Reexamining the Parentage of Anderson Boon of Lincoln, Marshall, and Obion Counties, Tennessee

By Darcie Hind Posz, CG

Correlated information for associates and family members can help determine parentage. Autosomal DNA supports sibling relationships.

o record of the father of Anderson Boon of Lincoln, Marshall, and Obion counties in Tennessee is known. Correlated information for alleged family members and their associates in North Carolina and Tennessee suggests Anderson's father was John Boon, who lived in North Carolina and died in Tennessee. Autosomal DNA supports other evidence that says Anderson shared a common ancestral couple with two of his siblings.

JOHN BOON AND TWO SONS IN LINCOLN COUNTY, TENNESSEE?

In 1830 Anderson, Don Sebastian, and John Boon were taxed in Captain Ruth's district on Swan Creek in Lincoln County, Tennessee. Anderson and Don Sebastian owned no land; John held 110 acres. All were at least twenty-one but under fifty. Their tax entries do not specify relationships among the three Boon men.¹ Anderson, in his twenties, lived in Lincoln County with a young woman in her late teens, implying he was probably married by 1830.²

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^{1.} Lincoln Co., Tenn., Tax Book, Captain Ruth's Company, pp. 81–82, arranged alphabetically by surname, entries for John Boon, Don Sebastian Boon, and Anderson Boon of Swan Creek, 1830; microfilm roll 179, Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA), Nashville. "Tennessee Taxation Information and Chart, 1796–1899," *Tennessee Secretary of State* (https://sos.tn.gov/products/tsla/Tennessee-taxation-information-and-chart-1796-1899).

^{2. 1830} U.S. census, Lincoln Co., Tenn., p. 238, Anderson Boon household; microfilm publication M19, roll 177, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington D.C.

John may have been the man twenty-six to forty-four who headed a household in Lincoln County in 1820. His home included two boys under ten, two boys ten to fifteen, two girls under ten, and one woman twenty-six to forty-four.³ In the 1830 Lincoln County census John was enumerated on the page after Anderson. John was the man in his forties living with two boys five to nine, one boy ten to fourteen, one man in his twenties, one girl under five, one girl ten to fourteen, two young women fifteen to nineteen, and one woman in her fifties.⁴

John, age twenty-six to forty-four in 1820 and in his forties in 1830, would have been old enough to be Anderson's father. Anderson had probably recently married and settled near John on Swan Creek. He may have been one of two boys ten to fifteen in John's home in 1820. Don Sebastian probably was the boy ten to fifteen in 1820 in John's home and the other man in his twenties in 1830. Proximity and ages suggest he was Anderson's brother and John's son.

Tennessee censuses report Anderson was born in North Carolina.

- 1850 Marshall County—Anderson was born about 1808 in North Carolina. His Tennessee-born household included: Lucinda, thirty-seven; Rubin, eighteen; William A., fifteen; Malinda C., thirteen; John L., ten; Francis M., eight; Amanda, five; Sabastine, three; and Pinkney A., three months.⁵
- 1860 Obion County—Anderson was born about 1808 in North Carolina. The rest of the household was born in Tennessee and are known by their initials: L., a woman, forty-eight; W., a man, twenty-six; J., a man, twenty-one; M., a young man, eighteen; M., a young woman, sixteen; B., a boy, thirteen; P., a boy, eleven; J., a girl, nine; and G., a boy, six.⁶
- 1870 Obion County—Anderson was born about 1807 in North Carolina. His household included these Tennessee-born individuals: Lousinda, fifty-six; Pinkney, nineteen; Josephine, seventeen; George W., fourteen; and John L., five.⁷

Anderson's birth in North Carolina and later proximity with John Boon in Lincoln County suggest that Anderson is John's son. The author's 2017 genealogical narrative indicates John of Hunting Creek, Rowan County, North Carolina, and Lincoln County, who married Polly Wells, was the son of John and Rebecca Boone.⁸

^{3. 1820} U.S. census, Lincoln Co., Tenn., population schedule, p. 249, John Boon household; NARA microfilm M33, roll 123.

^{4. 1830} U.S. census, Lincoln Co., Tenn., p. 239, John Boon household.

^{5. 1850} U.S. census, Marshall Co., Tenn., pop. sch., District 6, p. 84A, dwelling/family 810, Anderson Boon household; NARA microfilm M432, roll 890.

^{6. 1860} U.S. census, Obion Co., Tenn., pop. sch., Dist. 6, p. 265, dwell./fam. 1674, Anderson Boon household; NARA microfilm M653, roll 1267.

^{7. 1870} U.S. census, Obion Co., Tenn., pop. sch., District 13, p. 38, dwell./fam. 265, Anderson Boon; NARA microfilm M593, roll 1552.

^{8.} Darcie Hind Posz, "John³ Boone of Hunting Creek, Rowan County, North Carolina," *The Genealogist* 31:1 (Spring 2017): 66–84.

JOHN AND POLLY BOON OF ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

In 1803 John Boon signed a bond to marry Polly Wells in Rowan County, with his surety Samuel Little.⁹ Samuel Little endorsed a bond in 1801 to marry Elizabeth Boon—possibly John's sister.¹⁰ John Wells, with surety Samuel Littel, signed a bond in 1800 to marry Mary Lyttle.¹¹

Edward Chambers, Esq., sheriff of Rowan County, advertised a tract in the fork of Yadkin River on Hunting Creek, "supposed to be the property of John Wells." Taxes had been in arrears from 1807–8. John Boon was high bidder on 6 November 1809 at a public sale and a deed was drawn up in May 1811.¹² John Wells may have been the same who signed the bond to marry Mary Lyttle in 1800. Mary/Polly (Lyttle) Wells was likely John Wells's widow and later John Boon's wife.

In 1810 John Boon, age twenty-six to forty-four, headed a Rowan County household. It included two boys under ten, a boy ten to fifteen, two girls under ten, one girl ten to fifteen, and one woman twenty-six to forty-four.¹³ A male under ten was the right age to be Anderson. John was not found in Rowan County in 1820.¹⁴ He possibly moved to Lincoln County before 1820 when a John Boon was enumerated there.

In 1813 John Boone of Rowan County sold Ashley Crews two tracts on the north side of Hunting Creek amounting to 210 acres originally owned by John Boone, deceased.¹⁵ Other deeds suggest the deceased John was the father of the John who sold the land to Crews in 1813.

