

Records of 1.4.3 Benjamin Hendrick & His Possible Children In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Elsewhere

This is intended to serve as a chronological listing of all known records of genealogical significance that relate to – or might relate to – 1.3.4 Benjamin Hendrick of the Pamunkey Hendricks and his children.

The following includes records culled from the previously published Chronicles together with additional records from my files, plus records provided by Will Hendricks, Jack Hendrick, Ben Hendrick, and Jean Wall.

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Benjamin Hendrick Records Between 1730-1799

3 Jun 1730 Birth of **Benjamin Hendrick** [*Family record of John W. Hendrick*]

According to an article by GeLee Corley Hendrix in The American Genealogist, Vol. 65, No. 1, pp44-53, the original source was "Records of the Births, Deaths & Marriages of the Family Relations of John W. & Sarah E. Hendrick", apparently created by John W. Hendrick (1801-aft1860), the son of David Hendrick and a grandson of Benjamin Hendrick and Rachel Graves. A photocopy of the undated 7-page document was provided to Ms. Hendrix by Mrs. Byron (Beth) Trammell of Ft Worth, Texas. Ms. Trammel also provided a photocopy of the John W. Hendrick Bible and a "transcription of the White family 1753-1781". Since Ms. Hendrix doesn't differentiate among them, all these records will be cited as "Family record of John W. Hendrick"

See item at ca1847 for a complete transcription.

16 Oct 1750 Marriage: **Benjamin Hendrick** to Rachel Graves [*Family record of John W. Hendrick*] She was the daughter of Henry Graves and Mary Williams, and the marriage probably took place in Louisa or Hanover County, Virginia. Rachel Graves herself was born 30 December 1734 and died Dec. 1800 [*Family record of John W. Hendrick*]

Note that Benjamin Hendrick was apparently under 21 and Rachel Graves was still 15 when they married. By contrast, the mean age for marriage in mid-18th century Virginia was about 26-28 for men and 21-22 for women. [see Kulikoff's studies] One can't help but wonder if the grandson's record was off by a few years. Later records suggest the couple had no male children until 1756 or later.

1756 Partridge & Company Store Accounts for the Upper Store of Hanover County:

"Mr. Benjamin Hendrick. Jan. 1, 16, 20 (1 qr Paper); Jul. 29; Oct. 22 (pd Mr. Pollard 25/8^{3/4}); Dec. 14 (2 Blanketts 18/, 3^{1/2} yds Bearskin 35/). Credits: Jan 20 (Sundrys charged to him which should have been charged to Christopher Haines, 1 Hhd. Tobo. At Pages)." [*Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 25, No. 1, p39*]

Although the Partridge & Company ledgers for 1734-1741 mentioned no Hendricks, the only other surviving ledger, for the year 1756, shows that **William Hendrick**, **John Hendrick**, and **Benjamin Hendrick** all had accounts in 1756. (William Hendrick Jr. was living in Louisa in 1756, apparently too far away to use this store.) The ledger is for Partridge's second store – called the "upper store" – evidently located in Hanover County near the Louisa county line, as residents of both counties are mentioned in its records. [The complete 1756 ledger is reproduced in several

issues of *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Volumes 24 & 25]

That his account shows purchases only in January, July, and December, suggests that Benjamin Hendrick was an infrequent visitor who perhaps lived a further distance from the store. Like William Hendrick Sr., he paid on William Pollard's account, and had one hogshead of tobacco at Page's warehouse credited to him. Page's warehouse was located at what was later called Hanover Town. From his use of this warehouse, and his total absence from Louisa records, we assume Benjamin Hendrick resided in Hanover County.

13 Aug 1759 Birth of **Mary Hendrick**, daughter of Benjamin Hendrick. [*Family record of John W. Hendrick*]

The family record of John W. Hendrick, as shown in GeLee Hendrick's notes, calls her "Mary". However, when Ms. Hendrix published her article in the American Genealogist she gave her name as "Margaret." Most likely this was a typographical error in the published article.

Benjamin Hendrick Removes to Granville County, NC

10 Feb 1761 Deed: Robert Jones, Jr., of Northampton County, North Carolina, to **Benjamin Hendrick**, of Hanover County, Virginia, for £35, 360 acres in Granville County, North Carolina... adjoining Ricd Harris, Graves. /s/ Robert Jones, Jr. Wit: None. Acknowledged by Jones before Granville Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions. [*Granville County, NC, Deeds D:304*]

From later references, this land is on branches of Grassy and Spewmarrow Creeks, which intersect less than a mile below the NC-VA State line and about 3-4 miles south of the land Benjamin Hendrick would later occupy in Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

+1761 Tax List – **Granville County, North Carolina** : No Hendrick on list
[*The Granville tax lists 1761-1772 were transcribed and provided by Will Hendrick*]

Persons who moved into the county after May 1st were exempted from that year's tax. Thus Benjamin Hendrick may not have moved his family and slaves into Granville before May 1.

26 Dec 1761 Deed: William Moore, of Granville County, to John Williams Graves, of Hanover County, Virginia, for £120, 210 acres in Granville County, North Carolina, on both sides of Island Creek on Hawkins' line, joining Fussel and Cook... /s/ William Moore. Wit: William Graves, Henry Graves, **Benjamin Hendrick**. [*Granville County, NC, Deeds E:58-59*]

John Williams Graves was Benjamin Hendrick's brother-in-law, he and Benjamin's wife Rachel both being children of Henry Graves of Hanover. A son of Benjamin and Rachel bore the name of John Williams Hendrick (see below).

8 Feb 1762 Deed: William Kendrick, of Granville County, to John Gilbert, of Brunswick County, Virginia, for £25, 157 acres of a 557-acre tract in Granville County, North Carolina, adjoining William Kendrick and William Banks... /s/ William Kendrick. Wit: James Kendrick, George Nichols, **Benjamin Hendrick**. [*Granville County, NC, Deeds E:88*]

By other evidence there was a Kendrick family in Granville who had been there for over ten years by this time, and who were later in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. "Kendrick" is sometimes rendered as "Hendrick" for this family (but apparently not vice-versa). However, there is no evidence of a Benjamin among those Kendricks. The witness Benjamin Hendrick appears to have been the one of that name recently arrived from Hanover County, Virginia (see above). William and James Kendrick may also have been from the Hanover County family of that name. Kendrick's land was in later Bute County.

+1 Jun 1762 Grant: Earl of Granville to Jonathan Knight, 225 acres in Granville County, on branches of Grasse and Spewmarrow Creeks, adjoining Knight, Stoval, Wade, Hawkins, **Hendrick's** and Graves, Harris, and back to Knight... /s/ Granville by Thos Child. Wit: W. Churton, J. Montfort. Proved in Halifax County on by Joseph Montfort, Esqr. [*Granville County, NC, Deeds G:344*]

When he sells this land in 1765 it adjoined Benjamin Hendrick.

1762 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina
(Island Creek District by John Williams, Jr.)
Benja. Hendrick + 3 Negroes (Adam, Pompy, Hester) – 4 polls
Henry Graves, Elijah Graves, 3 Negroes – 5 polls
Wm Graves + 2 Negroes – 3 polls
[*North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal, Vol. 8, No.1, p22*]

North Carolina's Tax Acts of 1749 and 1760 which were in force at this time, required the Constables in each county to go door-to-door summoning the master of each household to appear before a magistrate at the earliest opportunity after May 1 to declare his tithables in writing and under oath. Tithables were all white males aged 16 or over, and all negroes and mulattos aged 12 or over, whether free or slaves. Ages were calculated as of January 1st of the current year.

+1763 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina:
Benjamin Hendrick – 1 white, 3 Negroes (Adam, Pompey, Easter)

+1764 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina:
Benjamin Hendrick – 1 white, 3 Negroes (Adam, Lompy, Easter)

- +1765 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina:
Benjamin Hendrick (No additional information)
- 1 Aug 1765 Deed: Jonathan Knight to James Read, both of Granville County, for £15 Virginia, 160 acres on Spew Marrow branch, adjoining **Benjamin Hendrick**, Peter Oliver, Memican Hunt... /s/ Jonathan Knight. Wit: Richard Harris, William Knight.
[*Granville County, NC, Deeds H:42*]
- Knight is selling a Granville Grant of 1 June 1762 (Granville County, NC, Deeds G:344).*
- 7 Aug 1765 Deed: Philemon Hawkins, wife Dille, of Bute County, to Richard Harris, of Granville County, for £50 Virginia money, 332 acres in Granville County on both sides of Spewmarrow branch of Grassey Creek, adjoining **Benjamin Hendrick**, Fagin, and Smith... /s/ Philemon Hawkins, Dille Hawkins. Wit: William Graves, William Byars. [*Granville County, NC, Deeds H:68*]
- These deeds locate Benjamin Hendrick's land as no more than 2-3 miles south of the Mecklenburg, Virginia county line. Grassy and Spewmarrow creeks meet about a mile south of the state line. The upper part of both creeks are now under the waters of Kerr Lake.*
- + 1766 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina:
Benjamin Hendrack, Wm. Head - 2 whites, 3 Negroes (Adam, Pompse, Easter)
- See 1771 entries below, which seemingly confirm that this was actually "William Head". A second taxable listed like this was usually an apprentice, an overseer or other employee, or a stepson.*
- +1767 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina:
Benjamin Hendrick – 1 white, 3 Negroes (Adam, Pompey, Ester)
- +6 Mar 1768 Birth: **Gustavus Hendrick**, son of Benjamin, evidently in Granville.
[[source?????](#)]
- +1768 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina:
Ben Hendrick – 1 white, 3 Negroes (Adam, Pompey, Easter)
- +1769 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina:
Ben Hendrick – 1 white, 3 Negroes (Adam, Pompey, Easter)
- +1770 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina:
Benjamin Hendrick – 4 tithables (no other information)
- 3 Dec 1770 Deed: James Reed, wife Margaret, of Granville County, North Carolina, to Humphrey Davis, of Essex County, Virginia, for £45/2/6 Virginia money, 100 acres in Granville County on Plum Tree run, adjoining Smith, Jordan, Harris, said Plum

Tree run... /s/ James “JR” Reed, Margaret “M” Reed. Wit: Samuel Smith, Jonathan Knight, **Benja. Hendrick**. [*Granville County, VA, Deeds, H:189*]

+1771 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina:
Ben Hendrick – 6 tithables (Adam, Pompey, Neil, Phebey, Easter)

Either two of his slave children have reached the age of 16, or he has acquired two additional slaves. North Carolina taxed both male and female Negroes age 16 and over.

+1771 Petition from residents of Granville County to the North Carolina Assembly requesting a halt to the levy imposed by the local vestry to build two new churches. [*Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, Volume 9, pp95-97*]
Among the signers:

Benjamin Hendrick

William Head (also Isaac Head, Thomas Head, John Head)

+1771 Petition from residents of Granville County to the North Carolina Assembly requesting that it repeal the recent Act making free negro and mulatto women, and wives of free negro and mulattos, tithable. [*Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, Volume 9, pp97-98*]
Among the signers:

Benjamin Hendrick

William Head (also Isaac Head, Thomas Head, John Head)

These petitions show that there was a William Head in Granville. That would seem to clarify the 1766 tax list name was indeed “Wm. Head”.

22 Mar 1772 Deed: **Benjamin Hendrick** and **Rachel** his wife to Sam’l Pittard, all of Granville County, £200 current Virginia money, 360 acres (same description as deed of 1761). /s/ **Benjamin Hendrick, Rachel Hendrick**. Witness: Samuel Pittard, **William Hendrick**, William Graves, Richd. Harris. Acknowledged by **Benjamin Hendrick** at August Court 1772, and **Rachel Hendrick** his wife relinquished her dower right. [*Granville County, NC, Deed Book K, pp30-32, abstracted.*]

He is selling the land bought eleven years earlier, apparently to move to South Carolina. This is the first mention of William Hendrick, who may be his son.

25 Mar 1772 Birth of **David Hendrick**, son of **Benjamin Hendrick** [*Family record of John W. Hendrick*]

+1772 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina:
Benjamin Hendrick – 6 tithables (no other information)

These tax records are an important clue to sorting out Benjamin Hendrick’s male

children. Note that Benjamin Hendrick was taxed on himself and three slaves 1762-1770, then on himself and (apparently) five slaves 1771-1772. That is, none of his sons were taxable through 1772. Since North Carolina taxed males and slaves who had reached 16 by January 1 of the tax year, that means he had no sons born before 1756 at the earliest. (A son born in 1755 would have been taxable for the first time in 1772 but a son born in 1756 would not have been taxable until 1773.)

Thus they could have had, at most, two sons born 1756-1758 (a daughter was born mid-1759) and the rest must have been born 1760 or later. Benjamin and Rachel may also have had daughters we can't identify during the first five or six years of their marriage.

- +1773 Tax List – Granville County tax list is missing for this year
- +1774 Tax List – Granville County, North Carolina: No Hendrick on list

Benjamin Hendrick Buys in Chesterfield District, SC

30 Nov 1772 Deed: Edmond Kite, wife Jean, to **Benjamin Hendrick**, all of Craven County, South Carolina, for £400 South Carolina money, 300 acres on Thompson's Creek in Craven County, adjoining Thomas Boatwright, James Mathis, and Jacob Johnson—a grant to said Edmond Kite on 5 Sep 1750. /s/ Edmond Kite, Jean "X" Kite. Joseph "X" Mutrie, John "X" Huggins. Proved in Craven County 22 May 1773. Recorded 17 Feb 1784. (*Charleston County, SC, Deeds I-5:161-164*)

This is the Benjamin Hendrick formerly in Granville County, North Carolina apparently having moved to the border of North and South Carolina. Thompson's Creek is in modern Chesterfield County -- Much of it runs within a few miles of the State line and at one point a runs into and out of Anson County, North Carolina. Benjamin Hendrick would return to Mecklenburg County, Virginia in 1782, apparently temporarily, but would return to the Thompson's Creek area with most or all of his children a few years later. [Although Hance Hendrick III – a cousin -- was also in Craven County, he was located in what was later Laurens County, roughly 100 miles away.]

Craven County was an original county of South Carolina, covering nearly one-third of the colony along the entire border with North Carolina. It had been abolished in 1769, and the area of Thompson's Creek fell into what was then known as Cheraws District. The persons involved with this deed are using the old jurisdictional designation, for reasons that are unclear. Perhaps the fact that all South Carolina deeds were recorded in Charleston and that Cheraws District was not yet fully operational influenced the use of "Craven County". In 1798, Cheraws District was

split into its three modern Counties: Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marlborough. They were officially called “districts” until 1868 when they became “counties”.

24 Mar 1773 Survey: Matthew Holding, deputy surveyor, laid out 250 acres on the northeast side of Thompson Creek, Cheraws District, South Carolina, for William Wilson. Plat shows rectangular tract bounded by Thompson Creek on the west, by William Prestwood on the south, by **John Hendrick** on the east, and by John Thurman on the north by the creek. Warrant dated 5 Jan 1773. Memorial dated 25 March 1775. [South Carolina Colonial Plats 21:545]

This is mysterious. Benjamin Hendrick’s sons couldn’t have been 21 yet, and there is no further reference to a John Hendrick in the area for more than ten years. Could this have been a transcription error? Whoever he was, the land was never granted to him.

Feb 1775 Marriage: **Mary Hendrick** to John White [John W. Hendrick Bible record]

With her family in South Carolina, and his in North Carolina, one wonders how they met. According to John W. Hendrick’s Bible, her name was Mary, rather than Margaret. Margaret was apparently a typographical error in an article in The American Genealogist.

15 Aug 1776 Deed of Gift: Thomas Boatwright to his son William Boatwright, his stock of horses, cattle, and other livestock, reserving a lifetime use for Thomas Boatwright and his wife Margaret Boatwright. /s/ Thomas Boatwright. Witness: Daniel Sundy, **Rachel Hendrick**. Recorded 16 April 1776. [South Carolina Miscellaneous Estate Records 1774-1779, p441-2 according to an online listing.]

Thomas Boatwright, who was from Hanover County, Virginia, owned land adjacent to Benjamin Hendrick.

+c1777 Petition of the Upper Craven County regiment of militia to his Excellency John Rutledge, President and Commander in Chief of the Province of South Carolina, complaining of long service at Cheraw Hill when two sergeants and twenty-five privates would be sufficient. Among the names: [SC Archives, Series S213089, Box 5, index entry only was read]

Benjamin Hendrick, Joseph Greaves, Benjamin Graves

Rutledge was elected President of the new independent State in March 1776 and served (for the first time) until he resigned in March 1778. One of his first acts was to establish a militia to guard against British attack. Other than the 1776 naval bombardment of Fort Sullivan in Charleston, no British troops entered South Carolina until 1778 so the backcountry militias were probably quickly bored.

+1778 Jury Lists of South Carolina:
On a list of “Petit Jurors for the Cheraws District”: **Benjamin Henderick**

In March 1778 the South Carolina legislature required that each jurisdiction draw up lists of potential jurors. These lists are believed to have been constructed from the tax rolls (which no longer survive), either for the year 1777 or 1778. Of course, only landowners would have been included in a jury list, so this tells us that Benjamin Hendrick was the only Hendrick landowner in Cheraws at this time.

Note that whoever "Captain William Hendrick" is, he is apparently neither a landowner nor a militiaman as of 1778.

On the jury list in Ninety-Six District, Little River between Broad and Saluda Rivers, were his cousin Hans Hendrick III, and an unrelated William Hendricks.

Benjamin Hendrick & William Hendrick Serve in Revolutionary Militia

1782

Revolutionary War: "**Hendricks, William**, captain, Marion's Brigade 1782" appears on a list of Cheraws residents who served in the Revolution. [*History of the Old Cheraws, Rev. Alexander Gregg (The State Company, 1925), p408.*]

The credibility of Gregg's list has been questioned by some scholars, as he offered no evidence beyond the statement that it was "drawn from the State Archives". However, the pension applications summarized below support the existence of Captain William Hendrick (with or without the "s") and suggest that he is highly likely to have been related in some way to Benjamin Hendrick of Cheraws (later Chesterfield County).

This service has been claimed erroneously by descendants of William Hendricks of Enoree, Ninety Six District (now Newberry County), South Carolina, to qualify for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. That William Hendricks was of the Frontier Hendricks Family, had been in South Carolina for years before the Revolution, married Margaret Evans, was a Tory during the Revolution, served as Captain, company commander, in Major Patrick Cunningham's Little River Regiment, Ninety Six Brigade, King's Loyal Militia, 1780-1782; refugeed with his family inside the British Lines at Charleston in 1782; and left South Carolina with the British in December, 1782 to settle in then British Florida. When the British returned Florida to Spain in 1783, Hendricks chose to remain in Florida, become a subject of the King of Spain (which required conversion to Catholicism) and died in Florida in 1797. The man never repented taking up arms against his neighbors, allegedly could not claim amnesty, which was available to most former Tories upon their taking the Oath of Allegiance to the State of South Carolina, because of atrocities committed by his men during the British Occupation of South Carolina 1780-1782. Despite this record, the DAR certified the Tory Captain William

Hendricks as a Patriot, based on the service of Captain William Hendrick of The Cheraws.

The service is also claimed by descendants of at least one other unrelated William Hendricks.

1780-1782

Revolutionary War: **William Hendricks** “served as a captain in the militia from 1780 to 1782. Heitman, p.285; Gregg, p. 408; N482.” [*Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, Bobby Gilmer Moss (Genealogical Publishing Company, 1983), p437.*]

This is a good example of why secondary sources need to be double-checked. The Heitman entry, which reads “Captain, South Carolina Militia 1780-1782” is evidently taken from Gregg. The indent (see below) proves he served in 1782, but not in 1780 or 1781. The 1780-1781 service is only supported by the pension applications below.

