

The Archdeacon (Cody) family in the American South 1730-1875

Thomas Boaz

Margaret Phelan's 1990 article 'The Archdekins or MacCodys' traced the Kilkenny history of this family. She ended it by saying, 'No attempt has been made to trace the Codys [in America]. It is hoped some member of that family will do it at some future time.' My article is an attempt to do that, by following the history of the Archdeacon family in the American South during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, beginning with the arrival of James Archdeacon (as the name was usually spelled here) in Virginia around 1735. Theirs is a fascinating story, for the Archdeacons settled in America before it was a country and participated in the two great formative events in the country's history: the American Revolution and the Civil War.

There is a great deal of recorded information to work with. The Archdeacon (Cody) family in America first began studying its own genealogical roots in 1912, when two Cody descendants while on a trip to Europe decided to stop in Ireland to acquire more information on the family's origin. They assumed the surname had something to do with an ancestor's clerical job. There, they obtained the services of a noted genealogical expert who, using a wide variety of source material, produced a lengthy, documented report that traced the family's history in Ireland through records back to the eleventh century.¹

Since then, a considerable amount of additional genealogical research in American, British, and Irish records has been done by descendants in this country of both James Archdeacon and Thomas Boaz. The results are contained in a number of works,² which show that the James Archdeacon who emigrated to Virginia was one of the sons of James Archdeacon of Rossroe whose will was proved on 28 September 1720³. It would also appear that he was also the direct descendant of Peter Archdeacon who, as Margaret Phelan pointed out, succeeded his great-uncle, Richard Archdeacon in 1617⁴. I am a descendant of James, the Virginia colonist, through the

marriage of his daughter, Elinor, to Thomas Boaz.

In total there are some 800 pages of Archdeacon genealogical information of various types. Some is in the form of books published privately over the years, and the remainder consists of undated, non-paginated monographs relating to individual members of the Archdeacon family. Most of this information is now in the collections of William B. Cody of Sun Lakes, Arizona, and Justice and Ella Bea Johnson of Baker, Florida. William and Justice are Archdeacon descendants; Justice's wife, Ella Bea, deserves special mention for her many years of extensive original research on the Archdeacon and related families. I therefore express my deep gratitude to Mr Cody and Mr and Mrs Johnson for cheerfully sharing their work with me in the preparation of this article.

Family tradition in America holds that James Archdeacon arrived in Virginia around 1730. However, the first record of his presence in the colony is a grant of 400 acres to him in 1745. The salient points are as follows:

KING GEORGE II, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith ... in consideration of the Sum of Forty Shillings ... paid to Our Receiver general ... in this Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia ... do grant and confirm unto James Archdeacon ... four hundred acres ... being in the County of Amelia on the South side of South Fork of the Buffalo River (lengthy description of geographic boundaries) ... yielding and paying unto Us ... for every Fifty Acres of Land the fee rent of One Shilling yearly to be paid upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel ... In Witness, whereof ... Witness our trusted and well beloved William Gooch, esquire, our Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Colony and Dominion at Williamsburg, under the Seal of our said Colony of Virginia, the Twentieth Day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred Forty Five, in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

WILLIAM GOOCH
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, COLONY OF VIRGINIA⁵

At that time in Virginia, the crown granted fifty acres of land per each person in a family (and larger amounts to those with good standing), the holding to be made permanent upon its being properly developed within a specified time. If James received his land based upon that standard it indicates his household consisted of eight people. However, his will dated fourteen years later lists no wife and only four children. His wife evidently died before the 1759 will was made, and family tradition says that two other sons settled elsewhere, one in the state of Ohio and the other in Canada. In any event, James later bought an additional 550 acres in the same area. Amelia County is located about 40 miles southwest of Richmond and was created in 1735 from parts of the older Prince George and Brunswick counties. It was named after Princess Amelia, a daughter of George II. However, in 1753 Amelia County itself was subdivided and the area James Archdeacon lived in became Prince Edward County, named for Prince Edward, a son of George III (later Duke of Kent and father of Queen Victoria).

