

Chapter V

The Line of Benjamin Hendrick son of Hance Hendrick

1.4 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1700? - 1777) Owing to the absence of King William County records, we have no mention of Benjamin Hendrick until he moved into Amelia County in his middle age. Our earliest record of him is a merchant's bill filed among the loose records of Amelia County, with entries beginning July 1740.¹ Humphrey Bell, a merchant of London, sued Benjamin Hendrick for debt in Amelia County in 1746; the bill was evidently submitted as part of that suit, for Benjamin Hendrick acknowledged he owed just under £15 on 3 July 1746.² The debt was actually incurred in King William County, for Bell did business there, not in Amelia. Among the entries is the notation dated 4 August 1742 : "Paid Martin Palmer for Qt Rents of your Brors Land" in the amount 2 shillings and one pence. This was surely a reference to Adolphus Hendrick's land, for Martin Palmer was the sheriff of King William County at this time and Adolphus the only Hendrick who may still have owned land there.³

Benjamin Hendrick is not among the Amelia tithables from 1739 through 1743, but in 1744 he was taxed in Amelia County as an absentee slave owner, owing tax on three slaves but not on himself. He had made the move into Amelia County permanent by 19 April 1745 when he registered his stock mark.⁴ A month later, he was added to Hance Hendrick's road gang.⁵ In 1746, he was taxed on the same three slaves plus one additional slave, and on both John Hurt and his son Zachariah Hendrick. A second Benjamin Hendrick was a tithable of Benjamin Hubbard that year, either his son Benjamin Jr. or the son of Adolphus. In the next available tithables list, two years later, Benjamin Hendrick was taxed on both Zachariah and Benjamin Jr. He would subsequently be taxed for sons Obediah, James, John, and Bernard as each reached the age of 16.

After arriving in Amelia, Benjamin Hendrick claimed land just south of Hance Hendrick's patent on Flatt Creek, issued as a patent of 400 acres on 1 October 1747.⁶ He had claimed another 400 acres nearby by 1748, though it was not issued as a patent until 10 April 1751.⁷ On 17 November 1753 he added a third 400-acre patent located about a mile north of the other two.⁸ He also bought 100 acres adjoining his 1751 patent from his brother Hance Hendrick on 28 November 1754, giving him a total of 1300 acres in Amelia.⁹

He eventually disposed of his 1300 acres as follows. On 24 January 1764, as Benjamin Hendrick Sr., he deeded his patent of 1747 to Zachariah Hendrick and Nathaniel Hendrick.¹⁰ On the same

¹ The store bill is among the loose records of Amelia County at the Virginia State Archives. It evidently came to be among

² Amelia County Court Orders 2, p9a.

³ See McIlwaine's *Journals of the House of Burgesses 1744-1747*, p107-9 which calls Martin Palmer both a sheriff and under sheriff of King William. One of his duties would have been the collection of quit rents.

⁴ Amelia County Court Orders 1, p311b.

⁵ Amelia County Court Orders 1, p315a.

⁶ Virginia Patent Book 28, p269.

⁷ Virginia Patent Book 29, p401. This was originally a patent to one William Powell (Patents 17:263) dated 17 March 1736. On 5 June 1746, William Farley patented an adjacent parcel, not mentioning Benjamin Hendrick. But when Farley transferred his land on 20 May 1748 (Amelia DB 3, p69) .he described it as bordering Hendrick rather than Powell. Thus Benjamin Hendrick must have been occupying Powell's patent at least three years prior to receiving the patent.

⁸ Virginia Patent Book 32, p299.

⁹ Amelia County Deed Book 5, p207.

¹⁰ Amelia County Deed Book 8, p286.

day, he deeded 200 acres, half of his 1753 patent, to Benjamin Hendrick Jr.¹¹ He sold the other half of that patent to Isaac Hill in 1773.¹² That left him with a 500-acre parcel consisting of the 1751 patent of 400 acres and the 100 acres adjoining. On 29 May 1766 Benjamin Hendrick and his wife Leah sold 200 acres of that parcel, “being the lower part of the tract where Benjamin Hendrick now lives and where James Hendrick lately lived”, to Edmund Booker.¹³ The remaining 300 acres was the tract on which he apparently lived during the next twenty years, being the home plantation left to his son Bernard Hendrick by his will.

During his thirty or so years in Amelia, Benjamin Hendrick appears in a number of records in conjunction with his children and with his brother Hance and noted above and below. One record is of particular interest: On 12 May 1760 a neighbor named Robert Vaughn deeded one acre of a parcel adjoining Benjamin Hendrick to the Presbyterian congregation for a church, naming both Benjamin Hendrick and his brother Hance among the members of the congregation.¹⁴ He was thus probably the same Benjamin Hendrick who later signed the “Ten Thousand Name Petition” by “Baptists, and other Protestant dissenters” in 1775, whose name appears among other Amelia and Nottoway residents.¹⁵

Benjamin Hendrick’s will was dated 25 January 1777 and proved a few months later on 22 May 1777, but does not identify all of his children, some of whom had by then settled elsewhere.¹⁶ He left his home plantation of 300 acres and a slave named Hannah to his son Bernard Hendrick, and gave his wife Leah Hendrick a life estate in all his property. He left a slave named Joe to daughter Sabrin Hendrick and a slave woman named Feign(?) to son Nathaniel Hendrick, then directed that “all my children be made equal” in slaves to Sabrin and Nathaniel. The remaining estate was to be appraised and divided “equally between them all except Bernard Hendrick.” He directed that Bernard’s land and slave were to be appraised and “the rest of my children” were to contribute to Bernard, if necessary, so as to make the value of his land and slave equal to the shares of the others. The will also made separate immediate bequests of £10 to daughter Sabrin, livestock to Susanna Harris (relationship unidentified), and £10 to “Bernard Hendrick, son of Elizabeth (sic) Hendrick” (relationship unidentified).¹⁷ A codicil of the same date filed with the will clarifies that his deceased son James was to be included in the distribution: “James Hendrick dec. shall have an equal share... to be equally divided between his children.” The inventory, recorded with the will on 22 May 1777, was that of a moderately well-to-do planter. It included 19 slaves, pewter ware, china dishes, spectacles, a number of religious books, 2 bibles, 10 cattle, quantities of corn, wheat, oats, a crop of tobacco in the ground, and 20 gallons of brandy, and was valued in excess of £1,500.¹⁸

There do not seem to be records of the distribution of the estate. Six years later, the share of James

¹¹ Amelia County Deed Book 8, p290.

¹² Amelia County Deed Book 12, p44.

¹³ Amelia County Deed Book 9, p25.

¹⁴ Amelia County Deed Book 7, p336.

¹⁵ *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 35, No. 3, p203. Both he and Obediah Hendrick signed the petition, both names appearing on separate pages but apparently surrounded by names from Amelia or Nottoway counties.

¹⁶ Amelia County Will Book 2, p224.

¹⁷ It is possible that the clerk erred in copying the will, and “Elizabeth” was meant to be “Ezekiel”. (Errors by clerks when copying documents for the public records are certainly not unknown.) There is no known Elizabeth in the family other than the widow of his son Zachariah, who did not name a son Bernard in his own will. Further, only two Bernard Hendricks can be identified in later records – one the son of Bernard Sr. and the other the son of Ezekiel. The language of the will makes it clear that the Bernard Hendrick to whom he bequeathed £10 was not the same person as his own son.

¹⁸ Amelia County Will Book 2, p247.

Hendrick's orphans was determined to be £270. While that suggests perhaps seven children (six shares plus Bernard), the value of the slaves and other assets may have inflated since 1777, and the income from the crops been added to the estate. We can, from the will and other records, identify a total of nine children. While we might reasonably postulate that the eventual estate might have amounted to perhaps £2,160 or so, a higher figure seems quite unlikely. Thus it appears we can identify all nine children.

The identity of Susannah Harris is uncertain, for she is the only person named whose relationship is not specified. She had witnessed Benjamin Hendrick's deed to Booker in 1766 and was perhaps the wife of the William Harris who witnessed the will. (If William Harris were her husband, then she was not a child of Benjamin, for his witness to the will would have invalidated her inheritance.¹⁹)

His wife Leah is thought to have been a Hurt. There is no direct evidence, but two of Benjamin Hendrick's sons named daughters Leah, one of them known as "Leah Hurt" Hendrick. She must have died by 1783, as James Hendrick's orphans were receiving their share of the estate then.

1.4.1 **John Hendrick** (c1725? – aft1802) It isn't clear which, if any, of the earliest Amelia County references to a John Hendrick apply to the son of Benjamin Hendrick. (See the Chronicles records and the other third-generation John Hendricks for more details.) Each of the four sons of Hance Hendrick had sons named John, and sorting out the earliest records seems impossible. Presumably, the son of Benjamin would have migrated into Amelia at about the same time as his father in 1745, but John was not tithable to his father until 1754. He may have been old enough to live elsewhere, for he was already an adult when he first appears in Amelia records in 1754. He purchased land that same year and was separately listed in the 1755 tax list as John Hendrick "carpenter". Perhaps he had remained behind in Caroline County, and was the same John Hendrick whose deed to Sarah Young was proved there on 11 March 1756.²⁰ The Caroline deed records are lost, so the date of the deed is unknown, but it must have been after Sarah Young was widowed in 1750.²¹ That would conveniently explain his absence in Amelia prior to 1754.

It would also strengthen the case that his wife was the daughter of Walter Evans. A statement by an elderly Echols descendant about 1850 [reproduced below under Sabrin Hendrick] states that a daughter of Walter Evans of Caroline County married a John Hendrick, and implies a relationship between that John Hendrick and Sabra Hendrick, who married a grandson of Walter Evans. It further states that from this marriage sprang "the family of Jones, Smith and Ligon" possibly referring to daughters of John Hendrick. It would seem unlikely that this refers to the sons of Adolphus or Hance, and somewhat more likely to apply to either of the sons of Benjamin or William – or to a possible fifth son of Hance Hendrick the immigrant.

Alberta Dennstedt's excellent article on the Adolphus Hendrick family in *The Virginia Genealogist* misidentified this John Hendrick. We can be nearly certain that the man who

¹⁹ A witness to a will could not have an interest in the residual estate. A witness could be a person who had been given an explicit bequest. The act of witnessing invalidated any claim to the residual estate. Thus William Harris, either on his own or in right of his wife, could not have been an heir.

²⁰ Caroline County Court Orders 5, p154.

²¹ Caroline County Court Orders 4, p218.

styled himself as “John Hendrick, carpenter” was actually the son of Benjamin Hendrick. We can prove that through a sequence of land transactions. Hance Hendrick Jr. and his brother Benjamin Hendrick each owned several tracts, but the tracts on which they lived adjoined one another -- Hance on one of his 1746 patents, and Benjamin on his patent of 1751. On 28 November 1754, Hance Hendrick sold the upper 100 acres of his 1746 patent to Benjamin Hendrick.²² On the same day, William Johnson sold to John Hendrick 200 acres adjoining both the Benjamin Hendrick and Hance Hendrick parcels.²³ That this purchaser was John Hendrick “carpenter” and Benjamin’s son is proven by a later deed. Eleven years later, on 2 June 1765, when Hance Hendrick sold the 300 acres remaining from his 1746 patent to Thomas Ligon, he described it as the “plantation whereon I liveth and my son John Hendrick liveth” adjoining the lands of “John Hendrick, carpenter”, Benjamin Hendrick, and the other neighbors.²⁴ These parcels are easily plotted, and the plots confirm that the adjoining land referred to was that purchased by John Hendrick eleven years earlier. [The 1765 deed by Hance Hendrick was witnessed by William Ligon and both John Hendrick and John Hendrick, carpenter. John Hendrick, carpenter, and William Ligon appeared in court 27 years later on 25 October 1792 to prove the deed, both giving oath that the other John Hendrick was dead.] On 26 October 1769, another deed referring to the same property, by Major Brumfield, describes it as adjoining Hance Hendrick and John Hendrick, carpenter.²⁵ Thus John Hendrick, carpenter, was surely the son of Benjamin Hendrick. Indeed we have still another record proving that this was indeed the case.

John Hendrick, like several of his siblings, was not mentioned by name in Benjamin Hendrick’s will. However, his brother Obediah Hendrick’s will in 1787 made a bequest to “Obediah Hendrick, son of John Hendrick, carpenter.” All the other legatees of Obediah Hendrick’s will were his siblings: three of his brothers, the widow and son of a deceased brother, and the youngest child of another deceased brother.

From his landholding, we can establish that John Hendrick remained in Amelia County on the same land for more than fifty years. He sold 50 acres of his tract thirty years later in 1783, with no wife being mentioned.²⁶ He apparently re-surveyed his 200 acres at some point, for he held 217 acres in later land tax lists. When Amelia tax records resume in 1778, he was the only John Hendrick remaining in the county. He is in the 1782 and 1785 state censuses with a household of 5 whites, and his son Obediah Hendrick and apparent son Stephen Hendrick were heading their own households by 1782. Many Amelia tax lists are missing or incomplete, but in 1787, John Hendrick appears on the tax list with apparent sons Stephen and Pendleton nearby. In 1790, both John Hendrick Sr. and Jr. were listed as taxables, with only Pendleton Hendrick remaining in the county. He was still in Amelia in 1791 when he witnessed his son’s land purchase, and in 1792 when he proved the 1765 deed. In 1796 John Hendrick Sr. and Jr. were sued over a debt by Thomas Johnson, for which a number of chairs belonging to them were attached.²⁷ It is not clear what became of him after 1796. As late as 1800, he was taxed on 217 acres in Amelia as “John Hendrick Sr.” but does not appear himself on the 1800 personal property tax list.

²² Amelia County Deed Book 5, p207.

²³ Amelia County Deed Book 5, p219.

²⁴ Amelia County Deed Book 19, p227.

²⁵ Amelia County Deed Book 11, p63.

²⁶ Amelia County Deed Book 16, p259.

²⁷ Amelia County Loose Papers.

Indeed, he is listed only as delinquent on property tax on the 217 acres in Amelia in 1801 and 1802. He was living in Mecklenburg County on 17 December 1801 when he mortgaged his 217 acres in Amelia, the land description matching the land he had purchased back in 1754.²⁸ He proved that deed of trust in Mecklenburg court on 14 June 1802. He does not appear in Mecklenburg's 1800 or 1801 tax lists, but he was evidently one of two John Hendricks taxed in 1802. He may have been living in adjacent Warren County, North Carolina in 1800 – a court record exists showing that a deed from John Hendrick to Thomas Pitchford was proved there on 26 February 1800.²⁹ It is possible that he was the John Hendrick who married Edith King by bond dated 25 October 1800 in Mecklenburg; if so, she must have been a widow for he was surely in his mid-70s by then.

What became of him is unclear, for there seems to be no estate or other records in Mecklenburg. Nor did he ever dispose of the land he mortgaged in Amelia County, which was eventually released from the tax rolls by one Edward Webster in 1814.

His wife's name is unknown, for she appears in no records. As noted above, it is possible that she was an Evans. John Hendrick appears to have had five sons, and surely a daughter or two were among the five whites in his 1782 and 1785 households. His son Obediah was named in his brother's will, the John Hendrick Jr. mentioned above was surely a son, as was Daniel Hendrick who was listed among John Hendrick's tithables in 1779. Two more sons, Stephen Hendrick and Pendleton Hendrick, are tentatively identified by circumstantial evidence. Further research into Amelia's loose records may be helpful in clarifying his children.

- 1.4.1.1 **Obediah Hendrick** (24 September 1758? – 1848) Among the bequests made in the 1787 will of his uncle Obediah Hendrick was a legacy to Obediah Hendrick, "son of John Hendrick, carpenter." He is apparently the same Obediah Hendrick who was pensioned in 1819 as a resident of Charlotte County, for all the other known Obediah Hendricks can be eliminated as possible candidates. That Revolutionary pension file contains two statements of his age. He was judged to be "about 63" when he made his declaration on 1 October 1819 and he was about 65 on 15 May 1821.³⁰ He was "of Charlotte County" when he made his application in Pittsylvania County court on 1 October 1819, declaring that he lived in Charlotte County when he enlisted in 1777 (in the month of March according to one of his witnesses) for a term of three years under Capt. Thomas Scott in the 3rd Georgia Regiment commanded by Col. Ebert. He stated that he served until he was furloughed in July 1779 outside Charleston, South Carolina. NARA records show him on three muster rolls of the 3rd Georgia Continental Battalion in 1779 as a fifer and drummer, with the notation that he was "on furlow" on the roll of 2 August 1779.³¹

Obediah was evidently a carpenter like his father. On 15 May 1821 he appeared

²⁸ Amelia County Deed Book 21, p237.

²⁹ "Some Lost Warren Co., NC, Deeds 1797-1800", *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (November 1989), p219. Deed proved by Robert Cole at a court the Wednesday following the fourth Monday in February 1800.

³⁰ Pension File S38017 (See also R1253)

³¹ NARA records. One roll is dated 1 January 1779, the other is a pay receipt roll for 1 May to 1 July 1779. He signed the latter with his mark. The roll dated 2 August 1779 lists him with the notation "Drum., on furlow".

in Lunenburg County court to plead poverty in his quest for the larger pension due to invalids, declaring that his estate amounted to only \$53.30, including a variety of saws, planes, augers, and a drawing knife.³² The same statement indicated that he was living with his wife, aged about 65, a daughter aged 40, and two granddaughters aged 16 and “six or seven”. Col. Mark Alexander, a Congressman, endorsed the request to the Pension Office stating that Obadiah Hendrick was “a neighbor and an honest man” who had just lost the horse that had comprised the bulk of his estate.

Obadiah does not appear in Amelia tax lists until 1782 when it was apparently he, and not his uncle, who was head of a household of four whites and one black. He was absent in 1785 and 1787, thus it was perhaps he to whom Spilsbey Tribble assigned a 400-acre survey in Pittsylvania County on 10 October 1783.³³ Two Obadiah Hendricks appear on the 1785 tax list of Pittsylvania, apparently this Obadiah and his uncle, one with five whites and no dwellings, the other with three whites and a dwelling. In 1787, with his uncle then in Cumberland, it was probably he alone who was on the Pittsylvania tax list. On 1 June 1789, after his uncle’s death, it was probably this Obadiah Hendrick who was granted the 400 acres on Straightstone Creek in Pittsylvania which had been assigned in 1783.³⁴ But by 1790 he was in Prince Edward County, where he appears on tax lists continuously through at least 1807 (the last year checked) and in the 1810 census.³⁵ He owned no slaves and was taxed on one or two horses throughout this period.

Sometime after 1810 he moved to Lunenburg County, where he was enumerated in the 1820 and 1830 censuses.³⁶ The pensioner census of 1835 shows him in adjacent Charlotte County, age 79, but by the 1840 pensioner census he was listed back in Prince Edward County, age 82. The 1840 census also shows him in Prince Edward County, aged 80-90, with a female 10-15 and a female 50-60, his wife apparently having died. The identity of his wife is entirely unknown and her name appears in no records. It is possible that she was a Paschal (see below).

Obadiah Hendrick, as a resident of Prince Edward County in 1833, made oath in Charlotte County as to Daniel Hendrick’s Revolutionary service. He declared in that statement that he was aged 74 “on 24 September last”. Whether the year of birth was actually 1756, 1757, or 1758 is unclear, since there is a gap in the Amelia tithables between 1770 (before he was 16) and 1779 (when he was soldiering in Georgia). The movement among Lunenburg, Prince Edward, and Charlotte suggests he may have lived near the intersection of the three counties. Some researchers have confused this pensioner with the son of Gustavus Hendrick, based on the Charlotte County connection. However, the son of

³² Pension File R1253

³³ Pittsylvania County Old Surveys, Book 1, p88.

³⁴ Virginia Grant Book M, p245.

³⁵ Census: 1810 Prince Edward County: Obadiah Hendrick 01001-10111-0.

³⁶ Census: 1820 Lunenburg County: Obediah Hendrick 000001-00101-0 consecutive with Paschal Hendrick 000100-00100. 1830 Lunenburg County: Obediah Hendrick 010010001-311010101 (apparently the household includes Paschal Hendrick and family).

Gustavus was still a minor as late as 1791, a full generation too young to have served in the Revolution. (He also appears with his brothers among the Charlotte and Lunenburg taxables when this Obediah Hendrick was being taxed in Prince Edward County.) With the information in the pension file, we can similarly eliminate all the other Obadiah Hendricks, leaving the son of John Hendrick as the only candidate to be this pensioner.

Obadiah Hendrick apparently died sometime in early 1848, when the final payment of his pension was made.³⁷ From census and tax records he seems to have had two sons, both of whom we can identify, and several daughters only one of whom is tentatively identified.

- 1.4.1.1.1 **Thomas Hendrick** (c1784 – 1850s) Obadiah Hendrick was taxed on an unnamed male over 16 from 1800 through 1803, but in 1804 Thomas Hendrick became separately taxable in the same district. Beginning in 1810 he was taxed in Charlotte County near his uncle Daniel Hendrick.³⁸ He married Sally Tankersley in Charlotte County on 10 February 1813. She was the daughter of John Tankersley, who died in 1825, according to a suit filed by Thomas Hendrick against the estate, in a dispute over the distribution of slaves.³⁹ He was enumerated in Charlotte County in 1820, but had moved to Kanawha County, Virginia (later West Virginia) in time to be taxed in 1829 and 1830. That this was the same Thomas Hendrick is proven by a letter in the files of the Tankersley suit written by Thomas Hendrick on 22 October 1829 from his residence at Ganley Bridge, Kanawha County to Pleasant Tankersley.

Thomas Hendrick was enumerated in the Kanawha County census of 1830, and in Fayette County, Virginia in 1840 and 1850. In 1850 his age was 66 and his wife Sarah was still alive. Neither was evident in the 1860 census. From census records for himself and his children, he had children named **Paschal Hendrick** (c1815-1883), **Obediah Hendrick** (c1818-1890), **Paul Hendrick** (1823-?), **Sarah Hendrick** (c1825-?), **Tolbert P. Hendrick** (c1830-aft1900) and perhaps others. He also had a daughter named **Mary Hendrick** whom the 1829 letter says “was weaned from the breast”. Several of these children left death records in Fayette County.

- 1.4.1.1.2 **Paschal Hendrick** (c1798 – aft1840) He was presumably the young male aged 10-16 in Obediah Hendrick’s 1810 household. He married Nancy W. Beasley in Charlotte County on 16 November 1819 and is listed consecutively with Obadiah Hendrick in the 1820 Lunenburg County census. In 1830 he and his family were apparently enumerated as part of the household headed by his father Obadiah. He was in Fayette County, Virginia (later West Virginia) in 1840 as head of a

³⁷ Final Payment Vouchers Index for Military Pensions 1818-1864.

³⁸ Daniel Hendrick had never been taxed on a second white male, thus Thomas was likely his nephew and not his own son.

³⁹ Charlotte County Chancery Case Index no. 1832-029, Virginia State Library

household of 10 located not far from his presumed older brother. He was not found in the 1850 census. His wife and children are uncertain. However, internet postings claim a daughter named Sarah Elizabeth Hendrick (c1839-?)

1.4.1.1.3 **Nancy T. Hendrick** (c1805? – ?) She was perhaps the daughter aged about 16 in 1821. As Nancy T. Hendricks she married John T. Ellis in Lunenburg County on 18 March 1823 with Paschal Hendrick surety for the bond, which was dated the preceding day. John Ellis disappeared from Lunenburg County shortly thereafter.

1.4.1.2 **John Hendrick** (c1760? – 10 April 1808) Only one John Hendrick, his father, is shown in the 1782 and 1785 Amelia censuses. Thus he seems likely to be the John Hendrick who married Sabein Garret in Amelia by bond dated 24 January 1785. John Hendrick Sr. had listed a William Garret as a tithable in 1767 and 1768, perhaps a relative. John Hendrick “Jr.” is listed as a taxable in 1790. His wife must have died, for he is the same John Hendrick who married Lucy Wright by bond dated 19 July 1793. On 26 December 1793 John Hendrick and his wife Lucy, along with John Wright and Mary Wright, all of whom were children of William Wright deceased, sued William Rogers and his wife Martha (the widow of William Wright) over the division of Wright’s estate.⁴⁰ In 1804 Lucy Wright’s mother, Martha Wright Rogers, having been widowed again, divided her slaves among her three children by William Wright: John Wright, Lucy the wife of John Hendrick, and Mary the wife of William Meglasson.⁴¹

John Hendrick bought 50 acres adjacent to his father on 20 September 1791, in a deed witnessed by his father, on which he apparently lived out his life.⁴² He was taxed on those 50 acres and one slave in 1800. He defaulted on a deed of trust in 1804, resulting in a Sheriff’s auction of a slave, a horse, four head of cattle, and two feather beds belonging to John Hendrick.⁴³

In 1804 he was indicted for the murder of William Ligon and remanded to Petersburg for trial.⁴⁴ According to court records, Hendrick and Ligon quarreled several days before Christmas 1803 after he refused to give Ligon a drink of his liquor. After threatening one another, Ligon rode off. They met again in a field on New Year’s Eve according to Hendrick, who claimed that Ligon had beaten him up. A bloody and beaten Ligon was found near death in the field the next morning but died the same day. Two months later, John Hendrick gave a power of attorney to his brother-in-law William Meglasson “to act for me in all matters pertaining to my land, business, and personal affairs during my imprisonment or leave of absence...”⁴⁵ We don’t know the outcome of the District Court trial, but John Hendrick was back in Amelia mortgaging his land

⁴⁰ Amelia County Order Book 20, p202, p371, p448.

⁴¹ McConaughery, p88-89.

⁴² Amelia County Deed Book 21, p124.

⁴³ *Virginia Argus* issue of 26 December 1804, p1.

⁴⁴ Amelia County Order Book 24, no pagination (as abstracted by Ms. Dennstedt).

⁴⁵ Amelia County Deed Book 21, p498.

on 10 February 1808 as “John Hendrick Jr.”⁴⁶

John Hendrick was himself murdered by one William Hundley on 10 April 1808. According to court records both men were drinking at the house of James Atkinson when Hundley kicked a chair on which Hendrick was sitting, and Hendrick died from the fall. John Hendrick had made his will on 17 April 1804, which was proved on 23 April 1808, leaving his wife Lucy a life estate in everything, to be divided at her death “equally among all my children” who were not individually named.⁴⁷ The inventory, returned on 10 November 1808, showed a modest estate consisting mainly of five slaves.⁴⁸ Lucy, who renounced the executorship, remained a widow and appears as a head of household in the 1810, 1830, and 1840 censuses of Amelia County.⁴⁹ In 1850 Lucy Hendrick, age 80, is in the household of her three sons Samuel, Stockdell, and Thomas. She died intestate in July 1851, with her son Robert Hendrick qualifying as administrator of her estate.

The couple had six sons, no daughters. Deed and court records identify the sons. Three of the sons later sold their interest in their father’s estate to their brothers Samuel and Robert Hendrick. An 1852 suit that became a Chancery court case in 1856, dealing with the disposition of 347 acres that Lucy Hendrick had bought during her widowhood, also provides useful information about the six sons.⁵⁰

- 1.4.1.2.1 **Stockdell Y. Hendrick** (c1794 – 15 July 1853) He did not marry. His given name could have originated from the Stockdale/Stockdell family of Amelia, although it was consistently rendered as “Stogdill” in the court documents. He sold his interest in his father’s estate to his brother Samuel Hendrick on 24 November 1835.⁵¹ He signed this, his only deed, by mark thus depriving us of a clear spelling of the name. The 1850 census lists him as “insane”, living in his brother Samuel T. Hendrick’s household. A document in the Chancery case also refers to him as “insane”. An April 1856 plea in Chancery described him as “*a person of unsound mind [who] has since departed this life.*” His death is recorded in Virginia’s death and burial index, which lists his parents as John and Lucy and his occupation as cabinetmaker. His age at death was 58, thus making him the eldest child of that marriage.
- 1.4.1.2.2 **Thomas S. Hendrick** (c1803 – 1870s) He also never married. He was single, age 46 and 56 respectively, in the household of his brother

⁴⁶ Amelia County Deed Book 22, p503.

⁴⁷ Amelia County Will Book 7, p383.

⁴⁸ Amelia County Will Book 7, p450.

⁴⁹ Amelia County census: 1810, p240: Lucy Hendrick 42000-00010-5. 1820: not found. 1830, p150: Lucy Hendrick 000011-00000001. Waller Hendrick was in his own household in 1830, p141: 10001-00001. 1840, p172: Lucy Hendrick 000001-00000001001.

⁵⁰ Chancery Court case, Indexed as 1856-006 Amelia in Virginia Chancery Court records. The dispute was over the disposition of the land, which was purchased by Samuel T. Hendrick, and the schedule of the delivery of the proceeds to the heirs.

⁵¹ Amelia County Deed Book 32, p259.

Samuel in 1850 and 1860. In 1870 he was enumerated as a boarder, age 65, in the household of his nephew John Hendrick. He was not located in 1880.

- 1.4.1.2.3 **Samuel T. Hendrick** (c1809 –12 September 1871) As noted above, he bought his brother Stockdell's interest in their father's estate in 1835. He was a 45-year old (sic) unmarried head of household in the 1850 census of Amelia County, with his brothers Stockdell and Thomas, and his mother Lucy, in the household. He apparently married a wife named Sarah not long after that census, as the death of an infant girl to Samuel and Sarah is recorded in Amelia in May 1853. In 1860 he was enumerated as age 51 with his 28-year old wife Sarah Hendrick, a child Mary Hendrick (5) and his brother Thomas in his household. In the 1870 Amelia County census, Samuel (age 61) and Sarah (age 40) still had **Mary A. Hendrick** (15) in the household but had added a daughter named **Carlotta Hendrick** (3). His death record in Amelia County gives his age at death as 62.

Confederate records show Samuel T. Hendrick (who never expanded the middle initial) supplying large quantities of food, a horse, and wagon to the CSA.

- 1.4.1.2.4 **Waller Hendrick** (c1805 – c1849) He married Mary Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright, by bond dated 19 December 1826.⁵² He sold his interest in his father's estate to his brothers Samuel T. Hendrick and Robert Hendrick on 10 February 1848.⁵³ He was dead before the 1850 census when Mary Hendrick headed a household of **John W. Hendrick** (21), **Richard Edward Hendrick** (19), **Amanda C. Hendrick** (17), **Andrew J. Hendrick** (14), and **Martha M. Hendrick** (12). Mary herself died on 15 May 1855 "leaving 5 children" according to a newspaper notice.⁵⁴ The Chancery court case identified the five children. (The son listed as Richard E. Hendrick in the 1850 census was called Edward Hendrick in the court records and later censuses.)

The 1860 Amelia County census household of John F. Hendrick (sic), age 34, included his brothers Edward Hendrick (24) and Andrew J. Hendrick (22). In 1870 his household included Edward (37) and his uncle Thomas Hendrick.

- 1.4.1.2.5 **Robert Hendrick** (c1806 – aft 1870) He married relatively late in life to Elizabeth W. Gillis in Amelia County on 8 November 1844. They appeared in the 1850 census of Cumberland County with their five-year old son Trueheart. They appear to have had only two children: **Joseph Trueheart Hendrick** (28 February 1846 – 6 December 1920)

⁵² *William & Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 16, p203.

⁵³ Amelia County Deed Book 37, p403.

⁵⁴ *Richmond Whig & Public Advertiser* issue of 25 May 1855, p2 c6 (Library of Virginia, Henley compilation)

and **Lucy Jane Hendrick** (1852 – 19 June 1931). The 1860 household included Elizabeth (45), Joseph T. Hendrick (14), and Lucy J. Hendrick (8). In 1870 Robert Hendrick, age 64, headed a household of Betsy (56), Trueheart Hendrick (23), and Jane (17). Robert was apparently dead by 1880, when Betsy's household included Trueheart (32) and Lucy (26). Elizabeth died in May 1885 according to Amelia County's death records.

Lucy J. Hendrick married William T. Fentress of Norfolk County, for she was listed as his widow in the 1897 and later Portsmouth, Virginia city directories. Her brother was also listed in the Portsmouth directories of the 1890s. The 1900, 1910, and 1920 censuses show Lucy J. Fentress and her brother Joseph Trueheart Hendrick living together in Portsmouth, Virginia. Neither had children. Both Joseph (as "Hendricks") and Lucy Hendrick Fentress are buried together in the Oak Grove Cemetery in Portsmouth. Her stone lists her birth as a generous 1856.

1.4.1.2.6 **William R. Hendrick** (c1800? – after 1856) He sold his interest in his father's estate to his brother Robert Hendrick on 25 October 1831.⁵⁵ As William Hendrick of Kanawha County [later West Virginia] he gave a power of attorney in 1854 to his brother Robert Hendrick (then of Cumberland County) to collect from the estate of "his mother Lucy Hendrick, dec'd, late of Amelia County."⁵⁶ William Hendrick was a plaintiff in the 1852 Chancery case, and not a resident of Virginia, but all filings were by Robert Hendrick acting as his attorney. He was alive in 1855 and 1856 when Robert Hendrick signed receipts for distributions from the estate. His later whereabouts are unknown.

1.4.1.3 **Daniel Hendrick** (18 November 1761 – 1843) Daniel Hendrick was a tithable of Barnard Hendrick in 1778 and of John Hendrick in 1779, but appears as head of his own household of four whites in the 1782 Amelia County census. He and Stephen Hendrick both witnessed a deed to Benjamin Hendrick Jr. on 23 March 1780.⁵⁷ He was taxable in Charlotte County in 1787, but was listed as "removed not known where" on the list of unpaid taxes for that year.⁵⁸ He was taxed in neighboring Lunenburg in 1789 but listed among non-payers who had left the county.⁵⁹ He was back in Charlotte County by early 1790 and was then listed on the tax rolls of Charlotte County continuously from 1790 through 1813, the last year checked. He is in the 1810 through 1840 censuses of Charlotte County, the household compositions suggesting three sons and perhaps two daughters.⁶⁰

⁵⁵ Amelia County Deed Book 30, p308.

⁵⁶ Unrecorded Deeds and Other Documents of Amelia County, Virginia, 1750-1902, Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey, p32.

⁵⁷ Amelia County Deed Book 15, p311.

⁵⁸ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 20, p31.

⁵⁹ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 20, p203.

⁶⁰ Charlotte County censuses for Daniel Hendrick. 1810 census: 11001-00101-0, 1820 census: 100111-100001(sic) – 0, 1830 census: 000001001-0000000001-0, 1840 census: 0000000001-00000000001-0.

On 30 September 1832 he applied for a Revolutionary pension as a resident of Charlotte County, stating that he was born on 18 November 1761 in Amelia County from which he first entered militia service in 1776.⁶¹ He further stated that there was a record of his birth in “the old Family Bible, which is now in his possession.” According to his application, which he signed by his mark, he served a total of seven brief militia tours through 1781 and then three or four years after the war removed from Amelia to Charlotte County, Virginia, where he was pensioned in 1833. All four of the units in which he served during the Revolution were Amelia County militia units.⁶² He appears in the 1835 pensioner’s census, age 73 and in the 1840 pensioner’s census, age 78, both in Charlotte County. The final payment of his pension was made in the third quarter of 1843.⁶³

His will was written 13 October 1841 and proved 6 November 1843.⁶⁴ It divided his 44-acre tract in Charlotte County and all his personal property into two equal parts; half to his daughter Polly Newcomb for her lifetime (then to her daughter Prudence Newcomb) and half to his grandson Daniel Hendrick. He may have had two sons with whom he had settled during his lifetime.

The Thomas Hendrick (see above) on tax lists near him was probably his nephew rather than his son, but the following two men, along with his grandson Daniel, seem likely have been the three males in Daniel Hendrick’s 1820 and 1830 census records. His first wife may have been the Esther Hendrick who witnessed the 1792 will of James Smith that named Daniel Hendrick an executor.⁶⁵ However the mother of Polly Hendrick, according to her death record, was named “Hattie”. Whatever her name, she appears to have died prior to the 1820 census when no wife was evident in his household. On 18 January 1824 Daniel Hendrick remarried to Ava Lawson, widow of Zachariah Lawson. She evidently predeceased him.

- 1.4.1.3.1 **John H. Hendrick** (c1795 – 1840s) He is likely to have been one of the males in Daniel Hendrick’s household through 1830, but was heading his own Charlotte County household in 1840. Charlotte County marriage records show two marriages for John H. Hendrick: one on 31 January 1832 to Martha Smith and one on 28 October 1837 to Martha Thorp. His 1840 household, when he was aged 40-50, had no children and two females, one 40-50 and the other 50-60. He was apparently dead by 1850 when Martha Hendrick, age 50, was listed in the household of Samuel Sea. He does not appear to have had any

⁶¹ Virginia/West Virginia Genealogical Data from Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Records, Patrick G. Wardell (Heritage Books, Inc., 1990), Vol. 2, p294. Pension file numbers F-S8706, R1253.

⁶² In 1776 he served under Captain Paulin Anderson, a captain of militia for Amelia County. He twice served under Captain William Finney, who commanded a company of Amelia militia and who lived on Flatt Creek in Amelia. He also served in 1780 under Captain Robert Hudson, who commanded an Amelia company of militia.

⁶³ Final Payment Vouchers Index for Military Pensions 1818-1864.

⁶⁴ Charlotte County Will Book 8, pp277. Photocopy kindly provided by Cora V. St. John and William Harvey Hendricks.

⁶⁵ Charlotte County, Va., Will Book 2, p173.

children.

1.4.1.3.2 **William Hendrick ?** (c1795? - ?) A William Hendrick married Nancy Brewer in Charlotte County on 5 October 1822 and appears in the 1830 census for Charlotte County, aged 30-40, with four children born in the 1820s.⁶⁶ Whether he was a son of Daniel Hendrick is uncertain, and no further sign of him was found.