1778-1782

Revolutionary War Pension Applications:

(1) Richard Graves In 1832, Richard Graves of Anson County, North Carolina stated that he lived in Chesterfield County, South Carolina in 1779 or 1780 (he couldn't recall which) when “called out into service under **Capt. Benjamin Hendricks** and Maj. Loyd” and marched to Haddrell's Point near Charleston where he “served as guard one month & ten days when his time of service expired but was marched with others to James Island & was continued in service ten days then discharged he returned home.” He goes on to mention several “callouts” of a month or two, among them one under Capt. Tristan Thomas, two under Capt. Thomas Ellerby, and one under Capt. Morris Murphy. He served under Marion with both Ellerby and Murphy near the end of the war. [Pension File S8598]

(2) Phillip Thurman In 1832, Phillip Thurman stated that he was born in Anson County but was residing in Cheraws District when he served three months in 1778 in **Captain Benjamin Hendrick's** militia company in Colonel Abel Culp's regiment. In 1780 he moved to the Edisto River and in 1781 served about six weeks under then in 1781-2 he served nine months in various militia units under Captain Thomas Ellerbee an Capt. Benjamin Odom. In the fall of 1781 he moved back to Cheraws District and, from late 1781 until November 1782, served at various time for a total of nine months under Captains Thomas Ellerby, Maurice Murphy, and **William Hendrick**. [Pension File R10584]

(3) Jonathan Prestwood The 1832 pension application of Jonathan Prestwood, who declared that he was born on Thompson's Creek in Cheraws, stated that “he was drafted in what was then called Cheraw District South Carolina in the fall of the year 1778 that he marched soon after in the Company commanded by Captain Jacob Johnston who resigned shortly after they started after which the Company was commanded by **Lieutenant Benjamin Hendricks** in the Battalion commanded by Major Robert Lloyd... that he entered the service again in March 1779 in the

Company commanded by Captain Thomas Eleby as a drafted Militia man in the Battalion under the command of Major Robert Lloyd.” He states he enlisted again “in the month of May 1780 when he marched in the Company commanded by **Captain William Hendrick** in the Battalion commanded by Major Lemuel Benton” and that “he marched again in the month of October 1781 in a Company of Horse commanded by **Captain William Hendricks** to Santee where he joined the Troops commanded by General Francis Marion” and that later “he joined the Troops under General Marion again in the Fall of 1782 in the Company commanded by Captain Thomas Elerby.” He also states he had received discharge certificates from both **Captain William Hendrick** and Thomas Elerby. [Pension File S8977]

Notice that these three applications suggest that Benjamin Hendricks was a Lieutenant in 1778 and a Captain in 1778 and 1779 or 1780. None of the applications indicate that he served after early 1780

- + (4) Alston S. Massey The 1848 application of Alston Massey states that he served one month and 27 days while residing in Chesterfield District and that “**William Hendricks** was his Captain, Peter Dubose and James Oldfield were Majors, Lemuel Benton was Colonel under General Francis Marion. He cannot recollect the day or year he entered the service--but states that it was about two months before his discharge of the army in South Carolina by General Marion.” He could not recall the year, but it was 1781 or 1782, and states that he was discharged at Wadboo. [Pension File R004]

Notice that William Hendrick is not mentioned before 1780. Taken together, the pension applications suggest he served from 1780-82.

- + (5) John Blakeney The 1832 pension application of John Blakeney states that he served a two month term in 1776 under Captain Standard, then later a three month term under Captain William Duct, Major Lloyd and General Moultra while residing in Chesterfield District. He states that he “returned home a short time and was called out under **Capt. Hendricks**, Maj. Thomas, and Col. Benton, Gen. Marion, marched to the long Bluff on PeeDee River then to Sand Pit River near Georgetown then to Walboo near Monks Corner there had a fight with the British from there we were marched to Bluford on Santee River there stationed about sixteen days, served two months and there discharged by **Capt. Hendricks** and returned home...” He then went to Mecklenburg County, NC, “to my relations” and was drafted for three months there after which he returned home to Chesterfield District, SC where he was called out again under Capt. Deason and Col. Marshall for two months. [Pension File W2718]

Note that all the applicants – and officers Ellerbee, Benton, Morris, and Lloyd – were all neighbors. Thomas Ellerbee, Lemuel Benton, and Robert Lloyd [as “Lide”] are all on the same 1778 jury list for Cheraws District as was Benjamin Hendrick. This strongly suggests that both Benjamin Hendrick and William Hendrick must also have been residents of the same area. And William Hendrick must surely be the one mentioned by Gregg who served under Marion.

Note that we have no record that William Hendrick of Granville/Mecklenburg served in the Revolution in either North Carolina or Virginia. His name appears nowhere in the available Revolutionary records of either State. Unless we can place him elsewhere in the period 1780-1782, we must leave open the possibility that he was "Captain William".

In addition, note that John Hendrick, possibly a son of Benjamin, served in 1781 from the Anson County militia. (Thompson's Creek is partly in Chesterfield, SC and partly in Anson County, NC.) The pension applications also mention Capt. Maurice Murphy, who along with Thomas Ellerbee, are known to have served with Marion toward the end of the war.

+ (6) Daniel Hicks The 1832 pension application of Daniel Hicks of Mecklenburg County, Virginia states that in 1778 while residing in Cheraws District he volunteered in Captain Thomas Ellerbee's company and Col. George Hick's regiment and served six months. In 1779 he again volunteered in Thomas Ellerbee's company, now under Col. Robert Lloyd, and served another six months. Then in late 1779 or early 1780 he volunteered again under Capt. Trust Thomas and Col. Len. Benton and, after the fall of Charleston, marched back to Cheraws where he was discharged. He followed his father to Virginia but returned later in 1780 to Cheraws "where small parties were formed of twenty and thirty men.." and "he was constantly on duty during that time and once joined Gen. Marion and remained with him for two weeks.." [Pension File S5533]

According to GeLee Corley Hendrix's paper in The American Genealogist (q.v.), this pension application states that Daniel Hicks "served in the militia company of Benjamin Hendrick, who had been elected captain by his corps of twenty to thirty men". However, neither the online transcript of Hick's application nor Jack Hendrick's copy of it mentions Benjamin Hendrick.

4 Jun 1780 Letter: Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, British Secretary of State: "I may venture to assert that there are few men in South Carolina who are not either our prisoners or in arms with us"

In May 1780 Clinton had paroled the Patriot militia to their homes. When he writes this letter, the rebel militia had been disbanded, the Continental troops had left or were prisoners, and the British held Ninety-Six, Camden, Georgetown and Charleston, thus effectively isolating Cheraws. The Governor, and most of his high-ranking officers (including Francis Marion) and officials had refuged into North Carolina or Virginia and many patriots who remained were forced to take the oath of allegiance. Tory militias roamed the countryside punishing real or perceived rebels, and a British troop plundered and pillaged in Cheraws that summer. This was the low point of the Revolution in South Carolina, and a logical time for some patriot residents, perhaps including Benjamin Hendrick, to flee northward.

In late December 1780 Nathanael Green, Washington's commander of the southern army, returned patriot troops to South Carolina, temporarily encamping less than two thousand poorly-equipped troops at Cheraws on the PeeDee. Governor Rutledge and some of his officials also camped in Cheraws in late December, and he governed for a time from Cheraws. And through 1782 the local militia was almost constantly active.

Note that Benjamin Hendrick is mentioned in pension applications in 1778 and 1779 (and perhaps) early 1780, but not thereafter. That suggests he may have left the area about then. By contrast, William Hendrick is not mentioned until May 1780.

1781

Among a list of 534 North Carolina militiamen paroled by Cornwallis in 1781, with their home county identified: [*North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol.4, No.3, p150]

John Hendrick, Anson County

The large number suggests that these are probably militiamen captured in or around the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, which was fought 15 March 1781. There are a total of 16 names of militiamen from Anson County, the rest are from a large number of different counties. Anson County at this time included part of what is now Union County, but otherwise was constructed as it is today. Note the present of a possibly unrelated John Hendrick in Anson County (see below).

Benjamin Hendrick Removes North to Mecklenburg County, Va.

+1782

Tax List – Mecklenburg County, Virginia: No Hendrick

+1782

State Census – Mecklenburg County, Virginia:
William Hendrick 12 whites – 0 blacks (list of Jesse Sanders)

The tax list represented taxables as of May 1 but the census was taken in October. If William Hendrick moved into Mecklenburg between May 1 and October 1 he was not taxable that year but was countable in the census. The act requiring the census, passed in May 1782, specified that the counties appoint district commissioners "on or before the first day of October" who were supposed to report the census for their districts "on or before the twentieth day of October."

This seems likely to be the same William Hendrick who was taxed earlier in 1782 in Louisa County, but who then disappears from Louisa and Hanover records.

However, the William Hendrick of Louisa was taxed on four slaves and this William Hendrick has none. Nor would he have slaves in the future.

Note that Benjamin Hendrick had apparently not moved into Mecklenburg as of October.

13 Nov 1782

Deed: Elijah Graves and Leucresy his wife of Mecklenburg County, Virginia to **Benjamin Hendrick** of Granville County, North Carolina, £183:10s, about 367 acres, beginning at the mouth of a branch on the north side of Howard's old mill pond, up the branch to Allin's line, along Allin's line to Greenwood's line to a corner of marked trees, thence along Greenwood's line crossing the Beverpond Creek to John Monrow's line, thence S72E 160p to a hickory on Grassy Creek, thence down said Creek to a red oak on Howard's line, thence across the Mill pond to the beginning. /s/ Elijah Graves, Lucreasy (x) Graves. Witness: James Owen, Henry Montague, William Graves Jr., Henry Graves. Recorded 11 August 1783 on acknowledgment of Elijah Graves. [Mecklenburg County, VA, Deed Book 6, p292]

Benjamin Hendrick had initially returned north to Granville County, NC, perhaps as early as 1780 since that is when he is last referred to as a militia officer in South Carolina. Elijah Graves had been on the 1782 Mecklenburg land tax list with 935 acres.

This land is in the southeastern part of Mecklenburg, within a couple miles of the Granville County, NC border, but it can't be located precisely. The damming of the Roanoke River has changed the landscape by putting some of Grassy Creek and these landmarks under the waters of Kerr Lake. Today Grassy Creek is a broad creek running a few miles from NC into the lake. The original path of the creek as it meandered into the Roanoke River is anyone's guess.

+1783

Tax List – Mecklenburg County, Virginia – List of Jesse Sanders:

William Hendrick – 1 white poll, no slaves

Benjamin Hendrick – 1 white poll, 4 slaves>16, 3 slaves 12-15 (Pomp, Phebe, Sarah, Luce, Hannah, Ben, Fanny)

Asa Hendrick – 1 white poll, 1 slave 12-15 (Sam)

Virginia's Tax Acts of 1782 imposed a tax of 10 shillings on white males 21 and over and slaves of either gender aged 16 and over, the tax to be assessed at the county level. (Slaves nearing the age of 16 were to be noted, and later Tax Acts would tax slaves 12 and over.) Thus Gustavus and David, sons of Benjamin Hendrick who are known to have been under 21, are not taxed. Asa and Benjamin are listed consecutively, William a few names away but in the same district. Notice also that, of the slaves he owned while in Granville County in the 1760s, only Pompey and Phoebe appear on Benjamin's list.

John Williams Hendrick evidently remained in South Carolina. Apparently so did a

second William Hendrick.

+1783

Land Tax List – Mecklenburg County, Virginia

Listed under “alterations” for this year: **William Hendrick**, cr. John Bullock 300 acres

The assessor, rather than making a new list of land ownership each year, listed the changes in ownership for the year as “alterations”. Although a complete list of lands owned exists for 1782, only the “alterations” lists exist for the years 1783-1787.

27 Aug 1783

Deed: **Benjamin Hendrick**, planter, of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, to Alexander Outlaw, of Washington County, Virginia, for £10,000 South Carolina money, tract of [not given] acres on both sides of Thompson’s Creek in Cheraw District, South Carolina, adjoining Abraham Paul—a grant to Edmond Kite on 5 Sep 1750... /s/ **Benja. Hendrick**. Wit: David Campbell, Elizabeth Campbell, Peter Lee, James William Rogers. Proved in Cheraw District by Oath of James William Rogers on 3Nov1783 before William Strother, JP. [*Charleston County, SC, Deeds I-5:164-166*]

29 August 1783

Power of Attorney: Samuel Wilson of Sullivan County, Tennessee appoints Elijah Graves of Mecklenburg County to sell a certain tract of about 250 acres on the west side of Grassy Creek adjoining John McNeal, Francis Howard and Jacob Royster, being the same land James Hunt Jr. now lives on. /s/ Samuel (X) Wilson. Witness: **Benjamin Hendrick**, John Howard, Betsey (X) Graves. [*Mecklenburg County, VA, Deed Book 7?, p345*]

1 May 1784

Land Grant: Elijah Graves, assignee of Edward Cheatham, 614 acres in Mecklenburg County on the south side of Grassy Creek beginning at Greenwood and Gulbreaths corner pointers, thence S65E 212p to a corner pine, thence S 36p to a dead oak, thence S28W 464p to **Hendrick’s** corner post oak, thence N60W 160p on **Hendrick’s** line to Thomas Greenwood’s corner white oak, thence N20E 490 to beginning. By survey dated 13 June 1783. [*Virginia Grants Volume L, p121-3*]

The “Hendrick” land abutted this on the northeast on a line 160 poles long. The deed from Elijah Graves to Benjamin Hendrick did indeed have a line 160 poles long, but it was described then as south 72 degrees east while this line is south 65 degrees east. Nevertheless, this is probably Benjamin Hendrick.

+1784

Tax List – Mecklenburg County, Virginia – List of Henry Walker:

Wm. Hendrick – 1 white poll

On a list headed “Added by order of the May Court 1784”:

Benjamin Hendrick, Asa Hendrick – 2 white polls, 7 slaves (Pomp, Sary, Fan, Samson, Hanner, Ben, Fann)

+13 Nov 1784

Deed: John White, turner, to Osborn Jeffreys, both of Franklin County, North Carolina, £70 Virginia money, 158 acres northerly of Cedar Creek, beginning at a

black oak in the sd. Jeffrey's line near his corner bought of Samuel Cotton, then by his line... "being part of a tract of 316 acres of land granted to Richard White deceased from Earl [of] Granville dated 1st day of December 1760 and by him willed to his son Harrison & by his death became the said John White's by heirship..." /s/ John White. Witness: Simon Jeffreys, David Jeffreys Sr. Proved by David Jeffreys March Court 1785. [*Franklin County, NC, Deeds 4:91-2*]

Surely this is the husband of Mary Hendrick. He may have left the area soon after this, as no John White appears in the transcribed court records for Franklin County during the period 1785-1793. No John White appears in the sparse surviving tax lists until the tax lists of 1798 and 1799. That is likely to be a different person.

Richard White's will had left this land to his son Harrison, who died intestate. Under the land succession laws in effect at the time Harrison's eldest brother, John White, inherited from him.

+11 Dec 1784

Slave Bill of Sale: Original dated 14 Oct 1782, when William Johnson of Anson County "have this day sold and set over unto Joseph Jno. Wade one Negro girl of a yellow complexion named Pat" for £50. The same day, 14 October 1782, William Johnson made oath in Anson County that while he had a good title to the slave girl Pat, the previous May he had left her to assist on his father's South Carolina plantation from which she was "plundered". [Although this deposition was given to Thomas Wade, JP 1784, it was not recorded by him until October 1805.] On 12 October 1784 Joseph John Wade endorsed (that is, assigned) the Bill of Sale to Andrew Tucker, who then endorsed it to Benjamin Thurman. Witness William Wood proved both transactions in Anson County on 26 November 1784. Two weeks later, on 11 December 1784, Benjamin Thurman endorsed the bill to "**Capt. William Hendrick**" with witnesses **John Wm. Hendrick** (sic) and **J. White**. This final endorsement was proved by the oath of witness John White given on 25 December 1784 in Franklin County, NC but recorded in Anson County, NC. All of these instruments recorded in October 1805. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds H:121-123. Discovered by Will Hendricks.*]

John White, the witness, was married to Benjamin Hendrick's daughter Mary and John Williams Hendrick, the other witness, is believed to be Benjamin's son. Benjamin Thurman, the seller, owned land on Thompson's Creek adjacent to lands of John Williams Hendrick and David Hendrick. This also places Captain William Hendrick in or near Anson County in December 1784. Whether he lived there or was visiting is unclear, but this is powerful evidence that he was related to Benjamin Hendrick. But was he a son or a nephew or a brother? Is he one of the William Hendricks who subsequently appears in records elsewhere? Or did he die in the 1780s?

There are three important factors to consider:

(1) John White witnessed the endorsement on 11 December, presumably in Anson County, but makes his oath 140 miles away and two weeks later in Franklin County

on Christmas Day. John White lived in Franklin County (which was then adjacent to Granville County, NC) apparently on the land he inherited from his brother (see above). Apparently he was visiting his wife's relatives in Anson, and then returning home for Christmas. No court would have met on Christmas, so he must have run into the JP socially and made oath in a less formal setting. Note that the JP had just purchased John White's land, and had owned land adjoining John White in Franklin County.

(2) If John White was visiting Anson County, then it follows that Capt. William Hendrick may have been visiting as well. (His militia service had evidently ended two years earlier in 1782.) Could he have been the William Hendrick who appeared in Mecklenburg in 1783? Maybe, especially considering that he could have shared roughly 140 miles of his 160-mile journey to Thompson's Creek with John White. But William of Mecklenburg County was not taxed on any slaves in 1785 or 1786. We can explain that if the slave was never delivered (as William Johnson's oath suggests) or if she were too young to be taxed. However, William of Mecklenburg was never taxed on any slaves until more than 20 years later, in 1805, and then sporadically thereafter; it's reasonable to think that he was unlikely to be a buyer of slaves, especially if he were away from home.

(3) There is evidently no significance to the fact that these items were recorded in 1805. A quick scan reveals that most of this deed book is composed of deeds from the late 1770s and the 1780s. For example, the four immediately preceding items were proved in October 1785(3) and June 1785, while the four immediately following items were proved in July 1783, April 1784, and April 1785 (2). The items are also not recorded in the sequence in which they were proven. Thus it appears that the clerk was copying a box of loose papers into a bound volume, or perhaps copying a damaged book into a new one.

15 Dec 1784 Survey: by William Powe, D.S., for John White, 400 acres in Cheeraws District. [South Carolina State Plats 6:179]

16 Dec 1784 Survey: by Alexander Craig, D.S. for **John Williams Hendrick**, 207 acres on Walker's Branch, Cheraws District [South Carolina State Plats 13:26]

16 Dec 1784 Survey: by Alexander Craig, D.S. for **William Hindrick** (sic), 400 acres on Thompson's Creek, Cheraws District. [South Carolina State Plats 6:206]

Two surveys done on the same day by the same surveyor: William Hendrick and John Williams Hendrick were clearly two different people. Both surveys resulted in grants issued on the same day more than a year later, 3 April 1786.

25 Jan 1785 Survey: Thomas Powe, Thompson's Creek, Walker's branch, State line, Cheraws District, adjacent **William Hendrick**. [South Carolina State Plats 15:168]

It's not clear if this is Williams Hendrick or William Hendrick. The earlier survey for John Williams Hendrick suggests the former.

- +11 Apr 1785 Issued to Mr. **William Hendrick** “for 107 days duty in the Militia as a Capt. in 1782”, £45:17:1½ plus £3:4:2 interest. [*South Carolina Stub Indents Book N, p482*]
- Unfortunately, this doesn't help to identify which William Hendrick he was. But it does tell us that he submitted the claim sometime after March 1783 (when the act was passed) and now. Note that Benjamin Hendrick, residing in Virginia during the window for submitting claims, apparently did not do so.*
- +1785 Tax List – Mecklenburg County, Virginia – List of Samuel Venable:
William Hendrick – 1 white poll
Benjamin Hendrick, Asa Hendrick – 2 white polls, 3 slaves >16, 3 slaves <16 (Camp, Sarah, Ned, Sampson, Ben, Fann)
- “Camp” is probably Pompey miswritten, but slave Phoebe has apparently died or become so old as to be exempt from the poll tax. (Owners could appeal to exempt aged slaves.)*
- +1 Oct 1785 Final date for submitting claims for pay in South Carolina militia.
- The window for submitting claims for pay in militia service began on 12 March 1783 and extended to October 1785. Benjamin Hendrick is not listed among the indents, probably because he was in Virginia during the period. Note, however, that William Hendrick had already been paid.*
- 4 Jan 1786 Survey: William Powe, deputy surveyor, laid out 150 acres for **Asa Hendrick** on Deep Creek, Cheraws District, South Carolina. Plat shows five-sided tract traversed by Deep Creek [a southwesterly fork of Thompson's Creek] diagonally in the northwest corner, bounded west by Samuel Shoemaker, north by Arthur Massey, all other sides by vacant land. [*South Carolina State Plats 13:18; State Grants 16:61*]
- This does not appear to border any of the other Hendrick grants.*
- 4 Jan 1786 Survey: William Powe, deputy surveyor, laid out 200 acres for **William Hendrick** on Thompson's Creek, Cheraw District, South Carolina. Plat shows eight-sided tract bounded west and north by vacant land, southwest by Charles Partin, east by Thomas Powe, and south and southeast by **William Hendrick**. [*South Carolina State Plats 13:304*]
- See grant dated 5 Feb 1787. This plat is just below the North Carolina State line (part of a much later plat to James Derden lies between this land and the State Line). Thomas Powe was on the east, David Hendrick's later grant was to the west and Charles Partin was to the south.*
- +3 Apr 1786 Grant: to **William Hendricks**, 400 acres in Cheraws District. Surveyed 16 December 1784. [*South Carolina State Grants 10:295, copied by Will Hendricks*]

&3 Apr 1786 Grant: to **John Williams Hendricks**, 217 acres in Cheraws District. Surveyed 16 December 1784. [*South Carolina State Grants 11:265*]

His name appears three times in this grant, in each case as "Williams Hendricks" with "John" inserted to the left (twice by use of a caret.)

