

The
BOAZ

Family

Daniel - John - Thomas

When and Where

1997

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	5
CHAPTER I. Daniel Allen Boaz	7
CHAPTER II. John Boaz	40
CHAPTER III. Daniel Boaz	44
CHAPTER IV. Thomas Boaz	48
Thomas, II	57
Archibald	72
Edmond	99
Daniel	104
Gemima	120
Polly	121
James	122
Shadrach	135
Meshack	160
Agnes	174
Nellie	175
Abednego	177
REFERENCES	196
INDEX	201
APPENDICES	247

PREFACE

The search for the beginning of one's roots on American soil for some may be a long and arduous task, for others it may be a short and simple one. For me it has been the former. Having known my ancestry through interrogation of family members only as far back as my great grandfather, I set out to determine his predecessors. In so doing, I found a book "The Thomas Boaz Family in America with Related Families" by Bishop Hiram A. Boaz, in which I dreamed of finding my ancestor listed, but to no avail. As I searched other sources, I made notes of other Boaz descendants as to names, dates, places, and relationships, and found that some were mentioned in the Bishop's book and others were not. I soon realized that any genealogical work is never complete because of having incomplete information at the time, recent births, deaths, marriages, and etc., thereby creating "gaps" or voids in the listing of descendants.

The information compiled herein is an effort to fill some of the gaps, so to speak, that are inherently present in any book of genealogy. On the assumption that the author of the book mentioned above was correct in the names of the offspring of Thomas Boaz, I have proceeded to assemble all the information that I have accumulated in proper relation to those twelve children and compared that information with the Bishop's book. I have also determined from dates in the book that my great grandfather's name would appear in the first three generations if he was a descendant of Thomas Boaz and thus my concerted effort in that particular span of time.

As it will be found with any name, there are a variety of spellings. One must not assume that if the spelling is different from the one that you use that they are not related. Many of the records were written by persons who wrote the names phonetically or as they thought they should be spelled. A case in point, the personal property tax records of Hanover County. From 1804 to 1819, year after year, the last name of John, Daniel and Thomas was listed as Booze. In 1820, with a change in the tax commissioners, the spelling of the last name of the same three individuals became Boaz. Hence, the various spellings: Boaz, Boaze, Boze, Bose, Boase, etc. that do exist in the records. I have endeavored to use the spellings as I have found them in the various records, having found in the same record a variety of spellings, i.e., Thomas Boaz and Thomas Boaze. Such is the nature of genealogical research.

Genealogy is much like a jigsaw puzzle in which some of the pieces cannot be found because they have been lost through time. To get a complete and reasonable picture in genealogy, because documentary evidence is not available or has not been found, we must sometimes make conclusions in order to produce a missing piece of information, but the conclusion must be drawn by using all of the pertinent information available.

As you review this book, you will find many startling differences from the book by Bishop H. A. Boaz. My original intent was to verify the work of the Bishop, not to differ with him.

However, where I have found differences, I have tried to document those differences and my conclusions with references to the many other published works, census records, tax records, Bible records, vital records, etc. that I have searched with the hope that the readers will be able to search the references themselves and arrive at their own conclusions.

The correlation of the vast amount of data from the many, many sources has created a monumental task for anyone striving for the most accurate work possible, and errors will inadvertently occur. For any errors that I may have made I apologize and humbly beg your forgiveness. I sincerely request that you advise me of those errors in order that an appropriate "errata" may be furnished to all concerned.

I wish to acknowledge with gratitude the multitude of individuals who have provided information that I could not have obtained alone. Because this has been an ongoing project for over forty years, it is impossible to name all of them individually and to name a few of them would do injustice to the others. Nevertheless, my warmest thanks and sincere appreciation is extended to each and everyone of them.

CHAPTER IV.

THOMAS BOAZ FAMILY

ALBEMARLE COUNTY

Fifty years ago Bishop Hiram A. Boaz had published a book, "The Thomas Boaz in America." which treats of a Thomas Boaz who came to America with his young family and settled in Albemarle County which later became Buckingham County, Virginia. In about 1764, Thomas Boaz moved to Pittsylvania County, Virginia and there spent the remainder of his life. Most of the Bishop's book is centered around one of Thomas's sons, named Shadrach who was the ancestor of the Bishop. That portion of his book does not come under scrutiny since much information about one's own family is derived from history and lore passed down by family members of prior generations and is believed to be accurate. The remainder of the book, however, dealing with the parents and siblings of Shadrach was not as extensively researched and thus has been the focus of my research.

To find my own ancestors extensive research was done in public libraries, the Federal Archives and Records Center, state libraries and the county records available by means of microfilmed copies of them available through the LDS family history centers, and many other sources. Information found concerning the family of Boaz was copied and accumulated into a file. In time, it became apparent that some of the information found was in disagreement with the book "The Thomas Boaz Family in America." As more of these discrepancies became apparent, the need for study and research concentrating on the Thomas Boaz family became evident. Discrepancies found in the book that prompted further study were having fifteen year old Thomas Boaz, Jr. own real estate, the names of the children that were attributed to Abednego Boaz, the fact that Daniel Boaz had more than one child, the marriage of the wrong Edmond Boaz to Salley Thurman and the marriage of Nancy Penick to the wrong Meshack Boaz, to name a few. Ultimately, it was deemed imperative that the Thomas Boaz family genealogy be re-written to correct the numerous discrepancies and provide future researchers with the latest information found.

Due credit is given to Bishop Boaz for laying the groundwork for the present and future genealogical research. When his book was published, sources were very limited and would have required extensive time and travel to do the research. Today, records and resources have become available to everyone doing research by means of microfilm, copy machines and computers, so therefore, it has become much easier.

Bishop Boaz opens his book very much like a story with the statement that "Thomas Boaz was born in 1721 in Scotland and there grew to manhood." He immigrated to Ireland and "soon met and married an Irish lassie whose Christian name was Agnes. Her surname has been lost from the records." Citation of sources researched that would document such

statements are lacking. Thus, a concentrated effort had been made to verify many of the statements made by Bishop Boaz in his presentation. You will note that where I have differed with the Bishop's book, I have documented my conclusion by citing county courthouse records, available Bible records and other published works. In using the groundwork presented by Bishop Boaz that Thomas Boaz had four sons born in Ireland and the remaining eight children born in America, particular emphasis has been made on the eleven siblings of Shadrach.

The most significant document found (See appendix A) was the Bible record of Abednego Boaz found in the Tennessee State Library in Nashville, Tennessee many years ago and has since been published in the (East Tennessee Roots, Vol. VII, No. 3, p. 142) It consists of eight loose handwritten pages recording the birth and death of Abednego Boaz, his wife Frances "Fanny", their children and some marriages. It also includes the death of Fanny's father, James Matthews, May 25, 1790, the death of a Thomas Boaz on August 15, 1780, the death of an Elenor Boaz, Jan. 25, 1787, and several births that appear to be of some of his slaves. One page has only the name "Abednego Boaz" followed by "Meshack Boaz A" and further down the page is the name "John Duggan." This last name is uncertain. Because of this page, I have identified these pages as the "Bible of Abednego Boaz."

For the moment, let us consider the entries recording the deaths of Thomas Boaz and Elenor Boaz. The publisher of "East Tennessee Roots" questioned the year of death of Thomas Boaz, however, I have closely examined the handwritten pages from the Bible, photocopies of which I have in my possession, and after comparing the numerals "6" and "0" with others on the same page, I am confident that the year was 1780 and not 1786. Immediately below the name of Thomas Boaz is the name of Elenor Boaz who died January 25th, 1787, and next below Elenor is the name of James Matthews who died May 25, 1790. Entries following the name of James Matthews record the births of Abednego Boaz and Abednego's children. We will discuss in detail the importance of these names and dates a little later.