In *Albion's Seed*, his epic cultural history of the American colonies, David Hackett Fischer ranked Virginians owning 950 or more acres as 'great landowners.'⁶ James Archdeacon's holdings put him in roughly the top 10 per cent of Virginia landowners, and he would probably also fit the mould of what Sir William Berkeley, an early royal Governor of Virginia, termed 'distressed Cavaliers.'⁷ That is, men (and women) of good background who came to Virginia and other southern colonies to try to recreate the estates and way of life lost by their Royalist forebears in England and Ireland. It is worth noting that the New England and mid-Atlantic colonies were in the main settled by people with differing visions. Over time those differences would become more pronounced and in 1861 result in a civil war. James may also be the James Cody mentioned in Cartnell's *History of Virginia*⁸ as the owner of 'Cody's Castle.' In any event, the extent of his acreage could only be dreamed about by men in such colonies as Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, where land grants were tiny by comparison. Moreover, it is also indicative that James was not a Catholic.

At the time, Virginia was staunchly Anglican, and although

other Protestant sects existed in the colony, all had to support the Anglican Church through an unpopular system of tithes. The Catholic presence, if any, would have been tiny and probably a hindrance to a man beginning to amass an estate. Indeed, James and his wife were later described by a great-grandson as being 'Episcopalians,' the name applied to the post-Revolution American branch of the Anglican church.⁹ As well, every bit of evidence about the religious preference of the early Boaz family indicates that they were Protestant.

James's property was in the heart of the Virginia tobacco county. While most smaller Virginia husbandmen (in those days a 'farmer' was a tenant who worked someone else's land) earned a little extra money by growing tobacco on some of their land, wealth in Virginia came from tobacco planting on a large scale. That required not only substantial acreage but also the use of slaves to work the land and river access to transport the tobacco to market. It will be noted that both pieces of James's land were bounded by rivers. James Archdeacon could thus be described fairly as a 'planter' a term that remained in use until the Civil War ruined the plantation system.

As mentioned James made his will at the end of 1759, naming his four children as heirs. His two sons were to take the bulk of the estate by receiving approximately equal portions of land. James's two daughters would receive token gifts of money, no doubt reflecting the fact that their husbands were successful planters in their own right.

In the name of God Amen, I James Archdeacon of St Patrick Parish in the County of Prince Edward ... Do make this my Last Will and Testament ... Item: I Give and Bequeath to my son Edmund Archdeacon my land whereon I now Live Containing 400 acres and my negro Fellar (fellow) Soney to him and his heirs forever. Item: I Give and Bequeath to my son James Archdeacon the land that I bought of William Watson containing 550 acres Between the Waters of the Buffalo & the Waters of Roanoak to him and his heirs forever¹⁰ (note: the Roanoak is probably the river now called the Staunton). Item: I Give and Bequeath to my son Edmund Archdeacon all my horses and mares.

Item: I Give and Bequeath to my daughter *Elinor Boose* (sic, italics mine) Forty Shillings to her and her heirs forever. Item: I Give and Bequeath to my daughter Mary Lumpkin One Shilling to her and her heirs forever. I Desire soon after my Death all my just Debts be Paid I do and appoint my Son Edmund Archdeacon and James Thackeston my wholde (sic) and Sole Execution of this my Last Will and Testament as Witness my hand this Tenth day of December 1759.¹¹

James probably died early in 1761 as his will was appraised in April of that year. The value of his personal estate (real property was not included) was £154 0s 6d, an amount substantially in excess of most other estates in his area.¹²

It should be noted that James the testator mentioned only one slave, despite the fact it would have taken a number of them to effectively work the agricultural portion of nearly 1,000 acres of land. It may be that the other slaves were transferred before the will was drafted. Even in those days, the benefits of financial ‘estate planning’ were recognised and practised. Having established James Archdeacon in Virginia, we will now follow his four children and a few of the interesting people in their lines.

