

Chapter III

The Line of William Hendrick son of Hance Hendrick

1.2 **William Hendrick** (c1680s – aft1756) Although there is no direct evidence owing to the near-complete loss of King William County records, circumstantial evidence is more than sufficient by genealogical standards to prove that he was another son of Hance Hendrick. A wealth of geographic evidence, together with the persuasive fact that he had a grandson named Hance, seems enough to make the case. His listing here as the fourth son is entirely arbitrary; he was actually the second of Hance Hendrick's sons to appear in the records, and the first to leave the area of Pamunkey Neck.

He makes his first appearance when William Hendrick patented 98 acres in central King William County on 25 April 1712, just a few miles west of the original Hance Hendrick plantation on the Mattaponi River.¹ On 6 August 1728, surveys for both William Hendrick and Hance Hendrick (probably his brother) were entered consecutively in Spotsylvania County.² Patents to both William and Hance, and a third to Adolphus Hendrick, were issued several weeks later on the same day. As William Hendrick of King William County, his patent for 170 acres in Spotsylvania County was issued on 28 September 1728.³ Plotting the patents to William and Hance reveals that they were quite close to one another, and were located in what became Orange County in 1734.⁴ Like his brothers William apparently never actually occupied this land, for there is no further record of him in either Spotsylvania or Orange County. Although there is no surviving deed disposing of this patent, the same land was later included as part of a larger patent to James Taylor in 1760, when title to Hendrick's tract was declared to have "since been vested in the said James Taylor."⁵

As William Hendrick of King William County he bought 400 acres in Hanover County from Henry Fox and Joseph Fox "whereon Joseph Fox now lives" sometime prior to 21 May 1730 when the sellers posted a title bond.⁶ Although nearly all Hanover County records are lost, this record was fortuitously saved in the "Small Book" of 1734-35 records by virtue of its being proved in court four years later on 3 April 1734. The location of the tract can be determined from patents mentioning the Foxes as being in upper Hanover, between the Little River and the North Anna in north-central Hanover just west of where present Interstate 95 crosses the North Anna.⁷ Although the bond does not mention it the land was located in St. Martin's parish, thus explaining the absence of later citations in the St. Paul's parish register.

¹ Virginia Patent Book 10, p66

² Spotsylvania County Will Book A, p77. (A Surveyor's return.)

³ Virginia Patent Book 14, p105. The survey is listed consecutively with Hance Hendrick's in Spotsylvania County Wills, A:77.

⁴ Spotsylvania County Wills A, p77 (the surveyor's report recorded here)

⁵ Virginia Patent Book 33, p975.

⁶ Hanover County, Virginia, Small Book, p57.

⁷ See Chronology for details explaining how the land was located.

Two other 1734 records exist for him in the Small Book, one as a witness to a deed by John Byars of St. Martin's parish (see below) and one as an adjoining landowner to John Harris's sale to Martin Baker, both of which confirm his general location.^{8 9} There are no further surviving Hanover County records for nearly fifty years and none at all for St. Martin's parish. Despite the absence of records, we can wring a few tidbits of information from references to William Hendrick in other records.

William Hendrick appears in the court records of neighboring Louisa County on 12 January 1743/4 when the court ordered "William Hendrick Sr." paid for coming and going 40 miles as a witness for William Wright.¹⁰ Only witnesses travelling from outside the county were paid mileage, and we estimate that William Hendrick's 1730 purchase in Hanover County was almost exactly 20 miles from the Louisa courthouse. (The other party in the case, Francis Wright, called William Hendrick's son John Hendrick as a witness, who was not paid mileage.) A similar record exists for 26 August 1746, when William Hendrick claimed "going and coming 37 miles on seven occasions for attendance as a King's witness against William Collins and others."¹¹ We know that his record also refers to William Hendrick Sr., for his son William was a resident of Louisa at the time.

Ledgers of a Hanover County merchant named John Chiswell contain a few entries for William Hendrick, including knitting needles, an iron, and other items charged to his account by Tempy Hendrick on 28 October 1751, another charge to his account in 1752, and a third charge in 1756.¹² The same ledgers include a second mention of Tempy Hendrick and one charge to Benjamin Hendrick. The ledger of another merchant of Hanover County show a small credit balance in William Hendrick's account in 1752 which was paid out in cash in 1754.¹³

The surviving records of another Hanover merchant, Thomas Partridge & Company, also mention William Hendrick. The store ledger for Partridge's "lower store" for the period 1734-41 does not mention any Hendricks at all, probably because other merchants were more convenient to William Hendrick's location in upper Hanover.¹⁴ But William Hendrick and two of his sons are mentioned in a 1756 ledger for the Partridge "upper store", which was located further up-county and which must have been reasonably close to Hendrick's plantation. In this ledger, William Hendrick is shown to have been one of Partridge's best customers and, we can infer, both a slave owner and a reasonably well-to-do planter. The ledger shows that he made purchases on 28 different occasions in 1756. Among other items, he bought significant quantities of nails, ten hoes, 12 plates, a woman's cloak, a fan, a sugar chest and lock, a "best bonnet" and "best saddle", a set of teaware, a "fine hat", and quantities of cloth of various qualities. The principal credit to his account was a 17 February receipt of 5 hogsheads of tobacco at Crutchfield's warehouse (which was located a few miles downriver from the 1730 purchase) 679 pounds of which was transferred to the account of

⁸ Hanover County, Virginia, Small Book, p50.

⁹ Hanover County, Virginia, Small Book, p30.

¹⁰ Louisa County Court Orders, 1, p90.

¹¹ Louisa County Court Orders, 1, p201.

¹² Chiswell's "Day Book" is included in "Frederick's Hall Plantation Ledgers and Other Volumes, 1727-1862" (Collection #01422), The Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collection Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

¹³ Ibid. This account book is in the same collection. The merchant is unidentified, but may have been A. Gordon of New Market, Hanover County.

¹⁴ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Volumes 23-24, in several installments.

“his son John”.¹⁵ That he was a slave owner can be inferred from the quantity of tobacco credited to his account (a hogshead being roughly one year’s production of a single field hand) and his purchases of quantities of oznaburg, a rough cloth used for mainly for slave clothing. His sons John and Benjamin were also customers of the Partridge store but sons William and Gustavus are not mentioned in this ledger, apparently living elsewhere.

On 12 July 1759, a William Hendrick received a small debt judgment from one John Lane in the Caroline County court.¹⁶ Whether this was William Hendrick or his son of Louisa County cannot be determined, but William Jr. was twice as far from Caroline as his father was.¹⁷ William Hendrick evidently remained in Hanover, for there is no further record of him, and no record of his death.

An entry in Crozier's General Armory, published in 1904, implies that William Hendrick used a Dutch coat of arms, though a careful reading of the introduction discloses that this claim actually reflects the somewhat fanciful hypothesis of a descendant.¹⁸ There is no indication that the Hendricks used any coat of arms, much less one of Dutch origin. As Crozier’s introduction notes, the book is based on information provided by descendants, not on independent research – or on actual facts. It appears that this was an assumption made by some descendant seeking an illustrious ancestry.

The name of his wife appears in no records, and there are no clues to her identity. The Tempy Hendrick mentioned twice in the Chiswell store records may have been a daughter.

He appears to have had four sons. The Partridge store accounts prove he had a son named John, and we can safely assume the Benjamin Hendrick mentioned therein was another son. (Note that all four sons of Hance Hendrick named elder sons John, and three named sons Benjamin.) William Hendrick was surely another son, given his relationships with and proximity to John Hendrick. The fourth son, Gustavus, is plausibly inferred from his origins in Hanover County.

1.2.1 **John Hendrick** (c1720 – c1800) The Partridge store record of William Hendrick’s transfer of 679 pounds of tobacco in 1756 to the account of “his son John” proves the relationship.¹⁹ There is considerable circumstantial evidence that he was the same John Hendrick who first appears some thirteen years earlier in newly-formed Louisa County, twenty miles west of the William Hendrick plantation in Hanover. A John Hendrick was a tenant or overseer of a plantation belonging to William Clift in the part of Hanover that became Louisa County in 1742. One of Louisa County’s earliest records is his 11 April 1743 petition to the court for a valuation of his improvements to 400 acres belonging to William Clift “and laying in the forks of Contrary River.”²⁰ This was evidently William Clift’s patent of 20 August 1740 that lay about a mile north of the land William Hendrick

¹⁵ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 25, p35

¹⁶ Caroline County Court Orders, Vol. 6, p26.

¹⁷ Caroline County Court Orders, 6, p26.

¹⁸ Crozier's General Armory: a Registry of American Families Entitled to Coat Armor William Armstrong Crozier (1904; reprinted 1966), p71. This contains only the statement, without references, that a coat of arms belonged to a William Hendrick of Hanover.

¹⁹ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 25, p35

²⁰ Louisa County Court Orders 1, p26. Valuation returned on 13 June 1743 (Ibid., p36).

Jr. purchased just a month later.²¹ John Hendrick is mentioned in other Louisa court orders, notably on 12 January 1743/4 when was ordered paid as a witness in the same case as William Hendrick Sr., and a 1747 record of his salary as county tobacco inspector.^{22 23} He was also mentioned as a surveyor of a Louisa road in 1744.²⁴

On 9 July 1744, John Hendrick bought 200 acres on Contrary Creek in Louisa from Charles Smith, the land being half of a patent to Smith, the other half of which William Hendrick Jr., would later purchase, and which adjoined the land William Hendrick Jr. had purchased in 1743.²⁵ On 7 February 1750, John Hendrick and his wife Mary sold those 200 acres, with William Hendrick [Junior] a witness.²⁶ There are no further records of him in Louisa County, though there are references to a resident named John Kendrick.²⁷

After selling his 200-acre tract in 1750 John Hendrick disappears from Louisa records. It appears that he moved back into Hanover County, perhaps to live on or near his father's plantation. John Hendrick was a customer of the "upper store" of Hanover's Partridge & Company in its 1756 ledger, making eleven purchases that year, including a pair of woman's shoes, nails, and sundries. The ledger also shows a credit of tobacco "by his father", and William Hendrick's account shows an entry on the same date assigning part of his tobacco credit to "his son John".²⁸

Despite the loss of Hanover records, a few records of John Hendrick's presence survive. It was likely the same John Hendrick who, as a witness in Caroline County on 10 August 1764, was paid for traveling 25 miles – almost exactly the distance from William Hendrick's Hanover plantation to the Caroline courthouse.²⁹ And it was probably he, jointly with Gustavus Hendrick, who sued John and Paul Thilman in Caroline County over a debt of £186 in 1768.³⁰ Although he evidently lived in St. Martin's parish, he is mentioned once in the St. Paul's parish accounts for 1772, which show a payment to John Hendrick for "crying Hix's mare and colt".³¹ Further, a John Hendrick of Hanover County placed a notice in the *Virginia Gazette* in 1774 that he had found a lost cow near the Fork

²¹ Virginia Patent Book 19, p712.

²² Louisa County Court Orders 1, p90.

²³ Louisa County Court Orders 1, p248.

²⁴ Louisa County Road Orders 1742-1748, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett (Virginia Highway & Transportation Research Council, 1975), p12.

²⁵ Louisa County Deeds A, p146. See also the Chronology for the proof that Smith's patent adjoined White's.

²⁶ Louisa County Deeds A, p368.

²⁷ Louisa County Deeds A, p425 contains the record of a purchase on 28 May 1751 of 25 acres in Louisa County on the north side of Tomahawk branch, about three or four miles west of John Hendrick's land, by a John "Hendrick" or "Kendrick". This appears to be John "Kendrick", another Louisa resident. John Kendrick was located only a few miles to the west, and at least two records abstracted by others as "Hendrick" actually apply to him. A 1745 patent to William Spiller just northwest of the Clift and Hendricks tracts, adjoined the land of John Kendrick. (Patents 22, p48) More than four years later, John Kendrick surveyed 334 acres on the opposite side of Spiller's tract, though he never patented this land. (Louisa Survey Book, p60) John Poindexter later patented the same land. (Patents 33, p241)

²⁸ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 25, p45 and p35.

²⁹ Caroline County Court Orders 7, p239.

³⁰ Caroline County Court Orders 9, p142. Recall that plaintiffs could have lived anywhere, the county with jurisdiction over the suit was the one where the defendants resided.

³¹ St. Paul's Parish Vestry Book, 505. Note that this may apply to his presumed son John Hendrick, rather than to the father.

Church.³² This confirms his location, as Fork Church was located within a mile or so of William Hendrick's original plantation. He may also have been the John Hendrick commissioned as a Lieutenant of militia in Hanover County on 3 August 1776.³³ Although there is no evidence he served outside Hanover County, he was awarded a certificate in compensation for provisions he supplied to the Revolutionary militia.³⁴ He also signed legislative petitions as a Hanover resident in 1783 and 1784.³⁵ One of these was a 30 September 1784 petition requesting that a new county be formed, the signers of which lived in the western portion of Hanover, in St. Martin's parish. Presumably, it was the same John Hendrick who signed another petition as a Hanover resident in 1790.³⁶

A second surviving set of Hanover County records, consisting mainly of deeds recorded in the period 1780-90 is preserved as the Hanover "Larger Book". John Hendrick is mentioned only once in this book, but in a most fortuitous way. On 27 November 1784 he made a deed of gift of 15 named slaves to his "*beloved children William Hendrick, Elizabeth Byars, Barbara Anderson, Nancy Hendrick, Polly Hendrick, Sally Hendrick, and Patsy Hendrick*" who were to divide the slaves among themselves according to their value.³⁷ James Byars Jr., brother-in-law of Elizabeth Hendrick Byars, witnessed the deed. So did a John Hendrick whose identity is mysterious.³⁸ He may not have actually delivered the gifted slaves for a year or two, as he was taxed on 18 slaves over the age of 12 in 1784 and on 19 slaves the following year, then on 13 and 22, respectively in 1786 and 1787. By 1788 he was taxed on only 9 slaves, a number which subsequently declined to six or seven in later years.