JOHN AND REBECCA BOON OF ROWAN COUNTY

In 1753 John Boon of Rowan County had received a 630-acre grant on the north side of Hunting Creek from John Earl Granville.¹⁶ In 1766 John Boon of

14. A search in *Ancestry* for John Boon, or variations, in Rowan Co., N.C., in "1820 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/1820usfedcenancestry/) produced no results.

15. FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007517743), digital film 007517743, images 312–14, Rowan Co., Deed book 22:730–32, John Boone to Ashley Crews, 4 May 1813, rec. May Term 1813.

Ibid. (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007546099), digital film 007546099, images
223–24, Rowan Co., Deed book 3:426–28, John Earl Granville to John Boon, 21 December 1753, rec.
19 October 1756.

^{9. &}quot;North Carolina, Marriage Records, 1741–2011," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/ search/collections/nc-marriagerecords) > Rowan > Marriage Records (1762–1883) > image 1566, Rowan Co., N.C., Marriage bonds, Boon-Wells, 6 September 1803.

^{10.} Ibid. > image 6245, Little-Boon, 14 August 1801.

^{11.} Ibid. > image 10159, Wells-Lyttle, 5 June 1800.

^{12.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007517744), digital film 007517744, images 132–34, Rowan Co., Deed book 23:114–16, Edward Charles to John Boone, 2 May 1811, recorded May Term 1814.

 ^{13. 1810} U.S. census, Rowan Co., N.C., p. 292, John Boon household; NARA microfilm M252, roll
43.

Rowan County and his wife Rebecca leased and released to Robert Bell 350 acres.¹⁷ The next day John and Rebecca sold Robert Bell the 350 acres.¹⁸

John entered 266 acres on Hunting Creek in 1778. The grant was issued in 1783. Benjamin Boone and John Stevin, a neighbor, were chain bearers for the survey.¹⁹ In March 1786 John Boone of Rowan County sold Benjamin Boon of Rowan 286 acres on the north bank of Hunting Creek.²⁰

"Tax records from 1768 forward . . . correlate [with John's Hunting Creek] residence. . . . An 1800 . . . list of taxes for Rowan County shows that John had 300 acres still in his possession, half of what he had originally obtained in 1753."²¹ John Boone headed a household in Rowan County in 1790.²² He was the same Rowan County man forty-five or over in 1800. His household included a young man sixteen to twenty-five, the right age to be a son and most likely the John who administered his estate three years later.²³

On 3 August 1803 Jn° Boon and Benj Boon were issued letters of administration for the estate of Jn° Boon, deceased in Rowan County. The deceased John was probably the father of John who signed the bond to marry Polly Wells in 1803 and sold land in 1813. Other court appointees laid out one year's provisions for Widow Boon out of John Boon's estate.²⁴

In 1806 Rebecah Boone, wife of John Boone deceased, sold John Boone, the son of the deceased John, two tracts on the north side of Hunting Creek. Rebecah's party included Benjamin Boone, son of the deceased, who acted as attorney for himself; John Medannal; Mark Whitaker; Nancy Clifford, wife of Jacob Clifford

20. FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007517729), digital film 007517729, images 305–6, Rowan Co., Deeds, 1753–1962; indexes, 1753–1962, Deed book 13:289–90, John Boone to Benjamin Boone, 4 March 1786, rec. August Sessions 1793.

21. Posz, "John³ Boone of Hunting Creek," *The Genealogist* 31:1, 69–70; citing Jo White Linn, *Rowan County, North Carolina, Tax Lists, 1757–1800: Annotated Transcriptions* (Salisbury, N.C.,: the author, c. 1995), 79, 117, 137, 374.

22. 1790 U.S. census, Rowan Co., N.C., p. 298, John Boone household; NARA microfilm M637, roll 7.

23. 1800 U.S. census, Rowan Co., N.C., Salisbury, p. 446, John Boone household; NARA microfilm M32, roll 33.

24. *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007640160), digital film 007640160, image 137, Rowan Co., County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minutes, 1753–1868, p. 228, letters of administration to John and Benjamin Boon, 3 August 1803; North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

^{17.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007517722), digital film 007517722, images 404–5, Rowan Co., Deed book 6:388–89, lease and release, John Boon and his wife Rebecca to Robert Bell, 15 August 1766, rec. April Term 1767.

^{18.} Ibid., images 405–6, Deed book 6:389–90, John Boon and his wife Rebecca to Robert Bell, 16 August 1766, rec. April Term 1767.

^{19. &}quot;North Carolina, Land Grant Files, 1693–1960," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/nclandgrants) > Rowan > 1055–1281 > image 675, no. 1197, Grant no. 580, entry no. 891, book 51:164, John Boone, 15 April 1778, issued 10 October 1783; image 676, warrant, 15 September 1778; and image 678, survey, 20 September 1783. See survey for John Stevin as western neighbor.

noted as deceased; John Wilson; John Frost; James Penry; and Samuel Little. All were John Boone's heirs.²⁵ Rebecah was the wife of John Boon who sold 350 acres to Robert Bell in 1766. John and Benjamin—John's administrators in 1803—were John's and Rebecca's sons. Samuel Little had signed a bond in 1801 to marry Elizabeth Boone—John's daughter and heir.

Widow Rebecca Boon wrote her will in 1815 from Rowan County. She named daughter Sarah Wilson and granddaughter Rebecca Frost. Executor and grandson Andrew Wilson proved the will in 1822.²⁶

THE MOVE TO TENNESSEE

In 1813 John Boone, son of deceased John, sold the Hunting Creek land he had purchased from his father's widow in 1806. Having sold his land in North Carolina, he may have moved to Tennessee about 1813 or 1814. In June 1814 he was present when Kelly Stegall's corner was surveyed for two 750-acre tracts in Lincoln County.²⁷ He headed a house in Lincoln County in 1820. In 1822 he bought 142 acres from John Greer on Buchanan's Creek in Lincoln County.²⁸ In 1827 John sold George Martin ninety-five and one quarter acres on Buchanan's Creek.²⁹ Two months later he sold Ambrose Timmons fifty acres.³⁰ John headed a household and paid taxes in 1830 in Lincoln County. In July 1835 he was a juror and was appointed administrator of John Zeller's estate in Obion County.³¹

In the 1840 census in neighboring Dyer County, Tennessee, John Boon was possibly the man in his sixties.³² He may have died in the 1850s in Gibson County,

29. Ibid., image 604, Deed book H:336–37, John Boon to George Martin, 8 January 1827, rec. 29 July 1829.

30. Ibid., images 332, 334, Deed book G1:599–600, John Boone to Ambrose Timmons, 26 March 1827, rec. 27 November 1827.

^{25.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007517741), digital film 007517741, images 65–67, Rowan Co., Deed book 21:489–91, Rebecah Boone et al. to John Boone, 16 November 1806, rec. February Sessions 1809.