See the two surveys done on the same day at 16 December 1784.

+1786 Tax List – Mecklenburg County, Virginia – List of Thomas Jones:
William Hendrick – 1 white poll
Benjamin Hendrick, – 1 white poll, 8 blacks (Pompy, Easter, Sary over 16, Hannah, Sampson, Ben, Fanny, Bob over 12 and under 16)

Asa Hendrick is missing, apparently having returned to South Carolina. Beginning with the next year, Mecklenburg would begin to tax while males aged 16 to 21.

9 Aug 1786 State Census: Granville County, North Carolina: Island Creek District

Thomas Hendrick

1 White Male, Age 21-60; 1 White Male, Under 21 or Over 60;
1 White Female of All Ages; 0 Blacks

It isn't clear who this might be, but this is likely a mis-transcription of "Kendrick" as a Thomas Kendrick appears in the 1790 Granville census.

+5 Feb 1787 Grant: to **William Hendricks**, 200 acres in District of Cheraw on Thompson's Creek. Plat dated 4 January 1786. [*South Carolina State Grants 19:9, copied by Will Hendricks*]

See survey at 4 January 1786

+Mar-Apr 1787 Tax List – Mecklenburg County, Virginia – Upper District:
William Hendrick – 1 white poll
Benjamin Hendrick, Gustavus his son ab 16 & under 21 – 2 white polls, 9 blacks (Pompey, Ester, & Sarah ab 16, Hannah, Sampson, Ben, Hanna, Robin, Chelsey und 16)

Lower District: no Hendricks

Beginning in 1787 Virginia allowed the counties the option of taxing white males 16 and over. Mecklenburg was one of the counties that exercised the option. Gustavus Hendrick would have been taxable as a 19-year old this year, having been born 6 March 1768. David Hendrick, only 15 this year and not yet taxable, is presumably also in the household.

Benjamin Hendrick is not taxed after this year. William Hendrick continues to be taxed in Mecklenburg continuously through 1815, and with his sons becoming

taxable as follows: William Hendrick Jr. (in 1790), James Hendrick (in 1792), Hance Hendrick (in 1794), Thomas Hendrick (in 1796), John Hendrick (in 1799), Byrd Hendrick (in 1801), and Williams Hendrick (in 1804).

The 1787 tax list is printed as the 1787 "census" by Schreiner-Yantis & Love, The 1787 Census of Virginia (Springfield, VA; Genealogical Books in Print, 1987)

+7 Mar 1788 Deed: **Benjamin Hendrick** and **Rachell Hendrick** his wife, to Thomas Culbreath, all of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, for £100, 367 acres (same description as 13 Nov 1782 purchase). /s/ **Benjamin Hendrick, Rachell Hendrick**. Witness: John S. Field, Edmund (Greenage?), Joshua Moss, PeterPuryear. Proved 10 April 1788 by the oaths of Field, (Greenage?), and Moss.

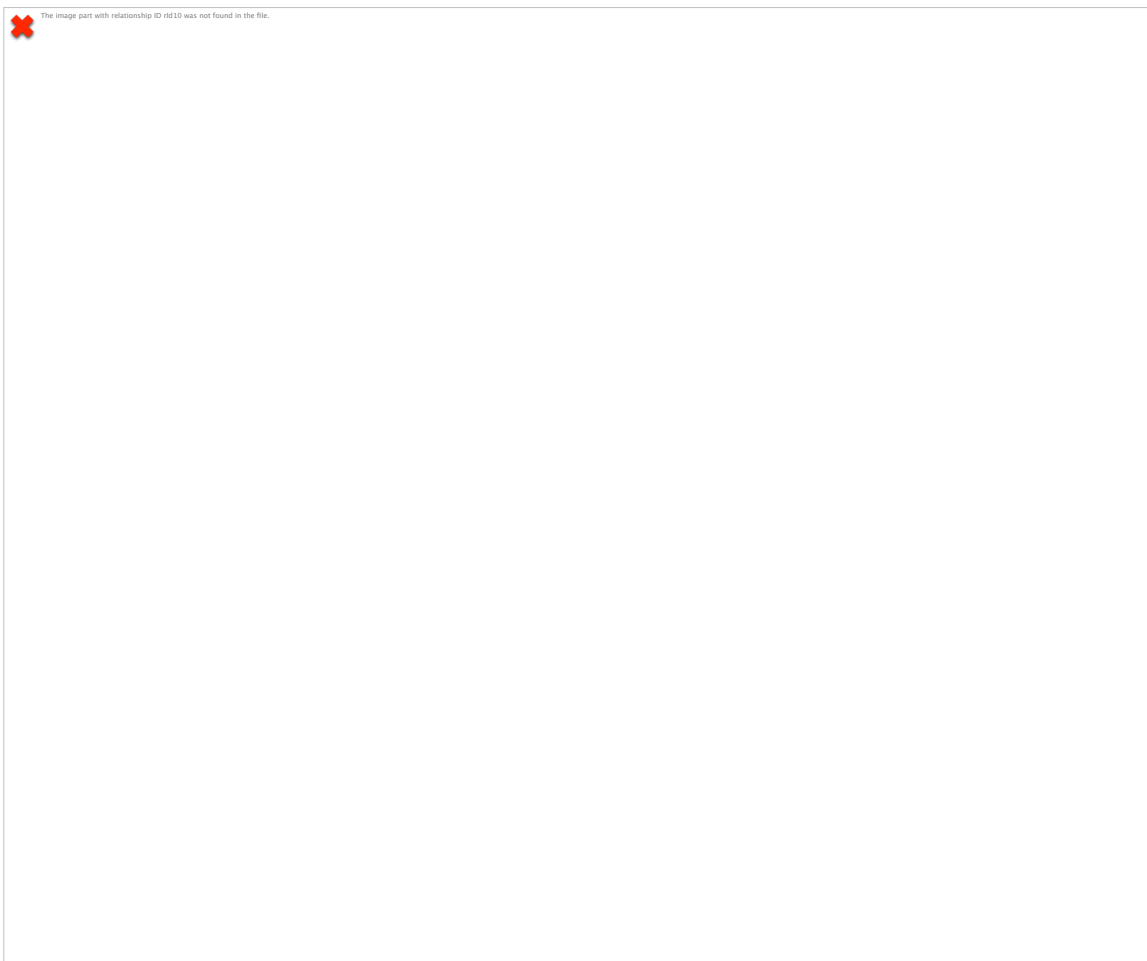
+1788 Tax List – Mecklenburg County, Virginia:
Upper District:
William Hendrick – 1 white poll
Lower District:
William Hendrick, Stephen Hendrick, John Frances – 3 white polls, 7 blacks (David, Abram, Peter, Winny, Rachel, Lucy, Ben)

Benjamin Hendrick is apparently back in South Carolina, as he will no longer be taxed in Mecklenburg. William Hendrick, husband of Judith Michaux, has moved into Mecklenburg.

+1788 Land Tax List – Mecklenburg County, Virginia:
William Hendrick – 334 acres (valued at £196:3:0)

See continuation of Mecklenburg/Granville records on page Error! Bookmark not defined.

Benjamin Hendrick Returns to Chesterfield District SC



17 Dec 1789 Slave Bill: **Benjamin Hendrick** to **Gustavus Hendrick**, both of Anson County, North Carolina, for £40 Sterling, one Negro woman Sarah... /s/ **Benj. Hendrick**. Wit: Saml. Alsobrook, Saml. Miers, Edward Jackson. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds F:116 abstracted*]

17 Dec 1789 Deed of Gift: **Benjamin Hendrick** to son **David Hendrick**, both of Anson County, gift, Negro boy Robin and one grey mare now "being at my dwelling house and plantation, and delivered herewith"... /s/ **Benj. Hendrick**. Wit: Saml. Alsobrook, Edward Jackson, Saml. Miers. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds F:172, abstracted*]

Note that both slaves had been taxed to Benjamin Hendrick in Mecklenburg County, Virginia two years earlier.

Gustavus and David were his youngest sons. It is possible that Benjamin Hendrick

sold or gifted other slaves to his older sons in Chesterfield County – those deeds would have been lost when the courthouse burned.

- 1790 Census: The North Carolina 1790 census was actually taken in 1791 and the South Carolina 1790 census was actually taken in 1792. See those dates below.
- +18 Jan 1791 Survey: Alexander Craig, deputy surveyor, laid out 166 acres for Robert Lowry on Partins Branch, Cheraw District, bounded in part by **John Hendrick**. [*South Carolina State Plats, 27:307, Item 2*]
- +24 Feb 1791 Survey: Alexander Craig, deputy surveyor, laid out 500 acres for Abner Lowry on south side of Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County. Plat shows irregular, 17-sided tract, bounded west by **John Hendrick**, north by John May and vacant land, east by Benjamin Thurman, southeast by John Rushing, south by A. Chapman and vacant land, southwest by Robert Lowry. [*South Carolina State Plats 27:307*]
- +3 Mar 1791 Survey: Alexander Craig, deputy surveyor, laid out 100 acres for Stephen Lacy on Partins branch on north side of Thompsons Creek in Chesterfield County, Cheraws District. Plat shows rectangular tract, bounded northeast by **William Hendrick**, southeast by Stephen Lacy's other land, all other sides vacant. [*South Carolina State Plats 28:167*]
- 15 Apr 1791 Survey: Alexander Craig, deputy surveyor, laid out 220 acres for **Gustavus Hendrick** on Thompson's Creek, Chesterfield County, Cheraws District. Plat shows eight-sided tract traversed in southern sector by Thompson's Creek, bounded south by **John Hendrick** and James Blasingham, east by Hartwell Weaver and vacant land, north by vacant land, and west by Alexander Lloyd and Robert Lowry. [*South Carolina State Plats 27:336*]
- Jan-Jun 1791 First Federal Census: North Carolina

Anson County (p194)

Gustavus Hendrick [4 names intervene]	3 Males ≥16, 0 Males under 16, 3 females, 9 slaves
John White [1 name intervenes]	1 Male ≥16, 3 Males under 16, 4 females, 2 slaves
Stephen Jackson	3 Males ≥16, 1 Males under 16, 3 females, 3 slaves

Gustavus was between age 16 and 21 when listed as a taxable of his father Benjamin in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in 1787. He was obviously too young to have such a large family three or four years later. The three males are likely to have been Benjamin and his two sons David and Gustavus. The three females probably include Benjamin's wife Rachel and the daughters or wives of David or Gustavus.

It is unknown whether John White is the same person who married Mary Hendrick. Stephen Jackson, from later records, probably is the consort of Ann Hendrick.

The 1790 census for North Carolina was taken in early 1791. The “as of” date was, in theory, 2 August 1790 but obviously only residents who were there in early 1791 were counted.

24 Sep 1791 Survey: Alexander Craig, deputy surveyor, laid out 200 acres for **John Williams Hendrick** in the Fork between Thompson’s Creek and Deep Creek, on Golphin’s branch, astride the road that leads from Hailey’s Ferry to Camden, in Chesterfield County, Cheraws District. [*South Carolina State Plats 27:335*]

Fortuitously, the road from Hailey’s Ferry is shown on the 1825 map of Chesterfield based on John Lowry’s 1819 survey. The road is now SR109. It crosses Thompson’s Creek less than a mile south of Anson County and runs south-southwest about 3 miles before crossing Deep Creek. Thus land in the fork of the two Creeks and astride the road can be located fairly precisely. The small town of Mt. Croghan is located on this road, just above Deep Creek.

24 Sep 1791 Survey: **Gustavus Hendrick**, 200 acres on Thompson’s Creek [*South Carolina State Plats 27:336*]

23 Nov 1791 Survey: John Lowry surveyed 150 acres on south side of Deep Creek for Joseph Powell, bordering **Asa Hendricks**, Alexander Craig, Isaac Johnson, Hardy Sellers, S. Shoemaker. Entered 7 Feb 1794. [*South Carolina State Plats 31:445, index entry only read*]

+3 Oct 1791 Grant: to **John W. Hendricks**, 200 acres in Cheraw District. [*South Carolina State Grants 29:117*]

See survey above at 24 Sep 1791

+3 Oct 1791 Grant: to **Gustavus Hendrick**, 220 acres in Cheraw District. [*South Carolina State Grants 29:116*]

Jan 1792 First Federal Census: South Carolina:

Cheraws District [names nearly consecutive on page 378]
Asa Hendrick, 1 Male ≥ 16 , 1 Male < 16 , 4 Females, 1 Slave
[2 names intervene]
Sarah Hendrick, No Males ≥ 16 , 1 Male < 16 , 5 Females, 4 Slaves
Jno. Wm. (sic) Hendrick, 1 Male ≥ 16 , 1 Male < 16 , 4 Females, 1 Slave

The Marshals of the Census for South Carolina were slow in getting organized, and did not take the 1790 Census until early 1792. The “as of” date was, in theory, 2 August 1790, but only persons present in 1792 were counted.

Sarah Hendrick’s position adjacent to Asa and John Williams Hendrick strongly suggests she was the widow of a Hendrick who lived on Thompson’s Creek. Her ownership of 4 slaves and the presence of five apparent children suggest she had

been married for a decade or more to a man of some substance. She may be the widow of Captain William Hendrick or of some heretofore unknown son of Benjamin Hendrick.

20 Oct 1792 Deed: Jesse Woodsworth to **John Williams Hendrick**, both planters of Chesterfield County, South Carolina, for £20 North Carolina money, 200 acres in Anson County, North Carolina, on the Savannah branch of Thompsons Creek -- a grant to Edward Crawford dated 9 May 1774... /s/ Jesse Woodsworth. Wit: William (X) Ceal, **Thomas Hendrick**. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, C2:86*]

If Thomas Hendrick is the son of John Williams Hendrick, he is still a teenager. There was no legal barrier to teens witnessing deeds. (Prudent men used witnesses who could be located years later in the event of a dispute.) From later censuses we have a Thomas Hendrick who was born sometime in the latter 1770s and may have been 16 or 17 at this time.

8 Mar 1793 Survey: Alexander Craig, deputy surveyor, laid out 350 acres for **David Hendrick** on Partin branch on the north side of Thompson's Creek. Plat shows nine-sided tract, bounded southeast by William Blackney and Stephen Lacy, northeast by vacant land, north by Elizabeth Lowry, northwest by Alexander Craig, and southwest by **Gustavus Hendrick**. Grant dated 7 February 1794 [*South Carolina State Plats 29:243*]

See 3 March 1794 grant.

23 Jan 1794 Slave Bill: Stephen Jackson to **Ann Kendrick**, both of Anson County, North Carolina, for £40, "Negro girl named Silve about four or five years old, an affirm sound country born girl"... /s/ Stephen Jackson. Wit: Jeremiah Martin, Nehemiah "X" Forehand. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds C2:225*]

This deed – and the following two deeds – are all indexed as "Hendrick" in the front of the deed book, but the deeds themselves clearly read "Kendrick". The right-hand part of the "K" is in darker ink, and the "K"s are formed differently than the "K"s in the index. It's possible the names in these three deeds were altered by the clerk at some point after being entered.

Only unmarried women (including widows) could buy or sell slaves or land -- or enter into contracts of any sort. As we shall see, Stephen Jackson and Ann Hendrick/Kendrick have had three children together and will have another in the future, but for some reason they never marry. One explanation for that is that Stephen Jackson may have been previously married. There was no judicial process for divorce in those days – it took an act of the State Legislature even to formalize a separation – meaning that there was no way for an already-married person to remarry unless their spouse was dead. For instance, if the former spouse had run away, or gone missing, or been put in jail or in an asylum, or never returned from some adventure the marriage remained legally in force.

23 Jan 1794 Deed of Gift: **Ann Kendrick** of Anson County to “my loving children named **John Kendrick, Mary and Elizabeth Kendrick** one certain Negro girl named Silve that is now five or six years old, an affirm sound country born girl.” The girl and her increase to be vested in my children and divided equally divided among my said children. /s/ **Ann (X) Kendrick**. Witness: Jeremiah Martin, Nehemiah (X) Forehand. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds C2:233-4*]

23 Jan 1794 Deed: Stephen Jackson to **John Kendrick**, both of Anson County, for £175 North Carolina money, 200 acres on Talton’s Creek, a branch of Thompson’s Creek... hickory in Benjamin Jackson’s line... crossing the creek... Cammel’s [Campbell’s] line... said Jackson’s line... a tract of land granted to Blundel Curtys [Curtis] 29 March 1780. /s/ Stephen Jackson. Wit: Jeremiah Martin, Nehemiah (X) Forehand. Acknowledged January Court 1794. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds C2:232*]

Since this is part of the land later sold back to his parents, it is clear that John Kendrick is the child of Stephen Jackson and Ann Kendrick. Stephen Jackson is apparently assuring an inheritance for his out-of-wedlock son. He had bought part of this land from Lewis Graves [Deed Book C-2:98].

As with the other two deeds this date, the name is “Hendrick” in the index and a “Kendrick” in the deed.

+3 Mar 1794 Grant: To **David Hendrick**, 56 acres in Chesterfield District. [*South Carolina State Grants 36:178*]

+3 Mar 1794 Grant: To **David Hendrick**, north side of Thompson’s Creek in Chesterfield District, 350 acres. Survey of 8 March 1793. [*South Carolina State Grants 36:179*]

See deed at 18 July 1816.

+20 Mar 1794 Survey: Alexander Craig, DS, laid out 200 acres. for Joseph Powell on the north side of Deep Creek and west side of Golphins branch, Chesterfield County, Cheraws District. Plat shows irregular, eleven-side tract bounded south by Benjamin Thurman, east by Samuel Shoemaker, north by Alexander Craig, northwest by **John Hendricks**, and southwest by **David Hendrick**. [*South Carolina State Plats 32:470*]

+18 Apr 1794 Survey: Alexander Craig, DS, laid out 45 acres for John Paul Rushing on the south side of Thompsons Creek, on the Road from Hailey's Ferry to Camden, in Chesterfield County, in Cheraws District. Plat shows an irregular, elongated, five-sided tract, traversed SW-NE by a road, bounded east by John Paul Rushing, north by Lewis Meadows, west by Matthew Rushing and Thomas Powe, and south by **David Hendrick**. Grant made to James Douglas on 30 May 1795. [*South Carolina State Plats, 32:413*]

+1794 Petition from the Citizens of Chesterfield District to proportion seats equally in the South Carolina House and Senate. Among the signatures:

Benjamin Thurman
Gustavus Hendrick
Wms. Hendrick
Asa Hendrick.

[Photocopy of first page of petition located in SC Archives provided by Ben Hendrick]

22 Dec 1794 Land Entry: Edward Jackson entered 150 acres in Anson County, North Carolina, on the waters of Clay Creek, adjoining John Harnet, James Wimberly, Stephen Jackson, and **John Hendrick**. [*Pruitt's North Carolina Land Entries*, 107, No. 1639]

Clay Creek's several branches flow out of southwestern Anson County, coming together roughly at the NC-SC line, then running south about 2 miles into Thompson's Creek. This John Hendrick was evidently John Williams Hendrick, but the proximity to Stephen Jackson may mean that it was his son John Kendrick misspelled.

14 Mar 1795 Survey: Alexander Craig, deputy surveyor, laid off 500 acres for **David Hendrick** in Chesterfield County, Cheraws District, on the south side of Thompson's Creek and on the north side of Deep Creek, at the head of Golphin's branch. Plat shows thirteen-sided tract adjoining Alexander Craig, Robert Kerkley, vacant land, and **William Hendricks**. [*South Carolina State Plats* 36:35]

This was granted on 31 Jan 1797 to **Asa Hendrick**. [See *Grants* 42:195]

Does the grant refer to William or Williams Hendrick?

14 Mar 1795 Survey: Alexander Craig, deputy surveyor, laid out 500 acres for Lemuel Alsobrook on the south side of Thompson's Creek, north side of Deep Creek, and on the road from Camden to Hailey's Ferry, in Chesterfield County, Cheraws District. Plat shows ten-sided tract bounded southeast by Joseph Powell, north by **John Hendrick, David Hendrick, and William Hendrick**, west by Hartwell Weaver, and south by Ben Thurman. [*South Carolina State Plats* 36:36]

18 Jul 1795 Deed: Stephen Jackson to **Ann Hendrick**, both of Chesterfield County, South Carolina, for £20, 60 acres on southwest side of Pee Dee River in Anson County, North Carolina, on a branch of Thompson's Creek, joining Benjamin Jackson and State Line between the Carolinas – a survey for Malcolm Campbell dated 16 Apr 1773... /s/ Stephen Jackson. Wit: Jeremiah Martin, William "X" Edding. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds D:44, abstracted*]

+6 Nov 1796 Grant: **Asa Hendricks**, 150 acres in Chesterfield District. [*South Carolina State Grants* 16:61]

31 Jan 1797 Grant: **Asa Hendricks**, 500 acres in Chesterfield District. [*South Carolina State Grants* 42:195]

The survey (see 14 March 1795) was done for David Hendrick.