Elinor Archdeacon Boaz

James’s daughter, Elinor - ‘Boose’ being an attempt to replicate Bows, the phonetic pronunciation of ‘Boaz’ – was married to Thomas Boaz, a planter with some 3,000 acres in nearby Buckingham County. Research indicates that Elinor was born in Thomastown, County Kilkenny, and Boaz family tradition holds that Thomas was born in Scotland but married Elinor in Ireland. However, this has not been proved. There were Boazes in Virginia in the early 1600s, and although the surname was found throughout England there is no evidence of it in either Ireland or Scotland. It may be that the couple met and married in Virginia.

The Archdeacon and Cody surnames as well as some of their Christian names were carried down in the Boaz family

for several generations. Thomas and Elinor had twelve children, among them were an Edmund, James, and an Elinor - all Archdeacon names. One of their sons, Abendnego, named one of his sons Peter Cody Boaz. Daughter Nellie (Elinor) named her second child Edmund Archdeacon [sic] Conner. In Prince Edward County in 1812 grandson Daniel Boaz married Sally (Sarah Elizabeth) Cody, the daughter of Edmund Cody. They named one of their children Edmund Cody Boaz. Another of Daniel and Sally's children, James Martin Boaz, named one of his sons Edmund Cody Boaz. Zedkijah Boaz named his second child Cody Boaz.¹³ Since then there have been a number of Edmunds in the Boaz family, including this writer's fourth great-grandfather, and it is my opinion that all of them were named for Edmund Archdeacon, Elinor Boaz's brother. One must assume the first Edmund Archdeacon left a great impression upon his relatives in the Boaz family.

As this article is not about the Boaz family, it will suffice here to say that five of Thomas and Elinor's sons fought in the Revolutionary War, and the Daughters of the American Revolution list Thomas himself as a 'Patriot' for his services at home during the war. During the Civil War (1861-65) so many Boazes served in the Confederate army that their number would have filled a company of infantry.

JAMES ARCHDEACON

Even though he was well into middle ages, James (c. 1718-95) served in the 5th and 7th Virginia Regiments of Foot during the Revolutionary War.¹⁴ This points to one of the great anomalies of that war. American soldiers who owned substantial acreage fighting against British soldiers who often owned nothing but what they carried on their backs.

James married Sarah Womack.¹⁵ No date is given for their marriage, but the Womacks were an old Virginian family. In 1684, Richard Womack was killed by Indians while returning from a trip to the interior of the state. The event was described in a letter dated 11 April 1684 written by Captain William Byrd. He stated that Womack was among the five men killed by the Indians on their return home from the Westward, about thirty miles beyond Ocnanechee. Richard's nephew, William



Womack, built 'The Womack Mill' that still stands in Prince Edward County.

By 1777 James, Sarah and their family had moved to Caswell County in North Carolina. While there on 20 September 1782, he received from the state of North Carolina what was probably a cash bounty for his Revolutionary War service. The certificate shows the family still went by the Archdeacon surname: 'This may certify that James Archdeacon ... was allowed twelve Pounds specie ... Attest £12 0.'¹⁶

It is probable that James and Sarah's children moved with them to North Carolina, as son Edmund (1754 - 1832) also owned land in Caswell County.¹⁷ The July 1787 court term listed James as owning \$6,014.00 in cash as well as property worth \$6,074.00. These were large sums for the time, particularly the amount of cash which James had on hand.

Beginning with the July 1782 term through all four courts held each year until October 1790, a law suit was continued against James by one Thomas Marr. For some reason, both men agreed to the continuance but the matter in question is not shown. Possibly it was a point of honor. The case was resolved in October 1790 when the court entered a judgement against James in the amount of one cent. Given the one penny judgement, it seems that James actually won the case.

