

## Chapter II

### The Line of Adolphus Hendrick son of Hance Hendrick

1.1 **Adolphus Hendrick** (by 1685 – 1763) He was likely the eldest son of Hance Hendrick. His first appearance in Virginia records was the deed of gift dated 20 February 1705/6 from Hance Hendrick of St. John's Parish of King William County to his "loving son Adolphus Hendrick" for the 175 acres that Hance Hendrick had patented in 1702.<sup>1</sup> Given the timing and wording of this deed, it is reasonable to suppose that Adolphus may have married about the time of this gift. We can also plausibly infer that he had reached majority by 1706, for deeds to minors were both rare and generally unenforceable. Since King William County records of the period are nearly nonexistent, all we know of his early life is derived from this deed of gift, patent records, and records of his children. That is enough, however, to conclude that he remained in King William County, perhaps on this same tract of land, through about 1742.

Adolphus clearly had interests further west however. On 20 February 1719/20 he patented 490 acres in the part of King William that later became Caroline County, roughly twenty miles west of his gifted land.<sup>2</sup> He seems to have sold this patent almost immediately thereafter, though no deed records survive. An adjoining patent of 17 August 1725 to William Bigger refers to Adolphus's patent as "land he bought of Dolphus Hendrick."<sup>3</sup> That sale must have taken place by early 1721, for Bigger's patent refers to the land as being in St. John's parish which had been superseded by St. Margaret's parish since 1 May 1721. Clearly, the patent's survey, and therefore the sale by Adolphus, had been made prior to St. Margaret's formation.<sup>4</sup> Sometime in 1727 or 1728 Adolphus also surveyed 1,000 acres in Spotsylvania (later Orange) County at the same time as two of his brothers.<sup>5</sup> The resulting patent, describing him as a resident of King William County, was issued on 28 September 1728.<sup>6</sup> The land lay on the Spotsylvania county line, in the area that became Orange County in 1734. That he never occupied this land is evident from the complete absence of Adolphus Hendrick from the records of both Spotsylvania and Orange counties, other than a few mentions as an adjoining landowner. There is no indication that either he or a son lived on this patent, which he sold on 31 October 1740 as a resident of King William County.<sup>7</sup>

Adolphus Hendrick apparently remained for more than three decades near his father's original plantation in King William, for he is not mentioned in Caroline County records (or any other county's records) as a resident.<sup>8</sup> Perhaps he alone of the sons remained behind to care for an aging father or a widowed mother. However, another plausible explanation may lie with his father's

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<sup>1</sup> King William County, Virginia Deed Book 1, part 2, p302.

<sup>2</sup> Virginia Patent Book 11, p2. This patent can be located quite precisely from the adjoining patents.

<sup>3</sup> Virginia Patent Book 12, p251. The 1725 patent to William Bigger's refers to Hendrick's patent as "land he bought of Dolphus Hendrick."

<sup>4</sup> St. Margaret's parish had been carved out of St. John's parish by an act of 2 November 1720 to be effective 1 May 1721. It covered the upper part of modern King William plus Caroline County, until 1744 when the part in King William was incorporated into the new parish of St. David.

<sup>5</sup> Surveyor's Report filed at Spotsylvania Will Book A, p77.

<sup>6</sup> Virginia Patent Book 13, p435.

<sup>7</sup> Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 4, p310

<sup>8</sup> He is mentioned as a plaintiff, thus not necessarily a resident. But he is never mentioned as a defendant, juror, or in any other way as a Caroline resident.

deed of 1706, which may have created an inadvertent entail on the land.<sup>9</sup> Whether it was his father's intention or not, the land was gifted to Adolphus and his male successors in perpetuity. Adolphus, holding only a lifetime interest, could not sell the land. Thus he may have remained on this land until either his own eldest son could occupy it, or until he could break the entail. The General Assembly's Act of 1734 gave him a means to convert the title to a fee simple form and he may have availed himself of this process.<sup>10</sup> He evidently still owned land in King William County as late as 1742, for a record dated that year shows that Benjamin Hendrick paid Martin Palmer for quit rents on 100 acres of an unnamed brother's land.<sup>11</sup> [Since only Benjamin and Adolphus were still in King William as late as 1742, and since Martin Palmer was the sheriff of King William responsible for collecting rents, this record surely refers to land owned by Adolphus Hendrick.]

By the late 1730s, several of Adolphus Hendrick's elder children had left King William County to move west into Amelia County. His son-in-law Benjamin Hubbard was already in Amelia when it was formed in 1734. His son William Hendrick, son-in-law John Gillington, and possible son-in-law William Evans were there by 1736. His sons John, Benjamin, and Moses, along with another son-in-law, appear somewhat later in Amelia records.

Sometime before 1737, about the time these older children probably left home, Adolphus himself claimed land further west, staking out 400 acres in Goochland County – in what would eventually become the central portion of Cumberland County – less than fifteen miles northwest of his brothers in Amelia. A patent in Goochland County issued 15 March 1736/7 to William Daniel identifies the adjoining land as Adolphus Hendrick's.<sup>12</sup> Adolphus' patent for that tract adjacent to Daniel was delayed, being issued two years later on 1 February 1738/9.<sup>13</sup> He did not immediately move onto this land, for he was still a resident of King William County more than a year later on 19 August 1740 when he purchased another 400 acres in Goochland from Christopher Hudson, located about three miles east of his patent.<sup>14</sup>

He was again described as a resident of King William a few months later when he sold his Spotsylvania County patent (which was by then located in Orange County) on 31 October 1740,

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<sup>9</sup> The language of that 1706 deed created an entail. That is, Hance Hendrick set aside the land in perpetuity for Adolphus and his line of male successors. Adolphus did not have a title in fee simple, so could not sell the land. Rather, he held a fee tail title, meaning that the land passed automatically to his eldest son at his own death. As a means of creating family estates, this was quite popular among large landowners – by some generous estimates, 20% of the land in Virginia was entailed. However, the legal catchphrase that created the entail was often utilized inadvertently, so that deeds of gift and wills sometimes created entails without intending to do so. This was problem enough that in 1734 the Virginia Assembly enacted a simplified process for breaking entails on small plots. It is possible Adolphus took advantage of this. See paper on entail elsewhere on this website for more detail on both entail and the process for breaking it.

<sup>10</sup> To address the problem of inadvertent entails, the Virginia Assembly enacted a simplified means to break entails in 1734, but limited them to land adjudged to be worth no more than £200. Adolphus Hendrick's 175 acres certainly fell within that limitation. Breaking the entail required a writ from the secretary's office, in conjunction with a sale of the land by deed at the General Court. Any deed for the land would likely have been recorded at the General Court, and unfortunately lost with most of its records. See The Statutes at Large: Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature..., William Waller Hening, ed., Vol. 4, pp399.

<sup>11</sup> Store bill dated 4 August 1742 to Benjamin Hendrick's account in King William County found among Amelia County Loose Papers, Library of Virginia, Richmond

<sup>12</sup> Virginia Patent Book 17, p38.

<sup>13</sup> Virginia Patent Book 18, p176. The adjoining patent to William Daniel (Book 17, p38) issued on 15 March 1736/7 mentions the adjoining land as Adolphus Hendrick's, indicating that he had staked out his claim at least two years prior to the patent date.

<sup>14</sup> Goochland County, Virginia Deed Book 3, p350

but had moved into Goochland County by 1742 when he recorded his stock mark there.<sup>15</sup> In 1746 he appeared on a Goochland tithables list with two slaves and his son-in-law Philemon Childers, his younger sons apparently not yet having joined him.

His Goochland County lands fell into Cumberland County when it was formed in 1749, being located in the central part of present Cumberland, where numerous patents and deeds mention one or the other of his tracts. We can locate one tract on the Buckingham Road (now roughly US60) on the waters of Tear Wallet Run and Little Guinea Creek, and the other tract just to the west on Bear Creek. The records of Southam Parish show that he was a proccessioner in 1747 and that his land was proccessioned in 1748 by Benjamin Hendrick and by Adolphus himself in 1755.<sup>16</sup> Adolphus may have purchased his second tract for his son Moses or for another of his sons-in-law who decided not to live on it. He apparently sold or rented out this second tract, for it was not proccessioned in his name in either 1748 or 1755. He appears in only a few records of Cumberland County, perhaps due to advancing age, though he served on a jury in 1753 and assisted in a proccessioning in Halifax County near his son Moses in 1759.<sup>17</sup> The genealogically significant citations are mentioned below, since they relate primarily to his children.

His wife's name never appears in any record, nor is a wife named in his will. She may have been the Mrs. Elizabeth Hendrick "of King William" whose account with a merchant was shown with a small credit balance in 1738 that was transferred in 1740, about the time Adolphus Hendrick was leaving King William.<sup>18</sup> We should also note that Adolphus may have had more than one wife, as his children appear to have been born over a span of at least twenty and perhaps thirty years.

On 25 January 1758 Adolphus Hendrick wrote a will that was recorded more than five years later on 4 October 1763 in Cumberland County.<sup>19</sup> It identifies his children, and makes bequests to them as noted below.<sup>20</sup> Adolphus did not wait for his death to deliver the legacies bequeathed by his will. Subsequent to making his will, Adolphus made deeds of gift to two daughters, Jane Robinson and Jemima Bradshaw and their husbands, of the slaves which were to be bequeathed by the will.<sup>21</sup> He also disposed of the land that would have been devised by his will. He had retained both his 1739 patent of 400 acres and the 400 acres nearby purchased in 1740, devising these parcels in his will to his sons Benjamin and Moses. On 3 February 1762, he deeded his 400-acre patent to his son Benjamin, being the same land devised to him by the will and described as the land Benjamin then lived on.<sup>22</sup> His son Moses Hendrick, who had settled in Halifax and aligned himself with his Quaker in-laws, was effectively cut out of the will by two later transactions. The 400 acres of land he was to have inherited was sold by Adolphus to Humphrey Keeble on 11 October 1759.<sup>23</sup> Then the slave Hagar bequeathed to Moses by the will was actually gifted in 1759 to Jemima Bradshaw.

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<sup>15</sup> Goochland County, Virginia Court Orders, 5:192

<sup>16</sup> Vestry Book of Southam Parish...1745-1792, Ann K. Blomquist (2002), p17, p29, p88.

<sup>17</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 1, p8 and Antrim Parish Vestry Book, p47. (The proccessioned lands included William Echols and Moses Hendrick.)

<sup>18</sup> Ledger of unknown merchant, in "Frederick's Hall Plantation Ledgers and Other Volumes, 1727-1862" (Collection #01422), The Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collection Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

<sup>19</sup> Cumberland County, Virginia Will Book 1, p273

<sup>20</sup> Abstracted versions of this will refer to 5 shillings left to his son William. There being no evidence of his naming a second son William, I have made the assumption that the will actually referred to the heirs of William. I caution that I have not yet confirmed this.

<sup>21</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 2, p468-9.

<sup>22</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p233.

<sup>23</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 2, p535.

It is possible that Adolphus had a son named Robert Hendrick who predeceased him. On 15 August 1734, William Allen testified in Goochland County court that he and nine others had “ranged each six days in search of Robert Hendrick who was supposed to be killed by the Indians.”<sup>24</sup> It is tempting to suppose he might have been a son of Adolphus, or perhaps even another brother.<sup>25</sup> At least nine of the ten persons named in this record were living in a relatively small area just east of the land Adolphus had staked out in Goochland, later Cumberland, County. Five of the searchers were less than five miles from that land, the other four a few miles further east. This may not be coincidence.

Finally, I cannot resist pointing out that, despite producing a large number of grandsons, not a single one was named Adolphus. One cannot help but wonder at the apparent distance between Adolphus and the majority of his children. Other than Benjamin, who was obviously close to his father in his declining years, and the younger daughters, there is a conspicuous absence of records connecting Adolphus and his children. The children below are listed approximately in their apparent birth order.

- 1.1.1 **William Hendrick** (c1705? – c1737) He is proven to be a son of Adolphus by a 1756 court record.<sup>26</sup> William Hendrick’s wife was identified as Martha, daughter of Robert Parker of Essex County, on 18 June 1736 when “*William Hendrick and his wife Martha, daughter of Robert Parker*” were deeded two slaves from her father’s estate.<sup>27</sup> William Hendrick was dead by the time that bill of sale was recorded by his widow. Martha Parker was the young widow of James Merritt, who had died in Essex County sometime in 1733 or 1734 leaving property in both Essex and Caroline Counties. The inventory of his estate had been taken in January 1733/4 and recorded two years later by his wife as Martha Hendrick, but the estate was not finally settled until after Martha had married her third husband.<sup>28</sup> William Hendrick and the widow Martha Parker Merritt had married in Essex County, according to one of the estate accountings that contains an undated receipt for their marriage license. Though the date is not recorded, the marriage evidently took place about 1734.

There is some uncertainty surrounding the date of this marriage. When John Colquitt sued Adolphus Hendrick (see below) he implied that Martha Parker was the mother of William Hendrick’s daughter Elizabeth.<sup>29</sup> However, one published source puts Elizabeth’s birth date at 15 May 1732, about two years too early to be Martha Parker’s daughter (see below). James Merritt’s inventory was taken in January 1733/4. Since the inventory was surely taken within a few months of his death, his widow could not have married William Hendrick early enough to have his child in mid-1732. Thus it appears that either the year of birth is inaccurate or William Hendrick had an earlier marriage.

By the time he married the widow Martha Parker Merritt, William Hendrick had staked out land on Flat Creek in Amelia County – actually located in what is today northern Nottoway

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<sup>24</sup> Goochland County Order Book 3, p287.

<sup>25</sup> There was at this time a James Hendricks on the Virginia frontier, but no one named Hendrick.

<sup>26</sup> Cumberland County Loose Papers. See Elizabeth Hendrick Colquitt for a synopsis.

<sup>27</sup> Essex County, Virginia Deed Book 21, p11.

<sup>28</sup> Loose papers in Amelia County relating to the settlements of the estates of James Merritt and William Hendrick.

<sup>29</sup> Robert Hudgins was called her father-in-law, a term that (at that time) could only have been applied to the husband of her natural mother.

County – not far from his father’s claim in Goochland, for he was named an adjoining landowner in two patents issued in October 1736.<sup>30</sup> He never received a patent for the land because he died while it was still in process, but it eventually passed to his daughter Elizabeth.

William Hendrick was dead by 20 September 1737 when Martha Hendrick, widow, recorded the 1736 slave bill and sold the land she inherited from her father.<sup>31</sup> She was still known as Martha Hendrick nearly a year later on 17 May 1738 when she was sued over James Merritt’s estate, but had married Robert Hudgens as her third husband by 1 February 1738/9 when Hudgens received a patent for William Hendrick’s Flat Creek land.<sup>32</sup> Martha and Robert Hudgens applied for administration of William Hendrick’s estate in January 1739/40, more than two years after his death, and recorded the inventory the following month.<sup>33</sup> An accounting of the estate filed on 23 August 1742, showed a net value of less than £50, most of which was the two slaves from the Parker estate.<sup>34</sup> This accounting also showed payments to three persons for their part of their brother James Merritt’s estate, as well as payments by the estate to William Hendrick’s uncle Hance Hendrick, his neighbor and possible brother-in-law William Evans, and his sister-in-law Rachel Gillington.

On 21 March 1739/40, Robert Hudgens purchased a second tract adjoining William Hendrick’s claim on Flat Creek from William Evans, apparently William Hendrick’s brother-in-law.<sup>35</sup> On 21 April 1749, he made a deed of gift of his patent to Elizabeth Hendrick.<sup>36</sup> She was still a minor but Elizabeth, as her father’s only heir, had a valid claim on the land despite Hudgens’ patent. Her grandfather Adolphus Hendrick may have influenced her stepfather to clarify it’s ownership.

By May 1752, Robert Hudgens had sold his remaining land in Amelia and, with his stepdaughter, moved into Cumberland County.<sup>37</sup> He had obtained a patent in Cumberland in 1746 and bought additional land there in 1750, though he apparently did not move until after selling the land in Amelia.<sup>38</sup> Interestingly, on 25 March 1754/5 Robert Hudgens petitioned to keep an ordinary in his house, with the husband of Elizabeth Hendrick, John Colquitt, as his security.<sup>39</sup> Both men are later mentioned frequently in Cumberland records.

1.1.1.1 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (15 May 1732? – 1 June 1809) Elizabeth Hendrick was identified as the “orphan of William Hendrick” when she married John Colquitt in Cumberland County by bond dated 29 May 1753.<sup>40</sup> A year later, on 22 October 1754, John and Elizabeth Colquitt of Cumberland sold the Amelia

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<sup>30</sup> Virginia Patent Book 17, p204 and p206.

<sup>31</sup> Essex County, Virginia Deed Book 21, p326. (two entries)

<sup>32</sup> Virginia Patent Book 18, p200. William Hendrick had clearly surveyed the land, though he did not patent it, and Hudgen’s patent is obviously based on that survey, for it omits subsequent adjoining patentees.

<sup>33</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1:89, Bonds 1:1, Wills 1:7A

<sup>34</sup> Loose papers in Amelia County relating to the settlements of the estates of James Merrit and William Hendrick..

<sup>35</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 1, p223.

<sup>36</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 3, p179.

<sup>37</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 4, p347.