Other records, which I believe heretofore have not been searched and analyzed to reveal a wealth of genealogical information, are the personal property tax records of the counties which began in 1782 after the War for Independence. Those records are on microfilm in the Virginia State Library in Richmond, Va., however, copies of the microfilm are available for use locally through the many Latter Day Saints Family History Centers throughout the country. In my references to these tax records, I have also provided the LDS microfilm number for your convenience in searching these records without having to travel to Richmond, Va. or the state archives wherever they may be. At first, I hesitated to include the LDS numbers because many researchers associate LDS with undocumented files. Let me assure you that the LDS microfilm that I make reference to are copies of county records such as wills, deeds, marriages, tax records, Bible records and the like and are not their IGI or ancestral files. I think that the LDS should be given credit for a great service of going to the many courthouses throughout the country and microfilming the records thus assuring researchers that these documents have been preserved for future use.

These tax records, when viewed on a singular basis, are not likely to reveal the whole picture

of the family, but when viewed over a number of years, can show changing family relations, deaths, sons coming of age, and when movements were made within the area. Sometimes, they reveal the names of the sons of the taxpayer as they become old enough to be listed as male tithes or to be taxed separately. I have used these records extensively as I have pursued the history of our family. (See Appendix B.)

The tax records beginning in 1782 in Virginia included the date the taxpayer was listed, the name of the person responsible for the tax, the number of male tithes over twenty one years of age, slaves, horses, cattle, studs, wagons, carriages, gigs, etc. In some years an extra column was added to list the names of the tithes. If no column was provided, the tax commissioner sometimes recorded the name of the tithe in parenthesis beside or just below the taxpayer's name. The names recorded thus are undoubtedly the sons of the taxpayer. In one instance the name of the daughter, "Liby", was listed, so it is believed that the daughter was married, living at home, and the son-in-law became the tithable.

In the colonial days, each taxpayer not only paid tax to the county of his residence, but also paid a "tithe" of a specified amount of tobacco to the Church of England. That tithe was based on the number of white males, usually the sons, in the household over twenty one years of age. About 1788, the General Assembly of Virginia reduced the age of males reported for tax purposes and at that time, most counties changed the nomenclature of "tithes" or "tithables" to simply "white males above sixteen" in their tax records.

If we see, for instance, Thomas Boaz appearing with one white male (himself) above sixteen years of age for several years and then reports two for the next year or so, that information establishes the fact that a son is maturing and within a few years the son's name should appear for the first time as a taxpayer when he obtains his first taxable property and starts a household of his own. Not only do we know his name, if he had not already been identified directly as a tithe or tithable in conjunction with his father in the tax records, but we can approximate the year of his birth by counting back seventeen years from the year he first appeared as the second male being reported in his father's household.

No genealogy can be based entirely on solid records, documents and facts. By nature, some information is lost in time and conclusions are necessary to fill the "gaps" and complete the family history. Some of my conclusions are based on supposition for which I will probably be condemned, but they are always followed with an explanation that is made with the use of normal and accepted standards such as the interval of time between births, the childbearing years of the mother, the normal age for marriage in both males and females, etc. It is obvious that the Bishop has also made suppositions but apparently without consideration of some of these norms and other circumstances. If Bishop Boaz would have considered some of these norms, he would have perhaps investigated further the marriage of Meshack Boaz, born 1755, to Nancy Penick in 1805, at the age of fifty for the first time. That would not be normal but would be very unusual.

It is imperative to know the geographical areas that we are considering. Tracing the migrations and the location of our ancestors is an important part of genealogical research.

We should not associate persons just because of a common name without first considering the localities. A common error made by researchers is relating two people by the same name without regard to their geographical locations. An example of this problem will be seen later.

THOMAS BOAZ

Who were Thomas Boaz and Elenor Boaz whose deaths were reported in the Bible belonging to Abednego Boaz? Being listed in his family Bible, they were undoubtedly related to him, but how? It might be considered that from Abednego's point of view, relationships close enough to merit the recording of their deaths in his family Bible would probably be limited to that of his parents or siblings. Then, were they a brother and sister of Abednego or were they his parents?

If Thomas and Elenor were siblings of Abednego Boaz, then why did he record only these two when other brothers are known to have died before Abednego? Secondly, Abednego did have a sister Elenor, but, she did not die in 1787. She had married Arthur Conner and was still alive in 1843 in Buckingham County when she applied for a pension based on his Revolutionary War service. (See Genealogical Records of Buckingham County, Va., by Edythe R. Whitley, pp. 56-57) To consider the Thomas Boaz reported in the Bible as a brother of Abednego Boaz, we shall see, as we pursue this family further, that we also have the deaths of two other Thomas Boazes to consider. The first is the Thomas Boaz whose estate was inventoried January 30, 1795, which, in that time frame, was usually done within a few days or a very short time after the death of the individual. The second is a Thomas Boaz who left a will that was probated on June 11, 1813. Again, the probate process, or proving the will, began very shortly after the death of the testator.

Summarizing, we have a:

Thomas Boaz died Aug. 15, 1780 (from the Bible record)
Thomas Boaz died probably Jan. 1795 (from the inventory taken)
Thomas Boaz died probably May 1813 (from the will probated)

As we shall see a little later the Thomas Boaz, who died in 1813, left his estate to his nephews because he had no children of his own. This Thomas, whom we shall identify as Thomas III, had remained at home, and was first listed in the tax records as "Thomas (son of Thos.)" in 1803 and some of the succeeding years. (See Pittsylvania County Personal Tax Records, 1797-1812, LDS mf #1870198 and 1812-1814, LDS mf #1870199) He was later listed as "Thomas with mother" and finally on May 8, 1813, the year he died, the listing reversed and became "Agness Boaz & s. Thos." perhaps indicating that Thomas was nearing death. The next year Agness was alone. This is clear proof that Thomas Boaz, III who died later in May 1813, and whose will was probated June 11, 1813, was a son of Agness Boaz and Thomas Boaz, whom we shall identify as Thomas II. We shall learn later that Thomas II was the Thomas Boaz whose estate was inventoried January 30, 1794, and Agness Boaz who shared in that estate, left several children whose names include Edmond, Daniel, Thomas, Nancy, Milley, Nelly, Lydia. and Susey, which are not the same as the names of the children of the immigrant. Therefore, this Thomas Boaz was not the immigrant but was

probably a "son" of the immigrant, and a sibling of Abednego Boaz. We shall see later that this Thomas Boaz bought property from another brother, Edmond, in 1777. We have now accounted for two of the deaths of men by the name of Thomas Boaz. By elimination, then, the Thomas Boaz who died Aug. 15, 1780, was probably the immigrant.

As you will note, I have not considered the death date of Sept. 13, 1791, because I do not know for certain that the person with the initials "T.B." was a Thomas Boaz.

Bishop Boaz had assumed the birth and death dates of Thomas Boaz, the immigrant, based on a stone in the Boaz cemetery which he had found with the inscription:

T.B.
BORN SEP. 27, 1721
D(I)ED SEP. 13, 1791

The identity of the person with the initials "T.B." buried in the grave marked by this stone is unclear. It could have been Theodore Barnhart, Timothy Bradley, Thomas Brizentine, or any number of people. To assume that this stone marks the grave of Thomas Boaz is very speculative. It would be much more appropriate to assume that the death of Thomas Boaz recorded in Abednego's Bible was that of Thomas Boaz, the immigrant. At least we are assured that the person who died was a Thomas Boaz and just a person whose initials were T.B.

To investigate further we shall look at the personal tax records of Pittsylvania County. (See 97 Pittsylvania County, Va., Personal Tax Records, 1782-1797, LDS mf #1870197) We see that there is only one and the same Thomas Boaz listed from 1782, the year the records began until 1794 the year that Thomas Boaz, II died. Three things are now clearly established: Thomas Boaz, the immigrant, was undoubtedly deceased before 1782; the only Boaz with the given name of Thomas living in the county and old enough to be taxed was Thomas Boaz, II; and the person with the initials T.B. who died in 1791 was in all probability not a Thomas Boaz. If they were living in the county at this time, they would have appeared in the tax records. If they were too old to be taxed, their names would still appear with the word "exempt" after their names.