1.4.1.3.3 **Mary Hendrick** (c1790? – 24 December 1876) She married Thomas Newcomb in Charlotte County by bond dated 18 March 1817 and remained in Charlotte County. The 1830 census suggests a son and a daughter, with Polly aged 30-40. The 1840 census shows the female 20-30 still in the household, and Polly aged 50-60. The 1850 census shows Thomas and Mary (age 55) with no children at home. Her death record in Charlotte County (as Polly Newcomb) gives her maiden name as Polly Hendricks, her birthplace as Charlotte County, and her parents as Daniel and Hattie Hendricks. Her age is given in the death record as 100, likely an exaggeration as she was listed in the 1850-70 censuses as age 55, 71, and 90 respectively.

The daughter was **Prudence Newcomb**, identified as a daughter of Thomas Newcomb, who married Abraham Copall or Kopall on 31 October 1844. Polly Newcomb was in his household in 1860.

1.4.1.3.3.1 **Daniel H. Hendrick** (c1810? – 1840s) was, we infer from his grandfather's will, her illegitimate son. He married Eliza Ann Carey on 2 April 1832 in Charlotte County, both over 21. The 1840 census shows Daniel H. Hendrick, aged 30-40, with a son and two daughters all under 5. He was apparently dead by 1850 when the Charlotte County census shows his widow Eliza A. Hendrick, age 40, heading a household with three children: **Caroline Hendrick** (14), **Sally A. Hendrick** (8), and **Richard D. Hendrick** (6), all born in Charlotte County according to the census taker. Three other children were living in Campbell County with Eliza's father: **James Hendrick** (13), **Peter Hendrick** (10), and **John W. Hendrick** (5). (John W. Hendrick was still in his grandmother's household in 1860.) Eliza apparently remained a widow for several years. Her father, Richard Carey, wrote his will in Campbell County in 1858 mentioning Eliza Hendrick among his nine children.⁶⁷ Eliza is said to have remarried sometime in the 1860s to John R. Lacks.

1.4.1.4 **Stephen Hendrick ?** (c1760 – c1848) Further research might establish whether he was indeed a son of John Hendrick, but it is at least tentatively suggested by circumstantial evidence. He was not tithable through 1770 in Amelia, and later

⁶⁶ Charlotte County, Va. 1830 census, p238: William Hendrick 300001-010001-2 slaves.

⁶⁷ Campbell County Will Book 12, p198.

tithables were either unavailable or incomplete. He first appears in our records when Stephen Hendrick and Daniel Hendrick witnessed the 1780 deed to Benjamin Hendrick Jr.⁶⁸ Gwathmey lists a Stephen Hendrick among his Revolutionary soldiers, and Virginia records show him as an Amelia County “provisioner”.⁶⁹ The 1782 Amelia census lists him as a single head of household, adjacent to Daniel Hendrick. On this admittedly flimsy evidence we have placed him here as a brother of Daniel Hendrick. He was missing from the Amelia tax lists of 1785 and later, and was presumably the same person who was a juror in Cumberland County in late 1786.⁷⁰ The Cumberland levies for 1787 show a payment to Stephen Hendrick for guarding a slave.⁷¹ He appears to be the same Stephen Hendrick who married Molly Johnson in Warren County, North Carolina by bond dated 16 May 1788.

By the time of that marriage he had moved to Mecklenburg County, Virginia, perhaps with his cousin William Hendrick, when both appeared for the first time on Mecklenburg’s 1788 tax list. Stephen Hendrick thereafter was taxed annually in Mecklenburg through at least 1805, the last list checked, in the same district as his cousin William Hendrick. In 1793 and thereafter he was taxed on 15 acres of land and on 24 July 1794 Stephen Hendrick was granted an additional 60 acres described as having been surveyed on 16 January 1793.⁷² The land adjoined William Hendrick and his wife Judith Michaux, and was located nearly on the North Carolina border. Stephen Hendrick and William Hendrick both witnessed a neighbor’s will the following year.⁷³ He is listed as a constable on the tax lists of 1800-1804. Tax lists after 1805 were not read, but by 1810 he was living across the border in Warren County, North Carolina and taxed on 200 acres.⁷⁴ He bought land in adjoining Granville County, North Carolina jointly with a son in law in 1811 (see below) and administered his son-in-law’s estate over the next few years. He appears in Granville County in the 1820 census, but was back in Mecklenburg County for the 1830 census, when he was listed as age 70-80.⁷⁵ He was again listed as 70-80 in the 1840 census of Mecklenburg.⁷⁶

His will was dated 27 May 1839 in Mecklenburg County, but proved several years later in February 1848 in Warren County, North Carolina. He left a slave woman and her children to George and Alexander Hendrick, sons of his son John J. Hendrick who was to have the use of the slaves during his lifetime. He left a slave and all his perishable property to William, Thomas, and John Hendrick “the children of my deceased son Thomas Hendrick” with reversion to

⁶⁸ Amelia County Deed Book 15, p311.

⁶⁹ Gwathmey, p369 refers to Eekinrode’s index, listing him thusly, page not noted.

⁷⁰ Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p173, p176, p188-189.

⁷¹ Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p218.

⁷² Virginia Grant Book 31, p201.

⁷³ Mecklenburg County Will Book 3, p367.

⁷⁴ 1810 Warren County census, p760: Stephen Hendrick 01101 – 00110.

⁷⁵ 1820 Granville County census: Stephen Hendrick 000001-10001. 1830 Mecklenburg County census: Stephen Hendrick: 0000000001-000100001.

⁷⁶ 1840 Mecklenburg County census: Stephen Hendrick 0000000001-0000000001. His son John J. Hendrick was adjacent as the only member of his own household.

“my grand (sic) daughter Lucy W. Hargrove”. His wife Mary was barely mentioned. The will noted that Hartwell Hargrove had given him a \$300 bond for a slave to be retained by his wife Mary during her life; if the slave survived his wife then the \$300 was to be divided among the three children of his deceased son Thomas Hendrick. I note that he had already made a substantial gift to his granddaughter Jane Hargrove and perhaps to the others as well. His land, if he still owned any, was not mentioned in the will.

1.4.1.4.1 **Thomas Hendrick** (c1790 – 1819) He married Jacky Fowler by Granville County bond dated 28 November 1815.⁷⁷ He was dead less than four years later when, on 3 November 1819, “Jackey Hendricks” was granted administration of his estate.⁷⁸ A few days later she petitioned the court for a year’s provisions, declaring that her husband had died intestate leaving her and three children named William Hendrick, Stephen (sic) Hendrick, and John Hendrick.⁷⁹ In November 1822 Jackey, who had by then remarried to Joseph Mangum, declared that Thomas Hendrick had died leaving 120 acres of land and three children named William, Thomas, and John Hendrick for whom Stephen K. Sneed had been appointed guardian; she asked for her dower portion of the land and was awarded 42 2/3 acres with a house.⁸⁰ The three sons all survived to be given a slave in Stephen Hendrick’s will, which identified them as “my grand children **William Hendrick, Thomas Hendrick, and John Hendrick** who are the children of my deceased son Thomas Hendrick.” The children were presumably listed in all three documents in birth order, but were not further traced.

1.4.1.4.2 **John J. Hendrick** (c1795 – 1847) He married Martha L. Harris in Warren County, North Carolina by bond dated 18 May 1814. She appears to have borne him at least two children, one as late as 1822, but must have died shortly afterward. He married again to Lucy R. Turner, daughter of Charles R. Turner, by bond dated 21 March 1825.

The couple separated in 1825 after only five months of marriage. Lucy returned to live with her father Charles R. Turner and they compelled John Hendrick to post a \$400 peace bond as protection against his physical abuse.⁸¹ Nine years later in 1834 Lucy R. Hendrick petitioned the North Carolina General Assembly for divorce, stating that she was aged only 13 at the marriage and that her husband was “a man of exceeding loose and immoral habits” with a violent temper who had threatened to drown her in a millpond.⁸² Her petition was accompanied by an affidavit signed by fifteen neighbor men declaring that John Hendrick was “one of the vilest of men” who had

⁷⁷ Marriages of Granville County, North Carolina, 1753-1868, Brent Holcomb (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1981), p156.

⁷⁸ Abstracts of The Wills and Estate Records of Granville County North Carolina 1808-1833 (Vol. II), Zae Hargett Gwynn (Joseph W. Watson, 1973)

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, p121

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, p159.

⁸¹ The bond, dated 5 September 1825, is attached to Lucy R. Hendrick’s petition.

⁸² North Carolina Archives, Item Call No. Z.1.67.4

not “paid any attention to his wife for nine years”. The General Assembly did not grant the divorce but Lucy and John continued to live apart until his death, and she remarried to Peyton V. Duke on 4 January 1848 as soon as John Hendrick was dead.⁸³

John Hendrick was listed in the 1820 and 1840 censuses adjacent to his father in Granville and Mecklenburg (aged 18-26 in 1820 but 40-50 in 1840.) By 1840 he was the sole member of his household. He was dead by 3 November 1847 when Peyton V. Duke qualified as administrator of his estate in Granville County. He had only two surviving children: **George J. Hendrick** (c1816 – c1880) who married Eliza Harton in 1839 in Warren County and appeared in the 1850 census of Granville County, and **Alexander G. Hendrick** (c1822-1890) who married her sister Martha Harton in 1842 in Warren County.

- 1.4.1.4.3 **Nancy Hendrick** (c1790 – ?) She married in Warren County, North Carolina to John W. Sims by bond dated 15 December 1810. Stephen Hendrick and John Sims jointly bought a tract of 106.5 acres in Granville County from his brother Briggs Sims on 13 March 1811.⁸⁴ A few months later in November 1811 Stephen Hendrick and Nancy Hendrick were granted administration of the estate of John Sims, who died intestate, in a record identifying her as the daughter of Stephen Hendrick.⁸⁵ Stephen Hendrick later served as sole administrator of the estate of John W. Sims, and conducted estate sales in 1811 and 1813.⁸⁶ The latter sale indicated that Hendrick and Sims jointly owned a still, yet another example of the involvement of the Hendrick family in liquor production. Nancy remarried to John Fowler by Granville bond dated 7 October 1812. (He was evidently related to her brother’s wife, as Mills Tayloe was bondsman for both marriages.)

Nancy had either just given birth or was pregnant when her husband died, as she was evidently the mother of **Jane W. Sims**, who married Hartwell W. Hargrove in 1837 and who lived within a stone’s throw of George Hendrick in later censuses. Indeed, Stephen Hendrick made a deed of gift of slaves and household items to his son-in-law (actually grandson-in-law) Hartwell W. Hargrove on 30 November 1837.⁸⁷ Lucy Hargrove, named as a granddaughter in Stephen Hendrick’s will, must have been their first child. Lucy evidently did not survive childhood, as the 1850 and 1860 Granville censuses show Jane Hargrove, age 37 and 48 respectively, and several children but no

⁸³ The Dukes later moved to Arkansas. Lucy R. Duke was enumerated as 23, 32, and 40 years old in the 1850-1870 censuses but was nevertheless probably the same woman who had earlier been married to John Hendrick.

⁸⁴ Granville County Deed Book W, p84. On the waters of Indian Creek...

⁸⁵ Granville County Court Record Book 1810-1813. The record indicates that Nancy Sims was awarded her dower portion in a tract owned jointly by her husband John Sims and her father Stephen Hendrick on Nutbush Creek.

⁸⁶ *Abstracts of The Wills and Estate Records of Granville County North Carolina 1808-1833* (Vol. II), Zae Hargett Gwynn (Joseph W. Watson, 1973), p32 and p38.

⁸⁷ Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 27, p399.

Lucy. (I note that Jane Sims was apparently raised by her grandfather, as Stephen Hendrick's 1820 and 1830 census households included a female, under 10 and aged 10-15, respectively who was surely Jane Sims. It's possible her mother had died.)

- 1.4.1.5 **Pendleton Hendrick ?** (c1765? – aft1820) He was perhaps a member of John Hendrick's household in 1782 and 1785. He appears on the 1787 and 1790 tax lists of Amelia County, in the same district as John Hendrick and his other sons. After about 1770, the only Hendricks remaining in Amelia who might have fathered a son of this age were the brothers Benjamin Jr. and John, and perhaps John the son of Hance Hendrick. By the 1782 census the only senior Hendricks left in Amelia were Benjamin Jr. and John Hendrick, each heading households of several persons. Since we can eliminate Benjamin Hendrick as a father candidate, it seems likely that Pendleton Hendrick was a son of John Hendrick. Indeed, John Hendrick was his security when Pendleton posted bond in Amelia to marry Elizabeth Wray on 27 September 1787 witnessed by John Hendrick and Thomas Wray. She wrote her own consent, thus was over 21, but she was perhaps a daughter of Moses Wray (Ray) who had settled in Amelia County in 1755.⁸⁸

Pendleton Hendrick removed to Campbell County, Virginia in time to appear on the 1793 tax list. He was surety for two marriages there in 1802, one of them for an apparent Wray in-law.⁸⁹

He was subsequently taxed in Campbell County through 1814, the last year checked. From 1806 through 1810 he was taxed on a second male, who was evidently a son named William Hendrick. Pendleton Hendrick and William Hendrick were subsequently taxed separately through 1814, the last year checked. Pendleton again acquired a second white taxable in 1814, perhaps another son reaching 16 that year or an apprentice. The 1800 and 1810 censuses are lost, but he is in the 1820 Campbell County census, he and his wife over 45, with no children in the household. Since Pendleton Hendrick was the only Hendrick remaining in Campbell County after Bernard and Calvin Hendrick removed to Kentucky in 1809, any Hendricks in the county are likely to be his children. (John Hendrick arrived in Campbell sometime in the late 'teens but left a will identifying his children, and Ezekiel Hendrick's children were clearly identified in a later lawsuit.) Thus three children are likely:

- 1.4.1.5.1 **William Hendrick** (c1790 – ?) He was surely the eldest son. From 1806 through 1810, Pendleton Hendrick was taxed on a second unnamed male aged between 16 and 21, then in 1811 Pendleton Hendrick and William Hendrick returned their taxables on the same date, each claiming a single white poll. William Hendrick was taxed in Campbell County through 1814, the last year checked. I could not find any sign of him in the 1820 Virginia census or later.

⁸⁸ Thomas Wray, the other witness, may have been a brother. He married himself to Louisa Howell in 1795.

⁸⁹ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p818. (Elijah Frasier and Lucy Ray, evidently an in-law.)

1.4.1.5.2 **Mary Hendrick** (c1790? - ?) She was probably a daughter of Pendleton Hendrick, for (as Polly Hendrick) she married in Campbell County on 5 August 1811 to Joshua Stone. Since Pendleton Hendrick was the only Hendrick remaining in Campbell County after 1809, she was probably a daughter. The only Joshua Stone in Virginia in 1820 was in Pittsylvania County, he and his wife both over 45.

1.4.1.5.3 **Lucy Hendrick** (1790s – 1840s) She was identified as a daughter of Pendleton Hendrick when she married Samuel Dews in Campbell County on 17 December 1817.⁹⁰ The 1830 and 1840 censuses suggest that they had four daughters and two sons. Lucy apparently died by 30 April 1845 when Samuel Dews remarried to Elizabeth Moorman. He is enumerated in the 1850 Campbell County census, age 59, with children, presumably Lucy's, named **Demarcus P. Dews** (19) and **Mary L. Dews** (16).

1.4.2 **Obediah Hendrick** (c1725-30 – 1788) Obediah appears in the Amelia County 1752 tax list as a tithable of his father. He was apparently already of age, for on 19 March 1752 he had purchased Hance Hendrick III's 200-acre patent of 1746 when Hance left for Halifax County.⁹¹ Eight years later, on 2 May 1760, he purchased from Benjamin and Titus Hurt the adjoining 300 acres (the 1746 patent to Hance Hendrick II which had earlier been sold to the Hurts).⁹² He must have improved the land considerably, for on 28 April 1763 he sold the entire 500-acre parcel to his brother Zachariah Hendrick for nearly four times his purchase price.⁹³ Two years later, on 25 March 1765, Zachariah, who was moving to Cumberland County, sold the tract back to Obediah for the same price.⁹⁴ Obediah remained in Amelia for nearly thirty years, serving as an appraiser of his uncle Hance Hendrick's estate and as executor of his father's will. [His role as appraiser of his uncle's estate proves he was a son of Benjamin rather than of Hance, a conclusion confirmed by Obediah's own will several years later.] In late 1779 he sold his land in Amelia in two transactions.⁹⁵ He remained in the county for a brief period, for a 25 May 1780 deed by Isham Johnson describes the land as where "Obadiah Hendrick now lives."⁹⁶

He does not appear to have purchased replacement land and may have abandoned farming altogether for an apparent career as a moneylender and speculator. It seems likely that he was already wealthy, or quickly becoming so, by the time his siblings named children for him.

In 1781, the Amelia court awarded him at least four certificates for almost £2000 in provisions supplied to the militia, all dated in 1780.⁹⁷ He was named an executor of his

⁹⁰ *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 6, p811.

⁹¹ Amelia County Deed Book 4, p327.

⁹² Amelia County Deed Book 7, p351. (Witnessed by James, Hans, and Elizabeth Hendrick.)

⁹³ Amelia County Deed Book 8, p122.

⁹⁴ Amelia County Deed Book 8, p553.

⁹⁵ Amelia County Deed Book 15, p157 and p200. To Richard Johnson (25 August 1779) and William Johnson (28 October 1779) respectively.

⁹⁶ Amelia County Deed Book 15, p329.

⁹⁷ *Virginia Public Claims, Amelia County*, Abercrombie and Slatten (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p71 and p84-87.

father's will that same year. He apparently then removed to Pittsylvania County, for it appears to be his nephew who is in the Amelia 1782 state census, heading a household of four whites and one black. He is apparently the Obediah Hendrick of Pittsylvania County who headed a household of one white and nine blacks. On 18 March 1782, the Pittsylvania court certified another Revolutionary claim of Obediah Hendrick's for 30 bushels of wheat and 300 pounds of beef.⁹⁸ He was apparently one of two Obediah Hendricks in the 1785 tax list, the other being his nephew. He does not appear in any Cumberland County tax lists through 1786, but had settled there by the following year, perhaps living with his widowed sister-in-law, when he appears in the 1787 tax list as "Obediah Hendrick Sr." with one slave, one horse, and a single cow.

An example of his money lending is found in Cumberland County records. On 5 July 1787 Daniel Marshall delivered to John Fitzpatrick thirteen slaves as security for a debt of £502 to Obediah Hendrick of Pittsylvania County.⁹⁹ This note was among those listed in the appraisal of Obediah Hendrick's estate. Several of his relatives were also among his debtors, including Benjamin Hendrick, Gustavus Hendrick, Bernard Hendrick (Ezekiel's son), and John Craddock (Nathaniel's son-in-law).

Obediah was a bachelor who had no children of his own. His will, dated 27 April 1787 and proved 28 April 1788, left £100 to the Independent Methodist Church, a legacy to his sister-in-law Elizabeth Hendrick (widow of Zachariah Hendrick) and divided the remaining estate among three brothers and three nephews: his brothers Benjamin, Nathaniel, and Ezekiel; his nephew Obediah Hendrick, son of Zacharias Hendrick, deceased; his nephew Obediah Hendrick, son of John Hendrick, Carpenter; and his nephew Bernard Goode Hendrick, son of Bernard Hendrick, deceased.¹⁰⁰ The inventory, not filed until 19 July 1790, showed a very substantial estate consisting mainly of slaves and a large quantity of notes due from a long list of debtors.¹⁰¹

- 1.4.3 **Zachariah Hendrick** (1725-30 – 1783) He was also a son Benjamin Hendrick, based on circumstantial evidence. Zachariah Hendrick was a tithable of Benjamin Hendrick in Amelia County in 1746 and 1748 but was not tithable for the next fifteen years. He apparently returned to Caroline County, as the Caroline court judged the age of a slave girl belonging to him on 9 November 1752.¹⁰² He was still in Caroline County three and a half years later when he proved a deed by John Hendrick in 1756.¹⁰³ He was back in Amelia County by 28 April 1763, when his brother Obediah Hendrick sold him 504 acres formerly belonging to Hance Hendrick.¹⁰⁴ On the same day he bought the land, the Amelia court licensed him to operate an ordinary at his house.¹⁰⁵ He returned to the Amelia tax lists the tithables that same year. Several months later, on 24 January 1764, Benjamin Hendrick Sr. sold the adjoining 400 acres, his patent of 1747, jointly to Nathaniel and Zachariah

⁹⁸ Virginia Public Claims, Pittsylvania County, Abercrombie and Slatten (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p21

⁹⁹ Cumberland County Deed Book 2, p218.

¹⁰⁰ Cumberland County Will Book 2, p434.

¹⁰¹ Cumberland County Will Book 2, p484.

¹⁰² Caroline County Court Orders, Book 4, p352.

¹⁰³ Caroline County Court Orders, Book 5, p154

¹⁰⁴ Amelia County Deed Book 8, p122

¹⁰⁵ Amelia County Order Book 7, p44.

Hendrick for considerably less than market value.¹⁰⁶

Zachariah's stay in Amelia County was a brief one. He appears in the 1764 tithables, but on 15 March 1765 he bought a plantation in central Cumberland County within a few miles of his uncle Adolphus Hendrick's old plantation (which was by then owned by Adolphus Hendrick's son Benjamin).¹⁰⁷ Ten days later, Zachariah and his wife Elizabeth sold his 200 acres in Amelia, and two months later, and now of Cumberland County, sold the 504 acre tract in Amelia back to Obadiah Hendrick.¹⁰⁸ He appears on the 1768 Cumberland tax list with four tithes. He bought an additional adjoining 158 acres in Cumberland in 1771 that he gifted to his son Obediah Hendrick in 1778.^{109 110} Court records suggest that he operated a tavern in Cumberland, as he had in Amelia.

Zachariah Hendrick subsequently appears frequently in Cumberland records, most interestingly in two 1775 records. On 3 May 1775, the Cumberland County Committee of Safety cited him for refusing to pay a levy to buy ammunition for the troops, the only person in the county so cited.¹¹¹ Whether this reflected a lack of enthusiasm for the war, or even Tory leanings, is not clear, for on another occasion Zachariah supplied provisions to the troops. A 27 May 1782 court record establishes that he supplied a bushel of oats and three diets (meals) to a dragoon Lieutenant in 1781.¹¹² On 24 July 1775 Zachariah Hendrick, his sons John and Obediah Hendrick, and two neighbors were all indicted for selling rum without a license.¹¹³ The case was continued for eight years, finally being dismissed in 1783 after Zachariah's death.¹¹⁴

He also placed two interesting notices in the *Virginia Gazette*, the first dated 17 April 1771 regarding the purchase of a negro boy from John Arnold.¹¹⁵ The second was a notice of a runaway Irish servant in 1774.¹¹⁶ On 1 September 1780, he and his wife Elizabeth traded part of his land to William Richardson in exchange for Richardson's deed to his son William Hendrick of a tract in Price Edward County.¹¹⁷ The 1782 Cumberland County state census shows him as head of a household of 12 whites and 10 blacks. His sons Obediah and William were listed nearby, and his son John was evidently temporarily in Charlotte County.

Zachariah's will was written 9 January 1782 and probated on 26 May 1783 in Cumberland

¹⁰⁶ Amelia County Deed Book 8, p286. Benjamin sold the land for £50. Zachariah sold his half a year later for £80. Nathaniel Hendrick sold his half for £150 five years later.

¹⁰⁷ Cumberland County Deed Book 4, p60.

¹⁰⁸ Amelia County Deed Book 8, p533 and p535.

¹⁰⁹ Cumberland County Deed Book 4, p493.

¹¹⁰ Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p528.

¹¹¹ Proceedings of the Committees of Safety for Cumberland and Isle of Wight Counties, Virginia 1775-1776, (Richmond, 1919), p11-12.

¹¹² Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 12, p235. The Claims Index shows another certificate to Zachariah Hendrick by the Prince Edward County court, which was not read.

¹¹³ Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 11, p331.

¹¹⁴ Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 12, p367.

¹¹⁵ *Virginia Gazette*, issue of 9 May 1771, p3 and repeated in the issue of 23 May 1771. See Chronology for the text of the notice.

¹¹⁶ *Virginia Gazette*, issue of 17 February 1774. See Chronology for transcript.

¹¹⁷ Cumberland County Deed Book 6, p82.

County.¹¹⁸ The will left his wife Elizabeth a life interest in both the real and personal property during her widowhood. At her death or remarriage, the home plantation and all other lands were to go to his son Elijah Hendrick with reversion to son James Hendrick. If both Elijah and James were to die without issue, the land was to be sold and the proceeds divided among “all my children then living”. Upon Elizabeth’s death or remarriage specific bequests of slaves were made to his sons William Hendrick, James Hendrick, and Elijah Hendrick, and daughters Elizabeth, Martha, and Rebecca. The remaining estate was to be equally divided among all his children or their heirs. It also mentions “my wife’s mother” (Sarah Jones) and the slaves that fell into the estate from her. Obediah Hendrick, and John Hendrick had evidently received their legacies already, but the heirs of both received shares in the residual estate 35 years later. Executors were “my two sons Obadiah & John & my wife Elizabeth”.

His brother Obadiah Hendrick’s 1787 will also left a legacy to his nephew (Zachariah’s son) Obediah and to his sister-in-law Elizabeth Hendrick, presumably Zachariah’s widow. The widow Elizabeth was listed on tax lists and appears in court records in Cumberland as late as 1815. She died sometime in 1817 according to the court case referenced below, having outlived her husband by some 35 years as well as four of her eight children.

Zachariah’s wife was Elizabeth Young, daughter of John and Sarah Young of Caroline County, according to testimony filed in a Cumberland County Chancery suit over the distribution of the estates of both women.¹¹⁹ Included in the court records is a statement that John Young left a will recorded in Caroline County in 1750 naming his wife Sarah and three children: John, William, and Elizabeth. Sarah Young died “about 1796 or 1797” according to a statement by Elijah H. Hendrick, and Elizabeth Young Hendrick died in 1817 according to Hobson’s statement in the case. The same court records clarify that Zachariah and Elizabeth had eight children, half of whom predeceased their mother:

- 1.4.3.1 **Obediah Hendrick** (c1750 – 1798) Since his uncle Obediah did not move from Amelia County to Cumberland until shortly before his death, most references in Cumberland County to an Obediah Hendrick are to this son of Zachariah Hendrick. He was not tithable to his father in 1764, the last year his father was in Amelia, so we presume that he was not yet 16 that year. However, he was one of his father’s tithables in 1768, suggesting a birth between 1748 and 1752. On 24 January 1775 he, his brother, and his father were indicted for selling rum without a license.¹²⁰ On 27 April 1778 his father gifted him with 158 acres in Cumberland.¹²¹ He subsequently appears as a juror in Cumberland, and in 1779 a slave named Abraham was charged with stealing a gun and hat from the house of Obediah Hendrick.¹²² He signed petitions in Cumberland County in 1780, 1781, and again in 1786.¹²³ He apparently did not serve in the Revolution, but two claims by Obediah Hendrick for a total of 34 bushels of wheat taken by the Virginia state troops were certified by the Cumberland court in 1782.¹²⁴ The

¹¹⁸ Cumberland County Will Book 2, p315 and Court Order Book 12, p332.

¹¹⁹ Cumberland County Chancery Case No. 1821-007

¹²⁰ Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 11, p331.

¹²¹ Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p528.

¹²² He appears as a juror in Cumberland County Court Orders 11, p523 and 12, p53. The item about Abraham is in 12, p74.

¹²³ *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol.30, p92, p94, and p100.

¹²⁴ Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 12, p191 and p235.

Cumberland state census of 1782 shows him with a household of 4 whites and three blacks. The tax list the same year shows him with one white and two black tithables. It's not clear how many of the whites were his own children, as he apparently had apprentices – he was indicted in 1783 and convicted in 1787 for failing to list an apprentice as a tithable in 1783.¹²⁵ The state census taken the following year in 1784 shows him heading a household of five whites and three blacks. He appears in Cumberland tax lists continually through 1797.

He was an executor of his father in 1783, and subsequently appears frequently in Cumberland court records in a variety of roles, none of which are genealogically significant. On 23 February 1792, the executors of the late William Womack sold Womack's home plantation of 200 acres and an adjoining 100 acres to Obediah Hendrick.¹²⁶ This plantation adjoined his father's land, and Obediah evidently moved onto the tract and made it his home. The following year, on 23 January 1793, Obediah Hendrick and his wife Martha sold his original 158 acres to Elizabeth Hendrick, presumably his mother.¹²⁷ Two weeks earlier, he had sold 101 acres, part of the tract on which he lived, to Bernard Gaines.¹²⁸

Obediah's wife – though perhaps a second wife -- was Martha Sims, daughter of Matthew and Mary Sims, according to her mother's division of slaves in 1796.¹²⁹ Obediah Hendrick was dead by 26 March 1798 when his will was proved and recorded in Cumberland County.¹³⁰ A copy of the will was included among the papers in the 1840 court case mentioned below. The will leaves a life estate to his wife Martha then to be equally divided among "all my children" who were not individually named.¹³¹ If Martha remarried, the estate was to be divided and distributed among the children with Martha receiving only a child's share. Although this caveat, together with the will's condition that Martha see to raising and schooling his children, suggests that she may not have been the mother of all seven of the children, the deed mentioned below by William Y. Hendrick clearly states that Martha was his mother. The will named William Evans, John Hendrick, and Robert Smith executors.

We can identify the children, as in 1822 Martha filed suit in Cumberland County to have the home plantation partitioned. On 25 October 1822 Obediah Hendrick's 255-acre plantation was divided into eight parcels for the widow and seven children.¹³² The widow Martha Hendrick appeared on Cumberland tax lists for several years. In the 1810 Cumberland County census she was head of a household of 4 whites and 12 slaves and in 1820 was head of a household of

¹²⁵ Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 14, p110, p312.

¹²⁶ Cumberland County Deed Book 7, p166.

¹²⁷ Cumberland County Deed Book 7, p:241.

¹²⁸ Cumberland County Deed Book 7, p263.

¹²⁹ Cumberland County Deed Book 7, p509. Mary Sims was the widow of Matthew Sims. Martha Hendrick was her daughter.

¹³⁰ Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 17, p72.

¹³¹ Cumberland County Will Book 3, p115.

¹³² Cumberland County Chancery Case Index No. 1822-017. Among the papers in the case are several statements that Obediah left seven heirs.

two whites and 6 slaves.¹³³ She was deceased by 28 December 1840 when the seven heirs of Obediah Hendrick filed suit against Charles S. Palmore, curator of Martha Hendrick deceased, to have six slaves left to her by Obediah Hendrick divided among the heirs.¹³⁴ The seven children identified in the two court cases were the following:

- 1.4.3.1.1 **William Young Hendrick** (c1783 – 1850s) His birth year is uncertain; the tax records suggest his age in the 1850 census may have been overstated by a few years. He appears on the 1804 and 1805 Cumberland County tax lists as an “over 16” taxable of Martha Hendrick, thus establishing him as the eldest son. He married Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of Thomas Cooper who consented, in Cumberland County by bond dated 7 April 1807.¹³⁵ He was taxed in 1807 to his father’s estate, but was taxed on his own thereafter through 1815, the last year checked. He served in the War of 1812 with the 1st Regiment (Trueheart’s) of Virginia Militia along with his brothers Matthew and David. He appears in the 1810 and 1830 Cumberland County censuses but was not found in 1820. He may have briefly been in Indiana, where land records show entries and one later grant to William Young Hendrick of Cumberland County, Virginia. In 1823, however, he purchased 25 acres from the shares of Joseph Clarke and David Hendrick to add to his own share in the land of his father.

On 28 September 1827 William Y. Hendrick of Cumberland County executed a deed of gift that identified both his parents and his own children. He deeded to his children the 75 acres he lived on and his one-seventh part of his father’s estate currently in the possession of “my mother” Martha Hendrick to which he was entitled at her death as one of the legatees of his father Obediah Hendrick.¹³⁶ He reserved a lifetime interest in the property to himself after which it was to be distributed in equal shares to his wife Elizabeth and his four children. The children were, presumably in birth order, **Pamelia Hendrick**, **James Hendrick**, **William Y. Hendrick Jr.**, and **Martha Ann Hendrick**. (This sort of conversion of property from a fee simple title to a lifetime estate was a common strategy for avoiding attachments by creditors.)

William Y. Hendrick and his wife Elizabeth then sold his interest in the land to Joseph S. Palmore on 26 December 1831. A few weeks later on 3 February 1832 Pamela S. Hendrick, James Hendrick, William Hendrick (Jr.) and Willis W. Gaulding or Gauldin (in right of his wife the former Martha Ann Hendrick) sold their shares in the land to Joseph S. Palmore. By 1834 William Y. Hendrick and all four

¹³³ 1810 Cumberland County census, p141: Martha Hendrick 01100-01010-12. 1820 Cumberland County census, p102: Martha Hendrick 000100-00001-6.

¹³⁴ Cumberland County Chancery Case Index No. 1841-001.

¹³⁵ Cumberland Marriages, p66.

¹³⁶ Original Deed included among the papers of Cumberland County Chancery Suit No. 1857-028

children had gone “to the west” and were living in Lafayette County, Missouri when Palmore sued them to perfect his title.¹³⁷ Both William and his sons received grants of land in Lafayette County in 1835. The son was identified as William Young Hendrick Junior, thus confirming the middle name of his father.

William Y. Hendrick appears in the 1840 census with both sons still living at home.¹³⁸ The 1850 census of Lafayette County, Missouri lists him as age 67 with wife Elizabeth, 64. Their sons **James Cooper Hendrick** (41) and **William Young Hendrick Jr.** (39), who had both married in Missouri, were enumerated next door. The daughter **Martha Ann Gauldin** (38) was living nearby as a widow with several children. The daughter Pamela or Permelia may have been the wife of James Rea a few doors away. In 1860 Elizabeth, then age 75, was enumerated in the household of the son James C. Hendrick.

- 1.4.3.1.2 **Pamelia Hendrick** (c1788 – 5 August 1877) She married in Cumberland County on 3 September 1802 to Bennett Tinsley.¹³⁹ She was identified as his wife in both the 1822 and 1840 court cases, both of which place her second in the list of children of Zachariah Hendrick. Bennett Tinsley was enumerated in Amherst County in 1820 but by 1830 had removed to Allegheny County where he appears in the 1830, 1840, and 1850 censuses. The 1850 census of Allegheny County, Virginia lists her as age 61 and the 1860 census lists her as age 71.

Her name is somewhat uncertain; it was rendered as “Pamelia” in both of the court cases, and in the 1860 census, but was written as “Permelia” in the 1850 census. Bennett Tinsley died in 1853 leaving a will in Allegheny County which named, according to a correspondent, children **Frances H. Tinsley**, **Madison S. Tinsley**, **Obediah H(endrick?) Tinsley**, **Roderick M. Tinsley**, **William J. Tinsley**, **Martin D. Tinsley**, and **Edmond P. Tinsley**. Another daughter named **Martha Tinsley** was identified as his daughter when she married in Amherst County and a third daughter was probably the **Ancenith Tinsley**, who was of age when she married there in 1826. The 1850 census shows William Tinsley (42) and Edmund Tinsley (24) still in the household, and Roderick M Tinsley (34) living next door. Pamela’s death date is from a variety of internet postings, original source not specified, though I did not find her in the 1870 census.

- 1.4.3.1.3 **Matthew Hendrick** (c1792? – c1834) He was probably the second white male taxable to William Hendrick in 1809. He does not, however, appear individually on tax lists in Cumberland County. He

¹³⁷ Ibid. All the deeds are included in the case file.

¹³⁸ 1840 census, Lafayette County, Missouri: William Y. Hendrick 00002001-00000001

¹³⁹ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 28, #4, p113.

served as a corporal in the War of 1812 with the 1st Regiment (Trueheart's) of Virginia Militia along with his brothers William and David who were privates in the same company. He married Frances Gauldin about 1815 in Cumberland County, with Josiah Gauldin, the surety.¹⁴⁰ Matthew Hendrick was enumerated in Cumberland County in the 1820 and 1830 censuses, but was deceased by 1840 when the records of the Chancery case identify his children as **Josiah Hendrick** (c1821-?), **Martha Hendrick**, and **Robert J. Hendrick** (1829-1918). According to a 1936 survey of historic houses, Matthew Hendrick and his wife Frances sold their house in 1832 to his brother David Hendrick. The house was located about 2½ miles south of Cumberland Courthouse and, though still standing in 1936, had passed out of the Hendrick family in 1842 when David Hendrick sold it to Benjamin Allen.¹⁴¹

According to an 1881 brief biography of the son Robert J. Hendrick, he was born in Cumberland County and “*when four years of age he went with his mother, his father being dead, to Buckingham County, where he was raised and educated. In 1845 he came to this state and county, having buried his mother a short time previous.*”¹⁴² Robert J. Hendrick, age 20, was enumerated in 1850 in Saline County, Missouri and again in 1860, age 30. His brother Josiah Hendrick was enumerated in Buchanan County, Missouri in 1850, age 29.¹⁴³

- 1.4.3.1.4 **David Hendrick** (c1795 – August 1872) Elizabeth Hendrick, his grandmother, had an unidentified white taxable in Cumberland County in 1815 who was replaced on the tax lists by David Hendrick in 1816, the year he probably turned 21. He served in the War of 1812 with the 1st Regiment (Trueheart's) of Virginia Militia along with his brothers Matthew and William. He married Sally P. Palmore (Palmer?) in Cumberland County by bond dated 21 July 1821.¹⁴⁴ She was a daughter of William Palmore, a neighbor of Obediah Hendrick, according to a suit brought by Palmore's heirs in 1827.¹⁴⁵ They evidently had two sons and two daughters judging from the 1830 census record. Sally was evidently deceased by 1830 as she was not in the household.

David Hendrick married again to Eliza G. Steger, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Goode Steger, on 20 November 1835 in Amelia County.¹⁴⁶ He is in the 1850 Cumberland County census, age 54,

¹⁴⁰ Cumberland Marriages, p66. The date is uncertain.

¹⁴¹ Library of Virginia Digital Archives,

¹⁴² History of Saline County, Missouri, (Missouri Historical Co., 1881), p793

¹⁴³ An internet auction notice of a collection of letters to Josiah Hendrick from 1839 through the 1850s from family members contains photographs of several envelopes. One is from James Gauldin (Gauledin), another gives Josiah's address as Lafayette County, and another shows a return address of Cave Creek in Boone County.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid. p66

¹⁴⁵ Cumberland County Chancery Case No. 1827-020.