<sup>38</sup> Virginia Patents 24:484 and Cumberland County Deed Book 1, p285.

<sup>39</sup> Abstracts of the Cumberland County, Virginia Court Order Books from June 1749 to May 1756., Shela S. Fretwell (1987), p137.

<sup>40</sup> *William & Mary Quarterly*, Vol.7, No. 4, p284 and also in Vol. 20, No. 1, p29.

County land which her father had claimed and which she had been given by her stepfather in 1749, with her mother and stepfather as witnesses.<sup>41</sup> John Colquitt sued Adolphus Hendrick about this time for breach of promise, eventually being awarded £50 in February 1756.<sup>42</sup> Court records show that Colquitt complained that that Adolphus had asked him to marry Elizabeth “*orphan of one William Hendrick then deceased and granddaughter of the said Adolphus.*” Since Adolphus “*had given nothing to his son the said William Hendrick deceased, father of the said Elizabeth, in his lifetime and... Elizabeth was the only child of the said William*”, Adolphus had promised Colquitt “*one good likely Negro or the sum of thirty-five pounds current money.*” This promise, according to the suit, was discussed among Adolphus, Colquitt, and Robert Hudgens “*father in law [stepfather] of the said Elizabeth*” but was never fulfilled, so Colquitt sued.

John and Elizabeth Colquitt remained in Cumberland through at least 1793, when the third of their children married there, then moved to Georgia, where both died in Oglethorpe County. His will, dated 18 October 1799 and recorded 23 June 1800, and estate records name his wife Elizabeth and children **Robert Colquitt**, **Samuel Colquitt**, **Hannah Colquitt** (and her son William Colquitt), and **Sarah Guthrey**.<sup>43</sup> Elizabeth Colquitt was head of household in the 1800 census with two females over 45 and six slaves.

According to a statement in a 1959 family history, for which no source or proof was provided, Elizabeth was born 15 May 1732 and died on 1 June 1809.<sup>44</sup> The 1732 birth year is surely incorrect, as that would have made her over 21 at her marriage when the marriage record clearly indicates that she was still a minor. It also would almost certainly mean that she was the daughter of William Hendrick by some unknown earlier marriage prior to Martha Parker – or that the Elizabeth Colquitt who survived John Colquitt was a different person than his first wife.

- 1.1.2 **John Hendrick** (c1710? – 1788/9) Since each of Hance Hendrick’s four sons had a son of their own named John, differentiating the four third-generation John Hendricks presents a formidable challenge. Alberta Dennstedt’s brilliant article on the Adolphus Hendrick family in *The Virginia Genealogist* misidentified this son of Adolphus, since we can be nearly certain that the man who styled himself as “John Hendrick, carpenter” was actually the son of Benjamin Hendrick. We can also eliminate John Hendrick, son of William, for he has a distinct identity in Louisa and Hanover counties. That leaves two John Hendricks, the sons of Hance II and Adolphus. We can tentatively identify the son of Hance, for he was living in Amelia with his father in 1765 at a time when the fourth John Hendrick and his grown sons were in Halifax County. Thus the John Hendrick who appears in Halifax County by the 1760s was evidently the son of Adolphus.

While we can differentiate the four third-generation John Hendricks in later records, it remains uncertain which pre-1760 records apply to them. There is no mention of John

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<sup>41</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 5, p200.

<sup>42</sup> Cumberland County loose papers.

<sup>43</sup> Oglethorpe County, Georgia Will Book A, p88 (and Book AB, p35).

<sup>44</sup> Of whom I came, from whence I came: Wells-Wise, Rish-Wise and otherwise: a compilation of the genealogies of the families of Bolling, Colquitt, Gable, Norman, Zelma Wells Price (1959).

Hendrick in Cumberland County records other than his father's will of 1758, which left him 5 shillings. That suggests he was an elder son who had not accompanied his father to Cumberland County, a supposition supported by later records.

One possibility is that he remained in King William or Caroline County after Adolphus moved into Goochland. If so, the destruction of records in both counties means we would find no mention of him except perhaps in Caroline County's surviving court records. Indeed, a John Hendrick was paid as a witness for Hance Hendrick in Caroline County on 10 September 1736, apparently as a Caroline resident for he was not paid travel expenses.<sup>45</sup> But there is no further mention of a John Hendrick in the court records for twenty years, when a deed from John Hendrick to Sarah Young was proved on 11 March 1756.<sup>46</sup> Although we can't know the precise date that deed was executed, it had to have been after 1750 when Sarah Young was widowed.<sup>47</sup> We don't know which John Hendrick still owned land in Caroline at that late date, but it is plausible that the son of Adolphus remained in that area until the early 1750s.

A second possibility is that he accompanied several of his siblings into Amelia County. A John Hendrick witnessed the Amelia deed by Hance Hendrick in 1740, before either Adolphus or Benjamin had had left King William.<sup>48</sup> In 1742 a John Hendrick served as a deed witness, a court witness, and was assigned to Hance Hendrick's road gang.<sup>49</sup> Apparently the same John Hendrick was a separate tithable in 1741, 1742 and 1743, listed in each case in the same district as Hance Hendrick. He surveyed land in 1743 but never patented it, and is missing from the tithables of 1744 and 1746, suggesting the possibility that he left the county. Apparently it was a different John Hendrick who was tithable from 1751 onward, with two John Hendricks listed after 1752. In 1746 John Hendrick was sued in Amelia over a debt that had apparently followed him from Caroline County.<sup>50</sup> Whether these citations apply to Hance Hendrick's own son John, or to the son of Adolphus, is uncertain. We have no clear evidence of the age of Hance Hendrick Jr.'s son, except that he was never a tithable of Hance in Amelia and thus was evidently of age by the 1741 tax list. If Hance Hendrick Jr.'s son John were just a couple years older than his son Hance III, then we could explain all of these citations as applying to him. If Hance's son were, say, ten years younger than Hance Jr., then none of these citations would have applied to him. Lacking that knowledge, and given the presence of so many of Adolphus Hendrick's children in Amelia, it could be that these citations are for John Hendrick the son of Adolphus, though it doesn't explain the Caroline County deed or the absence of any evidence of land ownership in Amelia. By 1754, when Benjamin Hendrick's adult son John shows up in Amelia, the confusion is compounded.

Wherever this John Hendrick was through the mid-1750s, we have reason to think he was in Amelia County by the late 1750s. His son Humphrey Hendrick and son-in-law Charles Smith (and perhaps his son John) were paid as a militiaman in Amelia County in 1758.<sup>51</sup> Humphrey Hendrick was also separately tithable in Amelia in 1762. Unfortunately, the

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<sup>45</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 2, p369. He was not paid mileage, implying he was resident in Caroline.

<sup>46</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 5, p154.

<sup>47</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 4, p218.

<sup>48</sup> Amelia County Deed Book, 1, p228.

<sup>49</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1, p189, p197 and Deed Book 1, p381.

<sup>50</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 2, p9b.

<sup>51</sup> Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. 7, p201.

tithables for 1756 through 1757, when Humphrey might have been tithable to his father, are incomplete and those for 1758 through 1760 are missing entirely. Humphrey Hendrick had not been tithable in the more complete lists of 1754 and 1755, but we have no way of knowing if he was yet 16 by that time. There were two John Hendricks tithable in 1753 through 1755, and in 1762 and 1763, the other years being incomplete. We know that one of these was Benjamin's son John Hendrick, who apparently arrived in Amelia in 1754, buying land that year on which he lived for several decades. If he was the John Hendrick in Caroline, he probably wasn't yet in the county in 1752, thus the two John Hendricks must have been the sons of Hance and Adolphus. We also know that Hance Hendrick mentioned in a deed the land his own son John lived on in 1765, meaning he was still in the county. Thus the two John Hendricks in the tithables of 1762 and thereafter must be the sons of Benjamin and Hance. If the reader is still following this admittedly inelegant explanation, we can therefore plausibly assume that John Hendrick, son of Adolphus, had probably left Amelia by the early 1760s.

John Hendrick had perhaps removed to Halifax County as early as 1757, for a road order of 19 May 1757 assigned Hance Hendrick (the son of Hance II of Amelia) as surveyor and includes a John Hendrick among those ordered to assist.<sup>52</sup> Although he does not begin to appear in other Halifax records until 1768, we know his son Humphrey was in Halifax County in 1763, son-in-law Charles Smith in 1764, and son John Hurt Hendrick in 1766. On 17 March 1768 a debt suit against "John Hendrick Sr." was abated in Halifax because the sheriff could not find him.<sup>53</sup> But two months later, on 20 May 1768, he was indicted by the grand jury for swearing and on 21 July his he and his male tithables were added to a road gang.<sup>54</sup> Though we lack a clear record of him between 1757 and 1768, it appears he may have arranged to buy land in Halifax as early as 1761. On 20 October 1768 Richard Echols, the uncle of Moses Hendrick, deeded to John Hendrick and Charles Smith a 400-acre tract patented by Echols in 1761 which he described as a tract "sold to said Hendrick and now divided at [his] request" into one 200 acre parcel for John Hendrick and one 200 acre parcel for Charles Smith.<sup>55</sup> John Hendrick appears to have remained on this land until his death more than twenty years later, for it was half of this land that was later sold by his heirs. Interestingly, this adjoined the land that James Hendrick would purchase just before his death – though there are no records of any interaction between the two families.

Either John Hendrick or his son was appointed a constable on 11 April 1769.<sup>56</sup> He appears in the 1771 Halifax tithables, with his sons John Hurt Hendrick and Humphrey Hendrick listed separately. John Hendrick subsequently is mentioned several times in Halifax court records, often as "John Hendrick Sr.", and frequently in conjunction with his three sons and son-in-law Smith.<sup>57</sup> Two Revolutionary claims establish him as a DAR patriot. He was reimbursed in 1781 and 1782 for 450 pounds of beef, 70 pounds of bacon, and whiskey provided to the troops.<sup>58</sup>

He was obviously closely connected to his son-in-law Charles Smith. Smith, apparently in

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<sup>52</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 2, p204.

<sup>53</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 6, p85.

<sup>54</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 6, p128, p171.

<sup>55</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 7, pp60-61.

<sup>56</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 6, p333.

<sup>57</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 7, p16, 29, 114-115, 223, 379, 516. Orders 8, p10, 85, 89, 221, 238.

<sup>58</sup> Virginia Public Claims, Halifax County, Abercrombie and Slatten (Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p22 and p30.

financial difficulty, sold his half of the Echols tract to Humphrey Hendrick in 1772, who then sold it outside the family a few years later for four times the purchase price (see below). On 15 July 1773 John Hendrick sold half of his own 200 acres to Charles Smith for only £20.<sup>59</sup> Then on 16 March 1784, John Hendrick Sr. of Halifax made a deed of gift of horses and furniture to his grandchildren Mary Anne Smith and William Thornton Smith, children of Charles Smith, in a deed witnessed by Anna Parker and Tabitha Hendrick Smith.<sup>60</sup>

John Hendrick was still alive on 18 April 1788 when he handed in his taxables in Halifax County, but that was the last year he appeared in the tax lists. He apparently died between mid-1788 and mid-1789. On 12 December 1791 Humphrey Hendrick, John H. Hendrick, Absalom Hendrick, Robert Lumpkin, and William Parker, identifying themselves as “*the heirs of John Hendrick, deceased, late of Halifax County*”, sold to Charles Smith the remaining 100 acres in Halifax “*being the plantation where said John Hendrick, dec’d., lived and died.*”<sup>61</sup>

His wife is generally thought to have been a daughter of John Hurt, possibly named Tabitha, though no direct evidence exists. His wife’s name appears in no records, but the name John Hurt Hendrick and the grandchild Tabitha Hendrick Smith suggest that possibility. Note though, that this John Hendrick is also a candidate to have been the husband of a daughter of Walter Evans [see discussion elsewhere], so the use of the name “Hurt” within this family may have a source other than his wife.

1.1.2.1 **Humphrey Hendrick** (c1735-40 – 1816) The earliest record of him is his appearance in a reimbursement account for Amelia County militiamen in September 1758.<sup>62</sup> He was not tithable in Amelia through 1757, and the Amelia tithable records are missing for the period 1758-1761. He was taxed as an adult in Amelia in 1762, but shortly thereafter moved into Halifax County. By 16 June 1763 he was living in Halifax County, when he was defendant in a debt suit.<sup>63</sup> Over the next ten years more than a dozen people sued him over modest debts and at one point he was confined to debtor’s prison.<sup>64</sup> Perhaps in an attempt to raise money, he in turn sued his brothers-in-law Charles Smith and John Moore.<sup>65</sup> Strangely for a man in debt, a 1768 notice in the *Virginia Gazette* indicates he had nearly a full hogshead of unclaimed tobacco in a Chesterfield County warehouse.<sup>66</sup> He witnessed Hance Hendrick’s sale of land in Halifax in 1766, voted in the elections of 1768, and served on juries in 1769 and 1770.<sup>67</sup> He must have been a landowner to be eligible for voting and jury service, though there is no record of any land purchase. He was probably living on the land inherited by his wife Mary.

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<sup>59</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 9, p107.

<sup>60</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 12, p397.

<sup>61</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 15, p256.

<sup>62</sup> Hening’s *Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p201.

<sup>63</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 4, p78 (and later on p348).

<sup>64</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 4, p353, p491 and Orders 5, p520 and Orders 6, p223-235, p237, p418, p536-7.

<sup>65</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 4, p383 and Orders 6, p400, 439-40, 537..

<sup>66</sup> *Virginia Gazette*, issue of 14 April 1768, p2. This was probably from his time in Amelia, the warehouse being not far from the Hendrick lands in Amelia.

<sup>67</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 6, p400 and Orders 7, pp34-40.

Humphrey Hendrick was married to Mary Moore, daughter of Hugh Moore, whose 1760 Halifax will had named four children (John, Alexander, Anne, and Mary) and left to his daughter Mary a tract of 395 acres on Great Toby Creek.<sup>68</sup> On 17 August 1770 a chancery suit by Humphrey Hendrick and his wife Mary against the executors and widow of Hugh Moore was dismissed, the suit apparently being related to her inheritance.<sup>69</sup> A month later, on 20 July 1770, John Moore deeded Humphrey Hendrick the same 395 acres for the nominal sum of 10 shillings, perhaps a clarification of title rather than an outright sale.<sup>70</sup> Less than a year later, on 21 March 1771, Humphrey Hendrick and his wife “Molly” sold the tract for £310.<sup>71</sup>

[At least one published genealogy misidentifies his wife as Margaret Wynne, who was actually the wife of his cousin Hance Hendrick III.<sup>72</sup> This erroneous assumption is based on Humphrey Hendrick’s purchase of William Wynne’s land from the estate, and has been repeated endlessly on the internet.]

Humphrey Hendrick continued his frequent appearances in Halifax records, often in conjunction with his father and his brother John, and with several in-laws and cousins, notably as a single white poll with one and two slaves in the 1771 and 1776 tithable lists. His Revolutionary contribution evidently began with his blacksmithing talents. On 1 April 1776 Captain Nathaniel Cocke’s company payroll included an unspecified amount “for the use of Humphrey Hendricks for repairing arms.”<sup>73</sup> Although no record of his appointment was found, he served as a militia officer in Halifax, for a court record of 16 October 1777 mentions Capt. Humphrey Hendrick’s militia company.<sup>74</sup> Just four months later the Halifax court replaced him “said Hendrick having removed out of the bounds of his Company.”<sup>75</sup>

Humphrey and his wife Mary had sold his land in Halifax on 15 January 1778, and had moved west into Pittsylvania County, where he applied for an ordinary license in May 1778.<sup>76 77</sup> He had settled on a tract in southeastern Pittsylvania which, though surveyed as early as 1775, was not granted until after the war – as part of three 21 June 1784 grants totaling 940 acres.<sup>78</sup> He also bought the nearby

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<sup>68</sup> Halifax County Will Book O, p100.

<sup>69</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 7, p34.

<sup>70</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 8, p40.

<sup>71</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 8, p168.

<sup>72</sup> Virginia Historical Genealogies, John Bennett Bodie (Clearfield, 1990 reprint), p164. It’s not clear who provided the material to Bodie, but no evidence is offered for its statement that Margaret Wynne married Humphrey Hendrick. The evidence is quite clear that she actually was the wife of his cousin Hance Hendrick. This error is repeated in a Wynne family genealogy, though whether it was based on Boddie’s book or the other way around, I don’t know.

<sup>73</sup> Virginia Military Records, (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), p617.

<sup>74</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 8, p258.

<sup>75</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 8, p283.

<sup>76</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 10, p363.

<sup>77</sup> Pittsylvania County Court Minutes 4, p93.