^{26. &}quot;North Carolina, Wills and Probate Records, 1665–1998," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry. com/search/collections/usprobatenc) > Rowan > Will Books, Vol H, 1819–1838 > image 186, Rowan Co., Will book H:169, Rebecca Boon, 26 August 1815, rec. August Sessions 1822.

^{27. &}quot;Tennessee, Early Land Registers, 1778–1927," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry .com/search/collections/landrecordstnnc) > Series 02: Entries > 1813–1815 > image 467, Grant 1568, p. 213, nos. 6425 and 6426, Kelly Stegall, 9 and 10 June 1814.

^{28.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007895006), digital film 007895006, images 644–45, Lincoln Co., Tenn., Deeds, 1810–1887; indexes, 1810–1916, Deed book H:411–12, John Greer to John Boone, 13 January 1822, rec. 8 October 1829.

^{31.} Tennessee Historical Records Survey, *Transcription of the County Archives of Tennessee: Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Obion County*, 1834–1836 (n.p.: n.p., n.d.), 127. *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/004776612), digital film 004776612, images 21–22, Obion Co., Tenn., Wills, Inventories & Settlements, 1834–1844, Inventory book A:31–33, John Zellars estate, 7 July 1835.

^{32. 1840} U.S. census, Dyer Co., Tenn., p. 104v, John Boon; NARA microfilm M704, roll 521.

Tennessee, which neighbors Dyer and Obion counties.33

THE PARALLEL LIFE OF BENJAMIN BOON

Benjamin Boon in Rowan County

On 25 February 1783 Benjamin signed a bond, with surety Ebenezer Frost, to marry Mary Wilson in Rowan County.³⁴ On 25 February 1784 in Salisbury, Rowan County, Benjamin was allowed eleven pounds and five shillings for militia service.³⁵

Benjamin and his wife lived in both Rowan County and Iredell County, North Carolina. Benjamin Boone headed a household in Rowan County in 1790.³⁶ In February 1798 Benjamin Boone and his wife Mary of Iredell County sold James Johenssey 300 acres on Hunting Creek that had been granted to Benjamin on 4 November 1784.³⁷ He would have been the Benjamin, age twenty-six to forty-four, enumerated in 1800 in Iredell County. Wife Mary would have been the woman twenty-six to forty-four.³⁸

In 1803 Mark Whiteker of Fayette County, Kentucky, appointed Benjamin Boone of Rowan County as an attorney to receive his portion of John Boone's estate.³⁹ Benjamin Boon of Iredell County sold John Boone of Rowan County probably his brother—thirty-two acres on Hunting Creek in 1809.⁴⁰

Benjamin Boon in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Lincoln County, Tennessee

In 1810 Benjamin, forty-five and over, headed a household in Jefferson County, Kentucky.⁴¹ By 1813 he had probably moved to Lincoln County.

35. Ibid. (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/004320372), digital film 004320372, image 613, North Carolina Revolutionary Pay Vouchers, 1779–1782, Rowan Co., Revolutionary Pay Vouchers, Benjamin Boon, 25 February 1784.

36. 1790 U.S. census, Rowan Co., N.C., p. 296, Benjamin Boone household.

38. 1800 U.S. census, Iredell Co., N.C., Salisbury, p. 633, Benjamin Boon household; NARA microfilm M32, roll 29.

39. FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007546107), digital film 007546107, image 567, Rowan Co., Deed book 18:894, Mark Whiteker appointed Benjamin Boon attorney, 12 November 1803, rec. February Sessions 1804.

40. Ibid. (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007517742), digital film 007517742, images 59–60, Rowan Co., Deed book 22:39–40, Benjamin Boon to John Boone, 8 April 1809, rec. February Sessions 1811.

41. 1810 U.S. census, Jefferson Co, Ky., p. 21 (stamped), Benjn Boon household; NARA microfilm M252, roll 7.

^{33.} Letter from Beal Ijams to Lyman C. Draper, 17 July 1884, in the Boone Papers, 8C11; Draper Manuscripts, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison; cited from *The Draper Manuscripts*, microfilm edition (Teaneck, N.J.: Chadwyck-Healey), roll 9. Beal Ijams, the letter informant, was a lifelong resident of Hunting Creek and had firsthand knowledge of the Boone family there.

^{34.} *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/004364078), digital film 004364078, image 564, North Carolina, County Marriages, 1762–1979, Rowan Co., Marriage bond, Boon-Wilson, 25 February 1783.

^{37.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007546106), digital film 007546106, images 152–53, Rowan Co., Deed book 16:236–38, Benjamin Boon and Mary his wife to James Johenssey, 19 February 1798, rec. May Sessions 1798. Iredell County was formed from the western part of Rowan in 1788. See *The Handybook for Genealogists*, 8th ed. (Logan, Utah: Everton, 1991), 184.

On 5 September 1814 Benjamin Boon, assignee of the heirs of John Wilson, entered ninety-two and a half acres on the west fork of the Mulberry Branch of the Elk River in Lincoln County. The tract was surveyed on 9 December 1814. It appears the certificate was issued to the heirs of John Wilson and transferred to Benjamin.⁴² John Wilson was probably related to Mary Wilson, Benjamin's intended in 1783.

In 1813 Benjamin entered twenty acres on Norris's Creek in Lincoln County. On the same day he entered another forty-five acres.⁴³ Joel Payne, assignee of Benjamin Boon, entered ten acres in Lincoln County on the middle fork of Norris's Creek in 1814.⁴⁴

Benjamin Boon of Lincoln County bought or sold these tracts on Mulberry Creek:

- 1816—William Dickson sold Benjamin Boon 295 acres⁴⁵
- 1817—Benjamin Boone sold Baxter King 76 acres⁴⁶
- 1817—George W. Campbell of the city of Nashville sold Benjamin Boone 320 acres⁴⁷
- 1817—Jesse Johnston sold Benjamin Boone 195 acres⁴⁸
- 1818—Benjamin Boon sold John Marsh 100 acres⁴⁹
- 1819—Benjamin Boon sold James Holeman 220 acres⁵⁰
- 1826—Elliot Hickman sold Benjamin Boone 230 acres⁵¹
- 1829—William White sold Benjamin Boone 50 acres⁵²

44. Ibid. > image 513, p. 304, no. 6783, Joel Payne, entered 30 August 1814.

48. Ibid., images 345–46, Deed book E:63–64, Jesse Johnston to Benjamin Boone, 26 December 1817, rec. 15 July 1818.

49. Ibid., image 356, Deed book E:84–85, Benjamin Boon to John Marsh, 14 April 1818, rec. 18 July 1818.

50. Ibid., image 499, Deed book E:367–68, Benjamin Boon to James Holeman, 26 April 1819, rec. 23 May 1819.

51. Ibid., digital film 007895006, image 260, Deed book G1:457–58, Elliot Hickman to Benjamin Boone, [blank] July 1826, rec. 28 November 1826.