4 Nov 1797 Deed: John White and wife Mary White to Thomas Miers, £100, 300 acres northeast of Lick Creek near John Jackson's upper line... /s/ John White, Mary (X) White [Anson County, NC, Deeds, F:34]

It isn't clear whether this is Benjamin Hendrick's son-in-law or not. Lick Creek is west of Wadesboro and a few miles northwest of the creeks flowing into Thompson's Creek.

Need to get other deeds by John White

10 Oct 1798 **David Hendrick**, son of Benjamin Hendrick, married Phoebe Martin, who was born September 1778 [Family record of John W. Hendrick]

10 Jan 1799 Survey: John Lowry surveyed 65 acres for Neal Smith in Chesterfield District, bordering John Anderson, William Bell, **Asa Hendricks**, John Lowry, Joseph Powell, Hardy Sellers, and Daniel Smith. Granted to Joseph Powell on 23 November 1813. [South Carolina State Plats 43:455]

&26 Jan 1799 Survey: John Lowry surveyed 270 acres in Chesterfield District bordering Russell Blackley for **Nancy Kindrick**. [South Carolina State Plats 37:212]

This adjoins the North Carolina State Line a few miles east of Mt. Croghan. It appears to me as if the village of Maysville might lie on this tract.

23 Mar 1799 Deed: Andrew Mills of Chesterfield County, blacksmith, to **Thomas Hendrick**, planter, \$500, 125 acres, part of 800 acres granted to Abner Lowry on 10 March 1791, at the first fork of Macks branch above the school house fork, adj. John Rushing; also a tract granted to Benjamin Thirman, 75 acres....23 March 1799. Andrew Mills (Seal) Wit: **David Hendrick**, Thomas (X) Powell Proved by **David Hendrick** 14 September 1799, before Robt. Lowry, J. P. Recorded in Book No. 3, page 124, 31 Aug 1807, Alexr. Craig, Clerk. [South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, Vol. 12, p64]

Note that when this land was granted to Lowry eight years earlier (see entry above for 24 February 1791) it bordered John Hendrick.

Chesterfield County's records were burned by Sherman's Union Army in its campaign northward from Savannah in 1865. A few originals were saved elsewhere. This is from a copy of the original deed in the files of Brent H. Holcomb. The deed, endorsed for the Book and Page of its recording in Chesterfield records, was in private hands when the courthouse was burned.

1799 Virginia Tax Lists:
Mecklenburg County

[List A]

William Hendrick estate – 19 slaves (11 named)

[List B]

William Hendrick Sr., John his son 16 – 2 polls

James Hendrick – 1 poll [consecutive with William Sr.], 44 ½ acres

William Hendrick Junr. – 1 poll

Hance Hendrick – 1 poll

Thomas Hendrick – 1 poll

Stephen Hendrick – 75a on land tax list, not on personal property tax list

William Hendrick – 170a on land tax list (not clear which one this was)

11 Oct 1799

Slave Bill: William Johnson to **Nancy Hendrick**, both of Anson County, North Carolina, for \$530, one Negro woman and child by names of Hannah and Simon... /s/ William “X” Johnson. Wit: William Rushing, John “X” Rushing. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds F:198*]

*From other records, “Nancy” Hendrick seems to be the same person as Ann Hendrick. Nancy was, at that time and earlier, a common nickname for Ann. Nancy as a birth name was quite rare in the 18th century, according to perusals of baptismal registers in Virginia and elsewhere. (This is similar to Polly, Patsy, Betsy, or Sally which existed as nicknames long before they became birth names.) As William D. Sullivan (1838-1931) of Ware Shoals, SC, wrote in 1930: I know not the reason for it, but whenever there was an Ann Hendrick in the family, she was called Nancy” [*The Arnold Family, p59*]*

A married woman could not have executed this bill, so whoever she was, she must have been either a widow or a single woman. Note that Thomas Hendrick and Benjamin Hendrick of Chesterfield, SC are the only Hendricks in the area who were enumerated in the 1800 census with more than one slave. Yet Ann Hendrick, who must have been enumerated in the household of her male consort, owned at least two and probably more slaves in 1800. (Stephen Jackson of Anson is not only enumerated with the requisite one male and three female children but also has 5 slaves.) Note also that in 1782 it was presumably this same William Johnson of Anson who sold the slave girl Pat in a Bill which was assigned two years later to Captain William Hendrick.

– Dec 1800

Death: **Rachel Hendrick** (nee Graves), wife of **Benjamin Hendrick** [*Family record of John W. Hendrick*]

While the record cites Dec 1800 as the date of Rachel’s death, Benjamin was enumerated in the Census of 1800 (taken in the summer) as being in a single person household with no females. We hypothesize that John W. Hendrick wrote the month of death correctly, but that Rachel most likely died in 1799.

Post-1800 Anson County/Chesterfield District Records

1800

Census:

Chesterfield District, South Carolina: (Part of this district was organized alphabetically, so proximity on page 103A means little)

Thomas Hendrick 01100-10210 + 6 slaves p103A

Gustavus Hendrick 20010-10010 + 1 slave

Asa Hendrick 20001-11121

David Hendrick 21010-11010

John Wm. Hendrick 42101-11210

[17 names intervene]

David Hendrick Jr. 20010-10100

Benjn. Hendrick 00001-00000 + 4 slaves p108A

Stephen Jackson 01001-21010 + 5 slaves p214

Anson County, North Carolina:

No Hendricks listed

Asa Hendrick and John Williams Hendrick are both enumerated as over 45, implying a birth 1755 or before. Note the dilemma with the Granville tax lists, which suggest they were born 1756 or later.

Also, David Hendrick, son of Benjamin, was married in 1798 and had only one child (Benjamin) born before 1801 according to his son's Family Record. So it isn't at all clear who the "extra" children are in his household.

25 Jun 1800

Deed: Richard Graves, planter, of Chesterfield County, South Carolina, to **Ann Kendrick**, seamstress, of Anson County, North Carolina, for \$20, 125 acres in Anson County on the head of Muddy Creek, adjoining the State Line, Jackson, Graves, and the Camden Road—part of a 200-acre grant to said Graves dated 9Mar1799... /s/ Richard "X" Graves. Wit: William Rushing, Stephen Jackson. [Anson County, NC, Deeds G:222]

The surname is "Hendrick" in the deed index at the front of Deed Book G, but the body of the deed clearly reads "Kendrick". This may adjoin the 270 acres on the other side of the state line granted to "Nancy Kindrick".

This is apparently the same Richard Graves who served in the Revolution under Capt. Benjamin Hendrick according to his 1832 pension application. The land appears to border the 60 acres she already owned. It must have been raw land, as

\$20 was the same price she paid for less than half the acreage five years earlier. Or maybe Graves was making her a very good deal.

If she was not married to the father of her children, then her children could not inherit from him unless he made a specific provision in his will. (There would not be a legal mechanism for adoption for more than fifty years.) this purchase may have been an attempt to provide a future inheritance for her children. This was before the Act of the General Assembly that legitimized the children. She will sell this land in 1816.

+30 Oct 1800 Grant: **Gustavus Hendrick**, 265 acres on Thompson's Creek, Chesterfield District, bordering **Asa Hendrick**, **Gustavus Hendrick**, **William(s?) Hendrick**, Robert Kirkley, Davis Leonard, Thomas Leonard, John Lowry, Thomas Powe, and John P. Rushing. Originally surveyed by John Lowry for Davis Leonard on 24 March 1798. [South Carolina State Plats 38:106 and State Grants 46:627]

He sells 155 acres of this land to Benjamin Hendrick on 19 August 1802. (See below) This is a very oddly-shaped tract. Gustavus kept a trapezoidal portion and sold a long narrow neck to his father Benjamin Hendrick. The portion he sold to Benjamin Hendrick was the part that adjoined John Williams Hendrick's 200 acre grant and David Hendrick's 500 acre survey which was granted to Asa Hendrick. Whatever land of Gustavus Hendrick this abutted must have been acquired by deed.

19 Aug 1802 Deed: **Gustavus Hendrick** to **Benjamin Hendrick**, both planters of Chesterfield District, South Carolina, for \$50, 115 acres on the south side of Thompson's Creek, adjoining James Knott, John P. Rushing, **Wms Hendrick**, **Asa Hendrick**, Robert Kerkley—part of a 264-acre patent granted said **Gustavus** in 1800... /s/ **Gustavus Hendrick**. Wit: **David Hendrick**, **Asa Hendrick**. Proved by oath of **Asa Hendrick** 3 April 1804 [South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, Vol. 12, No. 1, p64; Originally recorded Chesterfield County, SC, Deeds 2:360]

Another original deed in the possession of Brent Holcomb. The copy entered into the deed books was destroyed. One printed version incorrectly shows William Hendrick as a witness; it should read Asa Hendrick.

Will Hendrick obtained a copy of the deed from Brent Holcomb to determine if the name was William Hendrick or Williams Hendrick.

26 Feb 1803 Survey: John Lowry surveyed 30 acres on waters of Thompson's Creek, Chesterfield District, for John Derden, bordering **Asa Hendrick**, **David Hendrick**, John Lowry, and Stephen Lacy. [South Carolina State Plats 40:17, index only read]

1804 Act of NC General Assembly: An Act to alter the names of the persons therein mentioned, and to legitimate them. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina... that the names of William Joyner, Martha Joyner, Sally Joyner, Joseph Joyner, Mary Joyner, and Geraldus Joyner, illegitimate children of Joseph Batts and Elizabeth Joyner of Edgecombe County be changed to those of

William Batts, Martha Batts,... and the names of **John Kindrick**, **Polly Kindrick**, **Betsey Kindrik**, and **Salley Kindrick**, natural born children of Stephen Jackson, of Anson County, be altered to the names of John Jackson, Polly Jackson, Betsey Jackson, and Salley Jackson; that Samuel Langs, natural born son of Samuel Elliott... [*Laws of North Carolina, Chapter CXXVL*]

Several persons had petitioned the General Assembly to legitimize and change the surnames of their out-of-wedlock children. (At this time in American history the only means available to do either of these things was an act of the State legislature. There would not be a judicial process for adoption for another two generations.) By "legitimize" we mean that these children now are able to inherit from their father just as if they had been born to a legal marriage.

As mentioned above, Stephen Jackson and Ann Hendrick were surely living together as husband and wife but were prevented from marrying one another for some reason. Perhaps Jackson had been abandoned by (or had himself abandoned) a former spouse and, lacking a legal process for divorce, could not remarry. (If it had been Ann, she would not have been able to enter into contracts herself.)

- 18 May 1804 Survey: John Lowry surveyed 15 acres on waters of Thompson's Creek, Chesterfield District, for John Derden, bordering **David Hendrick**, John Lowry, and Stephen Lacy. [*South Carolina State Plats 44:481*, index only read]
- +22 May 1804 Imputed Deed: **Gustavus Hendrick** to John Derden. [*See deed at 18 July 1816*]
- 13 Sep 1806 Deed: John May, Sr., of Anson County, to **Gustavus Hendrick**, for \$350, 200 acres in Anson County on branches of Thompson's Creek, beginning near Lewis Meador's lower line... /s/ John May. Wit: Andrew Mills, Hardy (X) O'Guinn. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds N:99*]
- +6 Feb 1807 Deed: Thomas Gewin [Guinn?] to **James S. Hendricks**, \$975, 349 acres on Smith's Creek "beginning at a large pine in Wade's line of the old Mount Pleasant land... crossing Smith's Creek... the east side of the old Cheraws road on the top of the mountain then s9w with the sd. Cheraw road... crossing the main Smith's Creek and the north prong... Danl. Lowe's (Louis?) corner... Joshua Morris's corner..." /s/ Thomas Gewin. Witness: I. Jackson, Saml. L. Jackson. Proved in April court 1811. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds N:308*]
- Smith's Creek is a pronged branch flowing into Thompson's Creek. It may have been referred to earlier as the waters of Thompson's Creek.*
- +24 Jul 1807 Deed: Drury Price to **Gustavus Hendricks**, both of Anson County, \$325, 150 acres, "two surveys and part of a third all lying on the waters of Thompson's Creek"... a survey of Thomas Jones in March 1789 for 50 acres... Nathl. Dobb's line... 50 acres part of a 200 acre tract run by Thomas Jones... "and the other 50 acres was run by one Nathl. Dobbs... all conveyed to Abraham Rushing and from Rushing to sd. Drury Price". /s/ Drury Price. Witness: Saml Bell, W. Alsobrook. Proved by

William Alsobrook April Court 1809. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds N:110*]

These two tracts, purchased in 1806 and 1807, are the ones his heirs later sell.

- 21 Dec 1807 Account of estate sale of William Prestwood, Chesterfield County: ... **Williams Hendrick**, 1 set of blacksmith's tools, \$13.50... Certified copy by William Peques, Ordinary, 30 September 1812 [*Document found in Hartsville, SC, Genealogical Library by Will Hendricks 2009*]
- 5 Dec 1808 People who paid on notes held by Richard Prestwood, deceased: ... **Wm Hendricks**, \$14.43... [*Document found in Hartsville, SC, Genealogical Library by Will Hendricks 2009*]
- 2 Jun 1809 Deed: Chas. M. Mitchell to **James S. Hendricks**, both of Anson County, \$100, 61 acres "beginning at a stake in the middle of the road leading from Wadesborough to Standback Ferry on Pee Dee River". /s/ Chas. M. Mitchell. Witness: I. Jackson, Joshua Prout. Proved by Joshua Prout at April Court 1811. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds N:306*]
- 2 Jun 1809 Deed: Chas. M. Mitchell to **James S. Hendricks**, both of Anson County, \$690, one improved lot in Town of Wadesborough, Lot #24, "whereon I now live" adjoining James Douglas on the south side of Wade St... "Also one other lot whereon my cotton machine now stands known as Lot #23." /s/Chas M. Mitchell. Witness: Joshua Prout , I. Jackson. Proved by Joshua Prout at April Court 1811. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds N:307*]
- 1810 Census: (Mecklenburg County, Virginia census is destroyed)

Anson County, North Carolina:

Augustus Hendrick	22110 – 22010 + 2 slaves	p26
Jas S. Hendrick	00010 – 10100 + 19 slaves	p23
John Jackson	00100 – 0010 + 2 slaves	p24

Note that David Crawford (husband of Elizabeth Hendrick Jackson), Jas. S. Auld and John Jackson are adjacent. Just four names separate them from James S. Hendrick.

Chesterfield County, South Carolina:

Taken January 1811

John Hendrick	00010 – 20000	p563
Asa Hendrick	00201 – 00201	p576
Wms Hendrick	01100 – 12001 + 6 slaves	p576
Thos. Hendrick	30010 – 00100 + 1 slave	p576
Ben'n Hendrick	00001 – 00001 + 5 slaves	p576

Stephen Jackson 22101 – 21101 + 4 slaves p556

David Hendrick and John Williams Hendrick have by now moved to Georgia.

10 Apr 1810 Slave Bill: **James S. Hendricks** to Robert Corman, \$500, a Negro woman Jude aged 26 and her child Lucy 2 years old. /s/ **James S. Hendrick**. No witnesses. Acknowledged April Court 1811. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, N:355*]

1810 **David Hendrick** appears on the tax list of Baldwin County, Georgia. [GeLee Corley Hendrix, writing in *The American Genealogist*, Vol. 65, No. 1, p51]

He was not enumerated in the 1810 census of Anson/Chesterfield. Ms. Hendrix's article contains more about David Hendrick's family.

11 Jul 1810 Last Will & Testament of **Gustavus Hendrick** of Anson County, North Carolina. Made this date; probated Anson County Court Oct 1810 Term: All property left in the care of wife "**Pharabe**" **Hendrick**, she to distribute shares to seven children as they come of age or marry. Oldest son named as **David** (a minor). Executors: wife **Pherabe Hendrick**, **Asa Hendrick**. /s/ **Gustavus Hendrick**. Wit: Samuel Bell, William Rorie, John (X) Rorie. [*Anson County, NC, Wills & Administrations 2:55*]

+10 Dec 1810 Deed: **James S. Hendricks** and **Mary Hendricks** his wife to John Laurence, all of Anson County, \$50, Lots #32 and #71 in Town of Wadesborough, one acre altogether, plus Lot #70, measuring 9 poles by 18 poles. /s/ **James S. Hendricks**, **Mary W. Hendricks**. Witness: D. Graham, J. W. Prout. Mary Hendricks, wife of James S. Hendricks, relinquished dower right before Isaac Jackson January Court 1811. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, N:349*]

Joshua Prout, who witnesses three of James S. Hendricks' deeds, was married to Lydia Wade.

29 Dec 1810 Deed: Stephen Jackson of Anson County to John Jackson, for the love and affection I have for my son John, 250 acres under the condition that it is to remain in the possession of Stephen Jackson and **Ann Hendrick** during their natural lives [*Anson County, NC, Deeds O:148*]

29 Dec 1810 Deed: Stephen Jackson and **Ann Kendrick** to John Jackson, for love and affection for our son, one Negro boy named Simon. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds O:148*]

18 Jan 1811 Deed: George Wade of Richland District, South Carolina, to **James S. Hendricks** of Anson County, \$25, ½ acre Lot #18 in Town of Wadesborough... corner of Morgan St. and Washington adjacent James S. Hendrick and James Douglas. /s/ George Wade. Witness: Robt. Coleman, Jas. Streater. Proved by oath of James Streater at April Court 1811. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds N:305-6*]

Sep 1811 Deep Creek Baptist Church Record Book: **Sarah Hendricks** baptized. [*South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, Vol. 12., p194, contributed by Will*

Hendricks.]

The Church was located on Deep Creek, a branch of Thompson's Creek. It was apparently abandoned in the 1830s. Apparently a different Deep Creek Baptist Church has existed in Anson County since the late 1800s. This article in the SCMAR indicates that the record book is extensive but the article lists only 17 items: baptisms, deaths, receptions, and excommunications between 1811 and 1823.

16 Oct 1811 Deed: **James S. Hendricks** to Jordan Flake, \$40, 20 acres, on south side of Smith's Creek joining Flakes land... stake in the old Mill pond... to said Hendrick's upper line, thence with his line... /s/ **James S. Hendricks**. Witness: Wm. Blewett, James Smith. Acknowledged by Hendricks at January Court 1814. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds O:417*]

23 Oct 1811 Deed: Hardy O'Guynn (sic) to George Duran, \$300, 200 acres on Knight's branch of Little Brown Creek, a grant to Hardy O'Guynn of 25 October 1784. Witness: Isham Millon(?), **Thomas Hendricks**. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds S:435, abstracted*]

Thomas Hendrick's wife may have been Mary O'Guinn, but Jack Hendrick has not found any evidence.

1811 War of 1812, **David Hendrick** mustered as Private, Eighth Company, Anson County Regiment, Capt. Frederick Stanton, commanding. [*North Carolina Military Records, per Medley, 327*]

It's not entirely clear who this is.

28 Dec 1812 Deed: **James S. Hendricks** and Mary his wife to William Hannon, all of Anson County and Town of Wadesborough, \$600, "three lots in Wadesborough whereon the sd. Hendricks lately lived", two lots, #23 and #24, deeded to Hendricks by Chas. M. Mitchell and George Wade. Also one other lot adjoining the Town of Wadesborough conveyed from Mrs. Jane Wade to Mary Wade on 15 September 1800 (and recorded in Book H-2, page 15) and also a piece of land eastward of the town of Wadesborough deeded from Chas. M. Mitchell on 2 June 1809. /s/ **James S. Hendricks, Mary W. Hendricks**. Witness: John M. Elder, A. Murchison. Proved at April court 1813. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds O:269*]

James S. Hendricks is married to Mary Wade. Wadesboro (named for Col. Thomas Wade in 1787) is the name of the town, though it is spelled Wadesborough in all these deeds.

16 Oct 1813 Deed: **James S. Hendricks** of Anson County to Simon Edwards of Rowan County, \$1,000 329½ acres on Smith's Creek [description same as land bought on 6 Feb 1807]. /s/ **James S. Hendricks**. Witness: John B. Billingsley, W. H. Wade.

Acknowledged by Hendricks at January court 1814. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds O:420*]

- 1815 Tax List: Anson County, North Carolina
Captain Meadow's Company
Phabory Hendrick – 0 white polls, 2 black polls, 350 acres valued at \$400.