<sup>78</sup> Virginia Grants Book N, p50, p51, and p55. In two cases he was assignee of another, who had survey the land much earlier. In one case, the grant was based on a 1780 survey. However, that survey was “by virtue of an old entry” according

295-acre William Wynne plantation from his cousin's Wynne in-laws in 1779, but sold that land shortly thereafter to his brother Absalom Hendrick.<sup>79</sup> He appears on the 1782 Pittsylvania state census as head of household of 8 whites and 5 blacks. His wife Mary was dead by 1787, for on 29 June 1787, he married Anna Davis Reynolds. He continued buying land, including two more parcels from the William Wynne estate in 1788.<sup>80</sup>

The remainder of his stay in Pittsylvania was uneventful, but it's worth noting that he clearly overcame the financial problems that plagued him earlier in life. He appears in the annual tax lists with a few slaves and enough horses and cattle to qualify as reasonably well off. In fact, he was listed as "Capt. Humphrey Hendrick" on the 1786 tax list. Later a British mercantile claim for a Halifax County store bill adjudged him "now and has always been solvent."<sup>81</sup>

By 1793 he and his new wife Anna began selling his land and that was the last year he appeared on the Pittsylvania tax rolls.<sup>82</sup> By 1798 he appeared on the Oglethorpe County, Georgia tax list. He is in the Oglethorpe census of 1800 as head of a household of 7 whites and 10 slaves.<sup>83</sup> He and his son Hugh Hendrick both drew in the 1805 land lottery.

The will of Humphrey Hendrick, "blacksmith", was dated 6 February 1816 and probated the following month on 20 March 1816. It distributes his Georgia estate to his "loving wife Anna", sons Hugh Hendrick [who received his blacksmith tools and a man named Squire] and John Hendrick, daughter Elizabeth Herring and the heirs of daughter Nancy Lester.<sup>84</sup> "My other three children Patsy, Tabitha, and Sally" were to share in "all my property now in the possession of Patsy Lawson in Virginia equally after the death of said Patsy Lawson."<sup>85</sup> Wife Anna and Gresham Herring were named executors. Apparently one son indicated by the 1800 census had predeceased his father. Both of the sons and at least one of the daughters were children of the first wife, Mary Moore. The widow Ann Davis Hendrick later married James Stamps in Oglethorpe County on 7 January 1818.

It appears that Humphrey Hendrick had three children by Mary Moore and four children by Anna Davis Reynolds:

- 1.1.2.1.1. **Hugh Hendrick** (c1775 – c1831) He was apparently the unnamed son on whom Humphrey Hendrick was taxed in 1792 and 1793, for he was himself taxed in Oglethorpe County in 1798. He may have

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to Pittsylvania County, VA, Old Survey Book 1, p346, Item 5. Page 314 of the same volume mentions the other two surveys assigned to Humphrey Hendrick.

<sup>79</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 6, p1 and p7.

<sup>80</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 8, p302.

<sup>81</sup> *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 26, p291.

<sup>82</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 9, p416

<sup>83</sup> 1800 Oglethorpe County, Ga. census: Humphrey Hendrick 00301-20010-10.

<sup>84</sup> A secondary source says Nancy Lester was identified as the "daughter of my son John". I didn't read it that way, but it could be correct.

<sup>85</sup> Oglethorpe County (GA) Will Book B, p124.

returned briefly to Pittsylvania County, Virginia where a Hugh Hendrick was taxed in 1802, 1803, and 1804. His father's executor deeded land in Oglethorpe County to him in 1817.<sup>86</sup> He is evidently the same Hugh Hendrick who brought suit in Lynchburg City, Virginia Chancery Court against other heirs of Hugh Moore in 1828. (The case file was not read.)

An 1895 biographical statement by a grandson mentions that his father was **James A. Hendrick** (1823-?) and an accompanying statement by James A. Hendrick's widow of Heard County states that her husband "*was born in Heard County, Georgia in 1823, the son of Hugh and Allie (Huey) Hendrick who were born in Virginia of old Virginia families. He, too, was left an orphan when small – only seven years of age....*"<sup>87</sup> From this we infer that Hugh Hendrick died about 1831, as he was listed on the tax list for 1830 and was alive at the 1830 census. This statement also confirms his marriage to Allie Hughey, evidently in Oglethorpe County. The marriage must have taken place after 29 April 1818 when James Hughey wrote his wife bequeathing a slave to his daughter "Aly".<sup>88</sup>

Hugh Hendrick evidently died in Henry (not Heard) County, Georgia. He was in the 1830 census of Henry County, age 50-60, with three sons aged 5-10 and a wife aged 30-40. His widow, as "Alsey" Hendrick, remarried to Hugh G. Strayhorn on 20 December 1832 in Henry County.<sup>89</sup> There was no sign of them in Georgia in 1840, but she was widowed again by 1850 when she appeared in the Heard County Georgia census, age 50, with three teenaged Strayhorn children. Immediately next door were her other two Hendrick sons: **William B. Hendrick** (age 25) and **John J. Hendrick** (1822 – 1915) living in a single household. Indeed, Aley Strayhorn was living with John J. Hendrick in 1870.

John J. Hendrick (1822 –1915), who is buried in the New Hope Cemetery in Heard County, gave his father's birthplace as Virginia in later censuses. He filed a claim for the loss of three mules with the Southern Claims Commission in 1877 in which he declared that he had been living in Heard County for 35 years, thus placing the move about 1842.

- 1.1.2.1.2. **John Hurt Hendrick** (10 May 1778 – 17 May 1816) He married Martha Ann Baker in 1807 according to an account published in 1936 that also gives his birth and death dates, and had two sons: **John Hurt Hendrick Jr.** (1809) and **Seaborn Jones Hendrick** (1813).<sup>90</sup> The

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<sup>86</sup> Oglethorpe County (GA) Deed Book J, p24.

<sup>87</sup> Memoirs of Georgia, (1895), Vol. 1, p1077. Biography of Alford G. Hendrick and his mother Mrs. Martha S. (Crosby) Hendrick.

<sup>88</sup>

<sup>89</sup> His name is rendered as Hugh G. Strohorse in the computerized index.

<sup>90</sup> *Southern Historical Research Magazine*, Volume 1 (1937), p87.

same source says he was killed by Indians in 1816, after which his widow remarried to Sherrod Malone and was again widowed; she went on to marry twice more and eventually settled in Rusk County, Texas. She was in Jasper County, Georgia in 1820 and her sons evidently remained there through the late 1830s.

The death of John H. Hendrick, if not the cause, is confirmed by several issues of the *Georgia Journal* In September and October 1816 announcing property sales and notices to creditors of the estate of John H. Hendrick, deceased, of Putnam County by his administrator Benjamin Hill.<sup>91</sup> Interestingly, one of his assets was a slave named Daniel, described as a “fine blacksmith” in several newspaper notices.

The 1936 article understandably avoided mentioning that the son **John Hurt Hendrick Jr.** (c1809-1850s?) was accused of murder in 1838. On 22 October 1838 one Thomas R. Mitchell was murdered in Jasper County and a warrant was issued on “John H. Hendricks” who “has fled from justice.” The Governor offered a \$200 reward for his capture.<sup>92</sup> According to court records he assaulted Mitchell in the presence of a room full of witnesses by striking his head with a glass tumbler thereby killing him, and fled. He was described as about “*five feet and eleven and a half inches in height, with dark skin dark hair, dark eyes, in his carriage very haughty, in his conversation very slow, aged 28 or 30 years, rather inclined to be low backed.*”<sup>93</sup> He apparently was free in 1850 when a 41-year old John Hendrick was living in the household of his brother in Rusk County, Texas. He was not located in 1860 or 1870.

The son **Seaborn Jones Hendrick** (1813-1882) was living in his father’s house in Monticello, Jasper County in 1838 when it was attached to satisfy a debt judgment.<sup>94</sup> He was in the 1840 census of Bulloch County, but had settled in Rusk County, Texas by about 1848 where he was a physician and farmer. The account mentioning the Hendrick family of Rusk County claims that Humphrey Hendrick was born in 1753 (sic) in Ireland, thus memorializing the only known family legend suggesting Irish ancestry.<sup>95</sup>

A possible daughter is **Mary Hendrick**, who married Robert Martin in Jasper County on 31 December 1831.

- 1.1.2.1.3. **Nancy Hendrick** (c1785 – aft1860) Nancy had first married on 20 January 1802 in Oglethorpe County to a local merchant named Pittman Lumpkin, who died barely more than a year later. An

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<sup>91</sup> Georgia Digital Library, Georgia Journal Archives.

<sup>92</sup> Governor’s Proclamation appearing in the *Federal Union* newspaper issue of 20 November 1838, p3, and in the *Southern Recorder* newspaper of the same date.

<sup>93</sup> Jasper County Proclamation Book H, p146.

<sup>94</sup> *Federal Union* newspaper, issues of 1 May 1838, p3, and of 4 December 1838, p4.

<sup>95</sup> Rusk County [Texas] History, Rusk County Historical Commission (Taylor Publishing Company, 1982), p233.

administrator's bond was filed in Oglethorpe County on 25 March 1803. She then married a neighbor named John Lester a few months later. She may have had a child by Lumpkin, as in early 1804 John Lester was appointed guardian of Polly Lumpkin, orphan of Pittman Lumkin.

On 11 April 1806 Humphrey Hendrick gifted a slave named Sulkey to "my daughter Nancy Lester" to be later divided among the children that she had by her "present husband John Lester".<sup>96</sup> Nancy and John Lester were living in Madison County, Georgia at its formation.<sup>97</sup> The 1830 census shows five daughters and one son and at least one daughter was already out of the household. In 1836 the Madison County court found John Lester guilty of mismanaging his affairs and appointed Nancy Lester guardian of their children.<sup>98</sup> Lester either died or abandoned his family, as he is not evident thereafter and Nancy Lester was head of household in the 1840, 1850, and 1860 Madison County censuses, her age given as 65 and 75 in the latter two censuses. The Lesters had at least five daughters, but only one son: **John Lester** (c1809 - ?)

1.1.2.1.4. **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1789 – aft 1860) She married Gresham Herring, the co-executor of her father's will, on 25 October 1810. Elizabeth was apparently the eldest child of Humphrey Hendrick's second wife Ann Davis Reynolds. On 28 December 1817 "Anny Davis Hendrick", just two weeks before she was to remarry, made a deed of gift to Betsey Herring, wife of Gresham Herring. Gresham Herring was still in Oglethorpe County when he executed the deed to his brother-in-law Hugh Hendrick, but had moved to Walton County, Georgia by the 1820 census. The Walton County 1850 and 1860 censuses list Elizabeth as age 61 and 70 respectively, and her husband as a Baptist minister. She was apparently dead by 1870 when Gresham Herring was enumerated without her in the household. They evidently had a number of daughters and the 1830 census suggests two sons.

1.1.2.1.5. **Patsy Hendrick**

1.1.2.1.6. **Tabitha Hendrick**

1.1.2.1.7. **Sally Hendrick**

1.1.2.2 **John Hurt Hendrick** (c1735-40 – aft1812?) He may have been the John Hendrick mentioned along with Humphrey Hendrick in the Amelia militia

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<sup>96</sup> Oglethorpe County Deed Book E, p 71.

<sup>97</sup> Madison County (GA) Deed Book A, p210 shows him as a witness in 1815 and later records show him living on Brushy Creek. He was assigned to a road gang in 1819 as well.

<sup>98</sup> Georgia Quilts: Piecing Together a History, Anita Zaleski Weintraub & William C. L. Weintraub (University of Georgia Press), pp177-180.

reimbursement of September 1758, though at least two other John Hendricks are also candidates to have been that man.<sup>99</sup> On 25 January 1766 a survey for land in Halifax (later Pittsylvania) County astride on the North Carolina border mentions the adjoining landowner as “Hurt Hendrick”.<sup>100</sup> Strangely, this appears to be the land owned at the time by his cousin Hance Hendrick III, who was about to move to South Carolina, though Humphrey Hendrick witnessed a deed by Hance Hendrick of some of that land just a month later. John Hurt Hendrick was living in the area, for his father is referred to as John Hendrick “Senior” in Halifax records, and “John Hurt Hendrick” brought suit in Pittsylvania County in 1768 immediately after its formation from Halifax.<sup>101</sup> He, along with his father and brother Humphrey, was a tithable in Halifax in 1771 and both father and son were mentioned in a road order the same year, he on both occasions appearing as “John Hurt Hendrick”.<sup>102</sup>

John Hurt Hendrick evidently soon moved into neighboring Pittsylvania County, where he patented 210 acres on Buffalo Creek on 1 May 1773.<sup>103</sup> He added 393 acres adjoining on 8 July 1780, which he had surveyed twelve years earlier in 1768.<sup>104</sup> He apparently lived on these lands, for he took the oath of allegiance in Pittsylvania County in 1777.<sup>105</sup> On 1 February 1781 he added two more grants, of 231 acres and 250 acres.<sup>106</sup>

John Hurt Hendrick was, like his brother Humphrey, a blacksmith. On 24 September 1778, the churchwardens of Camden parish apprenticed an orphan named Harrison Carter to “Hurt Hendrick, blacksmith” in an indenture he signed as John H. Hendrick.<sup>107</sup> He appears in several other Halifax and Pittsylvania records, of no particular genealogical value. The 1782 state census for Pittsylvania shows him as head of a household of 6 whites and 1 black, while the 1785 tax list shows him as head of a household of 9 whites. He appears steadily in Pittsylvania tax lists through 1812, the last year examined.

A British mercantile claim made about 1800 for a prewar store bill comments that “he lives in Pittsylvania. His ability to pay has been doubtful ever since the conclusion of the war.”<sup>108</sup> It does appear that he fell on hard times. Even his uncle Moses Hendrick sued him to recover an unpaid debt in 1795.

He was not traced beyond 1812. A deed distributing his property on 20 October 1806 appears to identify his children as Absalom, John, Humphrey, Alexander, Elizabeth Slaton (wife of Daniel Slaton), Mary, Martha, and Sarah.<sup>109</sup> He deeded

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<sup>99</sup> Hening’s *Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p201.

<sup>100</sup> Pittsylvania County Survey Book 1, p257.

<sup>101</sup> Pittsylvania County Court Minutes 1, p50.

<sup>102</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 7, p80.

<sup>103</sup> Virginia Patent Book 41, p107. Both this and the second patent are indexed as “Kendrick” but the grants clearly read “Hendrick”.

<sup>104</sup> Virginia Land Grants Book A, p625.

<sup>105</sup> *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp 3-11.

<sup>106</sup> Virginia Patent Book E, p908 and Book D, p371.

<sup>107</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 5, p280.

<sup>108</sup> *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 24, p292.

<sup>109</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 15, 201.

a total of 565 acres in roughly equal plots to the eight children. An examination of Pittsylvania County records after 1800 would probably help to determine the fates of these children, who seem to have migrated elsewhere.

- 1.1.2.2.1. **Absalom Hendrick** (c1780 – ?) He was taxable for the first time in Pittsylvania County in 1801 and appears on tax lists through 1810, after which he seems to disappear from the area.
- 1.1.2.2.2. **John Hurt Hendrick** (c1780 – 1830s?) He appears on Pittsylvania tax lists beginning in 1801. He married Rebecca Terry, with the consent of her father Thomas Terry, in Pittsylvania County by bond dated 27 January 1807. He appears on Pittsylvania tax lists through 1812, the last year checked. He was probably the John Hendrick enumerated in Pittsylvania County in 1820 with two sons and three daughters.<sup>110</sup> He appears to have migrated to Tennessee sometime in the 1820s and died there.

Though not found in 1830, it was surely his widow Rebecca who was enumerated in the 1840 census of Gibson County, Tennessee with a household that included two sons and four daughters, and with William Hendrick adjacent. In 1860 Rebecca Hendrick, age 79 and born in Virginia, headed a Gibson County household that included two grown men both named J. H. and three grown women. Surely it was the eldest son **William Hendrick** (c1807) who married Rachel Coope in 1835 in Gibson County and who was enumerated adjacent to Rebecca Hendrick in 1840 and 1860 and to **John H. Hendrick** (c1820) in 1870. (William Hendrick had appeared in the 1850 census as well.) John H. Hendrick, evidently unmarried, was in Rebecca's household in 1860 but headed his own household in 1870. Those households included a number of apparently unmarried adult children: **Humphrey Hendrick** (c1825), **Rhoda Hendrick** (c1822), **Sarah Hendrick** (c1829)<sup>111</sup>, and another woman whose name is indecipherable. Possibly another daughter was the **Elizabeth Hendrick** who married Edwin Warren in Gibson County in 1831.

The second "J. H." in Rebecca Hendrick's census household was apparently **Joel Humphrey Hendrick** (c1827), who was named as a brother in the 1873 will of William Hendrick.

- 1.1.2.2.3. **Humphrey Hendrick** (c1786? – 11 October 1813) He does not appear on Pittsylvania tax lists until 1807 when he was taxed in the same district as his father and brothers. (I note, though, that he may have been the same person as the "Hugh" Hendrick taxed in that district from 1802 through 1805.) He continued to be taxed in Pittsylvania through 1812. He is likely to be the Humphrey Hendrick

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<sup>110</sup> Pittsylvania County 1820 census: John Hendrick 110001-30110.

<sup>111</sup> A Daniel R. Hendrick, apparently from neighboring Dyer County, married Sarah Fields in 1839 in Gibson County. This is not his widow, who accompanied him to Texas. Interestingly, A William R. Hendrick was his bondsman.

who was killed by Indians in 1813 while traveling across Mississippi Territory with Absalom Hendrick of Elbert County, Georgia. [See 1.1.2.3 Absalom Hendrick below.] A contemporary newspaper account of the incident calls him the nephew of Absalom Hendrick, which must mean the son of John Hurt Hendrick.