The two names Thomas and Elenor Boaz being listed together in the family Bible of Abednego Boaz and the relative closeness of their death dates would indicate that Thomas and Elenor were probably husband and wife. Because of this, the name of Agnes comes into question. Bishop Boaz does not tell us his source for the name of Agnes as the wife of Thomas, therefore we must accept it without question as "carved in stone", assume that the Bishop Boaz may have been told by someone that the wife of Thomas was Agnes and had accepted it without question, or conclude that he "thought" the name of the wife of Thomas, the immigrant, was named Agnes possibly based on the association of an Agness (spelled with a double "s") with a Thomas Boaz found in the county records that he had searched in Pittsylvania County. Bishop Boaz states in his book, (See Thomas Boaz Family in America,

by Bishop H. A. Boaz, p. 21) that the inventory of Thomas, the immigrant, was made January 16, 1795. As we have just seen, this inventory was actually for Thomas II. The Bishop then stated "that the inventory of the widow, Agnes Boaz, was made July 1823" and that she "lived to a very ripe old age" of about a hundred years. This reference clearly indicates that the county records were the sources for his association of the name of Agnes with the immigrant. We shall see in the section on Thomas Boaz, II, that the Agnes(s) whose inventory was made on July 1823 was Agness, widow of Thomas, II and not Thomas, the immigrant. It was unfortunate that Bishop Boaz linked together the wives of two different men by the name of Thomas Boaz. It must now be obvious that Thomas Boaz, the immigrant, was *not* married to the Agnes as supposed but was married to another person. Because the name of Elenor, who died Jan. 25, 1787, follows his name in the Bible record, the conclusion is that the immigrant's wife was probably Elenor.

Now, that we have determined the exact death dates of the immigrants, we shall attempt to establish "probable" birth years because none are given in the Bible record. This will be done in the paragraphs to follow based on known criteria.

There is a deed recorded in Albemarle County, Va., in which Thomas Boaz deeds to his son, Thomas Boaz, Junior, 100 acres of land on Nov. 9, 1758. (See Albemarle County, Va., Deed Book 2, pp. 74-75) It is signed only by Thomas Boaz with no mention of his wife. How nice it would have been for Thomas to have mentioned his wife. However, this deed recites: "for divers good causes but more especially for the love and good will I bear unto my son, Thomas Boaz, Junior, of the County aforesaid (Lunenburg) have granted the said Thomas Boaz, Junior, his heirs one parcel of land containing by estimation one hundred acres more or less situate on the North side of Appomattox River in County of Albemarle and bounded Beginning at a hickory saplin on Mallery's Creek thence up the said Creek to a burned down Hicory being the old corner Thence crossing the Creek to a white oak thence to a corner pine on the old line thence to the first station, etc."

Bishop Boaz had undoubtedly estimated the birth year of Thomas Boaz, II, as 1743, based on the presumed date of birth of Thomas Boaz as 1721 from the stone in the cemetery and Thomas being about 22 years of age when Thomas II was born. Bishop Boaz then recognized that based on 1743 as the birth year of Thomas, II, (Jr.), he would have been only fifteen years old when this deed was made. (See The Thomas Boaz Family in America, by Bishop H. A. Boaz, p. 23) The major error here is that minors or persons under the age of twenty one cannot own real property. Of necessity, then, Thomas Boaz, II (Jr.) was born earlier, perhaps ca 1737 or before, to make him at least 21 years of age in 1758 and eligible to own the real property given to him. With 1737 as a "probable" year of birth for Thomas Boaz, II, the marriage year of his parents can then be estimated as ca 1736, and assuming that Thomas Boaz was about 22 years of age as the Bishop did and Elenor about 18 when they married, we can establish their "probable" birth years as ca 1714 and ca 1718 respectively. Their birth years were based on the fact that males usually marry at around 22 to 24 years of age and females at about 18 to 20 years of age. Accepting the birth year of Elenor Boaz as ca 1718, we shall check for reasonableness and probability. When Thomas Boaz, II was born ca 1737, she would have been about 19 years old which is a normal age for the mother of her first child.

When Abednego, the last child, was born on Feb. 6, 1760, she would have been about 42 years of age and nearing the end of her childbearing years. Thus the date of ca1718 is approximate but well within reason with the known facts. Our conclusion is summarized as follows:

Thomas Boaz, b. ca1714, d. Aug. 15, 1780

Elenor Boaz, b. ca1718, d. Sept. 25, 1787

The property above transferred by deed in Albemarle County, Virginia, was located in the area that would be removed from Albemarle and incorporated into the new county of Buckingham in 1761. Three years later in 1764, a list of tithes for Buckingham County was made showing Thomas II Boaze, (Jr.) owning 100 acres of land and adjacent to Thomas Boaze owning 500 acres of land with three tithes. (See Genealogical Records of Buckingham County, Va., by Edythe R. Whitley, p. 4) The tithes are named, Thomas himself, and two sons, Edmond Boaze and Daniel Boaze. Archibald Boaze, the fourth child old enough to be listed as a tithe was not listed in Buckingham County and the absence of his name can be explained only by assuming that he was in Campbell County. He has been found there at other times.

Accepting the sequence of the births of the children as shown by Bishop Boaz, the probable years of their births should be revised to agree with the probable birth of their first child Thomas II, born ca1737, as determined above. It follows then that Archibald was born ca1739, Edmond ca1741, and Daniel ca1743, spacing the births about two years apart. Since tithes are males 21 years of age and above, the tithe list of 1764 verifies these approximate dates when Thomas II would have been 27, Archibald 25, Edmond 23, and Daniel 21 all qualifying to be listed as tithables. The next son, younger than Daniel, was James, born 1749, who would have been just fifteen years of age in 1764 and therefore is not included in the tithables. Again, these birth years differ from Bishop Boaz's list, but they are consistent with known records. Bishop Boaz does not tell us from whom or where he got his information concerning their birth years, therefore, it must be obvious that he had calculated them based on the 1721 date. If you doubt this, look on page 36 in the Bishop's book where he states that Daniel was "born in Ireland about 1746," and compare his date of birth for Abednego (1754) to the Bible record of 1760. Look at page 233 where he discusses guessing at the birth years of the four daughters. At the time that Bishop Boaz wrote his book, only one name, James, was known to have a definite date of birth, the other eleven were approximated. Today, there are only two children whose dates of birth are firmly established, James and Abednego, the remaining ten are approximated. Because Daniel was the last child to be born in Ireland according to Bishop Boaz, in all probability, then, Thomas Boaz and his family came to America in 1744, four years earlier than the Bishop's proposed date.

Knowing also that large families in the 1700 and 1800s, usually spaced their offspring about eighteen months to two years apart, we can now list the "probable" birth years of all the children identified by Bishop Boaz as follows:

Thomas Boaz, II, b. ca1737, Ireland

Archibald Boaz, b. ca1739, Ireland
Edmond Boaz, b. ca1741, Ireland
Daniel Boaz, b. ca1743, Ireland
Gemima Boaz, b. ca1745, Albemarle Co., Va.
Polly Boaz, b. ca1747, Albemarle Co., Va.
James Boaz, b. May 20, 1749, Albemarle Co., Va.
Shadrach Boaz, b. ca1751, Albemarle Co., Va.
Meshack Boaz, b. ca1753, Albemarle Co., Va.
Agnes Boaz, b. ca1755, Albemarle Co., Va.
Eleanor "Nellie" Boaz, b. ca1757, Albemarle Co., Va.
Abednego Boaz, b. Feb. 6, 1760, Albemarle Co., Va.