Around 1790 some of James and Sarah's children moved to the state of Georgia, to what later became Warren County.¹⁸ Several years later the ageing James and Sarah left North Carolina and moved to Warren County to stay with their children. James and his wife both died there in 1795.¹⁹ The family now called itself 'Cody,' and Michael Cody (1768-1832), one of James and Sarah's sons, had established himself in Warren County where in the words of one of his grandsons he became:

...one of the wealthiest planters in the county. He owned many slaves, and his plantation, five and one-half miles east of Warrenton (the county seat), on the old stage road, north of same, embraces practically all the land between this thoroughfare and the Warrenton-Columbia Road, with Briar Creek as

western and Gin Branch as eastern boundary, the residence being situated perhaps a mile back.²⁰

Michael's son, Madison Derrell Cody, was born 27 September 1824, in Warren County. Michael died when the boy was seven years old, and his mother was instrumental in his early education. Derrell, the name he preferred, was an excellent student and a writer of some skill, graduating from Franklin College (now the University of Georgia) with First Honour in 1848. He was also the class valedictorian and while in college at least one of his poems was published in the prestigious *Southern Literary Gazette*. One of his classmates was Charles Smith who, under the pseudonym 'Bill Arp,' achieved great fame in the South during the Civil War as the author of a series of humorous yet biting commentaries on political, social and military matters in the Confederacy.

Derrell had a trained literary taste and possessed a good library, and after graduation he returned to his home to assume the comfortable life of a planter. In 1852, he married Frances Martha Carr, of 'Rockbridge' plantation in Convington, Georgia. A year later he was elected to the Legislature from Warren County, and also began serving as a judge of the Inferior Court, a position he filled for many years. About this time he began a friendship with Alexander H. Stephens, a short, sickly, but brilliant man who became vice president of the Confederate States of America. Derrell's correspondence with Stephens and others is a revealing look into how the war drastically affected the personal and business lives of Southern plantation owners.

On 21 February 1861, as one of the two representatives from Warren County, Madison Derrell Cody, voted 'yes' on Georgia's Ordinance of Secession. However, the Civil War caused him great hardship, and after it ended he sold his plantation and moved his family to Covington. There he went into the mercantile business and served two terms as mayor of the town. Frances died in 1872, a devastating blow from which Derrell never fully recovered. He died in 1875. Derrell's correspondence was preserved by his son, Claydo Carr Cody, Ph. D., who became president of Southwestern University in Texas.

Archdeacon-Cody men in the Confederate army

Michael Archdeacon and his brother established their families in Georgia, and during the Civil War (1861-65) a number of their grandsons served in Company D, 5th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Popularly known as 'The McDuffe Riflemen,' it consisted of men from Warren County. Among them were David T. Cody, who enlisted 1 November 1864, and was sent to the hospital one month later. Eliezer E. Cody enlisted as a private 11 May 1861, was elected second lieutenant August 1863, and was present 31 December 1864, when the records end. James Cody enlisted as a private 11 May 1861, was elected second lieutenant (not dated), and discharged from disability 20 January 1862.²¹ John L. Cody enlisted as a private on 31 August 1861, was appointed fourth sergeant in 1863, and died in Richmond, Virginia on 22 October 1864.²²

Edmund Archdeacon

Little is known about Edmund (1754-1794) except that he lived his entire life in Prince Edward County, Virginia. His wife's Christian name was Ann and they had eleven children.²³ As with James, Edmund also served in the 5th and 7th Virginia Regiments during the Revolution. His estate, which included '1 Negro woman Minerva and two children,' was valued at slightly more than £225.²⁴

Margaret (Mary) Archdeacon Lumpkin

In 1748, Margaret (Mary) Archdeacon (c. 1730-?), daughter of James Archdeacon the Virginia colonist, married George Lumpkin (1725-85). The Lumpkin family lived in Pittsylvania County Virginia (created from Buckingham County), as did Mary's sister, Elinor Archdeacon Boaz. George Lumpkin was a member of another old Virginia family. The earliest Lumpkin

in America is believed to have been Colonel Jacob Lumpkin, who was born in England and died in King and Queen County, Virginia, on 14 September 1708. The colonel is buried not far from the foundation wall that is the only remnant of 'Newington,' his plantation. The inscription on his gravestone is in Latin, and family tradition says the stone itself came from England.²⁵ Of interest to this writer is that in 1888 my great-aunt, Nancy Rhoda Boaz, married William Baldwin Lumpkin.