John Hendrick appears in the 1782 state census as head of a household of seven whites and 22 blacks. (Note that if the two married daughters were out of the household by then, this would exactly account for the remaining five children plus a wife.) He also appears on surviving land tax lists from 1782 through 1800, listed in St. Martin's parish with 322 acres, as well as on each surviving personal property tax list in St. Martin's parish from 1782 through 1800.

He must have died in the latter part of 1800 or early 1801, for he was not listed on the personal property tax lists of 1801 or later. The land tax records show 322 acres taxed to John Hendrick continuously through 1800, then taxed to his estate in 1802.³⁹ His death

³² *Virginia Gazette*, 16 August 1774, p3. He states he found the cow near Fork Church, which was located within a mile of William Hendrick's 1730 purchase.

³³ *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, 1775-1783*, John H. Gwathmey (Reprint 1973), p369.

³⁴ Although the court record is lost along with other Hanover Records, the Virginia Revolutionary War Claims index shows a certificate issued to John Hendrick of Hanover was among those forwarded to the commissioners in charge of reimbursement.

³⁵ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 31, p14 and p23.

³⁶ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 32, p47.

³⁷ Hanover County "Larger Book", p72. Photocopy courtesy of Richard Helm.

³⁸ This was not his nephew in neighboring Louisa County, as his brother William's son John had been killed in 1781. Nor could it have been an older son of his own who had already received a legacy, as John Hendrick named another son "John". It is conceivable that this was a more distant relation visiting Hanover, but such a remote witness was of far less value than a local one. One wonders if this name might not have been a clerk's mis-transcription, either of "James", his nephew in Louisa County, or a "John" of some other surname.

³⁹ Courtesy of the research of Richard Helm.

was confirmed by a power of attorney in 1802 given by his son-in-law William Anderson to Edmund Byars to collect his wife's legacy from the estate of John Hendrick of Hanover County.⁴⁰

John Hendrick seems to have had at least two wives and two sets of children. His first wife, Mary, appears in only one record -- her relinquishment of dower in 1750. She seems likely to have been the mother of the seven children to whom John Hendrick gifted the slaves in 1784. That gift has the appearance of a settlement with a set of older children from a first marriage; it is clear that most of them were adults or nearly so, while his land was later left to two sons who must have been infants (or not yet born) in 1784. We can infer from later records that he left a will leaving most of his property to these two children who were apparently the issue of his widow Elizabeth. Elizabeth appears in the tax lists of 1801 through 1803, then apparently either remarried or died herself.⁴¹

More? Elizabeth possibly a widow? Elizabeth possibly remarried to X?

Identity of witness to 1784 deed of gift?

1.2.1.1 **William Hendrick** (c1763 – 1827/8) He was the only male child mentioned in the deed of gift by his father in 1784. The 1782 state census shows only John Hendrick in Hanover County, meaning that his son William was apparently still living in his father's household.⁴² John Hendrick was also the only Hendrick taxed in Hanover County in 1782 and 1783. William Hendrick probably turned 21 about the time of the deed of gift, for he was separately taxed in 1784 and in 1785 was listed with his father.⁴³ In 1786 he was taxed on five slaves, four of whom had the same names as those in the 1784 deed of gift from his father.⁴⁴ He was taxed thereafter in Hanover through 1827. Thus he was surely the William Hendrick who signed a petition in 1784 opposing manumission of slaves.⁴⁵ In 1786 he signed a petition by members of the Episcopal Church residing in St. Martin's parish, which was also signed by Jeremiah Byars and James Doswell.⁴⁶

He married Anne Goodwin, a "spinster of this county" and daughter of John Goodwin, in York County on 1 October 1785.⁴⁷ Although a far trek from

⁴⁰ Barren County (KY) Deed Book AA, p 11. This is from an abstract, which omits the date. But other entries in this deed book on following pages were recorded in early 1802.

⁴¹ She was taxed in 1801 on 15 slaves over 16. John Hendrick had been taxed on 14 slaves in 1800.

⁴² John Hendrick headed a household of nine whites. Since Elizabeth Byars was probably out of the household, leaving eight children possibly at home, William Hendrick could have been one of the nine. And the same census shows only William Hendrick and his own son in Louisa County.

⁴³ Hanover County taxed males 21 and over until 1787. It may have been this William Hendrick who appeared without cattle, horses, or slaves in St. Paul's parish in 1784. In 1785 he was taxable to his father in St. Martin's parish.

⁴⁴ This information kindly provided by Richard Hendrick. William Hendrick was taxed on Lucy, Grace, Joe, Tompey, and Lawrence, the first four of whom had the same names as those in the deed of gift.

⁴⁵ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol.31, p17.

⁴⁶ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 32, p38.

⁴⁷ Marriages found in York County, Virginia, Guardians Account. Book 1780-1823, abstracted on the internet. The marriage bond, found by Gary Lester, is filed in York County and dated 22 September 1785, with John Moss security. This is a long way from the location of any known Hendrick, though the Hanover Hendricks were closer than others. This might be explained if William Hendrick were living in Williamsburg, perhaps being educated.

western Hanover, he was perhaps attending school or conducting business in Williamsburg. On 29 May 1791 in York County the slaves of John Goodwin, deceased, were divided among his five heirs: Peter Goodwin and Martin Goodwin, William Hendrick husband of Ann Goodwin, Joseph Brown husband of Mary Goodwin, and a minor named Susanna Goodwin.⁴⁸ William Hendrick received three slaves in the division, two of whom were apparently taxed to him the following year.⁴⁹ He would continue to be taxed on a half-dozen or more slaves for several years.

It was apparently the same William Hendrick who entered a claim for 1,000 acres adjacent to Byrd Hendrick in what is now Warren County, Kentucky on 31 January 1785 and who had the land surveyed on 18 September 1785.⁵⁰ The grant was issued on 5 September 1788 to William Hendrick, as an assignee, with no residence noted.⁵¹ But on 1 October 1795 William and Ann Hendrick of Hanover County sold 600 acres of this grant to Lipscomb Norvell of Lincoln County, Kentucky and the other 400 acres to Turner Morris.^{52 53} William Hendrick proved both deeds in Hanover court the following month.

From his first appearance in the tax lists in 1785 through 1787 he was taxed in his father's home parish, St. Martin's. However, beginning in 1788 William Hendrick was taxed in St. Paul's parish in southern Hanover.⁵⁴ This roughly coincided with his purchase of 209 acres in St. Paul's parish from Lipscomb Norvell and his wife Molly of Mercer County, Kentucky on 20 October 1789.⁵⁵ Deeds from adjoining landowners place this tract near the southern border of Hanover, just north of Richmond. He was taxed on those 209 acres annually from 1789 through 1800, the last land tax list checked. He was taxed with a second, unnamed, white poll in 1789 and again in 1791, perhaps an apprentice or overseer as he seems not to have had children old enough to be taxable. In 1805 he was taxed on a second white poll, possibly a son, and on two additional whites in 1807, 1808, and 1809.⁵⁶ He was enumerated in the 1810 and 1820 Hanover censuses, aged over 45, and shown with 11 slaves in 1810 and 12 in 1820.⁵⁷ He was also supervising a poor house of 17 residents in 1820.

⁴⁸ York County Chancery Court record, photocopy provided by Anne Baker via Will Hendricks.

⁴⁹ William Hendrick was taxed on 4 slaves in 1792 and 6 slaves in 1793. Their names are not listed on the tax list, but he received two taxable adults named Sam and Barbara and one child named Jenny from the Goodwin estate, thus neatly accounting for the year-to-year increase. (Only slaves above 12 were taxed.)

⁵⁰ The Kentucky Land Grants, p62 (survey) and p381 (entry). The survey date is also mentioned in the grant itself.

⁵¹ Virginia Grants 18, p493. William Hendrick was the assignee of the warrant, not the original warrant holder.

⁵² Kentucky Records..., Mrs. William Breckinridge Ardery (reprint 1986), p18 (noted under "Barren County, Kentucky Will Abstracts"). This was dated 1798, but that was the date Norvell recorded it.

⁵³ Warren County (KY) Deed Book B, p298.

⁵⁴ John Hendrick was enumerated on 24 May and William Hendrick on 16 March. However, William Anderson and Jeremiah Byars were enumerated at about the same time as William Hendrick.

⁵⁵ Hanover County "Larger Book", p? reported in the *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 22, No. 3, p169.

⁵⁶ Hanover County Taxpayers, St. Paul's Parish, William Ronald Cook (1956)

⁵⁷ 1810 Hanover William Hendrick 30201-12111-11 (consecutive with John D. Hendrick) and 1820 Hanover p58, William Hendrick 000111-10210-9 consecutive with an entry for "Wm. Hendrick (poor house)" with 17 occupants. Note the anomaly that the wife is not over 45 in 1820, perhaps accurate, perhaps a second wife. Note also that the 11 and 12 slaves were a total number. From the age ranges given in 1810, 4 or 5 of these slaves would have been tithables in the 1790s, another reason to think that all these citations are to the same person.

He died in late 1827 or early 1828, as he was personally taxed through 1827 while his estate was taxed in 1828. He apparently left a will, as his widow Ann Hendrick was taxed on his slaves in 1830 and on a life estate in his land on the beginning in 1830.⁵⁸ His will is among the missing records of Hanover County.⁵⁹

His widow Ann is enumerated in the 1830 Hanover census (age 60-70) with a household of seven whites and 19 slaves.⁶⁰ She was taxed on a life estate of 370¾ acres until 1839, when she died and the land was transferred and taxed to her children.⁶¹ Her death was reported in the 26 July 1839 issue of the Baptist *Religious Herald*.⁶²

1.2.1.1.1 **Richard Brown Hendrick** (19 February 1789 – 23 January 1875) His middle name appears in a War of 1812 pension application index file.⁶³ His death record in 1875 gives his parents as William and “Nancy” Hendrick and his age as a month short of 86 years.⁶⁴ He reached 16 in time to be taxed to his father in 1807 through 1809, and was surely one of the males in William Hendrick’s 1810 and 1820 census households. He was not a head of household in the 1830 census, though he was separately taxed in Hanover from 1827 onward. He may have been the male aged 20-30 (sic) in Ann Hendrick’s 1830 household. (That he lived in Hanover is confirmed by tax lists and by other mention in surviving court records.⁶⁵) His father’s missing will evidently left him land and slaves, on which he was taxed after his mother’s death in 1839.

He seems to have been a lifelong bachelor of moderate wealth. He was suddenly taxed on slaves and livestock beginning in 1831, the same year his mother disappeared from the personal property lists, and was enumerated in the 1840 census with 19 slaves and a household that probably included his sisters and niece. In the censuses of 1850 and 1860 he headed a household consisting of himself and his two sisters and a number of slaves belonging to the three of them. In 1870

⁵⁸ All of these post-1800 tax records courtesy of Richard Helm.

⁵⁹ He must have left a will leaving a life estate to his wife Ann. If he had died intestate, the Virginia succession law would have required the land to be partitioned among the heirs.

⁶⁰ 1830 Hanover, p211 Ann Hendrick 00001-110012001-19. She has 19 slaves and is apparently herself aged 60-70. Note that the other members of the household are consistent with William Hendrick’s 1820 household, with perhaps a married son included. She apparently gave some of her slaves to Richard Hendrick as she no longer appeared on the personal property tax lists, but Richard Hendrick suddenly was taxed on multiple slaves and livestock.

⁶¹ Richard Helm kindly provided an extensive analysis of the land and personal property tax lists of Hanover County.

⁶² Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Virginia Baptist Historical Society, Supplement No. 1: Index to Obituary Notices in The Religious Herald, Richmond, Virginia 1828-1938. (Works Progress Administration, 1940). The *Religious Herald* of Richmond was and is the newspaper of the Baptist Association of Virginia.

⁶³ Pension files SO28338 and SC20053.

⁶⁴ A descendant reported a death record for Richard B. Hendrick on 23 Jan 1875 (aged 85 years, 11 months, 4 days) giving his parents as William and “Nancy H.” Hendrick, the informant his brother (sic) James Hendrick. I should mention that no James Hendrick appears in census records in or near Hanover.

⁶⁵ Hanover County, Virginia Superior Court Records. Janice Luck Abercrombie, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, several pages.

he was enumerated as a single head of household, as a retired farmer.

He owned several hundred acres in Hanover County and apparently lived on land formerly belong to his father located on or near Stag Creek of the South Anna River about twenty miles north of Richmond.⁶⁶ An 1843 notice in the *Richmond Whig* regarding a sale of the residence of John Christian describes it as located on Stag Creek, not far from Falling Creek, about twenty miles from Richmond and adjoining the lands of Richard B. Hendrick, et al⁶⁷

His will was dated 28 March 1873 in Hanover County.⁶⁸ It directs that after payment of debts his estate be divided into eight equal shares for his brother Joseph C. Hendrick, his brother's daughter Susan F. Carter, and six grandchildren of Joseph C. Hendrick (Mary Elizabeth Bruce, Ella Virginia Crist, Ida Gay Perrow, Harriet Brown Perrow, Lelia N. Perrow, and Willie Brown Carter).⁶⁹ Susan F. Carter was also given 100 acres of land for her separate use; the will and an 1874 codicil made it clear that her husband William E. Carter was to have no right or access to it. Another 400 acres was to be used by Joseph C. Hendrick and Susan Carter during Joseph's lifetime, then sold and the proceeds distributed among the other seven heirs.

Richard B. Hendrick's death is fortuitously recorded in the Hanover County death register, the informant for which was his brother Joseph. The record lists his age as 85 years, 11 months, and 4 days, his birthplace as Hanover County, and his parents as William and "Nancy" Hendrick.

- 1.2.1.1.2 **Joseph Calvert Hendrick** (25 April 1792 – 30 September 1876)
Although he normally styled himself as "Joseph C. Hendrick" a few records record his middle name as "Calvert".^{70 71} The will and death record of his brother Richard establish the relationship, along with documents filed with a Chancery court case one of which is a letter dated 7 December 1845 in Campbell County from Joseph C. Hendrick, which refers to "my brother Richard."⁷² He may have been the second male aged 18-26 in William Hendrick's 1810 household, as he was himself taxed in Hanover County in 1815 through 1817. He was evidently untaxed 1811-1814 because he was serving in the War of 1812; both he and his widow later applied for pensions based on his

⁶⁶ Surviving deeds of Hanover County place his father's land on or near Stag Creek, which is a creek of the South Anna.