Because the birth years of the first four children was established as in the preceding paragraphs, the next child, Gemima, would be assumed to have been born about two years later, ca1745, in America. Having an exact date of birth of James as May 20, 1749, left a four year interval between the births of Gemima and James. This did not seem probable. Leaving Shadrach, Meshack and Abednego, the three remaining males to be born and in that order, I have assumed that Polly, the next younger daughter was probably born ca1747, thus maintaining the approximate two year interval between births. To have placed Shadrach as being born ca1747 would have placed his name prior to James. I did not think that Thomas would have named the three sons for the three famous Bible personalities out of sequence, that is one before James and two after.

From records in the State Land Office in Richmond, Va., we find that "On May 23, 1763, Thomas Boaze, Sr., patented 1577 acres of land in Halifax County on both sides of Stewart's Creek" which then became a part of Pittsylvania County when it was formed in 1766 from Halifax County. Since he was still on the tax rolls in Buckingham County in 1764, he must have visited Halifax County and found the land to his liking. He returned to Buckingham County, wound up his affairs, and then moved to Pittsylvania County shortly thereafter, just prior to the time that it was formed from Halifax County. He remained in Pittsylvania County until his death in 1780.

When Thomas Boaz and his family moved to Pittsylvania County, some members of his family remained behind in Buckingham County. The grown children remaining there were Thomas, II, Archibald, and Daniel. Meshack Boaz, who was a small boy of about eleven years of age when his father moved to Pittsylvania County, probably remained in Buckingham County living with his older brother, Thomas, II or at least returned a little later from the appearance of his name on the tithable list of 1773. (See "Genealogical Records of Buckingham County, Va.", by Edythe Whitley, pp. 9-10)

A Thomas Boaz advertised in the Virginia Gazette, Jan. 14, 1775, the loss of a yellow bay mare taken up in Pittsylvania County. This may have been either Thomas or Thomas, II because Thomas, II was moving from Buckingham County to Pittsylvania County about this time.

THOMAS BOAZ, II

Thomas Boaz, II, son of Thomas Boaz was born ca1737 in Ireland and came to America ca1744. The family settled in that part of Albemarle County that would become Buckingham County in 1761. When Thomas moved to Pittsylvania County in 1764, Thomas, II remained in Buckingham County for about another ten years until ca1775 as shown by tax records. At that time, he also moved to Pittsylvania County and died there ca1794/5.

Thomas, II had been well taught to be industrious and successful for by 1771, Thomas, II was disposing of 225 acres of land, more than double what his father had given him. He was having land surveyed as shown in the survey records of Buckingham County. (See Buckingham County Land & Property Plat Books, p. 21, LDS mf #30685) One plot of 72 acres was surveyed Mar. 15, 1771, and another for 153 acres surveyed on Mar. 19, 1771, totaling 225 acres along the North fork of the Holladay River to be transferred to Joseph Payne. Thomas Boaz, Sr. had already moved to Pittsylvania County and apparently this transfer of property was preparatory for the move of Thomas, II to Pittsylvania County to join his father.

Thomas, II was still living in Buckingham County as late as 1774 where he was listed with two tithables including his brother Meshack. Meshack did not marry and start his household until later. (See Genealogical Records of Buckingham County, Va., by Edythe R. Whitley, p. 10) His brother Daniel was married by this time having established his household and is listed with one tithable. Further records show that Thomas, II had moved to Pittsylvania County before 1776. In a book Pittsylvania County Deeds, 1774-1778, by TLC Genealogy, p. 53 is a transcript of a deed transferring ownership of about 224 acres of land on both sides of Stewards [sic] Creek from Edmond Boaz to Thomas Boaz on Mar. 12, 1777. Edmond was probably disposing of his property before leaving for North Carolina.

In the Old Survey Books of Pittsylvania County, Va. 1746-1782, p. 299 we have found that on Dec. 7, 1777, 810 acres were surveyed for Thomas Boaz, on Stewart's Creek. On March 24, 1779, p. 309, 408 acres more were surveyed off on the Grassy Fork of Stewart's Creek. Also on Mar. 29, 1779, p. 319, another 262 acres on the Grassy Fork of Stewart's Creek was surveyed for Thomas Boaz. And again Apr. 29, 1780, p. 339, another 500 acres. Within two and one half years, a Thomas Boaz had surveyed for himself four parcels of land totaling 1980 acres in Pittsylvania County. Whether or not he actually took title to all of this land is unclear, but from the locality on Stewart's Creek, they were probably all for the same person, Thomas Boaz, II. The accumulation of such a vast amount of land is more typical of a man in his forties rather than a man in his sixties who at that age would normally have already obtained all of the property that he desired. This was undoubtedly Thomas Boaz, II.

By the time that the first tax records were kept in Virginia in 1782, after the Revolution,

Thomas,II was quite a prosperous man because of his possession of so much personal property consisting of eight slaves, seven horses and forty one head of cattle. He remained on the tax rolls of Pittsylvania County until his death in 1794.

On May 22, 1778, a Thomas Bose (Boaz) was paid for a rifle to serve in Capt. Peter Perkins' company while serving in the American Revolution. This is undoubtedly Thomas Boaz, II who would have been about 41 years of age. (See Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 7, p. 147) Thomas, the immigrant, would have been too old.

No marriage record has been found for Thomas Boaz, II since most of the Buckingham County records were destroyed by fire in 1869, therefore the name of the wife of Thomas Boaz, II must be learned from other records. Records that are available in Pittsylvania County do indicate that Thomas Boaz, II did have a wife whose name was Agness, spelled with a double "s". We shall review and analyze these records.

In a book, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, Inventories and Accounts Current, 1770-1797, compiled by Lucille C. Payne, p. 100 there is an inventory of the estate of a Thomas Boaz, made Jan. 30, 1795, and recorded Feb. 16, 1795, indicating that Thomas Boaz had died late 1794 or very early 1795. This was Thomas Boaz, II, whose children did not have the same names as the children of the immigrant as we shall learn later. The inventory has provided a very interesting glimpse into their private lives and a unique clue as to how wealthy Thomas Boaz, II had become. His personal property alone was valued in English currency as 771 pounds, 4 shillings, and 10 1/2 pence. Agness's portion was valued at 257 pounds, 1 shilling, and 7 1/2 pence.

On August 25, 1795, Thomas Smith, James Fulton, Robert Devin and Shadrach Boaz, met and allocated certain property from the estate of Thomas Boaz for the widow. The description of the property allotted to Agness Boaz as the widow's one third part of Thomas Boaz's personal estate was recorded in Pittsylvania County Sept. 21, 1795, evidence that Thomas Boaz, II died 1794/5 leaving a widow, Agness. This is without question the Agness Boaz, widow, on the census records of 1820 in Pittsylvania County, Va. See p. 106-107 of the above referenced book.

An inventory of the estate of the widow, Agness Boaz, was made July 1823 after her death which Bishop Boaz had associated with the wife of the immigrant. On page 21 of "The Thomas Boaz Family in America" he states that "The inventory of the widow, Agnes Boaz, was not made until July, 1823. From this it appears that she lived to a very ripe old age." The fallacy of that association is that the wife of Thomas Boaz, the immigrant, would be about one hundred years of age, a very ripe old age we will agree but, as we shall see, this Agness (spelled with a double "s"), having received the widow's dower from the estate of Thomas II, was giving consent to marriage for an under aged daughter in 1803 meaning that the daughter was born ca 1785, some twenty five years after Abednego. Consider, too, that this daughter's name was Susey and not known to be a daughter of the immigrant. The inventory of the widow, Agness, made in 1823, included property very similar to that received in her dower interest from Thomas II. This inventory was undoubtedly for a younger Agness Boaz, the

widow of Thomas Boaz, II and not the widow of the immigrant.