Captain William's Company
James S. Hendricks – 1 white poll, 1 black poll, 75 acres worth \$250.
- Sep 1816 Marriage of **Benjamin Hendrick**, age 86, to Sarah Smith, age 66, the widow of Robert Smith of Anson County, NC. [*Georgetown Gazette, issue of 20 September 1816(?)*, according to *Marriage, Death, and Estate Notices from Georgetown, S.C. Newspapers 1791-1861, Brent Holcomb, p38*]
- 18 Jul 1816 Deed: John Derden of Chesterfield District to James Fields of Marlboro District, for \$5,000, 200 acres granted to Robert Palmer 10 Oct 1755 and conveyed by William Palmer, atty for Robert Palmer, to John May Jr. by lease and release 14/15 Dec 1773, and by John May Jr. to Wm. Blakeny 5 Mar 1791, and from Wm. Blakeny to John Derden 12 Aug 1802, 100 acres being half of a survey of 200 acres granted to Hartwell Weaver 5 Dec 1791; also one other parcel, it being part of 800 acres granted to Abner Lowry 10 Mar 1791, 125 acres at the first fork of Mack's Branch above the school house fork, adj. John P. Rushing; another tract granted to Benjm. Thermon (sic) 75 acres, being the lands where I now live at the cross roads or otherwise called Mt. Croghan; also several other pieces or parcels of land containing 740 acres, originally granted to **Gustavus Hendrick, Asey Hendrick, & Samuel Alsobrooks**, and conveyed by sd. **Gustavus Hendrick** to John Derden by deed 22 May 1804, agreeable to a resurvey with the exception of 116 acres previously sold to James Derden and 62 to Obediah Meadows; also one other tract on the north side of Thompson's Creek originally granted to **David Hendrick** 3 March 1794. Obedience Derden, wife of John Derden, relinquished dower. [*South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, Vol. 12, pp63, provided by Jack Hendrick in 2004.*]
- 4 Sep 1816 Deed: **Williams Hendrick** of Chesterfield District, South Carolina to Richard G. Eubanks, \$1200, 250 acres on the south side of Thompson's Creek... (metes and bounds follows) adjoining Andrew Mills, Obediah Meadows, David Derden, Thompson's Creek. [*proved on 28 October 1817 and recorded in Chesterfield Deed Book 7, p240. Original copy provided by Will Hendricks. Earlier transcription by Jack Hendrick*]
- 4 Sep 1816 Mortgage Deed: Richard G. Eubanks to **Williams Hendrick**, same land as above, the deed to become null and void if Eubanks makes two \$600 payments to Hendrick on 1 Jan 1818 and 1 Jan 1819. Interest to be charged from 1 January 1818. [*Copy of original deed provided by Will Hendricks, proved on 28 October 1817 and originally recorded in Chesterfield Deed Book 7, pp128-9*]

These two deeds, each dated and then proved on the same day, document a land sale with a seller-financed mortgage. (Hendrick sells the land to Eubanks, and Eubanks executes a mortgage deed to Hendrick using the land as security. If Eubanks pays up, his deed is nullified. If he fails to pay, the title reverts to Hendrick.)

Eubanks evidently failed to make the first payment, for Jack and Will also supplied a newspaper notice from the Camden Gazette dated 19 September 1818 indicating that Williams Hendrick sued Richard G. Eubank and James Fields over non-payment of a mortgage, apparently for this land. Richard Eubanks was absent from the state according to this notice. Unfortunately the court records were destroyed when the courthouse burned in 1865.

It isn't clear who James Fields was, but he may have possessed property owned by Eubanks, or he may have owed Eubanks money, or he may have been executor of an estate of which Eubanks was an heir – If Eubanks couldn't be found, the next best thing would be to sue someone who owed him money.

15 Oct 1816 Deed: William Hammond, Sheriff of Anson County, to John B. Billingsley of Cumberland County, North Carolina, \$260 bid at auction, Lots #7 and #19 in town of Wadesborough. James B. Billingsley had sued **James S. Hendricks**, Anson Superior Court awarded him a judgment of \$392.92½. The land was sold because goods & chattels could not be found. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, R:478*]

This implies that James S. Hendricks had left the area, as the Sheriff could not find any of his property other than real estate. But the next day, they sell apparently the same two lots to Billingsley. At least one other deed [Book N:30] refers Billingsley's debt judgment against James S. Hendricks in September 1816.

16 Oct 1816 Deed: **James S. Hendricks** and **Mary Hendricks** his wife, to John B. Billingsley, \$100, two lots containing one acre in the town of Wadesborough. /s/ James S. Hendricks, Mary W. Hendricks. Witness: W. Hammond. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, R:503*]

23 Dec 1816 Deed: **Ann Hendrick** to John F. Auld, both of Anson County, for \$1,000, 120 acres in Anson County, on the head of Muddy Creek on the State Line, bounding Jackson, Graves, the Camden Road--part of a 200-acre grant to Richard Graves dated 9Mar1799 ... /s/ **Ann "X" Hendrick**. Wit: D. Crawford, Hannah Crawford. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, Q:2, abstracted*]

25 Dec 1816 Deed: **Ann Hendrick** to John F. Auld, both of Anson County, for \$50, 60 acres in Anson County, on a branch of Thompsons Creek, bounding Benjamin Jackson--surveyed to Malcolm Campbell on 9 Mar 1799... /s/ **Ann (X) Hendrick**. Wit: D. Crawford, Hannah Crawford. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, Q:3, abstracted*]

The surname in these deeds was not double-checked John F. Auld is married to

Mary Jackson, eldest daughter of Ann Hendrick by Stephen Jackson. Hannah Crawford is Hannah Elizabeth ("Betsy Hendrick") Jackson, another daughter, who is married to David Crawford. See entry at 23 April 1856. The land is the two parcels that she bought in 1795 and 1800. Note the huge increase in price of the 120a parcel – from \$20 in 1800 to \$1,000 sixteen years later.

Apr 1817 **James S. Hendricks** proves a deed by his oath at April court 1817. The deed, dated 24 January 1813, is from James S. Auld, high sheriff of Anson, to James Brooks to satisfy an 1811 judgment against Thomas C. Adams and Jeremiah Gaddy. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds Q:70*]

This is the last mention of James S. Hendrick in Anson County. He must have moved away or died.

2 Aug 1817 Deed: **Benjamin Hendrick** and wife Sarah, widow of Robert Smith late of Anson County, both of Chesterfield, to Henry W. Harrington of Richmond County, NC, \$80, 100 acres part of a 200 acre grant of 26 Nov 1756 to Abraham Stille (sic). /s/ **Benj. Hendrick, Sarah (x) Hendrick**. Witness: **David W. Hendricks**, Thomas Terry, Charles Hinson. Proved by oath of **David Hendrick**. [*Anson County, NC Deeds S, p250, abstracted*]

In a deed the same day (p252), the heirs of Robert Smith sold their interests in the other half of this tract to Harrington.

15 Oct 1817 John Jackson to Stephen Jackson and **Nancy Hendrick**, all of Anson County, \$400, 450 acres on waters of Talton Creek and Cedar Creek, branches of Thompson's Creek... land previously sold by Stephen Jackson and Nancy Hendrick to said John Jackson... Note at end reads: "N.B. this is to certify that **Nancy Hendrick** is to have half the land to her own use and Stephen Jackson to have the other half to his own use." /s/ John Jackson. Witness: John ("F") Auld, Daniel McNair, Jesse Jackson. Proved April court 1818 by oath of Jesse Jackson. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, S:99, abstracted*]

John Jackson is the former John "Kendrick". Nancy's name is clearly "Hendrick" in this deed, and is indexed as "Hendrick" as well. Since Stephen Jackson and Nancy Kendrick were not married, she could not inherit from him, so John Jackson is apparently protecting his mother against the possibility that his father dies intestate.

March 1818 Death of **Benjamin Hendrick** [*Family Record of his grandson, John W. Hendrick (q.v., written about 1850)*]

29 Apr 1818? Death: **Benjamin Hendrick** ? [*International Genealogical Index. A David Michael Dignon of Los Banos, California apparently submitted this record.*]

Mr. Dignon either possesses a hitherto unknown record of the death or he confused the death of Benjamin Hendrick with the death of his namesake grandson on 29

April 1804. The same Family Record which gives the younger Benjamin's death date as 29 April 1804 states that the elder Benjamin died in March 1818.

1819

A map of Chesterfield District was published in 1825 based on a survey by John Lowry done in 1819. This map shows a “**Hendrick**” farm located on the north bank of Thompson’s Creek due north of Mt. Croghan (about ten miles west of Chesterfield Town) and about a mile south of the State Line at Anson County. Less than a mile to the east are farms labeled “Jackson” and “Deaden”. Roughly a mile to the west are farms labeled “Lowry” and “Derden”.



- 2 July 1818 Survey: John Lowry, DS, laid out 238 acres for James Derden on north side of Thompsons Creek on Walkers and Partins branches, Chesterfield District. Plat shows elongated, triangularish tract, bounded on the north by the State Line, southwest by James Field, south by **Tho. Hendrick**, southeast by “lands surv’d for **Wm Hendricks**”, east by Thomas Powe. [*South Carolina State Plats 45:325*]
- The parcel to the southeast is the 200 acre grant thirty-odd years earlier to William Hendrick. The parcel to the southwest was the 350 acre tract originally granted to David Hendrick, but is now owned by James Field.*
- William Hendrick has surely been dead more than 25 years, so it’s unfortunate that the survey doesn’t indicate who now owns the land surveyed for him.*
- 26 Feb 1819 Survey: John Lowry, DS, laid out 373 acres for James Field on both sides of Thompsons Creek, Chesterfield District, waters of Great Pee Dee. Plat shows eleven-sided tract traversed by Thompsons Creek E-W, with the Indian branch exiting to the north and another branch exiting to the south, bounded by Hartwell Weaver, Robert Partin, **David Hendrick**, **Gustavus Hendrick**, **William[s?] Hendrick**, Charles Partin. [*South Carolina State Plats 46:67*]
- 23 March 1819 Survey: John Lowry, DS, laid out 217 acres for **Thomas Hendricks** on both sides of Thompsons Creek, waters of Great Pee Dee River, in Chesterfield District. Plat shows six-sided tract traversed in south by Thompsons Creek, bounded south and east by **William(s?) Hendrick**, north by Stephen Lacy, west by **David Hendrick** and Robert Palmer. [*South Carolina State Plats 46:62*]
- 7 Jun 1819 Grant: to **Thomas Hendricks**, 217 acres in Chesterfield District. [*South Carolina State Grants 63:141*]
- Sep 1819 Deed: Division of Property: Lot #1: Stephen Jackson 200 acres crossing Tarlton Creek. Lot #2: **Nancy Hendrick** 221½ acres crossing Tarlton Creek. [*Anson County, NC Deeds Y, p609 abstracted*]
- 23 Feb 1820 Assignment: **David W. Hendricks** to Elijah Jones, both of Chesterfield District, South Carolina, for \$200, one-seventh interest in the two tracts of land in Anson County, North Carolina, belonging to the Estate of **Gustavus Hendrick**, Decd.: (1) 200 acres near Lewis Meador’s lower line on a branch of Thompson Creek; (2) 150 acres on waters of Thompson Creek, being two surveys and part of a third... a survey of Thomas Jones of March 1779.. joining Nathaniel Dabos.../s/ **David W. Hendrick**. Witness: Jether Jones, Wm. Lowry. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, T:35*]
- 23 Feb 1820 Power of Attorney: **David W. Hendricks** to Elijah Jones, to collect from the estate of **Gustavus Hendrick**. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, T:36*]
- 1820 Federal Census:

Chesterfield District, South Carolina (district lists were merged into one roughly alphabetical list, so proximity on this list may not reflect physical proximity):

David Hendrix 200010 – 10011 + 1 slave [marked page 5]
Thomas Hendrix 230010 – 21110 + 2 slaves
 [1 name intervenes]
Asa Hendrix 001010 – 00100 + 2 slaves
Williams Hendrix 200210 – 10200 + 13 slaves
 [4 names intervene]
David W. Hendrick 100010 – 20100
 [on following page, p245, in a different district]
Sarah Hendrix 100111 – 10110 + 1 slave

Anson County, North Carolina

John Hendrick 010100 – 00010 (p33, Huntley’s District)

+25 May 1822 Survey: John Lowry surveyed 22 acres for Willis Hancock on Golfins (sic) branch of Deep Creek, waters of Thompsons Creek, in Chesterfield District. Plat shows triangular tract, bounded southwest by Arthur Massey and **Asa Hendrick**, north by George Dismukes, and east by William Bell. [*South Carolina State Plats* 47:95]

+5 Sep 1823 Bill of Sale: “**David Hendricks, Asa Hendricks**, Hugh Meadow, **Richard Hendricks**, David [sic] & **Unity Hendricks**, do by these presents relinquish to Lucy Moore our several rights, titles & claims to a certain Negro man named Grenock formerly the property of **Asa Hendricks Sen.**” /s/ Hugh Meadows, **Asa (X) Hendricks, Richard Hendricks, Unity Hendricks, David Hendricks**.
 Witness: A. Sinclair, Wm. Ross. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, U:458*]

David Hendricks is listed twice, evidently in error, as only one David Hendricks signs. Hugh Meadows (Meador) was married to Elizabeth Hendrick. Note that all the parties must have been 21, as no guardian is evident. This is immediately followed by...

+20 Oct 1823 Bill of Sale: “...This may certify that I, Lucy Moore, do relinquish all right and title... to a certain Negro man named Grenock, that I have obtained the right from all of my brothers and sisters, to Stephen Hasty. /s/ Lucy Moore. Recorded on oath of Wm Ross, April Court 1824. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, U:458*]

“All my brothers and sisters” evidently refers to Asa Jr., David, Richard, Unity, and Elizabeth, the wife of Hugh Meadows.

Lucy Moore headed a household of several children in the 1830 Anson County census (0112-0020101). A likely candidate to have been her husband was James Moore, listed in the 1820 census as of Thompson’s Creek, who is missing in 1830 but headed a household that’s a good match to Lucy’s (300010-23010-5)

3 Jan 1825 Assignment: **John Hendrick**, James Womble and wife **Temperance**, and to Jesse Duran, for \$600, three undivided interests in 350 acres in Anson County, bounding William Rorie, James Rorie, being the same land which **Gustavus Hendrick** died

seized and willed to his children in seven equal parts... /s/ **John Hendrick, Nancy G. Hendrick**, James Womble, Temperance Womble. Wit: A. Sinclair, A. Wimberly. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, Y:197*]

&ca1825?

Rejected Petition: The Petition of sundry citizens in Chesterfield District to the President and Senate of South Carolina... complaining that since the location of the courthouse “near the North Carolina border” they are burdened by traveling “upwards of thirty miles” for business with the courts or county officials, requiring overnight stays at exorbitant rates, request that a courthouse be established in the center of the District. Signed by **Williams Hendrick** [*Undated petition, in the South Carolina Archives. Photocopy provided by Will Hendricks*]

When the District was formed in 1785 the county seat was established in the crossroads town of Chesterfield (just a few miles south of the state line) and the first courthouse was erected there in 1786. As late as 1826 (according to a county history) Chesterfield consisted of 12 houses, two stores and fewer than 100 people. The much larger town of Cheraws was the economic and social center of the District. Presumably the signers of this petition are persons located in the southern and western part of the county. The petition appears to have been made in the mid-1820s. Archibald McDonald is identified in the petition as the Sheriff and tax collector. The Statutes at Large of South Carolina 1815-1838 mentions McDonald as Sheriff in 1825 and 1827 and as tax collector in 1823, 1825, and 1827. From records of a South Carolina Court of Appeals case in 1844, we learn that McDonald was no longer serving as Sheriff in 1830.

A date no later than 1825 seems likely, as the South Carolina General Assembly had allocated \$8000 to build a new courthouse in Chesterfield in December 1824. An 1826 State publication refers to a brick courthouse under construction. It seems reasonable to assume that this petition would have been executed before construction began. It may have been a few years earlier, as Williams Hendrick apparently left for Alabama about 1822.

1823

Newspaper Notice: On 1 April 1825 Sheriff of Anson County, will sell the following tracts to satisfy taxes due for the years 1822 and 1823: ...**David Hendrick** 350 acres on D. Creek (Capt. Huntley’s Company, 1823) [*Carolina Observer*, issue of 29 March 1827, page 3, quoted online.]

14 Nov 1829

Power of Attorney: **Williams Hendrick** of Dallas County, Alabama, to William Green, of Perry County, Mississippi, power of attorney to act for said **Hendrick** in Anson County, North Carolina, in matters pertaining to the Estate of William Taylor, Decd., of Anson County, said **Hendrick** being the Guardian by appointment of the Orphans Court of Dallas County of **Sarah S. Hendrick, James M. Hendrick, Thomas S. Hendrick**, and **Mary Adaline Hendrick**, all heirs of said Taylor, Decd., with legacies... /s/ **Wms. Hendrick**. Attest: George G. Brooks, JP, and other Alabama county and state certifications. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, X:171*]

14 Nov 1829 Guardian Bond: **Williams Hendrick** of Dallas County, Alabama, guardian of minor children of his and his deceased wife **Thetis Hendrick**, namely **James M. Hendrick**, **Thomas S. Hendrick**, and **Mary A. Hendrick**, and guardian by her choice of daughter **Sarah S. Hendrick**, a minor but over age 14, gives bond in the amount of \$3,000, with securities.../s/ **Wms. Hendrick**, Matt Gayle, Bertram Robinson. (Multiple Alabama county and state certifications.) [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, X:179*]

Williams Hendrick's deceased wife was apparently Thetis Taylor, daughter of William Taylor. The daughter Mary's name is rendered as Mary Adaline in one location and as Mary A. in others. Several other entries by other heirs of William Taylor are at this location in the Deed Book. William Green, husband of Mary Taylor, was appointed attorney for some.

+1830 Census:

Anson County, North Carolina: (no HENDRICKs)

Chesterfield District, South Carolina (listed alphabetically by district):

Asa Hendrick	110001 – 20001 – no slaves
Tho. Hendrick	01203001 – 3112001 + 6 slaves
Nancy Hendrick	0011 – 0101001 + 2 slaves

7 Dec 1830 Assignment of Interest: **Gustavus Hendrick** to Jesse Duran, \$200, one-seventh interest in 350 acres of land in Anson County in Estate of **Gustavus Hendrick**, Decd., said Hendrick being one of the seven children of the Deceased, to whom the land was devised in seven equal shares... /s/ **Gustavus Hendricks**. Wit: James Duran, Thomas Duran. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, Y:198*]

7 Jul 1832 Assignment of Interest: **Henry G. Hendrick** to Jesse Duran, \$200, one-seventh interest in 350 acres of land in Anson County in Estate of **Gustavus Hendrick**, Decd., said **Henry** being one of the seven children of the deceased to whom the land was devised in seven equal shares... /s/ **Henry G. Hendricks**. Wit: A. Sinclair, S. Rushing. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, Y:198*]

This accounts for six of the seven shares in Gustavus Hendrick's land.