¹⁴⁶ Virginia Cousins, George Brown Goode (1887), p278.

with wife Eliza and children **John Hendrick** (22), **Harriett Hendrick** (13), **Merit Hendrick** (11), **Julia Hendrick** (9), and **Emma Hendrick** (7). In 1860 he was age 62 and he and Eliza had John E. Hendrick (now 30), Merit Hendrick (now 18), Julia Hendrick (now 15), Emma Hendrick (now 13), and **Goode Hendrick** (c1842 – 29 July 1914) in their household. In 1870 David, now age 73, and “Lyza” still had Goode Hendrick and Emma at home. The 1880 Cumberland census showed Eliza, age 72, heading a household that included her son Goode Hendrick, age 38. Of the four children by his first wife, only John is identified. His death in August 1872 at age 70 (sic) is recorded in Cumberland County.

- 1.4.3.1.5 **Alexander Hendrick** (c1798 – February 1878) He was referred to as both Alexander and “Sandy” Hendrick in the court cases. He married Lydia Godsey by bond dated 8 January 1827 with Henry Godsey security.¹⁴⁷ The 1830 and 1840 censuses of Cumberland County suggest they had a son and three daughters.¹⁴⁸ He was enumerated in the 1850 census of Cumberland County, age 51, with wife “Aleda” and **Martha T. Hendrick** (12). Both the 1860 census and the 1860 Agricultural Census listed him as “Sandy Hendrick”, age 63, with wife Lydia but no children remaining in the household. The Virginia Index to Deaths and Burials lists his death at age 90 (sic) in February 1878, and gives his parents as “Aleck” and Martha Hendrick.
- 1.4.3.1.6 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1794 – 1860s) She was identified as the wife of Joseph Clarke in both the 1822 and 1840 court cases. She had married Joseph Clarke in Cumberland County by bond of 27 November 1816 with her brother Alexander Hendrick surety. They appear to have remained in Virginia until sometime in the 1830s, then moved with her brother William Y. Hendrick to Lafayette County, Missouri where they were enumerated in the 1850 census. Elizabeth, age 55, and Joseph Clarke had children named **David Clarke** (25), **James M. Clarke** (22), **Mary A. Clarke** (18), **Charles Clarke** (12), and **Alexander Clarke** (9). In 1860 Elizabeth (64) was head of a Lafayette County household consisting of herself, her son Charles, and two boarders or servants. She was not found in 1870.
- 1.4.3.1.7 **Sarah Hendrick** (c1797 – May 1850) She was identified as Sally Carter, the wife of Pleasant Carter, in both the 1822 and 1840 court cases. According to marriage records, she had married Pleasant Carter in Cumberland County.¹⁴⁹ He was head of household in Prince Edward County in 1820, 1830, and 1840. The eldest female in the household was aged 30-40 in 1830 and 50-60 in 1840. Pleasant Carter was not located in the 1850 census, but the 1850 mortality census for Prince

¹⁴⁷ Cumberland Marriages, p66. The bond was not dated, but was issued during the administration of Governor Wilson Cary Nicholas, 11 Dec 1814 – 11 Dec 1816.

¹⁴⁸ Cumberland County census, 1830: Alexander Hendrick 100001-1001. 1840: Alexr Hendrick 0010001-120001

¹⁴⁹ “Marriage Bonds of Cumberland County”, *William and Mary College Quarterly*, 2nd series Vol. 7, No.4, p285.)

Edward County lists Sarah Carter, age 52, who died in May 1850.¹⁵⁰ Her birthplace was listed as Cumberland County.

1.4.3.2 **John Hendrick** (c1750 – 1815) As noted above, he was not tithable in 1764 but apparently was in 1768, and was indicted for selling rum Cumberland County in 1775. He enlisted as a minuteman in Cumberland County in October 1775, though there is no further record of his service.¹⁵¹ He next appears as a witness to a deed in October 1778 along with his father and brother William.¹⁵² A week later he and his father both appear among twelve signers of a petition.¹⁵³ On 27 April 1779 John Hendrick and his wife Judith sued her father William Womack of Cumberland County in chancery over his promise of a gift of slaves and land to his daughter and her new husband in exchange for their promise to live with him for the remainder of his life.¹⁵⁴ Testimony in the suit discloses that the wedding took place at the house of Zachariah Hendrick on 20 November 1777.

Judith Womack's father, according to the lawsuit, was William Womack, who lived on a patent adjoining the land Zachariah Hendrick had bought back in 1765, and which he mentioned in his will as "adjoining Hendrick". William Womack's will in Cumberland County, dated 1 January 1786 and proved 26 September 1791, named Judith Hendrick among his eight children, and gave to her a slave named Dinah.¹⁵⁵ In fact, the chancery suit discloses that the slave Dinah had actually been given to Judith upon her marriage in 1777. According to that suit, she never received the other slaves or land that she and her husband contended had been promised to them. Following the suit William Womack retaliated by rewriting his will to further reduce the legacy to his daughter. Subsequent records show that John and Judith Hendrick had a son named William W. Hendrick, born in 1788. It seems highly likely that John and Judith Hendrick named the son William Womack Hendrick in an attempt to reconcile with her father and reclaim their promised inheritance. If so, they evidently failed to win her father's forgiveness.

John Hendrick appears quite frequently in Cumberland County records. He and his mother, and initially his brother Obediah Hendrick, were executors of his father Zachariah Hendrick and in that capacity sued a variety of debtors of the estate, some of them as late as 1801.¹⁵⁶ He was missing from the 1782 state census of Cumberland County, apparently having temporarily moved just north into the part of Charlotte County that is now Appomattox County. He had bought a 450-acre parcel near the Cumberland line in Charlotte County in two

¹⁵⁰ Cause of death is listed as cancer lasting 16 months.

¹⁵¹ Proceedings of the Committees of Safety for Cumberland and Isle of Wight Counties, Virginia 1775-1776, (Richmond, 1919), p22. Note that Gwathmey does not mention any service record, meaning that he may have served only the usual three months.

¹⁵² Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p548.

¹⁵³ *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 30, p87.

¹⁵⁴ Cumberland County Court Orders 12, p11. See also p131, p152.

¹⁵⁵ Cumberland County Will Book 2, p218. The other named children were Agnes Sims, William, Charles, Nathan, Mary, Jesse and Mascenella

¹⁵⁶ Cumberland County Court Orders 17, p399, p401, p481, p485, p492 and Orders 18, p48 and p58.

transactions.¹⁵⁷ He didn't remain there long. On 1 March 1783, John Hendrick and his wife Judith of Charlotte County sold the land to Bernard Todd.¹⁵⁸ In the meantime he was enumerated in the 1782 state census in Charlotte County with a household of four whites and four blacks. He returned to Cumberland in time to be listed on the 1783 tax list, and on 29 July 1783 he bought 134 acres there from Solomon Gordon.¹⁵⁹

Like several other members of the family, John Hendrick operated a tavern, for which he received a license on 26 May 1784 shortly after being indicted yet again for neglecting to obtain a license for the sale of rum.¹⁶⁰ He appears on the 1783 through 1785 tax lists, but was absent in 1786 when a suit was abated because he was not resident in Cumberland.¹⁶¹ He was taxed that year in Chesterfield County where he was counted with seven slaves and a merchant's license. He returned to Cumberland County in time to be listed in the 1787 tax list, and he was almost immediately convicted and fined on the old indictment from 1784.¹⁶²

He made his move to Chesterfield County permanent the following year, and was taxed there with a merchant's license from 1788 through 1798. He sued a variety of debtors through 1806, often as "John Hendrick & Co."¹⁶³ According to a suit over a disputed debt, he operated his mercantile business in the part of Richmond known as Manchester but "in the month of September 1798 I ended business in Manchester and moved to Buckingham County."¹⁶⁴ He had been operating a business in Buckingham for a few years at that point, as he appears on the Buckingham 1796 and 1797 tax lists as "John Hendrake (Merchant)" when his property and an employee were taxed but not John Hendrick himself.

As he declared, in 1798 he moved into Buckingham County where appears as a taxable from 1798 through 1810, the last year checked. Once he became a resident he was taxed on a carriage (an indication of some degree of wealth) and up to a dozen or so slaves over 16 each year. He often turned in his taxables on the same day as Elizabeth Hendrick, evidently his mother. Unfortunately, nearly all Buckingham records are destroyed. However, land taxes disclose that he acquired 453 acres on the Willis River in southeastern Buckingham County (just west of the Cumberland County line) in 1804, selling 22 acres of it in 1812 to John W. Epps.¹⁶⁵ Oddly, he is missing from the 1810 census though he was taxed that year on himself and eight slaves.

¹⁵⁷ Charlotte County Deed Book 5, p40.

¹⁵⁸ Charlotte County Deed Book 5, p38.

¹⁵⁹ Cumberland County Deed Book 6, p158.

¹⁶⁰ Cumberland County Court Orders 13, p22, p24.

¹⁶¹ Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p15. He was taxed in Cumberland in 1786 on eleven slaves but not on himself, he apparently residing elsewhere that year.

¹⁶² Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p235.

¹⁶³ Cumberland County Court Orders 17, p72, p75, p238, p280, p293, p401, p422, p425, p462, p465, p487. These continued through at least Orders 19, p102.

¹⁶⁴ Deposition of John Hendrick given in Amelia County Chancery Court Case Index No. 1807-017.

¹⁶⁵ Buckingham Land Tax Summaries & Implied Deeds, Roger G. Ward, Vol. 1, p150-151.

John Hendrick married a second time to a woman named Martha and had a second set of children. The will of John Hendrick “of Buckingham County” dated 10 July 1814 but proved in Campbell County 12 June 1815, names his wife Martha and “my last children” James Hendrick, Ann Hendrick, Louisa Hendrick, Susanna Hendrick, and Amanda Hendrick.¹⁶⁶ The will also gave slaves to granddaughter Harriet Bilbo (her mother not named) and the children of his daughter Sally Ball by Isham Ball (Ann, Harriet, Susanna, and Martha). Executors were to be his wife Martha, “my two sons William W. Hendrick and James Hendrick”, George Perkins, Isham Ball, and Samuel T. Miller although only Samuel T. Miller actually served. Subsequent estate records indicate that the widow died about 1816 and that the “last children” were all minors.¹⁶⁷ Only Samuel Miller also served as guardian to the five minor children.

James Hendrick, after reaching the age of 21, filed suit in 1819 to force a distribution of his father’s estate.¹⁶⁸ The suit also identified the heirs, and the older children testified to the gifts they had received from their father in his lifetime. A distribution of slaves and cash was ordered in 1821. Ten years later on 14 March 1831 a land division of 220 acres on Buffalo Creek was made among six heirs. Four were Hendricks: Harriet Bilbo, Susan Morgan, Amanda Hendrick, and Louisa Woodson, plus two shares conveyed by John Hendrick’s heirs to Littleberry Moss (from Ann Ward, who had conveyed her share) and to James James (from James Hendrick who had conveyed his share). Harriet Bilbo, who received the same share as the children, was the only child of her mother. The Ball grandchildren and William W. Hendrick were not to have been included in the land transaction under the provisions of the will.

That all this applies to the son of Zachariah Hendrick is proven by the lawsuit brought by John Hobson in 1818, which contains numerous listings of John Hendrick’s children who were heirs of their grandparents.¹⁶⁹

John Hendrick’s widow Martha apparently died in 1816, as an 1817 accounting of the John Hendrick estate includes a payment that year to a doctor for attending her “in her last illness”.¹⁷⁰

- 1.4.3.2.1 **Sarah (Sally) Hendrick** (c1780 – by 1814) She married Isham Ball by bond dated 13 August 1798 in Chesterfield County. She was deceased when her father wrote his will, which gave legacies to her daughters **Ann Ball**, **Harriet Ball**, **Susanna Ball** (Susan), and **Martha Ball**. All four daughters married in Powhatan County where Isham Ball kept a tavern in Ballsville, which was named for him. Ann Ball married William C. Netherland on 1 September 1817, Harriet Ball married Peter F. Ogilby on 19 November 1818, Susan W. Ball married Archer M. Stratton on 6 August 1827, and Martha H. Ball married

¹⁶⁶ Campbell County Will Book 3, pp367.

¹⁶⁷ Campbell County Will Book 4, p30, p229.

¹⁶⁸ Campbell County Chancery Court Case, Index No. 1823-002.

¹⁶⁹ Cumberland County Chancery Court Case No. 1821-007.

¹⁷⁰ Campbell County, VA, Will Book 4, p30

Richard A. Taylor on 5 March 1825. Isham Ball remarried and had at least four additional children.

- 1.4.3.2.2 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1780? – by 1805) Her given name doesn't appear in her father's will but the distribution of her grandfather's estate went to "Harriet Bilbo sole heir of Betsy Bilbo". Several documents in her brother's suit also identify her as Elizabeth or Betsey Hendrick. Her husband was William Bilbo, and Harriet was her only child.¹⁷¹ She was deceased by 31 August 1805 when William Bilbo remarried in Person County, North Carolina to Martha Jeffries.¹⁷² Miller Woodson Jr. (husband of Sophia Hendrick) was guardian of Harriet Bilbo as late as 1818, but she apparently moved with her father to Smith County, Tennessee where **Elizabeth Harriet Bilbo** (1800-1845) married a physician named Don Carlos Dixon in 1819.¹⁷³ The suit by James Hendrick identifies her as "*Harriet Bilbo... who was a daughter of William & Elizabeth Bilbo, which said Elizabeth now dec'd was also one of the children of John Hendrick dec'd.*"¹⁷⁴ Her uncles and aunts testifying in the suit were apparently unaware as late as 1822 that Harriet had married.

The will of William Bilbo, dated 1 May 1821, gives to Don C. Dixon and his wife Elizabeth Harriet "*the part of her estate coming from her great grandfather, Zachariah Hendrick, and her grandfather, John Hendrick, to be collected by Don C. Dixon as he has part of the papers in his possession relative to the business for the use and benefit of him and her and their heirs forever.*"¹⁷⁵

- 1.4.3.2.3 **William Womack Hendrick** (17 December 1788 – 17 January 1863) According to a family researcher's investigation into Methodist records, he was born William Womack Hendrick after his maternal grandfather, although some of his descendants seem to believe that he later adopted the name William Wesley Hendrick.¹⁷⁶ He was a Methodist minister who, according to church records, was accepted in 1807 and was assigned in Gloucester County in 1807, Suffolk County in 1808, Greensville County in 1809, Bertie County, North Carolina in 1810 and back in Buckingham in 1811.¹⁷⁷ Another church record confirms the acceptance in 1807, though he was not yet 21.¹⁷⁸ After returning to Buckingham he remained there for another 27 years. William W. Hendrick was living in Buckingham County in 1820 when he filed an affidavit in the lawsuit stating that his father had gifted him

¹⁷¹ Southside Virginia Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. 1, p174.

¹⁷² Person County, North Carolina, Marriage Records 1792-1868, Katherine Kerr Kendall (1997), p5.

¹⁷³ Southside Virginia Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. 1, p174.

¹⁷⁴ Campbell County Chancery Case, Index No. 1823-002.

¹⁷⁵ Smith County, Tennessee, Will Book I pp307.

¹⁷⁶ A letter from Alice Jones of Dunwoody, Georgia dated 20 December 1983 says his "files in Methodist archives list him as William Womack Hendrick".

¹⁷⁷ Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vol. 1, pp149, 161, 172, 185, and 199.

¹⁷⁸ A History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Nathan Bangs (1841), Vol. 4, Appendix p19.

approximately \$2,000 in land and slaves during his lifetime and outside the will.¹⁷⁹ He appears in the 1820 Buckingham County census with three young males and a young wife.¹⁸⁰ She was Mary T. Gordon (1793-1822) whom he married on 26 September 1811 according to family records compiled by a great-grandson.¹⁸¹

As Rev. William W. Hendrick of Buckingham County he married Francis W. Dibrell on 1 May 1828.¹⁸² They appear in the 1830 Buckingham census with the three boys and a girl who were his first family.¹⁸³ Although nearly all records of Buckingham County are lost, land tax records show that he acquired land near his father in 1813 on the Willis River, and accumulated more than 1,400 acres altogether. He sold his last two holdings of 410 and 606 acres in 1836 and 1838.¹⁸⁴

According to an 1893 Alabama church history, which gives his birth and death dates, he was licensed as a Methodist minister in 1807 in the Virginia Conference in New Bern, North Carolina, returned to Buckingham County, and then relocated to Talladega County, Alabama in 1838.¹⁸⁵ The same source mentions a letter of recommendation from the Buckingham, Virginia circuit dated 16 September 1837, which was presented to the conference held at Syllacauga, Talladega County on 16 June 1838 to admit William W. Hendrick, his wife Francis W. Hendrick and daughter Mary V. Hendrick. Note that his date of birth in this source is two days after the date presented in other family records.

The 1840 census of Talladega County indicates that he and Francis had three sons, with one of the older sons still in the household.¹⁸⁶ In the 1850 census he and Frances had three sons in their household, Anthony Hendrick (18), James Hendrick (16), and Charles Hendrick (14).¹⁸⁷ Other sons, Archibald Hendrick and George W. Hendrick, were enumerated nearby.

According to family records the children of the first marriage were: **John M. Hendrick** (10 August 1812-?), **George W. Hendrick** (11 December 1815-?), **Mary V. Hendrick** (3 October 1817 – 16 May 1854), and **Robert G. Hendrick** (2 May 1819-?). Children of the second marriage were **Archibald Hatcher Hendrick** (1829 – 1 November 1904), **Judith Wilmoth Hendrick** (16 April 1831 – 30

¹⁷⁹ Campbell County Chancery Court Case, Index No. 1823-002.

¹⁸⁰ Buckingham County 1820 census: William W. Hendrick 300110-10100-8

¹⁸¹ Records of Charles Lenning Hendrick (1910-?), kindly provided by Andy Hendrick.

¹⁸² Marriages and Deaths from Lynchburg, Virginia Newspapers, 1794-1836, Lucy H. M. Baber (1993), p56, quoting the 5 May 1828 issue of the *Lynchburg Virginian*.

¹⁸³ Buckingham County 1830 census: William Hendrick 0021001-00101.

¹⁸⁴ Buckingham Land Tax Summaries & Implied Deeds, Roger G. Ward, Vol. 1, p151 and Vol. 2, p164.

¹⁸⁵ A History of Methodism in Alabama, Rev. Anson West (Methodist Episcopal Church South, 1893), pp479-480.

¹⁸⁶ Talladega County, Alabama, 1840 census: William Hendrick 12101001-000001.

¹⁸⁷ Talladega County, AL, 1850 census, p374.

April 1833), **Anthony D. Hendrick** (28 September 1832 – 19 October 1902), **James Edwin Hendrick** (12 August 1834 – 27 January 1895), and **Charles Wesley Hendrick** (1 October 1836 – 26 March 1882?).

1.4.3.2.4 **James Hendrick** (20 November 1797 – aft 1850) James Hendrick was evidently the first child by John Hendrick's second wife Martha. As mentioned above, he filed suit in 1819 to force a distribution of his father's estate.¹⁸⁸ He married Elizabeth Clark on 24 December 1822 by bond dated three days earlier.¹⁸⁹ She was the daughter of Christopher Clarke, a prominent New London lawyer, former General Assembly member, and U.S. Congressman, who died at James Hendrick's home "near New London" in 1828.¹⁹⁰ James Hendrick appears in the 1830 census of Campbell County, Virginia with two apparent sons and a daughter in the household.¹⁹¹ He then moved to Charleston, Kanawha County, (later West) Virginia where he appears in the 1840 census.

In the 1850 census of Kanawha County, James Hendrick, age 53, headed a household that included sons Virginius Hendrick (20) and Norville Hendrick (10), and daughter Franny Hendrick (6). James Hendrick is listed as a lawyer with a birthplace of "Mass" and Virginius's birthplace is listed as "Mo". A chancery suit filed in Bedford County, Virginia in 1850 proves that this was the same James Hendrick. The case involved a legacy by Christopher Clarke's wife Elizabeth as an heir of her brother James Hook, and the records filed in the case identify the children of Elizabeth Clark Hendrick, deceased, as **John Read Hendrick** (sic), **Charlotte Clarke Hendrick**, **Virginius Hendrick**, **Norville Clarke Hendrick**, and **Sarah F. Hendrick**.¹⁹² A Clark researcher suggests three additional children who were not mentioned in the lawsuit, having died in youth: **George Wythe Hendrick** (1824-1844), **Edward Hendrick** (1833-1833), and **Susannah Hendrick** (1835-1838). Virginius Hendrick was also a lawyer, served as a Lieutenant in the Civil War, and served in the Confederate Congress.¹⁹³

Although the lawsuit refers to him as both John B. Hendrick and John W. Hendrick, the oldest son later went by the name **John Read Hendrick** (1827-1881) according to a church publication.¹⁹⁴

¹⁸⁸ Campbell County Chancery Court Case, Index No. 1823-002.

¹⁸⁹ *Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 4, p824.

¹⁹⁰ *Lynchburg Virginian* issue of 20 November 1828 and *Richmond Inquirer* issue of 25 November 1828, cited in Marriage and Obituary Notices compiled by Bernard J. Henley in the Virginia State Archives.

¹⁹¹ Campbell County 1830 census: James Hendrick 110011-10011-4

¹⁹² Bedford County Chancery Case Index No. 1853-010, Virginia State Library.

¹⁹³ His death in Frankfort, Kentucky is noted in the 15 October 1906 issue of the *Public Record* newspaper of Maysville, Ky.

¹⁹⁴ A brief biography in *General catalogue of the McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Illinois*, page 815 (from which he graduated in 1854) says he was born in Campbell County, Virginia on 10 February 1827 and died in Frankfort, Kentucky on 28 November 1881.

According to a biography of John Read Hendrick, a prominent Presbyterian minister, his father was the son of John Hendrick “a native of Manchester, Chesterfield County, Virginia” and his wife Martha.¹⁹⁵ The same biography gives the birth date of James Hendrick but not his date of death.

1.4.3.2.5 **Ann Hendrick** (c1798 – aft 1870) She married on 30 December 1818 in Campbell County to Seth Ward Jr., who acted as guardian to her minor siblings.^{196 197} (Seth Ward was the son of Seth Ward and Martha Norvell, sister of William Norvell of Halifax County.) She was widowed in the early 1830s and never remarried. Ann was living with her sister Susan Morgan in the 1850 census of Jefferson County, Kentucky (age 50), but was counted in the 1860 census of Monroe County, Indiana (age 62) and the 1870 census of Otoe County, Nebraska (age 70) living with her son Seth Ward. Her children were **Georgiana Ward, Seth Edmund Ward, Martha Norvell Ward, and Mary Ward.**

1.4.3.2.6 **Louisa Hendrick** (13 December 1801 – 28 March 1892) She was Louisa Woodson in the 1831 land division, the wife of Drury W. Woodson.¹⁹⁸ They evidently married about 1823, as the eldest child was born in 1824. They are in the 1850-1880 censuses of Appomattox County, Virginia (she aged 51, 54, 69, and 78 respectively) where she died in 1892. They had eight children: **John William Woodson, Amanda M. Woodson, Martha Woodson, Jacob Woodson, Drury A. Woodson, Elvira L. Woodson, James H. Woodson, and Mary F. Woodson.** Both Louisa and her husband are buried in Appomattox County.

According to family legend, she fed several hundred hungry Confederate and Union soldiers at her home on the day of Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In order to do this, she had to knead innumerable batches of dough for the bread. The grateful soldiers called her the “Doughgirl”.¹⁹⁹

1.4.3.2.7 **Susan Hendrick** (c1806 – aft1880) She appears in some records as Susanna but in most as Susan. She married Thomas Morgan of Buckingham County on 2 April 1828 in Campbell County. They are in the 1850 census of Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky with eight children and her sisters Amanda and Ann in the household. Her husband was evidently dead by 1860, when Susan Morgan was head of a household that included her married daughter Amanda Gantt (wife of Norman Gantt) and four of her younger Morgan children. In 1870

¹⁹⁵ Kentucky: A History of the State..., Battle, Perrin, & Kniffin, (F. A. Battey Publishing Co., 1887), Item #9956.

¹⁹⁶ Campbell County, VA, Will Book 4, p229.

¹⁹⁷ Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches : Embracing the History of Campbell County, Virginia, 1782-1926, R. H. Early (1927), p531 incorrectly reports her name as ‘Ann Hardwick’.

¹⁹⁸ Virginia; Rebirth of the Old Dominion, Phillip Alexander Bruce (Lewis Publishing Co., 1929), Vol. 3, p105.

¹⁹⁹ This story from Mary D. Taffet.

Susan was living in Louisville with the Gantts and her son Thomas Morgan. In 1880 Susan was enumerated again living with the Gantts (though her age was mis-copied as 16, she is listed as “mother”.) Death certificates in Louisville exist for five children: **Amanda Morgan Gantt** (1832-1923), **Ellen S. Morgan** (1835-1916), **Thomas Atkinson Morgan** (1836-1916), **Louisa Morgan** (c1841-1918), and **Anna Royal Morgan** (c1842-1927). Ellen, Louisa, and Anna were all single. **Elizabeth Morgan** (c1844) was in the 1850 and 1860 household, and **James Morgan** (c1845) was in the 1850 household.

1.4.3.2.8 **Amanda Hendrick** (c1808 – 9 June 1872) She never married. She was still single and living with her sister Susanna Morgan in the 1850 census of Jefferson County, Kentucky, enumerated as age 35. Her age was surely understated by a few years as she was named in her father’s 1814 will. She was not located in 1860 or 1870 but a record of her death exists in Louisville which gives her age at death as 64.

1.4.3.3 **William Hendrick** (c1755-60? – 1798) He was evidently younger than Obediah and John. Though he may have been his father’s third tithable in 1768, it does not seem likely he was quite that old. He appears first as a witness to the abovementioned 1778 deed. The following year he was one of four men who petitioned the court to be paid for guarding a prisoner in September 1779.²⁰⁰ On 1 September 1780, Zachariah and Elizabeth Hendrick traded 73 acres in Cumberland County to William Richardson in exchange for Richardson’s deed of 435 acres in Prince Edward County to William Hendrick.²⁰¹ What happened to that land is unclear, but William Hendrick apparently remained in Cumberland, signing a petition there two months later.²⁰² On 23 January 1782 Massanello Womack sold him 102 acres quite near Zachariah Hendrick.²⁰³ He was evidently unmarried, for he appears on the 1782 state census as a single head of household, and is not in the tax list that year. He first appears on the Cumberland County tax lists in 1783, with two slaves, and in 1784 with five slaves.

He married 16-year old Judith Michaux by bond dated 10 February 1786, with Jacob Michaux consenting.²⁰⁴ The Amasa Palmer family Bible, which gives her birth date as 5 April 1769, records the actual marriage date as the following day on 11 February.²⁰⁵

Later that year, on 27 November 1786, William Hendrick and his wife Judith sued in Cumberland court over the estate of her deceased father, Jacob Michaux.²⁰⁶ A tract of land from the estate was later awarded to them in 1789.²⁰⁷

²⁰⁰ *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 30, p88.

²⁰¹ Cumberland County Deed Book 6, p82.

²⁰² *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 30, p91.

²⁰³ Cumberland County Deed Book 6, p117.

²⁰⁴ *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2nd series Vol. 7, p287 and also p288.

²⁰⁵ Located in NC Archives, this is the Bible record of Horace Palmer Jr., grandson of Amasa Palmer and Judith Michaux Hendrick. The first page briefly records Judith’s first marriage and issue by William Hendrick.

²⁰⁶ Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p167.

Jacob Michaux had died leaving a will dated 22 June 1774 and proved on 27 June 1774 which gave his land on the Roanoke River (apparently in Mecklenburg County) and seven negroes to “my three daughters” Sally, Judith, and Lucy.²⁰⁸ The three daughters had evidently argued for a literal division rather than the value in money, owing to the rampant inflation after the war.

William Hendrick and his brother-in-law William Evans went into business as Evans & Hendrick about the time William Evans married his sister Martha Hendrick. They listed themselves as “Evans & Hendrick” in the 1786 tax list, with two white taxables and 9 slaves. The firm was indicted in 1786 for not properly displaying liquor rates in their ordinary, a charge that was eventually dropped.²⁰⁹ They were, however, fined for failing to list their ordinary license for tax in 1786, an oversight which they corrected in the following year’s tax list.²¹⁰ They were also granted a license “to vend goods, wares, and merchandise at their store in Cumberland County” in 1787.²¹¹ Evans & Hendrick appear in a number of court records, mainly suing a variety of debtors, from 1786 through 1793.²¹²

The land of his Michaux father-in-law was finally divided in Cumberland County in 1789, the division of land in Mecklenburg apparently having been referred to the court there.²¹³ William Hendrick moved into Mecklenburg County about this time. He was last taxed in Cumberland County in 1787 and listed himself for taxes in Mecklenburg County in 1788. Although Mecklenburg records should be more thoroughly reviewed, it appears that William lived on land inherited in Mecklenburg from his wife’s father, for he was taxed on 334 acres beginning in 1788. A survey by Stephen Hendrick dated 16 January 1793 refers to the adjoining property as William Hendrick’s, and from the boundaries this was clearly the land the widow Judith Hendrick was later living on.²¹⁴ (Stephen Hendrick, his nephew, had moved from Amelia County into Mecklenburg at the same time onto adjoining land and was included among William Hendrick’s taxables in 1788.)

William Hendrick continued to be taxed on that 334 acres in Mecklenburg until 1793 when he was listed with no land, then in 1796 and 1797 was taxed on a whopping 1,036 acres. He was taxed on personal property (he owned several slaves of taxable age) from 1788 through 1798 when he died. His inventory was dated 15 June 1798 and recorded a year later, the estate valued at a substantial £3,207.²¹⁵ The 1799 tax list shows William Hendrick’s estate listed

²⁰⁷ Cumberland County Court Orders 15, p61. A similar suit was apparently filed in Prince Edward County as well, but was not read.

²⁰⁸ Reproduced in *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2nd series Vol. 16, pp480-1.

²⁰⁹ Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p34 and p413.

²¹⁰ Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p352.

²¹¹ Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p221.

²¹² Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p161, pp188-9, p228, Orders 16, p13, p39. Perhaps other mentions as well, the orders were not thoroughly checked in this regard.

²¹³ Cumberland County Court Orders 15, p61.

²¹⁴ Virginia Grant Book 31, p20.

²¹⁵ *Early Wills 1765-1799 of Mecklenburg County, Virginia*, Katherine B. Elliott, p196.

with numerous slaves, and the 1800 tax list shows Judith Hendrick as the taxpayer. Judith, who was only about 28 when her husband died, remarried to a widower named Amasa Palmer, by bond dated 13 December 1800 and had four children by him.²¹⁶ Judith Hendrick had five children by William Hendrick, and she was named guardian of those five children on 11 February 1799.²¹⁷ A Palmer family Bible confirms the five children of William Hendrick and Judith Michaux.²¹⁸

The 1818 court case regarding the estates of William Hendrick's parents clarifies that only the eldest three of his children were still living at that time. All three children made statements in that case that they were the only surviving children of William Hendrick.

- 1.4.3.3.1 **Sophia W. Hendrick** (12 April 1787 – 1860s) She married Miller Woodson Jr. by bond of 8 August 1803, with Amasa Palmer surety.²¹⁹ The marriage is also recorded in the Palmer family Bible in the North Carolina Archives. The couple lived near her Hendrick relatives in Cumberland County, where Miller Woodson served as guardian of Sophia's first cousin Harriet Bilbo. He later served as Cumberland County Clerk, succeeding his father in that position. By 1850 Sophia had been widowed and was living with her son **Blake Baker Woodson** (1814-1887) in Cumberland County, her age given as 62. She was in his household in 1860, her age then given as 79. According to a correspondent, her other children were **Tscharner Woodson** (who died young), **William Miller Woodson** (c1808 – 1860s), and **Lucy Matilda Woodson** (1811-1870).
- 1.4.3.3.2 **Permelia B. Hendrick** (c1788 - ?) As Permelia B. Hendrick she married John Bennett Goode in Mecklenburg County in July 1804 with Amasa Palmer surety²²⁰ The Palmer Bible says she “married John B. Goode and subsequently James W. Love.” Thus she was apparently the Permelia Goode who married James Love in Mecklenburg County on 23 August 1819. She was not further traced.
- 1.4.3.3.3 **William Hendrick** (7 August 1796 – 24 March 1857) He married Ann T. Russell on 27 October 1817, by bond dated 24 October, and remained in Mecklenburg County. His first wife died in 1836 and he remarried to Mary Ann Leckie on 19 October 1836. He and Mary Ann, age 35, headed a household in 1850 that included children of both marriages: William Hendrick (17), Robert Hendrick (13), Henry Clay Hendrick (7), John L. Hendrick (2) and James W. Hendrick (6

²¹⁶ The Marriage Bonds of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Stratton Nottingham (Genealogical Publishing Co., reprint 1978), p39. A Palmer family Bible gives the actual marriage date as 16 December, three days later. See also Mecklenburg Will Book 1, p339 for his will.

²¹⁷ Early Settlers of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Katherine B. Elliott, Vol. 2, p164.

²¹⁸ Located in NC Archives, this is the Bible record of Horace Palmer Jr., grandson of Amasa Palmer and Judith Michaux Hendrick. The first page briefly records Judith's first marriage and issue by William Hendrick.

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p56.

²²⁰ *Ibid.*, p20. Also see Virginia Cousins, p127 and errata, which identifies her as a “descendant” of Judith Michaux.

months). The 1850 slave census shows that he owned 70 slaves. His death in 1857 was reported in the *Richmond Whig*.²²¹

His widow Mary was head of an 1860 Mecklenburg household that included Henry C. Hendrick (17), John L. Hendrick (11), James Hendrick (10), and Lucy A. Hendrick (7). In 1870 Mary's household included H. Clay Hendrick (26), James W. Hendrick (20), and Lucy M Hendrick (16) with son John L. Hendrick (22) and his wife and son next door. Mary, age 65, was still heading a household in 1880 with only her son H. C. H. Hendrick (34) still at home.

A family Bible gives his birth and death dates, as well as those of his children.²²² According to these Bible records, there were three children of the first marriage to Ann Russell: **James Horace Hendrick** (1821-1840), **Thomas Russell Hendrick** (1827-1885), **Virginia Ann Hendrick** (1831-1904), and **William Twittie Hendrick** (1833-1856). It more completely identifies the five children of the second marriage as: **Robert Leckie Hendrick** (1837-1862), **Henry Clay Hendrick** (1840-1912), **John Leckie Hendrick** (1848-1910), **James William Hendrick** (1851-1916), and **Lucy Michaux Hendrick** (1852-1923).²²³ Duke University's Perkins Library has an extensive collection of materials relating to William Hendrick's family.

1.4.3.3.4 **Lucy M. Hendrick** (? – August 1811) Only her name appears in the Palmer Bible. She was apparently the Lucy Hendrick whose death in Warrenton, North Carolina was reported in the 30 August 1811 issue of North Carolina's *Raleigh Register*.²²⁴

1.4.3.3.5 **Matilda Y. Hendrick** (? – August 1811) Only her name appears in the Palmer Bible. She was apparently the Matilda Hendrick whose death in Warrenton, North Carolina was reported in the 6 September 1811 issue of North Carolina's *Raleigh Register*.²²⁵

1.4.3.4 **James Hendrick** (c1770? - ?) Zachariah Hendrick's will implies that James and Elijah were his youngest sons, and the records suggest that they were probably infants at his death. Elizabeth Hendrick, the widow, headed a household of four whites in 1784, none of which were taxable. Elizabeth was not taxed on a white tithable until 1786. Although not identified by name in the tax list, that taxable must have been James, evidently just having turned 16.

²²¹ *Richmond Whig*, issue of 3 April 1857, page 4. This gives the same date of death, 24 March, but describes him as "about 68 years old".

²²² Bible in the possession of R. W. Hayes, Sr. of Palmer Springs, Virginia when a copy was given to the Library of Virginia.

²²³ Additional material is in Virginia Louis Overman's manuscript "Leckie-Hendrick-Jeter-Newsome family genealogical notes" in the Library of Virginia.

²²⁴ *Marriage and Death Notices from Raleigh Register and North Carolina State Gazette 1799-1825*, (Volume 1 of 6), Carrie L. Broughton, State Librarian, p156.

²²⁵ *Ibid.*, p156.

The following year, William Hendrick was taxed on one white male 16-21, perhaps his brother James. On 22 December 1788 a James Hendrick was a witness in Cumberland for William Hendrick and William Evans in a debt suit, paid for coming and going 53 miles and thus clearly living outside the county.²²⁶ He was living in Richmond, Chesterfield County with his older brother John Hendrick who was taxed on James Hendrick in 1788. By 1791 James was taxed on his own in Chesterfield County, with two taxable whites, and in 1792 was taxed there as “Hendrick & Michaux” with three taxable whites. He does not appear in any further tax lists in Chesterfield, Cumberland, or any other county searched. The 1793 tax list of Cumberland County lists only John Michaux with two taxable whites. By 1795 John Michaux was being taxed in Cumberland County. In 1798 James Hendrick and John Michaux were sued in Cumberland County as “merchants & partners under the firm of Hendrick & Michaux.”²²⁷ The partners were sued again in 1801 and 1804, but James Hendrick himself never appeared in court.²²⁸ These suits were probably based on debts incurred some years before as the 1801 suit refers to them as “late partners under the name Hendrick & Michaux”.²²⁹ Thus it appears that James Hendrick left Virginia sometime around 1793.

On 19 May 1806, someone named “*James Montague Henry*” gave a general power of attorney to Elijah H. Hendrick of Buckingham County to handle his affairs in Virginia. No one of that name appears in any tax lists in Buckingham County. While some researchers have concluded that this was Elijah’s brother James Hendrick using an assumed name, nothing in the document actually suggests that. The conclusion that this was James Hendrick is based on the document’s inclusion among the 220-odd papers in the case file of the 1818 chancery case mentioned below. However, it must be noted that all the papers filed in that case call him simply “James Hendrick”.