52. Ibid., image 704, Deed book H:530, William White to Benjamin Boone, 4 March 1829, rec. 30 April 1830.

^{42. &}quot;North Carolina and Tennessee, Early Land Records, 1753–1931," *Anæstry* (https://www. ancestry.com/search/collections/tnnclandrecordc) > Tennessee General Land Grants > Roll 36: Book M > image 47, p. 91, no. 8624, entry no. 6802, Benjamin Boon, entered 5 September 1814, rec. 2 February 1816. Entry no. 6802 was entered by Benjamin as an assignce of part of certificate no. 645.

^{43. &}quot;Tennessee, Early Land Registers, 1778–1927," *Ancestry* > series 02: Entries > 1813–1815 > image 381, p. 50, no. 5834, Benjamin Boon, entered 16 November 1813. Ibid., entry no. 5835, Benjamin Boon, entered 16 November 1813. Entry no. 5835 is indicated in the margin as "Withdrawn."

^{45.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007902638), digital film 007902638, image 337, Lincoln Co., Land records, 1810–1887; general index, 1810–1912, Deed book E:47, William Dickson to Benjamin Boon, 8 January 1816, rec. 20 May 1818.

^{46.} Ibid., images 523–24, Deed book E:416–17, Benjamin Boone to Baxter King, 15 May 1817, rec. 19 June 1819.

^{47.} Ibid., images 339–40, Deed book E:51–52, George W. Campbell to Benjamin Boone, 17 December 1817, rec. 13 July 1818.

Benjamin Boon, over forty-five, headed an 1820 household in Lincoln County. Mary would have been the woman over forty-five.⁵³ She died on 6 November 1823.⁵⁴ In 1830 Benjamin was probably the man in his sixties. There was not a woman of comparable age in the home.⁵⁵ Benjamin reportedly died in 1836.⁵⁶

CATHERINE WHITAKER, JOHN BOON'S SISTER?

Mark Whitaker in Rowan County, North Carolina

In 1803 Mark Whiteker of Fayette County, Kentucky, appointed Benjamin Boon to secure his portion of John Boon's estate, suggesting Mark's wife was John's daughter. In 1780 Mark Whitacre, with surety Thomas Jones, had signed a bond in Rowan County to marry Catherine Boon.⁵⁷ If alleged brothers John and Benjamin Boon were the administrators of John's 1803 estate, Mark Whitacre would have been their brother-in-law and Catherine their sister.

Mark Whitaker in Lincoln County, Tennessee

In 1840 Mark Whitaker Sr., the male eighty to eighty-nine, was enumerated in Lincoln County. The woman in her seventies was probably Catherine.⁵⁸ Mark made his will in 1842 calling his wife Catherine "far advanced in years and feeble."⁵⁹ Mark died on 13 October 1842 in Fayetteville, Lincoln County. His birth is reported as 8 April 1750 in Rowan County.⁶⁰

In 1845 Catherine (Boone) Whitaker, wife of Mark Whitaker, died and was buried in Mulberry, Lincoln County.⁶¹ Benjamin Boon, likely her husband's attorney, had bought and sold land on Mulberry Creek. Catherine had followed her brothers, John and Benjamin, from North Carolina to Tennessee.

208

^{53. 1820} U.S. census, Lincoln Co., Tenn., pop. sch., p. 268, Benjamin Boon household.

^{54.} *Find A Grave* (https://www.findagrave.com), memorial 131009838, 7 June 2014, by David Lacy, memorial for Mary Boone (Mulberry Cem., Mulberry, Lincoln Co., Tenn.), 1823.

^{55. 1830} U.S. census, Lincoln Co., Tenn., p. 210, Benjamin Boon household.

^{56.} Find A Grave, memorial 131008158, 7 June 2014, by David Lacy, memorial for Benjamin Boone (Mulberry Cem.)

^{57.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/004364085), digital film 004364085, image 334, Rowan Co., County Marriages, 1762–1979; Marriage bonds, 1753–1868, Whitacre-Boon, 1 March 1780.

^{58. 1840} U.S. census, Lincoln Co., Tenn., p. 25, Mark Whitaker Sr. household; NARA microfilm M704, roll 531.

^{59.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007642927), digital film 007642927, images 385–86, Lincoln Co., Wills, 1826–1950; Wills, book 1:208–9, Mark Whitaker, 26 August 1842, proved 3 October 1842.

^{60.} *Find A Grave*, memorial 44475497, 17 November 2009, by Imogean Magnusson McDonald, memorial for Mark Whitaker; gravestone digital image by "Jimbo," 2 May 2013 (Whitaker Cem., Mulberry). Gravestone inscription shows birth as 1750 and death as 1842.

^{61.} Ibid., memorial 44475685, 17 November 2009, by Imogean Magnusson McDonald, memorial for Catherine Boone Whitaker; gravestone digital image by "Jimbo," 2 May 2013 (Whitaker Cem.).

ANDERSON'S SIBLINGS REEXAMINED

In an undocumented connection the author's previous work lists Anderson as the second child of John and Polly (Little) (Wells) Boone.⁶² The 1850 census of Marshall County says Anderson was born about 1808 in North Carolina. He was the right age to have been one of two boys under ten in John's 1810 Rowan County household. He was the right age to have been one of the boys ten to fifteen in John's home in 1820 in Lincoln County and in his twenties in his own home in 1830.

Anderson paid poll tax in Lincoln County in 1836.⁶³ He was enumerated in newly created Marshall County in 1840.⁶⁴ In July 1846 Anderson witnessed John W. Lemond's will in Lincoln County.⁶⁵ He was appointed overseer of the road in January 1848.⁶⁶

In 1851 Anderson received a land grant in Marshall County.⁶⁷ He also purchased five acres.⁶⁸ In 1855 Anderson bought another one hundred acres but had sold his Marshall County land by early 1857.⁶⁹ In late 1857 Anderson was in Obion County, when he laid off one year's support for widow C. Harris Martin.⁷⁰

65. FamilySearch, digital film 007642927, image 430, Lincoln Co., Wills, 1826–1850; Wills, book 1:297, John W. Lemond, 14 July 1846, proved October Term 1846.