- 1.1.2.2.4. **Alexander Hendrick** (c1788 - ) He was first taxed in 1807 when his father's taxables included "Alex", and was not taxed on his own until 1809. He appears on Pittsylvania tax lists through 1812, but was not found thereafter. (A younger Alexander Hendrick, son of his cousin Obediah Hendrick, later lived in Cumberland County.) There is no further sign of this Alexander Hendrick.
- 1.1.2.2.5. **Elizabeth Hendrick** (? - ?) Beyond her mention in her father's 1806 deed there is no further mention of her.
- 1.1.2.2.6. **Mary Hendrick** (c1780 - 1840s?) She was the consort of John Madding who had two illegitimate Hendrick children. John Madding left a will in Pittsylvania County dated 13 August 1814 and proved 16 January 1815 naming "my two sons ... **Smith H. Hendricks** and **John H. Hendricks**, sons of Polly Hendricks." All his personal estate was left to Polly Hendricks (sic) "to raise and support my two sons" who were minors at the time. I note that he left his 90 acres of land to his sister Sally Madding with reversion to the two sons. That suggests he may actually have been living on the land given to Mary Hendrick by her father.

In the 1820 census for Pittsylvania she is listed as "Mary Hendrick" with two males 10-16 and in 1830 as "Polley Hendrick". The household compositions suggest that she may have had a child subsequent to Madding's death.<sup>112</sup> Smith Hendrick was head of household in 1840 with a female 60-70 who was probably his mother and a male 15-20. Smith Hendricks (sic) later moved to Lauderdale County, Tennessee where he was enumerated in the 1850 census as a 43-year old unmarried "boatman". We found no further record of the son John H. Hendrick.

- 1.1.2.2.7. **Martha Hendrick** (c1794? - 1860s?) She was likely the Patsy Hendrick who married David High in Pittsylvania County by bond dated 17 February 1817. David High is in the 1820, 1830, and 1840 censuses of Pittsylvania County. His apparent wife is aged 26-45 in 1820, 30-40 in 1830, and 40-50 in 1840. Their children included **Humphrey High** (c1817), **David High** (c1819), and **John High** (c1821).

In 1860 Martha High, age 75 (evidently overstated), headed a household that included her son John High and his wife Martha

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<sup>112</sup> Pittsylvania County 1820 Census: Mary Hendrick 020001-00001. 1830 census: Polley Hendrick 000121-00000001  
www.genfiles.com

(Patterson) and probable daughter Mary and her husband William Wilkinson.

1.1.2.2.8. **Sarah Hendrick** (? – ?) She may have been the Sally Hendrick who married Benjamin Sadler in Pittsylvania County by bond dated 31 December 1816. He was in Pittsylvania as late as the 1830 census and may have been the Benjamin Sadler in the 1840 Brunswick County census.

1.1.2.3 **Absalom Hendrick** (c1740? – 11 October 1813) Absalom appears to have been the youngest son of John Hendrick, for he appears in no records until 17 August 1770 when the Halifax court ordered him paid as a witness for John Hendrick Sr.<sup>113</sup> He was paid mileage for a 40-mile trip, indicating he lived outside the county. He then moved into Halifax County, probably living with a family member, for a few months later Absalom was again paid as a witness for his father, this time without mileage, and was assigned with his father, brother, and brother-in-law to a road gang.<sup>114</sup> On 15 February 1778, Absalom Hendrick was charged with having two bastard children by Judith Evans, ordered to pay for the support of the children, and jailed to assure his compliance.<sup>115</sup> On 16 May 1780 Humphrey Hendrick deeded to his brother Absalom, of Halifax County, the 295-acre tract in Pittsylvania that he had bought a few months earlier from William Wynne and his grandmother Frances Wynne.<sup>116</sup> Absalom was subsequently a Pittsylvania resident, appearing in the 1782 state census as head of a household of only two whites and no slaves, apparently no longer living with Judith Evans and his two children. He remained in Pittsylvania through the 1796 tax list, after which he left the area.

He had joined his brother and his in-laws in Oglethorpe County, Georgia by the 1798 tax list there. The 1800 Oglethorpe census shows Absalom over 45, but with a fairly young family.<sup>117</sup> Although his brother Humphrey and his two sons drew lots in the 1805 lottery from Oglethorpe County, Absalom did not.

He was apparently the Absalom Hendrick who bought 1,000 acres in nearby Elbert (later Madison) County, Georgia on 4 September 1808 on the Broad River.<sup>118</sup> He sold 200 acres of this land to satisfy a debt on 17 February 1811.<sup>119</sup> On 21 September 1813 the sheriff of Madison County sold two parcels totaling 275 acres to satisfy six separate debt judgments against him.<sup>120</sup>

Just a few weeks later, on 11 October 1813, he was killed by Indians. According to a statement by a traveler named Charles Thompson, he crossed the Tennessee River bound for Huntsville (then located in Mississippi Territory) in company

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<sup>113</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 7, p29.

<sup>114</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 7, p80, p149.

<sup>115</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 8, p276.

<sup>116</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 6, p1.

<sup>117</sup> 1800 Oglethorpe County, Ga. census: Absalom Hendrick 11001-21010-1 (consecutive with Humphrey Hendrick)

<sup>118</sup> Madison County, Georgia, Deed Book A, p198 abstracted online. The purchase was not recorded until 1816.

<sup>119</sup> Madison County, Georgia, Deed Book A, p1.

<sup>120</sup> Madison County, Georgia, Deed Book A, p75.

with Absalom Hendrick and Humphrey Hendrick.<sup>121</sup> The following day they were fired upon by a group of about twenty Creeks and “*Absolem (sic) Hendrick was shot dead off his horse, Humphrey also shot but turned his horse back ... got up and staggered to one side of the road.*” Thompson, who referred to Absalom Hendrick as an “old man”, also said that Hendrick had in his possession “*a note at hand on a man in the M. Territory for upwards of \$300.*” Another account of the same incident identifies “Absalom Hendricks” as being a resident of Elbert County, Georgia and calls Humphrey Hendrick his nephew; it reported that a rescue party found Absalom “*shot by three balls in the breast and scalped - his brains beat out with a war club and two war clubs laying by him, painted with red and blue. Humphrey Hendricks we found laying shot through both arms and side and through the body; just under the arm and in the haunches, scalped and stabbed in both sides and his body striped naked.*”<sup>122</sup> A document in the National Archives evidently identifies Absalom Hendrick as being “of Virginia”.<sup>123</sup> Whether he had hoped to settle in what became Alabama is not clear, but he does not appear to have owned any land in Madison County when he died. Absalom’s illegitimate children by Judith Evans are unknown, in part because they would have carried the Evans surname. Whether, as the 1800 census suggests, he had legitimate children of his own is uncertain. In January 1811 John Smith sued Absalom Hendrick for debt, the record noting that James Douglas had signed a note to a William Hendrick who had sold the note to Absalom who in turn gave it to Smith as payment of a debt he owed to Smith.<sup>124</sup> This William Hendrick may have been the elder son suggested by the 1800 census.

The earliest surviving tax list for Madison County is dated 1813, on which Absalom Hendrick, William Hendrick, and John Hendrick are all listed as defaulters in Ghotston’s District. It is possible that one or both of these men were the sons suggested by the 1800 census. There seems to be no further record of either man.

- 1.1.2.4 **Anna Hendrick** (? - ?) She was evidently the Anna Parker who witnessed John Hendrick’s deed of gift to his Smith grandchildren in 1784. On 24 October 1785, Elijah Hendrick, the eldest son of James Hendrick, sold Daniel Parker a tract from the James Hendrick estate adjoining John Hendrick and Charles Smith.<sup>125</sup> Her husband William Parker identified himself as an heir of John Hendrick in the 1791 deed mentioned above. William Parker had been a Lieutenant of militia in Humphrey Hendrick’s company in 1777.<sup>126</sup> He was enumerated in the state census of Pittsylvania County with a household of 7 whites. This couple was not further traced.

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<sup>121</sup> “*Correspondence of Gen. James Robertson*”, *American Historical Magazine*, Vol.V, p281 kindly copied by Cat Holmes.

<sup>122</sup> Newspaper unidentified, posted online.

<sup>123</sup> *The National Union Catalog*, Vol. 39, p257. This is an index of National Archives materials, this one by George Magruder Battey and dated 1837.

<sup>124</sup> Photocopy of Elbert County court minutes provided by Jean Wall, book and page uncertain.

<sup>125</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 13, p429.

<sup>126</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 8, p258, and p283.

- 1.1.2.5 **Drusilla Hendrick** (c1750? – aft1827) The 1791 deed (see above) shows that Robert Lumpkin was an heir of John Hendrick, evidently in right of his wife. The wife appears to be the Drusilla Lumpkin who had released dower in a deed by Robert Lumpkin on 20 February 1783.<sup>127</sup> Hans Hendrick III had sold 194 acres nearly on the North Carolina border on 25 February 1766 to George Lumpkin of Orange County, North Carolina in a deed witnessed by his cousin Humphrey Hendrick, George Lumpkin Jr. and Robert Lumpkin.<sup>128</sup> The land was located in what was about to become Pittsylvania County, and the following year, in 1767, the same George Lumpkin appears in the Pittsylvania tithables with sons George Jr. and Robert. This was doubtless the Robert Lumpkin who married Drusilla Hendrick. On 16 June 1785 Robert Lumpkin bought 100 acres from Benjamin Jordan quite close to his father-in-law.<sup>129</sup> The land adjoined the parcel the heirs of George Green had sold to the estate of James Hendrick fourteen years earlier, a parcel which itself adjoined John Hendrick. [Benjamin Jordan, the heirs of George Green, and the heirs of James Hendrick had been involved in a suit in regarding the boundaries of that tract in 1783.] Lumpkin sold the land two years later to Anthony Colquitt.<sup>130</sup>

Robert Lumpkin removed to Oglethorpe County, Georgia sometime in 1793 followed within a few years by his brothers-in-law Humphrey Hendrick, Absalom Hendrick, and Charles Smith, as well as Lumpkin relatives. He had evidently claimed land in Oglethorpe (then Wilkes) by 1791, for in 1796 he owed land tax for the year 1791.<sup>131</sup> However, he appears in Pittsylvania tax records through the year 1793. He subsequently appears in a number of Wilkes County records until about 1809 when he moved into the part of Baldwin County that became, successively, Morgan and Jasper counties. Robert Lumpkin was enumerated in Morgan County, Georgia in 1820 with two female children still at home, but died sometime in the 1820s. Drusilla Lumpkin appears in a number of records of suits involving the estate in what by then was Jasper County was still alive as late as 1827 in Jasper County, Georgia when she was awarded a judgment in one of those suits.<sup>132</sup> They had a large number of children, some of whom are uncertain, but seem to have included **Harrison Lumpkin, George Lumpkin, Peyton Lumpkin, Robert Lumpkin, Hendrick Lumpkin, Giles Lumpkin, William Lumpkin, John Lumpkin, Walter Evans Lumpkin, Mary Lumpkin, Lucy Lumpkin**, and probably other daughters.

- 1.1.2.6 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1740s? - ?) She was married to Charles Smith by the early 1760s, when he began appearing in records with her father and brothers. (See the mentions above.) The only record of her given name is in a 1772 deed by Charles Smith, in which his wife Elizabeth relinquished her dower interest.<sup>133</sup>

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<sup>127</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 12, p279.

<sup>128</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 6, p152.

<sup>129</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 12, p280.

<sup>130</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 14, p102

<sup>131</sup> *Georgia State Gazette & Independent Register*, issue of 29 October 1796 contains a notice of a sheriff's sale of Robert Lumpkin's land to satisfy tax for the year 1791. Courtesy of Carol McGraw.

<sup>132</sup> A record dated 9 January 1827 of a payment to Druscilla Lumpkin by the sheriff for a judgment in an earlier lawsuit. (Loose papers of Jasper County, courtesy of Carol McCraw)

<sup>133</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 10, p363.

However, a biography of a grandson also identifies Elizabeth “Hendricks” and Charles Smith as the grandparents of John A. W. Smith, a Birmingham, Alabama attorney.<sup>134</sup>

Charles Smith was probably from Amelia County, where a William Thornton Smith died intestate in 1749 with Hans Hendrick one of the appraisers of his estate. A Charles Smith was listed among the Amelia militia in 1758 with Humphrey Hendrick, and after moving into Halifax County he was sued over an unpaid bill by an Amelia County merchant.

Charles Smith was more or less constantly in debt. He had been sued separately by both Benjamin Hendrick and Humphrey Hendrick, who attached his property in 1764.<sup>135</sup> In 1770 John Hendrick stood special bail in still another debt case, as did Humphrey Hendrick in 1772 when Smith was apparently sent to debtor’s prison.<sup>136</sup> He and Absalom Hendrick were jointly sued over another debt several months later.<sup>137</sup> The 28 October 1768 deed referenced above implies that Charles Smith and his father-in-law were living together about the time of the first of these suits, with Charles Smith receiving the 200 acres adjacent to John Hendrick. Humphrey Hendrick had been security for Charles Smith in a few debt cases, and apparently in financial trouble, Charles Smith sold his half of that land to Humphrey Hendrick in 1772 for £70.<sup>138</sup> (Humphrey Hendrick sold the land five years later for £252.) A year later, on 15 July 1773, John Hendrick sold half of his own 200 acres to Charles Smith for a mere £20, enabling his son-in-law to once again become a freeholder<sup>139</sup> John Hendrick made a deed of gift on 16 March 1784 of horses and furniture to his grandchildren **Mary Anne Smith** and **William Thornton Smith**, children of Charles Smith.<sup>140</sup> The sale to Charles Smith by John Hendrick’s heirs in 1791 was of the other half of the Echols property bought in 1768, half of which Smith already owned. On 14 March 1795 Charles Smith deeded the entire 200 acres to **Tabitha Hendrick Smith**, apparently another daughter.<sup>141</sup>

He left Halifax County after appearing in the 1796 tax list and apparently moved to Oglethorpe County, Georgia by 1798 when he appears on a tax list. Charles Smith appears in the 1800 census as head of a household of 8 whites and 12 slaves.<sup>142</sup> There appears to have been a second Charles Smith in Oglethorpe County who may be related, and it is not clear what references apply to this George Smith. Among their children were two other sons named **John Hurt Hendrick Smith** and **Robert Allen Smith**. The biography of John A. W. Smith, whose paternal line was unrelated, identifies a daughter **Elizabeth**

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<sup>134</sup> Notable Men of Alabama (originally published 1904), Vol. 2, p143.

<sup>135</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 4, p348, p383.

<sup>136</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 7, p16 and pp305-6.

<sup>137</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 7, p492-3.

<sup>138</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 8, p452.

<sup>139</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 9, p107.

<sup>140</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 12, p397.

<sup>141</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 16, p430.

<sup>142</sup> 1800 Oglethorpe County, Ga. census: Charles Smith 03101-10101-12. Probably some of the Smiths nearby are older sons.

**Hendrick** who was the wife of William Dickson.

- 1.1.3 **Christina Hendrick** (c1710? - ?) Her father's will calls her Christina Evans. Though there is no proof, she may have been the wife of a William Evans who appears in several records in conjunction with Hendricks. As William Evans of Caroline County he had a patent in northern Amelia of 13 October 1736 which adjoined William Hendrick's land later patented by Robert Hudgens.<sup>143</sup> He was also among those paid by the estate of William Hendrick. He appears in Amelia tithables list in 1738 and 1739, but was William Evans, blacksmith, of Caroline County on 21 March 1740/1 when he sold his entire patent to Robert Hudgens.<sup>144</sup> He may have returned to Caroline to live on the patent of Hance Hendrick II, for the Caroline court records contain an entry for the recording of a deed from Hance Hendrick to William Evans in 1746.<sup>145</sup> A Caroline County court case during 1739-40 makes it clear that Hance Hendrick II had loaned a substantial sum to William Evans, perhaps a mortgage on that land.<sup>146</sup> William Evans later appears in a few Caroline County court records (the only county records which survive) through at least 1750, though his wife's name is not mentioned.<sup>147</sup> This would conveniently explain the absence of a potential Evans husband in Cumberland County. If Christina Hendrick was indeed his wife, she surely married before her father left King William County, making her one of the eldest children.

William Evans seems likely to have been related to, perhaps a son of, the Walter Evans of Caroline County who patented land in what would become Caroline County on 19 January 1718/19.<sup>148</sup> According to a great-grandson, writing in 1850, Walter Evans had four daughters who married John Hendrick, Daniel Terry, Richard Echols, and Richard Hubbard [See the later entry under Sabrin Hendrick for a more complete description of this document.]

- 1.1.4 **Rachel Hendrick** (c1715? – aft1758) She was Rachel "Gillington" in her father's will. Though the proof is circumstantial, she had married John Gillentine (the name's modern rendering) sometime before 1742 at a time when Gillentine was living in Amelia County. John Gillentine was the only son of Nicholas Gillentine of Caroline and later Amelia County, who had a patent in northern Amelia near William Hendrick in 1736.<sup>149</sup> John Gillentine, who appears frequently in Amelia records beginning with the tithables of 1738, received a gift of 400 acres of the 1736 patent from his father in 1743.<sup>150</sup> Rachel was already married to him, for the 23 August 1742 accounting of her brother William Hendrick's estate shows a payment to Rachel Gillington.<sup>151</sup> Though he was still in Amelia in early 1747, by 1748 John Gillentine had removed to Lunenburg County, as shown by

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<sup>143</sup> Virginia Patent Book 17, p206.