+1840 Census:

Anson County, North Carolina:

William Hendricks (sic) 200011 – 110001 + 2 slaves

Chesterfield District, South Carolina: (names more or less alphabetical)

Jos. Hendrick 0001 – 1 [p348]

[9 names intervene]

Asa Hendrick 1111001 – 0010001 + 6 slaves

Tho. Hendrick 011000001 – 003000001 + 6 slaves¹ [p349]
 [2 names intervene]
Chs. Hendrick 10001 – 10001 + 1 slave

- +11 Mar 1840 Sheriff's Sale: By order of the court of ordinary will be held at Chesterfield CH on the first Monday in April next all the real estate of **Ann Hendricks** deceased consisting of one tract of land on the Mill branch waters of Deep Creek, containing 130 acres more or less adjoining the lands belonging to Thos. Meador, Wm. Moore, and **Charles Hendrick**... [*Farmer's Gazette and Cheraw Advertiser, abstract provided by Jack Hendrick*]
- +6 Sep 1841 Newspaper Notice by Turner Bryan, Ordinary: "Whereas **William Hendrick** _____ to me grant him letters of administration of the estate of **William Hendrick** late of the State of Alabama. These are to cite all and singular kindred and creditors of the said William Hendrick deceased that they be and appear before me, at the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Chesterfield C. H. on Monday the 20th inst to [show cause?] if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this sixth day of September" 1841. [*Farmer's Gazette and Cheraw Advertiser, clipping dated 22 September 1841, photocopy provided by Jack Hendrick.*]
- Could this be Williams Hendrick of Dallas County? Did he leave property behind in Chesterfield? Is the administrator residing in Chesterfield or is he merely requesting administration of whatever part of the estate resided in Chesterfield?*
- +Undated Mortgage Deed: William A Moore to **William Hendrick**. Moore owes Hendrick \$400, deeds two tracts as in following deed, if Moore pays debt this deed to be null and void, otherwise the land reverts to Hendrick. /s/ William A. Moore. Witness: Alexander May, Stephen Jackson. Proved April Court 1843 by Stephen Jackson. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds 11:134*]
- +1 Jan 1842 Deed: Absalom Meyers to **Williams Hendrick**, both of Anson County, \$300, two adjoining tracts on the north prong of Thompson's Creek. 110 acres, part of a 150 acre grant to Charles Booth known as the Miller land... Deadfall Creek... mouth of Millers Creek. 32 acres part of a grant to Thomas Meador... first prong of Bear Branch...second prong of Bear Branch. /s/ A. Myer. Witness: J. Gaddy, D. Gaddy. Proved April Court 1843. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds 11:149*]
- + 6 Sep 1842 Michael Watson applicant vs. **William Hendrick, John Hendrick, Henry Hendrick, Jacob D. Flowers** and wife Mary, the children of **Thomas Hendrick, Jr.** dec'd., Samuel D. Timmons and wife Sarah C., **Hardy Hendrick, Jonathan J. Hendrick, and Rebecca Hendrick**. It appearing to my satisfaction that John Hendrick, Henry Hendrick, Jacob D. Flowers and wife Mary, and the children of **Thomas Hendrick, Jr.**, dec'd. Defendants reside without the limits of this State, It

¹ Although there is a "1" in two female columns, they are not included in the line totals on the next page or the column totals at the bottom. Rather than 003110001 I have shown this as 003000001.

is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of **Thomas [Hendrick] Senior.**, dec'd on or before the third day of December next, or their consent to the same will be entered into the record. Sept. 6, 1842 T. Bryant, O. C. D. [*Farmers Gazette and Cheraw Advertiser, September 1842, provided by Jack Hendrick*]

Jack Hendrick comments: Michael Watson is a half brother to Martha Ann Watson who married William Hendrick born circa 1807 and shows up in the 1850 census for Chesterfield SC. Michael is in turn married to Mary? Jane Hendrick who is believed to be a sibling of William born in 1807. Levin Watson is the father of Michael Watson and Martha Ann Watson.

- +10 Dec 1842 By order of the court of ordinary for Chesterfield District will be sold before the Court House door of said District on the first Monday in January next one tract of land containing three hundred Acres more or less bordered on the south and west by Henry J. Kings land, north by lands belonging to the Estate of Levin Watson and east by lands owned by Stephen Jackson, Michael Watson and Francis Jackson being lands of which **Thomas Hendrick** deceased died seized (?) and possessed and sold for partition. Conditions,- As much cash as will pay the expenses of this sale, with a credit of Twelve months on the balance, purchaser to give bond bearing interest from the day of sale, with good personal security and a mortgage of the premises if deemed necessary by the Ordinary. Purchaser to pay for titles. Sheriff's Office 10 Dec 1842. [*Farmers Gazette and Cheraw Advertiser, issue of 27 December 1842, transcript by Jack Hendrick*]
- +21 Apr 1845 Mortgage: William A. Redfearn to Wilson Redfearn, \$1, all my crop of corn, fodder, and cotton now growing on land where I live... among the debts owed, \$69 to **William[s] Hendrick**... [*Anson County, NC, Deeds 11:412*]
- +28 Jul 1846 Deed: George D. Boggan, high sheriff of Anson County, to Duncan Nevan, \$210, two plots, 125 acres and 60 acres, on State line which were previously sold by **Ann Kendrick** to John F. Auld. Sold 12 July 1846 at courthouse door to satisfy judgment for \$212 plus interest against John F. Auld by Elijah Cason. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds 12:181 abstracted*]
- 8 Dec 1846 Deed: Whereas **David W. Hendrick** made and executed his last will and testament in the District of Chester (sic), in the State of South Carolina on January 1842, Thereby directing all his lands in Chesterfield District, State of South Carolina , to be sold by **Telitha Hendrick** his Executrix and William Tadlock his Executor which said will was admitted to Probate in the District of Chesterfield on the 7th day of February 1842 and allowed of by the ordinary. Now know ye, that after duly advertising the same, the said lands were exposed to sale at public venue, in plain and open market at Smith's Tanyard on the 3rd day of December 1846, when the same was sold to Turner Bryan for \$151... I Williamson Tadlock, executor as aforesaid by and with the consent (in writing) **Telitha Hendrick**, for \$151, to Turney Bryan, have sold said lands in Chesterfield District, on waters of Deep Creek, 500 acres, part of a survey 7 Jan 1807 for 1,000 acres.... 8 December 1846

/s/ Williamson Tadlock. Wit: Robert E. Smith, John (X) Pigg. 26 Dec 1846 before John P. Rushing, Magt. **Telitha Hendrick** now Telitha Boswell... consent to sale 22 Sept 1846 before J. L. Sinclair, J.P. /s/ Telitha (X) Boswell [*South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, Vol. 12, No. 1, p65*]

+12 Oct 1847 Deed: William E. Troy to James H. Ratliff. Land description refers to **Anne Kendrick**, the old survey by [Malcolm] Campbell, the 1797 grant to Richard Graves, etc. The land being sold was previously owned by Richard Graves and ordered sold in 1842. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds 12:291*]

+1850 Census: Chesterfield District, South Carolina

p136a: **Joseph Hendrick** 32 SC Shoemaker \$100, Dolly 30 SC, John S. D. 8 SC, William J. 5 SC, Mary F. E. 6/12 SC.

p136a: **Charles Hendrick** 35 SC Farmer \$1,000, Sarah 33 SC, David 14 SC, Emma 11 SC, John 9 SC, William 8, SC, Sarah 6 SC, Martha M. 3 SC, Charles 1 SC.

p169b: **Williams Hendrick** 43 SC, Farmer \$1,700, Martha 33 NC, Mary J. 16 SC, Thomas 14 SC, Henry 12 SC, Martha A. 10 SC, John 8 SC, William I. 6 SC, Hardy 3 SC, James W. 1/12 SC.

p169b: **Asa Hendrick** 56 SC Farmer \$1,200 Deaf, Elizabeth 52 SC. [household continued on p170a] **Robert Hendrick** 26 SC Farmer ---, Ann 20 SC, Alfred 14 SC, Thomas 8 SC.

Anson County, North Carolina -- No Hendricks

+1850 Slave Schedule: Chesterfield District, South Carolina
Williams Hendrick: 7 slaves

Martha "Hendrix", his widow, is listed with seven slaves in the 1860 Slave Schedule.

+23 Oct 1855 Power of Attorney: Mary Jackson, wife of John Field Auld, both of Union Parish, Louisiana, appoints James C. Craig of Chesterfield District, South Carolina, her attorney to convey to Elizabeth Jackson, wife and widow of Lewis Ganey (late deceased), her interest in the estate of her mother **Nancy Jackson**, all of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. On 23 Apr 1856, James C. Craig of Chesterfield District, South Carolina, as Attorney aforementioned, sells to said Elizabeth Ganey for \$600 the interest of said Mary Auld and John F. Auld (in right of his wife) in the Estate of **Nancy Kendricks** (mother of said Mary Auld) of Anson Co., NC. [*North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal, Vol.3 No.1, p6*]

+28 Aug 1859 Obituary: Died, on the 28th of August 1859, John F. Auld and Mary Auld. They were born in Anson county, N.C. Father Auld was born 1788, Mother Auld, 1791.

They married in Anson County, moved to Alabama, thence to Union Parish, Louisiana, where they departed this life full assurance of a blessed immortality. At an early age they professed religion and joined the M.E. Church, of which they lived consistent members till death. It may be said of them, "they were one." Together they lived - together they died. As they had borne the burden and heat of the day of life together, they desired and prayed to be released at the same time. God granted them their desire. One did not know that the other's spirit had departed. Together their spirits ascended, and now rest in the bosom of their Redeemer. [*New Orleans Christian Advocate*, issue of 16 or 23 Nov 1859, No. 43, page 2, column 2]

+6 Oct 1882 Request for Letters of Administration in Court of Chesterfield County, by **Hardy G. Hendrick** for the estate of **Martha Hendrick**, who had died last of January the previous year. Request clearly states that Martha is the widow of **William Hendrick**. [*Provided by Jack Hendrick*]

+1970 Manuscript: Genealogy and History of the Hendrick Family of Texas, by Guy R. Hendrick (1970): "My great-grandfather was **William Hendrick**, born ca. 1807, of Scotch-Irish descent. The date of his marriage is uncertain, but probably ca. 1833-34. His death is believed to have occurred ca. 1853. His and his wife's burial site is one the old family farm in the country, near Thompson Creek, and the site of those graves is now unknown, no headstones ever having been emplaced... William was married to Martha Ann Watson, who had a brother named Michael about 12 years older than she... The Hendrick farm and homestead was located just within S.C. and the nearby village general store, church, school, etc. was located at Long Pine. Whether Long Pine was in N.C. or S.C., I do not know... but my grandfather always referred to it as being in N. C..." [*Long Pine is in NC about a mile north of the state line, named for a Methodist Church established there in 1791.*]

"This 'James W.' Hendrick listed in the 1850 census is my grandfather, named **James Michael Watson Hendrick**. He was born on Saturday, June 29, 1850, and thus less than one month old as of the date of the census information... It appears that William was about 10 years older than his wife, Ann, which in reality must have been Martha Ann. She is listed as Martha on the census but was always known by her family as Ann..." [*Three-page typewritten manuscript provided by Jack Hendrick, summary limited to items significant to Chesterfield County.*]

Jack Hendricks notes that Michael Watson, Martha Ann's brother, married Mary Jane Hendrick and had a son named John Williams Watson. Perhaps an indication that apparent siblings Williams Hendrick and Mary Jane Hendrick were grandchildren of John Williams Hendrick.

&28 Jan 1955 Notarized this date, a handwritten single-page document by: "The following information and dates concerning the 4th 5th and 6th generations of this paper were furnished me by my great aunt Ann Caroline Harper, wife of Dr. Abner Harper when she visited me in 1909 at Cuthbert Ga. William F. Sellars was born 1802 and died after 1840 and his wife **Caroline Hendricks** was born 1804 & died 1855. They were married 1823. William F. Sellars was the father of my great aunt Mrs.

Ann Carolyn Harper. The father of **Caroline Hendricks** was **Asa Hendricks** born 1776 & died after 1810. His wife Ann Caroline Powell born 1780. They were married 1801. **Asa Hendricks** was son of **William Hendricks** born 1750, died after 1786 and his wife was Sarah – born 1754, died 1790. They were married 1775.” /signed/ “Vernon S. Haley (Mrs. W. B.) mother of Marjorie Anne Schuberger” [*Photocopy provided by Jack Hendrick?*]

+1995

[Anson County, North Carolina, Heritage (1995). Isaac Abercrombie Story submitted by Merle Stevens, 1707 3rd, Brownwood TX 76801. Sources: family papers]
“My Derden line goes back to James Derden and Sarah Bobbitt. Their family lived in Chesterfield Co SC and Anson Co NC. Their children were:
Martha, wife of Simon Harris,
George Derden
Luke Derden
John William Derden married Obedience Taylor
James Derden married Temperence, probably Hendricks,
Amy, wife of Hardy Harton
David Derden
Elijah Derden married Sarah Myers
Mark Derden married Dorothy Hill.”

Provided by Will Hendricks. He points out that Obedience Taylor was the sister of Thetis Taylor who married Williams Hendrick.

James Derden moved to Greene County, Alabama about 1820 and died there in 1850. Censuses suggest that his wife was born ca1783 – she was 26-45 in 1810, 40-50 in 1830 and 50-60 in 1840) . Among his children was a John Hendrick Derden. However, the 1850 Greene County census has an Elizabeth Derden, age 75 (born NC) in the household of Richard W. Derden, a son of James Derden.

Dallas County, Alabama Records

- +21 Sep 1822 Newspaper Notice: I shall at the November term of the Commissioners Court for Dallas County apply for a review of the road leading from Cahawba to Johnson's Mills at and near my house. **Williams Hendrick**. [*Miscellaneous Alabama Newspaper Abstracts, Michael Kelsey, et al, (Heritage Books, 1996) Vol.2, p57*]
- Cahawba was the capital of Alabama until the government moved to Tuscaloosa in 1826. Williams Hendrick was in the 1820 census of Chesterfield District, but by 1822 has moved to Alabama. He is also mentioned in numerous later entries with no apparent genealogical significance.*
- +12 Dec 1822 Newspaper Notice: To Rent: all the cleared land on Fraction #14 on the Alabama River, cultivated the present year by **Mr. Hendrick** and Mr. Lenoir. Also the plantation on the Cahawba River, three miles from town known by the name of the *Sugar Bottom*, all belonging to the estate of John Taylor dec'd... Wm. Taylor for the administrator. [*Miscellaneous Alabama Newspaper Abstracts, Michael Kelsey, et al, (Heritage Books, 1996) Vol.2, p65*]
- +31 Dec 1823 Resolution: Appointing John A. Cotton and **Williams Hendrick** Commissioners to examine the State Road leading from Line Creek to Coffeeville. [Alabama Legislative Acts]
- +21 Feb 1824 Executor's Notice: Whereas letters testamentary on the last will and testament of David Pace, late of Dallas County, were granted to the undersigned... W. O. Bickley/Hickley, **Wms. Hendricks**, Tillman Hitt. [*Miscellaneous Alabama Newspaper Abstracts, Michael Kelsey, et al, (Heritage Books, 1996) Vol.2, p108*]
- +31 March 1824 A list of letters remaining at the post office at Cahawba: ... **David Hendrick**.... [*Miscellaneous Alabama Newspaper Abstracts, Michael Kelsey, et al, (Heritage Books, 1996) Vol.2, p112*]
- +13 Nov 1824 Newspaper Notice: HORSEKEEPING, the subscriber, living 4½ miles from Cahawba, on the Claiborne and St. Stephens Road, informs the Members of the Legislature that he will keep horses at three dollars per week. **Williams Hendricks**. [*Miscellaneous Alabama Newspaper Abstracts, Michael Kelsey, et al, (Heritage Books, 1996) Vol.2, p129*]
- 14 Nov 1829 Power of Attorney: **Williams Hendrick** of Dallas County, Alabama, to William Green, of Perry County, Mississippi, power of attorney to act for said **Hendrick** in Anson County, North Carolina, in matters pertaining to the Estate of William Taylor, Decd., of Anson County, said **Hendrick** being the Guardian by appointment of the Orphans Court of Dallas County of **Sarah S. Hendrick, James M.**

Hendrick, Thomas S. Hendrick, and **Mary A. Hendrick**, all heirs of said Taylor, Decd., with legacies... /s/ **Wms. Hendrick**. Attest: George G. Brooks, JP, and other Alabama county and state certifications. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, X:171*]

14 Nov 1829 Guardian Bond: **Williams Hendrick** of Dallas County, Alabama, guardian of minor children of his and his deceased wife **Thetis Hendrick**, namely **James M. Hendrick, Thomas S. Hendrick**, and **Mary A. Hendrick**, and guardian by her choice of daughter **Sarah S. Hendrick**, a minor but over age 14, gives bond in the amount of \$3,000, with securities.../s/ **Wms. Hendrick**, Matt Gayle, Bertram Robinson. (Multiple Alabama county and state certifications.) [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, X:179*]

Several other entries by other heirs of William Taylor are at this location in the Deed Book. William Green appointed attorney for some.

According to The Taylor Ancestry of Bill R Linder of Kenedy, Karnes Co, TX the daughter Sarah S. Hendrick: was "b abt 1812, d. 1848, age 36, leaving seven children. She md. (1) ___ Clinton. One child: DeWitt Clinton. She md. (2) Horatio Boxley. Children: Thetis A. Boxley; Caius M. Boxley; George S. Boxley; Anna Boxley; Drucilla Boxley; and one other Boxley child." [Quoted by Will Hendricks]

+1830 Census:
Dallas County, Alabama
Williams Hendrick 0020201-0101 + 21 slaves [printed page 81]

Note that Williams Hendrick either had two younger sons by a wife other than Thetis Taylor (see entry for 14 November 1829) or he married a widow with two sons of her own. Note also his age, 40-50.

+1 Jun 1832 Grant: The first of 16 grants made this date to **Williams Hendrick** of Dallas County, Alabama for 79.91 acres in Dallas County. [Certificate No. 8779, BLM GLO Accession/Serial No. AL0300___.166]

A total of 16 grants to Williams Hendrick are listed between 1832 and 1840 in Dallas County. Three grants are indexed as "Hendricks", the other thirteen as "Hendrick". The first name is clearly "Williams" on all.

15 Oct 1838 Marriage: **William(s?) Hendrick** & Martha Murry, in Dallas County. [ancestry.com marriage database]

+6 Nov 1838 Deed: **James M. Hendrick** of Dallas County, Alabama to James Boggan of Anson County, \$43.17 his undivided interest in 80 acres on the waters of Goulds Fork Creek formerly owned by William Taylor deceased. /s/ **James M. Hendrick**. Witness: L. M. McLendon, E. L. McClendon. Recorded January 1840. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, 10:81*]

+5 Feb 1839 Deed: **James M. Hendrick** of Alabama to George Little of Anson County, \$50, tract on waters of Richardson's Creek... being all of Hendrick's interest in land owned by the heirs of William Taylor. /s/ **James M. Hendricks**. Witness: Thomas S. Ashe. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds, 10:17*]

The name is spelled both ways in the second deed. There are a number of deeds from heirs of William Thomas to Boggan for the 80 acre property. Unless I missed it, his brother and two sisters did not deed their interests. Is it possible they died?

Double-check for deeds by Thomas, Sarah, and Mary.

+1840 Census:
Dallas County, Alabama:
William Hendrick 00002001 – 10001 + 22 slaves, 1 free colored [p75]

He doesn't seem to appear in any later records, or in the 1850 census. Nor is there any sign of James M. Hendrick in or around Dallas County.

&16 Dec 1840 "... account sales of the personal property of the Estate of Capt **Williams Hendrick** sold... at his late residence Dec 16th 1840" Buyers included Benj. A. Taylor, Jas M. Hendrick, W W Fambro, H. Boxley, Thos Hendrick, Davenport Graves, R C Murray." William W. Fambro was administrator. [*Email from Jean Wall to Will Hendricks dated 13 August 2009*]

According to Jean's notes, the estate was insolvent. William Weakley Fambro was a lawyer in Cahawba, evidently appointed by the court to protect the creditors of the estate.

+6 Sep 1841 Newspaper Notice by Turner Bryan, Ordinary: "Whereas **William Hendrick** _____ to me grant him letters of administration of the estate of **William Hendrick** late of the State of Alabama. These are to cite all and singular kindred and creditors of the said William Hendrick deceased that they be and appear before me, at the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Chesterfield C. H. on Monday the 20th inst to [show cause?] if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this sixth day of September" 1841. . [*Farmer's Gazette and Cheraw Advertiser, clipping dated 22 September 1841, provided by Jack Hendrick.*]

Could this be Williams Hendrick of Dallas County? This item is repeated in this section for that reason.

+1850 Census: Dallas County, Alabama No Hendrick

+1880 A black Hans Hendrick, age 48, is in the 1880 census of Dallas County, Alabama.

Other Hendricks in Anson County, North Carolina

Strange Fact: The film *The Color Purple* was filmed mainly in and around Wadesboro, the county seat of Anson County. So was *Evil Dead II*.

History: Anson County, as of 1779, included the present-day counties of Richmond, Scotland, Montgomery, and Stanly, as well as part of present-day Union County. Thus references prior to 1779 may refer to quite a large geography.

Prior to 1762 Anson essentially had no western border and an uncertain northern border. In addition to five counties above, it included all of present-day Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Lincoln, Rutherford, Catawba, Gaston, and Cleveland, and parts of twelve other counties.

All court records for Anson were destroyed in an 1868 courthouse fire. The fire also destroyed most marriage records, probate and estate records, tax records, etc. The extant records include mainly deeds and wills.

+1770 Petition: To Governor, Council and Assembly from residents of Anson County requesting that a court be established at Campbelltown. Among the signers: **Jeremiah Hendrick**. [*Anson County, North Carolina, Abstracts of Early Records, May Wilson McBee (1978 reprint), p135*]

Campbelltown was renamed Fayetteville in 1783. It is located in Cumberland County about 40 miles east of Wadesboro.

At least two researchers of the Hendricks/Hendrickson family of Pasquotank County, North Carolina believe that Jeremiah Hendrick was of that family, and that he lived in the eastern part of Anson that became Richmond County in 1779, where he died about 1782.