66. Ibid. (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007642977), digital film 007642977, image 707, Marshall Co., Tenn., Court Minutes, 1845–1848, p. 312, Anderson Boon, January Term 1848.

^{62.} Posz, "John³ Boone of Hunting Creek," The Genealogist 31:1, 81.

^{63. &}quot;Tennessee, Early Tax List Records, 1783–1895," *Ancestry* (http://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/tnearlytaxlist) > Lincoln > 1836 > image 38, Lincoln Co., Tax List, p. 357, entry 19, Anderson Boon, 1836.

^{64. 1840} U.S. census, Marshall Co., Tenn., p. 153, Anderson Boone; NARA microfilm M704, roll 531. Marshall County was formed 7 April 1836 from Lincoln County. Anderson probably did not move but rather was recorded in a part of Lincoln County that became Marshall County before the 1840 census was enumerated. "State Data," The Newberry Library, *Atlas of Historical County Boundaries* (https://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp) > Tennessee > View Index of Counties and Equivalents > Marshall, 7 April 1836.

^{67. &}quot;North Carolina and Tennessee, Early Land Records, 1753-1931," *Ancestry.com* > Middle Tennessee Land Grants > Roll 105: Book 7 Occupant > image 165, Marshall Co. Tenn., warrant no. 22426, p. 326, Anderson Boon, survey 4 January 1851, granted 27 August 1851.

^{68.} *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008151383), digital film 008151383, images 27–28, Marshall Co., Deed records (1836–1891) and deed indexes (1836–1940); Deed book P:42–44, Wm. Swinney to Anderson Boon, 2 November 1855, rec. 6 February 1856.

^{69.} Ibid., images 69–70, Deed book P:127–28, Anderson Boon to J. C. Killingsworth, 3 November 1855, rec. 12 March 1856. Ibid., images 353–54, Deed book Q:257–58, Anderson Boon to C. P. Powell, 9 February 1857, rec. 14 September 1857.

^{70.} Ibid. (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008656553), digital film 008656553, image 393, Obion Co., County Court Minutes, 1856–1861; Minute book 2:133, C. Harris Martin family, 3 November 1857.

Anderson died in 1875.⁷¹ His estate was settled in 1878 by C. S. Brown.⁷² Between 20 and 24 January 1864, Anderson had furnished supplies for the 19th Pennsylvania Regiment near Troy in Obion County. He was reimbursed one hundred dollars, "leaving a balance due . . . of (890.00)."⁷³ In 1879 C. S. Brown, Anderson Boon's administrator, filed a claim on behalf of Anderson's heirs for \$2,107.00. The application named children William, Ruben, Caledonia, Marian, John, Amanda, Pinkney, Josephine, and George.⁷⁴

Sebastian Boon

Sebastian was Don Sebastian taxed with Anderson and John in 1830 in Lincoln County. He married Nancy Evans in 1834 in Obion County.⁷⁵ If married when about twenty-five, he would have been born about 1809. He likely was the other boy under ten in John's North Carolina home in 1810 and the other boy ten to fifteen in Tennessee in 1820. Sebastian probably was the man in his twenties in John's 1830 Lincoln County home. In 1838 he was "insolvent totally" in Obion County.⁷⁶ He did not live long enough to have birth information recorded in a census. Nancy Boon, Sebastian's alleged widow, married Sanford Bramblett in Obion County in 1843.⁷⁷

Elvira Dona Boon

The author's previous work says Elvira Dona Boone was John and Polly Boone's first child. She married Henry Swinebroad.⁷⁸ Henry Swinbroad's [*sii*] wife, Elvira, may have been the woman in her twenties enumerated in 1830 in Lincoln County.⁷⁹ In 1830 Henry, living on Swan Creek, paid taxes on 172 acres in Captain

^{71.} *Fold3* (https://www.fold3.com/image/657509), Southern Claims Commission, Claim no. 4973, entry 65 on digital page 32, deposition of C. S. Brown; from NARA microfilm M1407, roll 38. Brown said, "A Boon" died in August 1875.

^{72.} FamilySearch (http://www.familysearch.org/search/film/004727211), digital film 004727211, images 1432–37, Obion Co., Chancery Court, Probate records, 1870–1900, Baker, S. A. (cont.)–Boyett, B., Anderson Boon, 27 January 1878.

^{73.} *Fold3* (https://www.fold3.com/image/657372), Southern Claims Commission, Claim no. 4973, digital page 3, petition of A. Boon.

^{74.} Ibid. (https://www.fold3.com/image/657527), Claim no. 4973, digital page 50, summary report. The claim was for "Mules, horses, bacon, molasses, corn, bedding, leather, branding &c." Ibid. (https://www.fold3.com/image/657467), Claim no. 4973, entry 69 on digital page 18, deposition of Lucinda Boon.

^{75. &}quot;Marriages, Grooms," *Tennessee GenWeb* (http://tngenweb.org/obion/records-data/vital/marriages-grooms), Boon-Evans, 6 August 1834.

^{76.} FamilySearch, digital film 004776612, image 184, Obion Co., Wills, Inventories & Settlements, 1834–1844; Will book A:358–59, estate of Lysander Adams, July Term 1837.

^{77. &}quot;Tennessee, Marriage Records, 1780–2002," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/search/ collections/tnstatemarriages) > Obion > Jul 1868: Marriages 1-2 > image 55, Obion Co., Marriage record, Bramblett-Boon, 18 October 1843.

^{78.} Posz, "John³ Boone of Hunting Creek," The Genealogist 31:1, 81.

^{79. 1830} U.S. census, Lincoln Co., Tenn., p. 244 (penned), Henry Swinbroad [sii] household.