From Marriage Bonds & Ministers Returns, Pittsylvania County, Va., 1767-1805, by Catherine L. Knorr, we learn that there were five Boaz women married between Nov. 21, 1797, and Dec. 28, 1803, with consent given by Agness Boaz, the mother, since the father was apparently deceased. Consent was necessary and had to be given by a parent or guardian if the daughters were under legal age. An Alphabetical Index to the Court Order Books of Pittsylvania Co., Va., 1767-1800, Vol. I, shows that on Feb. 16, 1795, guardianship was granted for the minor children of Thomas Boaz (II) to Agnes, Daniel, and Thomas Boaz (III), their mother and older brothers. The only other Boaz families in Pittsylvania County at that time were Edmond Boaz, who would be getting married shortly, and the Shadrach Boaz family. Distance may have precluded the consideration of Shadrach for guardianship

Because consent was given we can assume that all five daughters were under age at the time of their marriages, hence, the older one could have been born as early as 1779 and the younger one by about 1785. From the preceding paragraphs, we have determined that Agness was the widow of Thomas Boaz, II, therefore, these five women must have been his daughters.

For the marriage of the first two daughters, Nancy and Milley, their older brother, Daniel Boaz, provided the surety. Usually the father of the bride provided the surety, but with the death of Thomas Boaz, II in 1794/5, that duty then fell to some other relative such as a brother or uncle of the bride. Their uncle, by the name of Daniel, had lived in Buckingham County and was deceased in 1794, therefore it was their brother named Daniel that provided the bond. When the third daughter, Nelly, married surety was provided by the groom's father. Finally, when the last two daughters, Lydia and Susey, were married their brother, Thomas Boaz, III, provided the surety. The similarity of their names, Milley and Nelly, and the closeness of their marriage dates indicates that they were probably twins.

In studying the tax records, (See Pittsylvania County, Va., Personal Tax Records, LDS mf #1870197, mf #1870198 and mf #1870199) we see that at some time Thomas Boaz II would report a son, if he had one, as a second male when the son came of age. In 1787 and before, the second male would have to be over 21 to be reported and Thomas Boaz, II does not report a second male. In 1788, the reporting age changed so that any male above 16 would be reported and we then see that Thomas II does report two males above 16 in his household in 1788, 1789, and 1790. One would be for himself and the second his maturing young son. In 1791, Thomas II reports just one male above 16, himself, reflecting the fact that the son was no longer in his household. The same year a new name, Edmond Boaz, appeared on the tax list and was undoubtedly the son of Thomas II. From this criteria, we can also establish that Edmond was born between 1767 and 1771. If we assume a "probable" birth year of 1770, then Edmond would be about 21 years of age in 1791 and old enough to own property.

Edmond Boaz became a taxpayer in Pittsylvania County on Apr. 2, 1791, being taxed on one horse perhaps given to him by his father. Each year Edmond Boaz is listed on the same

day as Thomas Boaz, II. Shadrach Boaz, the other son of the immigrant in Pittsylvania County, on the other hand, was always listed on a different day indicating that there was some distance between them requiring the assessor to visit them on different days. Undoubtedly, Edmond was related to Thomas II, the one nearest to him. (See Pittsylvania Co., Va. Personal Tax Records, 1782-1797, LDS mf #180197 and 1797-1812, LDS mf #1870198)

As was the custom then, when a son became old enough to become independent, the father would carve off a tract of land from his own and give it to the son. The purpose was to provide the son with a means of making his own livelihood, to assure that the son was close at hand should assistance and guidance be needed, and to keep the family members close by to maintain family relations. Following that custom Thomas II, who had large land holdings, undoubtedly deeded Edmond some of his land. This explains why the tax commissioner visited and appraised both Thomas II and Edmond on the same day. They were on adjacent property. The Edmond Boaz who first appeared in Pittsylvania County in 1791, was without question a son of Thomas II and Agness.

Further proof that Edmond was not a son of Shadrach is the fact that Shadrach did not report the second male above 16 years of age until 1795, four years after Edmond appeared on the tax rolls. The oldest son of Shadrach was William, born in 1778, and was the son that appeared in 1795.

In 1793 and 1794, the last years Thomas II was alive, he again reported two males above 16. In the following years of 1795 through 1802, the widow Agness reported just the one surviving male above 16. That male was probably born ca 1776, and was undoubtedly the son who stayed at home with his mother, did not marry, and whose name appeared as Thomas (III) in the tax lists of 1803 when Agness no longer reported a male above 16. He was identified as "Thomas, s. of Thomas" to distinguish him from another Thomas, son of Shadrach, that had appeared. Further distinction can be noted in the reporting dates. Thomas, William and their father, Shadrach, were all reported on April 30 in the 1803 list. Thomas (s. of Thomas) and Agness were reported on August 15.

Thus, we have seen that the personal property tax lists of Pittsylvania County have confirmed that Thomas Boaz, III and Edmond were sons of Thomas Boaz, II.

Although the name Daniel did not appear on the tax records until 1798, the marriage records of Pittsylvania County show that Daniel provided surety for two of the daughters of Thomas II, who were undoubtedly his sisters and thus Daniel was a son of Thomas II. Daniel was married on Jan. 16, 1796, and assuming that he was twenty three years of age on that date, his birth year then would be ca 1773. If this be true, Daniel could not be a son in the only other known Boaz family in Pittsylvania County because Shadrach was not married until ca 1777. Also, the division of Shadrach's property at his death made no mention of sons by the name of Daniel or Edmond. By exclusion, then, Edmond, Daniel, and Thomas III were sons of Thomas II.

As we study the Boaz family for further proof, we see the following developments occurring. By 1790, the eight sons of Thomas Boaz, the immigrant, have all married and established their homes in specific geographical areas: Daniel, Archibald, and Abednego are in Buckingham County, James was in Campbell County, Meshack in Prince Edward County, Edmond in North Carolina, Thomas II and Shadrach are in Pittsylvania County. In due time we should see their offspring starting their families and logically we should expect to find their marriage records in the same geographical area in which they matured and where their parents had lived. Unfortunately, the marriage records of Buckingham County were burned in 1869, however, the Pittsylvania County marriage records have survived. Thus, marriage records of the children of Thomas II and Shadrach are available for study.

Because Thomas II was about 14 years older than Shadrach, the marriage records of the children of Thomas Boaz, II are those we should expect to see first in the 1790s and 1800s. We shall now recapitulate the marriages as shown in published records.

Henry Boaz, Feb. 2, 1788--Polly Hester
Daniel Boaz, Jan. 16, 1796--Lydia Inman
Edmond Boaz, Oct. 3, 1796--Salley Thurman
Nancy Boaz, Nov. 21, 1797--William Beck
Milley Boaz, Nov. 19, 1798--Samuel Elliott
Nelly Boaz, Dec. 17, 1798--Henson Thomas
Lydia Boaz, Nov. 17, 1800--Isaac Frizzle
Susey Boaz, Dec. 28, 1803--John Nelson
Thomas Boaz, Aug. 27, 1804--Lucy Davis**
Nancy Boaz, Aug. 27, 1804--James Still**
William Boaz, Aug. 18, 1806--Mariah Bullington**

Of the eleven marriages recorded, the last three marked with the double asterisk are known to be children of Shadrach, the first eight names are known or probable children of Thomas II. Seven names are definitely known to be children of Thomas II based on other published records, such as marriage records and tax records. Of the remaining name, Henry, nothing further is known about him. His name does not appear in the personal tax records with Thomas II. His marriage date precedes the known marriages of Thomas' children by about eight years, somewhat isolated and therefore I have not included him as a son although he may have been. Thus, we know the names of eight of the children of Thomas Boaz, II:

- I. Edmond Boaz, b. ca 1770
- II. Daniel Boaz, b. ca 1773
- III. Thomas Boaz, III, b. ca 1776
- IV. Nancy Boaz, b. ca 1779
- V. Milley Boaz, b. ca 1781
- VI. Nelly Boaz, b. ca 1781
- VII. Lydia Boaz, b. ca 1783
- VIII. Susey Boaz, b. ca 1785

Now we can see the relationships for Thomas Boaz, III who died as a single man in 1813 leaving his property to his two nephews, James Boaz, a son of Daniel Boaz, and Boaz Frizzell, a son of Lydia Boaz and Isaac Frizzell. It would have been impossible for the estate to have been that of Thomas Boaz, II. Thomas Boaz, II, son of the immigrant, did not have a sister, Lydia, that had married Isaac Frizzell, and was the mother of Boaz Frizzell. There is no doubt that the estate was for Thomas Boaz, III.