George and Mary Archdeacon Lumpkin had several children, including a daughter Mary and a son John. They evidently lived in that county their entire lives and in June 1781 George is recorded as buying 'bee gum and bees' from the estate of a John Hall.²⁶ In 1767, daughter Mary married Colonel John Wilson. They built an elegant thirty-three room house on their plantation, which they named 'Dan's Hill' because it was situated on the Dan river five miles from Danville, Virginia. John died in 1820 and Mary in 1827. They are buried in the family Graveyard at Dan's Hill. The house was destroyed by fire but rebuilt in 1833 by their son, Robert Wilson. The house went out of the family in 1931, but still stands and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Commission.

In 1780, George and Mary's son, John, married Lucy Hopson, a young woman of impeccable lineage. She was the daughter of Captain Henry Hopson and Martha Neville, and the third great-granddaughter of Col William Byrd I. The Neville family directly descended from Col Robert Beverly as well as Col William Byrd I, two of the most famous and powerful men in Virginia history. In 1688 Col Byrd I purchased an estate of 1,200 acres on the James River in Charles City County, Va. It eventually grew to some 26,000 acres and was inherited by his son, William, II. He built 'Westover,' a magnificent estate still standing today and considered as among the finest of the 'James River Plantations'.²⁷

The families of the Byrds, Beverlys, Carters, and others were so intertwined by marriage that when they settled in Virginia they were considered Virginia's royalist elite.²⁸ Through the Byrd family Lucy's ancestors included the noble St Leger family of England, who in turn traced their line

through the monarchs of England to William I (the Conqueror).

Around 1784, John and Lucy left Pittsylvanvia County and moved to eastern Georgia, to what is now Oglethorpe County. There, he became a sheriff and then a judge of the Inferior Court, and later a member of the General Assembly of Georgia. He was also a trustee of the University of Georgia, Mercer Academy, Mesons Academy, and served on the body that framed the Georgia Constitution.

Wilson Lumpkin, one of John and Lucy's children, was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, on 14 January 1783. He moved to Georgia with his parents when he was one year-old, and later read law and served as an assistant to his father. He married Elizabeth Walker in 1800, and after her death married Annis Hopkins in 1821. She was a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, a signatory of the Declaration of Independence. In 1804 Wilson was admitted to the Georgia Bar and also took a seat in the state legislature. He was appointed magistrate of the Inferior Court in 1805, and for the next year alternated between serving in the legislature and on the bench. He was elected to Congress in 1814 and in 1821 became a principal advocate of Indian removal. This matter was very popular with the American public and Lumpkin always regarded it as the capstone of his career.

He left Congress and became governor of Georgia in 1831, serving two terms, then was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1837. Lumpkin retired in 1841, but over the next ten years devoted his time to his plantation in Athens and his talents to the construction of the state-owned Western and Atlantic Railroad. Lumpkin County in north-central Georgia was named in his honor. Governor Lumpkin was a strong states-rights advocate who supported secession and Confederacy. After the war, he sold his plantation to the University of Georgia, when his property became part of the campus. Governor Lumpkin died in Athens, Georgia, on 28 December 1870.

Joseph Henry Lumpkin, another son of John and Lucy Lumpkin, was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, on 23 December 1799. He entered the University of Georgia at age fifteen but when it closed temporarily he went to the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), where he graduated with honours

in 1819. He helped re-open the University of Georgia, and was a founder of Phi Kappa Literary Society in 1820. He read law with Thomas W. Cobb, a member of an influential Georgia family, and was admitted to the bar in 1820.

