm bone and then entered his chest. He heard later that the renegade, Simon Girty, was bragging that it was he who had shot Squire. He was actually quoted as saying, "I made Squire's shirt tails fly" as he laughed. The attacks got so bad that people became frightened and decided to move out of Painted Stone Station and go to the safety of Linn's Station, closer to the more populated Stations along the Beargrass. Squire, his wife Jane, and the Widow Hinton had stayed behind due to the severity of Squire's wound.

Joseph Brant, Alexander McKee and a force of Indians ambushed the settlers leaving Painted Stone, at an area near the Long Run Creek. Over fifteen people were killed, mostly women and children, and more would have died if not for the heroic actions of Bland Ballard and Tom McCarty. When Col. Floyd heard of the attack, he and thirty men went to find survivors and bury the dead. They too were ambushed, and all but nine were killed. Squire, Jane and the Widow Hinton were able to make their way to Linn's Station right before the Indians burned Painted Stone Station. Squire recovered and joined George Rogers Clark on his expedition into Ohio to burn the major Indian Towns.

This eased the Indian troubles until 1782 when the Shawnees attacked Kentucky again. After the torturing and burning of Col. William Crawford, the Indians crossed the Ohio River into Kentucky and attacked Bryan's Station. The Kentucky Militia answered the call with 182 men, including Daniel and Squire Boone and others of the Boone family. Daniel and Squire knew that something was wrong, and they tried to warn the men that a possible ambush was facing them when they got to the Licking River near the Blue Licks.



That's when Hugh McGary started yelling that Boone was a coward and that all who were not cowards should follow him. All crossed the River with McGary, including Daniel and Squire Boone. As they went up the crest of the hill, the Indians rose and fired as one, and all but three of the advance militia fell. McGary led the retreat, as Daniel was yelling for his men to gather, when his son Israel was shot dead. In just a few minutes, over 70 men lay dead. It was an overwhelming defeat for Kentucky, and after the Battle of the Blue Licks over half of populated Kentucky left forever, never to return. Daniel never forgave himself for letting McGary's accusations of being a coward cause him to follow into an ambush that led to his son's death.

Squire helped in burying the dead in a common grave at the Blue Licks. There is a monument there today that commemorates the fallen dead, and I might mention the Battle of the Blue Licks is reenacted every year on the very grounds that the actual battle took place.

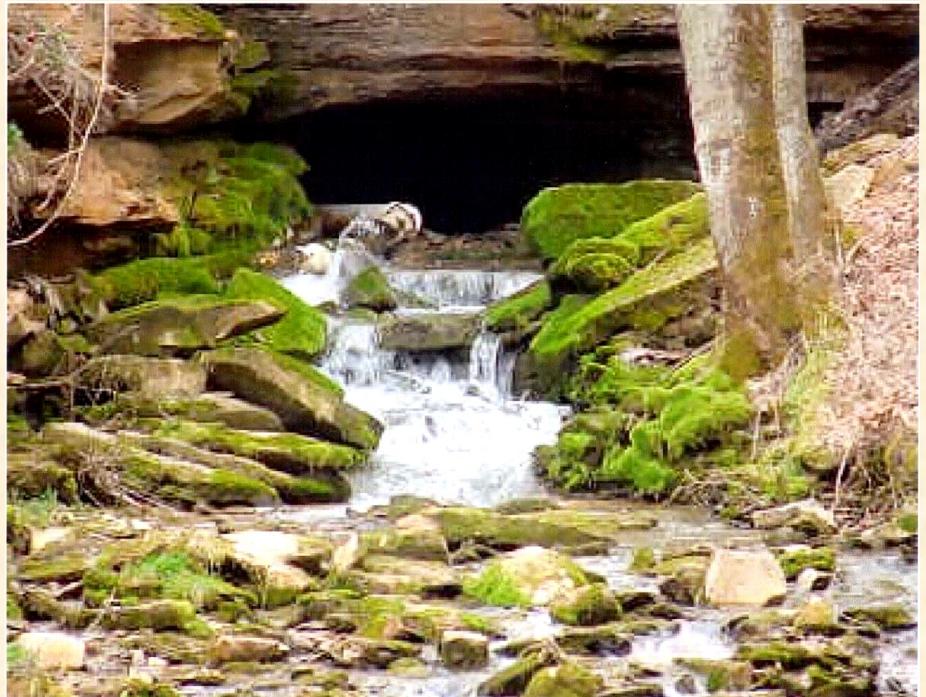
Soldiers Who Fought in the Battle of Blue Licks