⁶⁷ *Richmond Whig* issue of 22 March 1843, page 3.

⁶⁸ Photocopy provided by Gary Lester.

⁶⁹ Hanover County Will Book 3, p538, abstract by and courtesy of Gary Lester.

⁷⁰ This from Gary Lester, who saw the full name in both a War of 1812 pension record and in Hanover County records.

⁷¹ He appears to be listed as "Jas." C. Hendrick on the death register. Probably a clerical copying error or a poor rendering of "Jos".

⁷² Henrico County Chancery Court case #1846-005, courtesy of Gary Lester and Tricia Dole.

service.⁷³ He was not taxed in Hanover after 1817 and was described as a resident of Cumberland County when he married there to a widow named Mary T. Stokes by bond dated 26 May 1818.⁷⁴ A family Bible gives her maiden name as Mary T. Beaver (31 October 1789 – November 1851).⁷⁵ The same Bible record shows that she had first married in 1811 to Samuel Stokes (1780-1816) by whom she had children named Elizabeth Stokes, James Richard Stokes, and Samuel Henry Stokes. Joseph C. Hendrick's birth and death dates are said to be written in this record as 25 April 1795 (sic) and 30 September 1876.

He was enumerated in the 1820 census of Cumberland County, and the 1830 through 1850 censuses of Campbell County. In 1850 his household included his wife Mary T. and their daughter Susan, age 23, and 17 slaves. Joseph was listed as the superintendent of the county poor house housing 30 persons.⁷⁶ He had evidently moved to Amherst County by 22 October 1855 when he remarried there to Judith Ann Steen, the widow of William Steen. She was the daughter of Edward Tinsley, whose 1859 will made a devise of land to his daughter Judith Hendrick.⁷⁷ Joseph Hendrick wasn't found in 1860 but was enumerated as a farmer, age 78, in the 1870 census of Amherst County with Judith A., age 56, and his grandson Hudson H. Perrow in the household.

The poster of the Bible information listed his children by Mary Beaver as **Mary Ann Hendrick, Virginia Hendrick, William J. Hendrick, Peter C. Hendrick, Susannah Hendrick, Richard B. Hendrick, Sarah B. Hendrick, and Barbara C. Hendrick** but provided no dates. Three of the children apparently died at the same time, as the deaths of Mary Ann, Peter, and Barbara were all reported in the Baptist *Religious Herald* in the same 29 June 1832 issue.⁷⁸ (The same newspaper also reported the deaths of Joseph and his first wife, as well as his son William and his wife.) The son **William J. Hendrick** (c1826 – September 1857) was a distinguished student in Chemistry in 1846 at the University of Virginia, whose records listed him as a native of Cumberland County.⁷⁹ He married Ann E. Wilborn by

⁷³ The War of 1812 Pension Index File lists the pensions as SO14451 and SC17926, and widow's pension WO18234 and WC21858.

⁷⁴ Cumberland Marriages,

⁷⁵ Gettle-Bruce Bible. According to Patty Bent, posting online, the Bible lists Mary's first husband as Samuel Stokes (1780-1816) and lists children of that marriage.

⁷⁶ Evidently a somewhat temporary job. A James C. Beck was enumerated in the same capacity in the 1860 through 1880 censuses.

⁷⁷ Amherst County Will Book 15, p207. Judith had married William Steen in 1833 but was widowed by the 1850 census when she and her children were living with her father.

⁷⁸ Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Virginia Baptist Historical Society, Supplement No. 1: Index to Obituary Notices in The Religious Herald, Richmond, Virginia 1828-1938. (Works Progress Administration, 1940). The *Religious Herald* of Richmond was and is the newspaper of the Baptist Association of Virginia. Nearly all the Hendricks mentioned in this index appear to members of this one family.

⁷⁹ *Richmond Whig*, issue of 10 July 1846, p4.

license of 16 July 1849 in Campbell County, Virginia. The 1850 Campbell County census lists him as William J. Hendrick, age 24, with Ann E., age 22. His death was reported in the 25 September 1857 issue of the *Richmond Enquirer*.⁸⁰ His death and the late 1850 death of his wife were also reported in the Baptist *Religious Herald*. It appears that only one of Joseph Hendrick's children survived him and only two produced heirs.

According to a Chancery Court case heard in Hanover County, Joseph C. Hendrick died testate, although we did not read the will.⁸¹ The court case merely discloses that he devised fifty acres in Hanover County to Marion Perrow and Harriet B. Perrow.

His daughter Susan (Susannah) had married in Hanover County in 1863 to William E. Carter, the informant on Joseph C. Hendrick's own death record which gives his death date as 13 September 1876 (but lists no parents).⁸² Susan had predeceased her father, dying the previous year. The marriage of his daughter Lucy V. Hendrick (she was generally later listed as "Virginia" and is known by descendants as "Virginia Ophelia") to Stephen W. Perrow was reported in the *Lynchburg Virginian* issue of 27 May 1839; Hudson Hendrick Perrow was their son. The children named in his brother Richard B. Hendrick's will were apparently children of these two daughters.

1.2.1.1.3 **Elizabeth A. Hendrick** (c1796? – January 1860) Generally known as "Eliza", she was unmarried, probably the older female in her brother's 1840 household. She was in her brother's household in 1850 and 1860 as Eliza A. Hendrick, aged 53 and 63 respectively. According to her brother's testimony she died "*in 1860 intestate, unmarried and without issue*" leaving as her only heirs her two brothers Joseph C. Hendrick and Richard B. Hendrick and her sister Barbara W. Green.⁸³ She is listed in Hanover County death records as dying in January 1860, aged 78.

1.2.1.1.4 **Barbara W. Hendrick** (c1799 – 1860s) In 1850 she was enumerated in Richard Hendrick's household in Hanover County as Barbara W. Green, age 50, with an apparent daughter named **Eliza R. Green**, age 20. (She and the daughter appear to have been in her brother's household in 1840 as well.) She was in Richard Hendrick's household

⁸⁰ *Richmond Enquirer* issue of 25 September 1857, according to the Henley Index at the Library of Virginia. It would be interesting to read the actual newspaper item.

⁸¹ Library of Virginia Chancery Court database, case no. 1895-018, image 9. The will is in Hanover County Will Book 4, p24.

⁸² Courtesy of Gary Lester and Richard Helm. The death certificate gives his birthplace as Nelson County (sic), leaves his parents blank, and gives his age as 83.

⁸³ Library of Virginia Chancery Court Case file, Hanover County No. 1869-024.

in 1860 with a 16-year old named Richard Green, perhaps a nephew.⁸⁴ She evidently died before 1870.

The daughter **Eliza R. Green** married Robert William Bigelow in 1853 according to a Bigelow genealogy. She died a year later on 5 May 1854 after bearing a daughter named Eliza Jane (age 6 in the 1860 census) and Bigelow remarried to Catherine R. Davis.⁸⁵

1.2.1.1.5 **Peter C. Hendrick ?** (c1805 – c1832?) The 1810-1830 census households for William Hendrick and his widow suggest one additional son born about 1805. He was probably Peter C. Hendrick, who was taxed in Hanover County on himself and a single horse in 1828 and 1831. He was not found in any subsequent record. He evidently died young (and, according to the court records referenced above, without heirs.) It may be significant that Joseph C. Hendrick gave this name to one of his sons. It is possible that the death reported in the *Religious Herald* in 1832 was this man rather than his nephew.

1.2.1.2 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1755-60 – aft1800) Called Elizabeth Byars in the 1784 deed of gift, she was the wife of Jeremiah Byars. His father James Byars was an early resident of St. Martin's parish; William Hendrick had witnessed a deed of gift in 1734 from John Byars to his son James Byars of a plantation near William Hendrick in St. Martin's parish.⁸⁶ Jeremiah Byars and Elizabeth Hendrick were probably married before 1777 judging by the birth date of their daughter. In the 1782 state census, Jeremiah Byars headed a household. On 17 October 1787 Jeremiah Byars and his wife Elizabeth, of Hanover County, sold to James Byars (his brother?) 100 acres and half of the "New Market Mill", formerly owned by James Byars and given by him to his son Jeremiah.⁸⁷ Two weeks earlier, Jeremiah had bought part of the mill, identified as being on Little River close to the Louisa line.⁸⁸ On 17 February 1788 Jeremiah and Elizabeth sold another tract "on the road to Nelson Berkley's fork church."⁸⁹ They evidently left Hanover County at that time, for he is not on the 1789 tax list. Indeed, he was apparently the same Jeremiah Byars who signed a petition in Kentucky in September 1789.⁹⁰ Jeremiah Byars settled in Lincoln County, Kentucky, where he had two land entries on 22 March 1792.⁹¹ He had probably died before 22 May 1794, when the grants were issued to his widow Elizabeth Byars.⁹² His real and personal estate was distributed on 18 November 1796 to his widow Elizabeth, and his

⁸⁴ 16-year old is enumerated in 1860, apparently with the surname Green, who is not in the 1850 household. He was either a relative or the surname was inadvertently omitted.

⁸⁵ Genealogy of the Bigelow Family of America..., Gilman Bigelow Howe (Chas. Hamilton Co., 1890), p389. Her death was recorded in the Richmond death register.

⁸⁶ Hanover County "Small Book", p50.

⁸⁷ Hanover County Larger Book, abstracted in *William and Mary College Quarterly.*, Vol. 21, No. 3, p152.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p159.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, p152.

⁹⁰ Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky to the General Assembly of Virginia, p122.

⁹¹ Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds, p402.

⁹² Early Kentucky Landholders, 1787-1811, p43 (six mentions for Elizabeth "Byers" apparently all for the same two tracts.)

“three children” **Edmund Byars, John Byars, and Nancy Smith**, wife of Jesse Smith.⁹³ (Interestingly, the real estate bordered that of Lipscomb Norvell.) Elizabeth, John, and Jesse Smith were on the 1800 Garrard County, Kentucky tax list, with Edmund joining them later. All three children remained in Garrard County, appearing on each census through 1840. Edmund (age 69, Va.) and John (age 66, Va.) were still there in the 1850 census. Nancy Byars was apparently the eldest, born 14 January 1777 according to a family record.⁹⁴

- 1.2.1.3 **Barbara Hendrick** (1760 –1830s?) She was called Barbara Anderson in the deed of gift. She was married to William Anderson, who gave a power of attorney in 1802 to Edmund Byars in Barren County, Kentucky to collect from the estate of John Hendrick, deceased, of Hanover County.⁹⁵ William Anderson applied for a Revolutionary war pension in Barren County in January 1820, on the basis of poverty.⁹⁶ He stated that he enlisted in February 1776 and served a total of one year and ten months of a two-year enlistment. He declared in a supplemental application in February 1821 that he would be 65 on the 13th of March and that he was a farmer “*but from age and weakness is unable to support himself and wife by farming; my family consists of my self, my wife 60 years of age and a little granddaughter between 13 and 15 years old, and this affiant could not make out to live without the assistance of his son Robert Anderson, having all his property sold as stated...*” The Barren County sheriff had testified that William Anderson owned no property of his own, that “about six years ago” he seized all of William Anderson’s property “*consisting of some negroes & stock & that a son of the sd. Wm. Anderson became the purchaser*” and that as of 1820 the son still lived with him and claimed all the household property belonged to him and not to his father. The 1820 census shows William Anderson Sr. heading a household with himself and his wife, over 45, a male (presumably Robert) aged 18-26 and a female aged 10-16. In 1830 he was aged 70-80 and his wife was aged 60-70 with a male under 5 in the household.

His death on 14 February 1837 is noted in the pension file. Barbara probably predeceased him, as there is no record of her application for a widow’s pension. A DAR Patriot Index lists children named **Nancy Anderson, John Hendrick Anderson, Robert Anderson, and William Anderson**.

- 1.2.1.4 **Nancy Hendrick** There is no further record of her after the 1784 deed of gift.
- 1.2.1.5 **Polly Hendrick** (c1765 – by1820) Though presumably named “Mary”, she was called “Polly” and was still single when her father made his deed of gift in late 1784, but must shortly thereafter have married Lipscomb Norvell (c1756 – 2

⁹³ Lincoln County (KY) Will Book B, p170 abstracted in Kentucky Pioneer and Court Records, Harry Kennett McAdams (1929), p49.

⁹⁴ This second-hand, originally from Family Record of Jesse Smith and Nancy Hendricks Byars, James LeRoy Smith (1905). Nancy Hendrick, according to this, died 18 February 1854. She married Jesse Smith 1 April 1793, in Lincoln County.

⁹⁵ Barren County (KY) Deed Book AA, p 11. This is from an abstract, which omits the date. But other entries in this deed book on following pages were recorded in early 1802.

⁹⁶ Revolutionary Pension File S36403.

March 1843), who lived in southern Hanover through at least 1787 when he last appears on tax lists. Lipscomb Norvell was a Revolutionary Lieutenant and paymaster who used his own substantial bounty warrant and warrants purchased from others to acquire several thousand acres of land in Kentucky and Ohio.⁹⁷ In 1789 Lipscomb Norvell and wife “Molly”, then of Mercer County, Kentucky, sold his land in southern Hanover to his brother-in-law William Hendrick (see above). William Hendrick in turn sold Norvell part of his own Barren County, Kentucky land grant in 1795, as noted above. Lipscomb Norvell and his wife Molly sold that land on 21 October 1800 as residents of Garrard County.⁹⁸ Lipscomb Norvell also appears in records of Ohio (where some of his bounty land lay), as well as in Barren, Lincoln, Warren, and Garrard counties before moving to Tennessee, where he died in Nashville on 2 March 1843. Mary was evidently dead before 1820, when Lipscomb Norvell appeared the in Trigg County, Kentucky census with no female old enough to be a wife. According to a descendant, letters to Lipscomb Norvell from his children in the 1820s do not mention his wife. He is buried in Nashville’s City Cemetery with what appears to be a modern-era gravestone, as are several of his children.