Ruth's Company in Lincoln County, the same company in which Anderson, Don Sebastian, and John Boon paid taxes.⁸⁰ Henry Swinebroad's wife, Elvira, was likely the woman in her thirties enumerated in 1840 in Lincoln County.⁸¹ Henry and Elvira were in Lincoln County in 1850, when Elvira's birth was reported about 1806 in North Carolina.⁸² She may have been the child under ten in John's 1810 Rowan County home. She would have been the girl ten to fifteen in 1820. Dona E[lvira] D. Swinebroad married Zebulon Parr in Lincoln County in 1856.⁸³

Andrew Jackson Boon

Previous work lists Andrew Jackson Boon as the fifth child of John and Polly (Little) (Wells) Boone. He was supposedly born about 1815 in North Carolina and married Sarah Elizabeth Miller in Obion County in 1838.⁸⁴

On 27 May 1837 Jackson Boon bought a black hat and jean coat from Fielden B. Morgan's estate.⁸⁵ Andrew Jackson Boon married Sarah Elizabeth Miller on 4 July 1838 in Obion County.⁸⁶ In 1840 Jackson Boon was one of two men in their twenties. In his home was one girl under five, and one woman in her twenties, probably Sarah Elizabeth.⁸⁷ By 1850 Jackson was in Cole County, Missouri. The census informant said he was born in North Carolina, about 1814 to 1815, close to the time John Boon left Rowan County.⁸⁸ Jackson may have been the boy under ten in John's 1820 Lincoln County home.

Henry Harrison Boon

A publication identifies Henry Harrison Boon as Anderson's sibling.⁸⁹ Harrison Boon married Malinda Curtner in 1850 in Obion County.⁹⁰ They lived in Lucinda Stone's household in 1850 in Obion County as Henry Harrison, born in Tennessee,

87. 1840 U.S. census, Dyer Co., Tenn., p. 92, Jackson Boon.

88. 1850 U.S. census, Cole Co., Mo., pop. sch., pp. 102–3, dwell. 749, fam. 758, Jackson Boon household; NARA microfilm M432, roll 397.

90. "Tennessee Marriage Records, 1780–2002," *Ancestry* > Obion > Jul 1868–Aug 1880: Marriages 1-2 > image 114, Obion Co., Marriage records, Boon-Curtner, 9 September 1850.

^{80.} Lincoln Co., 1830 Tax Book, Captain Ruth's Company, p. 82, arranged alphabetically by surname, entry for Henry Swinebroad; TSLA. Henry Swinebroad of Swan Creek.

^{81. 1840} U.S. census, Lincoln Co., Tenn., p. 80, Henry Swinebroad household.

^{82. 1850} U.S. census, Lincoln Co., Tenn., pop. sch., p. 176 (stamped), dwell./fam. 957, Elvira Swinebroad household; NARA microfilm M432, roll 887.

^{83. &}quot;Tennessee, Marriage Records, 1780–2002," *Ancestry* > Lincoln > 1838–1890 > image 152, Lincoln Co., Marriage records, p. 4, Parr-Swinebroad, 4 August 1856.

^{84.} Posz, "John³ Boone of Hunting Creek," The Genealogist 31:1, 81.

^{85.} FamilySearch, digital film 004776612, images 123–24, Obion Co., Wills, Inventories & Settlements, 1834–1844; Wills, book A:237–38, Fielden B. Morgan, 27 May 1837.

^{86. &}quot;Tennessee, Marriage Records, 1780–2002," *Ancestry* > Obion > Jul 1868-Aug 1880: Marriages 1-2 > image 5, fol. 5, Boon-Miller, 4 July 1838.

^{89.} Merritt Anderson Boone, Descendants of Henry Harrison Boon, Including Partial Histories on Curtner and Burgess Families (n.p.: the author, 1971), 73.

and Malinda.⁹¹ Lucinda may have been Henry Harrison's sister. He would have been the boy under ten in John's 1820 Lincoln County household and the boy ten to fourteen in 1830. In Obion County Harrison Boon laid off one year's support for the widow and family of Thomas Kirk on 7 March 1854.⁹²

In May 1860 Henry H. and Malinda Boon, formerly Curtner and daughter of George Curtner, deceased, conveyed 199 acres to Calvin Curtner of Obion County.⁹³ In 1860 Harrison H. Boon, age forty and born in Tennessee, headed a household in Pemiscot County, Missouri. In the household was Malinda, twentysix; George W., eight; and John C., six. Their census entry was next to Lucinda Stone's.⁹⁴ H. H. Boon, fifty-one and born in Tennessee, was in Obion County in 1870. Living with him was Malinda, thirty-seven; George W., eighteen; John C., sixteen; Williamson, nine; and Ellen, seven.⁹⁵ H. H. Boon, reportedly born 5 August 1819, died on 29 September 1879 and was buried in Hayward, Pemiscot County.⁹⁶

Lucinda Boon

Lucinda Boone married Richard Warren Stone in 1832 in Obion County.⁹⁷ In January 1834 R. W. Stone was appointed an inspector for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.⁹⁸ He appeared on the jury in three court cases during 1832–34.⁹⁹ Fielden B. Morgan's estate paid Stone and Boone from 1837–39

^{91. 1850} U.S. census, Obion Co., Tenn., pop. sch., Dist. 9, pp. 747–48, dwell./fam. 798, Henry Harrison in Lucinda Stone household; NARA microfilm M432, roll 891.

^{92.} Jane Park Paessler, Obion County, Tenn., Court Minutes October 1849–September 1861 (Brunswick, Tenn.: Tennessee Genealogical Society, 2000), 72.

^{93.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008207402), digital film 008207402, image 248, Obion Co., Deeds and trust deeds, 1824–1900; index to deeds, 1824–1904, Deed book 1N:482, Henry H. Boon and his wife Malinda to Calvin Curtner, 23 May 1860, rec. 23 August 1861.

^{94. 1860} U.S. census, Pemiscot Co., Mo., pop. sch., Solitude P.O., p. 60, dwell. 419, fam. 414, Harrison H. Boone household; NARA microfilm M653, roll 638.

^{95. 1870} U.S. census, Obion Co., Tenn., pop. sch., District 14, Troy P.O., p. 242rv (stamped), dwell./fam. 57; H. H. Boon household.

^{96.} Find A Grave, memorial 45311568, digital image, 10 December 2009, by B. Meales, gravestone for H. H. Boon (Hayward Baptist Cem., Hayward, Pemiscot Co., Mo.).

^{97. &}quot;Marriages, of some families in the 1850 census," *Tennessee GenWeb* (http://tngenweb.org/ obion/records-data/vital/marriages-of-some-families-in-the-1850-census), Stone-Boone, 6 June 1832. The record is unsourced.

^{98.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008659172), digital film 008659172, image 482, Obion Co., County Court Minutes, 1824–1890; Minutes 1834–1835, p. 28, R. W. Stone appointed inspector, January Term 1834. Samuel Gordon Heiskell, Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History (Nashville, Tenn.: Ambrose Printing Company, 1918), 167–68.