<sup>144</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 1, p223.

<sup>145</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 2, p11.

<sup>146</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 2, p527, 529, p613. Hans Hendrick and one William Warren faced a judgment by John Sutton. Hendrick apparently held a note on William Evans, which he had assigned to Benjamin Hubbard. Since Hendrick no longer lived in Caroline, he was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Caroline Court. However, the court ordered that the note on Evans (who was a Caroline resident) be paid to John Sutton rather than to Hendrick or Hubbard.

<sup>147</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 4, p218.

<sup>148</sup> Virginia Patent Book 10, p409.

<sup>149</sup> Virginia Patent Book 17, p220.

<sup>150</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 1, p477.

<sup>151</sup> Amelia County loose estate papers. See William Hendrick.

several deeds disposing of his Amelia land.<sup>152</sup> He was apparently living on a 204-acre parcel in Lunenburg for which a patent was issued in 1750.<sup>153</sup> He appears in the Lunenburg tithables 1748-1750, after which Halifax County was formed. He subsequently appears in Halifax records, notably as a vestryman for Antrim parish and as an accused counterfeiter.<sup>154</sup> John Gillentine apparently died intestate in late 1762, as his inventory was recorded in Halifax on 20 January 1763.<sup>155</sup> His father Nicholas Gillentine outlived his son, leaving two wills recorded in both Amelia and Halifax in 1773 which made it clear that John was his only son and suggesting that John Gillentine's only children were **William Gillentine** and **Jerusha Gillentine**.<sup>156</sup>

The will filed in Amelia County, written on 2 November 1771, leaves his personal property in equal shares to three living daughters, Catherine Brown, Elizabeth Collins, and Ellenor Chisum, and the children of his deceased daughter Anne Hillsman. It exempts William Gillentine because "I have given his father in life what I intended", presumably referring to John Gillentine.

The will filed in Halifax County, written nearly a year later on 21 October 1772, leaves feather beds to daughters Catherine Brown and Elizabeth Collins and to Elizabeth Chisum, daughter of John Chisum. It also helpfully tells us that "*to my son John Gillington I have given 400 acres of land which I intended to be his full portion, nevertheless to take matters out of dispute I give to his heirs five pounds cash.*" His plantation in Amelia County was given to John Chisum, for which Chisum was instructed to pay 20 pounds each to Catherine Brown, Elizabeth Collins, Ann Hillsman, Ellenor Chisum, and Priscilla Hendrick or their heirs. The will also specified a separate legacy of 20 pounds to be equally divided among "*all my children now living and my two granddaughters, which is Elizabeth Chisum, wife of John Estes, and Jerusha, daughter of John Gillington deceased.*"

The second will also includes a legacy to granddaughters named Elizabeth Chisum and **Priscilla Hendrick**. Several genealogies include the assertion that **Priscilla Hendrick** refers to the wife of Nathaniel Hendrick (which seems likely) and that she was another daughter of John Gillentine (which seems quite unlikely). Nathaniel Hendrick married his wife Priscilla at least 15 years after John Gillington had left Amelia County. It is more plausible that Priscilla was a daughter of one of Nicholas Gillington's daughters rather than of his son. [See the entry for 1.3.6 Nathaniel Hendrick for more on this subject.] John Gillington's wife, presumably Rachel Hendrick, is mentioned in no records that I'm aware of other than her brother's estate accounting in 1742 and own father's will in 1758. If she was Gillington's only wife, she apparently married by 1740, for William Gillington, apparently the eldest child, was evidently born by then.<sup>157</sup>

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<sup>152</sup> He was of Amelia on 20 March 1747 (Amelia County Deed Book 2, p476) but was of Lunenburg in 1749 (Amelia County Deed Book 2, p476 and later Deed Book 3, p65, p66, and p299.)

<sup>153</sup> Virginia Patent Book 30, p411.

<sup>154</sup> See *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 23, p52.

<sup>155</sup> Halifax Will Book 0, p161.

<sup>156</sup> The first will, dated 2 November 1771 was recorded on an unknown date in Amelia WB 2, p71. The later will (the effective one), dated 21 October 1772 and recorded 16 December 1773, is in Halifax WB 1, p55.

<sup>157</sup> Halifax Deed Book 4, p53 dated 10 July 1762. Deed of gift William Gillington to his father John Gillington. This indicates William was over 21 on this date, since minors rarely very purchased or sold land other than inherited lands.

- 1.1.5 **Alice Hendrick** (c1710-15? – ca1760) Her father’s 1758 will left £10 “already received” to daughter Alice Hubbard. She was apparently the wife of Benjamin Hubbard, who was already a resident of Amelia (then still part of Prince George) County when he patented land a mile south of the William Hendrick claim in northern Amelia County in 1734.<sup>158</sup> As Benjamin Hubbard of Amelia County, he renewed this patent with an additional 490 acres on 13 October 1736.<sup>159</sup> Alice was married to him before 21 November 1740 when Benjamin Hubbard made a gift to his brother Joseph Hubbard and she relinquished her dower interest.<sup>160</sup> She again released her dower interest on 17 May 1743 when he sold another 350 acres to Thomas Tabb.<sup>161</sup> Since her father was still living in King William County in 1740 when we know she was married to Hubbard, she must have either married him prior to 1734 or, if later, in King William County. Benjamin Hubbard is therefore likely to have been the son of Benjamin Hubbard and Elizabeth Todd of King William and Caroline County, meaning that they could have met and married there subsequent to 1734.<sup>162</sup> (Interestingly, Hance Hendrick assigned notes due to him to the elder Hubbard in 1740 and 1744.<sup>163 164</sup>) Benjamin Hubbard was also an appraiser of William Hendricks’s estate in Amelia. In the Amelia County tithables of 1746, his nephew Benjamin Hendrick was listed with him. And in the Amelia tithables of 1752 his nephew Moses Hendrick was listed with him.

In 1750 Benjamin Hubbard patented land in what was shortly to become Halifax County, not far from John Gillington and near where his brother-in-law Moses Hendrick would later settle, and as a resident of Hanover sold his remaining land in Amelia in 1757.<sup>165</sup> Alice, though she did not release dower in this sale, was apparently still alive.

Like Moses Hendrick, Benjamin Hubbard was a Quaker and he and his wife Alice transferred to the South River Monthly Meeting when it absorbed the Halifax Meeting, with Benjamin being received as part of the group that included Moses Hendrick on 17 June 1758.<sup>166</sup> Alice Hubbard appears in these records as a committee member on 17 November 1759, but had perhaps died before 21 May 1763 when Benjamin Hubbard was reported for marrying out of the faith.<sup>167</sup> He had married to Hannah Martin, daughter of Isaac Martin, whose 1769 will named his daughter Hannah, wife of Benjamin Hubbard.<sup>168</sup> Benjamin attempted to return to the Meeting, but was denied later the same year. None of his children are mentioned in Quaker records, though Benjamin’s death was recorded

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<sup>158</sup> Virginia Patent Book 15, p246-7.

<sup>159</sup> Virginia Patent Book 17, p208.

<sup>160</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 1, p272.

<sup>161</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 1, p468.

<sup>162</sup> Numerous records show a Benjamin Hubbard, merchant, in King William. See several Spotsylvania County deeds 1741 through 1761 for Benjamin and Elizabeth Hubbard of King William and later of Caroline County – e.g., Deed Book C, p156, E, p213, F, p223. See also “Virginians Listed in a London Ledger 1747-1754”, *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 20, p100. See also Caroline County Court Orders 4, p218 in which Benjamin Hubbard is bondsman for Sarah Young’s administration of the estate of her late husband John Young. As well as numerous suits in Caroline County.

<sup>163</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 2, p613.

<sup>164</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 3, p264, p310.

<sup>165</sup> Virginia Patent Book 30, p411 (for 800 acres on the north side of the Bannister River in then Lunenburg County) and Amelia County Deed Book 6, p289.

<sup>166</sup> *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Volume 6, p314.

<sup>167</sup> *Ibid.*, p315.

<sup>168</sup> Halifax County Will Book 1, p58. Isaac Martin’s 1769 will identifies his daughter Hannah as the wife of Benjamin Hubbard.

simply as “1772”.

Benjamin Hubbard’s will, dated 13 October 1770 and proved 21 March 1771, for which his brother-in-law Moses Hendrick and Joel Hubbard were executors, left an interest in land, livestock and other goods to his wife Hannah, but only during her widowhood (an indication that she was not the mother of his children).<sup>169</sup> His fairly extensive landholdings were apportioned among three sons **Joel Hubbard**, **Benjamin Hubbard**, and **Nathaniel Hubbard**, and five daughters **Judith Hubbard**, **Sarah Hubbard** (“Sary”), **Druscilla Hubbard** (“Drusylla”), **Hannah Hubbard**, and **Rebecca Hubbard**. The will also specified that money from the sale of another piece of land and collection of debts be divided equally “amongst my seven youngest children, only my son Nathaniel to have £20 more than the rest of them.”

The daughter Druscilla Hubbard died without heirs by 8 April 1776, when the executors sold the land she had been devised.<sup>170</sup> The son Benjamin Hubbard married Susanna Gillington, perhaps a granddaughter of Rachel Hendrick, in Halifax County by bond dated 7 April 1786 for which Moses Hendrick was bondsman.<sup>171</sup> (The executors sold some of Benjamin Hubbard’s land to William Gillington, a grandson, in 1777.)

**Joel Hubbard**, perhaps the eldest son, left a will in Halifax County dated 7 September 1780 and proved 17 May 1781.<sup>172</sup> It named his wife Sarah and children David, Moses, James, and Joel and was witnessed by John Hendrick.

- 1.1.6 **Jemima Hendrick** (c1725-30 - by1777) Her father’s 1758 will left had left a negro woman named Tamer and her increase to his daughter Jemima Bradshaw. Subsequent to writing the will, on 20 February 1759, her father made a deed of gift of Tamer and three other slaves (a boy Jacob, and two girls named Sewey and Hager – who was to have been left to Moses Hendrick) to his daughter Jemima and her husband Charles Bradshaw who were already possessed of the slaves.<sup>173</sup> Jemima must have been a younger daughter, perhaps the youngest, of Adolphus. She was apparently unmarried when her father moved to Goochland (later Cumberland) in 1740, for she must have met and married Bradshaw there. Charles Bradshaw’s father, William Bradshaw, had patented several parcels within three miles of Adolphus Hendrick, including one adjoining Adolphus Hendrick’s 1740 purchase. A 205-acre portion of one of these patents was given to Charles Bradshaw by his elder brother Field Bradshaw on 10 July 1749.<sup>174</sup> Charles Bradshaw apparently remained on that land until his death a dozen years later in 1761.

His will, dated 22 June 1761, left a life interest in his plantation to his wife Jemima, then to son **Joel Bradshaw**.<sup>175</sup> The same slave Tamer, who had been given to Jemima by her father, was also left to her in her husband’s will. A minor son **William Bradshaw** and two unmarried daughters, **Temperance Bradshaw** and **Ruth Bradshaw**, were also named in

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<sup>169</sup> Halifax County Will Book O, pp300.

<sup>170</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 10, p67.

<sup>171</sup> Halifax County Marriage Bonds, Book 1, p9.

<sup>172</sup> Halifax County Will Book 1, p355.

<sup>173</sup> Cumberland County, Virginia Deed Book 2, p469.

<sup>174</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 1, p30. Field Bradshaw had inherited his father’s considerable landholdings. He later gifted portions of his inheritance to his siblings.

<sup>175</sup> Cumberland County Deeds and Wills Book 1, p217.

the will as were his brothers William and Josiah. The son William received the slaves Hager and Jacob, and Joel received the slave Sewey. Jemima Bradshaw subsequently witnessed her father's deed of gift to her brother Benjamin in 1762, but does not seem to be further mentioned in Cumberland records. Jemima was dead before 17 July 1777, when Joel Bradshaw of Rowan County, North Carolina sold his father's land, described as left to him by his father's will "after the death of his well beloved wife Jemima Bradshaw".<sup>176</sup>

- 1.1.7 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1730 – 1790) He seems to have been young enough to have moved with his father to Goochland (later Cumberland) County, but he is not among his father's tithables in 1746. Rather, he is evidently the "Ben Hendrick" who was tithable to his brother-in-law Benjamin Hubbard in Amelia County in 1746. He was, however, evidently living with his father in Cumberland by 21 May 1748 when a processioner's return indicates he represented Adolphus Hendrick in the processioning of his 1739 patent.<sup>177</sup> He next appears on 28 August 1753 when the Cumberland court ordered him to give testimony for James Adams, the defendant in a suit by Adolphus Hendrick, a record that makes it clear Benjamin was residing in Cumberland.<sup>178</sup> He was sued by William Trigg for trespass the following year.

He had apparently removed in Halifax County by 19 August 1756 when James Cary sued him over a small debt.<sup>179</sup> He was still in Halifax on 17 March 1758 when he was sued by the executors of Robert King.<sup>180</sup> Perhaps influenced by his father's will, he was back in Cumberland on 29 July 1760 when he served as a juror and as a witness for his brother Moses in a debt case.<sup>181</sup> Adolphus Hendrick's 1758 will left to Benjamin the 400 acre patent of 1739, the stock belonging to it, a feather bed and other furniture, and negroes Sarah and a boy named Joseph. Four years after making the will, on 3 February 1762, Adolphus made a deed of gift of the same property to his son Benjamin, describing the land as "whereon said Benjamin now lives".<sup>182</sup> Benjamin Hendrick, who appears several times in Cumberland's records, sold this land on 22 September 1766 to Stephen Woodsen, with his wife Judith releasing her dower interest.<sup>183</sup>

The identity of his wife Judith is uncertain. Some genealogies have confused her with the Judith Womack who married his cousin John Hendrick. It seems plausible that she was a daughter of one of the Anderson families living around Adolphus Hendrick, given that Benjamin gave that name to his eldest son.

Benjamin was evidently in more or less constant debt, for he was sued several times in the Cumberland court between 1763 and 1768.<sup>184</sup> Although he had sold his inherited land in 1766, he continued to live in Cumberland County, with the last suit being resolved in August 1768. He then moved to Pittsylvania County, where he had 100 acres surveyed on

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<sup>176</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p497.

<sup>177</sup> Vestry Book of Southam Parish... 1745-1792, Ann K. Blomquist (2002), p29.

<sup>178</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders, 1, p70.

<sup>179</sup> Halifax County Court Orders Book 2, p167

<sup>180</sup> Halifax County Court Orders Book 2, p309. (He was also a plaintiff on 17 March 1758, the same date as the second suit, p287)

<sup>181</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 5, p218, p222, p226.

<sup>182</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p233.

<sup>183</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 4, p133.

<sup>184</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 6, p347, p384; Orders 7, p127, p303, p501; Orders 8, p16, p201, p233.

30 August 1770.<sup>185</sup> A few days later, he petitioned to build a gristmill on this land.<sup>186</sup> The claim was in northeastern Pittsylvania, about a mile west of the Hanover County border, and not far from his brother Moses Hendrick and near where his brother John would later claim land. Although a record of his survey survives there is no record of a patent to him. Benjamin Hendrick was a witness to two deeds for nearby land in 1771.<sup>187</sup> He may have briefly lived across the line in Halifax County, for a Benjamin Hendrick residing in Halifax appears as a juror in 1772 and was sued there the following year.<sup>188</sup> He is, however, on the Pittsylvania tax list of 1773, as well as each tax list from 1774 through 1783, and was surely the same Benjamin Hendrick who took the oath of allegiance there in May 1777.<sup>189</sup> He also served on an escheat jury for land in the vicinity of his claim in 1780.<sup>190</sup> While apparently too old to serve himself, the Pittsylvania court did approve a claim by Benjamin Hendrick for the provision of a musket for the use of Revolutionary troops on 18 March 1782.<sup>191</sup> Benjamin Hendrick appeared for the final time on the 1783 tax list of Pittsylvania County with three taxable slaves, six horses and nine cows, but no sons yet having reached majority. On 1 February 1784, Benjamin Hendrick and his wife Judith sold the 100 acres he claimed in 1770 and disappeared from Pittsylvania records.<sup>192</sup>

He moved to Georgia, according to two British mercantile claims made about 1800. One claim for a Pittsylvania County store bill of 1773 includes the comment “removed to Georgia many years since and was then good” and the other, for a 1774 bill at a Hanover County store says “he removed to Georgia many years since.”<sup>193</sup> Indeed, he was taxed in 1785 in Wilkes County, a year after selling out in Pittsylvania.<sup>194</sup> Later records of his estate showed a bond to Benjamin Hammock dated 8 December 1785, apparently to buy land that was not actually deeded until after his death.

His death occurred sometime in 1790, for on 26 July 1790 Robert Hammock, executor of Benjamin Hammock, sold 200 acres to “the heirs of Benjamin Hendrick, decd.” for £100 received both before and after his death.<sup>195</sup> On 2 August 1790 his widow Judith Hendrick and son Anderson Hendrick qualified as administrators.<sup>196</sup> At least one record of his estate was in a since destroyed will book, but an inventory recorded on 14 August showed one slave and a modest value.<sup>197</sup><sup>198</sup> A petition by the heirs dated 20 February 1791 showed that the estate owned the above 200 acres in Wilkes County, on which the widow was living,

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<sup>185</sup> Pittsylvania County, Virginia, Entry Record Book 1770-1796, Marian D. Chiarito (1988), p4.