His pension application, executed in June 1828 when he lived in Nashville, Tennessee, mentions no wife.⁹⁹ The pension file contains a 2 March 1843 statement by his executor James Walker that his wife predeceased him but that he was survived by children named **John Norvell** (1789-1850, a U. S. Senator representing Michigan), **Lipscomb Norvell** (1795-1877), **Joseph Norvell** (1793–1847), **William Norvell** (c1803-1875), **Moses Norvell** (1786-1853), **Thomas Norvell** (c1798-1843), **Caleb C. Norvell** (1813-1891) and **Mary Norvell** Walker (c1802-1852, wife of James Walker) and one grandchild named William Norvell who was the son of his deceased son **Joshua Norvell**. Two other children named **Hendrick Norvell** (1808-1837) and Martha Norvell (1810-1830) also predeceased him according to their gravestones in the Nashville City Cemetery. Two more children had died by mid-1847 when James Walker applied for a posthumous supplemental pension payment declaring that Lipscomb Norvell “*left no widow, his surviving children are as follows: Moses, John, Lipscomb, William & C. C. Norvell & my wife Mary.*”¹⁰⁰ Joseph Norvell was not included for he had died just days earlier.

Also in the file are letters to the Pension Department dated in 1925 from a great-granddaughter named Lucy H. Norvell of Carlisle, Kentucky. She states that she possessed a letter written in 1791 by John Norvell of Hanover County to his son Lipscomb Norvell.¹⁰¹ John Norvell was perhaps married to a daughter of Moses Lipscomb, also an early Hanover resident.¹⁰² Note that William Hendrick had

⁹⁷ See, for instance, Brumbaugh, p55 for a warrant issued in 1783.

⁹⁸ Barron County (KY) Deed Bok A, p314.

⁹⁹ Revolutionary Pension File S5835.

¹⁰⁰ Declaration under oath dated 2 March 1847, included in pension file. On and again on 7 June 1847

¹⁰¹ One of her letters states his name as William Norvell, which she corrected in a subsequent letter.

¹⁰² The Vestry Book of St. Paul’s Parish mentions in its processioning records that Moses Lipscomb’s land was quite near that of Geotge Norvell.

charged a pair of women's shoes to the account of Moses Lipscomb in 1756.¹⁰³

- 1.2.1.6 **Sarah Hendrick** There is no further record of her after the 1784 deed of gift.
- 1.2.1.7 **Patsy Hendrick** There is no further record of her after the 1784 deed of gift.
- 1.2.1.8 **John D. Hendrick** (c1779? – c1823) The scarcity of records in Hanover County prevent us from learning much about him but several researchers have thoroughly scoured what records remain.¹⁰⁴ Whether he was a young son of John Hendrick's first marriage or the eldest son of the second marriage is not clear, but his absence from tax lists suggests the latter. John Hendrick was initially taxed on a second while male in 1799, and the following year he and John D. Hendrick were taxed separately in St. Martin's parish. John D. Hendrick and his father's widow Elizabeth Hendrick were each taxed there in 1802 and 1803, after which John D. Hendrick was taxed in St. Paul's parish until his death. The land tax lists for Hanover County suggest that he did not inherit land from his father, although a lifetime interest in 200 acres was apparently conveyed to him in 1812.¹⁰⁵ Those tax lists show that he purchased 290 acres in St. Paul's parish in 1805, 81 acres of which he sold two years later and another 100 acres of which he sold in 1815. In the meantime he served in 1813 as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812 from a Hanover unit.¹⁰⁶ He died in late 1823 or early 1824, as his land was taxed to his estate in 1824 through 1826 with the notation that "apply to Mary Hendrick for tax".

According to a statement by his son (see below) John Hendrick had placed his land in trust for William Hendrick at some point before his death, with John Starke the trustee. A court case notes that he had "taken the oath of an insolvent debtor" in 1820, so he may have either borrowed money from his brother or been protecting his land from creditors. (It may be significant that William Hendrick was supervising a poorhouse in 1820.)

John D. Hendrick had been enumerated in the 1810 census (aged 26-45) as the sole member of his household, though he clearly had children by that time. His brother William Hendrick was adjacent and it is possible that the children were in that household. In 1820 John D. Hendrick (over 45, perhaps an error) headed a household that included a male 16-18, a female 10-16, a female 16-26, and a female over 45.

His widow was Mary Norvell, though she does not seem likely to have been the mother of his children. On 25 April 1837 Hugh Norvell of Barren County,

¹⁰³ Col. John Chiswell's Day Book, read at Louis Round Wilson Special Collection Library at Chapel Hill, NC, photocopy courtesy of Will Hendricks.

¹⁰⁴ Pat Baber, Tricia Dole, Richard Helm, and Gary Lester, all of whom have done significant research on these and related families.

¹⁰⁵ The land tax books show 200 acres conveyed in 1812 and they are listed in 1814 and 1815 as "for life". He was not taxed on that acreage thereafter. It is conceivable that his wife may have had a lifetime interest in 200 acres, but the disappearance of them from the tax book suggests that she died.

¹⁰⁶ Virginia Militia of the War of 1812, Vol. I, p161 identifies him as of Hanover County. See also Vol. II, p464.

Kentucky acting for himself and as attorney for his brother Lipscomb Norvell of Davidson County, Tennessee, appointed Jesse Winn of Hanover County to collect their share in the estate of their sister “Mary Hendrick the widow of John D. Hendrick dec’d. late of the county of Hanover”.¹⁰⁷ An 1837 court record indicates that William N. Hendrick was the administrator of her estate.¹⁰⁸ Under the Virginia intestate inheritance law, her brothers would inherit from her only if she had no issue of her own. That suggests she was a second wife, a possibility supported by the 1810 census. If so, the daughter’s name may be a clue to the identity of his first wife. Mary Norvell Hendrick may have been the female over 45 in John D. Hendrick’s 1820 household and a 60-70 year old head of household in 1830. Note that would make her ten to twenty years older than John D. Hendrick, unless he was older than he appears.

1.2.1.8.1 [William N. Hendrick](#) (c1805 – January 1873) Hanover County land tax lists show that the 110 acres belonging to John D. Hendrick’s estate were transferred to William N. Hendrick and Mary R. Hendrick in 1826 but were taxed solely to William N. Hendrick thereafter. An undated deposition by William N. Hendrick states that his (unnamed) father had conveyed land in trust to William Hendrick but “since the death of his father he has purchased the same of the said Wm. Hendrick” and also purchased the interest of his sister in the same land.¹⁰⁹ William N. Hendrick was taxed in Hanover County beginning in 1827, but does not appear as a head of household in 1830 when he was evidently one of the males aged 20-30 in the household headed by his mother Mary Hendrick. According to a court record, he was administrator of the estate of his father’s widow Mary Hendrick in 1837.¹¹⁰

According to the land records, he sold his 110 acres in 1828 to Sterling Lankford only two years after buying it, purchased 85 acres from Sterling Bumpass in the same vicinity a number years later in 1841 which he sold in 1850. He was enumerated in Hanover County in the 1840 census with a wife and son aged 10-15.¹¹¹ The wife’s name was Mildred Ann according to a family researcher and the son was **Fabius H. Hendrick** (16 August 1827 – 31 March 1900) who remained in Hanover County and is buried in the Red Hills Cemetery. By 1850 William N. Hendrick had moved to nearby Richmond, then a part of Henrico County, where he was enumerated in the 1850-1870 censuses as a bricklayer or brick mason aged 45, 57, and 67 respectively. He was listed in 1850 with four young children by his second wife Elvira

¹⁰⁷ Photocopy provided by Gary Lester of a document found among the private papers of the Winn family.

¹⁰⁸ Courtesy of the research of Gary Lester.

¹⁰⁹ [Burned County Data 1809-1848 As Found in the Virginia Contested Election Files](#), Benjamin B. Weisiger (Richmond, Va., 1986) refers to the document. Richard Helm provided the document itself. William N. Hendrick’s vote in a recent election had apparently been questioned -- since voters had to be landowners he was testifying to his land ownership. He stated that he had voted for Hector Davis and Wm. L. White for delegates, which places the election as 1826.

¹¹⁰ Courtesy of the research of Gary Lester.

¹¹¹ A male aged 10-15 was also in the household, identity unknown.

Gilman. In the 1870 Richmond City directory he was listed as a bricklayer living at 805 Clay St. just a few blocks from his son Richard E. Hendrick, lithographer, of 513 West Clay St. According to records of the Hollywood Cemetery, he was buried on 15 January 1873.¹¹² His wife survived him and is listed in the 1880 census of Richmond living with her daughter Mary Florence and her husband Frederick Ford. She was buried in the same cemetery on 18 January 1882.

Censuses list children of the second marriage named **Mary Florence Hendrick** (c1843-1881), **Bettie G. Hendrick** (c1845 - ?), **Richard E. Hendrick** (c1846 - ?), and **John W. Hendrick** (c1848 – 1850s?).

1.2.1.8.2 **Mary Robinson Hendrick** (c1800? - ?) Polly Robinson Hendrick was a minor in 1811 when John D. Hendrick “her father and next friend” sued William Y. Dejarnette and Elkanah Talley over a \$3 debt.¹¹³ (This suggests the possibility that the suit involved something owed to John Hendrick’s deceased wife and Polly’s mother.¹¹⁴) At some later date she sued Henry R. Winston for debt in her own right, again as Polly Robinson Hendrick.¹¹⁵ In William Hendrick’s deposition referenced above, he further stated that “my sister” had an interest in his father’s land “but I have since... purchased her interest”. As noted above the sister was referred to as Mary R. Hendrick in the 1826 land tax list.

1.2.1.9 **Joseph Wyatt Hendrick** (20 April 1787 – 30 January 1839) In 1907 William Jackson Hendrick published a biography of his father, the Rev. James Paul Hendrick, writing that “*his father was Joseph Wyatt Hendrick, who was born in Hanover County, Va., near the ‘Old Fork Church’, April 20, 1787 and died January 30, 1839, at his home in Jessamine County.... From his father Joseph Wyatt inherited a large estate in land and negroes near Taylorsville...*”¹¹⁶ This goes on to identify his wife as Mary Doswell Thilman (15 October 1787 – 17 February 1838), the daughter of William Thilman and Mary Doswell, and granddaughter of Paul Thilman. He writes that Joseph Wyatt Hendrick removed to Barren County, Kentucky in 1810, was “unfortunate in business”, lost the bulk of his estate, and moved to Jessamine County about 1820. Nowhere in the book are the names of Joseph Wyatt Hendrick’s parents mentioned. An 1888 biography of the author also fails to mention Joseph Wyatt Hendrick’s parents.¹¹⁷

¹¹² Find-a-Grave records, online.

¹¹³ Hanover County, Virginia, Superior Court Records. Volume I: Superior Court of Law 1809-1826, Richard Slatten and Janice Luck Abercromby, page unknown, scanned by Gary Lester. John D. Hendrick “her father and next friend” sued William Y. Dejarnette and Elkanah Talley, apparently for \$3.

¹¹⁴

¹¹⁵ Ibid. Oddly, William Young Dejarnette and Henry R. Winston were husbands of Jane Doswell, daughter of James Doswell and Jane Thilman.

¹¹⁶ Rev. James P. Hendrick, D. D: Memoirs (With An Appendix Containing History Of Ebenezer Presbytery And Other Papers), William Jackson Hendrick (Riverside Press, 1907).

¹¹⁷ Kentucky: a history of the state... (F. A. Battey & Company, 1888), p863 contains a biographical sketch of William Jackson Hendrick which says his father James P. Hendrick was the son of “Williamson” Hendrick and Mary Thilman.

Nor did an 1878 biographical statement by John Thilman Hendrick, the eldest son, which makes no mention whatsoever of his Hendrick grandfather or of any other Hendrick relatives.¹¹⁸

Nine years later, a 1916 genealogy focusing mainly on the family and children of John Thilman Hendrick devoted roughly two pages to the early history of this family.¹¹⁹ This appears to have been based partly on the 1907 book and partly on a series of articles on the Thilman-Dowsell family that had appeared in the *William and Mary College Historical Quarterly* a year previously.¹²⁰ Some additional Hendrick information evidently came from the author's own research, which resulted in the claim that Joseph W. Hendrick's father was William Hendrick of Hanover County, son of John Hendrick, and that "it is family tradition that he died 'early in life'... this must have occurred between 1784 and 1802."^{121 122} Ms. Hendrick further wrote that William Hendrick had four children by his first marriage (William N., John D., Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Norvell) and one by his second marriage (Joseph W. Hendrick).¹²³ These statements contradict the facts as we now know them, which have led us to conclude that John Hendrick was his father rather than his grandfather and that Ms. Hendrick's John Hendrick and William Hendrick were actually the same person. The statement also appears to contradict the 1907 book, which claims he inherited his land from his father.

John Hendrick's estate was taxed on his 322 acre plantation in 1802 and 1803, but the Hanover County alterations list for 1804 notes that the land was "conveyed to Joseph Hendrick and Thomas Goodwin" with Hendrick taxed on 213 acres and Goodwin on the remaining 109 acres.¹²⁴ And John Hendrick's widow Elizabeth had an unnamed taxable in 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804 after which Joseph Hendrick was separately taxed.¹²⁵ John Hendrick's son William was, of course, alive and well in Hanover County during this period. On 9 March 1807 Mary Thilman, formerly Doswell, "for maternal love" of Joseph W. Hendrick and his wife Mary Drummond Hendrick of Hanover County, gifted them with a ¼ interest in a tract of land in Amherst County devised to her by the will of her father Thomas Doswell.¹²⁶ On 25 January 1809 Joseph W. Hendrick

¹¹⁸ *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky*, (J. M. Armstrong & Co., 1878), p515.

¹¹⁹ *Lineage and Tradition of the Herring, Conyers, Hendrick, Boddie, Perry, Crudup, Denson, and Hilliard Families*, Ree Herring (Mrs. C. W.) Hendrick (self-published 1916).

¹²⁰ For instance "The Doswell Family", *William and Mary College Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 24, p55, published in 1915.

¹²¹ *Lineage and Tradition of the Herring, Conyers, Hendrick, Boddie, Perry, Crudup, Denson, and Hilliard Families*, Ree Herring (Mrs. C. W.) Hendrick (self-published 1916), p68.