OFFICERS WHO ESCAPED	John Pitman	William Aldridge	Francis McBride
Lt. Col. Daniel Boone	Samuel Scott	Elijah Allen	Henry Miller
Maj. Levi Todd	Thomas Stevenson	James Allen	Drury Polley
Maj. Hugh McGary	Samuel Boone	Abraham Bowman	James Smith
Capt. John Allison	Jerry Craig	Robert Bowmar	Val. Stern
Capt. Samuel Johnson	Edward Graham	Thomas Brooks	John Wilson
Capt. Gabriel Madison	Benjamin Hayden	Jacob Coffman	Samuel Brannon
Capt. Robert Patterson	James McBride	Joseph Collins	Hugh Cunningham
OFFICERS CAPTURED	James Ray	Edward Com	Emeldeel Field
Capt. John Beasley	Abraham Scholl	William Custer	Daniel Greggs
Lieut. John McMurry	John Smith	Richard Davis	Andrew McConnell
OFFICER KIA	Jacob Stucker	Theodosus Davis	John Nelson
Col. John Todd	Benjamin Netherland	Peter Dierly	John Price
Col. Stephen Trigg	Whitfield Craig	Thomas Ficklin	William Smith
Maj. Edward Bulgar	James Graham	Henry French	John Stevenson
Maj. Silas Harlan	James M. January	Hency Grider	Israel Wilson
Capt. Joseph Kincaid	James McCullough	Jeremiah Gullion	Israel Boone
Capt. John Bulgar	John Morgan	John Hambleton	"Little" James Graham
Capt. Clough Overton	Aaron Reynolds	John Hart	Thomas Farmer
Capt. John Gordon	James Twyman	James Hays	John Doglass
Capt. William McBride	Joseph Scholl	James Harrod	John Folley
Lieut. John Kennedy	Andrew Steele	Henry Higgins	Jervis Green
Lieut. James McGuire	James Swart	John Hinch	Isaac McCracken
Lieut. William Givens	Benjamin Cooper	Charles Hunter	William Robertson
Lieut. Barnett Rogers	William Field	Jacob Hunter	John Stapleton
Lieut. Thomas Hinson	Squire Grant	Ephraim January	William Stewart
Lieut. Joseph Lindsay	James Kincaid	William Lam	John Wilson
PRIVATE CAPTURED	William May	John Little	William Eads
Lewis Rose	James Rose	James McConnell	Daniel Foster
Jesse Yocom	Peter Scholl	Mordecai Morgan	Matthew Harper
James Elijah Woods	Jacob Stevens	Henry Nixon	Gilbert Marshall
James Morgan	Henry Wilson	James Norton	John O'Neal
PRIVATE WHO ESCAPED	Bartlett Searcy	Matthew Patterson	Matthias Rose
James Ledgerwood	John Searcy	John Peake	William Stephens
James Ward	William Shott	Alexander Penlin	Richard Tomlinson
John Childers	Anthony Sowdusky	Robert Poague	Matthew Wylie
Squire Boone, Jr. <small>(Squire was actually a Capt. in the Va. Militia at the time)</small>	John Summers	Elisha Pruitt	John Jolly
James Coburn	Robert Scott	Andrew Rule	Joseph Olfield
William Barbee	George Smith	PRIVATE WHO WERE KILLED	William Shannon
George Com	Samuel Shortridge	Thomas Boone (Daniel Boone's nephew)	Archibald Woods
Thomas Gist	Edmund Singleton	Charles Black	James Brown
Peter Harget	Josiah Wilson	Esau Com	Francis Harper
Wainright Lea	Samuel Woods	Charles Ferguson	William Harris
Andrew Morgan	Thomas Acres	John Fry	John Nutt



After the Blue Licks, Squire and his family lived near Fort Harrod for a short spell, then about 1784 he rebuilt Painted Stone Station, adding a gristmill and a sawmill at the fortification. Squire became the largest landowner in what is now known as Shelby County, Kentucky, but soon started to lose his land due to fraudulent land titles.