According to the complaint filed in 1818 by John Hobson when he sued Elijah H. Hendrick as administrator of his parents, Zachariah Hendrick’s son James Hendrick “*went to a foreign country and has not been heard of...within the last several years.*”²³⁰ However, his brother Elijah H. Hendrick made a statement on 23 March 1818 in the same case that “[*I believe*] *that the said James Hendrick is still living and will return to his native country in a year or two and in prosperous circumstances...*” Several notices were subsequently placed in the *Richmond Enquirer* newspaper addressed, not to James Henry, but to James Hendrick notifying him of the case. There was no further record of him found. (On 1 May 1819 a subpoena in the case was successfully delivered to a James Hendrick of Buckingham County, although that was apparently his nephew, the son of John Hendrick.)

²²⁶ Cumberland County Court Orders 15, p52.

²²⁷ Cumberland County Court Orders 17, p120.

²²⁸ Cumberland County Court Orders 18, p28 and 19, p40.

²²⁹ Cumberland County Court Orders, 18, p48.

²³⁰ Cumberland County Chancery Case No. 1821-007.

- 1.4.3.5 **Elijah H. Hendrick** (4 August 1779 – 9 August 1820) He was an infant at the death of his father, whose will left Elijah the home plantation. (See also James Hendrick above.) He may have lived with his older brother John Hendrick, who was taxed on an unidentified male aged 16-20 in Chesterfield County in 1795, 1796, and 1797. In 1798 John Hendrick and Elijah Hendrick were taxed individually in Chesterfield County in the same district. In the meantime he appeared in Cumberland County records as a witness, along with brother-in-law William Evans, to a neighbor's deed in 1796.²³¹ Despite being taxed in 1798 he was not yet of age when he chose William Evans as his guardian on 22 October 1798.²³²

The 1800 tax list of Buckingham County shows Elijah and his cousin Bernard Hendrick listed together and taxed on a business license. It must have been a short-lived venture, as the notices announcing the dissolution of their partnership appeared in the October 1800 issues of the *Virginia Argus* newspaper. Elijah was described as a merchant of Buckingham County on 19 March 1801 when he married "Kitty" Catherine G. Baker in Prince Edward County.²³³ As Catherine Hendrick she sued the other heirs of her father Caleb Baker over the distribution of slaves a few years later.²³⁴

As Elijah H. Hendrick, he sued a debtor on his own behalf and John Hendrick sued another debtor as assignee of Elijah H. Hendrick, both in Cumberland County.²³⁵ He was apparently the E. H. Hendrick who witnessed a deed in 1800, along with Bernard G. Hendrick and John Hendrick.²³⁶ He executed a deed of trust in Cumberland County in 1802 as Elijah H. Hendrick and sold his inherited land in 1804.²³⁷ As a merchant he also appears often in Prince Edward County court records beginning in 1807.²³⁸ However he seems to have lived in Buckingham County, whose records are almost entirely lost. We know from later court records that he assumed administration of his mother's estate when she died intestate in 1817 and acted as administrator of his father's estate after the death of his brother John Hendrick.

What records remain in Buckingham County indicate that he bought land in 1807 and 1810 on or near the Willis River in southern Buckingham.²³⁹ He and one Stephen Sanders also surveyed land on the south side of the Willis River in 1810, according to a surveyor's book.²⁴⁰ He is in the 1810 Buckingham census, also as Elijah H. Hendrick, with a household of five whites and 14 slaves.²⁴¹ He

²³¹ Cumberland County Deed Book 7, p493.

²³² Cumberland County Court Orders 17, p142.

²³³ *Richmond Argus*, issue of 7 April 1801 quoted in Lost Buckingham County, Virginia Marriages, p45.

²³⁴ Virginia Chancery Records, Prince Edward County Case 1826-011 at Virginia Memory website.

²³⁵ Cumberland County Court Orders 18, p65 and p91. See p239 for confirmation that the second item was for Elijah "H" Hendrick.

²³⁶ Cumberland County Deed Book 8, p416.

²³⁷ Cumberland County Court Orders 18, p268 and Orders 19, p36 refer to the proving of the two deeds. The deeds themselves were not read.

²³⁸ Prince Edward County Executions Book, many pages.

²³⁹ *Buckingham County, Virginia Land Tax Summaries and Implied Deeds*, Roger G. Ward (1993), Vol. 1, p150.

²⁴⁰ Buckingham County Surveyor's Plat Book, p180.

²⁴¹ 1810 Buckingham County census, p781: Elijah H. Hendrick 10010-20010-14.

bought more Buckingham land from his brother John Hendrick in 1815 and from his nephew William W. Hendrick in 1817, selling part of it in 1817.²⁴² He appears on tax lists through 1819.²⁴³ The 1820 Buckingham census lists Elijah H. Hendrick's estate with six whites and 19 slaves.²⁴⁴ The estate was taxable on his land from 1821 through 1826, when his widow Catharine Hendrick took her dower interest as a 244-acre parcel, on which she was taxed through 1840.²⁴⁵ Catharine Hendrick is enumerated in 1830 with 27 slaves and children too young to be Elijah's.²⁴⁶ Although censuses suggest two sons, one born in 1801 or 1802, and the other between 1810 and 1820, both must have died young since only three daughters were among the heirs of Catharine Baker Hendrick in 1840 when her dower land was sold.²⁴⁷ A secondary source reports that one of his daughters (unnamed) married Robert Goode.²⁴⁸

Elijah H. Hendrick had acted as administrator *de bonis non* of his father Zachariah Hendrick after the death of his brother John, and was administrator of his mother's estate in 1818 when John Hobson filed suit on behalf of the heirs of Elizabeth Hendrick. The chancery court file contains several pages of documents written by Elijah H. Hendrick in his own hand. One element of the dispute was over a note for £122 given by Elijah to his mother, who on her deathbed gave it to Elijah's wife Catherine, effectively forgiving the loan. Catherine was accused by some of the other heirs of duping the aged Elizabeth Hendrick out of an asset they contended should have been part of her estate.²⁴⁹ Among the depositions was one in 1819 by Catherine's sister Sarah Jones, the wife of Arthur Jones of Madison County, Alabama. Other testimony clarified that Elijah has paid a number of his mother's expenses prior to her death.

Elijah H. Hendrick is buried in the Evans Cemetery in southeastern Buckingham County on the plantation of his brother-in-law William Evans, where his stone contains the birth and death dates above. He was the author, in 1810, of a textbook called "A New and Plain System of Arithmetic."²⁵⁰ And, like several in this family, he apparently owned a tavern as well. In 1840, after the death of his widow, an advertisement for her land noted that it included a house her land was put up for sale she noted that it included a house that "has been kept as a tavern for many years."²⁵¹ The 1810 and 1820 censuses suggest two sons who were perhaps dead by 1840 – although it is possible that the 1820

²⁴² Ward, Vol. 2, pp163-4.

²⁴³ *Ibid.*, p163.

²⁴⁴ 1820 Buckingham County census, p136: Elijah H. Hendrick (esta.) 100100-11110-26. Note that the male under 10 of 1810 is apparently the male counted now in the 18-26 column. This male must have been born in 1801 or 1802 and could not be older than 18 or 19.

²⁴⁵ Gray, Vol. 2, p163.

²⁴⁶ 1830 Buckingham County census, p288: Catherine Hendrick 120001-0100101. The children under 10 may not be Elijah's since he had died in 1820. Possibly they are children of the female aged 20-30 in the household. Could she be a widowed daughter?

²⁴⁷ *Richmond Whig* issue of 25 August 1840, p3, advertises a suit by Edward Redford, guardian of the five minor children, versus Sarah B. Hendrick and Catharine Baker to force sale of Catharine Hendrick's dower land.

²⁴⁸ *Virginia Cousins*, p119.

²⁴⁹ All this in the lengthy files of Cumberland County Chancery Case No 1821-007.

²⁵⁰ *A New and Plain System of Arithmetic...*, Elijah H. Hendrick (Lynch & Davis, Richmond, 1810)

²⁵¹ *Richmond Whig* issue of 10 November 1840, p3.

household included a married daughter with her husband and children. The 1830 census household of Catharine Hendrick appears to include another family as well.

- 1.4.3.5.1 **Harriet Hendrick** (c1810 – 3 April 1837) She married Edward Grigg (c1793-1860) and remained in Buckingham County. When her mother's land was sold in 1840 five minor children were listed as her heirs: **James H. Grigg, Catherine H. Grigg, Edward R. Grigg, Philip N. Grigg, and Elijah H. Grigg**. She is buried in the Evans Cemetery where her stone reads "In memory of Harriet H. Grigg who died April 3, 1837 in the 36th year of her age."
- 1.4.3.5.2 **Catharine Hendrick** (? – aft1840) She was called Catharine Baker in the 1840 document, and was not a resident of Virginia.
- 1.4.3.5.3 **Sarah B. Hendrick** (c1820s? – aft1840) She was evidently the female aged 5-10 in the 1830 census household, and was still single in 1840.
- 1.4.3.6 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (20 March 1756 – 25 July 1831) She was apparently the oldest daughter, identified as the wife of Lawson Hobson in 1818 when they were involved in a suit over the estates of both Zachariah Hendrick and Elizabeth Hendrick.²⁵² Elijah H. Hendrick identified them as "Lawson Hobson and Elizabeth his wife formerly Elizabeth Hendrick, daughter of the said Zachariah..."²⁵³ They were actually living at the time in Tennessee. Lawson Hobson was an early settler of Giles County, Tennessee who later drew a Revolutionary pension while living there. His application states that he enlisted while living in Cumberland County, Virginia and moved to Giles County, Tennessee in 1807. Elizabeth was apparently alive in 1830, when Hobson's household contained a female aged 70-80, but was dead by 1840.

According to family records, she had a daughter **Elizabeth Young Hobson**, named for her mother.

- 1.4.3.7 **Martha Hendrick** (c1766 – 6 March 1810) She married William Evans by bond dated 6 January 1786, with her brother William Hendrick the surety.²⁵⁴ [This William Evans was evidently no relation to the William Evans who may have married a daughter of Adolphus Hendrick two generations earlier.] William Evans and William Hendrick were partners in a mercantile business and evidently close friends. The 1786 tax list shows "Evans & Hendrick" as a single taxable with two white tithes and nine slaves. (See William Hendrick above for more on this firm.) A genealogical article written in 1927 mentions a "family account book" in which William Evans declared he was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1756, the son of Owen Evans.²⁵⁵ This, and an earlier

²⁵² Cumberland County Chancery Case No 1821-007.

²⁵³ Ibid. Recorded in same case file.

²⁵⁴ *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2nd series, Vol. 20, 30.

²⁵⁵ *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2nd series, Vol. 7, p177-8.

article, detail his estimable Revolutionary War service in Virginia, and extract from his pension file.²⁵⁶ Nine daughters and two sons of William Evans and Martha Hendrick are listed in the account book: Virginia Gwynedd Evans, Catherine Randolph Evans, Ellen Griffith Evans, Pamela Evans, Elizabeth Evans, Martha Evans, America Evans, Mary Evans, Jane Evans, James H. Evans, and William M. Evans.²⁵⁷ David L. Evans may have been another son.²⁵⁸

However, the settlements of the estates of Zachariah Hendrick and his wife Elizabeth Hendrick by Elijah H. Hendrick lists only nine heirs of Martha Hendrick Evans: John Hobson (husband of **Elizabeth Evans**), James Wyche (husband of **Permelia Evans**), John L. Boswell (husband of **Martha Evans**), **Catherine Evans** (later the wife of John Gannaway Jr.) **James Evans**, **Mary Evans**, Cary C. Allen (husband of **America Evans**), **Virginia Evans** and **William Evans**. The latter two were minors as of 27 May 1818.

This is confirmed by a related lawsuit brought by John Hobson, husband of Elizabeth Evans, regarding the disposition of property left by Sarah Young to her daughter Elizabeth Hendrick, the children's grandmother, which also lists only nine living children of Martha Evans as of 1818.²⁵⁹ William Evans served as representative of the two minor children. William Evans' birth about 1756 is confirmed by a separate record giving his age in 1824 as 68.²⁶⁰ An interesting letter written in 1805 mentions "Mr. William Evans of Cumberland County", but he evidently later lived in Buckingham County where he appears in censuses.²⁶¹

His plantation in southwestern Buckingham County contains an old cemetery in which his brother-in-law Elijah and several members of his own family are buried (though there is no stone for Evans himself.) His wife Martha Hendrick Evans is buried there with a stone showing a death date of 6 March 1810 "in the 45th year of her age."

1.4.3.8 **Rebecca Hendrick** (? – bef1816) According to a statement filed in a chancery case, Rebecca Hendrick "died under age and without issue."²⁶² Another paper in the same file also states that "Rebecca died in the lifetime of her mother" without issue.

1.4.4 **James Hendrick** (c1730 - 1769) He was a tithable in Amelia beginning in 1751. He first appears as a witness to the deed mentioning his brother Obadiah in 1752 (q.v.). He appears a few times in the records of Amelia County, clearly living adjacent to his father and brothers, but last appears as a tithable in 1763. On 29 May 1766, his father's deed to Edmund Booker describes the land as "where James Hendrick lately lived."²⁶³ James had

²⁵⁶ Ibid., and *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2nd series, Vol. 6, p152.

²⁵⁷ Ibid., Vol. 7, p178.

²⁵⁸ *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, Vol.13, p216.

²⁵⁹ Chancery Court case brought in June 1818. A summary appears in *The Southside Virginian*, Vol. 3, No. 4.

²⁶⁰ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 20, p103.

²⁶¹ *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2nd series, Vol. 7, p179.

²⁶² Cumberland County Chancery Case No 1821-007.

²⁶³ Amelia County Deed Book 9, p25.

removed to Halifax County near his cousins John, Moses, and others, where he petitioned the court to build a gristmill on Mirey Creek on 19 February 1767.²⁶⁴ He died soon after. His will was written 3 January 1769 and proved a few months later on 17 August 1769.²⁶⁵ The will directs that 200 acres “whereon I lived” was to be sold to pay debts and school the children, and leaves the land “I had of George Green & that I bought of Thomas Justice” and all other estate be divided equally among his wife Drusilla and “my five children”: Elijah, Moses, Marrena, Lucy, and Leah Hurt. Drusilla was named co-executor with both his brother Obediah Hendrick and cousin Moses Hendrick “Senior”, though only Drusilla actually served in that role. James had probably died a few months before the will was proved, for Drusilla had sold 104 acres of her husband’s land on Mirey Creek the same day the will was proved.²⁶⁶

James Hendrick had, according to his will, arranged to purchase land from George Green and Thomas Justice but the deeds were not actually executed until after his death. Thomas Justice deeded 300 acres to the widow on 17 November 1769 and Jarvis Green (heir of George Green) sold the 500 acres adjoining on 2 June 1771 to the heirs of James Hendrick.²⁶⁷ [Interestingly, Justice’s land adjoined the land John Hendrick had earlier bought of Richard Echols.] Drusilla Hendrick remarried to Roger Shackelford the following year, on 31 May 1770.²⁶⁸ On 16 January 1772, Moses Hendrick and John Colquitt, the securities for Drusilla’s executrixship, alleged that Roger and Drusilla Shackelford were “wasting or embezzling the estate”, a charge they repeated at a subsequent court.²⁶⁹ Shackelford, the guardian of the Hendrick children, was on several occasions ordered to account for their estates but did not do so until 21 May 1778 when the balance remaining in the estate had shrunk to a trivial amount.^{270 271}

In the meantime the will of James Hendrick’s father, Benjamin Hendrick Sr., dated 27 January 1777, had given a full share of his estate to the children of his deceased son James. The value of that share as awarded several years later in 1783 was determined to be £54 per child.²⁷² Drusilla and Roger Shackelford, as executors of James Hendrick, sold 90 acres of his land on 10 April 1775 to Parmenas Colquitt.²⁷³ Roger Shackelford moved to King and Queen County sometime before 5 March 1778, where he wrote a will on 24 December 1779 mentioning, but not naming, his wife and leaving her a lifetime estate.²⁷⁴ He was alive a year later when he returned an accounting of the James Hendrick estate to the Halifax court on 19 December 1780.²⁷⁵ Shackelford died sometime between that date and the King and Queen tax list of 1782, on which Drusilla appears taxable on 500 acres

²⁶⁴ Halifax County Court Orders 5, p404.

²⁶⁵ Halifax County Wills O, p265.

²⁶⁶ Halifax County Deed Book 7, p434.

²⁶⁷ Halifax County Deed Book 7, p486 and 8, p268. This latter deed, from Jarvis Green of Tryon County, North Carolina, was to James Hendrick, Green evidently not realizing that James was dead. When the deed was recorded, it was to recorded as a deed to the heirs of James Hendrick, deceased (Court Orders 7, p253).

²⁶⁸ Marriage Bonds & Minister’s Returns, Halifax County 1753-1800, C. L. Knorr (dated 31 May 1770)

²⁶⁹ Halifax County Court Orders 7, p:285-6., p381.

²⁷⁰ Halifax County Court Orders 9, p38, p171.

²⁷¹ Halifax County Wills 1, p328.

²⁷² Amelia County Will Book 2, p224.

²⁷³ Halifax County Deed Book 9, p406.

²⁷⁴ Halifax Deed Book 11, pp169 (John Glass to Roger Shackelford of King and Queen). His will courtesy of Shackelford Clan Magazine, reproduced in several different issues.

²⁷⁵ Halifax County Wills 1, p324.

and four slaves.

In 1783 Druscilla headed a household of three white souls, none of them taxable, suggesting that perhaps two of her Hendrick daughters were still living with her. She does not appear on the tax list of 1784 or thereafter, but she may have lived with the widow of her stepson James, as Judith Shackelford was taxed in 1784 on Elijah Hendrick (“over 21”) and seven slaves. Obediah Hendrick, their uncle, was apparently appointed the guardian of the youngest children after Shackelford’s death, for he was their guardian in the 1782 chancery case. The five children eventually sold James Hendrick’s land.

1.4.4.1 **Elijah Hendrick** (23 June 1758 – 11 September 1830) As mentioned above, he was taxable to Judith Shackelford in 1784. He sued his four siblings, by their guardian Obediah Hendrick, in May 1782 over their grandfather’s estate.²⁷⁶ He declared himself the eldest son and heir of his father on 24 October 1785 when he sold the 300-acre tract his father had purchased from Justice.²⁷⁷ Since his father’s will had specified the land was to be divided equally among the children, this resulted in another court case, with the other four children again represented by their guardian Obediah Hendrick.²⁷⁸ Elijah waited until the other children reached majority, and on 17 May 1790 as Elijah Hendrick of Lunenburg County, jointly with his sister Marina Farley and brother Moses Hendrick, deeded 220 acres of James Hendrick’s land to Henry Colquitt.²⁷⁹ He was probably the same Elijah Hendrick of Lunenburg who had earlier sold 29 acres on 26 October 1789 to Perminas Colquitt, the buyer of an earlier portion of the James Hendrick land.²⁸⁰ According to Revolutionary pension records, he was born 23 June 1758 and entered service from Halifax County in 1776, serving as a private, corporal and sergeant in several different units.²⁸¹ The pension further states that after the war he lived in Charlotte County, where he married Nancy Ann Harrison, then in Lunenburg, and was living in Pike County, Missouri, age 62, when he applied for the pension in 1820. He appears on tax lists in 1789 and 1790 in Lunenburg County, 1791 through 1794 in Charlotte County, back in Lunenburg in 1795, and in Halifax County in 1798.

He probably moved to Tennessee that same year. In January 1798 Moses Echols proved a bill of sale in Sumner County, Tennessee for two slaves from Elijah Hendrick to his cousins Obediah and Jeremiah Hendrick, both of whom were sons of Moses Hendrick.²⁸² According to a later court record, Elijah had placed the boys into their custody in Halifax County in order to shield them from a court judgment against him, and the Hendrick brothers were to later return the slaves to him in Tennessee. However, Jeremiah Hendrick had apparently loaned the two boys to his brother Joseph Hendrick in Tennessee. Elijah then sued all three brothers for return of the slaves.²⁸³ Elijah appears in

²⁷⁶ Amelia County Order Book 18, p110.

²⁷⁷ Halifax County Deed Book 13, p429.

²⁷⁸ Halifax County Court Orders 19, p110.

²⁷⁹ Halifax County Deed Book 14, p666.

²⁸⁰ Halifax County Deed Book 14, p520.

²⁸¹ Revolutionary Pension files W10104, R1253

²⁸² Sumner County, Tennessee Court Minutes 1787-1805, p?

²⁸³ Davidson County Court Minutes 1803-9, pp12.

several other Sumner County records through early 1809, when he removed to Logan County, Kentucky according to a statement by his youngest son, Moses Hendrick, who said he himself was born in 1806 near Nashville and removed as an infant to Logan County.²⁸⁴ In 1817 Elijah Hendrick moved to Pike County, Missouri from which he applied for his pension. According to a statement by another son, Johnson Hendrick, he “came to Pike County with his parents in 1817.”²⁸⁵ Indeed, both Harrison and Wesley Hendrick appear in the 1817 Territorial census. All the children later give Virginia as their birthplace except for the youngest child, Moses Hendrick. A 1908 history of Missouri mentions him as a Revolutionary soldier in Pike County who was with Washington in New Jersey and taken prisoner in North Carolina in 1781.²⁸⁶

His pension application indicates that while a resident of Bedford County, Virginia he enlisted in 1780, served 6 months as a private in Capt. Thomas Arthur's Company in Col. Charles Lynch's Virginia regiment. He was in battle of Long Bridge, near Portsmouth, and in three skirmishes and returned home; shortly afterwards, he enlisted and served six months as private in Capt. John Child's co., Col. Merriwether's and Charles Lynch's Virginia regiment, during which period he marched to Guilford Court House, where he received a slight musket ball wound in his left leg. He enlisted again in 1781, and served 3 months as a private in Capt. John Trigg's company, during which he was in the Siege of Yorktown, and at the surrender of Cornwallis. He returned to Bedford County, Virginia and in 1784, enlisted and served six months as private in Capt. Jesse Butt's co., Col. Anthony Street's Virginia regiment, during which he marched from Winchester to Pittsburg.

The pension file includes a Family Record showing his marriage to Nancy on 27 October 1785, and lists the birthdates of the seven children below. The marriage is further confirmed by Charlotte County records, which show his marriage to Ann Harrison, daughter of Thomas Harrison, on the same date. The pension file gives his date of death as 11 September 1830. Nancy, the widow, was pensioned in 1844 in Pike County, Missouri, and died there 13 June 1852.²⁸⁷ Her administrator Moses Hendrick, in applying for undistributed pension funds, stated that her only surviving children at that time were himself, Nelly Maiden, Patsy Jones, Wesley Hendrick, and Johnson Hendrick.

Much information on the children of Elijah Hendrick was provided by Mrs. Helen Renner of Montgomery City, Missouri via her brother-in-law Willard Renner.²⁸⁸

²⁸⁴ History of Pike County, (Mills & Co., 1883), p257.

²⁸⁵ Portrait and Biographical Record of Marion, Ralls and Pike Counties, (C. O. Owen & Co., 1895), p257.

²⁸⁶ A History of Missouri, Louis Houck (R. R. Donnelley & Sons, 1908) Vol. 3, p85.

²⁸⁷ Revolutionary Pension File W10104.

²⁸⁸ Mrs. Renner write a paper called “The Hendrick Family” tracing the ancestry of her husband John Renner’s Hendrick connections. (He descended from Patsy Hendrick Jones via her daughter Patsy Jones who married John George Renner.) The segments on Elijah Hendrick’s children were extremely useful. Mrs. Renner’s work contains additional details not included here (and vice-versa).

- 1.4.4.1.1 **Harrison Hendrick** (3 April 1787 – 15 April 1852) He was a single man aged 16-26 in the 1810 census of Ohio County, Kentucky. A farmer and justice of the peace, he married in Ohio County, Kentucky on 28 July 1814 to Hannah Llewellyn (“Lewallen” in the marriage record.) He was in Missouri by the 1817 Territorial census, and appears in the 1830-1850 censuses of Pike County where he was a justice and coroner. The 1850 Pike County, Missouri census shows him heading a household that included **Nancy Hendrick** (28), **John W. Hendrick** (24), **Elizabeth Hendrick** (21), **Martha Ann Hendrick** (19), **William Hendrick** (18), **Benjamin F. Hendrick** (16), **Harrison J. Hendrick** (13), and **Josephine Hendrick** (11). Older sons, **Milton Hendrick** and **James W. Hendrick** had left the household by 1850. His wife was head of household in 1860, and died in 1871. At least two daughters born before 1820 are unknown, one leaving his household before the 1840 census and one after the 1840 census.
- 1.4.4.1.2 **Patsy Hendrick** (8 July 1788 – aft1853) She was Patsy Jones in the records of her mother’s estate, having married Francis Jones in Ohio County, Kentucky on 12 March 1810. They also moved to Pike County, Missouri although by 1850 they were in the census of adjoining Montgomery County, Missouri. The children from the 1850 census were **Ellenor Jones**, **Mansel Jones**, **Amanda Jones**, **Oswell Jones**, and **Moses Jones**. **Lewis Jones**, two households away, was probably another son. The birthplaces of the children suggest that they moved to Missouri about the same time as Elijah Hendrick.
- 1.4.4.1.3 **Wesley Hendrick** (14 June 1792 – 9 October 1856) His birth and death dates are from his gravestone in the Bowling Green City Cemetery in Pike County.²⁸⁹ His wife was Huldah C. Clempiter, whom he married in Pike County on 16 August 1836. The 1850 census shows three children in the household: **Mary E. Hendrick** (11), **Emeline Hendrick** (8), and **Elijah Hendrick** (3). In 1860 Huldah (as “Hendrix”) was enumerated in Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri with Elijah Hendrick (14) and **James Hendrick** (11).
- 1.4.4.1.4 **Ellen Hendrick** (14 December 1794 – 21 July 1865) Also known by the nickname “Nelly”, she married Elisha Maiden. They are in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Pike County with apparent children named **Wesley Maiden**, **Nancy Maiden**, **Amanda Maiden**, **Jackson Maiden**, **Emeline Maiden**, **James M. Maiden**, and **Mary M. Maiden**. **Samuel Maiden** and **Benjamin Maiden**, heading their own nearby households, were evidently older sons. From these censuses, Nelly must have married in Kentucky. She is buried in the Concord Cemetery in Bowling Green as Nellie Maiden, along with her brother Moses.

²⁸⁹ The information kindly provided by Helen Renner, a descendant of Patsy Jones who has done considerable research on this family.

- 1.4.4.1.5 **Johnson Hendrick** (12 August 1798 – 6 April 1879) He married Levicy Standford on 10 June 1830 in Pike County, the marriage performed by his brother Harrison. Johnson and “Lovisa” are in the 1850 census of Pike County with Nancy Hendrick (18), Harrison Hendrick (15), John Hendrick (10), Amanda Hendrick (6), Valentine Hendrick (3), and Medora Hendrick (1). His biography lists adult children **Martha Hendrick** (Watts), **Nancy Hendrick** (Masky), **Harrison Hendrick** (12 May 1834 – 14 August 1916), **John Wesley Hendrick** (10 September 1824 – 1 September 1892), **Amanda Hendrick** (Griffith), **Valentine Hendrick** (13 February 1846 – 1 June 1922), and **Mattie Hendrick** (Peay). Mattie was “Medora in the 1850 and 1860 censuses.
- 1.4.4.1.6 **James Hendrick** (10 December 1800 – ?) There is no further record of him. He may have died in childhood.
- 1.4.4.1.7 **Moses Hendrick** (20 July 1806 – 23 February 1881) He married Amanda F. Daniels on 15 September 1829, his brother Harrison Hendrick presiding. According to his and his widow’s obituaries they had two sons who died young, **Henry Clay Hendrick** (c1842 – 25 February 1861) and **James L. Hendrick** (2 February 1849 – 25 February 1888), and four daughters. The 1850 and 1860 households included three of the four daughters: **Hannah L. Hendrick** (c1836), **Louisa Hendrick** (c1837), and **Susan A. Hendrick** (c1845). Moses Hendrick and his wife are buried in the Concord Cemetery in Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri.
- 1.4.4.2 **Moses Hendrick** (25 January 1765 – 22 January 1849) He was not yet 21 in 1780, according to the above accounting of his father’s estate, nor in October 1782 according to the suit by Elijah when Moses was represented by his guardian. He was attorney for the sale of his sister’s land sale in 1790 (see below), the 1789 power of attorney identifying him as a resident of Lunenburg County. He, and siblings Elijah, and Marina, jointly sold their shares of their father’s land in 1790, Moses and Elijah as residents of Lunenburg. Moses signed by his mark.

He was the Moses “Hendrake” who received a warrant for 100 acres on 5 March 1784 for three years Revolutionary service, a warrant he assigned to Thomas Aselin.²⁹⁰ His Revolutionary pension (as Moses Hendrick) gave his birth date as 25 January 1765, place not mentioned.²⁹¹ However, his obituary in the *Nashville Christian Advocate* declares that he was born on that date in Amelia County, Virginia.²⁹² He declared in his pension application that he entered service in 1780 from Bedford County, Virginia [probably the portion that was later Campbell County, which was quite close to his home] and reenlisted three times. The file further discloses that he married on 12 March

²⁹⁰ Virginia Warrant No. 2714.

²⁹¹ Revolutionary Pension files F-W2545.

²⁹² Genealogical Abstracts from Reported Deaths: The Nashville Christian Advocate, Jonathan K. T. Smith (2003), p60.

1796 to Nelly Overby in Lunenburg County, Virginia. The marriage is confirmed by Lunenburg minister's returns.²⁹³ He was pensioned in 1833 as a resident of Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, where he died 22 January 1849. He appears in the Logan County pensioner censuses (as "Hendricks") in 1835, age 68, and 1840, age 76. The widow, age 76 of Russellville, Kentucky, was granted a widow's pension in 1849 and a bounty land warrant in 1855. Moses Hendrick appears in the 1810 through 1840 censuses of Logan County, apparently arriving there about the same time as his presumed brother Elijah Hendrick. The combination of proximity to Elijah in both Lunenburg County and in Kentucky, his age, and the marriage in Lunenburg argue that this pensioner was the same Moses Hendrick who was the son of James Hendrick.

A modern story that appeared in a local newspaper does not mention his brother Elijah Hendrick, but says that Moses initially settled in Franklin, Tennessee and went to Logan County, Kentucky after receiving a letter from an acquaintance named Antony Butler.²⁹⁴ His obituary, referenced above, also states that he moved to Tennessee in 1806 and to Logan County, Kentucky in 1807. It further states that he suffered a stroke in October 1846.

Some family researchers identify him as a Moses Hendrick of Pendleton District, South Carolina. This is clearly improbable, if not impossible, as Moses, son of James, was clearly residing in Lunenburg County in 1789 and 1790 long after the other Moses was established in South Carolina. Further, we know that Elijah, born in 1758, was the eldest son, and that his brother Moses Hendrick was born after 1762, for he was still underage in October 1782.

According to Helen Renner, Moses was survived by children named **Susan Hendrick** (Coleman), **Martha Hendrick** (Mason), and **Lee Hendrick**.²⁹⁵ It is possible that he had other children, as the 1810 and 1820 censuses suggest. However his will, dated 21 March 1845 and proved 26 February 1849 names only those three, plus a granddaughter named **Susan E. Harris**.²⁹⁶

- 1.4.4.2.1 **Susan Hendrick** (? - ?) According to the same newspaper article she married John Batts in Logan County on 8 August 1818. She apparently subsequently married a Coleman, for she was called Susan Coleman in her father's will.
- 1.4.4.2.2 **Martha T. Hendrick** (c1801 – aft1880) According to the referenced newspaper article she first married James Finney and after his death married William Granville Mason. The first marriage took place in Logan County on 10 April 1817. It was quite short, as the widow Martha Finney married William G. Mason on 21 December 1820 in Logan County and her husband appears as head of household in the

²⁹³ Lunenburg minister's returns are in Will Book 4 and repeated in abstracted marriage records. George Overby was surety for the bond.

²⁹⁴ 2009 article by Michael Morrow in the (Russellville) *News Democrat Leader* posted on the newspaper's website.

²⁹⁵ "The Hendrick Family" manuscript by Helen Renner of Montgomery City, Missouri. Provided by Willard Renner. Mrs. Renner gave these names but no further details.

²⁹⁶ Logan County Will Book H, pp38039. Provided by Will Hendricks.

1830 through 1860 Logan County censuses. William G. Mason, carpenter and farmer, is in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Logan County (aged 50 and 63) with wife Martha T. Mason (aged 48 and 58 respectively). Martha T. Mason appears in the 1870 and 1880 censuses (aged 65 and 79 respectively) with several of her children in the household.

The children, from census records, included **Morgan W. Mason** (c1822) with whom Martha was living in 1880, **Lee Wayne Mason** (c1827), **Mary Mason** (c1828), **Moses Mason** (c1833), **Marmaduke Mason** (c1836), **Martha Mason** (c1838), **Geraldine Mason** (c1843) who was apparently enumerated as Phoebe Morgan in 1880, and **Douglas Taylor Mason** (c1848) enumerated in 1850 as Zac S. Mason. **Wilson H. Mason** (c1820), living next door in 1850, may have been the eldest son though whether Martha was his mother is unclear.

Another child must have been **Susan Mason**, who married Jefferson Harris in February 1844. The fourth person mentioned in Moses Hendrick's will was "my granddaughter Susan E. Harris" who was to have the income from the slave left to Susan Coleman.

1.4.4.2.3 **Lee Wayne Hendrick** (c1803 – c1879) He was apparently the male aged 10-16 in Moses Hendrick's 1820 household. He married Susan Sears in Logan County on 21 October 1827, and was enumerated a few names away from Moses Hendrick in 1830 as Lee W. Hendrick. In 1840 he was enumerated consecutively with Moses as "Wayne Hendrick". He was in the 1850 census of Logan County, Kentucky (age 46) with no wife, but children **William Solon Hendrick** (21), **Moses Hendrick** (19), **Martha E. Hendrick** (17), and **Susan Ann Hendrick** (6). These appear to be all his children. In 1860 he was listed next door to his mother "Nelia" Hendrick, age 90, with Solon (31), Moses (29), and Susan (16) still in the household, as were daughter Martha Hansh(?) and her husband. In 1870 he was listed as "Lee Wain" Hendrick, age 66, with Solon, and Susan (now called Anna, 26) still in his household. In each census Lee Hendrick was listed as a painter, born in Virginia. A newspaper article identifies him as a Methodist preacher and painter who died in Logan County about 1879.²⁹⁷

1.4.4.3 **Marina Hendrick** (c1762-68 - ?) In November 1789 Francis Farley and his wife Marina, of Rowan County, North Carolina, gave a power of attorney to Moses Hendrick, of Lunenburg County, Virginia, to deed land, "about 100 acres," in Halifax County, Virginia, "devised to us by the will of James Hendrick, decd."²⁹⁸ The deed, executed by Moses Hendrick on their behalf on 17 May 1790, was made jointly with both Moses and Elijah Hendrick for 220

²⁹⁷ 2009 article by Michael Morrow in the (Russellville) *News Democrat Leader* posted on the newspaper's website.

²⁹⁸ Halifax County Deed Book 14, p665.

acres.²⁹⁹ Francis Farley is enumerated in the 1790 census in Salisbury District, Rowan County, with a household of two males over 16 and four females. The couple was not further traced.

1.4.4.4 **Lucy Hendrick** (c1766-68 - ?) Lucy and Leah Hurt are listed last both in their father's will and in the court cases, thus were likely the two youngest children and were probably the two females in their mother's household in 1783. They evidently moved into Charlotte County following her death about 1784, where they may have lived with their relative Gustavus Hendrick. On 10 January 1791, Lucy Hendrick and Leah Hurt Hendrick, of Charlotte County, sold a tract of 220 acres in Halifax County "being part of a tract called James Hendrick's Orphans".³⁰⁰

1.4.4.5 **Leah Hurt Hendrick** (c1766-68 - ?) See Lucy, above. Leah Hurt Hendrick also witnessed a release by Mary Hendrick, widow of Gustavus Hendrick, on 14 January 1790.³⁰¹ She may have been the Leah Hendrick who married William Baker in Mecklenburg County by bond dated 12 May 1800.³⁰²

1.4.5 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1725-30 – c1809) He first appears as a tithable of his father in 1748 and in 1752. However, his father first styled himself as "Sr." on 21 September 1750, an indication that his son may have reached majority by then.³⁰³ On 24 January 1764 Benjamin Hendrick Sr. deeded 200 acres to Benjamin Hendrick Jr., being half of his patent of 1753.³⁰⁴ He purchased an additional 100 acres in Amelia County adjoining his father in 1771.³⁰⁵ The 1778 will of William Hambleton mentions another 150 acres in Amelia "which I have sold [to Benjamin Hendrick] but have not yet executed the deed to."³⁰⁶ On 28 March 1780 Hambleton's children sold him that 150 acres, adjoining Benjamin Hendrick's other land.³⁰⁷

Although like most of his brothers he was not identified in Benjamin Hendrick's 1777 will, he and Obediah were named co-executors. In that capacity a few months after his father's death he clarified his brother Bernard's inheritance of a slave in a bill witnessed by Zachariah and Rebecca Hendrick, who were apparently his own grown children.³⁰⁸ In 1782 the Amelia court approved compensation for providing "2 beeves" to the Continental troops, establishing him as yet another DAR patriot in the family.³⁰⁹ Indeed, his eldest son Benjamin Jr. died in the war. Benjamin Hendrick appears in both the 1782 state census and 1785 tax list as head of a household of seven whites and four blacks. (Since his son Benjamin was dead, and Zachariah was in his own household, this implies one unaccounted-for child.) By 1800 he was a single tithe, taxed on the 450 acres he had

²⁹⁹ Halifax County Deed Book 14, p666.