^{99.} FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008479321), digital film 008479321, images 43–63, Obion Co., Civil Court Cases, 1823–1850, Henry Carter v. Charles McAllister, 1 January 1832. Ibid., images 195–211, Solomon P. Catoe v. Wood and McBean, 29 July 1833. Ibid. (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008479323), digital film 008479323, images 1120–30, Obion Co., Civil Court Cases, 1823–1850, Benjamin H. Linn v. Richard B. Brown, February 1834.

in Obion County.¹⁰⁰ Richard W. Stone was elected constable in 1843.¹⁰¹ In 1850 Lucinda was reportedly born about 1812 in North Carolina. She may have been one of the girls under ten in Lincoln County in 1820.

Tables 1 and 2 summarize John Boon's 1810 Rowan County and 1820 Lincoln County households.

Table 1 1810 Census in Rowan County, North Carolina, Showing Possible John Boon Family Members					
SEX/AGES	NO.	POSSIBLE FAMILY MEMBERS			
Male < 10	2	Anderson, Sebastian			
Male 10-15	1	unknown			
Male 26-44	1	John			
Female < 10	2	Elvira, unknown			
Female 10–15	1	unknown			
Female 26–44	1	Polly (Little) (Wells)			

household; microfilm publication M252, roll 43, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. For family members, see text.

1820 Census in Lincoln County, Tennessee, Showing Possible John Boon Family Members							
SEX/AGES	NO.	POSSIBLE FAMILY MEMBERS					
Male < 10	2	Andrew Jackson, Henry Harrison					
Male 10-15	2	Anderson, Sebastian					
Male 26-44	1	John					
Female < 10	2	Lucinda, unknown					
Female 10–15	2	Elvira, unknown					
Female 26–44	1	Polly (Little) (Wells)					
	-	, Tenn., population schedule, p. 249, John roll 123, National Archives and Record					

FamilySearch, digital film 004776612, image 282, Obion Co., Wills, Inventories & Settlements, 1834–1844; Book B:152–53, 1838–1840, administration of Fielden B. Morgan estate, 22 January 1839.
Ibid. (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008656552), digital film 008656552, image 279, Obion Co., County Court Minutes, 1824–1890; Minutes 1836–1845, p. 479, Richard W. Stone elected constable and administrator of Fielden B. Morgan, 6 February 1844.

In 1860 Anderson was in Obion County when Henry Harrison Boon lived across the Mississippi River in Pemiscot County with his sister Lucinda Stone.¹⁰² Zebulon Parr had passed away by 1865. His estate was left to Elvira and his children with his first wife in Giles County, Tennessee.¹⁰³ Anderson was still in Obion County in 1870. His alleged son, W[illiam] A[nderson], was enumerated next to H[enry] H[arrison] Boon and wife, Malinda.¹⁰⁴

Anderson, Andrew Jackson, Elvira, and Henry Harrison each named a son John, perhaps after their father.¹⁰⁵ Anderson's probable child Sabastine, may have been named after his brother Sebastian. Henry Harrison Boon had a son named William Anderson Boon, who died in 1929 in Byrd, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri.¹⁰⁶ William Anderson was probably named for his uncle Anderson Boon.

Anderson and Sebastian had other siblings near them in Tennessee and neighboring Missouri: Elvira, born about 1806; Lucinda, born about 1812; Andrew Jackson, born about 1815; and Henry Harrison, born about 1819. Autosomal DNA supports the sibling relationships for Anderson, Elvira, and Henry Harrison.

AUTOSOMAL DNA

Figure 1 shows four test takers from three lines share autosomal DNA—adding evidence for the relationships identified from the documentary research.

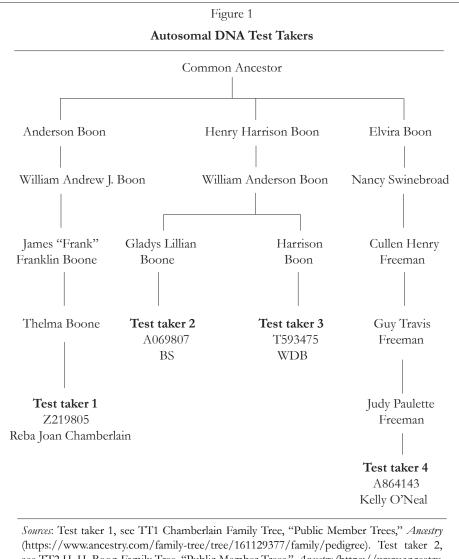
^{102. 1860} U.S. census, Pemiscot Co., Mo., pop. sch., Solitude P.O., p. 60 (penned), dwell. 419, fam. 414, Harrison H. Boone household.

^{103.} Elizabeth White, *Giles County Chancery Court, Woodruff Files, 1830–1900*, 6 vols. (n.p.: the author, 1987), 4:22, 37. Clara M. Parker, *Abstracts, Giles County Court Minute Books*, 2 vols. (n.p.: the author, 1989), 2:5, February 1866.

^{104. 1870} U.S. census, Obion Co., Tenn., pop. sch., Union City P.O., p. 38, dwell./fam. 265, Anderson Boon. 1870 U.S. census, Obion Co., Tenn., pop. sch., District 14, Troy P.O., p. 242rv (stamped), dwell./fam. 57, H. H. Book household.

^{105.} For Elvira, see *Find A Grave*, memorial 147027800, digital image, 26 May 2015, by C. Wayne Austin, gravestone for John B. Swinebroad (Swinebroad Cem., Lincoln Co., Tenn.). For Anderson, see 1850 U.S. census, Marshall Co., Tenn., pop. sch., District 6, p. 84A, dwell./fam. 810, Anderson Boon household. *Fold3* (https://www.fold3.com/image/657467), Southern Claims Commission, Claim no. 4973, entry 69 on digital page 18, deposition of Lucinda Boon. For Andrew Jackson, see 1850 U.S. census, Cole Co., Mo., pop. sch., pp. 102–3, dwell. 749, fam. 758, Jackson Boon household. For Henry Harrison, see 1860 U.S. census, Pemiscot Co., Mo., pop. sch., Solitude P.O., p. 60, dwell. 419, fam. 414, Harrison H. Boone household.

^{106.} Missouri Department of Health, death certificate, file no. 493 (stamped), registered no. 1, William Anderson Boon (1929), Bureau of Vital Statistics, Jefferson City. Informant Harrison Boon said William's father was Wm. Harrison Boon and his mother was Mauda [Surta—?—].