It was during the year 1787 that Squire and Daniel arranged to meet north of the Ohio River, in the lands which would eventually become southern Indiana. They hunted along Buck Creek, when suddenly they noticed a spring flowing out of a hillside. They discovered a cave, and found after about 300 feet into the cave, a huge cavern with roaring underground streams and waterfalls.



Exiting the cave they went up hill and found another cave opening, much smaller and only going back about 20 feet or so before it closed off into an opening too small to explore further. Squire remembered this small opening later on, and one day it would save his life from hostile Indians.



After Daniel and Squire parted ways again, Squire and his family settled back in Shelby County, Kentucky until 1799. This was the year that Squire helped Daniel move his family to Missouri. Squire wanted to move there also, and while in Missouri build him and Jane a house, but his children and Jane declined, stating they did not like the land. So Squire came back to Kentucky and found his lands taken away by 'land sharks' or land attorneys. He was even thrown into prison in Louisville for non-payment of debts. Soon, friends of the famous pioneer, came to his rescue and paid off his debts. Squire was ready to leave Kentucky forever.

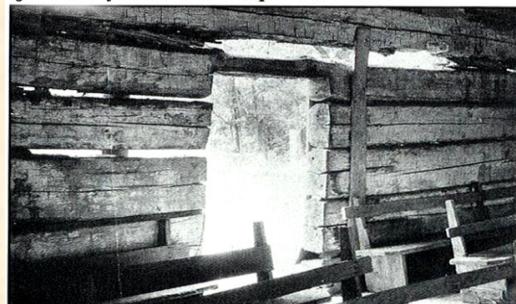


The Squire Boone Home

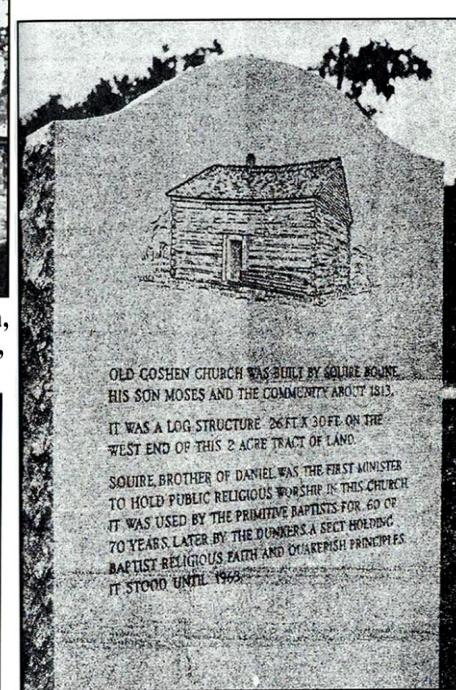
He and Jane decided to move to the land where he and Daniel had discovered the caves, where the raging torrents of water would be perfect for powering a gristmill. Squire went back to explore the valley near the cave first, before moving his family. While there, he encountered a raiding party of Indians, and remembering the location of the smaller cave, up the hill from the larger cave, he ran and jumped into this smaller cave, covering himself over with brush and vines. Squire hid in this cave with the Indians in hot pursuit. While hiding, he prayed incessantly while the Indians searched for him. When they were unable to locate him, Squire knew that God had heard his prayers and he came to believe that the smaller cave was 'Holy Ground.' Squire had found the site for his cabin and gristmill, and then returned to Kentucky to move them to the new territory of Indiana in 1804. This site is now located thirteen miles south of Corydon, Indiana. Corydon would also become Indiana's first State Capital. Squire and his sons built the gristmill in 1809, and in 1813 he and his son, Moses, built the first Baptist Church in Indiana.