³⁰⁰ Halifax County Deed Book 15, p36.

³⁰¹ Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p146.

³⁰² The Marriage Bonds of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Stratton Nottingham (Genealogical Publishing Co., reprint 1978), p3. Mecklenburg lies just south of Charlotte and Lunenburg. George Baker was surety for the bond.

³⁰³ Amelia County Will Book 1, p68.

³⁰⁴ Amelia County Deed Book 8, p290.

³⁰⁵ Amelia County Deed Book 11, p188.

³⁰⁶ Cumberland County Will Book 2, p250.

³⁰⁷ Amelia County Deed Book 15, p311.

³⁰⁸ Amelia County Deed Book 14, p280.

³⁰⁹ Virginia Public Claims, Amelia County, Abercrombie and Slatten (Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p35.

purchased earlier.

His will was dated 10 May 1808 and proved on 23 February 1809 in Amelia County.³¹⁰ He left to Zachariah Hendrick the 100 acres upon which he lived and an adjoining 100 acres to son James. Part of his remaining land was to be sold for cash and divided among all the children. The rest was to be divided among his three daughters upon their mother's death. His wife Anna was left a life estate in everything else to support "her and my three daughters" Rebecca, Rachel, and Tabitha and upon her death the residual estate was to be divided among the three daughters. Executors were sons Zachariah and James and friends Garland Hendrick and Paschal McGlasson. The inventory, presented on 14 October 1809 included 5 slaves and was valued slightly over \$1,723.³¹¹

The widow was enumerated in the 1810 Amelia County census as Nancy Hendrick with a household of one male aged 26-45, three females over 45, and five slaves. The son Zachariah Hendrick was enumerated consecutively. The three daughters named in the will were all spinsters, two of them dying single at advanced ages.

- 1.4.5.1 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1755 – c1780) A son named Benjamin, evidently the eldest, died during the Revolution. NARA records show that on 1 June 1777 a Benjamin Hendrick entered Continental Service from Amelia County, enlisting in Captain James Foster's Company, 15th Regiment of the Virginia Continental Line. He was present on several muster rolls in 1777, but was listed as "sick, absent" on a roll dated 1 February 1778 and doesn't appear on later rolls. He must have served for three years, however, as on 8 February 1787, a Virginia Land Warrant for 100 acres was issued to Zachariah Hendrick, as heir-at-law of Benjamin Hendrick, decd., late of Captain James Foster's Company, 15th Regiment, Virginia Continental Line, who had served three years.³¹² Under the succession law in effect at the time, the heir of a childless man would have been his eldest brother.
- 1.4.5.2 **Zachariah Hendrick** (c1759 – 1840) The earliest record of him is his witness of his father's slave bill of 1777. As mentioned above, on 8 February 1787 he was issued a bounty land warrant as the eldest brother and heir of Benjamin Hendrick, deceased. His pension file indicates that Zachariah himself enlisted with Wood Jones, a recruiting officer in Amelia County, Virginia for the term of 18 months. He served in the 1st Virginia Regiment under Capt. Tarlton Payne and Col. Richard Parker, in Augusta and Savannah in Georgia.³¹³ He was too sick to accompany his regiment when it marched to Charleston in early 1780 and remained behind in a hospital, thus avoiding capture and internment when the entire regiment surrendered to the British in May 1780.³¹⁴ He was discharged in Augusta, Georgia after serving 13 months of his 18-month enlistment and returned home to Amelia County. The Amelia tax lists for 1780

³¹⁰ Amelia County Will Book 7, p436.

³¹¹ Amelia County Will Book 7, p463.

³¹² From Virginia Archives. See also *Revolutionary War Records: Virginia*, Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh (Genealogical Publishing Co., reprint 1995), p447.

³¹³ *Pensions & Bounty Lands*, p294 and Pension files F-S38018, R1253.

³¹⁴ The regiment no sooner arrived in Charleston than it was forced to surrender to the British. Zachariah's sickness was fortuitous.

and 1781 are mostly destroyed, but he appears as “Zachary Hendrick” on the tax list of 1782.

He was head of his own household in the state censuses of 1782 (one white) and 1785 (3 whites), evidently having married sometime between 1782 and 1785. He was still in Amelia for the 1810 census, over 45, with a household of four whites and seven blacks.³¹⁵ He seems to have owned no land until inheriting his father’s plantation in 1809, for he was one of 23 voters in an 1808 election in Amelia County whose votes were thrown out on the basis that they were not landowners.³¹⁶

On 11 October 1815, Zachariah Hendrick and his wife Winifred, who were now living in Pittsylvania County, deeded 15 acres in Amelia County to James Hendrick Sr. “being part of land devised by Benjamin Hendrick, decd. to Rachel Hendrick, decd.”³¹⁷ A James Hendrick Jr., probably the son of Zachariah, witnessed the deed. (Note that neither had been taxed in Pittsylvania through 1812, thus were apparently newly arrived there.) He was enumerated in the 1820 census of Pittsylvania County (though the age is understated) and the 1830 census of Patrick County.³¹⁸

He applied for a poverty pension in April 1820 as a Pittsylvania resident, giving his age as 60, with a supporting affidavit from Daniel Price who vouched that he was “an honest unoffensive man” whose entire estate consisted of two horses and some household furniture whose value was exceeded by his debts. He applied again while living in Patrick County, Virginia in May 1827 (having moved sometime after 1822), stating that he was 67 years old and owned no land and little more than a few pieces of furniture, some of his goods having been sold by the Pittsylvania Sheriff to satisfy his debts. He stated he used to own two beds but that “when my son **James Hendricks** married I gave him one.” He declared that he was a wheelwright and chair maker by trade, but “*from infirmity cannot labour enough at my trade to support myself except in a very precarious manner; I have no family but my wife who is also very infirm and have no person to labour for me.*” He evidently died in early 1840, as the final pension payment was made in the first quarter of 1840.³¹⁹ The 1810 census suggests that he had two sons:

- 1.4.5.2.1 **James Hendrick** (c1782 – 21 December 1859) He witnessed his father’s deed in 1815. According to a Raleigh County, (West) Virginia death register, he was born in Patrick County, Virginia, son of Zachariah Hendrick.³²⁰ The same document, for which the informant was son-in-law Nathaniel McMillian, gives his occupation as

³¹⁵ Amelia County 1810 census, p240: Zack Hendrick 00201-00001-7.

³¹⁶ *Virginia Argus* newspaper, issue of 13 December 1808.

³¹⁷ Unrecorded Deeds and Other Documents of Amelia County, Virginia, 1750-1902, Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey, p125.

³¹⁸ Pittsylvania County census 1820, p47: Zachariah Hendrick 200010-11011-2 (sic). Two names away is William Hendrick 000010-10100-5. Patrick County 1830 census, p158: Zachariah Hendrick 0000000001-000000001.

³¹⁹ Final Payment Vouchers Index for Military Pensions 1818-1864.

³²⁰ Kindly provided by Roy Preston Hendrick. Also available online at West Virginia Archives website.

wheelwright and his wife's name as Sally. She was Sally "McMelon" (McMillion?), whom he had married in Raleigh County on 29 April 1850. His father's pension application suggests that James Hendrick first married sometime after March 1818; Zachariah Hendrick testified in 1827 that sometime after the pension act of March 1818 he disposed of two beds, one of them "when my son James Hendricks married." We note that a James Hendrick had indeed married a few years earlier on 23 July 1814 in adjacent Caswell County, North Carolina to Lucy Worsham.

James Hendrick was enumerated in Pittsylvania County in 1820, was adjacent to his father in Patrick County in 1830, and was still in Patrick County in 1840 listed adjacent to his son "Alford" Hendrick, aged 15-20. He was not found in 1850, possibly because he was in transit – several children were still in or near Patrick County in 1850 – as the census there was not completed until October.

A number of Internet postings refer to the Smith-Riffe genealogical collection at the West Virginia archives, which seemingly confirms that his first wife was Lucy Worsham.³²¹ Censuses suggest a total of seven sons and four daughters, but there seems little agreement among descendants as to the identities of all eleven children.

Other records can identify eight of them. Three of the children married in Raleigh County, where the marriage records identified their parents as James and Lucy Hendrick: **Rufus L. Hendrick** (c1837-1911) married in 1855 to Phlomela Frances Laverty, **Martha Hendrick** (c1835-1876) married in 1856 to John Rogers, and **Lucy M. Hendrick** (1846?-?) married in 1872 to Floyd Gunnell. The death register entries for **Richard Alford Hendrick** (c1815-1883) and **Jane G. Hendrick** (c1816-1898), wife of Nathaniel McMillion, name James Hendrick as their father but omit the mother's name. The death records of **George W. Hendrick** (1825-1878) and **Permelia Ann Hendrick** (who had married Greenville Willis Jr. and remained in Patrick County) name James and Lucy as parents, though Permelia's gives her mother the surname "Eklum".³²² An eighth child was **William Daniel Hendrick** (c1826-1865) who married Jane Willis in Patrick County in 1846 according to her Confederate pension application and who, though enumerated in 1850 in Carroll County, was enumerated in Patrick County next door to Greenville and Permelia Hendrick Ellis in 1860.

1.4.5.2.2 **William Hendrick ?** (c1790 – ?) The second son aged 16-26 implied by the 1810 census was presumably the William Hendrick located just two names away from Zachariah Hendrick in the 1820

³²¹ Or perhaps Workman. Given the presence of Worshams on the tax lists of Pittsylvania County that may be the more accurate spelling.

³²² Also provided by Roy P. Hendrick.

census of Pittsylvania County.³²³ We infer from his father's pension application that he was either dead or living elsewhere by 1827.

1.4.5.3 **James Hendrick** (c1774 – 1840s) He remained in Amelia County, appearing as an underage taxable of his father in 1790. He was apparently the single male aged 26-45 in his sisters' household in 1810. He married Sally Ann Bradley, daughter of George Bradley, in Amelia County by bond dated 16 July 1820, and was enumerated in his own household of two in 1820, still aged 26-45. The 1830 and 1840 censuses indicate three children, but the 1850 and 1860 households of his widow suggest the possibility that they had only one child who lived, a daughter whose own children were in the 1840 through 1860 households.³²⁴ The widow Sally Hendrick headed that household in 1850 and 1860, living next door to the widow and children of Waller Hendrick. As noted below, in 1839 James Hendrick and his cousin Waller Hendrick had divided between them 73 acres which James had acquired from his sisters. The two families evidently lived on this land, as the 1850 and 1860 censuses show the widows and children living in adjoining households.

1.4.5.3.1 **Ann Elizabeth J. Hendrick** (c1825 - ?) She was aged 25 and 38, respectively, in a household headed by her mother in the 1850 and 1860 Amelia County censuses. We assume that the next-eldest child in 1850, **Van B. Hendrick** (c1837) was hers, though he could have been her brother. He may have died in childhood as there is no later sign of him.

The younger children, listed as white in 1850 and mulatto in 1860, appear to be children of Elizabeth's by one or more liaisons with a mixed-race man. **Ann Rebecca Hendrick** (c1838) appears in both the 1850 and 1860 households, but the next children's names are confusing. The 1850 census enumerates them as **C. M. Hendrick** (male aged 5), **Sarah J. Hendrick** (3), and **Henry C. Hendrick** (6 months). In 1860 the children were all listed as mulattos: **Ann R. Hendrick** (20), **H. Catherine Hendrick** (female, 17), **Mary A. Hendrick** (7), and **Maria L. Hendrick** (2).

When **James Madison Hendrick** (c1845-1933) married in 1867, the license listed his mother as Ann E. Hendrick, and his death certificate lists her as Eliza Hendrick (with the father "unknown" in both cases.)³²⁵ James Madison Hendrick was likely the male listed as C. M. Hendrick in 1850. DNA testing of a descendant suggests that his father was a free man of mixed race. Ann Elizabeth may have had a relationship with Henry Deshazer, a free mulatto born around 1805, as

³²³ Pittsylvania County 1820 census: William Hendrick 000010-10100

³²⁴ Amelia County censuses. 1830, p153: James Hendrick 00000001-100001. 1840, p172: James Hendrick 100000001-1001001. In 1850, Sarah A. Hendrick, age 51, is listed with Ann E. J. Hendrick (25) William B. Hendrick (13), Rebecca Hendrick (12), C. M. (male age 5), Sarah J. 3, and Hendry C. 6/12. Surely the young children were not hers, but rather Ann's children. In 1860 Sarah Hendrick, age 59, headed an Amelia household of Anne E. Hendrick (38), Ann R. Hendrick (20), H. Catherine Hendrick (17), Mary A. Hendrick (7), and Maria L. Hendrick (2).

³²⁵ Courtesy of the research of William Allen Hendrick and Patricia Hendrick Rogers.

in 1845 James and Sally Hendrick, along with their daughter Ann Elizabeth Hendrick, deeded 1½ acres to Henry Deshazier, described in the deed as a mulatto.³²⁶

1.4.5.4 **Rebecca Hendrick** (c1750s – by 1837) She was apparently the Rebecca Hendrick who witnessed her father's slave bill to Bernard Hendrick in 1777 (see above). She was surely one of the three females over 45 in her mother's 1810 census household. By 1820, Rebecca Hendrick headed a household of two females over 45, the other of whom was apparently Tabitha. In 1830 Tabitha Hendrick was head of household of two females, one aged 70-80 and the other aged 80-90. Rebecca was dead by 1837 when Tabitha deeded her interest in Rebecca's estate (see below).

1.4.5.5 **Rachel Hendrick** (1750s? – c1810) She was alive when her father wrote his will in 1808 but may have been deceased by the 1810 census when her mother's household included only two other adult women. She was definitely dead by 11 October 1815 when Zachariah Hendrick sold his share of her inherited land.

1.4.5.6 **Tabitha Hendrick** (c1760s – c1838) She was a spinster, in her sisters' households until 1820 then heading her own household of herself and sister Rebecca in 1830 (see Rebecca Hendrick above). On 16 May 1837 she made a deed of gift to her brother James Hendrick of her interest in the estate of her deceased sister Rebecca Hendrick, including her one-third interest in the 73 acres on which she lived, as well as livestock and furniture.³²⁷ She was likely nearing death, for a record less than two years later refers to her as deceased. A plat for her cousin Waller Hendrick dated 12 February 1839 shows that Waller Hendrick and James Hendrick agreed to divide 33.5 acres "*formerly belonging to the estate of Rachel Hendrick, dec'd, and... in the division of her estate, fell to Tabitha Hendrick & Rebecca Hendrick and was not subdivided between them in their lifetimes... both Tabitha and Rebecca are now dead and James Hendrick was heir at law of Rebecca...*"³²⁸

1.4.6 **Nathaniel Hendrick** (c1738 - 1797) He was not tithable in Amelia until 1755, suggesting a birth year about 1738. Thereafter he appears on tax lists of 1756, 1763, and 1764. On 24 January 1764 Benjamin Hendrick sold his patent of 1747 in a single deed to Zachariah and Nathaniel Hendrick, 200 acres each, for what appears to be well below market value.³²⁹ Zachariah sold his half to David Ellington in 1765, and Nathaniel and his wife Priscilla sold their half "where said Nathaniel now lives" to Ellington on 20 January 1769 for five times the purchase price.³³⁰

His wife was surely the Priscilla Hendrick mentioned in the 1772 will of Nicholas

³²⁶ Ditto.

³²⁷ Unrecorded Deeds and Other Documents of Amelia County, Virginia, 1750-1902, Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey, p130

³²⁸ *Ibid.*, p130.

³²⁹ Amelia County Deed Book 8, p286.

³³⁰ Amelia County Deed Book 10, p146.

Gillington (or Gillentine) as his granddaughter, recorded in Halifax County.³³¹ (This will superseded an earlier on written while Gillington lived in Amelia County.) Nicholas Gillington had followed the same migration path as Nathaniel Hendrick's father from Caroline County to Amelia County and had also settled on Flat Creek. Gillington had removed to Halifax County less than a year before writing the second will. Although Priscilla Hendrick was explicitly identified as "my granddaughter" the will did not identify her parents or spouse. Priscilla is thought by some researchers to have been a daughter of Nicholas Gillington's son John Gillington and his wife Rachel Hendrick, who was Nathaniel's first cousin. However, the language of the will suggests that Priscilla was the child of one of Nicholas Gillington's daughters, a conclusion supported by the fact that she probably married Nathaniel Hendrick roughly 15 years after John Gillington had left Amelia County.³³² The superseded will written a year earlier tells us that Nicholas Gillington had four daughters in addition to his deceased son.³³³ By elimination we can narrow the candidates to be Priscilla's mother to either Catherine Brown (wife of Goran Brown) or Eleanor Chisum (wife of John Chisum). Eleanor appears to have been the eldest daughter, as Nicholas Gillington had gifted her and her husband part of his patent on Flat Creek in 1743 and the Chisums had remained settled there through Priscilla's probable marriage date.

After selling his land in Amelia County in 1769, Nathaniel Hendrick moved to the northern intersection of Pittsylvania and Halifax counties. He settled on Buffalo Creek, which rises in the northeastern corner of Pittsylvania County and runs northeast into Halifax County for about two miles before emptying into the Roanoke River, on the other side of which is Campbell County. A 20 June 1771 deed by Joel Hurt for land on Buffalo Creek in Halifax County mentions Nathaniel Hendrick as an adjoining landowner.³³⁴ Several deeds for land on Buffalo Creek in Pittsylvania County likewise mention him as an adjoining landowner.³³⁵ The land he was occupying was not actually granted to him until 1 February 1781, though it was based on a survey made by an unknown person in 1757.³³⁶ (The intervening war undoubtedly delayed the title until the new Virginia government began issuing state grants.) That grant was for a tract that lay on both sides of the Pittsylvania-Halifax county line, on the north side of Buffalo Creek and just a short walk south of the Roanoke River.

Nathaniel Hendrick must have built his house on the part of his land that lay in Pittsylvania

³³¹ An earlier will, dated 2 November 1771 was recorded on an unknown date in Amelia WB 2, p71. The later and effective will, dated 21 October 1772 and recorded 16 December 1773, is in Halifax WB 1, p55. Nicholas Gillington apparently removed from Caroline County to Amelia in 1736 and remained there through 1771, moving to Halifax just prior to his death.

³³² The will states that John Gillington had already received his legacy, but his unnamed heirs (evidently William and Jerusha) were to receive five pounds to avoid a dispute. A separate legacy of 20 pounds, equal to a daughter's share, was left to Priscilla Hendrick.

³³³ Amelia County Will Book 2, p71.

³³⁴ Halifax County Deed Book 8, p244. Although the deed was for land in Halifax County, Nathaniel Hendrick (the adjoining landowner) was occupying land on the border in Pittsylvania. Both parcels were on Buffalo Creek, which runs back and forth across the county line between Pittsylvania and Halifax. Hendrick's grant for his land was not issued until 1781, though it had been surveyed in 1757 according to the grant.

³³⁵ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 5, p473 and p530, and Book 6, p13 and p64. Pittsylvania County Old Survey Book 1, p341, Item 4.

³³⁶ Virginia Grants Book C, p70-72.

County, as he took the Oath of Allegiance in May 1777 in Pittsylvania County.³³⁷ And he was enumerated in the 1782 (5 whites) and 1785 (3 whites) state censuses of Pittsylvania County. As mentioned above, he was given a slave in his father's will of 1777 and was a legatee in 1787 of his brother Obediah Hendrick's will.

Nathaniel Hendrick was taxed annually in the northern district of Pittsylvania County through 1796, with his son Ezekiel taxed separately beginning in 1787. His will, dated 25 January 1793 and recorded 19 June 1797, names the three children below.³³⁸ Two British mercantile claims, probably dated sometime between 1800 and 1803, for debts incurred before the Revolution but still outstanding, mention his unpaid store bills of Halifax County merchants, both with similar comments that he "*died some years ago in solvent circumstances. His wife is his administratrix, knows nothing of the claim.*"³³⁹

His widow Priscilla Hendrick survived him for at least fifteen years. She was taxed in the northern district of Pittsylvania County from 1798 through 1812, the last year checked. Unfortunately, the 1800 and 1810 Pittsylvania censuses are missing.

- 1.4.6.1 **Mary Hendrick.**(c1760 – by1836) She married John Craddock in Pittsylvania by bond dated 12 September 1781, as his second wife. Craddock was surely known to her father, as he had lived on Flat Creek in Amelia, selling land there in 1779.³⁴⁰ He was also a debtor of the estate of Nathaniel's brother Obediah Hendrick. Craddock had bought land in Pittsylvania adjoining Nathaniel Hendrick in 1780.³⁴¹ He died in Pittsylvania County leaving a will dated 3 October 1793 and proved 17 December 1793.³⁴² Subsequent estate records show Mary was guardian to minor children named **Priscilla Craddock, Judith (Judah) Craddock, Sarah Craddock, Mary (Polly) Craddock, and Frances (Franky) Craddock.**³⁴³ Her father Nathaniel Hendrick was guardian to another child, **Nathaniel Craddock.**³⁴⁴

The same records show that Mary had remarried to Robert Bumpass by 1797, and she and her new husband retained the guardianship of the orphans, filing accountings through at least 1805, the last year he appears in Pittsylvania tax lists. The daughters Priscilla, Judith, and Sarah all married in Pittsylvania County between 1801 and 1805. In 1805 Robert Bumpass and Mary Bumpass, with her son Nathaniel Craddock and his wife, sold the land inherited from John Craddock and removed to Wilson County, Tennessee, joining Craddock and Bumpass relatives. The 1820 census shows Mary apparently still alive.³⁴⁵ They seem to have had a son, **Robert Bumpass Jr.**, as shown by a Wilson County

³³⁷ *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 23, pp3-11.

³³⁸ Pittsylvania County Wills & Deeds Book 11, p193.

³³⁹ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p40 and p115.

³⁴⁰ Amelia County Deed Book 15, p123.

³⁴¹ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 5, p473.

³⁴² Pittsylvania County Wills & Deeds Book 9, p493.

³⁴³ Pittsylvania County Mixed Probate Records, Books 2 and 3, several pages.

³⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, several entries.

³⁴⁵ 1820 census, Wilson County, p415: Robert Bumpass 001102-00001-6.

court case following Bumpass's death in 1836.³⁴⁶

- 1.4.6.2 **Ezekiel Hendrick** (c1765 –1820s) He was presumably the Ezekiel Hendrick mentioned by Gwathmey as having served in the Pittsylvania County militia during the Revolution.³⁴⁷ He was likely a teenager, for he was evidently still in his father's household in 1782 and 1785, and not separately taxed as an adult until 1787. He married Jane Hurt in Pittsylvania County by bond dated 15 January 1787.³⁴⁸ She was the daughter of Elizabeth Shelton and Moses Hurt Jr., whose will was proved in Pittsylvania County on 21 January 1799 naming among his children a daughter Jane Hendrick.³⁴⁹

Ezekiel Hendrick was taxed in Pittsylvania County in the northern district of the county from 1787 through 1812, the last year checked. The Pittsylvania censuses through 1810 are lost, but he was still in Pittsylvania County for the 1820 census, which suggests two sons and four daughters still at home.³⁵⁰ He was dead before 1830, as the only Hendrick in the 1830 Pittsylvania census is a Polly Hendrick, aged 50-60. Ezekiel's widow was probably the female in the household of her son-in-law Joel Lain in 1830 (aged 60-70) and 1840 (aged 70-80). In 1850, Joel Lain's household included the widow Jane Hendrick, age 95, along with he daughter Betsy Hendrick, age 59.

Three daughters and one son are identifiable. A possible second son, aged 10-16 in the 1820 household, is unidentified.

- 1.4.6.2.1 **Moses Hurt Hendrick** (c1794 – 1870s) Although his middle name never appears in any record, we assume from the middle initial that he was given his maternal grandfather's name. Ezekiel Hendrick was taxed in Pittsylvania on an unnamed white in 1810 and 1811, and on "Ezekiel Hendrick & son" in 1812, meaning a son born about 1794. No later tax records were checked and the Pittsylvania censuses prior to 1820 are lost, denying us proof of the son's name. However, it seems clear that the son was Moses H. Hendrick, as his brother-in-law Joel Lain was bondsman for his marriage to a woman who lived just across the river. Moses married Susan McReynolds, daughter of Joseph McReynolds and Catherine McIver, in adjacent Campbell County by bond dated 2 June 1820.^{351 352} Moses does not appear as head of household in the 1820 census, whose "as of" date was 7 August, but Ezekiel Hendrick had a male aged 18-26 in his 1820

³⁴⁶ Case 5697, 12 November 1836. Elizabeth Wilson sued Robert H. Bumpass, the only child and heir of Robert Bumpass, and George Smith administrator of Robert Bumpass deceased. The case discloses that Elizabeth Wilson purchased land in November 1832 from Bumpass, who died intestate in January 1836. His wife had predeceased him.

³⁴⁷ Gwathmey, p369. See also Chronology.

³⁴⁸ The source is unknown.

³⁴⁹ Pittsylvania Deeds & Wills Book 11, p207.

³⁵⁰ 1820 census, Pittsylvania County: Ezekiel Hendrick 010101-01301-6.

³⁵¹ Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 4, p824

³⁵² Ezekiel Hendrick lived about a mile or so south of the Roanoke River, on the other side of which was Campbell County, nearly on the Pittsylvania-Halifax county line. Joseph & Sarah McReynolds lived in the southeastern tip of Campbell County just west of Falling River about ten miles away.

household, along with a female 16-26 whom we can't account for as a daughter. In the 1830 Campbell census Moses (aged 30-40) headed a household that evidently included his wife's widowed mother and two young daughters aged 5-10. His wife died sometime after that census and he remarried on 6 October 1833 to Nancy T. Asher, after which he apparently abandoned his first set of children.

Their grandmother apparently raised the children of his first marriage, as the 1840 census for Campbell County shows Moses with only his second family while Catherine McReynolds's household contains three children of the right age to be her Hendrick grandchildren.³⁵³ Moses was enumerated in 1850 and 1860 in adjacent Appomattox County, aged 52 and 50 (sic) respectively with Nancy (38 and 40 respectively) and ten children named **John W. Hendrick** (c1834), **Sarah J. E. Hendrick** (c1837), **Nancy E. Hendrick** (c1839), **Amanda S. Hendrick** (c1841), **Eliza** or **Emily N. Hendrick** (c1844), **Nathaniel S. Hendrick** (c1846), **Letitia W. Hendrick** (1849), **Jane Hendrick** (1852), **Thomas M. Hendrick** (c1843), and **James Hendrick** (c1857). At least two other children died as infants according to Virginia death records: Daniel in 1861 and He was not found in 1870, but in 1880 his wife Nancy, listed as a widow, was living in Montgomery County, Virginia with her son Thomas Hendrick. Internet postings suggest that a family Bible kept by the daughter Amada shows his death date as 15 April 1880 but I did not find him in censuses in either 1870 or the 1880 Mortality Census.³⁵⁴ Other Internet postings give his full name as Moses Herbert Hendrick for reasons that are not explained.

The children of his first marriage lived with their maternal grandmother. Catherine McReynold's 1849 will, which left all her property to the three Hendrick children of her deceased daughter Sarah Hendrick, and a related 1849 court case identify those children of the first marriage as **Catherine Hendrick** (wife of Abner Nash), **Elizabeth Hendrick** (wife of William McIver), and "my beloved grandson **Moses H. Hendrick**" who was born about 1831 and was under age in 1849.^{355 356} The court case involved slaves left by James McIver to his widow for her lifetime, then to be distributed to her heirs. When his daughter Catherine McReynolds died in 1849 she had four heirs – the three Hendrick children of her deceased daughter Sarah and a child of her deceased daughter Mary named James Wood. James Wood sued Moses H. Hendrick "an infant under 21" who actually had possession of the slaves, seeking a sale and distribution of the proceeds. Moses H. Hendrick Jr. was aged 19 in the 1850

³⁵³ Catherine McReynold's household contained two females and a male of precisely the right ages to be her grandchildren.

³⁵⁴ GenForum postings in 1999 by Donna Howell say she possessed the Bible of Amanda Hendrik Page and James Francis Page. Her posts are not specific about the Bible entry but we infer that it calls Moses H. Hendrick "Bert", lists only eight of his children, and gives his death date as above.

³⁵⁵ The will, dated 17 March 1849, is included among the papers of Campbell County Chancery Court case No. 1854-024.

³⁵⁶ Campbell County Chancery Case No. 1849-014. The information is repeated in an earlier case No. 1846-016.

household of his sister Catherine Nash.

It is worth repeating the war story of the son Moses Hurt Hendrick Jr. NARA records show that he served as a private and corporal in the 42nd Virginia Regiment of the CSA, and had a quite adventurous service record. He enlisted in the war's early days and was twice reported to have been killed in action. On 23 March 1862 he was reported as killed though had actually been taken prisoner near Lynchburg. Following an internship at Fort Delaware he was returned to Virginia in a general prisoner exchange on 9 June 1862. The following year on 23 March 1863 he was reported as killed in action at Chancellorsville, but had actually found his way to a hospital at Richmond. He was wounded in the left hand, resulting in the amputation of three fingers. In 1883, as a resident of Campbell County, he applied for a disability pension based on three gunshot wounds; the one to his left hand necessitating the amputation of three fingers, one to his left lower jaw "destroying all his teeth on that side", and a wound in his neck "from which he suffers no trouble". In 1888 he made a similar declaration, adding that he was unable to work his farm and "my family and I are dependent on my boys".

1.4.6.2.2 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1797? – 2 November 1857) She never married. Betsy Hendrick, age 59, was in the household of Joel Lain in 1850 along with the widow Jane Hendrick. The Pittsylvania County death records list the death of Elizabeth Hendrick, age 60, from "fever" in 1857. The informant was Joel Lain "brother-in-law".

1.4.6.2.3 **Sarah Hendrick** (c1800 – 15 October 1872) She married Joel Lain or Lane in Pittsylvania County by license dated 28 May 1818. The 1850 census of Pittsylvania County shows Joel Lain (65), Sarah (49) and children named **Elvira Lain** (33), **Jane Lain** (30), **Frances Lain** (21), **Ezekiel Lain** (14), **Joel Lain** (13), **Betty Lain** (6), and **George Lain** (5). Also in the household were her mother Jane Hendrick (95) and sister Betsy Hendrick (59).

The 1860 Pittsylvania census shows Joel Lane, 72, and Sarah, age 60, with Elvira, age 30 (sic), Jane (29), Frances (26), Ezekiel (24), Joel (22), Bettie (18) and George P. (14). Sarah Lain died in Pittsylvania County in 1872, aged 70.³⁵⁷ Her parents were listed in the death register as Ezekiel and Jane Hendrick.

1.4.6.2.4 **Jane E. Hendrick** (c1803? – aft1850) She married Thomas B. Tuck in Pittsylvania County on 24 January 1827 with the consent of her mother Jane Hendrick. By 1830 they were in Blount County, Tennessee where Thomas Tuck headed a household that included nine children, most of which could not have been Jane's. In the 1840 census Thomas Tuck headed a household that included six children

³⁵⁷ Virginia Death Records
www.genfiles.com

and one older female aged 70-80. The 1850 Blount County census shows Thomas Tuck, age 52, with Jane, age 47, and children named **Mary Tuck (20)**, **John E. Tuck (17)**, **Sarah J. Tuck (14)**, **David H. Tuck (13)**, and **Moses H. Tuck (9)**.

By 1860 Jane Tuck, age 57, was widowed with all the children but John still at home. In 1870 she was listed as Jane E. Tuck, age 67, living with her son David and his family.

Oddly, in 1812 Priscilla Hendrick was taxed on a white poll named T. Tuck. Assuming that is the same person who later married Priscilla's granddaughter, one wonders if he was an orphan or relative of some sort.

- 1.4.6.3 **Sarah Hendrick** (c1765? – 1830s?) She was called Sarah Dews in her father's will. She had married a Dews, apparently William Dews, by 1793. Although not further traced, they had evidently had children named **Priscilla Dews** who married Benjamin Sneed in 1817 and **Nathaniel Dews**, who was taxed to his grandmother Priscilla Hendrick in 1805. He may have been the same Nathaniel Dews enumerated in 1850 in adjacent Halifax County, age 60.

William Dews was a Revolutionary soldier who applied for a pension in 1832 stating that he had lived in Pittsylvania County for about 50 years.³⁵⁸ He died on 9 February 1835 according to pension files, which do not mention his family in any way. Sarah may have still been alive in 1830 when the household of William Dews Sr. included a female aged 60-70. She was probably dead by 1836 as she did not apply for a widow's pension under the Act of 1836.

- 1.4.7 **Ezekiel Hendrick** (c1731/2? – 10 April 1817) Much about this man is mysterious, since he appears to have been on the move for most of his life. Although a family Bible (see below) gives his age at his death in 1817 as 85, thus placing his birth about 1732, he does not appear as a tithable in Amelia County until 1762, when he was listed in the same district as Benjamin Hendrick. The years for which he might have been a tithable of his father are largely missing from the records, but why he was not tithable in the period 1752-57 is a mystery, unless he was living in one of the missing tax districts or was still in Caroline or King William. We do know that he served as a soldier in the French and Indian War sometime in the period 1757-62 (see below), which explains his absence from Amelia records during part of that period. After the war, he apparently settled briefly in Amelia, where on 10 June 1763 he witnessed a deed by Moses Morris for land adjoining Benjamin Hendrick.³⁵⁹ On 21 February 1764 he bought 153 acres in northern Prince Edward County from William Crockett, within sight of the Appomattox River. Within a few months he was suing one Nicholas Johnson across the river in Cumberland County.³⁶⁰ On 13 April 1765, as Ezekiel Hendrick of Prince Edward County, he mortgaged what was probably his entire household and livestock to Benjamin Hendrick Sr. of Amelia County

³⁵⁸ Revolutionary Pension File S8312

³⁵⁹ Amelia County Deed Book 8, p357.

³⁶⁰ Cumberland County Court Orders 6, p399, p469 and Orders 7, p33.

for £47.³⁶¹ (This may have been a strategy for removing his assets from the grasp of creditors.) He apparently operated some sort of mercantile business, as he sued others over smallish debts over the next several years.

On 28 December 1777 he placed a notice in the *Virginia Gazette* that he was now in the business of distilling alcohol in Prince Edward County.³⁶² On 20 March 1780 he appeared in Prince Edward court to declare that he had been a soldier under Col. William Byrd in the French and Indian War, doing so for the purpose of obtaining a land certificate.³⁶³ He patented another 112 acres a few hundred yards from his original purchase on 1 February 1781.³⁶⁴ During the Revolution the Prince Edward Court awarded him a certificate by for provisions supplied to the troops, making him yet another DAR patriot in the family.³⁶⁵

He married Mary Wood, by her own consent, on 24 September 1781 in Prince Edward County, Virginia with John Fielder the surety.³⁶⁶ From later records, this was clearly a second marriage for Ezekiel. The name of his first wife appears in no records. He was on the 1782 tax list of Prince Edward County with one white over 21, and nine slaves, and was enumerated in the state census in 1783 with a household of seven whites and five blacks. (Note that he had seven children by the first marriage, so at least two of them must have been elsewhere by 1783.) He appears again in the 1783 and 1784 tax lists (with nine and ten slaves, respectively, but no sons over 21) but was not taxed in Prince Edward after 1784.

He had operated some sort of mercantile operation or warehouse in Prince Edward County, according to testimony in a variety of court cases. In one case a page of Ezekiel Hendrick's account book shows a number of entries as early as 1779. In 1784 he sued one John Davidson in Chancery, and among the papers in that case is a deposition by his son Barnard Hendrick dated 16 May 1785 that "about the year 1782 he was with his father at his tobacco house..."³⁶⁷ In another case there is testimony by one Thomas Gregory that Ezekiel Hendrick had given him "about thirty" overdue accounts "against different persons to collect."³⁶⁸ Both cases make it clear that he removed to Buckingham County where he appears in the 1785 through 1788 tax lists with no sons yet over 21. Confirmation that he left the area about 1785 is found among British mercantile claims for a Prince Edward merchant, which states that he "removed with sufficient estate to pay his debts".³⁶⁹ Although Buckingham records are mostly lost, he appears in Cumberland County court

³⁶¹ Prince Edward County Deed Book 2, p301a.

³⁶² *Virginia Gazette*, issue of 28 Nov 1777 supplement, p1, col. 2.

³⁶³ *William and Mary Quarterly*, 2nd series, Vol. 15, p139. Ezekiel Hendrick and several others testified that they had been privates under Byrd, for the purpose of obtaining land certificates. The King had decided in 1763 that veterans of the French & Indian War would be paid in land certificates in lieu of money. The certificates were not available until late 1779. *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers*, Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck (1988), p263, contains a somewhat deceptive synopsis of this court record, which does not so clearly identify the nature of the service. Whether he received a land certificate or not, he must have assigned it for there is no subsequent grant in his name.

³⁶⁴ Virginia Land Grants C, p216. See Chronology for an explanation.

³⁶⁵ Listed in the Virginia Revolutionary War Claims index as a certificate to Ezekiel Hendrick in Prince Edward County.

³⁶⁶ *Prince Edward County, Va. Marriages*, p37.

³⁶⁷ Prince Edward County Chancery Case No. 1784-002 case file.

³⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, item 26.

³⁶⁹ "Claims of Spiers, Bowman & Company at their Prince Edward County Store 1775-1803", *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 24, p184.

records, where he sued John Hendrick in 1785 and 1786, and John Noell in 1789.³⁷⁰

By 1790 he had moved again, this time into Charlotte County, where he appears on the 1790 and 1791 tax lists, with an unnamed male over 21 in both years. On 21 July 1791, as a resident of Charlotte County, Virginia he gave a power of attorney to “my son Bernard Hendrick” to collect “a legacy bequeathed to me by my brother, Obediah Hendrick of Cumberland County, deceased.”³⁷¹

After 1791 he disappeared again, perhaps into North Carolina. According to testimony by one Obediah Hurt in a Prince Edward County lawsuit, he was not a resident of Virginia as of 17 March 1794.³⁷² He next appears in North Carolina two years later, on the 1796 tax list of Surry County.