¹²² It should be noted that this book confuses William Hendrick of Chesterfield Distric, South Carolina with William Hendrick of Hanover County. It also appears to be the source of the entirely fictitious "Forsan Van Deavorack Henrick Sr." legend.

¹²³ This statement is attributed to an 1895 letter by John Thilman Hendrick, unfortunately neither reproduced or quoted. We note that in a biographical statement published nearly forty years earlier in 1878, John T. Hendrick does not address any of these claims. In fact, it makes no mention whatsoever of his Hendrick grandfather or of any other Hendrick relatives

¹²⁴ Courtesy of the research of Richard Helms.

¹²⁵ In theory at least, age for tax purposes was as of March 10th. If he were born on 1 April 1783, for instance, he would have been taxed to his mother in 1804 even though he was an adult for three-quarters of that year.

¹²⁶ Nelson County, Virginia, Deed Book 1, p153. Why the deed was recorded in Nelson County is anyone's guess.

and his wife Mary D. Hendrick of Hanover sold that interest to her uncle James Doswell.¹²⁷ The Hanover County land tax alterations show that Joseph Hendrick also conveyed his 213 acres in Hanover to his wife's uncle James Doswell sometime in 1809.

Joseph Wyatt Hendrick then moved to Kentucky, buying land that same year in Barren County, Kentucky.¹²⁸ He is in the 1810 Barren County census with a woman over 45 in the household and ten slaves. He bought and sold several parcels there over the next few years, finally selling out in 1815.¹²⁹ His son's 1878 biographical sketch states that "after remaining a few years in Barren County, finally settled in Jessamine County, twelve miles from Lexington."¹³⁰ In 1820 and 1830 he is enumerated in Jessamine County.¹³¹ Both of the referenced genealogies list nine children:

- 1.2.1.9.1 [Ann Eliza Hendrick](#) She was burned to death in infancy according to William Jackson Hendrick.
- 1.2.1.9.2 [Mary Ann Hendrick](#) (c1808 - ?) According to her nephew's book, she married Isaac Sparks who "after the death of his father-in-law, bought and owned the old homestead, where he and his wife both died, leaving a large family. Hon. E. R. Sparks, Dr. Joseph S. Sparks, John and Thomas Sparks were children of this union."¹³² The 1850 census suggests sons named Joseph Sparks, J. C. Sparks, G. N. Sparks. E. R. Sparks, John W. Sparks, and T. T. Sparks
- 1.2.1.9.3 [John Thilman Hendrick](#) (15 March 1811 – 1897/8) He was a prominent Presbyterian minister in Kentucky and Tennessee, he was pastor of churches in Louisville, Maysville, and Paducah. He is According to Ms. Hendrick's book he married Jane Elizabeth Bigelow in Richmond, Virginia on 29 September 1834 and had the following children, many of whom are buried in the Maury County Zion Cemetery: **Thilman Hendrick** (1835-1863), **John Hendrick**, **Calvin Styles Hendrick** (1838-1895), **James Melancthon Hendrick**, **Mary Hendrick** (1840-1914), wife of John Frierson, and **Grundy Hendrick**. He married a second time to Mary Ann Cook by whom he had **David Stewart Hendrick** (1853-?), **Horace Hendrick**, **George Hendrick**, **Edward Hendrick**, and **Lillian Hendrick**, wife of Thomas Caufield.

Ms. Hendrick's book states that he died in 1895 in Waco, Texas. Presbyterian Church histories place his death "1897/98".

¹²⁷ Nelson County, Virginia, Deed Book 1, p330.

¹²⁸ Barren County Deed Book D, p210.

¹²⁹ Barren County Deed Book B, p346, p411, and Book C, p158, p173 and p158.

¹³⁰ The Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky, (J. M. Armstrong & Co., 1878), p515.

¹³¹ 1810 Barren County: Jos. W. Hendrick 10100-10101-10. 1820 Jessamine: Joseph Hendrix 200010-11010-0. 1830 Jessamine County: Joseph W. Hendric (sic) 1100001-1010001-0.

¹³² William Jackson Hendrick, p2.

Dr. Hendrick had strong opinions about his surname, writing that “*The true name must end with a ‘k’, and the ‘s’ cannot belong to it...the Virginia branch spell the name correctly...*”¹³³

- 1.2.1.9.4 [Joseph Wyatt Hendrick](#) According to William Jackson Hendrick, he lived in New Orleans “and was owner and captain of a steamboat on the Mississippi River for many years. He died in 1858 leaving a widow and two children.”¹³⁴
- 1.2.1.9.5 [William Henry Hendrick \(- 1901\)](#)
- 1.2.1.9.6 [Elizabeth Mildred Hendrick](#) She “married Thomas Masters and lived near Kansas City” according to Ms. Hendrick’s book, which lists children John Thedford Masters, Harry Masters, Joseph Masters, James Masters, Johnson Masters, Woodson Masters, Hendrick Masters, Mary Masters, and Elizabeth Masters.
- 1.2.1.9.7 [Martha Hendrick](#) She “married John Thompkins of Nicholasville, Ky.” according to Ms. Hendrick’s book, which lists children John Thompkins, William Thompkins, Virginia Thompkins, Mollie Thompkins, and B. W. Thompkins.
- 1.2.1.9.8 [James Paul Hendrick](#) (13 July 1828 – 15 July 1898) Another prominent Presbyterian minister, his son’s book devotes more than 300 pages to his life and ministry. His children were, according to his son’s book: **William Jackson Hendrick**, **Mary Hendrick**, wife of John Shanklin, **Elizabeth Hendrick**, wife of A. R. Amos, **Penelope Hendrick**, wife of Keene Dudley, **James Paul Hendrick Jr.**, **Thilman Hendrick** “a daughter who died in infancy”, and **Sophia Frances Hendrick**, wife of Edgar Adair.
- 1.2.1.9.9 [Sarah Jane Hendrick](#) She “married Milton Dickerson, No issue.” according to Ms. Hendrick.

1.2.2 [William Hendrick II](#) (c1715-20? – 1791) He first appears on 9 May 1743, when William Hendrick “of Hanover County” bought 400 acres in Louisa County from William Monkus.¹³⁵ The land, judging from patents and deeds to others, was evidently originally a patent to William White located on the fork of the Contrary River, in northern Louisa County.¹³⁶ A month later he appears in Louisa records as a resident, distinguishing him from his father who was still in Hanover.¹³⁷ On 23 October 1748, as “William Hendrick

¹³³ William Jackson Hendrick, p4.

¹³⁴ William Jackson Hendrick, p3.

¹³⁵ Louisa County Deeds A, p68.

¹³⁶ See Chronology for the details. This was surely a 400 acre patent to William White (one of the witnesses to this deed) on 9 February 1738/9 (Virginia Patents 17:470), adjoining the same persons, the western point of which was the fork of Contrary Creek.

¹³⁷ Louisa County Court Orders 1, p47.

Jr.” he bought adjoining land consisting of half of a patent to Charles Smith, the other half of which his brother John Hendrick had bought in 1744.¹³⁸ He witnessed his brother’s sale of that adjacent land in 1750.¹³⁹

Thereafter he appears in several court records as a Louisa resident, notably as a slave patroller and head of a road gang. He also appears with his sons in Louisa tax lists, which still exist for eight years between 1768 and 1778. In 1768, he is listed with his son James, two slaves, and 600 acres. In 1769 he is again listed with James tithable to him, and William Hendrick Jr. separately listed nearby. In 1770 and 1771 he was taxed on both James Hendrick and Hance Hendrick. In 1773 he had no tithables, Hance and William being separately taxed, and James evidently out of the county. By 1774 all four appear as tithes. His last son, Byrd Duke Hendrick had either not reached 16 by the last available list, or was tithable to his master (see below). He is one of the two William Hendricks in the 1782 Louisa County state census, apparently the one listed as a single head of household.¹⁴⁰ On 15 October 1784, he bought an additional 200 acres adjoining his own land from Archelaus Harris, the same land later mentioned in his will.¹⁴¹

His will, dated 18 January 1785 and proved 9 May 1791, devises his land to sons James Hendrick and Byrd Duke Hendrick and to daughter Mary Hendrick, and names “all my children” as those three plus William Hendrick and Ursuly Allen.¹⁴² Further proof that there were only three sons lies in their quitclaim deeds of 1797 and 1798, when each of the three sons confirmed an earlier sale by their father and relinquished any claims on the land.¹⁴³ The will devised to James Hendrick the 200 acres purchased of Archelaus Harris, and to Byrd Hendrick the land “I now live on” except for 100 acres given to daughter Mary Hendrick. The will also required Byrd Hendrick to pay £20 to “my grandson William Allen” when he reached the age of 21. James Hendrick and Byrd Duke Hendrick were named executors, the eldest son William having moved about 100 miles southwest into in Mecklenburg County.

He was surely the William Hendrick who married Ann Henderson in Louisa County by bond dated 19 December 1782. The 1782 census of a few months earlier shows him as a single man, while his son William was already married to a woman named Ann at least a year earlier. His will confirms this, for his wife Ann was left almost nothing of the estate. It leaves “*my beloved wife Ann Hendrick every thing that she was possessed with when I married her, also the legacy that falls to me of her fathers estate, also one cow and calf and a sufficient quantity of corn & meal to maintain her the insuing year to be disposed of as she thinks fit.*”

The name of his first wife, and the mother of his children, does not appear in any record.

¹³⁸ Louisa County Deeds A, p331.

¹³⁹ Louisa County Deeds A, p368.

¹⁴⁰ Two William Hendricks are in the Louisa County census of 1782, one with one white and one with two, both with 4 slaves. Since William Hendrick Jr. was married in November 1781 when he and his wife sold land, the single man must have been William Hendrick Sr. This implies his daughters were all out of the household.

¹⁴¹ Louisa County Deeds H, p509.

¹⁴² Louisa County Wills 3, p403.

¹⁴³ Louisa County Deed Book I, p423, 529. The three sons released any claim to a tract of land transferred by their father several years before his death, in order to perfect the buyer’s title.

William Hendrick, according to entries in the Louisa County order book, lost three sons in the Revolution: his sons Hance and Tyree served in the Third Virginia Regiment and died in service, while his son John Hendrick served in several Continental Line units and died at Yorktown in October 1781.¹⁴⁴ An article in the *Louisa County Historical Magazine* states, (incorrectly) that all three sons “Hans, Tyree, and John... lost their lives at Yorktown in 1781.”¹⁴⁵ The sons probably did not die at Yorktown. Since only 20 American soldiers died there the loss of three in the same family would have been the sort of astoundingly back luck that would not have escaped the notice of historians. As we shall see, two of the sons had probably died at least a year before the Yorktown battles. Hance and Tyree are said to have served in the 3rd Virginia Regiment and John Hendrick in the Continental Line.¹⁴⁶ Indeed, Gwathmey lists a John Hendrick of Louisa who served in three Continental Line regiments during the Revolution.¹⁴⁷ There seems to be no record of either Hance or Tyree.¹⁴⁸ . None of the three was ever tithable in Louisa County 1768 through 1778, so they must have been relatively young teenagers when they died.

Reconcile 1782 Louisa census – two William Hendricks?

1.2.2.1 **William Hendrick III** (c1748? – aft1820) He was the eldest son according to his 1797 deed (see below). His birth date is estimated from the fact that he was listed in a separate household in the Louisa tithables of 1769 and thereafter. On 18 December 1780 he bought 200 acres adjoining his father, who (with Charles Allen) witnessed the deed and proved it in court.¹⁴⁹ Interestingly, this 200 acres was the same land sold by his uncle John Hendrick thirty years earlier. Less than a year later, on 26 November 1781, “William Hendrick Jr.” and his wife Ann sold this land.¹⁵⁰ (This deed, incidentally, helps us prove that he was not the William Hendrick who married Ann Henderson in 1782 since that marriage postdates the deed by more than a year, nor the William Hendrick who married Anne Goodwin in York County in 1785 since that marriage postdates the deed by four years. As later records show, his wife was Ann Vowell.)

A few months after that sale he moved 100 or so miles southwest into Mecklenburg County. He last appeared among the Louisa taxables in May 1782 and by the following year was being taxed in Mecklenburg County. He evidently made the move in mid-1782, for he was enumerated in the October 1782 state census in Mecklenburg with a household of 12 whites and no blacks.¹⁵¹ On 23 November 1783 he and William Hill each purchased half of a 600-acre

¹⁴⁴ Louisa County Order Book 1790-1793, p 493, photocopy provided by Pat Baber.

¹⁴⁵ “The Hendrick Plantation”, William H. Kiblinger, in *Louisa County Historical Magazine*, 1991, p66.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p66.

¹⁴⁷ Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, 1775-1783, John H. Gwathmey (Reprint 1973), p369.

¹⁴⁸ The 3rd Virginia Regiment surrendered at Charleston a year before the battle of Yorktown. It’s likely that Hance and Tyree served with a Virginia militia unit.

¹⁴⁹ Louisa County Deeds H, p148. The recording of this deed establishes that the grantee was the son, for it was proved by William Hendrick Sr. as one of the witnesses. See Louisa County Court Orders, 4:325.

¹⁵⁰ Louisa County Deeds H, p190. The sale reads 150 acres, though the parcel was 200.

¹⁵¹ This is an anomaly. He was taxed on four slaves in Louisa County in 1782, but was rarely a slave owner in Mecklenburg.

parcel on Little Buffalo Creek in southwestern Mecklenburg about a mile or two above the North Carolina border from John Bullock of Louisa County.¹⁵² One of the witnesses to both deeds was James Hendrick, apparently his brother. Three years later he would serve as executor of his neighbor William Hill's will.¹⁵³ On 19 May 1787 William Hendrick and Ann his wife sold 130 acres of his land to Richard Yancey, he again signing with his mark.¹⁵⁴ He was subsequently taxed on only 170 acres. He was taxed as a single poll until 1790 when his eldest son William apparently turned 16, and was subsequently taxed on sons James, Hance, Thomas, John, Byrd, and Williams Hendrick as each reached taxable age. (Although a distant cousin named William Hendrick moved into Mecklenburg County at about this time the two men are easily distinguished in the Mecklenburg records.)