'Old Goshen', the first Baptist church in Indiana, built by Squire Boone and his son Moses in 1813, just two years before Squire's death.



Old Goshen monument



By now Squire had developed congestive heart failure, then known as 'dropsy.' He was growing weary and sensed the end was near. Being quite a carpenter, he fashioned his own coffin from walnut, and then he made his family promise they would bury him in the cave which had saved his life. On August 15, 1815 Squire got his last wish when his sons placed his body into the walnut coffin he had made, then they carried his body up the hill and placed it into the small cave that Squire had considered as "Holy Ground." His beloved wife Jane (Van Cleve) Boone would live fourteen years longer than her husband.

Over the years, people started collecting souvenirs of not only the famous pioneer's coffin, but of his bones as well, once they had broken through to reach his body. In 1973 the land containing Squire's gristmill and the caves were opened to the public. Two guides who worked there had heard about the stories of Squire Boone, and how he had gone into the cave many times to carve scriptures on the walls where he was to be buried. They went looking for these scriptures, but found something else in the water and silt on the cave floor. They discovered a skull and many bones, along with small rotted pieces of Squire's walnut coffin. The bones and skull exhibited evidence of the many wounds Squire Boone had been known to have suffered.

Squire's descendants were notified, and a new walnut coffin was made. His bones were placed into a shroud that was made by one of Squire's direct descendants. The coffin was then sealed, and it was placed deep into the Caverns of the larger cave down the hill on Buck Creek, and these caverns would from then on bear his name. A eulogy was given by Ted Igleheart, a Squire Boone historian and a Shelby County, Kentucky resident, followed by a sermon and prayer by the Rev. James Pyles. Squire Boone had once again been laid to rest.



Squire's Walnut Coffin
(remade in 1973 at opening
of Squire Boone's Caverns)



**Squire Boone's Grave
Marker and Coffin**

Yes, Squire Boone was an amazing man, yet you cannot find much written about him. When I wrote this story, I started thinking how this story was not only about Squire, but about many of our ancestors, the early settlers who came to the Western Frontier called Kentucke, or as it was known then, the ' Middle Ground.' They were men and women of many talents, having to fight for a life they hoped would be better for their families. The lives of most of these men and women are unknown, because they didn't have someone writing down their stories. We hope that this story will help in bringing notoriety to a true Frontiersman.



*On the next two pages are the photos & stories
of a knife and pipe hawk that Squire had made.*

Squire Boone's Cane Knife

Mr. Kevin Johnson, Collections Imaging Specialist of the Kentucky Historical Society, & Ms. Deborah Rose of the Collections Dept., sent this information concerning the Squire Boone Knife, "In the file is a handwritten note that says 'Knife and Scabbard made by Squire Boone, brother of Daniel Boone, for Dr. R.J. Thompson. Used for cutting way through canebrakes in Mississippi.' Mr. Johnson also said that he's become very interested in the Boone knife since he's recently received another order for photos from someone in Michigan. Mr. Johnson then said that he has measured & re-measured several times the photo of the knife in the case. He has come up with the measurement of at least 18" tip to tip. The sad part is they cannot find the knife! They said it is no longer part of their collections. The photo is from the Frank Dunn collection & was taken sometime between 1924 & 1950. The knife was donated by the daughters of Dr. R. J. Thompson in 1924, and is inscribed as such. This knife was made by Squire in Mississippi for cutting cane, most likely when he moved his brother Daniel to Missouri, and this meant that this knife would have had a longer, thinner blade. When Squire helped move Daniel, Squire moved on to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and tried to start a settlement there. When his settlement failed he stayed with Daniel and Nathan for a while, about a year or more, and built a house about a mile and a half away, figuring to move his family there. Squire's family refused, so Squire settled in Harrison Co., Indiana where he stayed for the remainder of his life.