On 5 September 1796 in Surry County, North Carolina, Ezekiel Hendrick made a deed of gift of eight slaves to “*my sons Bernard, James, Ezekiel, Tiberius, and William, and my daughters Leah and Mesnier*”³⁷³ He described the slaves as six negroes “*now in the possession of James Wood of the State of Georgia*” and a negro wench and her child “*now in the possession of Fanny Handford... [who] is to have the said negro wench during her natural life, and at her death the said negro wench and what children she may have are to be equally divided between the aforementioned...*” The clerk noted that “old Hendrick” paid the recording fee for this document.³⁷⁴ All of these children were by the prior wife, for all were apparently of age except for Misnier who was implied to be under 17.³⁷⁵ None of the five sons appear in any North Carolina records in or around Surry County, all of them evidently still in Virginia or elsewhere. Ezekiel was on the Surry County tax list for 1796 with a single white poll, no blacks, and no land, but was not in the 1795 or earlier tax lists of either Surry or neighboring Wilkes County. In 1797 and 1799 (1798 is missing), he appears on tax lists of adjoining Wilkes County, with no land but now with eight slaves. A power of attorney from Ezekiel Hendrick to William Hendrick is noted in Wilkes County court records as having been recorded on 2 May 1797, but does not seem to be recorded in the deed books.³⁷⁶ On the same date he make a deposition to the Prince Edward County court as a Wilkes County resident. He was enumerated in the 1800 census of Wilkes County, North Carolina, he and his wife both aged over 45, with one female under 10, two females 10-16, and 10 slaves. The children named in the deed of gift were clearly elsewhere. Note that he suddenly acquired eight slaves in 1797, which he apparently still owned in 1810, raising the question of whether the 1796 deed of gift was actually executed.

[James Wood was evidently the same person who applied for a Revolutionary pension in 1832.³⁷⁷ He stated that he was born in King & Queen County, Virginia on 19 January 1755

³⁷⁰ Cumberland County Court Orders 13, p452; 14, p167; and 15, p55.

³⁷¹ Cumberland County Deed Book 3, p101.

³⁷² Virginia Chancery Case, Prince Edward County No. 1799-002 images at Virginia Memory online.

³⁷³ Surry County, NC Record of Estates 1794-180, Vol. I, p74 (loose papers bound into a ledger book).

³⁷⁴ Surry County Court Minutes 1796-1800, p52.

³⁷⁵ It contains the proviso that “*when my daughter Misnier shall arrive at the age of twenty years, or should she in three years from this date get lawfully married, I agree to let her have a negro boy or girl between the age of ten and twenty years ...*”

³⁷⁶ Wilkes County, North Carolina, Court Minute Abstracts, Mrs. W. O. Absher (1975), VO. IV, p46.

³⁷⁷ Revolutionary Pension File W4405.

and volunteered for service while living in Prince Edward County in 1776. He later served as a Lieutenant in the Georgia State Troops. After the war he settled in Liberty County, Georgia where he married Elizabeth Sandiford in 1783. About 1800 he moved to Columbia County, and about 1829 moved to Heard County. Although his ancestry is unknown, he may have been the brother of Ezekiel's wife Mary Wood.]

On 10 November 1804 he was again Ezekiel Hendrick of Surry County, when he mortgaged five slaves, four horses, twelve cattle, twelve sheep, eighty hogs, considerable corn and tobacco, and apparently all his household furniture on a six-year note, which he later paid off ahead of schedule on 27 March 1809.³⁷⁸ A month after paying off this note, on 29 April 1809, as Ezekiel Hendrick of Surry County, he sold one of the mortgaged slaves for \$450 in Wilkes County.³⁷⁹ He appears to have owned no land in either Wilkes or Surry until 3 April 1807, when he bought 300 acres on Cobb's Creek in the northwestern part of what is now Yadkin County from his son-in-law Elisha Sebastian of Wilkes County.³⁸⁰ "Polly Hendrick", presumably his wife, was a witness, and the deed was recorded on her oath in 1810. Ezekiel evidently lived on that land, as he was enumerated in the Surry County census of 1810. On 16 November 1813 he made a deed of gift of that same land, described as where he then lived, to "*his daughters Misnier Sebastin, wife of Elisha Sebastin, and Leah Jeviden, wife of Thomas Jeviden... of Virginia*" to be vested in them after his death.³⁸¹ The deed contained the caveat that "*if the said Ezekiel Hendrick should die before his wife Mary Hendrick*", she was to have the right to live on the land after his death. Ezekiel appears in the 1812 through 1815 tax lists of Surry, but not thereafter. Elisha Sebastian was paying tax on the gifted land in 1818, after Ezekiel's death.

The family Bible of a granddaughter records his death thusly: "*Ezekel (sic) Hendrick, father of the above girls died Apr. 10, 1817. 85 yrs. old.*"³⁸² It also records the death of his wife Mary Hendrick on 10 January 1827 at "*76 years of age*". The granddaughter who made the entries in the Bible was a daughter of Elizabeth Hendrick Cook, who had moved with her husband from Surry County, North Carolina to Jones County, Georgia in 1807. The Bible entry raises the possibility that Ezekiel and his wife, or at least his widow, may have moved to Georgia. However, it is unclear where Ezekiel died, for there were no estate records found either in Surry County or in Georgia. The Bible mentions none of the children of Ezekiel's first marriage, only the three daughters of the second marriage: Elizabeth, Mary and Martha. The seven children of the first marriage must have been born sometime between the early 1760s and the 1781 remarriage. I've made the assumption below that he listed his sons in birth order in the 1796 deed of gift.

- 1.4.7.1 **Bernard Hendrick** (ca1762 – ca1825) His name appears more or less interchangeably as "Bernard" and "Barnard" and sometimes "Barnett", a consistent spelling evidently not being important to either him or to court clerks. If the sons were listed in birth sequence in the 1796 deed of gift, then Bernard was apparently the eldest. Indeed, he was "Bernard Hendrick being of lawful

³⁷⁸ Surry County Deed Book L, p26 (mortgage) and Deed Book M, p267 (relinquishment of note).

³⁷⁹ Wilkes County Deed Book H, p196.

³⁸⁰ Surry County Deed Book M, p266.

³⁸¹ Surry County Deed Book M, p266.

³⁸² Bible of Travis and Caroline (Cook) Weaver, in the possession of Mary B. Williams of Thomaston, Georgia as of late 1999. Caroline Cook Weaver was the daughter of Elizabeth Hendrick and Samuel Cook.

age” on 16 May 1785 according to a deposition he made in support of his father in a court case in Prince Edward County.³⁸³ Although he signed the document as “Barnard” his name appears in all three spellings in the records of this court case. (Note that the only other known Hendrick in this generation named Bernard was his first cousin, who appears in records as Bernard G(oode) Hendrick, and who was not born until 1781.)

As later records confirm, he was the Bernard Hendrick who married Jenny (or Jane) Morris, daughter of Moses Morris and granddaughter of Isaac Morris, a longtime neighbor of the Hendricks, in Amelia County by bond dated 21 December 1786. Although the marriage record called her Jenny, she was called “Jane” Hendrick formerly Jane Morris in the lawsuits regarding the estate of her father.

Bernard Hendrick actually lived elsewhere at the time, for he appears on Campbell County tax lists beginning in 1787, variously styled as Bernard, Barnard, and Barnett Hendrick. On 21 July 1791 Ezekiel Hendrick gave a power of attorney to “my son Bernard Hendrick” of Campbell County to collect his legacy from the estate of his brother Obediah Hendrick.³⁸⁴ As Bernard Hendrick he signed a petition as a resident of Campbell County, requesting the establishment of a tobacco warehouse in Buckingham County, in 1791.³⁸⁵ He also signed his own name again as “Bernard” Hendrick according to a deposition in 1796.³⁸⁶ He was referred to as “Barnett” Hendrick in about half the tax lists of Campbell County, as well as on a store bill for 1792.³⁸⁷ (His purchases at that store were mainly liquor; he bought a weekly pint of brandy of whiskey. It also suggests that he made his living as a wheelwright or carpenter, as he made purchases of iron and paid for a portion of his bill by making chairs.) On 1 September 1791 Bernard Hendrick bought 164 acres in central Cumberland County near Molly’s Creek from Thomas Shearer, executing a mortgage to Shearer the same day.³⁸⁸ Two years later, in 1793, Bernard Hendrick and his wife Jenny sold those 164 acres to a neighbor, Bernard Finch.³⁸⁹ He also acted as surety for two marriages in Campbell County in 1793 and 1794.³⁹⁰

He subsequently appears in Campbell County tax lists, often as “Barnett” Hendrick, through 1807, the last year checked. (In 1800, a Bernard Hendrick appears in both the Campbell and Buckingham tax lists. The former was

³⁸³ Virginia Chancery Case, Prince Edward County No. 1784-002 images at Virginia Memory online. The document refers to him both as Bernard and Barnard.

³⁸⁴ Cumberland County Deed Book 3, p101.

³⁸⁵ “Legislative Petitions from Virginia Counties with Significant Record Losses: Buckingham County 1790-1799,” *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 32, p270.

³⁸⁶ Campbell County Chancery Case Index No. 1798-003.

³⁸⁷ Campbell County Chancery Case Index No. 1798-003. Among the loose papers is his account at the store of James Miller from May 1792 to February 1793.

³⁸⁸ Campbell County Deed Book 3, p103 and p104.

³⁸⁹ Campbell County Deed Book 3, p383.

³⁹⁰ *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 6, p 829 and p818 (under Campbell County Marriage Bonds) and other Campbell County sources, for the 1793 bond of William R. Jenkins and Mary Parrum, and the 1794 bond of John Gardner and Betsey Finch, daughter of Barnet Finch. (Barnet Finch was the adjoining landowner in 1791-1793)

apparently his younger cousin and the latter, listed with Elijah Hendrick, was apparently this Bernard Hendrick.) Elijah Hendrick, Bernard Hendrick, and William Kerr are listed together, and Elijah and Bernard were also taxed on a business license. [This was evidently Elijah H. Hendrick, his cousin.]

In a strange coincidence, Bernard Hendrick was a creditor of the Andrew Moorman who died in Cumberland in 1791 – apparently related to, but not the father of, the stepfather of his first cousin Bernard Goode Hendrick. Accountings of Andrew Moorman’s Campbell County estate show credits and debits for Bernard Hendrick in 1792 (when his cousin was not yet in his teens), 1793 (a bond), 1795 (corn bought of Bernard Hendrick, and Hendrick’s wheelwright work), 1798 (cotton of Mrs. Hendrick) and others.³⁹¹ A 1794 deed from Bernard Hendrick and his unnamed wife indicates that he had arranged to buy 50 acres from Andrew Moorman, but that Moorman’s executors consummated the sale.³⁹²

He disappears from Campbell County tax lists in 1807 and evidently moved to Kanawha County, Virginia with his brother-in-law John Jividen soon following. From 1811 through 1825 he was on the tax lists of Kanawha County (later West Virginia), but not thereafter. He is in the 1820 Kanawha County census as head of a household of eight, including three children under 10.³⁹³ He does not appear in Kanawha tax lists after 1825, and it seems likely that he died about that time.

Note that the 1820 census household included a male aged 16-18 who is too young to be Bernard Hendrick Jr., as well as two males under 10 whose identity is unknown.

- 1.4.7.1.1 **Nancy Hendrick** (c1787 – aft1860) Nancy was married in Campbell County, with her father’s consent, by bond of 10 November 1806 to William Henness.³⁹⁴ William Henness was in Ross County, Ohio by 1813, where he remained until his death.³⁹⁵ Nancy was still alive in 1860 when she was enumerated as age 72. A biography of a grandson calls her “Nancy Bernard”, but it isn’t clear if that was her middle name or simply a printing or writing error.³⁹⁶ (I’d note that they were claimed to have arrived in Ohio in 1800.) Their children were listed in that biography as “*Mary, wife of Scott Finley; Martha, wife of Joseph Beard; a daughter who married Aaron Mowbray; William, Stephen,*

³⁹¹ Campbell County Will Book 1, p244, pp351, pp413.

³⁹² Campbell County Deed Book 3, p498. The deed is dated only 1794, and recorded 5 February 1795. The wife is not named, but the deed is from Bernard Hendrick and wife. It speaks of 50 acres that Andrew Moorman had agreed to sell to Bernard Hendrick before his death in 1791 and which was transferred to Bernard Hendrick by John Clarke and Thomas M. Clarke, executors of Andrew Moorman

³⁹³ Kanawha County 1820 census, p9: Bernard Hendrick 201001-11101-0. His sister Leah “Givenden” is also on page 9.

³⁹⁴ *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 6, p824.

³⁹⁵ *Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812*, p51.

³⁹⁶ Biography of John McCoy Henness in *The County of Ross: a history of Ross County, Ohio*, Henry Holcomb Bennett (S. A. Brant, 1902).

Zachariah, James and Levi, the latter killed at Kenesaw Mountain.”

- 1.4.7.1.2 **Bernard Hendrick** (19 August 1793 – 10 June 1875) Bernard Hendrick was taxed in Kanawha County on a second male above 16 through 1813, then Bernard Hendrick Jr. was separately taxed from 1814 through 1818. Bernard Hendrick Jr. evidently left Kanawha County about 1818. He married Nancy Dorsey on 23 November 1823 in Nicholas County, Virginia where he appears as head of household in the 1830, 1840, 1850 and 1860 censuses. (He had a number of grants there on Hominy Creek.) He was briefly Sheriff of Nicholas County, according to a county history. His wife died before the 1860 census (internet postings say in 1859) and he was enumerated as a single head of household in 1860. He appears to be enumerated in Nicholas County in 1870 as Bernard “Hendrickson”. The 1830 and 1840 censuses suggest two sons, who evidently died in childhood, and four daughters. The 1850 household included **Jane Hendrick** (23), **Elizabeth Hendrick** (19) who later married James W. Davis, **Mary Hendrick** (17)³⁹⁷ and **Octavy Hendrick** (15).
- 1.4.7.1.3 **Jane Hendrick** (1795 – 1884) She must have been a daughter of Bernard Hendrick, as he was the only Hendrick in the vicinity when she married Middleton Garrett in Kanawha County on 7 January 1819.³⁹⁸ They must have almost immediately moved to Floyd County, Kentucky where Middleton Garrett appeared in the 1820 and 1830 censuses.³⁹⁹ He apparently died sometime in the 1830s as Jane was head of a household of seven in 1840.⁴⁰⁰ Those censuses show three sons and three daughters, five of whom were in her 1850 household. The eldest son was **Bernard H(endrick?) Garrett** (May 1824 – 21 May 1903) who was enumerated in a nearby household in 1850. He was a member of both the Kentucky and Iowa state legislatures.⁴⁰¹ Jane, age 55, was the head of an 1850 Floyd County household that included the other five children: **Caroline Garrett** (25), **James M. Garrett** (1826 – 23 December 1861), **Barton Garrett** (1828 – 22 November 1910), **Emily Garrett** (1829 - 1891), and **Elizabeth Garrett** (27 January 1831 – 16 November 1901).

Most or all of the family moved to Iowa in the early 1850s and eventually settled in Muscatine, then Louisa County in and around the town of Letts. In the 1870 census, Jane Garret was living with her married daughter Emily Griffin. Jane is buried in the Lettsville Cemetery in Louisa County, Iowa along with all three of her sons and

³⁹⁷ The daughter Mary Ann Hendrick married William Taylor White in 1857 according to “My Genealogy” by William Taylor White, published in Emigrants of the Emerald Isle.

³⁹⁸ Kanawha County Marriages, Julia Wintz (1975).

³⁹⁹ Floyd County, Kentucky, 1820 census: Middleton Garrett 000100-000100. 1830 census: Middleton Garrett 210001-210001.

⁴⁰⁰ Floyd County, Kentucky, 1840 census: Jane Garret 0021-0111001.

⁴⁰¹ His obituary appeared in the *Muscatine Daily News Tribune* issue of 23 May 1903, p4.

her daughters Elizabeth Garrett Courtney and Emily Garrett Griffin.

1.4.7.1.4 **Mary Hendrick** (c1799 – ?) As Mary Hendrick “daughter of Bernard Hendrick” she married Cunningham McColgin [McColgan] in Kanawha County on 1 January 1817.⁴⁰² She was not further traced.

1.4.7.1.5 **Ann Hendrick** (c1805 – 18 October 1879) She married her first cousin Joseph Jividen (the son of Joseph Jividen and Leah Hendrick) in Kanawha County on 29 October 1825.⁴⁰³ Descendants list children **William Jividen** and **Leah Jividen** (who both died in childhood and are supposed to be buried in the family cemetery), **Franklin Jividen**, **Francis Jividen**, **Malinda Jividen** (c1841-1872), **Sarah Ellen Jividen**, **Alexander Jividen**, and **Elmira Jividen**.

Her husband died in 1869 and in 1870 she was enumerated, age 63, in the Putnam County, West Virginia household of her son Franklin Jividen. Ann Jividen’s death record in Union County, West Virginia, for which her son Franklin was informant, gives her date of death as 18 October 1879 and her age as 74. (She also appears in the 1880 mortality census, her age given there as 65.) She is apparently buried in a family cemetery in Putnam County, though a find-a-grave listing erroneously places her birth in 1800 and death in 1874.

The death certificate of their daughter Malinda Jividen Pritt lists her parents as Joseph and “Anney” Jividen. Malinda and her parents, along with her siblings William and Leah, are supposed to be buried in the family cemetery.

Note: Some Jividen researchers believe his brother Ezekiel Jividen’s wife **Martha** was also a daughter of Bernard Hendrick, though proof has been elusive.

1.4.7.1.6 **William Hendrick** ? (? – c1820?) A William Hendrick was taxed in Buckingham County in 1813 and possibly the same person was taxed from 1814 through 1820 in Kanawha County, often turning in his taxables on the same day as Bernard Hendrick. He seems likely to have been a son of Bernard Hendrick. He is not evident in the 1820 census, and may have died that year. If so, it could be that the children under ten in Bernard Hendrick’s 1820 household were the offspring of this William Hendrick.

1.4.7.2 **James Hendrick** His identity is a mystery. We have no record of him beyond the 1796 deed of gift. But see Tiberius Hendrick below.

1.4.7.3 **Ezekiel Hendrick** (c1766 –1853) Though he had a first cousin named Ezekiel in Pittsylvania County who was roughly the same age, this man has his own

⁴⁰² Kanawha County Marriages, Julia Wintz (1975).

⁴⁰³ Kanawha County Marriages, Julia Wintz (1975)..

distinct identity in the records. He was likely an adult left behind when his father removed to North Carolina, for he appears on Cumberland County, Virginia tax lists in 1796 (the year his father was taxed in North Carolina), 1797, and 1799, then on later tax lists through at least 1814. On 26 November 1804 he was granted administration on the estate of his father-in-law Joseph Stinson in Cumberland.⁴⁰⁴ Ezekiel had married Nancy Stinson, as proven by papers in a chancery court case in which the other heirs sued Ezekiel over division of the Joseph Stinson estate.⁴⁰⁵

He was taxable in Cumberland County 1806 through 1811, then with a second poll in 1813 and 1814. The 1810 census of Cumberland, which shows him with six children, suggests that the second poll was his eldest son.⁴⁰⁶ He had bought land in 1807 and 1810 in Buckingham County, though he may not have lived there.⁴⁰⁷ He was on Buckingham's land tax lists from 1807 to 1813, then mentioned as a Cumberland resident in 1814 and 1815.⁴⁰⁸ By 1820 he evidently moved across the border into Campbell County, where he appears on each census from 1820 through 1850.⁴⁰⁹ Ezekiel was age 84 in the 1850 Campbell County census (his age was probably accurate since he was not yet 45 in 1810) and his wife Nancy was 79.

His will, dated 26 February 1853 and proved 9 May 1853, names his wife Nancy and seven children, three of them deceased.⁴¹⁰ He left one dollar divided among the children of his deceased daughter Betsy Moore and one dollar each to the heirs of his deceased son James S. Hendrick. The remainder of the estate was to be equally divided into five parts for sons Joseph S. Hendrick, John S. Hendrick, the children of his deceased daughter Polly Puckett, a trust for the benefit of his son William Hendrick to be divided among his children at his death, and a trust for the benefit of his daughter Martha Jones to be divided among her children at her death. Nancy appears to have died about 1858 judging by estate accountings, which include a payment for her coffin.

The estate was considerable – an estate sale held in 1860 yielded \$15,189. Much of the estate remained undistributed for several years. Ezekiel Hendrick's son William Hendrick brought suit against the administrator *de bonis non* in 1866 in order to force a distribution of the balance owed to his trustee.⁴¹¹ Papers filed in the chancery court case further identify Ezekiel's children and most of his grandchildren.

⁴⁰⁴ Cumberland County Court Orders.9, p134. He subsequently sued as administrator (Orders 19, p461.)

⁴⁰⁵ Cumberland County Chancery Court Case, Samuel Freeman et al vs. Exzekiel Hendrick, No. 1807-13 in Chancery Court Index.

⁴⁰⁶ Cumberland County census, 1810, p135: Ezekiel Hendrick 21010-30010-1.

⁴⁰⁷ Buckingham County, Virginia Land Tax Summaries and Implied Deeds, Roger G. Ward (1993) Vol. 1, p150.

⁴⁰⁸ Ibid., and Buckingham County, Virginia Land Tax Summaries and Implied Deeds, Roger G. Ward (1993) Vol. 2, p164.

⁴⁰⁹ Campbell County censuses. 1820, p142: Ezekiel Hendrick 120101-11201-2. 1830, p367: Ezekiel Hendricks

000110001-00010001. (Joseph S, Moses, and James nearby) 1840, p68: Ezekiel Hendrick 0000000001-010010001

(consecutive with Joseph Hendrick). 1850, p212: Ezekiel Hendrick 84 VA, Nancy Hendrick 79 VA, Martha Jones 50 VA,

⁴¹⁰ Campbell County Will Book 11, p153 kindly provided by Donna Leary

⁴¹¹ Campbell County Chancery Case Index No. 1877-002, Library of Virginia.

His wife Nancy's maiden name is unknown. Some descendants have speculated that she was a Stinnett, but no one by that name was taxed in Cumberland County around the time she must have married Ezekiel Hendrick.

- 1.4.7.3.1 **William Hendrick** (c1796 – c1877) He appears to be the William Hendrick enumerated in 1830 in Charlotte County and in 1840 in Campbell County. In 1866 as a resident of Kentucky, he and his children brought suit to force a distribution of the remaining balance of his father's estate due to his trustee. The statement named eight children, seven of whom were adults: **Sarah B. Lane** (wife of Archer R. Lane, sometimes rendered as Archibald R. Lane), **John W. Hendrick**, **Robert W. Hendrick**, **Joseph C. Hendrick**, **James W. Hendrick**, **Mary S. Hendrick**, **Nancy J. Neely** (wife of Nathaniel L. Neely) and an infant under 21 named **Morris W. Hendrick**. By May 1877 the court in Campbell County was notified that William Hendrick was dead.

William Hendrick was enumerated (as Hendrix) in the 1850 census of DeKalb County, Tennessee as a 55-year-old wagon maker with no wife but with James W. Hendrick (19), Mary S. Hendrick (17), Nancy J. Hendrick (15) and Margaret E. Hendrick (12) in the household. (Margaret evidently died prior to the 1866 suit.) In 1860 he was enumerated as a 64-year old farmer in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky with a wife named Ann (44) and a young son Morris W. Hendrick (4) in the household. Also still at home was (Mary) Susan Hendrick, age 27. He was in the 1870 census of Gibson County, Indiana, age 74, with his wife named Priscilla Ann and his young son Morris W. Hendrick (14). Morris W. Hendrick married in Gibson County to Emily Farmer in 1876, but there seems to be no sign of any of the family there in 1880.

A letter in the lawsuit file from Joseph C. Hendrick of Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama written in February 1877 declares that "I have three brothers" still alive named John W., James W., and Robert W., and one half brother named Morris W. Hendrick, and one living sister named Sarah B. Redmons, wife of John Redmons. He stated that "*three of my sisters have died, two of them died before marrying; the other one was Nancy Jane who married a man by the name of N. L. Neely and died leaving a child named William Thomas (who) died two years before my father died.*"⁴¹² Joseph C. Hendrick is age 51 in the 1880 census of Madison County, Alabama. His brother Robert W. Hendrick is age 53 in the 1880 census of Wilson County, Tennessee.

- 1.4.7.3.2 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (21 February 1802 – 5 August 1836) The dates of birth and death are said to be on her tombstone in the family cemetery in Butler County, Kentucky though a grandson later wrote that she died a year earlier in Virginia. Ezekiel Hendrick's will left only \$1 to

⁴¹² Campbell County Chancery Case Index No. 1877-002, Library of Virginia.

the children of his deceased daughter Betsey Moore. She had married Obadiah Moore by license dated 24 December 1821. According to the autobiography of a Methodist Bishop grandson (which gives the marriage date as 21 December) Elizabeth, “daughter of Ezekiel Hendricks(sic)” died in May 1837 after bearing children named **John William Moore**, **Joseph Alexander Moore** (1824-1892), **Martha Elizabeth Moore**, **Mary Ann Moore** (c1828-?), **James Archer Moore** (1830-1915), **Obadiah Fletcher Moore** (1832-1905), **Nancy Susan Moore** (1834-?), and **Thomas H. Moore** (who died in infancy).⁴¹³ (Dates are added from other sources, including the cemetery records of Butler County.) According to this source, in 1837 after his wife’s death Obadiah Moore (1800-1885) and seven children, along with several of his siblings, moved to Butler County, Kentucky where he died in 1885. The 1850 census of Butler County shows only five children still at home: Joseph, Mary, James, Obadiah, and Nancy.

- 1.4.7.3.3 **Joseph Stinson Hendrick** (c1804 – 1850s) It is unclear if he was named for his grandfather Joseph Stinson or for someone named Stinnett, as at least one descendant claims. He married Martha Moore (sister of Obadiah Moore) by license of 22 December 1828, and was enumerated consecutively with Ezekiel Hendrick in the Campbell County 1830, 1840, and 1850 censuses. The 1850 census lists him, age 45, with Martha (40) and ten children: **John W. Hendrick** (20), **Joseph Hendrick** (18), **Narriet(?) Hendrick** (16), **Nancy Hendrick** (14), **Angeline Hendrick** (12), twins named **William Hendrick** and **Thomas Hendrick** (10), twins named **Sarena Hendrick** and **Martha Hendrick** (8), and **Virginia Hendrick** (6). He was dead by 1860 when Martha headed a household next door to her son John W. Hendrick, consisting of Nancy E. Hendrick (23), Mary A. Hendrick (21), William H. Hendrick and Thomas Hendrick (both 19) and Martha S. Hendrick and Cyrene F. Hendrick (both 17).

A statement dated in 1867 given in the lawsuit mentioned above states that Joseph Hendrick died in Campbell County leaving a widow and eight children, one of whom, William H. Hendrick, died before reaching maturity. It further states (in 1867) that the widow and five children were living in Campbell County, two other children in Appomattox County. Indeed, the 1870 census shows Martha, age 65, heading a household including the twins Martha and Francis Hendrick (both 23) and the son Thomas S. Hendrick (26) and his apparent wife and several children. Martha Hendrick was still heading the household in 1880 with twins Fanny and Martha still at home.

- 1.4.7.3.4 **James S. Hendrick** (c1809? – 1844) He was apparently the son aged 15-20 in his father’s 1830 household, though the 1810 census suggests he may have been a year or two older. He was over 21 when he married Elizabeth Jones by license of 5 December 1831. The marriage

⁴¹³ Life and I; or Sketches and Comments, John M. Moore (Kessinger Publishing, 2005), p13.

took place on 10 December 1831 according to a report in the *Lynchburg Virginian* issue of 15 December 1831.⁴¹⁴ James S. Hendrick made a will On 2 January 1844 which was proved a month later on 12 February 1844.⁴¹⁵ The will left his land to three minor sons named **John Alexander Hendrick**, **James Bruce Hendrick** (1838 – 17 June 1917), and **William Slaughter Hendrick**. To his daughter **Mary Elizabeth Hendrick** he left his interest in the dower negroes of Mrs. Nancy Jones (apparently his mother in law). He appointed “my father Ezekiel Hendrick” as executor, with his brother John S. Hendrick a witness. The widow Elizabeth Hendrick is enumerated in the 1850 census of Appomattox County, age 32, with children John A. Hendrick (14), Mary E. Hendrick (12), James B. Hendrick (9), and William S. Hendrick (8). She was probably the Elizabeth Hendrick who died in Appomattox County on 27 November 1855 according to the death register.

- 1.4.7.3.5 **Mary Hendrick** (? – before 1850) Mary (sometimes Polly) Hendrick had married William Nelson Puckett on 28 January 1822. Puckett was enumerated in Campbell County in 1850, age 62, with a later wife named Sarah. The administrator of her father’s remaining estate in 1867 wrote in the lawsuit that Polly Puckett died in Campbell County “*leaving a number of children some of whom are dead... I know the names of four and there may be others.*” However, an undated list of heirs also enclosed among the chancery court papers list only **John A. Puckett** and **Thomas R. Puckett** as her heirs.
- 1.4.7.3.6 **Martha Hendrick** (c1809 – 1860s) Martha Jones, 40, was in Ezekiel’s household in 1850 with three children: **James (A.) Jones**, **Martha A(nne) Jones**, and **Dorcus J. Jones**. She had married Martin Jones by license of 1 November 1830. Her father’s will provided a legacy in trust, with Joseph S. Hendrick as trustee, to make annual payments to Martha as long as she “keep clear of Martin Jones” then to be distributed to her children at Martha’s death. She is enumerated in Appomattox County in 1860, age 50, living in the household of her son-in-law John R. Ferguson. She was dead by 1867 when a statement in the lawsuit identifies her children as James A. Jones who died in 1860, Anne the widow of Thomas A. Puckett, and Dorcus the deceased wife of John R. Ferguson who left two children named Martha Ferguson and Banks Ferguson.
- 1.4.7.3.7 **John S. Hendrick** (c1814 – c1880) He married Rachel Phillips by license of 10 February 1836. He appears in the 1850 Campbell County census, age 35, with Rachel (38), **Margaret E. Hendrick** (13), **Nancy J. Hendrick** (11), **John Pleasant Hendrick** (c1843 – 20 December 1893), **William Ezekiel Hendrick** (3) and **Martha F. Hendrick** (1850 – 14 December 1875). In 1860 he was aged 47, the

⁴¹⁴ *Lynchburg Virginian* issue of 15 December 1831, page 3 column 3.

⁴¹⁵ Campbell County Will Book 9, p296.

child Ezekiel Hendrick had become William Hendrick, and he had added **Charles H. Hendrick** (6) and **Matilda C. Hendrick** (3) to the household. In addition, **Joseph T. Hendrick** (18) was in the 1860 household, but missing in 1850.⁴¹⁶ Rachel must have died before the 1870 census, when John (55) headed a household consisting of a blind woman named Fanny Hendrick (age 60), and all the children save Nancy. (The daughter Matilda was called Louisa in 1870.) John Hendrick was apparently dead by 1880. In the 1880 census John Pleasant Hendrick and Charles were living together in Campbell County, and William Ezekiel Hendrick had acquired a wife and small children.

- 1.4.7.4 **Tiberius Hendrick** (c1775? - ?) He was of age when his father made his deed of gift in 1796, but it is not clear where he was living. He was apparently in someone else's household at least through 1800. He had witnessed at least one deed in Chester County, South Carolina in 1801 and proved it in court in 1803.⁴¹⁷ A Tiberius Hendricks, probably the same person, married Elizabeth D. Wallace by bond dated 12 January 1804 in Lincoln County, North Carolina.⁴¹⁸ He was listed as "Tiberius Hendric", a landless single poll in the 1805 tax list of adjoining Burke County, North Carolina. Unfortunately most records of Burke County were destroyed in the Civil War. The 1810 census of Chester County, South Carolina enumerates both Tiberius Hendrick and a James Hendrick, evidently the two mystery sons.⁴¹⁹

Although entirely speculative, it is possible that he was the same person as "Berry Hendrick", who shows up in Madison County, Georgia in 1817 and returned to Burke County, North Carolina a dozen years later. He did not appear in the 1813 Madison County tax list, but he must have acquired land there shortly afterward, as an 11 December 1817 deed by James Rhodes for 198 acres on Brushy Creek refers to Berry Hendrick as an adjoining landowner.⁴²⁰ This was evidently the 60 acres on which he was taxed in 1817. Berry Hendrick was probably related in some way to an Elizabeth Hendrick who married Burrell Orr in 1807 in Elbert County, Georgia.⁴²¹ Thirteen years later, after Madison County had been organized partly from Elbert County, Burrell Orr sold a 300-acre tract there to Berry Hendrick.⁴²²

Early records of the area are scarce, but Berry "Hendrix" had been on the 1817 tax list of Madison County with 60 acres and was enumerated in its 1820 census

⁴¹⁶ Joseph T. Hendrick's marriage record in 1871 in Wythe County lists his parents as John Hendrick and "Sallie" Phillips.

⁴¹⁷ Chester County Deed Book J, p191. His name is abstracted as "Liberius".

⁴¹⁸ Marriage Bonds of Tryon and Lincoln Counties, North Carolina, Curtis Bynum (Genealogical Publishing Co., reprint 1996), p59. James "x" Wallace was the bondsman. This is the only Hendrick(s) marriage listed.

⁴¹⁹ Chester District, SC 1810 census, p530: Tiberius Hendrick 10011-00101. p540, James Hendrick 11001-00010. It is not clear whether Tiberius Hendrick was the male aged 26-44 or the male 45 and over.

⁴²⁰ Madison County Deed Book BDE, p13.

⁴²¹ The marriage was dated 24 September 1807. His name is mis-transcribed as "Barrett" Orr. His wife Elizabeth is age 63 in the 1850 census of Pike County, thus was about age 24 at the marriage and too old to be Berry Hendrick's daughter. She may have been the widow of one of his brothers.

⁴²² Madison County, Georgia, Deed Book BDE, p101.

as Berry “Hendrick”.⁴²³ He also appeared on the 1820 tax list as “Berry Hendrick” with 300 acres of land. He drew 202½ acres located in Monroe County in the 1821 Georgia land lottery and surveyed land for another grant of 283 acres bordering his 300 acres in Madison County in 1823.⁴²⁴ He traded this land back and forth with a William S. Hendrick over the next few years, but moved back to Burke County, North Carolina in time to appear in the 1830 census.⁴²⁵ On 23 December 1830 William S. Hendrick, now of adjacent Habersham County, Georgia, deeded the land back to Berry Hendrick of Burke County, North Carolina, for \$750.⁴²⁶ Six years later Berry Hendrick, once again residing in Madison County, sold the 300-acre portion and evidently left the area.⁴²⁷ The last surviving tax list on which he appeared was the 1833 list, with 617 acres in Madison County, 490 in Wayne County, and two ungranted parcels in Early and Lee counties.

Although three persons with a similar name appear in the 1840 Georgia census, he seems likely to have been the Berry Hendrick aged 60-70 in the 1840 census of nearby Walton County, Georgia.

The 1810 and 1820 censuses suggest that he had one son born shortly after his marriage. The person below, whose census records suggest that he was born before that marriage, is nevertheless a possible candidate. See also the discussion of the identity of William S. Hendrick mentioned elsewhere.

1.4.7.4.1 **Berry Hendrick ?** (c1802 – aft1860) This is entirely speculative, but he may have been the son suggested by the 1810 and 1820 census records (later census records make him somewhat older, thus possibly a child of an earlier wife.) He appears on tax lists in Twiggs County, Georgia as early as 1830 and drew land in the 1832 lottery as a resident of Twiggs County. Though not found in the 1830 census, he was enumerated there in the 1840 census. The 1850 census of Twiggs County and the 1860 census of Houston County suggest that he was born about 1802 or 1803 in North Carolina. They also list children named **Penelope Hendrick** (c1838) and **John Hendrick** (c1840).

1.4.7.5 **William Hendrick ?** (c1770 – 25 October 1844) Mentioned last among the sons in the 1796 deed of gift, he was apparently of age and living elsewhere. A power of attorney from Ezekiel Hendrick to William Hendrick is noted in Wilkes County, North Carolina court records as having been recorded on 2 May 1797, but was not inserted into the Wilkes County deed books.⁴²⁸ Since Ezekiel had sons in Virginia, it seems likely that his son William was elsewhere at the time, perhaps in Georgia where Ezekiel’s slaves were located.

⁴²³ 1820 Madison County, Georgia, census, p274: Berry Hendrick 010001-00100

⁴²⁴ Madison County Plat Book p37, Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index, 1735-1866, Book M, p93. The grant was issued two years later.

⁴²⁵ 1830 Burke County, North Carolina census: Berry Hendrick 00000001-0000001

⁴²⁶ Madison County, Georgia, Deed Book F, pp87-88.

⁴²⁷ Madison County, Georgia, Deed Book G, p39.

⁴²⁸ Wilkes County, North Carolina, Court Minute Abstracts, Mrs. W. O. Absher (1975), VO. IV, p46.

DNA results for five descendants of a William Hendrick of Georgia indicate that he belongs within the line of Benjamin Hendrick and suggest that he was the same person as the son of Ezekiel Hendrick. Their DNA profiles most closely match those for a descendant of Ezekiel Hendrick's son Ezekiel Hendrick Jr.⁴²⁹ It seems highly plausible that this William Hendrick was the son of Ezekiel Hendrick.