Summarizing:

Thomas Boaz, II, b. ca1737, Ireland, d. 1794/5, Pittsylvania Co., Va., m. ca1769, Agness ??, b. ca1750, d. July , 1823, Pittsylvania Co., Va.

I. Edmond Boaz, b. ca1770, d., m. Oct. 3, 1796, Pittsylvania County, Va., Salley **Thurman**, b., d.

To dispel the idea that Edmond Boaz, son of the immigrant, came back to Pittsylvania County, Va., married Salley Thurman in 1796 at the age of 55 and remained there, I would like to re-capitulate the known facts.

Reviewing the facts related to this marriage, an Edmond Boaz married in Pittsylvania County, Va., a Salley Thurman on October 3, 1796.

By 1796, there were three Edmonds that are known and could be candidates to marry Salley Thurman. Among them were Edmond, son of Thomas Boaz, II, Edmond, son of Archibald Boaz, which we shall discuss in the section on Archibald, and Edmond Boaz, the immigrant's son. We need also to look at where the three different Edmonds were with relation to where the marriage took place.

First of all, we know that an Edmond Boaz was living in Pittsylvania County and was proved to be the son of Thomas Boaz, II (See Pittsylvania County, Va. Personal Tax Records, 1782-1797, LDS mf# 1870197)

Second, an Edmond Boaz, son of Archibald, appeared briefly in Pittsylvania County in 1797, with his father but then returned to Buckingham County where he had lived before. Because this Edmond spent his younger years in Buckingham and Campbell Counties, Va., he surely is the Edmond that married Rhoda Cannifax in Campbell County, Jan. 16, 1794, and thus was married when he visited Pittsylvania County in 1797.

As we shall see later, Edmond Boaz, believed to be the son of the immigrant, was still in Hawkins County, NC in 1792 and the adjacent Jefferson County, Tenn. in 1798.

In conclusion, the only Edmond Boaz known to be in Pittsylvania County, Va., in 1796, when and where the marriage took place, was Edmond Boaz, son of Thomas Boaz, II. Without a doubt, he married Salley Thurman.

The oldest son of Edmond and Salley (Thurman) Boaz as recorded by Bishop Boaz and others, was an Edmond A. Boaz, born 1797. Edmond A. Boaz would be above 16, the age to be reported on the tax lists, in 1814. From the personal tax records we can see that on May 12, 1814, Edmond Boaz, son of Thomas Boaz, II, does report a second male above 16 years of age for the first time. This is further proof that the Edmond Boaz shown on the personal property tax records from 1791 through 1814 was the Edmond that married Salley Thurman and reported their 17 year old son in 1814. Edmond A. Boaz, born 1797, was that son. (See Pittsylvania County, Va., Personal Tax Records, 1813- 1824, LDS mf#1870199)

1. Edmond A. Boaz, b. 1797, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d., Weakley Co. Tenn., m. Sept. 24, 1821, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Elizabeth **Booker**, b. 1797, d.

(1) Thurman Boaz, b. 1825, Weakley Co., Tenn., d. Jan. 13, 1888, m. Jan. 10, 1872, Weakley Co., Tenn., N. A. (Toga) **Moss**, b., d.,

A. Ann Boaz, b. Dec. 6, 1872, d., m. John **Jolly**, b., d.,

(A) Isaac Jolly, b. Aug. 31, 1891, m. Odelle **Rea**

(B) Lillian Jolly, b. Sept. 30, 1893, m. Rennie **Busheart**

(C) Ethel Jolly, b. Oct. 22, 1896, m. Wayne **Parham**

(D) Jack Jolly, b. 1898, m. Ethel **Kregg**

(E) Joe Jolly, b., m. Agnes **Bowlin**

(F) Anna Belle Jolly, m. Occo **Parish**

(G) Janie Jolly, m. Huber **Hurt**

(H) David "Doc" Fields Jolly, m. Vinnia **Dowery**

(I) Irene Jolly, m. Aduie **Williams**

B. Joseph Boaz, b. Jan. 30, 1875, d., m. 1903, Sarah **Fowler**, b., d.,

(A) Elmer Boaz, b. 1905, d. 1922

(B) John Thurman Boaz, b. 1907, m. 1930, Ida Mae **Cook**

(C) Newell Boaz, b. 1909, d. 1910

(D) Basil Boaz, d. young

(E) Bertha Boaz, d. young

C. David Boaz, b. Oct. 19, 1883, d., m. Maud **Puckett**, b., d., no children.

(2) Thomas Boaz, b. 1828, Weakley Co., Tenn., m. Sept. 30, 1866, Weakley Co., Tenn. Matilda **Moss**,

(3) Martha Boaz, b. 1834, Weakley Co., Tenn.

(4) Drewry Boaz, b. June 22, 1836, Weakley Co., Tenn., d. Sept. 12, 1918, m. Oct. 18, 1871, Weakley Co., Tenn., Flora W. **Cottrell**, b., d. several years bef. 1918, both are bur. in Olive Branch cem.,

A. Martha Boaz, b. Sept. 29, 1871 (1872?), d., m. ?? **Garrett**, b., d., no issue.

B. Edmond Adkins Boaz, b. Feb. 22, 1874, d. May 15, 1946, m. Dec. 29, 1905, Lena **Hodges**, b., d., two children.

C. Susie Boaz, b. Dec. 14, 1877, d., m. Robert **Buntin**, b., d., four children.

D. Elsie Boaz, b. Mar. 17, 1880, d., m. Luther **Call**, b., d., twins who d. at birth.

(5) Nancy Boaz, b. 1838, Weakley Co., Tenn.

2. Mary Ann Boaz, b. Sept. 20, 1798, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d. Sept. 1860, Weakley co., Tenn., m. Oct. 13, 1821, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Corbin H. **Francis**, b. 1798, d. Nov. 3, 1845. Eight children.

(1) Ephraim T. Francis, b. Aug. 9, 1822, d. Mar. 3, 1891, m(1) Mary Ann **Parrish**, m(2) Lucinda B. **Adams**,

(2) Armstead E. Francis, b. Dec. 25, 1823, d. Dec. 17, 1896, m. Nancy Ann **Dorrity**,

(3) Mary Ann Francis, b. 1826, d. ca 1884, m. Peter **Brown**,

(4) Ruth A. Francis, b. Sept. 10, 1832, d. Aug. 21, 1900, m. Joseph **Newton**,

(5) John M. Francis, b. ca 1834, d., m. Mary Ann **Morgan**,

(6) Henry Francis, b. ca 1836, d., m. Claire ??

(7) Catherine Francis, b. ca1839, d., m. Benjamin **Eskridge**,

(8) William L. Francis, b. ca1844, d., m. Susan **Winters**,

3. John Boaz, b. 1800, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d., m. Jan. 4, 1826, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Mildred **Breedlove**, b., d., no known children,

4. William Boaz, b. ca1802, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d., m. Oct. 4, 1824, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Nancy **Nelson**, b., d.

(1) Joel N. Boaz, b. Jan. 14, 1833, d. Sept. 20, 1903, m(1) Feb. 4, 1859, Dickson Co., Tenn., Susan A. **Dillahay**, b. July 30, 1842, d. Aug. 21, 1892, nine children, m(2) Della F. **Ragan**, b., d., three children.

A. Laura Boaz, b. Jan. 1, 1860, Dickson Co., Tenn., d. Sept. 3, 1860, Dickson co., Tenn.

B. William A. Boaz, b. Nov. 8, 1860, Dickson Co., Tenn., d. Feb. 13, 1923, m. Alice **Turner**, b. Mar. 11, 1866, d., two children.