Squire Boone's Pipehawk

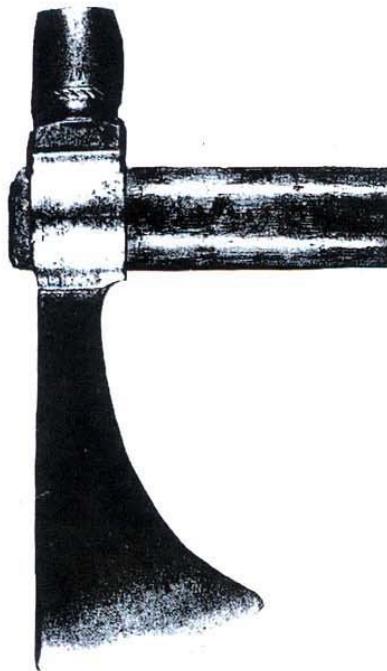
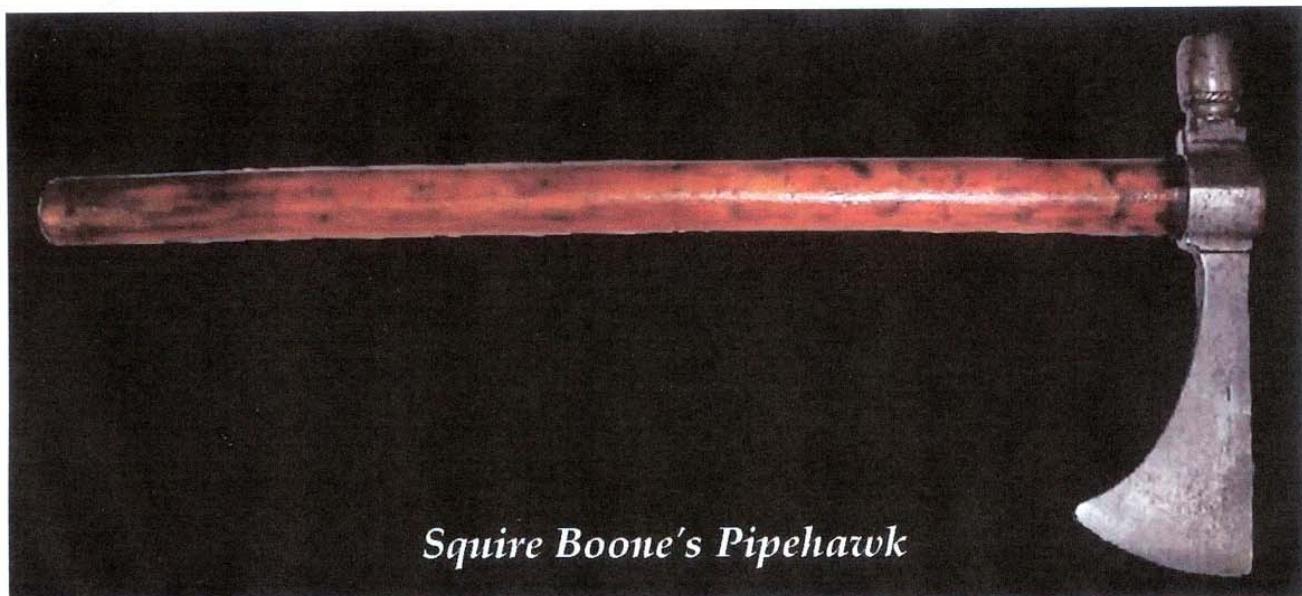
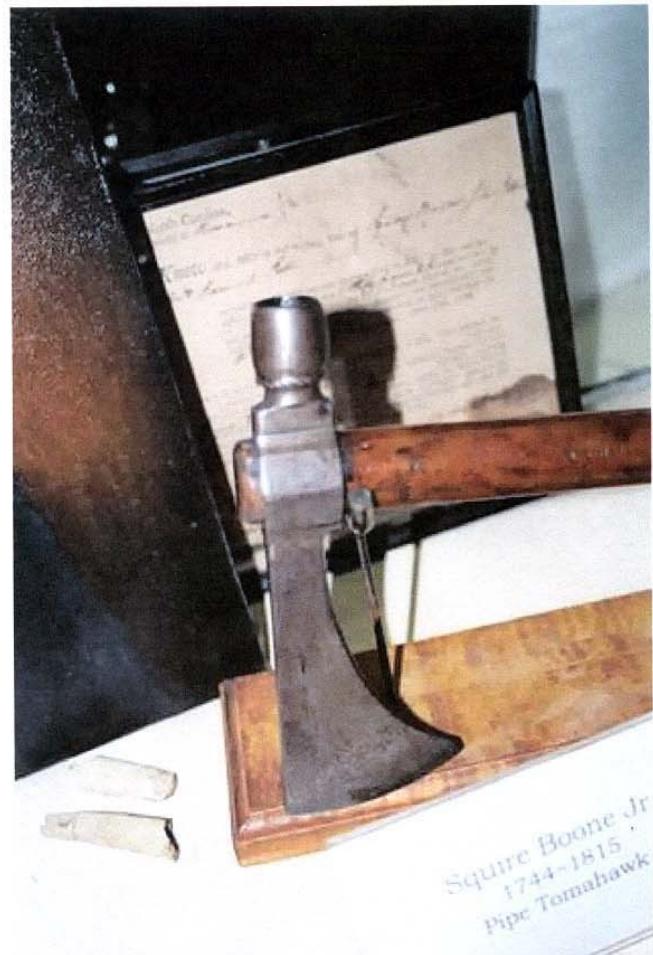