He was in South Carolina about 1805 but in Georgia about 1809 and 1812 according to the 1850 and 1860 censuses for his sons Asa, William, and Barnett. Unfortunately, the destruction of the 1810 census of Georgia and many of its early records limits our ability to locate him. We know (see below) that he was in Madison County, Georgia about the time it was organized in 1812 but whether he was earlier in one of its predecessor counties is unknown due to the presence in the area of at least two other men with the same name. For example, a William Hendrick was in Elbert County by early 1809 when he possessed a note due from one Reuben Lindsay.⁴³⁰ In February 1810 James Douglas gave a William Hendrick a promissory note for \$80 that William assigned to Absalom Hendrick later that year.⁴³¹

Our earliest definite sighting of him is in the first surviving tax register for Madison County in 1813, when this William Hendrick appears as a poll without land. (A second William Hendrick was also listed, but a proximity argument suggests this one was our man.⁴³²) By the next available tax register, for 1817, he had somehow acquired 130 acres of land on the waters of Scull Shoals Creek and Berry Hendrick had moved into the same district. He was a resident of Madison County on 3 May 1819 when he entered a claim for 161 acres on Scull Shoal Creek; the claim was surveyed later that year in November and granted as 361 acres on 29 November 1821.⁴³³ He may have sold part of this land to Jesse New in a missing deed, as Jesse New was taxed in 1821 and thereafter in the same district on 180 acres originally granted to "Hendrick" which adjoined "Hendrick"; a later deed confirms that the land adjoined William Hendrick.

William Hendrick was enumerated in the Madison County census of 1820, aged over 45, with a household of five male and two female children.⁴³⁴ He evidently drew in the 1820 land lottery, as he was taxed from 1822 through at least 1833

⁴²⁹ Descendants of Benjamin Hendrick test DYS635=21 whereas descendants of his brothers Hance, William, and Adolphus test DYS635=22. The descendant of Ezekiel's son Ezekiel Jr. and the descendants of this William test DYS391=12 whereas others are DYS391-11. A plausible theory is that Ezekiel Hendrick's mutated marker was passed to his sons and their descendants. Pending testing for a descendant of another son of Ezekiel Hendrick, it is plausible to place this William Hendrick as the son of Ezekiel.

⁴³⁰ Elbert County Deed Book M, p34. Also abstracted from Elbert County court minutes, courtesy of Will Hendricks.

⁴³¹ Photocopy of Elbert County court minutes, John Smith suit vs. Absalom Hendrick, courtesy of Jean Wall.

⁴³² He appears in James Ware's district in 1813. The other names in this district, including William Hendrick, appear in subsequent tax lists for 1817, 1820, 1821, and 1822 in the same district. Further, in the 1820 census James Ware is only five names away from William Hendrick and Josiah Hopkins is two names away on both the 1813 tax list and the 1820 census. Other names from that 1813 tax list are also nearby in the 1820 census. The other William Hendrick is listed as a defaulter along with Adolphus Hendrick in a different district.

⁴³³ Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index, 1735-1866, ZZ, p292 – The grant is in Grant Book N-5, p357.

⁴³⁴ Madison County 1820 census, p286: Wm. Hendrick 320001-11010.

on a 250-acre tract in Early County.⁴³⁵ He bought another 225 acres on Scull Shoals Creek on 18 August 1823.⁴³⁶ Three years later, on 6 May 1826, the names of William and Elizabeth “Hendricks” appear on a membership list of the Lystra Primitive Baptist Church, which was then located at Scull Shoals. The 1830 census shows William Hendrick, aged 60-70, with five male and two female children and his son Asa Hendrick maintaining his own household.⁴³⁷ In 1835 and 1838 (see below) he made deeds of gift of portions of his land to three sons named Asa, Barnett, and William P. Hendrick. Then on 28 October 1836 he sold what was probably his remaining land to James S. Dudley.⁴³⁸ He signed all four deeds by his mark.

He then moved across the state into the part of Cobb County that was later annexed into Paulding County. On 12 November 1837 William Hendrick and his wife Elizabeth joined the Sweetwater Baptist Church in Hiram.⁴³⁹ His sons Asa and William P. Hendrick either accompanied him or had joined him there within the next year. The 1840 census shows William, again aged 60-70, and both Asa and William P. Hendrick heading households in Cobb County. William Hendrick’s death on 25 October 1844 was reported in the minutes of the Sweetwater Baptist Church.⁴⁴⁰ His widow Elizabeth’s fate, like her maiden name, is unknown. She does not seem to have lived long enough to appear in the 1850 census. Nor are the fates of some of his apparent children known, as we can identify only three sons and one possible daughter.

There was at least one other William Hendrick in Madison County by about 1815 who used the name William S. Hendrick, perhaps to differentiate himself from this William Hendrick, but he is clearly differentiated in the records (and we note that William S. Hendrick could sign his name.) See elsewhere for a discussion of his identity.

- 1.4.7.5.1 **Asa Hendrick** (c1805 – August 1869) He was an adult by early 1827 when he drew a lot in Carroll County in the land lottery.⁴⁴¹ He was maintaining his own household by 1830, when the census recorded him with an apparent wife and young son. On 15 March 1833 William Hendrick made a deed of gift of 117 acres on the waters of Scull Shoals Creek to his “beloved son” Asa Hendrick.⁴⁴² He is believed by descendants to have married Lavina Robertson in Madison County. Although no sale of his land there was located, he was in Cobb County in time for the 1840 census, when he headed a household with three

⁴³⁵ The lot size in the 1820 lottery was 250 acres, and William Hendrick’s tax entries in Madison County from 1822 through 1833 show him with 250 acres in Early County, District 4, Lot No. 194.

⁴³⁶ Madison County Deed Book BDE, p535.

⁴³⁷ Madison County 1830 census, p112: William Hendrick 111110001-1010001. Note that he apparently added two sons and one daughter during the 1820s, and lost one daughter, probably to marriage.

⁴³⁸ Madison County Deed Book G, p68. Courtesy of Linda Stephens Crissinger.

⁴³⁹ Courtesy of Linda Stephens Crissinger, from Sweetwater Baptist Church history.

⁴⁴⁰ Minutes of Sweetwater Baptist Church, Paulding County, Georgia, photocopy of original page provided by Ben Hendrick.

⁴⁴¹ Official Register of the Land Lottery of 1827, Grantland & Orme (1827)

⁴⁴² Madison County Deed Book G, p90. Courtesy of Linda Stephens Crissinger.

male children. Tax lists of Cobb County show that he acquired 400 acres there. (We note that Cobb County was The 1850 census shows Asa, aged 45, and his wife “Vina” with four sons. By 1860 Asa, now 54, and Vina had only the youngest still at home.

Three of his four sons perished during the Civil War. When Asa Hendrick wrote his will on 1 March 1869, he left his entire estate to four grandchildren, the children of his deceased sons Willis and Charles. Censuses and other records identify the four sons as: **Charles Hamilton Hendrick** (1829 – 7 June 1862), **Joshua Wilburn Hendrick** (15 October 1830 – 28 June 1896), **Willis Crawford Hendrick** (1832 – 7 June 1862), and **Asa W. J. Hendrick** (1845 – 22 August 1864). The sons Charles and Willis enlisted on the same day, 13 May 1862, in Company F of the 40th Georgia Infantry. Willis died less than a month later at Knoxville and Charles died just three weeks afterward at home in Paulding County.⁴⁴³ No service records were found for the son Asa Jr.

A modern article written about Asa Hendrick and his family says that Asa “*had \$90,000.00 in gold coins and kept the coins in a flour sack. However the gold disappeared and no one ever knew what happened to it.*” It further speaks of his death: “*In August of 1869 some men came to Asa’s home and not being able to get him to come out, set his barn on fire about midnight. Asa came out to the barn; he was gunned down by many bullets. He lay fatally wounded... No motive is known as to why they ambushed Asa Hendrick to kill him.*”⁴⁴⁴

- 1.4.7.5.2 **Mary Hendrick ?** (c1806 – aft1880) A Polly Hendrick married James L. Dudley (c1804-1891) on 19 May 1825 in Madison County. That her name was Mary Hendrick is confirmed by Confederate grave records of four of their sons: **Willis J. Dudley** (1827-1899), **Lemuel Dudley** (1829 – 1863), **Lawson Dudley** (1831-1893) and **Henry Dudley** (1841-1863), all of whom were born in Comer, Madison County.⁴⁴⁵ The 1850 and 1860 censuses of Madison County list additional children as **Rebecca Dudley** (c1832-?), **Sophia Dudley** (c1833-?), **Eliza Dudley** (c1836 - ?), **Elisha Dudley** (c1843-?), and **Barnett Dudley** (c1849-?). (Descendants claim another son, the eldest, named **Jonathan Dudley**.)

There is some reason to think that she was the daughter who left William Hendrick’s census household between 1820 and 1830. Marriage records exist for two Hendrick women during that period, both named Polly and both in 1825. One was the wife of Elijah

⁴⁴³ NARA records for both soldiers and their widow’

⁴⁴⁴ The Heritage of Paulding County, Georgia 1832-1999, (Paulding County Historical Society, 1999), pp240-241 -- an article on the “Hendrick Family” submitted by James Hendrick of 118A Lee Road, Dallas GA 90132. Photocopy courtesy of Ben Hendrick Jr.

⁴⁴⁵ Confederate Graves Registration records of Madison County, posted online by Charlotte Bond.

Smith, who lived some miles away, the other the wife of James L. Dudley who lived nearer the Hendricks. He is enumerated in Elbert County in 1830 but by 1840 had moved into the same tax district as the Hendricks. James and Mary Dudley are said to be buried in the Lystra Primitive Baptist Church cemetery, the same church to which William Hendrick belonged. James L. Dudley was also a chain carrier with Asa Hendrick for a survey by William P. Hendrick in 1837 and witnessed a survey for him in 1842.

- 1.4.7.5.3 **William P. Hendrick** (17 September 1809 – 5 September 1863) On 11 September 1835 William Hendrick made a deed of gift of 89½ acres to his “beloved son” William P. Hendrick.⁴⁴⁶ William married Nancy Berryman in Madison County on 8 March 1838 and appears on the 1838 tax schedule with 149 acres in Madison County plus two 40a claims in Cobb County. By 12 March 1838 he was “of Cobb County” when he sold 79 acres in Madison County on the Broad River.⁴⁴⁷ As a Cobb County resident, sold the 89½-acre gift from his father on 1 January 1845.⁴⁴⁸ He appears in the 1840 and 1850 censuses of Cobb County and the 1860 census of Paulding County with a total of nine children. His widow Nancy was head of household in 1870 and 1880, enumerated next door to her daughter Paralee Smith. In 1880 The son William S. Hendrick was living next door to Paralee and Nancy who headed a household of two unmarried daughters, Desdemona and Minerva.

Several members of this family seems to have adopted the “Hendrix” and “Hendricks” spelling of the surname. A family record believed to have been copied from the Bible of William Sanford Hendrick lists nine children and their birth dates.⁴⁴⁹ This record, along with censuses and other records show the children to be: **Paralee Hendrick** (22 August 1839 – 15 November 1931) who married John Smith and whose death certificate identifies both parents, **Charles T. Hendrick** (4 August 1841 – 5 June 1882), **Sarepta Hendrick** (25 April 1843 – 17 March 1929) whose death certificate calls her “Sarah Surpta” Hendrick “Selemon” the wife of John W. Selman, **Artemissa Hendrick** (2 March 1845 – 12 April 1919) the wife of Parker N. Brown, **Elijah Hendrick** (2 April 1847 – aft1920), **Desdemona Hendrick** (3 March 1849 – 26 December 1916), **Artesia Hendrick** (10 May 1851) who was “Ardeese” in the Bible record, **William Sanford Hendrick** (6 November 1854 – 28 February 1930), and **Minerva Savannah Hendrick** (30 April 1857). (Sarepta was enumerated in 1870 as “Coweta”.⁴⁵⁰) Desdemona apparently never married, as she was a single woman living with her sister Sarepta in

⁴⁴⁶ Madison County Deed Book G, p54. Courtesy of Linda Stephens Crissinger.

⁴⁴⁷ Madison County Deed Book I, p219. Courtesy of Linda Stephens Crissinger.

⁴⁴⁸ Madison County Deed Book I, p14. Courtesy of Linda Stephens Crissinger.

⁴⁴⁹ Posted online at <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~marylove/Berryman/Pictures/Nancy/wphrec.html>

⁴⁵⁰ Coweta must have been Sarepta, as she did not marry John W. Selman until 1872. Artemissa, the only daughter near the same age was already out of the household in 1870, having been married to Parket N. Brown in 1868.

Alabama in 1900 and later in Texas.

- 1.4.7.5.4 **Barnett H. Hendrick** (c1813 – 1856) Barnett Hendrick married Mary Nelms in Elbert County on 22 January 1832. On 7 September 1835 William Hendrick made a deed of gift of 54 acres to his “beloved son” Barnett Hendrick.⁴⁵¹ Although Barnett Hendrick was listed on the Madison County tax list in 1840 with those 54 acres, he does not appear as a head of household in the 1840 census. He appears on at three tax lists (1848, 1849, and 1850) with the middle initial “H”. He was enumerated in the 1850 census, age 37, with Mary and four children: **Orphia E. Hendrick** (4 April 1834 – 4 July 1904), **Mahuldah F. Hendrick** (c1836 – 1870s), **Sarepta P. Hendrick** (c1842), and **Wiley J. Hendrick** (c1847).

Barnett Hendrick sold his 54-acre gift land on 6 November 1855.⁴⁵² The following year he appeared on the tax list of neighboring Franklin County, Georgia with 200 acres. He wrote his will there on 10 September 1856, leaving his entire estate to his wife Mary for her lifetime and then to be distributed to all “*my children that is now living with me, and for the support of any child or children that my said wife may yet have by me.*”⁴⁵³ Although he signed the 1855 deed with a signature he signed the will by his mark, perhaps an indication of poor health.

In the 1860 and 1870 censuses of Franklin County, and the 1880 census of Elbert County, his widow Mary “Hendrix” headed households that included additional children named **James B. Hendrick** (August 1848 – 1 December 1937), **King David Hendrick** (27 December 1851 – 7 January 1926), and **Jonathan Greene Hendrick** (December 1856 – aft1910). The latter was evidently the child which whom his wife was pregnant when Barnett wrote his will. These later children generally used the name “Hendrix” or “Hendricks”, and Jonathan G. Hendrick went by “John” in some records. The daughter Orphia married Martin Nelms in 1852, and is buried at Rehoboth Baptist Church in Elbert County where he gravestone contains her birth and death dates. Mahuldah married Achilles H. M. Bennett in 1853 in Madison County. The daughter Sarepta (Serrepta) was enumerated in 1860 as the wife of Alfred W. Wilson but appeared in mother’s 1870 and 1880 households as an apparent widow named Serepta Wilson.

- 1.4.7.6 **Leah Hendrick** (c1772 – c1844) She was apparently of age when the 1796 deed of gift was made, and probably already married. She was the wife of Thomas Jividen (also Gividan and several other versions) “of Virginia” in the 1813 deed by Ezekiel Hendrick. Thomas Jividen had been on Buckingham County, Virginia tax lists as early as 1791. Unfortunately, most records of the

⁴⁵¹ Madison County Deed Book F, p441. Courtesy of Linda Stephens Crissinger.

⁴⁵² Madison County Deed Book J, p327. Courtesy of Linda Fortson.

⁴⁵³ Franklin County Will Book B, p98.

county are lost, but he appears continuously on tax lists throughout the 1790s at least. Thomas Jividen apparently died about the same time the family moved to Kanawha County, Virginia (later West Virginia). His son John Jividen appeared on the 1818 tax list there, and John, Joseph (Jr.), and Ezekiel all appeared on the 1819 and later tax lists. The widow Leah appears as head of a household of eight in the 1820 census.⁴⁵⁴ Their known children, born beginning in 1795, were: **Joseph Jividen** (c1795 – 1869), **Ezekiel Jividen** (c1798 – aft1880), **John Jividen** (8 July 1801 – 20 July 1866), **Estella Jividen**, and **Archibald Jividen** (c1805-1894). Some Jividen researchers believe that Joseph and Ezekiel Jividen both married women named Hendrick, Anna and Martha, both apparently the daughters of her brother Bernard Hendrick.⁴⁵⁵ However, proof exists only for the former marriage.

A description of the Jividen family cemetery in Putnam County, West Virginia notes that Thomas Jividen died in Kanawha County about 1818 and Leah Hendrick Jividen died in Jackson County about 1844.⁴⁵⁶ However, the author of the piece reported that she did not actually have proof of the dates or burials. Their son Joseph Jividen (c1795-1869) married his first cousin Anna Hendrick, the daughter of Bernard Hendrick, in Kanawha County on 29 October 1825.⁴⁵⁷ The son John Jividen married Elise Hill in Kanawha County, and is buried in Tribble, Mason County, West Virginia.

- 1.4.7.7 **Misnier Hendrick** (c1779 – aft1860) Ezekiel Hendrick's 1796 deed of gift implies she was 17 in 1796, as it specified that she would receive a slave "*when my daughter Misnier shall arrive at the age of twenty years, or should she in three years from this date get lawfully married...*" She evidently married Elisha Sebastian sometime after that 1796 deed of gift, but before the 1800 census, when she was missing from her father's household.⁴⁵⁸ Elisha Sebastian first appears on the 1797 tax list as a landless white poll, but had 100 acres on the 1799 tax list. He appears in the 1800 and 1810 censuses of Wilkes County, North Carolina.⁴⁵⁹ As noted above, Elisha had sold land to his father-in-law in 1807 that Ezekiel then gifted to his daughters Leah Jividen and Misnier Sebastian, wife of Elisha Sebastian. Leah evidently never used the land, and Elisha Sebastian paid tax on it in 1818. Although they were living in Wilkes County at the time of the 1813 deed, they appear in the 1820 census of Surry County, with an elderly woman who may have been Ezekiel Hendrick's widow in the household.⁴⁶⁰ He is not on the tax list for 1821 or thereafter, apparently having moved to Georgia.

⁴⁵⁴ Kanawha County 1820 census, p4: Leah Givenden 1121-02001

⁴⁵⁵ This information courtesy of Carolyn Miller, a Jividen researcher.

⁴⁵⁶ Putnam County Cemeteries, (The Upper Vandalia Historical Society, 1990)

⁴⁵⁷ Kanawha County Marriages, Julia Wintz (1975).

⁴⁵⁸ Several internet records give the marriage date as 15 April 1798, apparently from a published Sebastian genealogy, but gives her surname as "Anderson" for reasons that are not explained. She must have married before the 1800 census, when only the three younger daughters were in Ezekiel's household.

⁴⁵⁹ Wilkes County 1800 census, p62: Elisha Sebastian 10100-00100-0. 1810, p857: Elisha Sebanstian (sic) 1010-10010-0.

⁴⁶⁰ Surry County 1820 census, p363: 000001-01011-1. The female over 45 may have been Mary Hendrick, Ezekiel's widow, who did not die until 1827 according to the family Bible.

Elisha Sebastian is in the 1830 census of Cass County, Georgia and the 1840 census of Cherokee County.⁴⁶¹ The couple appears in the 1850 census of Cass County, which records her name as (something like) “Misaniah” age 73, born in Virginia. In 1860, the couple is enumerated twice, once in Gordon County in the household of their son **Elisha Edmond Sebastian** (21 August 1800 – 2 July 1877) and once in Whitfield County in the household of their daughter **Martha Sebastian Hurt** (c1804), wife of John M. Hurt. Her name is “Nier” in one and “Niah” in the other, her age given as 80 in both records.⁴⁶² The 1800-1820 censuses suggest that they couple had only the two children.

Descendants have been misled by a 1972 genealogy of Sebastian families that makes the erroneous claim that Elisha Sebastian “*married Nier Anderson, who was the daughter of Major Anderson of Anderson Township, Georgia.*”⁴⁶³ This seems to be repeating information received by the author from a correspondent, as it is clearly contradicted by the evidence. Some descendants have added an exact date for the marriage of 15 April 1798. However, a search of marriage bonds and licenses in both Wilkes County and Surry County failed to turn up a record of the marriage.

- 1.4.7.8 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (8 September 1785 - 18 June 1825) She was the eldest of the three children of Ezekiel Hendrick by his second wife Mary Wood. Elizabeth married Samuel Cook in Surry County, North Carolina on 23 January 1803 according to her daughter’s family Bible.⁴⁶⁴ The marriage bond in Surry County records was dated a week earlier on 17 January 1803. About five years later Samuel Cook sold his inherited land in Surry County with his mother-in-law Polly Hendrick as a witness and moved with his wife and several young children to Georgia. He was still in Surry County as late as 12 November 1807 when he appeared in court, but he was in Georgia by 4 July 1808, when Samuel Cook “now of the county of Baldwin but late of North Carolina” purchased 202 ½ acres just outside Clinton, Jones County, Georgia.⁴⁶⁵ Samuel Cook became a prominent citizen in Jones County. Over the next several years he accumulated a total of 1,160 acres in Jones County, on which he operated two separate plantations. He also acquired several lots in the town of Clinton on which he built a town house, a boarding house, and a school later called the Clinton Academy. He also gave an acre of land in town to build the Clinton Methodist Episcopal Church, and with several partners established the Clinton branch of the Darian Bank of Macon.

Samuel Cook was a wealthy and distinguished citizen of Jones County, but his family was plagued by tragedy. Four of their young children died between 1824 and 1827 of various illnesses, and on 18 June 1825 the 39-year old Elizabeth

⁴⁶¹ The 1830 census index lists him on p208 in Cass County, but no census exists for Cass County, which was not formed until 1831. The 1840 census of neighboring Cherokee County, p168 has Elisha Sebaston (sic) 021000001-00110101, and on p166 is Edman Sebaston (sic) 210011-12001.

⁴⁶² In 1850 he is listed as 86, she as 73, both born in Virginia. In 1860 they are 90 and 80, both born in North Carolina. Misnier’s age would appear to be more accurate in 1860, and she was obviously born in Virginia.

⁴⁶³ *The Chronicle of a Southern Family*, William Hobart Sebastian (Privately published, 1972), p131.

⁴⁶⁴ Caroline Cook Weaver’s family Bible, in the possession of Mary B. Williams of Thomaston, Georgia as of 1999.

⁴⁶⁵ Jones County Deed Book A, pages 81-82.

Hendrick Cook died when struck by lightning.⁴⁶⁶ Samuel Cook, who was left with several small children, married a recent immigrant from England named Sarah Jull but died two years later in 1828. The children were: **William Wood Cook** (1803-c1837), **Caroline Catherine Saviner Cook** (1805-1868), **Mary Hulit Cook** (1806-aft1827), **Asa Barrett Cook** (1806-1848), **John W. Cook** (1810-1824), **Martha H. Cook** (1813-1873), **Andrew Jackson Cook** (1815-18176), **Keziah B. Cook** (1817-1817), **Ann Elizabeth Cook** (1819-1824), **Frances E. M. Cook** (1820-1824), **Elizabeth Sarah Cook** (1822-1827), and **Samuel T. Cook** (1824-1897).

One other child was borne of the second wife: George William D. Cook (1828-aft1880). The Weaver Bible was kept by the eldest daughter after her marriage to Travis Weaver, and perhaps contained entries copied from a now-lost family Bible of Samuel Cook.

1.4.7.9 **Mary Hendrick** (c1792 – 6 August 1812) According to the Weaver Bible, she died 8 August 1812 “in 20th year of her age.”

1.4.7.10 **Martha Hendrick** (c1796 – 10 July 1812) According to the Weaver Bible, she died 10 July 1812 “in 16th year of her age.”

1.4.8 **Bernard Hendrick** (c1745 – 1781) Bernard was apparently the youngest son of Benjamin Hendrick. He was not a tithable through 1757, but was tithable to his father in the next available tax list in 1762. On 29 May 1766 he was a witness to his father’s deed of land adjoining the land earlier conveyed to James Hendrick. Bernard Hendrick bought the adjoining parcel, the 229 acres Benjamin Hendrick had earlier deeded to James Hendrick, on 1 February 1768.⁴⁶⁷ On 1 June 1773 Benjamin Hendrick deeded the 300 acres “whereon I now live” and a slave girl to Bernard Hendrick, for the token amount of 5 shillings.⁴⁶⁸ His father’s will of 1777 repeated this devise of the 300-acre home plantation and a slave. His brother Benjamin Jr. clarified that he had inherited the slave’s child a few months later.⁴⁶⁹ Although there is no record of Revolutionary military service, he received a substantial payment of £371 in 1780 for provisions supplied to the troops.⁴⁷⁰ His estate was also later paid for a horse taken for the use of the troops.⁴⁷¹ The DAR accepts his line for this patriotic service. (An 1832 pension application by William Anderson declared that in 1779 he was a substitute for “Barnett” Hendrick in Amelia County. Whether that was this Bernard, who seems too old to have been drafted, or his nephew Bernard, who seems too young, is not clear.)

He probably married about 1772 to Prudence, daughter of Samuel Goode, whose 1796 will

⁴⁶⁶ Milledgeville’s *Georgia Journal* issue of June 28, 1825 and the *Augusta Constitutionalist* issue of June 28, 1828. The Bible gives the date of death as shown above.

⁴⁶⁷ Amelia County Deed Book 9, p289.

⁴⁶⁸ Amelia County Deed Book 12, p216. It is possible that this is actually the same land left to Bernard by his father’s will four years later.

⁴⁶⁹ Amelia County Deed Book 14, p280.

⁴⁷⁰ *Virginia Public Claims, Amelia County*, Abercrombie and Slatten (Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p70. See also pp84-87 for a second mention of this.

⁴⁷¹ *Ibid.*, p5.

identifies her as “my daughter Prudence Moorman”.⁴⁷² Bernard died at quite an early age, though he left a considerable estate. His will is dated 9 January 1781 and probated 14 January 1782 in Amelia County.⁴⁷³ It named his wife Prudence and three sons: Robert, Garland, and Calvin Hendrick. The will further provided that if Prudence was with child (which later records tell us was the case) then that child was to have an equal share of the estate. His brother Obadiah Hendrick and brother-in-law Mackiness Goode were named executors, with his brother Benjamin Hendrick a witness. Later records confirm that the fourth heir, the child Prudence was pregnant with, was Bernard Goode Hendrick. A 14 January 1792 accounting of the estate by Robert Goode, guardian of the four orphans of Bernard Hendrick, named the fourth son as Bernard Goode Hendrick.⁴⁷⁴ This accounting shows that the widow took a child’s share, with the remaining orphans sharing 18 slaves and considerable livestock. [Interestingly, one of Robert Goode’s daughters married John Hendrick Osborne, a grandson of Hance Hendrick II, and her son Robert Osborne married Garland Hendrick’s daughter Permelia.] A further accounting of the orphans’ estate on 26 September 1793 did not include Robert Hendrick among the minors, he apparently having come of age.⁴⁷⁵ Bernard Hendrick had been devised 300 acres in his father’s will, and had purchased an additional 229 acres, though his estate seems to have been taxed on a somewhat smaller acreage. The land was later divided into five parcels, one for each child and the one for the widow. The widow Prudence had appeared in the 1782 state census as head of a household of five whites and 10 slaves, and later that year remarried to Andrew Moorman in Amelia County by bond dated 24 November 1785.

There is considerable confusion over exactly which Andrew Moorman she married. Virginia Cousins (a Goode history) identifies him as an Andrew Moorman who later removed to Waynesville, Ohio. Several genealogies identify him as the Andrew Moorman who wrote a will in Campbell County on 5 March 1791, proved 2 June 1791, which names a pregnant wife Judith. That is incorrect, for a Chancery court case shows that Prudence and Andrew Moorman were still appearing in court in connection with Bernard Hendrick’s estate as late as 1797.⁴⁷⁶ Andrew Moorman and his wife Prudence Moorman were sued by her brother Robert Goode, as guardian of the four Hendrick children, in 1791⁴⁷⁷ in a case that was not settled until 1797.⁴⁷⁸ The case was not contentious, rather the orphans sued merely to force a division of the estate. Bernard Hendrick’s will had specified that Prudence’s life interest in the estate lasted only until she remarried, after which she was due only a child’s share. Further evidence of Moorman’s identity lies in the will of her father Samuel Goode, written 19 August 1796, which lends two slaves to his daughter Prudence Moorman “during her natural life, and after her death to be equally divided between my two granddaughters, Susanna Moorman and Kitty Jones Moorman” who were her children by her second husband.⁴⁷⁹

Whichever Andrew Moorman she married, two of the Hendrick sons married descendants of the Andrew Moorman of Campbell County and appear to have migrated with them to

⁴⁷² Virginia Cousins, p39-40.

⁴⁷³ Amelia County Will Book 3, p282

⁴⁷⁴ Amelia County Will Book 4, p262 and p264.

⁴⁷⁵ Amelia County Will Book 5, p86.

⁴⁷⁶ Amelia County Chancery Court Case, Index No. 1797-015.

⁴⁷⁷ Amelia County Court Orders 19, p292. See also Amelia County Chancery Court Case, Index No. 1797-015.

⁴⁷⁸ Amelia County Order Book 22, p27.

⁴⁷⁹ Virginia Cousins, p50.

Kentucky. [Strangely, though, a different Bernard Hendrick was a creditor of the estate of Andrew Moorman in Campbell County.] The children below seem to have been listed in the estate records in birth order.

1.4.8.1 **Robert Hendrick** (c1773 – 1818) He was under 21 when Robert Goode filed his accountings, but was apparently of age by 1795. He appears on the tax list of Campbell County, Virginia beginning in 1796, and married Lucy Moorman, a daughter of Andrew Moorman and Judith Clark, on 26 January 1798 in Campbell County.⁴⁸⁰ On 27 November 1799, as Campbell County residents, Robert and Calvin Hendrick jointly sold their portions of their inherited land.⁴⁸¹ Robert Hendrick probably provided a home for his younger brothers Calvin and Bernard; all three gave in their taxables on the same day for several years in a row. Robert and Calvin Hendrick appeared for the last time on the 1809 tax list of Campbell County. The two brothers, along with several Moormans, then moved to Breckenridge County, Kentucky, where Robert appears in the 1810 census with five apparent children.⁴⁸² He died intestate sometime before 17 August 1818 when an inventory of his estate was ordered.⁴⁸³ At least one entry exists in a will book, but was not read.⁴⁸⁴ His widow Lucy is in the 1820 census with six apparent children.⁴⁸⁵ The identities of the children are uncertain, but three of them seem to have been:

1.4.8.1.1 **Judith Hendrick** (25 April 1799 – 17 January 1877) Judith Hendrick who married Barnett Miller in Breckinridge County on 1 January 1821 was probably a daughter of Robert Hendrick. She and her husband are buried in Bethel Cemetery in Irvington, Breckinridge County.

1.4.8.1.2 **Calvin Hendrick** (26 December 1801 – 1 April 1884) He appears in the 1850-1880 censuses of Breckinridge County, Kentucky. He married Nancy Miller, daughter of Christley (Christian) Miller, according to a document listing the Miller heirs.⁴⁸⁶ The 1850 census lists children named **Robert Hendrick** (25), **Christopher Hendrick** (18), **Zeno Hendrick** (15), **Elmena Hendrick** (13), **James Hendrick** (9), **Cillistene Hendrick** (6), and **William Hendrick** (4). Perhaps also **Luther Hendrick** (22) who was listed nearby. Kentucky death records for several of these children are available online.

1.4.8.1.3 **Thomas Hendrick** (c1810 - ?) He is enumerated in 1850 as a single man next door to Calvin Hendrick.

⁴⁸⁰ Campbell County Marriage Bonds, Judith Ann Jones (widow of Andrew Moorman) gave consent as mother of the bride. Achilles Moorman was a witness and bondsman. Lucy Moorman was an unmarried daughter in the 1791 will of Andrew Moorman.

⁴⁸¹ Amelia County Deed Book 21, p8.

⁴⁸² Breckenridge County 1810 census, p308: Robert Hendrick 21010-11010-2.

⁴⁸³ Breckinridge County Court Minute Book 2, p300.

⁴⁸⁴ The index to Breckinridge County Will Book 1 shows entries for Robert Hendrick at page 20 and page 455.

⁴⁸⁵ Breckenridge County 1820 census, p263: Lucy Hendrix 011100-20110-2.

⁴⁸⁶ Breckinridge County Deed Book G, p92.

- 1.4.8.2 **Garland Hendrick** (c1776 – June 1853) He appears to have reached 21 by early 1797 when his guardian records end. He married Ann Webster, daughter of Anthony Webster, in Amelia County by bond dated 3 July 1798, with his brother Bernard serving as his surety. Unlike his three brothers, Garland Hendrick remained in Amelia County. He is mentioned frequently in Amelia records, notably as a “friend” appointed executor of Benjamin Hendrick’s will in 1808.⁴⁸⁷ On 22 June 1819, the heirs of Anthony Webster, among them Garland Hendrick in right of his wife Ann, and the widow agreed on referees to settle a dispute over division of the deceased’s land.⁴⁸⁸ Garland Hendrick appears in the 1810 through 1850 censuses of Amelia County, with households consisting of three sons and several daughters.⁴⁸⁹ He remarried on 12 October 1831 in Prince Edward County to Phoebe Pettus, the widow of Thomas Pettus. (Phoebe was identified as the widow of Thomas Pettus in a suit over distribution of her husband’s estate.) In the 1850 census of Amelia County he was age 72 with Phoebe, age 53.

Garland Hendrick’s will, dated 19 September 1851 and proved on 25 August 1853, left a lifetime interest in one-third of his estate to his wife Phoebe then to be divided among “my three sons” Bernard G., Richard E., and Beverly A. Hendrick and “three of my daughters” Pamela Osborne, Nancy Bradshaw, and Mary Jane Hendrick.⁴⁹⁰ In July 1854 Phoebe Hendrick sued to obtain both her dower interest and the one-third interest conveyed by the will. Among the papers filed for this case was the information that Garland Hendrick had died in June 1853 as well as a list of the legatees that included the seven children below – including one daughter not named in the will. Phoebe herself died in Amelia County in June 1861 according to the Virginia death and burial index.

- 1.4.8.2.1 **Bernard G. Hendrick** (6 June 1806 – 13 January 1894) Possibly yet another Hendrick named “Bernard Goode”, he was of Fayette County, Tennessee on 11 October 1856 when he appointed his brother-in-law Chastain A. Sadler as his attorney to “*settle up all his interest in the estate of his father Garland Hendrick, dec’d*”.⁴⁹¹ This record continues: “*he is to execute to Joicy B. Hendrick, admx. of Beverly A. Hendrick, dec’d, who was late exor. for Garland Hendrick, dec’d.*” He is enumerated in Fayette County, Tennessee in 1850 (age 42) with a son **Thomas W. Hendrick** (7). In 1860 he was age 53 with an apparent new wife named Sarah (45), Thomas (16), Richard T. Hendrick (6) and Sarah Hendrick (5). In 1870 he was 63 with Sallie P. (58), Mary Reeves (21), and Richard T. Hendrick (16) in the household. The 1880 Fayette County household consisted of B. G. Hendrick (70), wife Sarah (65), son R. T. Hendrick (26), and “cousins”

⁴⁸⁷ Amelia County Will Book 7, p436.

⁴⁸⁸ Unrecorded Deeds and Other Documents of Amelia County, Virginia, 1750-1902, Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey, pp106-7.

⁴⁸⁹ Amelia County censuses: 1810, p240: Garland Hendrick 20010-20010-9. 1820, p8: Garland Hendrick 410020-40220-8. 1830, p152: Garland Hendrick 00201001-01011. 1840, p173: Garland Hendrick 000010001-0001101.

⁴⁹⁰ Will was included among Chancery papers

⁴⁹¹ Unrecorded Deeds and Other Documents of Amelia County, Virginia, 1750-1902, Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey, p33.

Pattie Johnson (75) and Ann Lewis (55).

The son **Richard T. Hendrick** (3 March 1854 – 26 November 1953) and the daughter **Sarah J. Hendrick** (15 July 1855 – 20 June 1873) are buried with their parents in the Old Belmont Cemetery in Fayette County.

- 1.4.8.2.2 **Beverly A. Hendrick** (c1820 – 24 March 1854) He married Joicy Hughes on 19 October 1844 in Powhatan County. He was age 29 in the 1850 census of Chesterfield County, Virginia, enumerated with wife Joicy and daughters **Mary B. Hendrick** (2) and **Ann M. Hendrick** (7 months). A death record exists in Chesterfield County for him, with his parents listed as “J.” and Ann Hendrick. His wife removed to Logan County, Kentucky by 1860 when she headed a household which included Mary B. (12), Ann M. (10), and W. B. (6). She was enumerated as “Joycy B. Hendrick”, age 43, in the 1870 census of Logan County with children Mary B. Hendrick (now aged 20), **Beverly W. Hendrick** (16), and three servants. Beverly Hendrick, age 24, was enumerated in McCracken County, Kentucky in 1880 heading a household consisting of his wife Lulu Grayot Hendrick (18), his mother Joyce B. Hendrick (54), and sister “Marie” B. Hendrick (29). Lula survived long enough to appear in the 1920 census of McCracken County, in the household of her son William R. Hendrick.
- 1.4.8.2.3 **Richard E. Hendrick** (c1815 – 1850) Phoebe Hendrick made oath in Amelia County on 30 June 1854 *“that she does not know whether Richard E. Hendrick, who died in the State of Mississippi in the year 1849 or 1850, left any child or children living at his death and if any she is ignorant of their names.”*⁴⁹² The lawsuit records have no further information, but it appears that he did leave children. Richard E. Hendrick married Mary E. Dunn (perhaps a widow) in Warren County, Mississippi on 20 March 1838 and was enumerated there in 1840 with a household that included four younger persons.⁴⁹³ The 1850 Slave Schedule lists 18 slaves owned by Richard E. Hendrick in Warren County and the 1850 census shows Richard E. Hendrick, age 35, with Mary (46) and two children: **Richard G. Hendrick** (c1841) and **Robert H. Hendrick** (c1844). He evidently died prior to the 1860 census, which lists a wealthy “Mrs. Hendricks”, age 48, in Vicksburg, Warren County with the son Richard Hendrick (18) and several additional children, some of whom may have been omitted from the 1850 household: **Mary Hendrick** (c1844), **Eliza Hendrick** (c1845), **John Hendrick** (c1859), **William Hendrick** (c1852), **James Hendrick** (c1854), and twins **Charles Hendrick** (c1856) and **Minerva Hendrick** (c1856). [It is possible that some of these children were mislabeled as Hendricks by the census taker.] Perhaps

⁴⁹² Chancery Court Case, Amelia County Index No 1868-010

⁴⁹³ 1840 census, Warren County, Mississippi: Richd E Hendrick 02001-101001

the same Mary Hendrick, age 67, was in the Vicksburg household of John Y. Tucker in 1870, with no other Hendricks evident. Robert H. Hendrick, though not found in 1870 was enumerated in Warren County in the 1880 census but was enumerated in Yazoo County in 1900.