<sup>186</sup> Pittsylvania County Court Minute Book 1, p251.

<sup>187</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 2, p340 (Oct 1771) and Deed Book 2, p338 (Nov 1771).

<sup>188</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 7, p442-5 (juror) and 8, p53 (defendant). Benjamin Hendrick was also a plaintiff in 1772 (Orders 7, p334, p358, p447). There are no other Halifax references to a Benjamin Hendrick who might be this person.

<sup>189</sup> Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 23, No. 1, p6. The short list on which his name appears includes four of the adjoining landowners named in the 1779 deed at DB 5, p295.

<sup>190</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 5, p348.

<sup>191</sup> Virginia Public Claims, Pittsylvania County, Abercrombie and Slatten, p14 and p21.

<sup>192</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 7, p213.

<sup>193</sup> The Virginia Genealogist, Vol. 25, p35 and p114, respectively.

<sup>194</sup> Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (Two volumes, reprint, 1968), Vol. 2, p38. Listed with 2.5 polls and 3 slaves.

<sup>195</sup> Wilkes County Deed Book NN, p70.

<sup>196</sup> Early Records of Georgia, p432.

<sup>197</sup> Some record of his estate was recorded in Will Book DD, page 30. The index to that book exists, but the book itself was burned. That missing record could not have been a will, for the estate records show his wife as an administratrix, not an executor. Inventories 1784-98, p43.

<sup>198</sup> Inventories 1784-98, pp43. Recorded a year later.

and had a pending claim to another 350 acres in Elbert County.<sup>199</sup> The heirs agreed that the widow Judith would take 100 acres in Wilkes County in lieu of her dower right to both properties. The petitioners included Anderson Hendrick, William Hendrick and Mary (wife of William Smallwood) who were of age, and Thomas, Elizabeth, Moses, Micajah, Benjamin, and John Hendrick who were represented by their guardian John Talbot. A few months later, in August 1791, half of the 200 acres was sold and Judith declared her intention to sell the 350 acres in Elbert County “when a right is got.”<sup>200</sup> Although a sale was not found among the deeds of Elbert County, there was a tax sale of 54 ½ acres in Elbert County made by the Sheriff to the heirs of Benjamin Hendrick in 1795.<sup>201</sup> After John Talbot’s death, Solomon Thornton replaced John Talbot as guardian for Micajah, John, and Benjamin on 24 February 1800.<sup>202</sup>

Judith Hendrick was still alive on 12 June 1803 when the Wilkes court awarded her 2 draws as a widow with dependent children in the land lottery. She was not among the drawers for the 1806 lottery. The children are listed below in the same sequence as the estate records, which appear to be in age order.

- 1.1.7.1 **Anderson Hendrick** (c1765 – aft1811) He was probably the eldest son, as he and his mother qualified as co-administrators of his father’s estate in 1790. NARA records show that he spent 24 days in 1793 as a private in (Triplett’s) Regiment of Georgia Militia.

He appears on the 1801 tax list of Warren County with 35 acres and earned a single draw in the 1806 land lottery. He appears in few Wilkes County records, and may be the Anderson Hendrick on the 1810 and 1811 tax lists of Washington County, Mississippi Territory (later Alabama). The Territorial census of 1810 shows him heading a household of one male over 21, three males under 21, and a female over 21. We have no further record of him, but surely he left sons in the vicinity of Alabama. (There were persons named Anderson Hendricks in both Rowan County, North Carolina and Russell County, Virginia a few decades later who are not the same person.)

- 1.1.7.2 **William Hendrick** (1760s – 1805) He was of age by the 20 February 1791 petition. He was apparently the William Hendrick who died in 1805 in Wilkes County leaving a widow Elizabeth.<sup>203</sup> Silas Hopkins was appointed temporary administrator, but was replaced by the widow Elizabeth on 5 March 1805.<sup>204</sup> His wife Elizabeth was a sister of William Smallwood, both children of Elisha Smallwood. Elizabeth had not remarried as of 1815, when the estate of Elisha Smallwood paid a share to her as Elizabeth Hendrick.<sup>205</sup> They had children, for Elizabeth Hendrick had 2 draws in the 1806 lottery, one for herself and one as “trustee for the orphans of William Hendrick.”<sup>206</sup> A record of his estate contains

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<sup>199</sup> Davidson, Vol. 2, p235-6.

<sup>200</sup> Inventories 1784-98, pp43.

<sup>201</sup> Elbert County Deed Book D, p95.

<sup>202</sup> Davidson, Vol. 1, p136.

<sup>203</sup> Davidson, Vol. 1, p165 and Vol. 2, p236.

<sup>204</sup> Davidson, Vol. 1, p101.

<sup>205</sup> Davidson, Vol. 2, p170, p287.

<sup>206</sup> Davidson, Vol. 1, p328.

a receipt by Benjamin Hendrick, his son, in 1806 and a peculiar mention in 1818 of “William Hendricks, calling himself of Rutherford County, North Carolina” for a mortgage on land – perhaps meaning an adult son of this William Hendrick or perhaps simply a peculiarity of the arrangement of this secondary source.<sup>207</sup>

I note the remote possibility that there may have been a daughter named Elizabeth who married Burrell Orr in 1807 in Elbert County, and a son named William S. Hendrick who was associated with Burrell Orr in Madison County.

The land lottery entry implies multiple children, but only one son is identifiable:

- 1.1.7.2.9. **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1800 – ?) He married a cousin named Melinda Smallwood, daughter of Elisha Smallwood, in adjoining Taliaferro County, Georgia on 25 May 1830 but was not further traced. He was not found in later censuses.
- 1.1.7.3 **Mary Hendrick** (c1768 – aft1850) The 1791 petition identified her as the wife of William Smallwood, brother to Elizabeth Smallwood. They remained in Wilkes County, where he appears in the 1830 census and in the 1840 census as William S. Smallwood.<sup>208</sup> Mary is apparently the widowed Mary Smallwood in the 1850 Wilkes County census, enumerated as age 82 and born in Virginia. Their known children, according to family researchers, were: **Lucy Smallwood, Elisha P. Smallwood, Wilkinson Smallwood, and William Smallwood.**
- 1.1.7.4 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (? – ?) She was also a minor in 1791, but is not mentioned in any later records.
- 1.1.7.5 **Moses Hendrick** (c1770 – aft1803) He was a minor in 1791, but had reached majority by early 1800 when the replacement guardian was appointed for his brothers. A Moses Hendrick of Wilkes County was given 2 draws in the 1803 Georgia land lottery as a married man.<sup>209</sup> He was not further traced.
- 1.1.7.6 **Thomas Hendrick** (c1775? – ?) He and the other minor children were assigned to John Talbot as guardian by the time of the 1791 petition, but had reached majority by early 1800 when the replacement guardian was appointed for his brothers but not for him.<sup>210</sup> On 13 June 1803, as Wilkes County resident, he was awarded one draw in the 1805 land lottery.<sup>211</sup> He is not further mentioned. It is not clear what became of him. He may be the Thomas Hendrick enumerated in the 1830 and 1840 censuses of Pike County, Alabama census, near his presumed brother Micajah Hendrick. However, that man is aged 40-50 and 50-60 respectively, making him younger than this Thomas Hendrick.

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<sup>207</sup> Davidson, Vol. 2, p236. The author may have – probably did – combine two separate and independent records into a single entry under “Hendrick, William”.

<sup>208</sup> 1840 Wilkes County, Georgia census: William S. Smallwood 0100020001-1101000001

<sup>209</sup> Married men received two draws, single men one.

<sup>210</sup> Davidson, Vol. 1, p136.

<sup>211</sup> Early Records of Georgia, Vol. 1, pp299-320 lists 8 Hendrick drawers in Wilkes County.

- 1.1.7.7 **Micajah Hendrick** (c1780? – 1850s) He was a minor at his father’s death and was still under age on 13 February 1800, when Solomon Thornton was appointed a replacement guardian to Micajah, John, and Benjamin in place of John Talbot.<sup>212</sup> He was of age by 13 February 1804 when he was awarded one draw for the 1806 land lottery.<sup>213</sup> He received his share of the estate the same year.<sup>214</sup> According to an 1815 notice in the *Georgia Journal*, he was then living in Jasper County.<sup>215</sup> He had a distant cousin named Micajah Hendrick who may have migrated into Georgia, but it seems likely that it was this man who appears on the 1817 tax list of adjacent Putnam County as a landless single poll. He does not appear on the 1820 tax list for Putnam, but he may be the Micajah Hendrick who is enumerated a few miles northeast in Gwinnet County, heading a family of six.<sup>216</sup> He may also be the Micajah Hendrick in the 1840 census of Pike County Alabama.<sup>217</sup> In the Pike County census of 1850, this Micajah Hendrick was age 70, born in Virginia, with an apparent wife “Philadelphia”, age 63, and son **John Hendrick** (26, born in Alabama).
- 1.1.7.8 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1783 – 1808) Like Micajah Hendrick, he was a minor at his father’s death and was apparently still under age in 1800, when the replacement guardian was appointed. He was evidently still under age when his mother was awarded a lottery draw as a widow with dependent children in 1803, but had reached 21 by 1804 when he received his share of the estate. He was dead by 7 March 1808 when William Smallwood (his brother-in-law) was appointed temporary administrator of his estate.<sup>218</sup> He seems to have been unmarried.
- 1.1.7.9 **John Hendrick** (c1785? – c1812) He still had a guardian as late as 1804. His much older distant cousin of the same name was in Wilkes County at the same time, and all but one subsequent record appear to refer to him rather than this John Hendrick. The exception is that he was apparently the John Hendrick who was deceased by 29 April 1812, when William Smallwood (his brother-in-law) was appointed temporary administrator.<sup>219</sup> He is assumed to have died unmarried.
- 1.1.8 **Moses Hendrick** (c1728 – 1795/6) Moses was not a tithable of his father in 1746, thus was probably born after 1729. His brother Benjamin had perhaps been the “Ben Hendrick” tithable to his brother-in-law Benjamin Hubbard in 1746, and Moses Hendrick’s first appearance in the records is as a tithable of Hubbard in Amelia County in 1752. He is not among the Amelia tithables in 1753 or thereafter. He had apparently moved into Halifax County where he married sometime in the mid 1750s to Ruth Echols, daughter of

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<sup>212</sup> Early Records of Georgia, Davidson, Vol. 1, p15.

<sup>213</sup> Davidson, Vol. 1, p307.

<sup>214</sup> Davidson, Vol. 2, p235.

<sup>215</sup> *Georgia Journal* issue of 29 November 1815, page 3: Notice of a sale by the Sheriff of Jasper County of 202 acres “whereon Micajah Hendrick now lives” belonging to Jacob Cody to satisfy a judgment against Cody. Georgia Digital Library. Repeated in following week’s issue

<sup>216</sup> This is mis-indexed as “Michael” Hendrick. 1820 Gwinnet County, p268: Micajah Hendrick 110001-01002-3

<sup>217</sup> 1840 Pike County census, p379: Micajah Hendrix (sic) 00201001-00011101. He was “Hendrick” in 1850.

<sup>218</sup> Davidson, Vol. 1, p165.

<sup>219</sup> Wilkes County, Georgia Minutes of Inferior Court 1811-1817, p18 abstracted in Early Records of Georgia, Vol. 1, p180.

William Echols. William Echols, who had briefly lived in Amelia County, had been in what would later become Halifax County by 1749. The Echols were already Quakers, and Moses became a Quaker as well. This may have caused a rift with his father. Though he was to be left land in Cumberland County and a slave named Hager by his father's 1758 will, Adolphus Hendrick effectively cut his son out of the will the following year, when he sold the land to Humphrey Keeble and gifted the slave to Jemima Bradshaw.<sup>220</sup> [Moses' own will 35 years later mentions a slave Hager, though that was a different woman, only 44 years old when emancipated in 1796.]

Moses had clearly joined the Quaker congregation in Halifax County sometime between its establishment in 1755 and 1758, when it became part of the South River Monthly Meeting.<sup>221</sup> On 17 June 1758, William Echols Senior and Junior, Moses Hendrick and his wife, Benjamin Hubbard, and several others all requested membership in the South River Monthly Meeting in Halifax County "through Halifax Monthly Meeting".<sup>222</sup> The Halifax monthly meeting, whose early records are lost, had been established three years earlier, and the wholesale membership requests reflect its members transferring into South River. They surely continued to use the more convenient Bannister River location in Halifax as their primary meeting place.

Moses may have been settled on his father-in-law's land at his marriage, for in 1759 the lands of Moses Hendrick, William Echols, his brother-in-law Benjamin Hubbard, and others were processed.<sup>223</sup> This was apparently 222 acres in western Halifax on Polecat Creek "where said Moses now lives" that was deeded to him by William Echols Jr. in February 1761.<sup>224</sup> On 16 January 1765, William Echols Sr. made a deed of gift to his son-in-law Moses Hendrick of two additional parcels of land on Polecat Creek, parts of two patents to Echols.<sup>225</sup> Moses subsequently appears quite frequently in the records of both Antrim parish and Halifax County, and patented an additional 270 acres himself on Polecat Creek in 1771.<sup>226</sup> Moses also appears in Quaker records until 18 August 1787 when the South River Monthly Meeting dismissed him "for purchasing slaves & holding in bondage those whom he had manumitted some time past."<sup>227</sup> It's not clear when or who he manumitted in for past; the only record of a manumission is Moses Hendrick's emancipation of a 13-year old slave named Gilbert Cyrus in Cumberland County on 20 July 1791.<sup>228</sup> His will later mentions twelve slaves by name, and specifies that they are to be set free no later than at his wife's death.

The South River Meeting records also note the birthdates of nine children of Moses and

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<sup>220</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 2, p535 and p469, respectively.

<sup>221</sup> Hinshaw reports that the South River Monthly Meeting was established in 1757, meeting alternately just south of Lynchburg (then in Bedford, later in Campbell County) and at Goose Creek near the present intersection of Pittsylvania, Bedford, and Campbell counties. In 1758 the Hanover (Bannister) Monthly meeting, which had been established in 1755, was transferred from the authority of Cedar Creek to the authority of South River. No records exist for the Halifax Meeting between 1755 and 1758.

<sup>222</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, 313-4.

<sup>223</sup> Antrim Parish Vestry Book, p47.

<sup>224</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 3, p32.

<sup>225</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 5, p274.

<sup>226</sup> Virginia Patent Book 39, p393.

<sup>227</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p 313-4.

<sup>228</sup> Campbell County Deed Book 3, p208.

Ruth as shown below.<sup>229</sup> A peculiar entry in this record appears to list additional children, but is surely an error by the compiler.<sup>230</sup> His will names three additional children: a son Joseph and daughters Mary and Anne all three of whom were apparently born prior to his 1758 entry into the South River congregation.

Moses evidently was highly thought of within the broader family, for he was named an executor in the wills of his first cousin and neighbor James Hendrick in 1769<sup>231</sup>, his brother-in-law Benjamin Hubbard in 1770<sup>232</sup>, his father-in-law William Echols Sr. in 1771<sup>233</sup>, and his brother-in-law William Echols Jr. in 1788.<sup>234</sup> Though a Quaker, Moses Hendrick qualifies as a patriot for his provision of significant amounts of food, beef, and brandy to the Revolutionary cause.<sup>235</sup> He appears in the Halifax 1785 state census as head of a household of 8 whites, several of his children having married and left home.

Moses Hendrick's will in Halifax County was dated 26 September 1794 and recorded 22 February 1796.<sup>236</sup> The will leaves his home place to "my beloved wife Ruth" for her widowhood or life, at which point the land was to be "*equally divided amongst my three sons Amos, Obed, and Jeremiah*". All of his personal property was left to his wife for her lifetime and was then to be divided at her death "*as she shall think good amongst my children hereinafter named, viz: Mary, Joseph, Amos, Anne, Cloe, Sarah, Judith, Obed, Betsy, Jeremiah & Ruth.*" A 16-year old son Moses Jr. had predeceased his father, dying on 11 September 1794 just two weeks prior to the will, according to Quaker records.<sup>237</sup> The will further decreed that Ruth dispose of "*my land at Cumberland to any of the above named children as she sees cause.*" His will also left his twelve slaves in the care of his wife and decreed that they be set free at her death. Apparently following her Quaker precepts, she immediately freed the twelve slaves a week before recording the inventory in which the twelve slaves were listed.<sup>238</sup> Interestingly, both the inventory and the emancipation bill list the slaves as having surnames (King, Hampton, and Robinson) none of which were Hendrick.

Ruth Hendrick, the widow, sold her interest in her husband's land to her son Obadiah in 1810, and moved to Ohio, being granted a certificate to the Fairfield monthly meeting in

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<sup>229</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p314-5.