Fig 77. Iron tomahawk made by Squire Boone, 1744 - 1815. Squire's wife, Jan Van Cleve, passed this piece to her children and then grandchildren. The rounded bowl has a rope engraved line at the bottom and sits directly on the top of the squarish molding. The eye is diamond-shaped with slight molding at the bottom. The following edge of the blade is deeply curved and it is very narrow at the origin. 7" x 2 1/2".



Names of available books offering information about Squire Boone:

1. **“The Life of Daniel Boone, Lyman C. Draper, LL.D.”, Edited with an Introduction by Ted Franklin Belue. Copyright 1998 by Stackpole Books, and published by Stackpole Books, 5067 Ritter Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055.**
2. **“Daniel Boone, The Life And Legend Of An American Pioneer” by John Mack Faragher. Copyright 1992 by John Mack Farragher. Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 115 West 18th St., New York, N.Y., 10011. Published in Canada by Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd., 91 Granton Drive, Richmond Hill, Ontario L4B 2N5.**
3. **“And the Battle Began Like Claps of Thunder, The Siege of Boonesboro -1778 as Told by the Pioneers” compiled and edited by Anne Crabb. Copyright 1998 by Anne Crabb.**
4. **“Simon Kenton, His Life And Period” by Edna Kenton. Copyright 1930 by Edna Kenton, and reprinted by Ayer Company Publishers, Inc., 50 Northwestern Dr., Salem, New Hampshire 03079.**
5. **“Boonesborough” by George W. Ranck. Copyright 1901 by John P. Morton and Co., Louisville, Kentucky, and Reprinted 1991 and Published by Ayer Company Publishers, Inc., Salem, New Hampshire.**
6. **“Notes From The Painted Stone Brochure” by Jim & Kathy Cummings, Graphic Enterprises, Inc., Copyrighted 2001 & Published by Jim & Kathy Cummings, Graphic Enterprises, Inc., 8016 Rose Island Rd., Prospect, KY., 40059, and for the use of their photos.**
7. **“The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke” by John Filson Copyright 1996 by Heritage Books, Inc. & Published by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, Maryland 20716.**
8. **“The Incredible Adventures of Daniel Boone’s Kid Brother - Squire” by W. Fred Conway. Copyright 1992 by W. Fred Conway, Sr. & Published by FBH Publishers, P.O. Box 711, New Albany, IN., 47151-0711**