+8 Apr 1775 Deed: Jesse Wallis to **Jeremiah Hendrick**, both planters of Anson County, £20, 295 acres on northeast side of PeeDee River... a small branch of Grimes fork of Mountain Creek... /s/ Jesse ("T") Wallis, Susanna ("S") Wallis. Witness: Sampson Williams, Mary Ingless. Proved April 1775 on oath of Sampson Williams.

This land is at least 40 miles northeast of Thompson's Creek in what became Richmond County four years later. It lies in the northeastern part of Richmond County, far from Anson.

+12 Apr 1775 Deed Proved: Jesse Wallace and wife to **Jeremiah Hendrick**, by Sampson Williams. [*Anson County, North Carolina, Abstracts of Early Records, May Wilson*

McBee (1978 reprint), p100]

See above deed.

+Apr 1775 Ordered that John Chiles be overseer of road from his ferry to Charles ____ with the following hands to work same: ...**John Hendricks**.... [*Anson County, North Carolina, Abstracts of Early Records, May Wilson McBee (1978 reprint), p109]*

John Hendricks must have lived in what became Richmond County in 1779. There are road orders in Richmond County for the same road in 1780 and beyond. Chiles' Ferry was on the PeeDee and the road was probably the one that connected the ferry to Cheraw Road. Workers were residents in the same neighborhood as the road.

+27 Jul 1776 Deed: **Jeremiah Hendricks** of Anson County to William Adams, both planters of Anson County, £18 Proclamation money, 185 acres purchased of Jesse Wallis. /s/ **Jeremiah Hendricks, Martha Hendricks**. Dower relinquished by Martha Hendricks. Witness: Jacob Cockerham, Arthur Taylor. Proved by Cockerham July court 1779. [*Anson County, NC, Deeds 7:132]*

When this land was eventually resold it was in Richmond County. A 1796 sale by William Adams to Alexander McRae, £100 North Carolina money, 185 acres of land on Grimes fork of Mountain Creek... "being part of a tract of Land granted to Jesse Wallis by patent ... the 24th Day of Feb 1775 and from Jesse Wallis conveyed to Jeremiah Hendricks and from J. Hendricks to Wm. Adams by deed bearing date the 27th Day of July 1776..." [Richmond County, NC, Deeds C:507]

+1777 Petition: To Governor and General Assembly from inhabitants of the upper end of Anson County, who "labour under great hardships and disadvantages in crossing the many bad water courses" in order to attend court, musters, or conduct business due to the distant location of the Anson courthouse, request a division of Anson into a new county [which would become Richmond County] . Among the signers: **Jeremiah Hendrick**...

+Feb 1779 Petition: To Governor, Council and Assembly from residents of the upper end of Anson County for a division to form [what would become] Montgomery County. Among the signers: ...**Jabez Hendricks**... **John Hendrick**... [*Anson County, North Carolina, Abstracts of Early Records, May Wilson McBee (1978 reprint), p136]*

Montgomery County was formed in 1779 from the northern part of Anson, with the PeeDee River forming part of the border.

1781 See above reference to **John Hendrick**'s service in the Anson County militia.

+28 Oct 1782 **Jabes Hendricks** to Thomas Wade Jr., both of Anson County, £150 Specie, 200 acres on the southwest side of PeeDee Rivers... “post oak on the east side of Cedar Creek George Lindsay’s [corner]... James French’s line... crossing the creek... down said creek to the mouth of Nicholas [Cawper?] Branch & up the sd. Branch.” Part of two tracts, one a 640 acre grant to Joseph Dunham of 18 April 1771 and the other a 200 acre grant to Lemuel French of 25 May 1757. /s/ **Jabes Hendrick**.
Witness: Thos. Wade, Danl (X) Low, **Jno. (X) Hendrick**.

His name is spelled both with and without an “s” in this deed. Cedar Creek is in the northeastern part of Anson County, and runs north into the PeeDee River at the border of Anson and Montgomery counties.

+1783 Petition: To General Assembly from residents of Anson County objecting to the planned location of a new courthouse. Among the signers are three consecutive names: **Jabez Hendricks**, John Everitt, **John Hendrick**... [*Anson County, North Carolina, Abstracts of Early Records, May Wilson McBee (1978 reprint), p138*]

In 1782 and 1783 the General Assembly had specified that a courthouse was to be erected at New Town (the name was changed to Wadesboro in 1787). Presumably the objectors found it inconvenient to travel to the court, implying perhaps that they lived on the other side of the PeeDee River, which had a limited number of ferries at that time. Montgomery County did not yet have a courthouse in 1783; the location of its courthouse was in dispute for several years after the county’s formation.

Miscellaneous Records

Family Record of John W. Hendrick

&ca1850/51 Family record of John W. Hendrick – transcription of four handwritten pages:

Records of the births Deaths & marriages of the family Relations of John W. & Sarah E. Hendrick which is as follows viz:
Benjamin Hendrick was Born June 3rd 1730
Rachel Graves was Born Decr 30th 1734
David Hendrick Snr. Born March 25th 1772
Phebe Martin Born Sept – 1778 [dash is in original record]
Benjamin S. Hendrick Born Oct 30th 1799
John W. Hendrick Born Oct 12th 1801
David Hendrick Jnr Born 27th Feb 1804
Elisabeth Hendrick Born Jan 13th 1808
Eliza Hendrick Born July 16th 1810
Martin Hendrick Born Jan 3rd 1812
Harriett Ann Hendrick Born Sept 8th 1814
Maria Louiza Hendrick Born Feb 17th 1818
Sarah Eliza Powe Born August 5th 1808

Children of John W. & Sarah E. Hendrick
James Milton Hendrick Born May 11th 1823
Eliza Phebe Hendrick Born Sept 15th 1825
Caroline Levana [?] Hendrick Born Feb 6th 1829
Harriett Ann Hendrick Born July 9th 1831
Rebecca Elmirah Hendrick born Nov 12th 1834
Mary Ann Hendrick the surviving one of
the Twins Sisters born Decr the 11th 1836
Virginia Hendrick born March 2nd 1839
David Alexander Hendrick born April 23, 1841
Sarah Jane Hendrick born Jan 22nd 1845
Olivia Hendrick born March 8th 1847

Record of marriages
Benjamin Hendrick and Rachel Graves was married Oct 16th 1750
David Hendrick & Phebe Martin was married Oct 10th 1798
John W Hendrick & Sarah E Powe was married July 17th 1825
Alexander Powe & Eliza Spencer were married 21st day of Feb 1799
John A. Edwards and Harriett R Powe were married 29th Feb 18[sic]

Edward Hall and Mary Ann Powe were married May the 10th 18[sic]
Oliver H Powe and Louiza Ann Potter were married July the 25th
1825
Thompson Wood & Eliza P Hendrick was married March the 17th
1845

Record of Deaths of the aforementioned fam.
Benjamin Hendrick Died March 1818
Rachael Hendrick Died Decr 1800
Benjamin S. Hendrick Died April 29th 1804
Eliza Hendrick Died Nov. 14th 1814
David Hendrick Jnr. Died June 24th 1830
Caroline Levena Hendrick Died august 24th 1830
Hannah Hanly Powe died Sept 19th 1808
Harriet Ann Hendrick died Oct. 14th 1833
Alexander Powe died Feb 22nd 1825
Eliza Powe died Feb 10th 1850.

[Transcript of a photocopy of a document in the possession of Elizabeth Byers (Mrs. Byron) Trammel of 2900 Aster, Ft. Worth, Texas 76111 as of 1989 and provided to GeLee Corley Hendrix along with a separate typewritten transcription by Ms. Trammel. A photocopy of the original of both the handwritten and typed documents was obtained in 2009 by Jean Wall. The abstract above is as faithful as possible in spelling and corrects a few minor errors in Ms. Trammel's typed transcription. There may have three additional pages in the Family Record relating to Sarah Powe's family, which were not made available to Jean Wall.]

This was apparently written by John W. Hendrick sometime after February 1850, as that is the latest date in the record, but before 1852 when his father died. According to Ms. Trammel, John W. Hendrick apparently created this record by copying information from at least two family Bibles, which we do not have copies of. A notarized statement by Ms. Trammel dated 22 September 1989 states that "The Bibles were handed down from Benjamin Hendrick and Rachel Graves Hendrick. It looks like the same handwriting in both Bibles; the same brown ink. They were handed down by John Williams Hendrick and Sarah Elisabeth Powe Hendrick..." It seems likely that the two Bibles were that of David Hendrick (rather than Benjamin) and John W. Hendrick, since only the children of those two men are listed in the Family Record. Most of this information was reported by GeLee Corley Hendrix in her article in The American Genealogist, Vol. 65, No. 1, p52.

John William Hendrick apparently created this Family Record while living in Union Parish, Louisiana within walking distance of his parents. Yet, oddly, he listed none of his father's siblings. The death dates for John William Hendrick's parents are also not included, though his father died in 1852 and his mother in 1850.

A 1982 letter from Ms. Trammel states that her uncle owned the Bible of John W. Hendrick and that “the bible is in such a bad condition my uncle would not permit Xerox copies.” See also entry at 1 Oct 1982.

Additional John White (Mary Hendrick) Records

&1 Oct 1982 Letter from Ms. Beth Trammel of Ft. Worth, Texas to “Mr. Noland”:

“The Bible of **John W. Hendrick** Family is in Calif. **John W. Hendrick** to (sic) Sara E. Powe are my Great Great Grandparents. I got my information from this Bible. The bible is in such poor condition my uncle would not permit Xerox copies... I found a list of names in the bible I didn’t understand. I sent you a copy & listing James Smith, Frank Smith – listing Thomas White born 2 May 1753 John White & **Mary Hendrick** married February 1775 Nathaniel White born 1776 Elizabeth White born 1778 Herbert White born 1781 [*surely this read “Richard” White*] S. J. Charlotte White born 1783 Barbara White born 31 July 1781 I don’t know what all this means – but it is in the bible.”
[*Verbatim from a sheet headed “Hendrick Report No. 6, S. C. by GeLee C. Hendrix, CG June 1989” and obtained in 2009 by Jean Wall.*]

“Thomas” White is probably a typo in the letter or in the translation of the Bible entry. [Perhaps “Jno” was read as Tho”?] “Herbert” is surely a misreading of “Richard”, who is known to have been a child of John & Mary White.

GeLee Corley Hendrix’ American Genealogist article, citing the John W. Hendrick Family record, calls her “Margaret” Hendrick rather than “Mary” Hendrick. Whether that was a typo in the article or whether Ms. Hendrix read the original record differently is unknown.

17 Jul 1775 Will of Richard White: Land on Buffalo Creek to son John White, land bought of William White to son Mark White, land on Burnt Coat to son Harrison White. Land between Franko & Cedar Creek to son Richard White. Land where I now live, on Franko Creek, to son Nicholas White. To my wife Elizabeth White and then to my five daughters Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Drusilla, and Nancy. Executors: wife Elizabeth White, Mark White, and Thomas Sherrod. /s/ Richard White. Witness: Willoughby Self, Isaac Hudson, John Hudson, William Hudson. Proved November Court 1775. [*Bute County, NC, Record Book 2, p73*]

Later records show that this was the father of John White. Bute County had been formed from Granville County in 1764, and some of these lands would lie in Franklin County when it was carved out of Bute in 1779.

Note that Benjamin Hendrick had moved to South Carolina more than two years earlier, and that 22-year old John White had married the 15-year old Mary Hendrick in February. Had John White gone to South Carolina to woo her?

c1777 John White sells his inherited 330 acres on Buffalo Creek to Simon Jeffries.
[Reference?]

+c1785 Possible death of Mary Hendrick White.

The final child listed in the family record was born about 1785. But John White had children born after that. Presumably those children are omitted from the family record because they were from a second marriage.

4 Nov 1797 Deed: John White and wife Mary White to Thomas Miers, £100, 300 acres northeast of Lick Creek near John Jackson's upper line... /s/ John White, Mary (X) White
[Anson County, NC, Deeds, F:34]

It isn't clear whether this is Benjamin Hendrick's son-in-law or not. Lick Creek is west of Wadesboro and a few miles northwest of the creeks flowing into Thompson's Creek.

+1800 Census, Anson County, NC:
John White, Capt. 20010 – 30010 + 3 slaves (p226)
John White 22001 – 21001 + 6 slaves (p238)
Census, Chesterfield District, SC:
John White 01201 – 11010 (p351)
John White 21010 – 41010 (p358)
John White 00310 – 003 01 (p358)

None of these people seem to fit the profile of our John White. He may have moved away after selling his land in Anson in 1797.

1804 Tax List: Knox County, Kentucky
John White – 300 acres, 6 slaves, 2 horses
William White

He did not appear on the 1800, 1801, 1802, or 1803 tax lists. From other records this does seem to be our John White.

1805 Tax List: Knox County, Kentucky
John White
Richard White
Hendrick White
William White (2 of them)

This seems likely to be our John White.

1806-9 Tax Lists: Knox County, Kentucky
 John White, Richard White, and Hendrick White continue to be taxed, their entries consistently given on the same date.

Probably the "Hubert White" of the family record is a misreading of "Richard White". John White's son Nathaniel either died or did not accompany his father to Knox County. His next son must have been named after his father Richard, and his third son was Hendrick.

20 Nov 1806 Marriage: Hendrick White – Peggy (?Newton), - by James Sullivan, Minister.
 [Knox County KY, Marriages]

21 Aug 1808 Marriage: Nicholas Brummitt – Polly White, by John McClure, Minister
 [Knox County KY, Marriages]

8 Sep 1808 Marriage: George Baugh – Anna Whittr(?White), by E. Foley, Minister
 [Knox County KY, Marriages]

1810 Census, Knox County, Kentucky:
 Hendrick White 00100 – 20010 (p624)
 William White 10001 – 00201 + 3 slaves (p639)
 Richard White 30010 – 10100 (p647)
 John White 12101 – 00001 (p648)

By now the children of his marriage to Mary Hendrick must be out of the household. William White is unrelated; according to he was a Revolutionary veteran from Pennsylvania. Richard and Hendrick White are apparently sons of John White.

+1814 John White Senior a tax commissioner of Knox County, in Captain Meadow's District. [Knox County, Kentucky, History, Elmer Decker, p205]

9 Sep 1816 Marriage: John White – Lydia Matthis, by Richard Browning (Samuel Matthis, Bondsman)
 [Knox County KY, Marriages]

+1818 Whitley County formed from Knox County.

John White "Senior" and Richard White, Hendrick White, Harrison White, John White Jr. and Dempsey White (all thought to be sons of John White) all appear in the 1818 court minutes of Whitley County. So does Nathaniel Smith, husband of Charlotte White.

+Jun 1819 Ordered by the Court that Curtis Blakeley and Thomas Mahan be recommended to his excellency Gabriel Slaughter acting Governor of Kentucky as fit persons to fill the Office of Justice of the peace in this County, __ John White Senr. and Daniel Neill the same, _____ John Davis and John Wells The Same, _____ a majority of

all the Justices of the peace in this County being present and concurring in this recommendation. [*Whitley County, KY., Court Minutes, p59, posted online*]

- + 15 Nov 1819 At a court held for Whitley County: Present: Edward Reilly, Francis Faulkner, John Berry, Isaac King, Lamma Clark, Uriah Parks, John White, John Davis, Curtis Blakely, & Samuel Cox, Gentlemen Justices. [*Whitley County, KY., Court Minutes, p69, posted online*]

He continued to serve as JP through at least through mid-1822 when the online posting of Minute Book 1 ends.

- +1820 Census, Whitley County, Kentucky:
 John White Sr. 001101 – 00001 +3 (p121)
 [6 names intervene]
 Richard White 121210 – 31010 + 11
 John White Jr. 100100 – 01010 + 4 (p127)
 Harrison White 100010 – 10010 + 4 (p128)
 [12 names intervene]
 Hendrick White 300001 – 31010 +9

These are the only Whites in the county.

- +18 Jun 1821 Ordered that John White be appointed Clerk of the election for the next election for Representatives and that he attend as the law directs. [*Whitley County, KY., Court Minutes, p137, posted online*]

- 18 Mar 1822 Laying out School Districts: ...No. 3. all living in the neighbourhood of John White Esqr. beginning at the mouth of Red bird Creek to include the Settlement on both Sides of Cumberland River and the Lower Settlement near the mouth of Gillico... [*Whitley County, KY., Court Minutes, p168, posted online*]

- 28 Sep 1826 Power of Attorney: John White to Dempsey White, to collect legacies due him from the estates of his parents, Richard and Elizabeth White, in Franklin County, North Carolina from his father's executor Mark White and his mother's executor Sherrod Kinney. [*Whitley County, KY, Deeds 1:145*]

Additional David Hendrick Records

The previously cited article by GeLee Corley Hendrix devotes half its space to the family of David Hendrick (son of Benjamin Hendrick) and his son John William Hendrick. In addition to the records above, it traces David Hendrick from Chesterfield District, SC to Baldwin County, Georgia by 1810, thence to Jones County, Georgia in 1816-17, thence to Conecuh County, Alabama by 1818 (where he appears in the 1820 census), thence to Wayne County, Mississippi (1830 census), thence to Hinds

County, Mississippi by 1832, thence to Union Parish, Louisiana (1840 and 1850 censuses) where he died in 1852.

16 Jan 1805 Deed: **David Hendricks** of Bullock County, Georgia to James Charter of Bullock County, Georgia, Bond for Titles: Hendricks bound in sum of \$300 to be made good on 10 January next. The condition of the above bond is such that the sd David Hendricks is to make good and lawful title for 200 acres in Edgefield District lying on waters of Brushy Fork adj. James Charter; if Hendricks fails to pay, the bond stands, but if the right be truly made the bond is of no effect. /s/ David Hendricks. Witness: Crafford (X) Perry. Proven 24 December 1807 by Crafford Perry. Recorded 30 March 1808 [*Edgefield District, SC, Deed Book 29, p92 abstracted in Edgefield County, South Carolina: Deed Books 27, 28, 29, Carol Wells, p106*]

This does not refer to David Hendrick formerly of Chesterfield. In Deed Book 39, p90 (dated 28 December 1818), Sarah Hendricks, widow of David Hendricks of Bullock County, Georgia and William Hendrick administrators of David Hendrick deceased sold 167 acres in Edgefield District on Brushy Creek to Gilbert Smith. The land was identified as part of a 367 acre grant to David Hendricks of 1791.

1820 Alabama State Census: Conecuh County:
David Hendrick – 1 male<21, 3 males<21, 1 female>21, 2 females<21, 8 slaves

The 1820 Federal census for Alabama has been lost, but the state census is preserved for Conecuh and eight other counties.

3 Dec 1821 “On December 3, 1821 another [election precinct was established] at the house of **David Hendrick**... on December 26, 1822... those heretofore established at the houses of James Caldwell, William Blackshear and **David Hendrick** were discontinued” [*History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Thomas McAdory Owen (S. J. Clarke Publishing, 1921), Vol. 1, p816.*]

The election precinct was established by an Act of the Alabama Legislature dated 3 December 1821.

1826 **David Hendrick** and **Phebe Hendrick** joined the Belleville Baptist Church at Murder Creek in Conecuh County, Alabama. [*“Belleville Baptist Church Minutes” on microfilm at Samford University quoted at <http://files.usgwarchives.org/al/conecuh/churches/gbb58murdercr.txt>*]

Additional John Williams Hendrick Records

13 Feb 1799 Deed: John Sullivan and wife Sarah Sullivan to **John Williams Hendrick** [no residence noted], \$400, 224 acres on Stephens Creek of Savannah River on ridge road leading from Fort Charles to Augusta, joining land of Amon Roberts. /s/ John

Sullivan, Sarah (X) Sullivan. Witness: Edward Prince, Delilah (X) Williams. Proven 14 February 1799 by oath of Edward Prince. [*Edgefield District, SC, Deed Book 17, pp89-92 abstracted in Edgefield County, South Carolina: Deed Books 16, 17, 18, Carol Wells, p47*]

He is leaving Chesterfield District, or has already left, to move just north of Augusta, Georgia. Stephens Creek runs roughly parallel to the river across what are now McCormick and Edgefield counties.

Jul 1800? Deed: George Grizel to **John Williams Hendrick**, \$700, 135¼ acres part of a grant of 150 acres to Job Red.... bounded by Savannah River... beginning about the mouth of Reedy Branch. Conveyed by Red to William Harvey, after his death inherited by Zephiniah Harvey who sold to George (Grizzle)... /s/ George (x) Grizel, Sarah (x) Grizzle. [*Edgefield District, SC, Deed Book 18, p463 abstracted in Edgefield County, South Carolina: Deed Books 16, 17, 18, Carol Wells, p119*]

1800 census: South Carolina
Chesterfield District:
John Wm. Hendrick 42101 – 11210 [p103]
Edgefield District:
John Hendrick 01001 – 00011 + 2 slaves [p172]

Was he perhaps counted twice, or is this two different people? Later records suggest that he had two or three daughters who were already married by now, but no sons.