C. Joel L. Boaz, b. May 6, 1863, d. 1890,

D. James Lafayette Boaz, b. Nov. 9, 1865, d. July 18, 1942, m. Mollie **Russell**, b., d., two children.

E. Martha Jane Boaz, b. Feb. 15, 1868, d., m. J. L. **Browning**, b., d., two children.

F. Mary Susan Boaz, b. Mar. 23, 1870, d., m. John **Foster**, b., d., nine children.

G. John Nelson Boaz, b. Aug. 12, 1872, d., m. Safronia **Reynolds**, b., d., three children.

H. Isac Newton Boaz, b. July 30, 1875, d. Dickson Co., Tenn., unmarried.

I. Nancy Ann Boaz, b., d., m. Justin **Parrott**, b., d.,

J. Lillie Boaz, b. Feb. 23, 1894, d., m. Thomas J. **Nelson**, b., d., six children.

K. Ruth Boaz, b. Sept. 25, 1895, d., m. Harry P. **Von Schmittan**, b., d., five children.

L. Cora Boaz, b. Jan. 23, 1903, d., m. Roy C. **Patterson**, b., d., two children.

(2) John Daniel Boaz, b. 1840, d. Oct. 1880, m. Aug. 18, 1864, Dickson Co., Tenn., Mary E. **Russell**, b., d. Oct. 1881, two children

A. Mollie Boaz, b. May 1872, d., m. Wilbur U. **Patterson**, b., d., two children.

B. John L. Boaz, b. June 22, 1874, d. Dickson Co., Tenn., m. Dec. 26, 1896, Ethel Wilda **Dangerfield**, b., d. Dickson co., Tenn., six children.

(3) Rebecca Jane Boaz, b., d., m. Thomas **Haliburton**, b., d., three children.

A. Charlie Haliburton, b., d.,

B. Rebecca Haliburton, b., d., m. D. T. **Waynick**, b., d.

C. Nancy Haliburton, b., d., m. Dillard **Waynick**, b., d.

(4) Queen Boaz, b., d., m. Dock **Haliburton**, b., d., four children.

A. William Haliburton, b., d.,

B. Thomas Haliburton, b., d.,

C. John Haliburton, b., d.,

D. Fannie Haliburton, b., d.,

4. James Boaz, b. Apr. 17, 1804, Pittsylvania Co, Va., d. Oct. 10, 1878, Dukedom, Weakley Co., Tenn., m(1) Jan. 4, 1823, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Sarah **Booker**, b. 1804, Va., d., m(2) Dec. 27, 1872, Weakley Co., Tenn., Elizabeth Frances **Price**, nine children by first wife and three by second wife. they were living in Hickman co., Ky., in 1850, and moved to Weakley Co., Tenn. bef. 1872

(1) Tarlton Robert Boaz, b. June 20, 1824, Pittsylvania Co., Va.

(2) James Washington Boaz, b. July 26, 1826, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d. Feb. 16, 1843, Weakley co., Tenn.

(3) Milton Parraham Boaz, b. Sept. 7, 1828, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d. Aug. 13, 1914, Graves Co., Ky., m(1) ca1858, Mary E. **Roberts**, b. Jan. 20, 1836, d. Mar. 7, 1865, three children, m(2) June 2, 1866, America Ann **Elliott**, b. June 11, 1846, d. Jan. 5, 1929, Graves Co., Ky., ten children.

A. Andrew W. Boaz, b. July 13, 1860, d. May 8, 1922, Graves Co., Ky., m. Mary Elizabeth **Austin**, b. Aug. 25, 1867, d. Dec. 13, 1920, five children.

B. Ada Bell Boaz, b. Dec. 25, 1861, d. Dec. 11, 1885, m. William **Miller**, b., d., no issue.

C. Sarah Frances Boaz, b. June 15, 1862, d. Oct. 16, 1878, m. William Stephen **Hamlett**, b. 1861, d. Feb. 13, 1943, no issue.

D. Mary Rose Ella Boaz, b. July 13, 1867, d. June 5, 1939, m. Martin D. **Hardin**, b., d., three children.

E. Jane Cathrine Boaz, b. Dec. 14, 1868, d., m. Samson (Ransom?) **Price**, b. Sept. 18, 1866, d. Oct. 25, 1951, three children.

F. Georgia Ann Boaz, b. Nov. 11, 1870, d., m. L. **Doublin**, b., d.,

G. Arbezania Adaline Boaz, b. Feb. 8, 1873, d., m. Frank **White**, b., d., two children.

H. Martha Parnella Boaz, b. May 6, 1875, d., m. Edward D. **Watts**, b. 1871, d. 1958,

I. Benjamin Franklin Boaz, b. June 28, 1877, d. July 1877,

J. William Jasper Boaz, b. Oct. 1, 1879, Hickman co., Ky., d. July 28, 1955, Hickman Co., Ky., m. Ila **McAllister**, b. Dec. 4, 1885, d. July 3, 1978, Hickman Co., Ky., no issue.

K. Oscar Turner Boaz, b. Feb. 1, 1883, Graves Co., Ky, d. Feb. 12, 1960, Marshall Co., Ky., m(1) ??, one child, m(2) Graves Co., Ky., Bertha **Seavers**, b. Apr. 8, 1884, d. Sept. 19, 1976, two children.

L. Charlie Edmon Boaz, b. June 26, 1885, d. Dec. 20, 1950, Fulton Co., Ky, m. ca1908, Hickman Co., Ky., Emma Ola **Puckett**, b. Oct. 3, 1890, d. Aug. 19, 1943, eleven children.

M. Lula Boaz, b. 1889, d., m. Virgil **Crider**, b., d.,

(4) Loveasy Virginia Boaz, b. May 4, 1831, Hickman Co., Ky., d., m. ?? **Turner**

(5) Leavy Francis Boaz, b. Aug. 5, 1833, Hickman Co., Ky., d. 1861

(6) Sarah Elizabeth Boaz, b. Dec. 10, 1837, Hickman Co., Ky., d. Apr. 1864

(7) February Moore Boaz, b. Feb. 20, 1842, Hickman Co., Ky., d., m. Jan. 28, 1867, Hickman Co., Ky., Thomas H. **Owens**, b., d.

(8) Twin Boaz, b. ca1874, Weakley Co., Tenn., d. in infancy

(9) Twin Boaz, b. ca1874, Weakley Co., Tenn., d. in infancy

(10) John Edmond Boaz, b. Jan. 6, 1878, Weakley Co., Tenn., d. Oct. 15, 1949, Graves Co., Ky., m(1) Mar. 18, 1900, Annie Savannah **Parsley**, b. July 12, 1877, Lauderdale Co., Tenn., d., Graves Co., Ky., four children, m(2) Dresden, Weakley Co., Tenn., Leona Cooley **Yates**, b., d. Gleason, Weakley Co., Tenn., no issue by second marriage.

A. John Alpheus Boaz, b. June 17, 1901, Weakley Co., Tenn., d., m(1) Sept. 7, 1922, Dickson Co., Tenn., Hattie **Hill**, b. June 15, 1895, d., two children, m(2) Nov. 10, 1941, Obion Co., Tenn., Mary Alma **Maddox**, b. Apr. 9, 1900, d., none

B. E. Bernard Boaz, b. Feb. 13, 1903, d. Apr. 7, 1903,

C. Louanna Elvie Boaz, b. July 29, 1904, Fulton Co., Ky., d., m. Feb. 21, 1925, Fulton Co., Ky., Lee Nathan **Gibson**, b., d., three children.

D. James Harvey Boaz, b. Apr. 19, 1910, Weakley Co., Tenn., d., m. Oct. 28, 1933, Hickman Co., Ky., Ina B. **Allen**, b. Feb. 7, 1909, d. ca1980, one dau.