A chancery court case in 1793 identifies his wife as Ann Vowell.¹⁵⁵ A land dispute involving a neighbor named Ann Newton against John Williamson resulted in depositions taken by several adult children of Thomas Vowell. "Anna" Hendrick testified, as did her husband. William Hendrick testified that Richard Yancey, deceased, [the father of his neighbor] "*on or about the year 1771 offered to sell to this deponent a certain tract or parcel of land said to be the property of William Newton deceased.*"¹⁵⁶ (This also clarifies that William Hendrick was formerly of Louisa County; Richard Yancey is believed to have been the son of Charles Yancey who migrated from King William County into Hanover County. His sons apparently lived in Louisa and Hanover before migrating south. Richard Yancey died in Mecklenburg, his will being presented to the court in 1780.)

William Hendrick sold his remaining land, described as the "land and plantation whereon the said William Hendrick Senr. now lives" in two transactions to his son Thomas Hendrick on 9 April 1804 and 28 September 1805.¹⁵⁷

MORE????? AFTER 1805??

1.2.2.1.1 [William Hendrick IV](#) (c1773 – c1815) He was first taxed to his father in 1790, suggesting a birth in late 1773 or early 1774. He was taxed again to his father in 1791 and 1792 but was apparently elsewhere in 1793. By 1794 he was taxed as an adult. As William Hendrick Junior, he bought 28 acres on 17 November 1801 from the heirs of Elijah Graves. He is said by descendants to have first married Rebecca Murray on 6 June 1793. (She was possibly the daughter of neighbor Daniel Murray. Note that an underage John Murray was listed with William Hendrick in the 1800 tax list and Hendrick was a

¹⁵² Mecklenburg County Deed Book 6, p469.

¹⁵³ Mecklenburg County Will Book 2, p147. William Hendrick and widow Elizabeth Hill were co-executors. His plantation was left to Elizabeth for life, then to son Elisha Hill.

¹⁵⁴ Mecklenburg County Deed Book 7, p226-7.

¹⁵⁵ Mecklenburg County Chancery Court Case, Index No. 1793-009, transcripts courtesy of Will Hendricks.

¹⁵⁶ Photocopy of depositions provided by Will Hendricks.

¹⁵⁷ Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 12, pp5-6 and pp299-300.

bondsman for his wedding in 1811.) He married again to Rebecca Wall by bond dated 11 February 1805. On 11 May 1807 he sold his 28 acres to John Wilson.¹⁵⁸ He remained in Mecklenburg, appearing roughly once a year as a witness, bondsman, or estate purchaser until 1815. He appeared on the personal property tax list in 1814 but not thereafter. His widow Rebecca was the taxpayer beginning in 1817.

Rachel Hendrick headed an 1820 household consisting of two males aged 16-26 and one male 10-16, along with two females aged 16-26.

His he had at least three children by his first wife: Susan Hendrick (c1801 -) who married W. Thomas Spain in 1824, Murray Hendrick (c1803 -), and James M. Hendrick (c1804 -) who married Nancy McCarter in 1829. By his second wife he had Ruth Hendrick (c1806 -), who married William Tucker in 1824, and William Hendrick (c1806 -) who married Eleanor Taylor in 1830.

- 1.2.2.1.2 **James V. Hendrick** (c1774 – 1802) He was first taxed to his father in 1792, suggesting a birth in late 1775 or early 1776, but was taxed as an adult beginning in 1795, suggesting a birth a year or two earlier. On 17 February 1797 he became the first of his brothers to acquire land, purchasing 44½ acres on the south side of the Roanoke River in Mecklenburg County from John Kennedy.¹⁵⁹ He was taxed in 1797 and 1798 as “James V. Hendrick”, suggesting that he may have had the middle name “Vowell”. He was alive on 13 May 1802 when he turned in his taxable list, but was dead by December when his widow Mary Hendrick (ne Mary Newton) was appointed guardian of their children **Eusebius Hendrick, George Hendrick, John Hendrick, William Hendrick, and Mary Hendrick.**¹⁶⁰ Mary subsequently appears as a taxpayer on and off in Mecklenburg County through 1817.

Eusebius Hendrick, presumably the eldest son, evidently died in childhood for there is no further record of him. George Hendrick married by bond of 25 March 1815 across the line in Granville County, North Carolina to Eddy (Edith) Sizemore and was the first son to appear as a taxable in Mecklenburg County, first taxed as an adult in 1816 and 1817. Sometime between 1817 and 1820 Mary Hendrick and her four remaining children moved to the vicinity of what is now Shelby in Rutherford (now Cleveland) County, North Carolina. The 1820 Rutherford census shows William Hendrick heading a household of two males aged 18-25 (George and William?) and a female over 45 (his mother?). Two names away was John Hendrick with two males under 10, a male aged 16-18, and a female 16-25. Mary was still alive

¹⁵⁸ Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 13, p280. Dower relinquishment at p621.

¹⁵⁹ Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book ? – Transcript courtesy of Will Hendricks.

¹⁶⁰ Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Order Book 11, p393.

as late as 1850 when she appeared, aged 83, in the Cleveland County household of her son George. George Hendrick (2 November 1794 – 8 September 1862) is said to be buried near Shelby in a now-lost family cemetery. William Hendrick (c1800 – 1859) married in Rutherford County in 1821 to Charity Love and appears in the 1850 census of Cleveland County.

- 1.2.2.1.3 [Hance Hendrick](#) (c1778 -) He was first taxed to his father in 1794, placing his birth in late 1777 or early 1778. He was taxed as an adult beginning in 1797. [More?](#)
- 1.2.2.1.4 [Thomas Hendrick](#) (c1780 -) He was first taxed to his father in 1796, placing his birth in late 1779 or early 1780. He was taxed as an adult beginning in 1798. On 11 February 1803 he purchased 200 acres of the Poplar Branch of Grassy Creek in Mecklenburg County from Richard Jones Jr.¹⁶¹ Later that year he married Sarah Wall by bond dated 12 December 1803. (She seems likely to have been related to Rebecca Wall who later married his brother William.) His father sold all his land to Thomas in 1804 and 1805 (see above), perhaps in exchange for caring for him in his old age. But on 11 April 1807 Thomas Hendrick sold 66 acres of his father's land to James H Newton.¹⁶² And on 10 October 1807 he sold what appears to be the remainder of that land to John Wilson, who had bought his brother William Hendrick's land a few months earlier.¹⁶³

On 22 December 1812 Thomas Hendrick bought 95½ acres on Aaron's Creek on the road to South Boston from Elisha Bowen.¹⁶⁴ He continued to be taxed in Mecklenburg County through 1821, the last tax list checked with a second, unidentified white poll beginning in 1819 – evidently his son Stephen.

Will Hendricks reports that his ancestor Thomas Hendrick and his second wife Isabella Wade Boyd Hendrick, along with ten of his eleven children, moved to Trigg County, Kentucky about 1832. His will was dated 4 August 1841 and proved 13 April 1846 in Trigg County, Kentucky. It names his wife as Isabella and his children: Stephen Hendrick, Charles Hendrick, Parthena (Hendrick) Boyd, Elizabeth (Hendrick) Chandler, Evan Hendrick, Thomas Hendrick, John Hendrick, George Hendrick, Sally Hendrick, David Hendrick, and William Hendrick. [Check birthdates of these children](#)

- 1.2.2.1.5 [John Hendrick](#) (c1783 -) He was first taxed to his father in 1799, placing his birth in late 1782 or early 1783. He was taxed as an adult

¹⁶¹ Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 11, p315.

¹⁶² Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 13, pp191-192

¹⁶³ Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 13, p497.

¹⁶⁴ Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book ??, photocopy by Will Hendricks.

beginning in 1802. On 5 April 1805 he purchased 87.6 acres adjoining his brother William's land from Richard Yancey, with his brothers Hance and Williams as witnesses.¹⁶⁵

- 1.2.2.1.6 **Byrd Hendrick** (c1784 – c1805?) He was first taxed to his father in 1800 through 1804, placing his birth in late 1783 or early 1784. He does not subsequently appear in Mecklenburg records and is assumed to have died as a young man. **Check to see if he went elsewhere?**
- 1.2.2.1.7 **Williams Hendrick** (c1787? – ?) He was first taxed to his father in 1804, placing his birth in late 1787 or early 1788. He was not taxed in 1805 or 1806, perhaps living elsewhere, but reappeared in Mecklenburg as an adult taxable in 1807 through 1810 after which he evidently left the area. On 19 November 1810 he was found guilty of stealing a pair of (shoe) soles, fined 6 shillings, and sentenced to 20 lashes at the whipping post. While the jury deliberated, however, Williams Hendrick slipped away and fled the county.¹⁶⁶

For the next two years, 1811 and again in 1812 he was listed on the tax list of the northern district of Pittsylvania County. (Pittsylvania tax lists after 1812 were not read.) From 1815 through 1825 he appears on tax lists of Wythe County, never taxed on slaves or livestock, but with an over-16 taxable in 1824 and 1825. He was not found as a head of household in 1820. He continued engage in petty larceny in Wythe County, as he was charged in 1817 with forging a store order for clothing and again in 1818 with stealing a pair of women's shoes. He was sentenced to 10 lashes for the latter offense.¹⁶⁷

He is believed to have had a sons named **Robert Hendrick** (c1807 – February 1860), who was separately taxed in Wythe County beginning in 1828, and **John Hendrick** (c1808 – 1851), who was taxed in Wythe County beginning in 1830. Williams Hendrick evidently either died or left the area by 11 March 1828 when the county overseers of the poor bound out **James Hendrick, Susan Hendrick, and Jane Hendrick** "children of William Hendrick who has left the county."¹⁶⁸ The daughter Susan Hendrick married John Pearman with consent of her brother Robert Hendrick. Robert and John married sisters named Flannagan in Grayson County, and remained in Wythe County.

Fred's old email adds a child named Elizabeth and implies two sons both named James?? Did he send emails to Will that I haven't seen? Is it worth tracking down these children?

¹⁶⁵ Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book ? – photocopy by Will Hendricks.

¹⁶⁶ Courtesy of the research of Will Hendricks.

¹⁶⁷ Courtesy of the research of Fred Hendrick into Wythe County records

¹⁶⁸ Wythe County Lost Children 1790-1878, quoted by Fred Hendrick.

1.2.2.2 **James Hendrick** (c1751 – aft1820?) James Hendrick was a tithable of his father from the first available tax list for 1768 through 1771, then was separately listed in the tax list of 1774. He has been erroneously identified in a few genealogies as Colonel James Hendricks of the Continental Line, who was an unrelated person from a different Hendricks family. This James Hendricks probably served in the Revolution in some capacity, but no record of it has been found. **He is missing from the 1782 state census**, but he appears in every Louisa County tax list from 1783 through 1800. He evidently married first Lucretia Gardner, for the Douglas Register records the birth of a daughter named Temperance in 1782 to James Hendrick and Lucretia Gardener (sic).¹⁶⁹ The same source indicates children born in 1784 and 1786 to James Hendrick and Keziah Gardner, daughter of John Gardner, whose 1791 will named James Hendrick an executor.¹⁷⁰ James and Keziah are also mentioned in several subsequent records of the Gardner estate.¹⁷¹ On 4 June 1796 he mortgaged his personal property to his brother Byrd Hendrick for £140.¹⁷² A few months later, on 6 April 1797, James Hendrick and his wife Keziah sold 150 acres of his inherited land to Lewis Johnson, with John Hendrick a witness.¹⁷³ Later that year he bought 241 acres adjoining from Benjamin Day.¹⁷⁴ A few days later, on 15 November, he mortgaged that land “where I now live”, and his remaining 160 acres, for £143 to pay three separate debts, principally to Benjamin Day.¹⁷⁵ He appears on the 1800 tax list of Louisa County with an unnamed son, evidently John Hendrick. On 18 June 1801 James and Keziah sold 150 acres to his son John Hendrick, and on 12 November 1803 sold 241 acres to the same John Hendrick.¹⁷⁶ A few months later, on 13 February 1804, he sold his remaining 249 acres to Vivian Furgeson.¹⁷⁷ Keziah signed neither of the latter two deeds. He was evidently still in Louisa County in 1810, when he was sued by John Poindexter.¹⁷⁸ He migrated to Warren County, Kentucky, though exactly when is unclear. A great-grandson’s biography suggests it was “prior to 1815”.¹⁷⁹ Indeed, a James Hendrick appears on the 1810 Warren County tax list (along with Byrd Hendrick and several other Hendricks), though whether that is him or not is uncertain. In the 1820 Warren County census he is apparently the James Hendrick aged over 45 as a single head of household.

The Douglas Register identifies the births of three daughters named Temperance

¹⁶⁹ A marriage is inferred from an entry in the Douglas Register of the birth on 17 January 1782 of a daughter named temperance to James Hendrick and Lucretia Gardner. The birth register has two births to James Hendrick and “Kersey” Gardner in 1784 and 1786. It isn’t clear whether “Lucretia” was the same person as “Kersey” or a different person.

¹⁷⁰ Louisa County Will Book 3, pp408.

¹⁷¹ Louisa County Will Book A, p13 and Order Book 1797-1799, p4.

¹⁷² Louisa County Deeds I, p145.

¹⁷³ Louisa County Deeds I, p277.

¹⁷⁴ Louisa County Deeds I, p387.

¹⁷⁵ Louisa County Deeds I, p381.

¹⁷⁶ Louisa County Deeds J, p168 and p629.

¹⁷⁷ Louisa County Deeds J, p667.

¹⁷⁸ From the Virginia index to chancery suits of Louisa county. This was not retrieved and read.

¹⁷⁹ Kentucky: A History of the State, Battle, Perrin, & Kniffin (3rd ed., 1886) See biography of Robert W. Hendrick.