Joseph received an Honorary M. A. from the University of Georgia in 1823 and an LL. D. from Princeton in 1851. He became extremely well-known in his profession as a practitioner and legal scholar, and served in the Georgia General Assembly from 1824 to 1825. He was elected chancellor of the University of Georgia and to the chair of rhetoric and oratory in 1860, but turned down both positions. Lumpkin did serve as a trustee of the university from 1854 to 1867, and in 1863 became first chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court. Joseph helped found the University of Georgia Law School, which was named after him. He was a widely sought-after lecturer, whose speeches focused on three themes: the need for the South to industrialise, the obvious fact of human progress in all walks of life, and a sense of divine purpose in the organisation of the physical world. He was married to Callender Cunningham Grieve. Justice Lumpkin died in Athens, Georgia. on 4 June 1867.²⁹

Martha Wilson Lumpkin Compton (1827-1917) was a daughter of Governor Lumpkin's second marriage. She married Thomas M. Compton in 1878 but had no children. The city of Atlanta was originally named 'Marthasville' after her. A portion of the inscription on her tomb stone in Park View Cemetery in Atlanta reads as follows: 'In honour of this lady Atlanta was once named Marthasville.'³⁰

Other Lumpkins of note

Lucy Hopson Lumpkin (1803-88), daughter of Governor Wilson Lumpkin, married Middleton Pope. Her granddaughter, Lucy Pope Barrow, married John Addison Cobb Sr., a son of Howell Cobb. Howell was governor of Georgia, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Secretary of the Treasury. During the Civil War he served as a major-general in the Confederate army. His brother, T.R.R.Cobb, was a lawyer and constitutional authority, and one of the 'fire eaters' who guided Georgia out of the Union. T.R.R. Cobb served as a brigadier-

general in the Confederate army.

Lucy Pope's brother, Middleton Pope Barrow, (1839-1903) graduated with First Honour from Lumpkin Law School (now University of Georgia Law School) in 1859 and during the war served as aide de camp to Howell Cobb. Afterward, he resumed his law practice in Savannah, then served in the Georgia Legislature and was elected a U.S. Senator. Middleton was also a planter who lived without ostentation; at his death he left personal property valued at more than \$100,000.

James Barrow (1841-64), Middleton's brother, resigned from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point when Georgia seceded from the Union. He became a lieutenant of Georgia volunteers, then served as adjutant general on the staff of General T.R.R. Cobb. James was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 64th Georgia Volunteer Infantry. He was killed at the battle of Olustee, outside Jacksonville, Florida, in 1864.

The Archdeacon (Cody) family in America was, as another writer said years ago, 'connected to the finest families in the South.' They participated fully in the great American struggles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and I would like to think that Sir Stephen L'Erchdykyn would be pleased with the behaviour and honor of his American descendants.

References

1. L. L. (Lucillious Lewis) Cody, *The Cody Family of Ireland and America*, Macon, Georgia, c.1915, pp.52-3.
2. L. L. Cody of Macon, Georgia, compiled and published three books on the Cody and related families: *Cody-Rogers [Family] of Georgia* (1915), *Cody Family of Ireland and America* (1917), and *Lumpkin Family of Georgia* (c.1925). Howard Wright of Tupelo, Mississippi wrote the 196-page *A History of our Irish-American Cody Family* (1993) and an excellent monograph titled 'Our Cody Ancestry in America' (1992?). Both expanded upon the Archdeacon/Cody genealogy and corrected several minor errors in L. L. Cody's books. *William R. R. Lumpkin and Catherine Huston Family Genealogy* (1985) by Wm Bryan Lumpkin of Lake Charles,