- 1.4.8.2.4 **Permelia G. Hendrick** (c1801 – aft1850) She was called “Pamelia Osborne, wife of M. Osborne”, in the Chancery case. She had married Robert M. Osborne on 5 January 1829 in Amelia County – he was a distant cousin, the grandson of Thomas Osborne and Elizabeth Hendrick. They are in the 1850 census of Haywood County, Tennessee where Permelia is listed as age 49. Also in the household was **Mary E. Osborne** (c1836) and a couple named Thomas and Ann J. Hay (c1829) perhaps another daughter.
- 1.4.8.2.5 **Nancy Ann Hendrick** (c1801 – aft1850) As Ann Hendrick she married John Bradshaw on 27 December 1825 in Amelia County. She was called Nancy Bradshaw in the court case, apparently a widow. She was head of a Chesterfield County, Virginia household in 1850, enumerated as age 49 with children **Mary Bradshaw** (c1827), **James Bradshaw** (c1830), **Elizabeth Bradshaw** (c1831), **Sarah Bradshaw** (c1835), and **Richard Bradshaw** (c1837). Next door was John A. Bradshaw, age 30, too old to be her son. In 1860 and 1870 she was enumerated as Nancy A. Bradshaw, age 61 and 63 (sic) respectively, in the Chesterfield County household of her daughter Sarah A. Reynolds and her husband James M. Reynolds.
- 1.4.8.2.6 **Mary Jane Hendrick** (c1823 – June 1853) The Chancery case includes a statement in 1854 that “Mary Jane Hendrick departed this life shortly before Garland Hendrick, unmarried and without issue.” She was not in her father’s household in 1850. An Amelia death records for her shows she died unmarried in 1853.
- 1.4.8.2.7 **Martha Ann Hendrick** (4 August 1812 – 18 February 1890) She was omitted from her father’s will but was identified as a daughter in the Chancery Court case in 1854, when multiple summons were issued to “Chastain Sadler and his wife Martha who was Martha Hendrick”. Chastain A. Sadler and his wife were enumerated in Amelia County in 1850 with children **Sidney R. Sadler** (c1843), **Jane M. Sadler** (c1845), and an unnamed 3-year old daughter who was evidently **Mary G. Sadler** (c1846). In 1860 and 1870 they were enumerated in Tipton County, Tennessee. By 1880 all the children had left the household. Her obituary in the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, which adds her birth and death dates and calls her “Martha Ann Sadler nee Hendrick”, and mentions her brother Bernard G. Hendrick of Fayette County, Tennessee.⁴⁹⁴ The obituary also mentions that she moved to

⁴⁹⁴ Genealogical Abstracts From Reported Deaths: The Nashville Christian Advocate 1890-1893, Jonathan K. T. Smith (2002), p16.

Tipton County, Tennessee in 1856 and was survived by one of her three children, a daughter named as Mrs. J. L. Haynie.

- 1.4.8.3 **Calvin Hendrick** (6 December 1779 - 18 October 1853) On 27 November 1799, Calvin and Robert Hendrick, both residents of Campbell County, sold their portion of their inherited land.⁴⁹⁵ His brother Robert Hendrick had been in Campbell County since 1796, and Calvin first appears in the Campbell County tax lists in 1799. He is missing in 1800 but from 1801 through 1809 was taxed in Campbell County often turning in his taxables on the same day as his brother Robert. He was probably in or near Breckinridge County, Kentucky by 1810, as were his brother Robert and several Moorman in-laws, but he does not appear as head of his own household in the 1810 census.

He married Mildred M. Clark, by consent of her mother Milly Clark, in Breckenridge County on 30 May 1811 and appears in the 1820 and 1830 censuses there.⁴⁹⁶ He then moved to Meade County, Kentucky where he and two sons were located in the 1840 census⁴⁹⁷ and where he is listed as age 70 in the 1850 census. A death register record shows “consumption” as the cause of his death in 1853.⁴⁹⁸ His wife, Mildred Clark, was the daughter of Thomas Clark and Mildred Moorman, a daughter of Andrew Moorman. A family Bible lists the birth dates, and some death dates, of Calvin Hendrick, his wife and children, as well as those of his son Robert Hendrick.⁴⁹⁹ The last three were in his 1850 household, aged 18, 15, and 12 respectively. The widow was enumerated in 1860 and 1870 in the Meade County household of her son William C. Hendrick. (She died in 1873, according to the Bible.) Calvin Hendrick’s death is recorded in a state death register as well as in the family Bible, though the Bible entry seems to have a peculiar error.⁵⁰⁰

- 1.4.8.3.1 **Prudence G. Hendrick** (4 February 1812 – 14 April 1871) The death record calls her Prudence G. (Hendrick) Harris. She married Samuel T. Harris in Meade County on 6 September 1836. She was apparently widowed by the time of the 1850 census of Meade County, which lists her as a 30-year-old (sic) head of a household containing **Calvin Harris** (13), **Elizabeth Harris** (11), and **Rebecca Harris** (9). The 1860 census lists her as age 48, with Calvin and Rebecca still at home. Calvin was still in her household in 1870.
- 1.4.8.3.2 **Thomas G. Hendrick** (4 July 1813 – 1887) He married Elizabeth Haynes on 20 July 1834 in Meade County and is listed there in the 1840 census. He was listed as a merchant in the 1850 census of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, age 37, with Elizabeth (36) and

⁴⁹⁵ Amelia County Deed Book 21, p8.

⁴⁹⁶ Censuses, Breckinridge County: 1820: Calvin Hendrix 300010-20010. 1830: Calvin Hendricks Sr. 10210001-211101.

⁴⁹⁷ 1840 Census, Meade County: Calvin Hinricks (sic) 00011001-1220001.

⁴⁹⁸ Kentucky death register give shis parents as “Bennett” and Prudence Hendrick.

⁴⁹⁹ Bible at Library of Virginia. See also [History of Meade County, Kentucky 1824–1991](#), Laura Young Brown and Marie Coleman (McDowell Publications, 1991)

⁵⁰⁰ The Bible states that he “departed this life the 18th October 1853 on Thursday”. The only year in which October 18 fell on a Thursday was 1855. However, the 1853 date is confirmed by the separate death register.

children **Bernard Hendrick** (14), **Harrison Hendrick** (11), **John Hendrick** (9), **(Thomas) Clark Hendrick** (4), and **Nancy Hendrick** (1). In 1860 he was in Ohio County, age 46, with Elizabeth and children Bernard C., Harrison, John, Thomas C(lark), Nancy T., and additional children **Mary B. Hendrick** (9), **Jerome A. Hendrick** (22[sic]), and **Elizabeth M. Hendrick** (3). In 1870 he was again listed as a Muhlenberg County merchant, age 57, with the last five children (Jerome now age 16, and the final child now listed as Mildred E.) He was still in Muhlenberg County in 1880 with his wife and Mary B. and Jerome still at home. A birth record for the daughter Elizabeth in Muhlenberg County gives her mother's surname as "Roll".

- 1.4.8.3.3 **Charity C. Hendrick** (26 February 1815 – 23 September 1833) She died unmarried.
- 1.4.8.3.4 **Robert Hendrick** (11 December 1816 – 9 November 1898) He married Elizabeth Ashcraft in Meade County on 1 November 1843. She was just a few months over 16 according to their family Bible, which lists their children and their birth years as **Martha Francis Hendrick** (1844), **Garland Franklin Hendrick** (1846), **Elisha William Hendrick** (1849), **Mildred Martin Hendrick** (1852), **Hannah Anne Hendrick** (1855), **James Ashcraft Hendrick** (1857), **Thomas Joseph Hendrick** (1860), **Mary Bell Hendrick** (1863), **Bettie Ellen Hendrick** (1866), **Lucy M. Hendrick** (1869), and **Hettie May Hendrick** (1872). The 1850 census of Meade County enumerated the couple in her mother's household just four households away from Calvin Hendrick, with the first three children. The 1860 Meade County household included his mother-in-law Elizabeth Ashcraft. The couple was still living in Meade County for the 1870 and 1880 censuses. Both Robert Hendrick and his wife, along with several children, are buried in the Sandy Hill Cemetery in Meade County.
- 1.4.8.3.5 **William C. Hendrick** (18 April 1818 – 9 July 1899) He is enumerated as a merchant in Grayson County, Kentucky in 1860 as W. C. Hendrix, and in the 1860-1880 censuses of Meade County, Kentucky as William C. Hendrick. In each case his wife was named Mary A. Philips⁵⁰¹, and he was, respectively, aged 32, 42, 52, and 62. His mother was in the household in 1860 and 1870. The 1850 household included **Julia A. Hendrick** (10), **Jacovia Hendrick** (5), **Thomas P. Hendrick** (4) and **Calvin Hendrick** (1). In 1860 **Joseph Hendrick** (7), **Mary E. Hendrick** (4), and **Robert G. Hendrick** (2) had been added. The 1870 census added middle initials for a few of the children. In the 1880 census of Meade County, the household consisted of William C. Hendrick, age 62, with Mary A., sons Robert

⁵⁰¹ Per a birth record for his son Robert G. Hendrick, on 28 December 1857, which shows the mother's name as Mary A. Philips.

Hendrick (22) and niece Mary Gilden (34). Thomas Hendrick (age 33) was two households away.

- 1.4.8.3.6 **Garland Hendrick** (4 July 1823 – 22 September 1846) He died unmarried.
- 1.4.8.3.7 **Virginia C. Hendrick** (23 July 1824 – 22 September 1853) The Bible contains a death record for her as Virginia C. (Hendrick) “Forshee”. She married Joseph W. Foushee in Meade County on 3 December 1839. Her husband was Joseph W. Foushee, who appeared in the 1850 Meade County census with wife Virginia (28), and children **Mildred Foushee** (7), **Artemesia Foushee** (5) and **(Francis) Maria Foushee** (3). According to a Meade County birth record, a son named R. Vinginus [Virginius?] was born on 26 September 1852 to J. W. Foushee and V. Hendrick. The son evidently did not live, as only the same three children were in Joseph Foushee’s 1860 household, along with his second wife and her children. (Note that the eldest child Mildred was apparently enumerated in 1860 in the household of her aunt Elizabeth Wilkerson.)
- 1.4.8.3.8 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (16 July 1825 – 1870s?) The birth year is blurred in the Bible record, but she’s placed between Virginia and Mildred. According to Meade County birth records, she was the wife of Anselm Wilkerson when they had sons named Bascom C. Wilkerson (born 5 May 1853) and Joseph G. Wilkerson (born 1 November 1855). Both children died as infants. In 1850 the couple was enumerated in Breckinridge County, both 25. In 1860 they were enumerated in Grayson County, Kentucky, with Mary A. Wilkerson (9) and Mildred Foushee (16) in the household. In 1870 they were still in Grayson County with Mary at home, but neither was found in 1880.
- 1.4.8.3.9 **Mildred Jane Hendrick** (6 December 1827 – ?) Her birth date is somewhat blurred in the Bible and may be 1829, though census records suggest 1827 is more likely. She married Thomas A. Robertson in Meade County on 25 January 1849. The couple is enumerated in the household of his father Richard P. Robertson in 1850, with Mildred shown as age 22. Meade County birth records list the birth of two children to Mildred Jane Hendrick and Thomas A. Robertson: **Mildred A. Robertson** (on 1 October 1855) and **Catherine E. Robertson** (on 17 December 1856). No death record appears in the Bible, but Mildred may have died by 1860. Thomas Robertson may be the same person who appears in the 1860 census of Butler County and the 1870 census of Ohio County with a wife named Matilda.
- 1.4.8.3.10 **Ann Bernard Hendrick** (27 November 1830 – 3 February 1866) The Bible has two successive entries in two different hands, one giving the death of Ann B. Hendrick Gilliland on 3 February 1867 “on Monday”, and the other recording the death of Ann “Gilland” on 3 February

1866. (The 3rd didn't fall on a Monday in either year, so the year of her death is a bit mysterious.) She was in her parent's household in 1850 but was enumerated as Ann B. Gilliland, age 30, wife of William Gilliland in the 1860 census of Meade County next door to her sister Prudence Harris. A Meade County birth register lists two births to Ann B. Hendrick and William Gilliland, a stillborn child in 1853 and Mildred E. Gilliland on 23 July 1858. The 1860 household included two children, **Huldah Gilliland** (5) and **Mildred E. Gilliland** (2). In 1870, after Ann's death, her children were enumerated in the household of her husband William T. Gilliland (age 38) and his new wife Mary.

1.4.8.3.11 **Margaret Ellen Hendrick** (17 September 1832 – 11 June 1860) She was Margaret Gibson in the death record.

1.4.8.3.12 **Artemecia Hendrick** (26 December 1836 – 27 July 1853) The death record calls her "Artimelia C. Hendrick". She was unmarried.

1.4.8.4 **Bernard Goode Hendrick** (1781 – 11 June 1858) He was not named in his father's will, but court records show that he was the child his mother was pregnant with when the will was written in January 1781.⁵⁰² He is mentioned as a son in the numerous estate records mentioned above, as a minor in every case. He was also named in the 1787 will of his uncle Obediah Hendrick as "Bernard Goode Hendrick son of Bernard Hendrick, deceased." He was apparently still in Amelia County in 1798, when he was surety for his brother's marriage bond, but in 1802 and 1803 was taxed in Bedford County. (His first cousin "Barnett" Hendrick was taxed in Campbell County, but Bernard G. Hendrick did not join him on the tax lists until 1804.) He married Lucy Hancock, daughter of Samuel Hancock, on 10 November 1803 in Bedford County.^{503 504} In 1804 he was taxed with his brothers in Campbell County and, as a Campbell County resident, he sold his own inherited land on 19 September 1804.⁵⁰⁵ He continued to be taxed in Campbell County through 1807 but then returned to Bedford County where he was enumerated in the census of 1810.⁵⁰⁶ He was a bit further west in Franklin County censuses in 1820 and 1830, with a large household and 21 and 28 slaves, respectively.⁵⁰⁷ He is mentioned in several records there, notably as a county justice and postmaster. He was still in Franklin County on 15 July 1833 when he gave consent for the marriage of his daughter Julia to Christopher Babcock.⁵⁰⁸

⁵⁰² Amelia County Chancery Court Case Index No. 1797-015.

⁵⁰³ Marriage Bonds of Bedford County. The date is the minister's return giving the actual marriage date.

⁵⁰⁴ See Genealogies of Virginia Families, Vol. 3, p647, p653 for her family. This mistakenly gives his middle initial as "C."

⁵⁰⁵ Amelia County Deed Book 22, p38.

⁵⁰⁶ 1810 census, Bedford County: Goode Hendrick 00110-20010-3.

⁵⁰⁷ Franklin County censuses; 1820, p150: Bernard G. Hendrick 301310-32010-21. 1830, p65: Bernard G. Hendrick 0111001-1112201-28.

⁵⁰⁸ Marriage Bonds of Franklin County Virginia 1786-1858, p27. Julia Hendrick, daughter of Bernard G., to Christopher Babcock, 15 July 1833.

Sometime in the next few years he moved to Lowndes County, Mississippi where he appears in the 1837 state census with four males, seven females, and 16 slaves.⁵⁰⁹ This census suggests he had just moved, for it lists no acreage in cultivation in 1836. [Note that his distant cousin Gustavus Hendrick had died in Lowndes County a few years before Bernard's arrival there.] He appears in Lowndes County in the 1840 and 1850 censuses.⁵¹⁰ Bernard Goode Hendrick is buried in Friendship Cemetery in Columbus, with the above death date on his stone and the inscription "aged 73 years" which appears to understate his age by about four years. There is a small book, The Hendricks and Their Kin, written by Jasper Hendrick that names his parents and speculates (incorrectly) about their ancestors.⁵¹¹ The widow Lucy was enumerated in the 1860 household of their son Bernard G. Hendrick and died in 1866.

Bernard G. Hendrick wrote a will in September 1857 then wrote a new will in May 1858, followed by a codicil three weeks later, that omitted some of his heirs. His sons Robert and Bernard Jr., along with the widow Lucy Hendrick and sons-in-law Zachary Woolfolk and Oscar Keeler, petitioned the Lowndes County court to declare both wills invalid, claiming that he was "not of sound and disposing mind" when he made them.⁵¹² The court agreed and ordered a distribution of property subject to intestate succession.

The petition identified six living children and the children of two deceased daughters. Jasper Hendrick listed the children, omitting some, as follows: Sarah Hendrick, Mary Hendrick, Bernard Goode Hendrick, Amanda Hendrick, Prudence G. Hendrick, Eliza Daniel Hendrick, Lucy V. Hendrick, Julia V. Hendrick, and Ann Hendrick.

- 1.4.8.4.1 **Ann Ammon Hendrick** (c1805 – aft1870) The 1858 petition identifies her as Ann A. Woolfolk, wife of Zachary Woolfolk of Kentucky. (Her middle name is said to have been "Ammon" after her maternal grandmother.) She married Zachary T. Woolfolk relatively late in life on 9 April 1837 in St. Charles County, Missouri. Why the marriage occurred there is unclear, but her brother Robert was living there at the time. She and her husband appear in the 1850 census of St. Louis, both aged 45, with four Woolfolk children (apparently from her husband's earlier marriage) and three children of her own in the household. She must have been widowed or divorced about the same time as her father died, as she was head of household in Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky in 1860, age 53 with three children, **Robert Bernard Woolfolk, Lucy Woolfolk, and Charles Woolfolk** as well as her nephew Richard McCann in the household. She headed a household in the 1870 census of Carroll County, Missouri when she

⁵⁰⁹ 1837 state census, Lowndes County, p10: Bernard G. Hendricks (sic), 1 male over 45, 2 males 21-45, 1 male under 18, 5 females over 16, 2 females under 16, 16 slaves, no acreage cultivated and no cotton produced in 1836.

⁵¹⁰ Lowndes County 1840 census, p199: B. G. Hendrick 00001001-00121101-24. 1850: Bernard G. Hendrick 67 VA, Lucy Hendrick 63 VA, two McCamm grandchildren.

⁵¹¹ The Hendricks and Their Kin, Jasper Hendrick (1962).

⁵¹² Lowndes County Probate Record Book O (1857-1859). pp491-497. Uncovered by Jim Jordan. Both wills are filed following the petition.

appears, age 64, with her son **Charles Woolfolk** (1843-1920) in Carroll County, Missouri.

- 1.4.8.4.2 **Mary B. Hendrick** (c1808 – 16 October 1887) She married her widowed brother-in-law Nathaniel Barnett in Lowndes County on 26 November 1849, evidently her first marriage at about the age of 40. They are enumerated in 1850 in Noxubee and in 1860 and 1870 in Jasper County, Mississippi. Both Daniel and Mary were middle-aged at their marriage and Daniel already had several children. Mary apparently had one child within a year or so of the marriage who was named in her father's 1858 will. He (though variously listed in censuses as Francis, Frank and Franklin) was **Frank B. Barnett** with whom Mary is listed in the 1880 census of Clarke County, Mississippi. She and her husband are both buried in Clarke County's Pachuta Cemetery. Her age was 40, 50, 61, and 72 in the 1850 through 1880 censuses.
- 1.4.8.4.3 **Robert C. Hendrick** (c1811? – 1869) Possibly named "Robert Calvin" after his father's brothers, he married in St. Louis, Missouri to Lucy Ann Rebecca Boyd on 17 October 1832. He was enumerated in Howard County, Missouri in 1840 and in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana in 1850 and 1860 (aged 38 and 47 respectively). He and his wife are both buried in a family cemetery in Beekman, Louisiana according to find-a-grave entries. Three children, **John Bernard Hendrick** (1833-1862), **Elizabeth H. Hendrick** (1846-1863), and **Ann Rebecca Hendrick Hope** (1841-1924), are buried in the same cemetery. The censuses list five more children named **Samuel B. Hendrick** (c1836), **William D. Hendrick** (c1840), **Robert B. Hendrick** (1849), **Virginia W. Hendrick** (c1852), and **Willis G. Hendrick** (c1854).
- 1.4.8.4.4 **Julia Hendrick** (c1813 – aft1880?) She married Christopher Babcock in Franklin County, Virginia on 15 July 1833 with the consent of her father. According to descendants, Babcock died and she remarried to Achilles White. The 1858 petition refers to her as Julia White of Winston County, Mississippi. Achilles and Julia White were enumerated in 1850 in Marion County, Alabama and in 1860 in Winston County, Mississippi. Julia was head of household in 1870 in Winston County. Her age was given as 37, 46, and 56 respectively. In 1880 she was listed at age 67 in the household of her son John P. White in Tarrant County, Texas.
- 1.4.8.4.5 **Bernard Goode Hendrick** (22 February 1817 – 3 December 1896) He appears in records both with and without the trailing "s", although he does not seem to have entirely adopted the "Hendricks" spelling. However, at least some of his children were known as "Hendricks". He married in Lowndes County, Mississippi on 28 December 1843 to Julia A. Dowsing. He was listed in the 1850 census living with his wife's parents as Bernard H. (sic) Hendrick with two children named **William D. Hendrick** (6) and **Caroline Hendrick** (1). His wife Julia

died in 1859, and in 1860 B. G. Hendrick was enumerated as a single head of household with Willie (14), Julia -- apparently the same person as Caroline -- (9), **Robert Hendrick** (7), **Samuel Hendrick** (4) and **Thomas B. Hendrick** (7). Also in the household was his mother Lucy Hendrick (67). He remarried a few months later on 3 January 1861 to Adine Marshall, and he and Adine (age 38) are enumerated in Lowndes County in 1870 with his children Julia Hendricks (18), Robert Hendricks (17), Sam Hendricks (15), and Tom Hendricks (12). In 1880 he was again a single head of household with sons Samuel and Thomas still in the household.

Bernard Goode Hendrick, like his father, is buried in the Friendship Cemetery in Columbus. His first wife Julia Dowsing Hendrick (1824-1859) and his second wife Adine Marshall Hendrick (1832-1870) are also buried there, as are three of his children: William D. Hendricks (1846-1896). Caroline Hendrick (1849-1858), and Thomas B. Hendricks (1858-1891).

- 1.4.8.4.6 **Lucy V. Hendrick** (c1818? – c1849) She married Samuel H. Byrn on 6 April 1837 in Lowndes County. The 1858 petition and her father's wills identified her as the deceased wife of Nathaniel Barnett and listed her children as **Betty Byrn**, **Eliza Barnett**, **Virginia Barnett**, **Daniel Barnett**, and **Lucy Barnett**. Nathaniel Barnett's 1850 and 1860 households suggest that Lucy must have remarried to Barnett about 1840 and died about 1849.
- 1.4.8.4.7 **Prudence Goode Hendrick** (? – c1849) She married William McCann in Lowndes County on 13 February 1840 but both were evidently dead by the time of the 1850 census. According to the petition and wills mentioned above, she had two children named **Lucy McCann** (c1841) and **Richard H. McCann** (c1845) alive in 1858. A third child, **Bernard McCann** (c1847), was in her 1850 household but was evidently deceased by 1858. Richard and Bernard were both in Bernard G. Hendrick's household in 1850, while Lucy McCann was in the household of her aunt Sarah Hendrick Neilson. (In 1860 Lucy was in the household of Nathaniel and Mary Barnett and Richard was living with his aunt Ann Woolfork in Kentucky.)
- 1.4.8.4.8 **Sarah B. Hendrick** (c1827 – 4 April 1897) She married Edward Randolph Neilson on 14 April 1846 in Lowndes County. They are in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Tallahatchie County, Mississippi and evidently had a child named **Anne Frazier Neilson** (c1850). Neilson, a Captain commanding a Mississippi CSA unit, died of wounds received at the battle of Murphreesboro, Tennessee in 1862. Sarah apparently returned to Lowndes County, where she remarried George G. Harvey on 19 May 1866. She was not further traced.
- 1.4.8.4.9 **Amanda Hendrick** (23 August 1829 – 23 August 1849) She married Oscar T. Keeler on 2 March 1845 but died less than five years later.

The 1850 census suggests that she had no children. Her death on her birthday “at the home of her father B. G. Hendrick” was reported in the 19 October 1849 issue of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*. She is buried in the Friendship Cemetery, the stone identifying her as the wife of Oscar T. Keeler (1825-1870). Her husband remarried to her sister Eliza several months later.

1.4.8.4.10 **Eliza Daniel Hendrick** (c1826? – 9 May 1915) Her birthdate in the 1900 census is February 1830, which is inconsistent with the birthdate on her sister Amanda’s gravestone. She appears in the 1850-60 and 1880-1910 censuses in Columbus, Lowndes County as age 24, 35, 47, 70, and 79 respectively. She married Oscar T. Keeler on 9 May 1850 several months after her sister’s death and is also buried in the Friendship Cemetery. According to censuses, her children were **Ida Keeler** (c1855), **Ella B. Keeler** (c1857), **William H. Keeler** (1859-1880), **Effie Keeler** (1860-1901), **Florence Keeler** (1864-1908), and **Lillie Keeler** (1866-1950). The last four are also buried in the Friendship Cemetery.

1.4.9 **Sabrin Hendrick** (c1750? – 1818) Her name appears twice in her father’s will, in both cases absent a surname. She may have been the “Sabra” Hendrick who married Benjamin Echols, son of Richard Echols (apparently a brother to Moses Hendrick’s father-in-law). According to statement made about 1850 by a nephew of Benjamin Echols: “*Benjamin Echols was Richard Echols fourth son. He married Sabra Hendrick, his own cousin and by her had three sons and five daughters.*”⁵¹³ They are named as **Richard Echols, John Echols, Benjamin Echols, Lucy (Echols) Paine, Betsy Echols, Sally (Echols) Rolston, Caty (Echols) Lawridge, and Citty (Echols) Dyche**. If Sabrin and Sabra are indeed the same person, they she was probably married around the time of her father’s will. Milner Echols implies that Lucy was the eldest daughter, and she was born in the 1770s according to censuses (and was having children by about 1788). Benjamin, whom Milner Echols call the third son, was age 66 in 1850, apparently the only child still alive. According to a lineage society record, Sabrin Echols died in Georgia in 1818. An interesting question is where they married.

Richard Echols, father of Benjamin Echols, had been in Amelia County at its formation, being named its first sheriff.⁵¹⁴ He had received a patent in 1734 for land on the northern border of what became Amelia, quite close to the land of William Hendrick, son of Adolphus.⁵¹⁵ He apparently also owned land about ten miles southwest, for a 1737 patent to Thomas Tabb for land about a mile south of the later patents of Hance and Benjamin Hendrick, mentions a border with Richard Echols.⁵¹⁶ In 1743 he purchased two patents by William Austin, one next to his land in northern Amelia and one about halfway between

⁵¹³ “History of the Echols Family” written by Milner Echols in 1850. Posted on the internet, and widely circulated in typewritten form..

⁵¹⁴ Amelia County Order Book 1, p1.

⁵¹⁵ Virginia Patent Book 15, p193.

⁵¹⁶ Virginia Patent Book 17, p324.

that and the Benjamin Hendrick patent.⁵¹⁷ He bought land in Lunenburg (later Halifax) in 1747 as an Amelia resident, and was subsequently living in Lunenburg, then Halifax. It was apparently he who later sold his 1761 Halifax patent to John Hendrick. Benjamin Hendrick must have either returned to Amelia to marry, or Sabrin must have gone to Halifax after her father's death.

⁵¹⁷ Amelia County Deed Book 1, p461.

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Excursus: The Echols Family History

The circa-1850 document by Milner Echols referred to above documents a number of interesting and intriguing familial interconnections.⁵¹⁸ Much of this document seems to be based on first-hand knowledge, since Milner Echols was about 78 at the time [according to the 1850 census of Warren County, Georgia] and he repeatedly refers to people he personally knew.

As noted above, he writes about his uncle: *“Benjamin Echols was Richard Echols fourth son. He married Sabra Hendrick, his own cousin and by her had three sons and five daughters.”* This reference to “his cousin” apparently refers to a later statement in the document regarding Milner Echols’ great-grandfather Walter Evans: *“...[he] came to America about the beginning of 17th century, married Betsy Holcomb and settled in Caroline County, Virginia. He had several sons and four daughters. Who his sons married I know not. One of his daughters named Caty married Richard Echols - my grandfather. One other named Kitty married Daniel Terry. From them sprang the Colquitt family. One other of his daughters married John Hendrick. From them came the family of Jones, Smith and Ligon. Another of his daughters married Richard Hubbard. From them sprang the Hubbard family of Oglethorpe County, Georgia.”*

Which John Hendrick this refers to is not at all clear. The document mentions no other Jones or Ligon names, and only one Smith. The “Jones, Smith, and Ligon” family apparently refers to children or grandchildren of this John Hendrick – which does not help much. Absent any other possible relationship, the obvious implication of Benjamin Echols marrying “his own cousin” is that Sabra Hendrick is a descendant of, or at least related to, John Hendrick. If we take this in the most literal sense, and if Sabra is the same person as Sabrin, then John Hendrick was her father. Yet we know of no John Hendricks other than those in the third generation. The closest relative to Sabrin Hendrick would have been her brother John Hendrick, whose wife’s name is unknown. It could well be that he had daughters who were married to Jones, Smith, and Ligon. About Richard Echols, son of Sabrin Hendrick and Benjamin Echols, Milner Echols wrote that he *“married Betsy Smith his cousin”* which may also refer to a descendant of John Hendrick.

One possibility, though remote, is that there was a second Sabra Hendrick. The marriage of John Hendrick and Sabine Garott on 4 April 1757 might have produced a daughter named Sabra, though she would barely have been old enough to have married a son of Richard Echols.⁵¹⁹ And this would imply that this John Hendrick was the son of an older John Hendrick who had married an Evans.

William Evans of Amelia and Caroline, who may have been a son-in-law of Adolphus Hendrick, was perhaps one of the unknown sons of Walter Evans. The three men supposed to have married Evans daughters (Echols, Terry, and Hubbard) were roughly of the same generation as the third-generation Hendricks. All three were in Amelia County by its formation or shortly thereafter. Richard Echols removed to Halifax County, where he had some

⁵¹⁸ “History of the Echols Family” written by Milner Echols in 1850. Posted on the internet, and widely circulated in typewritten form..

⁵¹⁹ Douglas Register, p22.

association with John Hendrick, son of Adolphus. Daniel Terry and Richard Hubbard are thought to have eventually removed to Georgia. Based on very little evidence, it seems most likely that the fourth Evans daughter would have married a man we'd find in Amelia or Caroline records. John Hendrick of William and John Hendrick of Adolphus seem unlikely candidates; one for geographic reasons, the other for the apparent Hurt connection. That leaves John of Hance and John of Benjamin, both Amelia residents. Which of the two might have married an Evans is uncertain.

Unplaced Hendricks Who May Belong in This Line

William S. Hendrick (c1790? - ?) On 15 May 1815 Burrell Orr (see Elizabeth Hendrick below) sued William S. Hendrick in Elbert County, Georgia for a debt of \$166 but “the said William S. resides without the limits of this state so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.” Whether any of the earlier citations for a William Hendrick apply to this man is unclear, especially given the presence of at least one other William Hendrick in the same area. Four years later, on 23 January 1819 and after Madison County had been formed out of Elbert and others, Burrell Orr sold 300 acres in Madison County to Berry Hendrick (see above).⁵²⁰ On 16 April 1825 Berry Hendrick sold the same tract to William S. Hendrick for \$500 in a deed describing the latter as a resident of Madison County.⁵²¹ He did not previously own land in Madison County and had not appeared on prior tax lists though he was listed as a tax defaulter in 1825.⁵²² Less than a year later, on 13 February 1826, William S. Hendrick sold the land back to Berry Hendrick for \$1000.⁵²³ He was still in Madison County in 1828 when he appeared on the tax digest with 202½ acres in Lee County that he had drawn the previous year in the Georgia land lottery. Then on 23 December 1830 as William S. Hendrick of Habersham County, he sold the same tract plus an adjoining one to Berry Hendrick for \$750.⁵²⁴ The only William Hendrick enumerated in the Habersham County 1830 census was aged only 20-30, but he was apparently the same man, as he had one slave, a girl aged 10-24.⁵²⁵ On 16 March 1831 William S. Hendrick of Habersham County mortgaged a negro girl named Milly to secure \$75 owned to a Russell Shipley.⁵²⁶ Two days later William S. Hendrick of Habersham sold a tract of 283 acres in Madison County (the other half of the 1830 deed) to James Sterling.⁵²⁷

There is no further record of him. He is clearly a different person than the William Hendrick thought to be a brother of Berry Hendrick, as one consistently signed his name and the other signed by his mark. The 1830 tax digest of Madison County shows him with two 250-acre ungranted plots in Early County (see Chronology for the plat numbers) and a 202 ½ acre tract in Muscogee County. It is possible that he moved to southwestern Georgia where those lands were located.

Elizabeth Hendrick (c1786 – aft1850) On 24 September 1807, according to a secondary source, “Barrett” Orr married Betsey Hendrick in Elbert County, Georgia. This is probably Burrell Orr who later sold land there to Berry Hendrick. Burrell Orr was later sheriff in Pike County, and the 1850 census enumerates his wife Elizabeth as age 63 and born in Virginia.

Thomas A. Hendrick (c1794 – 20 August 1880) He was not actually a Hendrick as near as we can tell. He is listed as Thomas A. Hendrick in the Halifax County, Virginia death register, which shows

⁵²⁰ Madison County Deed Book BDE, p101.

⁵²¹ Madison County Deed Book BDE, p430.

⁵²² He was listed in Hana’s district in 1825 as a defaulter (the same district as Berry Hendrick that year), and was a resident of Hanna’s district in April 1827 when he drew a lot in the Georgia land lottery.

⁵²³ Madison County Deed Book BDE, p477.

⁵²⁴ Madison County Deed Book F, p87.

⁵²⁵ He was listed in Clarksville just 12 names from the witness to his 1830 deed of sale.

⁵²⁶ Photocopy of Habersham County Deed Book L?, p86 courtesy of Jean Wall.

⁵²⁷ Madison County Deed Book F, p2, courtesy of Jean Wall.

that he was born in Prince Edward County about 1794 to “J. Hendrick” and Edith Hendrick. The informant was J. H. Davis, his son-in-law. However, he appears in the 1840 Prince Edward County census as T. A. Andrews and in the 1850 Halifax census as Thomas A. Andrews with a wife and large family. In the 1870 and 1880 censuses he is listed as Thomas A. Andrews with his son-in-law John H. Davis. It is possible that he was the illegitimate son of a Hendrick; illegitimates took the surname of the mother and had no judicial process available to assume the surname of the father. It is conceivable that he is a son of James Hendrick, son of John Hendrick, who left Virginia for some foreign country in the 1790s.

Martin Hendrick

He was taxed as a free Negro in Pittsylvania County, Virginia in 1797 and 1798, in the same tax district as Priscilla Hendrick (see 1.3.6) and her son Ezekiel, then taxed in the northern district of Halifax County from 1800 through 1815, the final year checked. He and his family were enumerated as free Negroes in Giles County, Virginia in 1817. Martin Hendrick was listed that year as a 54-year old carpenter with three persons in his household: Elizabeth Hendrick (spinster, age 38), William Hendrick (age 15), and Soccadiah Hendrick (female, age 13). Martin Hendrick was listed as a free Negro, age 50, the following year. He appears as “Martain Hendrick” in the 1820 census of Giles County with an apparent wife but no children.

It’s tempting to think that he may have been a former slave of Nathaniel Hendrick, but that may not have been the case. Nathaniel Hendrick was taxed on 3 slaves aged 16 or above in 1795 and 1796, and his widow Priscilla Hendrick was taxed on the same number in 1797 and for several years thereafter.

Daniel Hendrick (Dancy Hendrick?)

Dansey, no surname, was taxed as a free Negro in 1796 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. As Dancy Hendrick he or she was taxed as a free Negro in the same Pittsylvania County district as Martin Hendrick in 1797 and 1798, and again in 1801 through 1805. In 1804 he or she was listed as a separate taxable with the notation “with E. Hendrick” (meaning 1.3.6.2 Ezekiel Hendrick).

In 1807 it was probably the same person was taxed as “Dan’l Hendrick free Negro & Artemas on Ezekiel Hendrick’s land”. The 1808 tax list is missing but in 1809 “Dan’l Hendrick”, free Negro, and “Amelia” were again taxed while living with E. Hendrick. In 1810 “Daniel Hendrick” was taxed alone as a free Negro.

“Davy” Hendrick and wife were taxed as free Negroes in 1813, then “Dannzy” Hendrick was taxed again in 1814, followed by “Daniel” Hendrick in 1815. He does not seem to appear as a head of household in 1820.

Benjamin Hendrick

“Negro Ben”, no surname, was taxed in Pittsylvania County, Virginia in 1789 “living near Nath’l Hendrick”. “Ben Hendrick” he was taxed as a free Negro in Pittsylvania County, Virginia in 1798, and from 1800 through 1807. In 1804 he was listed with James Whitehead and in 1807 was listed as “Benja. Hendrick, a free Negro “living at Whitehead’s.” The 1808 tax list is missing, and Benjamin Hendrick does not appear again as a separate taxable until 1813. (It may be that his tax was paid by an employer, as the tax on Negroes did not distinguish between slaves and free men.)

Moses Hendrick

A Moses Hendrick was taxed as a free Negro in 1802 in Pittsylvania County, in the same tax district as the Dansy Hendrick and Benjamin Hendrick listed above. He does not appear again as a taxable until 1814. A Moses Hampton was taxed for the first time in the same district in 1803 through 1809, but not thereafter. It is possible, and I think likely, that Moses Hendrick and Moses Hampton were the same person.

Sally Hendrick

In 1813 Sally Hendrick was taxed as a mulatto to Obadiah Harris in Pittsylvania County.

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