II. Daniel Boaz, b. ca1773, Va., d. 1815, Pittsylvania Co., Va., m. Jan. 16, 1796, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Lydia **Inman**, b. ca1777, d. aft. 1820. In "The history of Pittsylvania County, Va." reference is made to a Daniel Boaz, captain of a militia company and also charged with the responsibility of processioning the land in his precinct in 1803. In 1816, a court order regarding the estate of Daniel Boaz, appoints Lydia (wife) as guardian of the heirs, clearly indicating that Daniel died ca1815.

In the personal tax lists of Pittsylvania County, Va., Daniel Boaz appeared from 1798 through 1814 and in several years, 1802 through 1809, he is referred to as "Capt." Daniel Boaz. Others appearing in the same tax list are his mother, Agness Boaz, and his brothers Thomas Boaz (noted as "son of Thomas" or "Thomas, Jr.") and Edmond Boaz. (See Pittsylvania County, Va., Personal Tax Lists, 1797-1812, LDS mf #1870198) The children of Daniel and Lydia are:

1. James Boaz, b. ca1796

2. Agness Boaz, b. ca1798, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d., m. Dec. 4, 1815, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Faris **Morris**, b., d., Lydia Boaz consents, James Boaz, sur.

3. Susannah Boaz, b. ca1800, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d., m. Oct. 26, 1818, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Enoch **Shoemaker**, b., d., Lydia Boaz consents, John Nelson, sur.

4. Elizabeth Boaz, b. ca 1802

5. Isaac Boaz, b. 1805, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d., m(1) Oct. 9, 1830, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Easther **Stow**, b., d., m(2) Sarah **Norville**, b. 1815, Tenn., d., In 1850, Isaac and his family were living in Bedford Co., Tenn., apparently with his father-in-law, John Norville.

(1) Martha J. Boaz, b. 1835, Bedford Co., Tenn.

(2) Lidia (Lydia ?) Boaz, b. 1837, Bedford Co., Tenn.

(3) Luiza (Louisa ?) Boaz, b. 1839, Bedford Co., Tenn.

(4) Elmira Boaz, b. 1841, Bedford Co., Tenn.

(5) Rhoda Boaz, b. 1844, Bedford Co., Tenn.

6. William I. Boaz, b. ca 1807?

7. Polly Wilson Boaz (?)

III. Thomas Boaz, III, b. ca 1776, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d. 1813, Pittsylvania Co., Va., and never married. He left his entire estate to his nephews, Boaz Frizzell and James Boaz. His will was probated June 11, 1813, in Pittsylvania County, Va. In the Personal tax lists of Pittsylvania County, Thomas Boaz "son of Thomas" appeared in 1803 and 1804. In 1806, he is referred to as Thomas Boaz, Jr. In all four years he was taxed separately but always listed next to his mother Agness indicating two separate households. In 1807, 1809, and 1811, the listing becomes "Thomas Boaz and mother" reconciling the absence of Agness as a separate listing. She was presumed to be living with Thomas probably because of her advanced age. In 1810, the name of Agness reappeared but without Thomas and on May 8, 1813, the listing reversed and became "Agness Boaz and son Thomas." This may suggest that Thomas had become ill or incapacitated to the point that he could no longer maintain his household and be responsible for the tax himself and thus that responsibility reverted to his mother, Agness. In 1814, however, the listing became simply "Agness Boaz" verifying that Thomas had deceased sometime between May 8, 1813 and June 11, 1813. (See Pittsylvania County, Va. Personal Tax Records, LDS mf #1870198 & #1870199)

IV. Nancy Boaz, b. ca 1779, d., m. Nov. 21, 1797, Pittsylvania Co., Va., William **Beck**, b., d., mother Agness Boaz consents. The surety was Daniel Boaz.

V. Milley Boaz, b. ca 1781, d., m. Nov. 19, 1798, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Samuel **Elliott**, b., d., mother Agness Boaz consents. The surety was Daniel Boaz.

VI. Nelly Boaz, b. ca1781, d., m. Dec. 17, 1798, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Henson **Thomas**, b., d., mother Agness Boaz consents.

VII. Lydia Boaz, b., ca1783, d. bef. 1844, m. Nov. 17, 1800, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Isaac **Frizzle (Frizzell)**, b. May 21, 1765, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d. bef. Dec. 2, 1844, Weakley Co. Tenn. Agness Boaz, Lydia's mother consented to the marriage and Thomas Boaz was the surety. This was perhaps Isaac's second marriage. There was an Isaac Frizzell who had married in 1788, Pittsylvania co., Va., a Sarah **Williams**.

From Isaac's will, we can determine that Lydia died before 1844, the date of the will. In the will he mentioned his present wife Tabitha whose maiden name was Durham, which was, at least, his second and maybe his third wife. Jason Frizzell and Boaz Frizzell were executors of that will.

Of interest is the fact that when Isaac Frizzell made his will Nov. 9, 1844, in Weakley Co., Tenn., he relied upon his nephew, Edmond A. Boaz as a witness. Edmond A. Boaz was the oldest son of Edmond and Salley (Thurman) Boaz, Edmond being an older brother of Lydia (Boaz) Frizzell. Edmond A Boaz perhaps moved to Weakley County at the same time as the Frizzell's.

1. Boaz Frizzell, b. Aug. 8, 1801, Va. d. July 28, 1857, Weakley Co., Tenn., m. Feb. 28, 1825, Co., Va., Elizabeth **Mitchell**, b., d.,

2. Tabitha Frizzell, b. Apr. 15, 1803, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d. Nov. 2, 1822, Pittsylvania Co., Va., m. Nov. 6, 1821, Pittsylvania Co., Va., William **Handily**, b., d.

3. Elizabeth Frizzell, b. Sept. 5, 1805, Va., d. Sept. 11, 1873, Weakley Co., Tenn., m. Lacy **Ross**, b., d.

(1) Isaac P. Ross, b., d.

4. Susan Frizzell, b. Sept. 5, 1807, Va., d., m., ca1825, Weakley Co., Tenn., William A. **Stow**, b., d.

(1) Isaac C. Stow, b., d.

5. Dr. Jason Quincy Frizzell, b. Oct. 31, 1809, Va., d. 1861, Baxter Co., Ark., m. ca1834, prob. Weakley Co., Tenn., Mahala **Collier**, b. Mar. 26, 1809, N.C., d. Aug. 3, 1861, Baxter Co., Ark., bur. Messick cem., dau. of Isaac Harbert and Mahala (**Fuller**) Collier.

(1) Isaac Harbert Frizzell, b. Dec. 18, 1834, Tenn., d. June 19, 1892, Pleasant Hill, Ark., m. ca1857, Ark., Rachel??, b. ca1835, Tenn.

(2) Lydia Chloe Hilda Frizzell, b. Jan. 26, 1837, Weakley Co., Tenn., d. June 30, 1911, Lutie, Collingsworth Co., Tex., m. Jan, 12, 1853, Paris, Henry Co., Tenn., James Henry **Young**, b. 1835, Jackson Co., Tenn.

(3) Tabitha Mahala Frizzell, b. Oct. 1838, Weakley Co., Tenn., d. ca1900, Baxter Co., Ark., m. ca1856, Weakley Co., Tenn., Samuel **Lewis**, b. ca1830, Tenn.

(4) Rahamma H. Frizzell, b. ca1842, Tenn., d. Baxter Co., Ark.

(5) Annetta E. Frizzell, b. Oct. 1844, Weakley Co., Tenn., d. 1916, Iazard Co., Ark., m. Newton **Hamm**,

(6) Harriett A. Frizzell, b. ca1848, Tenn., d. Baxter Co., Ark.

6. Asa Frizzell, b. Dec. 22, 1811, Pittsylvania Co., Va., d. bef. 1844, m. ca1835, Tenn., Aurina ??

7. Nancy Frizzell, b. May 24, 1814, Va., d., m. ?? Williams, b., d.

VIII. Susey (Susannah ?) Boaz, b. ca1785, d., m. Dec. 28, 1803, Pittsylvania Co., Va., John **Nelson**, b., d., mother, Agness Boaz, consents with surety by Thomas Boaz.