- Louisiana is a good history of part of that family. For nearly fifty years the primary reference on the Boaz family was Bishop Hiram Abif Boaz's *The Thomas Boaz Family in America* (Nashville, Tennessee , 1949). In 1997 Robert V. Boaz of Independence, Missouri, published *The Boaz Family: Daniel-John-Thomas: When And Where*, which provided a vast amount of new information and corrected some of the errors and omissions in Bishop Boaz's earlier book. In addition to these printed works, the aforementioned William B. Cody and Justice and Ella Bea Johnson of Baker, Florida have compiled a substantial body of unpublished but fascinating data on various members of the Archdeacon/Cody and associated families in America.
3. Edward O'Connell, Town Clerk, Kilkenny City, to an unidentified recipient in the United States, probably an Archdeacon descendant, 4 October 1920. Copy in the author's possession.
 4. Margaret M. Phelan, 'The Archdekins or MacCodys,' *Old Kilkenny Review*, 1990, pp. 745-59.
 5. James Archdeacon Patent, Virginia Archives, Prince Edward County, patent 25, 1745-1747, reel 23, pp. 37-8. Typescript copy in the author's possession.
 6. David Hackett Fischer, *Albions' Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991), p. 375.
 7. *Ibid.*, p. 277.
 8. 'Cody's Castle' is mentioned in an undated (probably 1920s) letter from Mrs P. H. Hale, St Louis, Missouri, a Cody a descendant. Quoted in L. L. Cody, *The Lumpkin Family of Georgia*, p. 27.
 9. *Cody-Rogers Of Georgia*, p. 13.
 10. The will is in Virginia Will Book I, 1754-1785, reel 15, page 33. The Roanoak is probably now called the Staunton River. In Virginia, the name 'Staunton,' and there are several of them, is pronounced stant-un.
 11. Appraisal of the will of James Archdeacon, Virginia Archives-Prince Edward County, Will Book I 1754-1785, reel 15, p. 34. Photocopy of the original will in the possession of the author.

12. A compilation has been made of the value of every estate settled in neighbouring Pittsylvania County during a twenty-seven-year period. By rough estimate, the value of James Archdeacon's estate was in the upper 10 to 20 per cent of overall value. See Lucille C. Payne, *Pittsylvania County, Virginia Inventories and Accounts Current 1770-1797* (Lynchburg, Va., H. E. Howard, Inc., 1995).
13. *The Thomas Boaz Family in America and The Boaz Family: Daniel-John-Thomas, When and Where*, passim.
14. *Our Irish American Cody Family*, p.19. A photocopy of the military headstones from James and Edmund's graves are contained in the Willaim B. Cody Papers.
15. *Cody-Rogers of Georgia*, p.13.
16. Copy in the author's possession. Sterling was the currency used in America until 1792.
17. *Our Cody Ancestry*, c. 1992, pp. 2-3, citing inter alia *North Carolina Taxpayers 1701-1786* (Baltimore; Ratchiff General Publishing Co. 1986), p.6; Mary Frances Kerr Donaldson, *Caswell County [N.C.] Will Abstracts 1771-1814* (np nd), pp. 123, 248; *Caswell County North Carolina Taxpayers List* (np nd), pp. 123, 248 : *Caswell County North Carolina Taxpayers List* (np nd).
18. *The Cody Family of Ireland and America*, p. 58.
19. *Cody-Rogers of Georgia*, p.22.
20. *Cody-Rogers of Georgia*, p.13. L. L. Cody described the house as still standing when he was a boy, but in bad repair.
21. Lillian Henderson, *Roster of the Confederate Soldiers of Georgia 1861 -1865* vol. 2, (unknown, c. 1963), p. 673.
22. *Ibid.* vol. 1.
23. *Our Cody Ancestry In America*, p.2.
24. *History of Our Irish American Cody Family*, pp. 11 and 25.
25. *The Lumpkin Family of Georgia*, pp. 2-3.
26. Lucille C. Payne, *op. cit.*, p. 36.
27. Westover Mansion, William B. Cody Papers nd np. The monograph contains a photograph of Westover.
28. Fischer, *op. cit.*, pp. 219-25.
29. This information is taken from a number of sources

included the monograph, 'The Allied families of Cody-Lumpkin-Hopson,' William B. Cody Papers, nd np. Within the monograph is a 20 October 1852 letter from Governor Wilson Lumpkin to his daughter, Ann Alden, relating to the Lumpkin and Hopson family genealogies; a photograph and description of 'Dan's Mill'; uncited photocopies of lengthy biographical entries and photographs about the Lumpkin men in what are probably late nineteenth or early twentieth century Georgia history books.

30. *Lumpkin Family of Georgia*, p. 17.

Biographical note

Thomas M. Boaz lives with his wife and daughter in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He is a stockbroker and the author of three books on military history.