5 Feb 1805 Administrator's Bond: Christopher Collins, administrator of James Horn, for \$1,000. /s/ Christopher Collins. Securities: Nathaniel Ashley, John (X) Butler. [*Photocopy of Barnwell District, South Carolina bond courtesy of Jean Wall*]

9 Feb 1805 Inventory Returned: James Horn estate by Jacob Collins, Job Weatherly, **J. Wms Hendrick**. [*Miscellaneous Probate Records, Barnwell District, South Carolina, Bundle 8 Package 4. Photocopy courtesy of Jean Wall*]

8 Oct 1806 Relinquishment of Dower: **Nancy Hendrick** to heirs of James Baker. Justice John Lyon certifies that **Nancy Hendrick**, wife of **John William** (sic) **Hendrick**... renounced unto heirs of James Baker dec'd all her interest and claim of dower in a plantation containing 135¼ acres granted to Job Red and by sd Red conveyed to William Harvey Hendrick (sic) Senr., bounded SW by Savannah River... beginning at mouth of Reedy Branch.. and one other tract of 110 acres granted to William Harvey Senr (then inherited by) Zephiniah Harvey and by him conveyed to George Grizzle... joining above tract of 135¼ acres... /s/ **Nancy (X) Hendrick**.

Also on 28 October Judge John Lyon certifies that **Nancy Hendrick**, wife of **John William Hendrick** freely released unto James Baker her interest and right of dower to a plantation containing 270 acres situate of Savannah River and Stephens Creek on the Ridge Road leading from Charlotte to Augusta, deed made by **John W.**

Hendrick to James Baker in his lifetime.../s/ **Nancy (X) Hendrick** Both recorded 28 October 1806 [*Edgefield District, SC, Deed Book 27, p237 abstracted in Edgefield County, South Carolina: Deed Books 27, 28, 29, Carol Wells, p26*]

Some descendants have apparently interpreted this record to mean that Nancy was related to James Baker, but this record implies nothing of the sort. This record merely tells us that John Williams Hendrick had sold land to James Baker and, because Baker was now dead, Nancy was relinquishing her dower rights in the land to Baker's heirs. (Nancy Hendrick apparently had only relinquished her dower interest in the second tract while Baker was alive.)

We are clearly missing at least two deeds by John Williams Hendrick, who is evidently leaving South Carolina about this time.

- 1807 Partial Tax List – Baldwin County, Georgia
Jacob Collins [*husband of Lucy Hendrick*]
Jason Meadows [*Possibly from Chesterfield, SC*]
David Hendrick – 3 slaves, 202½ acres in Wilkinson County
John W. Hendrick – 5 slaves, 203½ acres Panther Ck., granted to J. Scott adjacent Stephens
[*Photocopy of original record courtesy of Jean Wall*]
- 14 Apr 1810 List of Unclaimed Letters in the Milledgeville [Baldwin County, Georgia] Post Office: ...**David Hendricks**...**J. W. Hendrick**... [*Georgia Argus* editions of 17 April 1810 and 24 April 1810]
- 1 Jul 1811 Guardianship: Baldwin County, Georgia Court of Ordinary grants the guardianship of John Horn and Christopher Horn, orphans of James Horn, who are “possessed of a considerable estate”, to **John W. Hendrick**. Recorded in Baldwin County, Georgia on 1 July 1811 and in Barnwell County, South Carolina on 1 June 1812.
[*Photocopy of Barnwell County, South Carolina records, courtesy of Jean Wall*]
- Apparently the orphans are located in Baldwin County, Georgia but part or all of the estate inherited by the orphans was located in Barnwell District. The orphans, evidently under the age of 14, are referred to later as Christopher L. Horne and John H. Horne. From later records it seems likely that James Horne was married to a daughter of John Williams Hendrick.*
- John H. Horne is in the 1850 and 1860 Wayne County census, aged 55 and 58 respectively, born in North Carolina.*
- 1816 Mississippi Territorial Census - Wayne County
Christopher Collins – 1 male>21, 9 males<21, 1 female>21, no females<21, 2 slaves
Joshua Collins – 1 male>21, 4 males<21, 1 female>21, 4 females<21, no slaves
- 1820 Mississippi Territorial Census - Wayne County
John W. Hendricks – 1 male, 0 females, 1 taxable person

Christopher Collins – 10 males, 1 female, 1 taxable person
 John H. Horn – 2 males, 2 females, 1 taxable person
 Collins Horne – 2 males, 1 female, 1 taxable person
 Obadiah Hand – 2 males, 1 female, no taxable persons

This census was apparently taken several months before the federal census (which was dated February 1821 for Wayne County) John Williams Hendrick is listed without a wife. Christopher Collins is listed with a female here but not in the federal census.

1820 Federal Census: Wayne County, Mississippi
 Collins L. Horne 100100 – 00100 + 3 slaves [p90]
 John H. Horne 120200 – 10110 + 7 slaves [p108]
 [following two consecutive]
 Christopher Collins 240201 – 00000 + 3 slaves [p114]
 Joshua Collins 310101 – 02210 no slaves [p114]
 [following two consecutive]
John W. Hendrick 000001 – 00001 + 14 slaves [p115]
 Jacob Collins 100001 – 42210 + 4 slaves [p115]

Note that Rachel Hendrick Collins is not enumerated in Christopher Collins' household.

8 Jun 1821? Release: "...did bequeath unto my wife Ann Hand late **Ann Hendricks** widow of the said **John W. Hendrick**... slaves: Dave, Big Joe, Little Joe, Charles, Abraham(?), Isaac, Mariah, Sall, Tom, Esther, Granville, Henry, L. Mariah, Nancy, Ben, Hannah, Lizzy, and Phil and other personal said real estate... Ann Hand late **Ann Hendrick** and Jacob Collins joint Executors... /s/ O. Hand. [Abstract courtesy of Jean Wall, of a Wayne County, Mississippi record]

The date of this record must be incorrect. Could it have been 1831 rather than 1821? Note that this lists 18 slaves, but the 1820 census only showed 14 slaves. Could the other four have been listed in the census under one or more of his children?

9 Jul 1821 Letters Testamentary: Whereas **John W. Hendrick** made his last will and testament and at an Orphan's Court held in Wayne County, Mississippi on 9 July 1821 "the said will was proven and admitted of record in this court, wherein was appointed Jacob Collins executor and **Ann Hendrick** executrix for the execution thereof..." [Photocopy of original record provided by Jean Wall]

John Williams Hendrick died leaving a will. It has never been located. It should have been recorded twice – one in Wayne County and again as evidence in the Chancery Suit.

18 Apr 1823 Summons: Packet marked *Christopher Collins & ux. vs. Ann Hendrick et al.* From the Chancery Court for the Eastern District located in Marion County, Mississippi to **Ann Hendrick**, Jacob Collins and his wife Lucy Collins, John H.

Horne, Collins L. Horne, Jacob Collins the younger, Hendrick Collins, Robert Collins, Christopher Collins the younger, Joshua Collins the younger, Benjamin Collins, Joseph Collins, James Collins, Eli Collins, John McDonald and his wife Charlotte, Mary Collins, Ann Collins, Elizabeth Collins, Rachel Collins the younger, Ruth Collins, Luisa Collins, Lucy Collins the younger, John Williams Collins, Martha Collins and James S. Patton of the County of Wayne.

To appear in court on 18 August 1823 to answer a Bill by Christopher Collins and his wife Rachel Collins. [*Photocopy of original record provided by Jean Wall*]

From the records below we can guess that John Williams Hendrick's will left slaves in trust for his grandchildren and appointed James Patton the trustee. (Ann Hendrick apparently was given a lifetime interest in the slaves.) We don't know why Christopher and Rachel Collins sued, but it might be that they thought John Williams Hendrick had promised the slaves to them. Or perhaps John Williams Hendrick had given them the slaves and they thought they were no longer his to devise.

The summons is to the executors (Ann Hendrick and Jacob Collins), the Collins and Horn grandchildren of John Williams Hendrick (evidently the beneficiaries) and the trustee (James Patton).

27 June 1823

Sheriff's Return:

[record begins partway through] "...Recd the 25th of May 1823 E. Gray Shff. of W[ayne] C[ounty] and executed on **Ann Hendrick**, Jacob Collins and his wife Lucy Collins, John H. Horn, Collins L. Horn, Jacob Collins the younger, Hendrick Collins, Robert Collins, Christopher Collins the younger, Joshua Collins the younger, Benjamin Collins, Joseph Collins, James Collins, Eli Collins, John McDonald, Mary Collins, Ann,(sic) Elizabeth Collins, Rachel Collins the younger, Ruth Collins, Lucy Collins the younger, John Williams Collins, Martha Collins, and James Patton. 27 June 1823. E. Gray Shff. W[ayne] C[ounty]" [*Photocopy of original record provided by Jean Wall. Paper is marked "Supr. Court of Chancery Court Eastern District", presumably for Mississippi.*]

The Sheriff is recording that he has served a writ (presumably a summons) on the defendants in the suit.

ca1823

Deposition in the case of *Christopher Collins & ux. vs. Ann Hendrick et al.*

"The answer of Robert Collins, Christopher Collins the younger, ~~Jacob~~ Joshua Collins the younger, Benjamin Collins, Joseph Collins, James Collins, and Elizabeth [sic] Collins (who are the issue of the said Christopher and his said wife Rachel), infants under the age of twenty-one years; by William Howze, their guardian *ad litem*, seven of the defendants to the Bill of Complaint of the said Christopher Collins and his said wife Rachel Collins, complainants.

The said defendants... say: that they are strangers to all and singular the matters and things in the said Bill of complaint contained; otherwise that these defendants

have heard, that **John W. Hendrick**, their grandfather in the said Bill named, departed this life sometime in the month of June in the year of our Lord 1821 at the County of Wayne in State of Mississippi; and was at the time of his death seized of, entitled to, or interested in several lands and tenements, and also possessed of a considerable personal estate situate and lying in the County and State aforesaid...[record ends] [*Photocopy of Wayne County, Mississippi record courtesy of Jean Wall*]

Apparently there was a dispute of some sort over John Williams Hendrick's estate, but we don't know the specifics. Christopher and Rachel Collins took the very unusual step of suing their own children. We do not know the reason for the suit, for we have only the first page of the response by their children. From other records, we know that John Williams Hendrick left a will. A guardian ad litem was appointed for a specific purpose, so apparently the children needed representation separate from their parents. (Also Jean Wall indicates that "Elizabeth should have read "Eli" in this record.)

James P. Collins is mentioned in Daughters of the Republic of Texas Ancestor Album, Herbert C. Banks, ed, (Turner Publishing, 2001), page 40. His entry reads that his parents were Christopher C. Collins and his mother was Rachel Hendrick Collins.

10 Aug1823

Testimony in the case of *Christopher Collins & ux. vs. Ann Hendrick et al.*
"The several answers of James Patton one of the defendants to the Bill of Complaint..." saith that "it is an instrument of writing which purports to be, and which in fact was, regularly executed, signed, published & declared, by **John Williams Hendrick** in the presence of the said defendant, as & for the last will and testament of the said John W. Hendrick being date the same day and year as the said will set forth in the Bill of Complaint. And by virtue of said will, he the said defendant was appointed a trustee for certain purposes in the said will mentioned & contained. As to all other matters & things in the said Bill of Complaint contained, he the said defendant is ignorant of & entirely unacquainted with – he the said defendant never having entered upon or taken possession of any part or share of the said testator's estate, goods, chattels, ready money, notes, bonds, rents, issues, or profits for any purposes whatsoever, or is in the said Bill suggested. And this defendant most positively says & insists that (although by said will he was appointed a trustee for certain purposes) he has not interfered with the disposition of the said testator's property in any manner whatever – he the said defendant never having as yet acted – and now absolutely declines and refuses to act as a trustee..."
James Patton appeared before D. C. Shaw, JP of Wayne County, Mississippi witnessed by John Elliott and Thos. S. Sterling. Recorded on 22 August 1823[*Photocopy of Wayne County, Mississippi record courtesy of Jean Wall*]

This sounds as if John Williams Hendrick's will left something of value to the Collins children and appointed James Patton as trustee of the asset. The effect of this would have been to prevent their parents from controlling the asset while the children were minors. Testators normally appointed trustees in order to prevent

parents from controlling assets left to their children, especially when they feared that parents or their creditors might use the asset to pay their own debts.

- 28 Jul 1828 **Ann Hendrick** appears in records of Zion Baptist Church, Wayne County, Mississippi. [*Courtesy of Jean Wall*]
- Nov 1829 Judgment in the case of *C. Collins & wife vs. Ann Hendrick et al.* See 1 January 1830.
- We don't have a copy of the judgment, but we can infer that Christopher and Rachel Collins lost the case and were ordered to pay court costs totaling \$214.*
- ca Nov 1829 Accounting of Court Costs: In the case of *C. Collins & wife vs. Ann Hendrick et al.* A two-page accounting of court costs and Sheriff's fees – totaling \$214 – including summons to 17 witnesses, jury costs, the issuance of four court orders, four continuances, recording a “petition making trust property subject to cost” and an “order for the same”. Sheriff's costs included serving subpoenas on 23 defendants. Witnesses named in the accounting included John McRae, James Patton, Demsy Dyess, David Slay, Nathan Peay, and William Patton. [*Photocopy of Wayne County, Mississippi record courtesy of Jean Wall*]
- 1 Jan 1830 Bond: Robert Collins, Jacob Collins and **David Hendrick Senr.** bond for \$428 to assure Christopher Collins' compliance with a court order to deliver ten slaves to be sold at the courthouse on 1 February 1830. “...whereas, at the November term of the Court of Chancery for the Third District 1829 an execution of fi. fa. issued... against C. Collins & wife against **Ann Hendrick** et al... [which directed the Sheriff to seize 10 named slaves] the property of said C. Collins & wife to be sold on the first Monday of February next at the Courthouse for the sum of \$214...” /s/ Robert Collins, J. Collins, **David Hendrick Senr.** [*Photocopy of Wayne County, Mississippi record courtesy of Jean Wall*]
- This sale was apparently ordered to pay the \$214 in court costs. Robert Collins was Christopher's son, Jacob Collins was his brother, and David Hendrick was John Williams Hendrick's brother. A fieri facias writ (fi fa) is used to enforce a judgment; in this case the Sheriff was directed to seize the slaves and sell them. The bond allowed Collins to continue to make use of the slaves until the 1st of February.*
- The names of the slaves are hard to read in the copy but they do not appear to match the names in the record of 8 June 1821 above. The names appear to be Jane, Tena, Jerry, Eady, Rice?, Sarah, Joseph, Nance, Leroy and Anthony?*
- 30 Jan 1832 Guardian Appointed: Benjamin Collins, Joseph Collins, James Collins, and Eli Collins, infants over the age of 14, choose Christopher Collins as their guardian. [*Photocopy of Mobile County, Alabama record courtesy of Jean Wall*]
- Is this is their father or older brother?*

ca 1829?

Bible Record: The "Horne Bible", published by Kember & Sharpless of Philadelphia in 1824, appears to have been the family Bible of John Hendrick Horne, son of James A. Horne and grandson of **John Williams Hendrick**. On two pages preprinted with the title "Family Record: Births" and "Family Record: Deaths" are recorded the births of ten persons (John Hendrick Horne, his first wife, and his nine children) and the deaths of ten persons (John Hendrick Horne, his first wife and her sister and mother, and six children.)

There are a total of ten births recorded in the Bible. First are seven entries which, from their consistency of appearance, seem to have been written in the same hand at the same time:

"John H. Horne, son of James A. and Rachel Horne was bornd the 20th of August 179? [the final digit is obscured];
Mary Ann Hand daughter of Obediah and Sarah Hand was bornd 13 of November 1800;
Sarah Josephine Horne daughter of John H. and Mary Ann Horne was bornd 1st day of September 1819;
William Godfrey Horne son of Jno. H. and Mary Ann Horne was bornd 29th September 1822;
Elizabeth G. Horne daughter of John H. and Mary Ann Horne was bornd the 11th day of April 1823;
John Lincoln Par[obsured] Horne was bornd the 27th of June 1825;
James L. Horne son of John H. and Mary Ann Horne was bornd the 17th day of October 1827."

There follows three entries for the first children of John H. Horne's second marriage, written in a similar, perhaps the same, hand and written with a finer pen nib:

"Milton Jasper Horne sone[sic] of John H and Mary M[?] Horne was borne the 8th June 1830;
Eliza Caroline daughter of John H. and Mary E. Horne was bornd 4 June 1832;
Thos. Jefferson Horne son of John H. and Mary E[?] Horne was born the 23rd Decr. 1833"

The tenth and final entry under "Births" appears to have been penned by the second writer using a different pen:

"Joseph Everett Earle son of John H and Mary M Horne was born the 11th January 1835"

The page headed "Deaths" first three deaths are recorded in the same hand and the same pen as the first seven births. These entries were evidently made by John Hendrick Horne:

“Sarah Everett wife of John F. Everett departed this life the 2nd day of July 1824;
Sarah Hand wife of Obediah Hand departed this life 31 day of March 1826;
Mary Ann Horne consort of John H. Horne departed this life the 11th day of
February 1829 [signed] J. H. Horne.”

The next three entries are written with different pens but apparently by the same hand;

“Thos. Jefferson Horne departed this life on the 16th [?] day of March 1834 [?] aged
__ 3 months;
Amele[?] Ann Horne departed this life 1st day of September 184__ [digit obscured];
William G. Horne departed this life _____ 186__ [difficult to read]”

The next three entries are in the same hand:

“John L. L. Horne the son of Jno. H. Horne and Mary A. Horne departed this life
on the 19 day of November 1860;
James L. Horne the son of J. H. Horne and Mary A. Horne departed this life the 19
day of November 1860 [same dare as entry above];
Milton J. Horne son of J. H. Horne & Mary M. Horne departed this life on the 30th
day of Oct. A D 1862 [signed] J. H. Horne”

The final entry is in a calligraphic style:

John H. Horne son of James A. & Rachel Horne departed this life on the 2nd
(second) of May 1864 aged 68 years 8 months 12 days. [signed] J. H. Horne

*[Bible in the possession of Imogene G. Carter of Katy, Texas according to her
notarized statement dated 8 September 1982. A copy of the photocopied sheets
attached to that statement were provided by Will Hendrick in May 2010.]*

*It would seem that John Hendrick Horne himself made the first several entries. His
own death was evidently recorded by his son John H. Horne Jr., who lived nearby at
the time. Note two entries giving his mother's name as Rachel, suggesting that
Rachel Hendrick first married James A Horne, then Christopher Collins. This
would require that James A. Horne died after the birth of his second son in 1797
rather than in late 1804 as suggested by the appointment of an administrator (see
above). If his death occurred in, say, 1798, his widow had time to marry
Christopher Collins and bear his first child in December 1799. One scenario that
might fit is the death of Horne in some jurisdiction whose records are lost (like
Chesterfield District); it may be that the administration record of 1805 does not
represent the first administration but rather reflects the estate's assets having been
moved into a new jurisdiction.*

*Kimber & Sharpless operated from 1816-1841, and published a number of Bibles
beginning in 1823. The 1824 edition probably found its way to Mississippi within a
few years, supporting the notion that John Hendrick Horne made the first several*

entries in this Bible circa 1829.

Miscellaneous Records from Will Hendricks

- 4 Jan 1800 Deed: GEORGE WATKINS of Chesterfield Co SC sold to Joseph Watkins of Mecklenburg Co VA 186 acres in Mecklenburg Co on branches of Grassey Creek, reserving 50 acres for Thomas Hailey. This transaction was witnessed by Thomas Culbreath who purchased Capt Benjamin Hendrick's property on Grassey Creek in 1788. [Mecklenburg Co VA Deed Book 10, page 291]
- 28 Dec 1802 Deed: GEORGE WATKINS of Chesterfield Co SC sold to John Sizemore Junr of Mecklenburg Co VA 100 acres in Mecklenburg property that was adjacent to **James Hendrick** (son of William/Mecklenburg). This was witnessed by William Newton, Daniel Sizemore, and Luke Wiles. [Mecklenburg Co VA Deed Book 11, page 299]

Will points this out to raise the possibility that GEORGE WATKINS had clearly been a neighbor of the Hendrick family on Grassey Creek in Mecklenburg, but had moved to Chesterfield Co SC. Is it possible that he was married to a daughter of Capt Benjamin/Rachel Graves Hendrick? He was a purchaser at the December 21, 1807, sale in Chesterfield SC to settle estate of William Perswood, having purchased among other things a saddle and pair of saddle bags, a canoe, a negro man Julius (for \$404) and paid \$50 for rent of plantation. It was at this same sale where Williams Hendrick purchased a set of blacksmith tools.