<sup>230</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313 notes under the date 16 August 1782 "Moses & w. Ruth, & ch. Amos Cloe Sarah Judith Obediah Betty Jeremiah Ezekiah Sarah Orpha Mary & Richard, all mbr in good standing at Bannister MM, [request] to be continued [under care] of this MM; granted." The first six names are obviously children of Moses and Ruth, listed in birth order, their two younger children being under the age of ten at the time. The next five names are mysterious. It is probably not coincidence that these are the names of Henry Kirby's children, in birth order, from the same Quaker record. Thus it appears this is a compiler's error or a printing error.

<sup>231</sup> Halifax County Will Book O, p265. James Hendrick identified him in his will as Moses Hendrick Sr. to distinguish him from James Hendrick's young nephew of the same name. Later records of the James Hendrick estate omit the "Sr." To confuse matters, several years later the younger Moses Hendrick (son of Benjamin) of Lunenburg County appears in records relating to the settlement of James Hendrick's estate. The two Moses Hendricks are easily distinguished, since the elder man signed by signature while the younger man signed by his mark.

<sup>232</sup> Halifax County Will Book O, p302.

<sup>233</sup> Halifax County Will Book O, p310.

<sup>234</sup> Halifax County Will Book 3, pp116.

<sup>235</sup> Virginia Public Claims, Halifax County, Abercrombie and Slatten, (Iberian Publishing Co.), p22 and p41.

<sup>236</sup> Halifax County Will Book 3, p220.

<sup>237</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313-4.

<sup>238</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 16, p668.

Highland County in January 1811.<sup>239</sup> The Fairfield monthly meeting received her two months later, where she died 22 November 1813 in Highland County, Ohio “near” the age of 80.<sup>240</sup>

A manuscript written in 1897 by a grandson says little about Moses, but provides additional information regarding his children as noted below.<sup>241</sup> The manuscript contains a somewhat fanciful account of “*Moses Gustavus Adolphus Hendrick... a German of high birth*” who immigrated to New York, married there, and “*had eleven sons (who) scattered through the United States.*” It continues on a more accurate note: “*Moses, my grandfather, came to Virginia, Halifax Co. He had four sons: Joseph, Amos, Obed and Jeremiah, my father. Two of the sons had families. The other two died unmarried... Obed had one son, Moses... My father, Jeremiah, settled in Wilson County... Of his sisters, six in number, all moved to Highland Co., Ohio. All were married. All were raised Quakers, or Friends. One married a Milner, one Slaughter, one Kirby, one Terry, one Welsh, one Burgess. Aunt Betty Burgess was a Quakeress preacher. She had a son who was a doctor and his son when last heard from was a noted artist of New York City...*”

1.1.8.1 **Joseph Hendrick** (c1754? – c1805-6) He is mentioned in his father’s will, and in the will of his sister, but does not appear in Quaker records. Nor does he appear in any Halifax records. In particular, he does not seem to be in his father’s household in 1785 nor does he appear on the tax lists of 1787 or later. It is possible he was in Tennessee as early as 1781, when a Joseph Hendrick appears among the records of the Cumberland Settlement, wounded by Indians in 1781 and 1782.<sup>242</sup> A Joseph Hendrick, along with a Joel Echols, served in Evan’s Battalion of militia protecting this settlement, in 1788.<sup>243</sup> [A Joel Echols was a son of William Echols according to Milner Echol’s 1850 statement mentioned elsewhere.] Joseph Hendrick evidently received a 400-acre grant for this service on 10 January 1794, within the Cumberland settlement in what by then had become Davidson County.<sup>244</sup> He subsequently appears at least twice in Davidson County’s records<sup>245</sup> and in the records of its successor, Sumner County, where he was issued an additional grant.<sup>246 247</sup> After Wilson County was formed from Sumner, he appears in its records.<sup>248</sup> According to Goodspeed’s History of Wilson County, “in 1800 William Trigg and Joseph Hendricks built a water-power grist-mill on Spencer Creek.”

Although his name appears on the 1804 land tax list of Wilson County, he was dead by March 1804 when his brother Jeremiah Hendrick, as his administrator,

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<sup>239</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313-4.

<sup>240</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p345.

<sup>241</sup> “The Hendrick Family”, a two-page typewritten manuscript dated 15 August 1897 and “dictated by O. F. Hendrick”, kindly provided to me by Mary K. Brant George.

<sup>242</sup> Census of the Cumberland Settlements 1770-90, Richard C. Fulcher, p53.

<sup>243</sup> Tennessee Genealogical Records: Records of Early Settlers from State and County Archives, Edythe Rucker Whitley, p222. See also North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal, Vol. 19 for pay rolls of this unit. Evan Battalion was formed to protect the Cumberland Settlement of what would later become Davidson County (and still later Sumpter and Wilson.)

<sup>244</sup> Ibid., p116.

<sup>245</sup> Davidson County Deed Book 1, p420, p1010. Neither of these was read.

<sup>246</sup> Sumner County Deed Book 1, p80, p84, p318, p439.

<sup>247</sup> Wilson County Deed Book A p40. The grant was not recorded until that part of Sumner had become Wilson County.

<sup>248</sup> Wilson County Deed Book A, p40, p266.

recorded an estate sale.<sup>249</sup> On 4 November 1804 James Morrison deeded 76 acres to the heirs of Joseph Hendrick, listing all his brothers and sisters save Amos who was apparently dead himself.<sup>250</sup> Although there is a possibility that he was briefly married to the widow of Robert Mitchell, Obed F. Hendrick's manuscript says he was unmarried.<sup>251</sup> He left no heirs other than his siblings.

- 1.1.8.2 **Mary Hendrick** (20 October 1756 - 1807) Mary is not mentioned in the Quaker records, though some of her children were later Quakers. Her surname was not mentioned in her father's will, but her husband John Slaughter was listed among the heirs of her brother Joseph Hendrick. From the birth dates of their children, they likely married in 1775 or early 1776. John Slaughter, a Revolutionary soldier, died intestate in Halifax in by 4 June 1804 when Mary applied for the administration of the estate with Obadiah Hendrick and Obadiah Kirby among her securities.<sup>252</sup> Mary's own will, dated 29 January 1807 and proved 23 February 1807, named her brother Jeremiah Hendrick and son John as executors, and mentioned that she had an interest in the estate "of my late brother Joseph Hendrick decd of the State of Tennessee" which she wished to be divided among ten of her eleven children (stating that her son Martin had already received a gift from his father).<sup>253</sup> The children were named as **Martin Slaughter, John Slaughter, Reuben Slaughter, Chloe Slaughter, Sally Slaughter, Ruth Slaughter, Moses Slaughter, Betsy Slaughter, Mary Slaughter, Peter Slaughter, and Ezekiel Slaughter**. According to an old genealogy, which gives her birth date as above as well as the births of these eleven children and one other who died in infancy, several of the minor children were, or became, Quakers, and settled in Ohio.<sup>254</sup>
- 1.1.8.3 **Anna Hendrick** (c1758 – 22 September 1828) Anna's birth is not recorded in Quaker records, nor does she appear in the South River records as a Hendrick. As Obed F. Hendrick's statement says, she was the wife of Beverly Milner, a Revolutionary veteran, whom she probably married about 1778. Beverly Milner was received into the South River monthly meeting in 1793, and Anna (or Ann) the following year.<sup>255</sup> The same records list the births of eight children from 1779 through 1800: **Dudley Milner, Ruth Milner, Moses Milner, Beverly Milner, Sarah Milner, Amos Milner, Joseph Milner and John Milner**. They also removed to Ohio. In 1808, the family was received into the Fairfield, Ohio monthly meeting, with two more sons listed (**Oliver Milner and Luke Milner**), where Anna died on 22 September 1828 at the age of 68 (sic).<sup>256</sup>
- 1.1.8.4 **Amos Hendrick** (16 Aug 1759 – c1803) His birth is noted in the South River minutes, and he was mentioned as a member of the Halifax congregation in 1782,

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<sup>249</sup> Wilson County Wills & Inventories 1802-1814, pp2-28.

<sup>250</sup> Wilson County Deed Book A, pp450.

<sup>251</sup> Robert Mitchell, who was alive in 1801, had his estate administered in 1804 and 1805 by Druscilla Hendrick. She may have been married to Joseph Hendrick then widowed again.

<sup>252</sup> Halifax County Order Book 24, p4. See also *Tyler's Quarterly*, Vol. 9, pp124-133, and especially p126.

<sup>253</sup> Halifax County Will Book 7, p291.

<sup>254</sup> Manuscript written in 1873 by Mary Davis.

<sup>255</sup> *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 6, p332.

<sup>256</sup> *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 5, p264.

but is not mentioned again.<sup>257</sup> Like Joseph, he does not appear in later tax lists in Halifax and may have joined his brother in Tennessee. He was apparently a witness in 1803 to the suit against his brothers by his cousin Elijah Hendrick (see elsewhere). He was dead before the 4 November 1804 deed to the heirs of his brother Joseph, for he is not mentioned in it. In fact, he probably predeceased his brother Joseph. When Jeremiah Hendrick sold his interest in the Moses Hendrick plantation to his brother Obediah in 1810, he also sold a share of his brother Amos' interest that he had purchased from Joseph Hendrick.<sup>258</sup> The other shares of Amos Hendrick's interest in that land were sold to Obediah by the other siblings at about the same time.

1.1.8.5 **Chloe Hendrick** (5 Apr 1763 - ?) The South River meeting minutes show her marriage to Samuel Welch on 21 September 1783, and the births of four children: **Ruth Welch** in 1794, **John Welch**, in 1786 **Moses Welch** in 1786, and **Turner Welch** in 1790.<sup>259</sup> On 8 January 1793 Samuel Welch bought land on the Surry-Iredell border on Hunting Creek in what was later Yadkin County, North Carolina.<sup>260</sup> He was among the founders of the Deep River monthly meeting in Surry County in 1792, where the births of the first four children were rerecorded along with seven more children: **Mary Welch, Martha Welch, Amos Welch, Judith Welch, Elizabeth Welch, Webster Welch** and **Sally Welch**.<sup>261</sup> He evidently owned land on the other side of the county line, for he appears in the Iredell County 1800 and 1810 censuses and was also a founder of the Hunting Creek subsidiary of the Deep Creek meeting. A granddaughter wrote in 1888 "*We drove out of our yard one morning in the autumn of 1814 for the last time. As we went north, people would ask about us. My brother, Webster, would sing out, "Hunting Creek, forks of the Yadkin, Iredell County, North Carolina, going to Ohio!"*"<sup>262</sup> They removed to Clear Creek, Ohio monthly meeting in 1814, then to the Miami, Ohio monthly meeting in 1816, where a final child, **Samuel Welch**, is mentioned.<sup>263</sup>

1.1.8.6 **Sarah Hendrick** (24 Nov 1764 – 13 Sept 1832) She married Thomas Terry (formerly of the New Garden meeting in Guilford County, North Carolina) in Halifax County on 14 January 1797, and removed to the Fairfield, Ohio monthly meeting in 1807, according to Quaker records.<sup>264</sup> No births are recorded in South River records. The Fairfield monthly meeting records list their children as **David Terry, Jeremiah Terry, Jeduthan Terry, John Terry, and Elizabeth Terry** and note their removal in 1823 to the Alum Creek Monthly Meeting at Delaware, Ohio.<sup>265</sup> Thomas Terry, a revolutionary soldier, had witnessed Moses Hendrick's will. It would be interesting to know why Sarah and Thomas waited until their

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<sup>257</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313.

<sup>258</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 22, p492.

<sup>259</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313, p344. The son Moses died at the age of 16, just two weeks before his father made his will.

<sup>260</sup> Surry County Deed Book F, p15.

<sup>261</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 1, p971. See also p999-1000, and p971.

<sup>262</sup> From Hunting Creek Friends Meeting website.

<sup>263</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p138-9, and p364.

<sup>264</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313-4, p343.

<sup>265</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p283 and Vol. 4, p1188.

mid-30s to marry and start a family. She died 13 September 1832, and he died 23 July 1845, both in Marseilles, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

1.1.8.7 **Judith Hendrick** (7 Sep 1766 – 22 July 1836) She alone of the children was not mentioned in the manuscript by Obed F. Hendrick, though she appears in both Quaker records and in her father's will. She married John Borum by bond dated 17 January 1788 in Halifax, with her father as security. The result was her dismissal by the South River monthly meeting on 10 May 1788 for marrying contrary to discipline.<sup>266</sup> Her husband was evidently not a Quaker but he must have been sympathetic to some of their beliefs, for he manumitted his slaves in 1794.<sup>267</sup> Judith seems to have been John Borum's second wife, for John Borum appears in the 1782 state census with a household of six, and John Borum and his wife Catherine had sold land on Polecat Creek in 1785 with Moses Hendrick a witness.<sup>268</sup> Judith seems to have rejoined the South River monthly meeting by 1792, and in September 1797 her daughters Katy and Sarah Borum were received at the request of their mother Judith Borum.<sup>269</sup> John Borum was perhaps dead by the time Judith's daughters were received, for on 23 October 1797 his inventory and appraisal were recorded.<sup>270</sup> In 1809 Judith and her children **Obed Allen Borum, Catherine Borum, and Sarah Borum** transferred to the Fairfield, Ohio monthly meeting.<sup>271</sup> She sold her interest in the Hendrick estate in Halifax County in 1810 as a resident of Highland County, Ohio. Judith was apparently living with her son Obed Allen Borum in 1820 in Highland County. Her death is recorded in Quaker records.<sup>272</sup>

1.1.8.8 **Obediah Hendrick** (26 October 1767 – 1827) Other than the record of his birth, the only mention of him in Quaker records is the dismissal of both Obadiah and Jeremiah from the South River Monthly Meeting on 11 December 1802 for "holding slaves & acting in military services."<sup>273</sup> Obadiah was named an executor of his father's 1794 will, apparently the only son left in Halifax at the time. He had initially appeared as a taxable in Halifax County in 1789 and was taxed there continuously through 1821, the last year checked (with the exception of 1794, 1796, and 1799 when he was evidently in Tennessee.) He did not appear in Halifax tax lists of the period as a slaveholder, but a bill of sale of two Negro boys from his cousin Elijah Hendrick to Obadiah Hendrick and Jeremiah Hendrick is recorded in January 1798 in Sumner County, Tennessee.<sup>274</sup> This must have contributed to his dismissal, for it resulted in a later court case reported elsewhere in these pages [see Elijah Hendrick]. There is also a deed to him recorded in Sumner County, Tennessee and he signed a Sumner County

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<sup>266</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313.

<sup>267</sup> History of Halifax County, Carrington, p270.

<sup>268</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 13, p211.

<sup>269</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313.

<sup>270</sup> Halifax County Will Book 2, p40.

<sup>271</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p299 and Vol. 5, p223.

<sup>272</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p223.

<sup>273</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p314.

<sup>274</sup> Sumner County Tennessee Court Minutes page not noted. Elijah Hendrick was the eldest son of James Hendrick of Halifax County, for whom Moses Hendrick had been an executor.

petition in 1799.<sup>275</sup> He was back in Halifax County by 1800 and apparently never left. In 1805 he was a security for his sister Mary Slaughter's administration of her husband's estate. When his mother left for Ohio, she deeded to Obadiah her 100-acre share in the Moses Hendrick plantation.<sup>276</sup> He also acquired the interests of his siblings. He was taxed in Halifax each year through 1821, the last year checked, with only one white poll. In his later years he was typically taxed on a few slaves, and a half dozen or more horses, one of which was a stud horse.

He may have married as a young man but there is no record of it. It is possible that Obadiah's first wife was the widow of Robert Mitchell of Wilson County, Tennessee. A Druscilla Hendrick, as administratrix of Mitchell, filed several estate accountings for the estate of Robert Mitchell in 1804 and 1805.<sup>277</sup>

In his late forties he married Elizabeth Farmer on 30 January 1811 in Halifax County. The 1810 Halifax census is lost, but he appears in 1820 as head of a household of ten with several slaves.<sup>278</sup> He died intestate by 16 October 1827 when his inventory was recorded.<sup>279</sup> His widow was the head of a household of seven in 1830.<sup>280</sup> According to Obed F. Hendrick, his only son was Moses, who appears in subsequent Halifax censuses. He had one other son, as suggested by the censuses, for his widow and her father were made guardians of his minor orphans Elijah, Moses G., Ruth K., and Mary S. Hendrick.<sup>281</sup>

The censuses suggest at least one more daughter, perhaps the **Minerva Hendrick** who married John W. Chappell in 1834. (Chappell was an apparent widower in 1850.) The 1820 and 1830 censuses also suggest a possible older son born prior to the 1811 marriage.

1.1.8.8.1. **Elijah Hendrick** Beyond the guardianship record, there is no sign of him. If he was a minor at his father's death he must have died before the 1830 census. The fact that he was unknown to Obed F. Hendrick reinforces the theory that he died in his youth.

1.1.8.8.2. **Moses G. Hendrick** (c1818 – 1870s?) He was single and age 30 in the 1850 census of Halifax County, when he headed a household that included his sister Judith and two children of his sister Ruth. A year later, on 10 March 1851, he married Judith Lacy, the daughter of his next-door neighbors Samuel Lacy and his wife Sally. (Judith had been listed as age 24 in her parent's 1850 census household.) After bearing three children, Judith died of consumption on 2 June 1859 at

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<sup>275</sup> Sumner County Deed Book 1, p119. For petition, see <http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnwcogs/docs/petition1.html>

<sup>276</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 22, p464.