Gardner in 1782, Mary Ford in 1784, and Martha Duke in 1786.¹⁸⁰ However, his grandson Joseph H. Hendrick, writing in 1903, stated that his grandfather “Jim” Hendrick married a “Gardener” and had a family of eight daughters (whim he listed as **Eliza, Louisa, Patsy, Marie, Keziah, Nancy, and Betsy**) and wrote “*there were three boys, **John Hendrick** (oldest), **Jim Hendrick** and **William Hendrick** were twins.*”¹⁸¹ Confirmation that this was the same James Hendrick lies in his further statement that the eldest son John Hendrick “*was born in Virginia near Richmond...came to Warren County [Kentucky] about 76 years ago...wife was Susie Carpenter...*” From censuses, the son John was apparently born about 1780 (he must have been the taxable in 1800) and the twin sons in 1793.¹⁸² The son John Hendrick witnessed James Hendrick’s 1797 and 1804 Louisa deeds, and married Susanna Carpenter, daughter of Philip Carpenter, in Louisa County on 24 January 1803.¹⁸³ As noted above, James Hendrick sold his lands in Louisa to John Hendrick in 1801 and 1803, which land was sold nearly twenty years later, on 3 October 1818, by John and Susanna Hendrick.^{184 185} An 1878 biography of a different grandson placed the son John Hendrick’s move to Kentucky in 1818.¹⁸⁶ The son John is apparently the one shown as age 70 in the 1850 census of Warren County.

1.2.2.2.1 [John Hendrick](#)

1.2.2.2.2 [James Hendrick](#)

1.2.2.2.3 [William Hendrick](#)

- 1.2.2.3 [Hance Hendrick](#) (c1753 – 1777/8) He first appears as a tithable of his father in 1770, and was separately listed on the tax lists of 1773 and 1774. He was not a tithable in 1776 or 1778. He died in Revolutionary service in the Third Virginia Regiment, according to a 1793 court record in which two officers of the Third Virginia testified “Hance Hendrick & Tyree Hendrick enlisted & served as soldiers in the said third Virginia Regiment and they died in time of their service and also that William Hendrick Senr. decd was the next of kin to the said Hance & Tyree Hendrick.”¹⁸⁷

When the brothers died is unclear, but it must have been in 1777 or early 1778. The first officer, Lt. Anderson Thomson, had enlisted in March 1776 and mustered out in April 1779. The second, Lt. Forrest Green, served from

¹⁸⁰ The Douglas Register (Richmond, 1936), p112.

¹⁸¹ “Record of the Hendrick Family” by Joseph H. Hendrick dated 17 March 1903 (unpublished but widely circulated).

Note that I have only seen a transcript of this record, which may not have been a complete one.

¹⁸² The eldest son John was 70 in 1850 but had been 50-60 in 1830 and 70-80 in 1840. There are three Johns in 1820 but he appears to be 26-45. That places his birth 1775-80. The son William was not identified. The son James died after the 1830 census but was 26-45 in 1820 and 30-40 in 1830 indicating a birth circa 1790-94. A biography of a son, Robert W. Hendrick in Kentucky: A History of the State says he was born 1793 and died 1833.

¹⁸³ Louisa Marriages, p105.

¹⁸⁴ Louisa County Deed Book J, p629.

¹⁸⁵ Louisa County Deed Book O, p69.

¹⁸⁶ Kentucky: A History of the State, Battle, Perrin, & Kniffin (3rd ed., 1886) Biography of J. F. Hendrick.

¹⁸⁷ Louisa County Order Book 1790-1793, p 493, photocopy provided by Pat Baber.

February 1777 to February 1778. If both were active when the Hendrick brothers died, as is implied by their testimony, the brother's deaths could have occurred no later than February 1778.

There seems to be no other record of their service. An article appearing in the *Louisa County Historical Society Magazine* incorrectly stated that Hance and Tyree were killed at Yorktown; the referenced court record states only that their brother John was at Yorktown.

The Third Virginia, which was authorized in December 1775, raised ten companies within the next few months, one of which was a company from Louisa County organized on 21 March 1776 under Captain Thomas Johnson, Jr. In August 1776 it was the first Virginia regiment ordered to join Washington in New Jersey. In October 1776 the regiment consisted of eleven companies of 104 officers and 611 enlisted men. The regiment sustained heavy casualties in the battles for New Jersey and Pennsylvania in late 1776 and 1777. The regiment was reorganized and reconstituted several times in 1777-1779, and in late 1779 the remains of the Third were consolidated with the 2nd and 4th and sent south to Charleston, where it surrendered to the British in May 1780 and was interned for the remainder of the war.

- 1.2.2.4 [Tyree Hendrick](#) (after 1761 – 1777/8) He was not tithable through 1778, thus must have been born after 1761. He died in Revolutionary service in the Third Virginia Regiment, along with his brother Hance Hendrick, according to a later court record.¹⁸⁸ When he died is unclear, but (see above) it was likely in 1777 or early 1778. There seems to be no other record of his service.
- 1.2.2.5 [John Hendrick](#) (after 1761 – Oct 1781) He was not tithable through 1778, thus probably born after 1761. According to testimony in the Louisa County court in 1793 by James Byars, William Hendrick's son "John Hendrick was a soldier & served... eighteen months of service on Continental Establishment and died during the siege at Yorktown" in October 1781.¹⁸⁹ If that is where John Hendrick died he was extraordinarily unlucky, as only 20 American soldiers fell at Yorktown, the casualties being mainly French and British. He is not listed among the six Virginians known to have died in the siege and battles of Yorktown.¹⁹⁰

Independent records confirm that a John Hendrick of Louisa County served in three Continental Line regiments during the Revolution.¹⁹¹ Despite testimony that he served eighteen months before dying in 1781, he may have been the John "Hendricks" who enlisted on 5 February 1776 in the 5th Virginia Regiment of Foot for three years in a company commanded by Gross Scruggs and later by

¹⁸⁸ Louisa County Order Book 1790-1793, p 493, photocopy provided by Pat Baber.

¹⁸⁹ Louisa County Order Book 1790-1793, p 493, photocopy provided by Pat Baber.

¹⁹⁰ *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Mark Mayo Boatner III (1974).

¹⁹¹ *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, 1775-1783*, John H. Gwathmey (Reprint 1973), p369.

Samuel Colston. That regiment was at Valley Forge and was at times part of Muhlenburg's Brigade, which was the only Virginia Continental Line unit present at Yorktown in 1781.

- 1.2.2.6 **Byrd Duke Hendrick** (c1760 – aft1820) He also appeared in no tithables lists. The first record of him is on 9 January 1775, as an apprentice complaining of mistreatment by his master John Cosby, the court ordering him released and bound to William Mallory.¹⁹² He next appears as a witness to a deed in early 1778.¹⁹³ He is on the Louisa County tax list of 1782, taxable to his father, but on the Hanover County tax list for 1783 in St. Paul's parish.¹⁹⁴ He signed a petition as a Hanover resident that same year.¹⁹⁵ He served in the Revolution, receiving an Ohio military warrant for his service in the State Line.¹⁹⁶ He had surveyed land in the military district as early as 1785, and received the grant in 1787.¹⁹⁷ Several subsequent grants were obtained in Kentucky and Ohio.¹⁹⁸ He may have left Hanover County about 1790, for he appears in the 1791 tax list of Louisa County for the first time since 1783. He does not appear in the 1792 or subsequent tax lists, and evidently moved from Hanover to Amherst County, where he married Catherine Baker by bond dated 31 March 1794. He was taxed in Amherst County He subsequently lived briefly in Amherst, executing three deeds there.¹⁹⁹ He last appears on Amherst County tax lists in 1797 and was "late of Amherst" on 16 January 1798 when he sold his inherited land in Louisa County to Mary and Patsy Hendrick.²⁰⁰ He appears on the 1800 land tax lists of both Scott and Franklin counties, Kentucky. He was living in Scott County, Kentucky in 1800 when he gave a power of attorney to sell his granted land in Ohio, but proved the document two years later in Franklin County.²⁰¹ By 1805 he was in Barren County, buying lots in Glasgow, and continued to buy land there through 1812, though as a resident of Warren County after 1807.²⁰² He and his wife Catherine sold land in Barren County in 1808 but were in Warren County by 1810.²⁰³ He appears on the 1810 and 1820 censuses of Warren County.²⁰⁴ He died intestate the following year, as the widow Catherine recorded an inventory of his estate in July 1821.²⁰⁵ An 1824 court case identifies his

¹⁹² Louisa County Court Orders 4, p115 and p121.

¹⁹³ Louisa County Deeds E, p0 (that is, the first page).

¹⁹⁴ Hanover County Taxpayers, St. Paul's Parish, William Ronald Cook (1956), p60.

¹⁹⁵ Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 1, p15.

¹⁹⁶ Revolutionary War Records, Virginia, Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh (1936), p346.

¹⁹⁷ Virginia Grants Book 16, p118. The survey was taken 17 Sept 1785.

¹⁹⁸ See for instance Virginia Grants Book 19, p114 (1789) and several later grants in The Kentucky Land Grants, p332.

¹⁹⁹ Amherst County Deed Book G, p553, Book H, p291 and p319, and Book G, p291.

²⁰⁰ Louisa County Deed Book I, p421.

²⁰¹ Adams County (Ohio) Deed Book 3, p260.

²⁰² Barren County Deed Book B, p71, 96, 122, 170, 263 and Book C, p291, 372. Perhaps others.

²⁰³ Barren County (Kentucky) Deed Book B, p170. (See also AA, p31 dated in 1802).

²⁰⁴ Warren County 1810 census, p251: Byrd Handrick (sic) 11102-11011-11. 1820 census, p54: Byrd D. Handrick (sic) 010001-01101-14.

²⁰⁵ Warren County, KY, Will Book B, p376.

children as:²⁰⁶

1.2.2.6.1 [William B. Hendrick](#) He married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John Smith according to a Warren County equity case.²⁰⁷

1.2.2.6.2 [Robert Hendrick](#)

1.2.2.6.3 [Byrd Hendrick](#)

1.2.2.6.4 [Nancy Hendrick](#)

1.2.2.6.5 [Elizabeth Hendrick](#)

1.2.2.6.6 [Catherine Hendrick](#)

1.2.2.7 [Mary Hendrick](#) (c1750? – 1820s) She appears as a taxpayer in Louisa County beginning in 1784, when she was taxed on two slaves named Clarissa and Charity who had been taxed to her father through the previous year.²⁰⁸ She was unmarried when her father made his will in early 1785, which devised to her 100 acres in Louisa County adjoining James Hendrick. She remained single, as several subsequent references continued to call her “Mary Hendrick”. Her brother Byrd Hendrick deeded his inherited land on 16 January 1798 to Mary Hendrick and (her daughter) Patsy Hendrick.²⁰⁹ Mary Hendrick then executed a quitclaim deed to Byrd Hendrick on 9 April 1798 for her own 100 acres, acknowledging that the 180 acres “to myself and Patsy Hendrick [was] in lieu of the 100 acres left me in my father’s will.”²¹⁰ When James Hendrick sold his land in 1801, he described it as adjoining Mary Hendrick.²¹¹ And a deed by William Anderson’s executors for adjacent land in 1800 referred to the tract as belonging to “Mary and Patsy Hendrick.”²¹² Further, she appears as Mary Hendrick in the Louisa County tax list of 1784 and every subsequent list from 1787 through 1799. From 1793 through 1799 Mary Hendrick and James Hendrick were the only Hendricks taxed in Louisa. In 1800, the last tax list checked, only James Hendrick and Sarah Hendrick were listed. However, the fortuitously preserved 1800 census for Louisa County shows James Hendrick and Mary Hendrick as the only two Hendrick heads of household. Mary’s household consisted of one male under 10, two females 26-45, and one female over 45. On 11 October 1802

²⁰⁶ “Warren County Equity Court Records” (MSS 137, Western Kentucky University Dept. of Special Collections, p35, p86.

²⁰⁷ MSS 137, p118.

²⁰⁸ In 1782 William Hendrick was taxed on slaves named Charles, David, Charity and Clarissy. In 1783 William Hendrick was taxed on Charles, Clarissa, and Charity. In 1784 Mary was taxed on Clarissa and Charity, while William was taxed only on Charles. IN 1785 and 1786 Mary was apparently living with her father, as he was again taxed on three slaves, whose names were not recorded.

²⁰⁹ Louisa County Deed Book I, p421.

²¹⁰ Louisa County Deed Book I, p529.

²¹¹ Louisa County Deed Book J, p168.

²¹² Louisa County Deed Book J, p19.

Mary and Martha Hendrick deeded their land to James Hendrick.²¹³ Mary and her daughters Martha and Sarah moved to Columbia, South Carolina to join her son Robert Hendrick.

Mary Hendrick was the mother of three children, all apparently born out of wedlock: Robert, Martha, and Sarah. (It is possible that she had married, then been widowed by, a man coincidentally named Hendrick but there are no known candidates to have been her husband.) We have two items of evidence that clearly identify Mary and her children. The first is the will of her son Robert Hendrick that identifies his mother Mary and sisters Martha Duke and Sarah Hendrick. The second is the fortuitous discovery of an old letter written on 1 March 1821 by Charles O. Duke of Newberry District (a legatee of the Robert Hendrick estate, presumably in right of his mother Martha) to “dear cousin” William Allen of Warren County, Kentucky (the son of Ursula Hendrick Allen) includes a request to “tell Uncle Byrd that it is Grandmother's most singular and particular request that he should write one letter to her.”²¹⁴ This conclusively proves Mary's identity.

This letter also establishes that Mary Hendrick was alive in 1821. She was dead by 7 February 1829 when the life estate bequeathed to her by her son's will was distributed to her grandchildren. Her son's will (see below) had given her the use of three slaves and a house in Columbia. She does not appear as a head of household in 1810 or 1820, and was probably living with one of her daughters.

1.2.2.7.1 **Robert H. Hendrick** (c1770? – 19 September 1805) Robert Hendrick appears twice in Louisa County tax lists. Once as a taxpayer 21 or over in 1791, and again in 1792 when he was listed as “Robert Hendrick & mother”. The mother was clearly Mary Hendrick, as this was the only year she herself failed to appear as a taxpayer. At some point he acquired a medical education, probably by apprenticeship since there were only two medical schools in the entire country at the time, neither very well attended.²¹⁵ He had moved to Columbia, Richland County, the new capital city of South Carolina by 17 March 1794 when he witnessed the will of Herbert Rives.²¹⁶ In October 1794 a local newspaper noted that “R. Hendrick” had been appointed Surgeon to the Richland County regiment.²¹⁷ He had two grants in Ninety-Six District in early 1796, although he did not live there.²¹⁸ The 1800 census of Richland County was lost, but he was described as a resident of Columbia when a local newspaper reported his marriage

²¹³ Louisa County Deed Book J, p438.