Somres: Test taker 1, see TTT Chamberlain Family Tree, 'Public Member Trees,' *Antestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/161129377/family/pedigree). Test taker 2, see TT2 H. H. Boon Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/161129969/family/pedigree). Test taker 3, see TT3 H. H. Boon Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/161787967/family/pedigree). Test taker 4, see TT4 E. Boon Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/161130111/family/pedigree).

Table 3									
DNA Segments Shared by Boon Descendants ^a									
		Chr. ^b	Start–End Locations (Mbp) ^c	$\mathrm{c}\mathrm{M}^{\mathrm{d}}$	SNPs ^e				
TT1 (Anderson)	TT2 (Henry)	10	24.6-70.1	36.0	8,938				
TT1 (Anderson)	TT2 (Henry)	14	75.7-87.0	12.2	2,854				
TT2 (Henry)	TT4 (Elvira)	15	20.1–26.2 27.5–30.2	7.5 7.7	754 543				
TT1 (Anderson)	TT3 (Henry)	17	12.3–32.1	23.2	3,307				
TT1 (Anderson)	TT4 (Elvira)	17	13.2–48.0	37.8	5,859				
TT3 (Henry)	TT4 (Elvira)	17	13.2–32.0	21.0	2,870				
TT1 (Anderson)	TT4 (Elvira)	18	6.7-8.4	8.1	543				

Matching DNA segments shared among the descendants were identified and are compiled in table 3.

Sources and definitions:

a. "GEDmatch® One-to-one Autosomal Comparison," *GEDmatch: Tools for DNA* & Genealogy Research (https://www.gedmatch.com), among kits for test taker 1 (IT1), kit Z219805; test taker 2 (IT2), A069807; test taker 3 (IT3), T593475; test taker 4 (IT4), A864143. TT1 and TT3 tested with FamilyTreeDNA, and TT2 and TT4 tested with Ancestry. Default values were used with "Prevent Hard Breaks" checked. TT2 and TT3 were not compared because their shared DNA would arise from other ancestral lines as well as the Boon couple (John and Polly [Little] [Wells] Boon).

b. Chr. (chromosome)—"A very long double-helix of DNA found in the nucleus of a cell and organized with proteins; humans have twenty-two pairs of autosomal chromosomes and one pair of sex chromosomes." Blaine T. Bettinger and Debbie Parker Wayne, *Genetic Genealogy in Practice* (Arlington, Va.: National Genealogical Society, 2016), 140.

c. Mbp (megabase pairs)—"One million base pairs; a physical length of DNA, as opposed to cM, which is a relative length of DNA." Ibid., 144.

d. cM (centimorgan)—"A relative segment-length that incorporates the statistical probability of a segment being separated during recombination (as opposed to Megabase [Mb], which is a physical length)." Used as a logical measure of genetic distance, one cM has a 1 per cent chance that a DNA segment will recombine within one generation. Ibid., 140.

e. SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism)—"The base pair found at one rung of the DNA ladder; a SNP value can vary from one person to another." Ibid., 147.

All amounts of DNA shared among the descendants are consistent with expected amounts for the relationships.¹⁰⁷ All shared segments are greater than 7 cM and contain more than 500 SNPs reducing the probability of a false positive

^{107. &}quot;August 2017 Update to the Shared cM Project," *The Genetic Genealogist* (https://thegeneticgenealogist.com/2017/08/26/august-2017-update-to-the-shared-cm-project), figure 1, The Relationship Chart. See ranges of values compiled for 3C1R (between TT1 and both TT2 and TT3), 3C2R (TT2 and TT3 each with TT4), and 4C1R (TT1 and TT4).

result.¹⁰⁸ All except TT2 share significantly sized segments with the other two. TT1, TT3, and TT4—one representative from each descendant line—match each other on the same segment of the same chromosome. These test takers form a triangulated group. Triangulation supports the conclusion that Anderson, Henry Harrison, and Elvira were siblings.¹⁰⁹

The test takers have no other known shared ancestral lines. When lacking well-researched, complete trees back to the hypothesized common generation, triangulation decreases the probability of other shared ancestry.¹¹⁰ Although any segment shared by a pair of descendants may come from other unknown shared ancestry, the chances are much less for a triangulated segment shared by three test takers. The triangulated segment shared by TT1, TT3, and TT4, along with the other shared segments, strongly supports the theory developed from the documentary evidence that Anderson, Henry Harrison, and Elvira Boon descend from the same common ancestral couple—John and Polly (Little) (Wells) Boon.

CONCLUSIONS

Correlated information for associates and suspected family members provides evidence that Anderson's father was John Boon, originally of Rowan County and later of Lincoln, Obion, and possibly Dyer and Gibson counties. He married Polly (Little) Wells. John was the son of John and Rebecca Boon. John's father, John, died about 1803 in Rowan County. Rebecca died between 1815 and 1822 in Rowan County. John, Benjamin, and Catherine Boon—two sons and a daughter of John and Rebecca—moved from Rowan County to Lincoln County in the early 1800s.

Autosomal DNA supports the conclusion that Anderson's siblings were Elvira (Boon) (Swinebroad) Parr and Henry Harrison Boon. They shared the common ancestral couple—John and Polly (Little) (Wells) Boon.

^{108.} Segments greater than 7 cM were found to be identical by descent 90 percent of the time in Brenna M. Henn et al., "Cryptic Distant Relatives are Common in Both Isolated and Cosmopolitan Genetic Samples," *PLOS One* (https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal .pone.0034267), published 3 April 2012, see figure 6. Some smaller segments may be shared because of origins from a common population group or because the segments match just by chance over a short distance. See Ann Turner, "Anatomy of an IBS segment," *Segment-ology* (https://segmentology. org/2015/10/02/anatomy-of-an-ibs-segment). See also Roberta Estes, "Concepts–CentiMorgans, SNPs and Pickin' Crab," blog 30 March 2016, *DNAeXplained–Genetic Genealogy* (https://dna-explained. com/2016/03/30/concepts-centimorgans-snps-and-pickin-crab/), particularly "Thresholds" and "Effectively Using cM and SNPs."

^{109.} Triangulation is the comparison of DNA from three or more test takers to verify they all share the same or overlapping segments on the same chromosome. "Shared DNA segments of a significant size indicate all may have inherited that DNA segment from a common ancestor." Bettinger and Wayne, *Genetic Genealogy in Practice*, 148.

^{110.} Debbie Parker Wayne, ed., Advanced Genetic Genealogy: Techniques and Case Studies (Cushing, Tex.: Wayne Research, 2019), 167–69.