<sup>277</sup> Wilson County Wills & Inventories 1804-1810, p77 and Deed Book B, p49.

<sup>278</sup> 1820 Halifax census, p59: Obadiah Hendrick 100101-50110-15

<sup>279</sup> Halifax County Will Book 14, p353.

<sup>280</sup> 1830 Halifax census, p56: Elizabeth Hendrake 00101-0112001-24

<sup>281</sup> Halifax County Will Book 15, p384.

the age of 34.<sup>282</sup> The 1860 census shows Moses Hendrick, age 42, as a single man with children **Obediah Hendrick** (8), **John G. Hendrick** (6) and **Sally M. Hendrick** (3). After the census was taken, he remarried to his wife's older sister Nancy T. Lacy, on 9 August 1860. (She is listed in the 1850 census as Ann and in 1860 as Nancy.) His second wife died in May 1861.<sup>283</sup> In 1870 he was enumerated as a single man, age 52, with the same three children. His nephew Obed F. Hendrick (see below) wrote in 1897 that Moses G. Hendrick "had two sons, Obed and John, and one daughter Myrtle."

1.1.8.8.3. **Ruth K. Hendrick** (c1820 – 1840s) She married George W. Wood in Halifax County on 26 October 1840. She apparently died before the 1850 census, when George W. Wood was head of a Halifax County household of two young daughters. Two more Wood children were living with Moses Hendrick.

1.1.8.8.4. **Mary S. Hendrick** No further record.

1.1.8.8.5. **Judith B. Hendrick** (c1812 – aft1860) She does not appear in the guardianship record, probably because she was over 14 and able to make her own choice. Judith B. Hendrick later sold her share of Obadiah Hendrick's estate to her brother Moses G. Hendrick.<sup>284</sup> She was unmarried and age 38 in the 1850 census of Halifax County, living with her brother Moses. In 1860 she was still single and age 48.

1.1.8.9 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (2 Nov 1769 - ?) Her marriage, as "Betsy", to Thomas Burgess of Campbell County 16 Oct 1799 at the Bannister Monthly Meeting in Halifax County is noted in the South River Quaker records.<sup>285</sup> The same source lists the birth of seven children to Thomas and "Betty" Burgess between 1801 and 1811: **Elizabeth Burgess, Joseph Burgess, Jesse Burgess, Moses Burgess, Mary Burgess**, and twins "**Tacy**" **Burgess**, and **Martha Burgess**. It further recounts that she was in the Bannister Meeting in 1796, was replaced as overseer there by her sister Sarah Terry in 1801, and that Thomas, Elizabeth, and their children were granted a certificate to the Fairfield Ohio Monthly Meeting on 14 August 1813. (The birth of another child, **John Burgess**, was recorded in that Meeting's records.) They are also mentioned in the Fairfield monthly meeting records, which show they removed to the Miami monthly meeting in 1835.<sup>286</sup> The Miami meeting's records record her birth date as 4 November 1769.<sup>287</sup>

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<sup>282</sup> Halifax County Death Records from Library of Virginia, posted online. A less detailed record in in the 1860 Mortality census, which adds the cause of death.

<sup>283</sup> Halifax County Death Records from Library of Virginia, posted online. The record identifies her as N. T. Lacy, age 38, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Lacy and wife of Moses G. Hendrick. The 1850 census listed her as Ann T. Lacy, age 26.

<sup>284</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 48, p272.

<sup>285</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p300-301, p313-314.

<sup>286</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p225-226.

<sup>287</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p30.

- 1.1.8.10 **Jeremiah Hendrick** (20 Oct 1772 – 28 January 1828) His son's manuscript, noted above, states that "*My father, Jeremiah, settled in Wilson Co., 20 miles above Nashville, Tenn. and married Nancy Farmer from Pittsylvania Co., Virginia. He moved to West Tennessee, Henderson Co., in 1822...* [there follows the excerpt quoted above]... *My father and Uncle Obed were expelled from the society of the Friends for bearing Militia and wearing bell crown hats. My father was the father of six children, namely: Elizabeth, Judith who died in infancy, Obed, Jeremiah, Mary and Isham who died in Texas at the age of 23 unmarried...*"<sup>288</sup> The manuscript is accurate apart from the legend of the origin of his grandfather Moses Hendrick.

the 1790 and 1791 tax lists for Halifax County are missing for the district in which the Hendricks lived, but Jeremiah Hendrick was apparently the second taxable of his father in 1792 and 1793. He appears as a separate taxable in 1794 and 1795, then was absent for four years, evidently residing in Tennessee. He had a North Carolina grant in Tennessee in 1797, recorded in Wilson County.<sup>289</sup> He returned to Halifax about 1798, as suggested by the court case reported elsewhere, and appears on the Halifax County tax lists from 1799 through 1802.

On 11 December 1802 Jeremiah Hendrick and his brother Obediah were dismissed by the South River monthly meeting for "holding slaves & acting in military service."<sup>290</sup> (As noted elsewhere, he was never taxed on slaves in Halifax County, but evidently owned a slave in Tennessee. See the explanation under Obediah, above.) He must have returned to Tennessee almost immediately. In 1804 he was administrator of his brother Jeremiah in Wilson County (see above). He may have again returned to Halifax County temporarily, for his sister Mary Slaughter named him an executor of her will in 1807, though he did not serve. He married Nancy Farmer in Wilson County, Tennessee on 17 March 1810.<sup>291</sup> Jeremiah is mentioned several times in early Wilson County records, including service as a justice of the peace, and apparently also owned land in adjoining Sumner County.<sup>292</sup> He is in the Wilson County 1820 census, heading a household of seven.<sup>293</sup> Shortly after it was opened for settlement, he entered two tracts in Henderson County on 31 March 1821, which were granted to him in 1821 and 1822.<sup>294</sup> He apparently kept his Wilson County land, which was listed there for tax in 1827 under name Jeremiah Hendrick and in 1828 under his heirs. He and his wife are buried in the Hendrick Cemetery ten miles south of Lexington, in Henderson County, where his stone gives his birth and death dates

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<sup>288</sup> "The Hendrick Family", a two-page typewritten manuscript dated 15 August 1897 and "signed by O. F. Hendrick per Lizzie H. Dameron", kindly provided to me by Mary K. Brant George. A gentleman named Jay Judd had found the manuscript in 2001, and very kindly placed a notice in the Hendrick forum at genforum.com to which May and I both responded.

<sup>289</sup> Wilson County Deed Book A, p179.

<sup>290</sup> Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p314.

<sup>291</sup> Tennessee Records: Bible Records and Marriage Bonds, Jennette Tillotson Acklen (1933, reprint Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974), p422.

<sup>292</sup> He appears on the land tax lists for Sumner County in 1817 and 1818. Beyond the sale of his brother's estate in 1804, his first appearance in Wilson County is an 1805 deed (Book B, p47). He

<sup>293</sup> 1820 Wilson County, p376: Jeremiah Hendrick 200011-20020.

<sup>294</sup> Henderson County, TN, Land Grant Book T, p358-9 reproduced online. A third entry is in Book W, p646.

(the birth date matching Quaker records).<sup>295</sup> His wife Nancy (1781-1856) and son Obed F. Hendrick are also buried there.

- 1.1.8.10.1. **Obediah F. Hendrick** (14 September 1814 – 14 December 1897)  
The author of the 1897 manuscript, attested to by his daughter Lizzie F. Dameron, he was a state representative from Henderson County, Tennessee 1842-3, 1847-49, 1851-53, and 1877-79.<sup>296</sup> He was married to Eleanor Kirk (1813-1864) on 14 February 1838 according to his manuscript, which continues: “*Out of nine children (I) have only one surviving daughter Lizzie, who married W. F. Dameron of Virginia. Two sons lived to manhood and fought in the Confederate army. Jere died during the war and John married Ellen Stegall and became the father of two daughters, Alice Cornelia and Jonnie Ellen...*” His children were **Jeremiah S. Hendrick** (1838-1863), **Elizabeth Hendrick** (1841-1921), wife of William F. Dameron, and **John C. Hendrick** (1844-1873) all of whom were in his 1850 census household, as was his mother Nancy. Obed Hendrick died on 14 December 1897 a few months after dictating the family history document. Obediah and his wife Eleanor, and all three of their children are buried in the Hendrick graveyard in Henderson County.

NARA documents confirm that Jeremiah S. Hendrick(s) enlisted in the CSA in 1861 and was “severely wounded” on 31 December 1862 at Stone River, was left behind in the hospital at Murphreesboro where he was captured the following day. He survived for several months but died on 29 August 1863 in the Camp Chase military prison near Columbus, Ohio.

- 1.1.8.10.2. **Elizabeth F. Hendrick** (c1810 – 1860s) According to her brother’s manuscript, she “*married James Banks and moved to Memphis, Tenn. She had eight children, all living in or near Memphis.*” Her marriage on 19 May 1831 in Henderson County was reported in the *Southern Statesman* newspaper of Jackson.<sup>297</sup> She and her husband sold their interest in her father’s land to Thomas Vaughn in 1836 and her interest in her mother’s estate to her brother Obediah Hendrick in 1857. She was aged 39 and 49 in the Memphis, Shelby County, censuses of 1850 and 1860, but was missing from James Banks’ household in 1870.
- 1.1.8.10.3. **Jeremiah E. Hendrick** (c1816 – 1860s) According to his brother’s manuscript, “*Jere married Jane McMillan, and had only one child, Obed, now in Denver, Colo.*” It appears he actually had more than one child, though perhaps only one lived to maturity. As J. E. Hendricks he married Jane R. McMillan in Shelby County, Tennessee

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<sup>295</sup> Henderson County, Tennessee Cemetery Inscriptions, R. H. Harris (1976), p349.

<sup>296</sup> A brief biography of Obed F. Hendrick is on page 1395 of *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly* (Tennessee State Library and Tennessee Historical Commission, 1973)

<sup>297</sup> *A Genealogical Miscellany III: Madison County, Tennessee*, Jonathan K. T. Smith (1996), p25.

on 9 July 1845.<sup>298</sup> Jeremiah was enumerated as “Jer E. Hendrick”, age 33, in the 1850 census of Shelby County, Tennessee with Jane (28) and a daughter named **Nancy J. Hendrick** (3) as well as a 7-year old Mary McNutt and Jane McMillan (60) in the household. He was enumerated as J. E. Hendricks, age 43, in the 1860 census of DeSoto County, Mississippi with wife J. R., daughter N. J. (13) and a son O. H. (7). Jane Hendrick, 48, was head of household in DeSoto County in 1870 with Obediah Hendrick (17). In 1880 Jane, 57, was head of household in Douglas County, Colorado with **Obediah Hendrick**, now 27, and a second son named **Harvey Hendrick** (11) in her household.

1.1.8.10.4. **Mary A. Hendrick** (c1819 – aft1880) According to her brother’s manuscript, “*Mary married Rev. Arch Watkins and lives in Texas. She is the mother of eight children, four boys and four girls.*” The 1850-1880 censuses of Rusk County, Texas suggest she was born in 1818 or 1819.

1.1.8.10.5. **Judith Hendrick** “died in infancy” according to Obed. Hendrick’s manuscript.

1.1.8.10.6. **Isham Hendrick** “died in Texas at the age of 23, unmarried” according to Obed Hendrick’s manuscript. He must have been born before 1815, as Jeremiah and Isham Hendrick were listed as guardians for N. Hendrick (their mother) on the 1836 tax list.

1.1.8.11 **Ruth Hendrick** (17 Dec 1764 - ?) Ruth Hendrick “now Kirby” was dismissed from her Quaker meeting on 15 June 1793 because she had married Obadiah Kirby in Halifax County outside the discipline on 19 December 1791. Obadiah had himself been dismissed earlier for buying slaves.<sup>299</sup> She was reinstated four years later in 1797. Her husband died in 1809, leaving a will witnessed by Obediah Hendrick.<sup>300</sup> The will and subsequent deeds of his Halifax property identify children **Samuel Kirby, John Kirby, Moses Kirby, Jacob Kirby, and Pleasant Kirby**. Ruth Kirby left Virginia and transferred first to the Clear Creek, Ohio meeting and then to the Fairfield, Ohio, monthly meeting in 1819.<sup>301</sup>

1.1.8.12 **Moses Hendrick** (12 Feb 1778 – 11 Sep 1794) The South River Quaker records note both the birth and death of a son of Moses and Ruth who was named Moses Hendrick Jr., and who died at the age of 16.<sup>302</sup> When his father made his will just 15 days after the death of Moses Jr., it made no mention of him. He is erroneously claimed as a different Moses Hendrick in a number of published genealogies.

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<sup>298</sup> *American Eagle Weekly* issue of 11 July 1845 according to online database.

<sup>299</sup> *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 6, p313, p328.

<sup>300</sup> Halifax County Will Book 8, pp118.

<sup>301</sup> *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 5, p344, p257.

<sup>302</sup> *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 6, p313. See also Vol. V, p344.

- 1.1.9 **Mary Hendrick** (1730s? - ?) Adolphus Hendrick's will left a Negro boy Frank to his daughter Mary Childers (or Childress) during her natural life, then to "my two granddaughters **Rachel Childress** and **Sarah Childress**". Her husband was Philemon Childers, who had been a tithable of Adolphus Hendrick in 1746. As "Philemon Childers Jr." he received a patent for 150 acres in Cumberland County about three miles southeast of Adolphus Hendrick in 1751.<sup>303</sup> He sold part of that patent on 3 January 1752 in a deed mentioning his wife Mary.<sup>304</sup> He sold the remainder of the patent on 18 March 1752 with his wife Mary relinquishing dower, and described the land as where he and his father, Philemon Childers Sr., both lived.<sup>305</sup> He may have been deceased when Adolphus made his will in 1758, for there seems to be no further record of him. Indeed, the records of Southam parish show that Adolphus Hendrick was paid £3 by the parish in 1755 "for the support of Lemmy Childresses children."<sup>306</sup>
- 1.1.10 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (1730s? – c1799) She appears to have married in Cumberland County, thus was apparently a younger daughter. Her father's 1758 will left a Negro girl Ester to his daughter Betty Bostick. Her husband was Charles Bostick, who received a patent in Cumberland County for land near Adolphus Hendrick on 20 September 1745.<sup>307</sup> On 11 June 1751 Charles Bostick and his wife Betty sold that patent to Martin Slaughter.<sup>308</sup> He moved to Halifax County, buying land there beginning in 1755 as a Cumberland resident.<sup>309</sup> Charles Bostick left a will in Halifax County, dated 26 November 1781 and proved 16 May 1782, naming his "loving wife Betty" and children **William Bostick, John Bostick, Moses Bostick, Absalom Bostick, Ann Bostick, Elizabeth Bostick, and Mary Bostick.**<sup>310</sup>

Betty Hendrick Bostick was taxed for several years in Halifax County, and was still alive as late as the 1799 tax list. She did not appear on the tax lists of 1799 or 1800, presumably having died.

The son Moses Bostick died unmarried in 1786, leaving a will dated 2 May 1786 dictated "at his mother's the day before his decease" leaving all his possessions to his three sisters.<sup>311</sup> The other children were apparently also unmarried at the time of their father's will. John Bostick married his first cousin Tabitha Robinson in Cumberland by bond dated 6 July 1785, and Absalom Bostick married Mary Petty in Halifax by bond dated 30 August 1788. The three daughters were unmarried at the time of their brother Moses' will. A 1792 deed by William Bostick states that his sister Mary, named as Mary Robertson, was then dead.<sup>312</sup> The son John Bostick left a will in Halifax County in 1795 naming his wife Tabitha and children Charles, Moses, John, and Jean, with Archer Robinson one of the executors; the widow Tabitha appeared on Halifax tax lists through at least 1799.

<sup>303</sup> Virginia Patent Book 31, p55.

<sup>304</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 2, p7.

<sup>305</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 2, pp437.

<sup>306</sup> Vestry Book of Southam Parish... 1745-1792, Ann K. Blomquist (2002), p85.

<sup>307</sup> Virginia Patent Book 22, p504

<sup>308</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 1, p142.

<sup>309</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 1, p142.

<sup>310</sup> Halifax County Will Book 1, p395.

<sup>311</sup> Halifax County Will Book 2, p41.

<sup>312</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 15, p411.

- 1.1.11 **Jane Hendrick** (1730s? – ?) Adolphus Hendrick’s will left a slave named Nan to his daughter Jane Robinson. On 20 February 1759, Adolphus Hendrick made a deed of gift of the same slave Nan to his daughter Jane and her husband Joseph Robinson.<sup>313</sup> Which Joseph Robinson she married is unknown, but he is likely the Joseph Robinson who was gifted land on Deep Creek by his father John Robinson in 1763. He was probably the same Joseph Robinson who died in Halifax County leaving a will dated 1 September 1811 that named his wife “Jean” and children **Moses Robinson, Archer Robinson, John Robinson, Tabitha Bostick, Susannah West, and Candice Robinson.**<sup>314</sup> The daughter Tabitha had married her first cousin John Bostick, son of Jane’s sister Elizabeth Hendrick, in Cumberland by bond dated 6 July 1785 (see more above).

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<sup>313</sup> Cumberland County, Virginia Deed Book 2, p468.

<sup>314</sup> Halifax County Will Book 9, pp149.