²¹⁴ Photocopy and transcript from the manuscript collection of Joseph Stephen Hays of Smith's Grove, Kentucky.

²¹⁵ The first medical school was chartered in Philadelphia in 1765, and a school operated in New York City from 1787 until it was suspended in 1794. Harvard's medical college did not open until 1791, after Robert Hendrick apparently acquired his education. Most authorities estimate that only about 10-15% of doctors at this time had formal educations.

²¹⁶ Richland District Will Book C, p99. “R. Hendrick” proved it in court in July 1794.

²¹⁷ South Carolina *State-Gazette* issue of 12 November 1794, p3 (publishing a notice dated 31 October).

²¹⁸ South Carolina State Grants 32:555 (192 acres on Harris Creek) and 32:558 (187 acres on Duncan's Creek).

to “the amiable Miss Polly Daniel” on 21 May 1795.²¹⁹ The marriage was brief, as she was dead by 11 May 1797 when her father James Daniel wrote his will in Habersham County, Georgia devising land in Fairfield District to his son in law Robert Hendrick and slaves to his granddaughter **Patsy Hendrick** (c1796-1805).^{220 221} The bequest to Patsy Hendrick was the subject of a lengthy court case finally resolved by the US Supreme Court in 1827, which contains several useful genealogical tidbits, among them the information that the daughter Patsy Hendrick died in 1805 at the age of nine.²²²

Robert Hendrick remarried about 1800 and in October 1803 he and his wife, the former “Mary Howell the relict of William Howell deceased” executed a deed in Edgefield District.²²³ She was the former Mary Stanley, the daughter of Samuel Stanley by his first wife Mary Pasley.²²⁴ (Note that his sister Martha would later marry the same Samuel Stanley.) We do not know Robert Hendrick’s middle name, but some records of his service, which began in May 1802, as one of three commissioners of the city of Columbia include his middle initial.²²⁵ The same year he was mentioned as a steward of the Columbia horseraces.²²⁶ About this time, having established himself in Columbia, he must have arranged for his mother and his two unmarried sisters to join him, an event which apparently occurred sometime during the winter of 1802-3.

The death of Dr. Robert Hendrick “after a short but painful illness” on 19 September 1805 was reported in the Charleston *Carolina Gazette* and *City Gazette*.²²⁷ His will, dated two days before his death on 17 September 1805 and proven 4 October 1805, is crucial to identifying him, as he gave three slaves and a house in Columbia to “my mother Mary Hendrick”, to be divided at her death between “my two sisters

²¹⁹ Marriage Notices in the South Carolina Gazette and Its Successors (1732-1801), A. S. Salley, Jr. (Munsell’s Sons, 1902), quoting the 8 June 1795 issue of the *South Carolina Gazette*.

²²⁰ Hancock County Will Book A, pp284. The will is dated 11 May 1797 and was proven on 5 March 1798. Robert Hendrick was left a tract on Alligator Creek in Fairfield District, evidently a 400-acre grant to James Daniel of 26 May 1784, and an otherwise unspecified tract of the Broad River.

²²¹ Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters Daughters of the American Revolution, Volume IV, p12 contains a transcript of the James Daniel Bible, in which the daughter Mary’s birth date is recorded as 20 February 1765. It seems doubtful that Robert Hendrick could have been as old as his wife.

²²² U. S. Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 12, p731 *Williamson, et al versus Daniel, et al*. According to this summary, Patsy Hendrick died in 1805 at the age of nine, leaving her father Robert Hendrick and half-sister Louisa Hendrick. Robert Hendrick died in 1814 (sic) leaving his estate to his daughter Louisa and wife Mary, now Mary Williamson.

²²³ Edgefield District Deed Book 29, p294.

²²⁴ Mary Stanley’s first husband died in 1799.

²²⁵ Index entry online at South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History website, a 1803 petition by the commissioners. According to A History of Richland County 1732-1805, Edwin L. Green (Regional Publishing Co., reprinted 1974), p197 he posted his bond as commissioner on 8 May 1802.

²²⁶ *South Carolina State Gazette* issue of 26 February 1802, p1.

²²⁷ Identical notices appeared in the *Carolina Gazette* issue of 27 September 1805, page 3, and the *City Gazette* issue of 25 September 1805, page 3.

Martha Dukes (sic) and Sarah Hendrick”.²²⁸ After bequests to friends, the rest of his estate was left to “my beloved wife Mary Hendrick and my daughter Louisa share and share alike.” He had been in a medical partnership with Dr. Edward Fisher, to whom he left his rights in “the shop furniture and skeleton”. (Dr. Fisher subsequently published several newspaper notices liquidating the partnership.) Executors were named as John Hopkins, Daniel Faust and the widow Mary.

The widow Mary had remarried to a widower named Chestian E. Williamson, who had proved the will, by 7 January 1807 when he, rather than Mary, was listed as one of the three executors in a newspaper notice.²²⁹ She had probably married him a year earlier, as he was submitting guardian accounts for her two Howell daughters in 1806. She was evidently the female aged 26-45 in both his 1810 and 1820 households. She was widowed again when Williamson died in early 1823 leaving a will mentioning Mary and a grandchild by a previous marriage.²³⁰ A few years later she married her fourth husband George Hillegas. (She was still Mary Williamson when she was a plaintiff in the court case mentioned above.) Mary is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery in Columbia, where her stone gives her death date as 21 September 1859 and her age as 90 (sic) years. She was aged 70 in the 1850 census.

The daughter of Mary and Robert Hendrick, **Louisa Maria Hendrick**, married Michael J. Rudolph on 8 October 1816 and bore a child named **Robert Hendrick Rudolph**. Her husband and C. E. Williamson were partners at this time, jointly operating a hotel in Columbia. Michael J. Rudolph was murdered in his home outside Columbia on 21 July 1821 by a man named James B. Collier.²³¹ Louisa remarried to William H. Gibbs the following year and moved to Lowndes County, Alabama where her second husband died in 1835.

- 1.2.2.7.2 **Martha Hendrick** (c1770? – by1829) She was unmarried in 1798 when the land trade (see above) was executed, and was apparently still single in late 1802 when she and her mother sold their land in Louisa. She was called Martha Dukes (sic) in her brother’s 1805 will but apparently had already been widowed, for that will gave a year’s provisions to “my two sisters”. Her brother’s will also specified that the house and slaves left to his mother were to be distributed after her death to his two sisters. Both his sisters were dead by then, for a settlement dated 7 February 1829 was made to **Charles O. Duke**,

²²⁸ Richland District Will Book D, p47.

²²⁹ South Carolina *State Gazette* issue of 24 January 1807 (publishing a notice dated 7 January), p.2. It isn’t clear if Charles E. Williamson and Chestian E. Williamson were the same person – records show it both ways.

²³⁰ *A History of Richland County 1732-1805*, Edwin L. Green (Regional Publishing Co., reprinted 1974), p280 abstracts his will dated 23 October 1822 and proved 27 February 1823.

²³¹ Charleston *City Gazette* issues of 1 February and 11 March 1822 note that Collier escaped custody.

minors named Robert Stanley and Martha Stanley, and Robert and David Gray.²³² The first three were Martha's children, first by an unknown Duke (see below) and then by Samuel Stanley. Samuel Stanley's will, dated 29 June 1815 and proved 7 September 1817, mentions older children by an earlier marriage, "my beloved wife Martha" and "my four young children" **Robert Hendrick Stanley** (29 February 1808 – 21 November 1885), **William Byrd Stanley** (16 February 1810 – 21 August 1888), **Martha Stanley**, and **Samuel Stanley** all of whom were presumably Martha's children.²³³

Evidently only two of the Stanley children survived to 1829 when Robert Hendrick's will was finally settled. The 1810 census shows Samuel Stanley with a single female aged 26-45, presumably Martha, three males under 10 (apparently Martha's sons) and one male 10-16.²³⁴ It is not clear when Martha died. She was not a head of household in 1820, though she may have been in her sister's household. A 1921 autobiographical statement by a son of Robert Hendricks Stanley states that his grandmother "*Martha (Hendricks) Stanley... was a descendant of William Byrd of Westover, Va.*"²³⁵ Whether that is true or not and, if so, the nature of the relationship is uncertain.

Charles O. Duke is buried in Trinity Cemetery in Charleston where the record gives his death on 27 July 1834 at the age of 37.²³⁶ If this is indeed the son of Martha Hendrick, he is probably the male under 10 in the 1800 census household headed by her mother Mary Hendrick. Researcher Mary Stanley notes that a Thomas Wells Duke (1795-1818) is buried in the Stanley family plot in Columbia. He may have been the son of Charles O. Duke and his wife Dorothea Wells. She offers the very plausible theory that Martha Hendrick married Charles O. Duke after his first wife died and then legitimized her child. However, I note that no Charles Duke was listed among the taxpayers of Louisa County through 1800.

- 1.2.2.7.3 **Sarah Hendrick** (c1775? – 1824) She was taxed on one horse in the Louisa County tax list of 1800, apparently in place of Mary Hendrick. She accompanied her mother to South Carolina, as she was still unmarried in 1805 when her brother wrote his will. She must have married Daniel Grey shortly thereafter. Oddly, there is no Daniel Grey in the 1810 Richland County census, but there is an over-45

²³² A History of Richland County 1732-1805, Edwin L. Green (Regional Publishing Co., reprinted 1974), p292, abstracting Will Book H, p348.

²³³ Richland District Will Book G, p80.

²³⁴ 1810 Richland census, Saml Stanley 31001 – 00010

²³⁵ History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Thomas McAdory Owen (The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1921), Vol. 4, pp1612-13. Biography of James Berney Stanley, son of Robert Hendricks Stanley.

²³⁶ This information from the research of Mary Stanley, who theorizes that Charles O. Duke may have been the son of an older Charles O. Duke who had a son Thomas W. Duke (1797-1818) by his wife Dorothea Wells.

Sarah Hendrick enumerated in Columbia with two young males.²³⁷ (It may be that Daniel Grey was actually the “David” Grey enumerated in Columbia with a household that otherwise matches the Daniel Grey family. Indeed, a Presbyterian church history mentions a meeting held in Columbia “at the house of Mr. Daniel Grey” early in 1810.²³⁸ Daniel Grey’s will, dated 12 March 1812 and proved 11 November 1814, names his wife Sarah and three sons named **Robert Hendrick Gray** (9 February 1808 – 22 June 1877), **John Lewis Gray**, and **David Lorimer Gray**.²³⁹ A Sarah Gray is enumerated in 1820 heading a Columbia household of 15, which may have included her mother, sister, and the children of both.²⁴⁰ Sarah herself was dead by 1824, when her inventory was recorded. When her brother’s estate was settled in early 1829 her sons Robert and David were the legatees, John evidently having died. When her own estate was settled a few months later on 28 December 1829 it was distributed to her surviving children Robert H. Gray and David L. Gray.²⁴¹ The son John evidently died in childhood.

1.2.2.8 **Ursula Hendrick** (c? – aft1820) She was “Urseley Allen” in her father’s will, the wife of Charles Allen, who witnessed the 1780 deed to William Hendrick Jr. Charles Allen also removed to Kentucky, and is in the 1810 and 1820 censuses of Warren County.²⁴² They were apparently married prior to the 1782 state census, for she is not in her father’s household and is likely in her husband’s. Her minor son, **William Allen**, was bequeathed £20 by her father’s will. Census records suggest a second son named **John Allen**. Charles Allen is on the Kentucky 1835 pensioners census, age 83, but was evidently dead by 1840. His pension file was not checked. **More here? Interactions of William Allen with Hendricks? Was there a son John? Any daughters?**

1.2.3 **Benjamin Hendrick** (3? June 1730 – March 1818) He is, by circumstantial evidence, a son of William Hendrick. A Bible in the family of one of his grandsons gives Benjamin’s birth and death dates, the name of his wife as Rachel Graves, and their marriage date as 16 October 1750.²⁴³ Unfortunately, this record mentions only one of his children.²⁴⁴

²³⁷ 1810 Richland census, in Columbia: Sarah Hendrick 11000 – 00001. A Robert Gray and a David Gray are the only Grays in Richland District.

²³⁸ History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, George Howe (Duffie & Chapman, 1883), Vol. 2, p253-4. p255. Note, however, that there was a different person, a Rev. Daniel Grey of the Presbyterian church located elsewhere in South Carolina who died in 1816.

²³⁹ Richland District Will Book E, p292.

²⁴⁰ 1820 Richland District, Columbia, Sarah Gray 110700 – 12021 (and 11 slaves).

²⁴¹ A History of Richland County 1732-1805, Edwin L. Green (Regional Publishing Co., reprinted 1974), p292, abstracting Richland County Will Book H, p89 and p349.

²⁴² Warren County census: 1810, p260 Charles Allen 00111-00101-0 located within a few names of both James Hendrick and Benjamin Hendrick. 1820, p54 Charles Allen 000001-0001-0 located within three names of William and John Allen, both 26-45, and Byrd Hendrick.

²⁴³ Handwritten manuscript entitled “Records of the births Deaths & marriages of the family Relations of John W. & Sarah E. Hendrick.” Photocopy obtained by Jean Wall. This was referenced in an article by GeeLee Corley Hendrix in *The American Genealogist*, Vol. 65, No. 1, pp44-53, as a document created by John W. Hendrick (1801-aft1854), the son of David Hendrick and a grandson of Benjamin Hendrick and Rachel Graves. A photocopy of the undated document was

Benjamin Hendrick appears first in the Partridge & Company ledger of 1756 for the Hanover County upper store, his account showing he made five purchases that year, including paper, blankets, and cloth, and had one hogshead of tobacco at Page's warehouse credited to him.²⁴⁵ On 10 February 1761, as Benjamin Hendrick of Hanover County, Virginia, he bought 360 acres in northern Granville County, North Carolina from Robert Jones, Jr.²⁴⁶ Genealogies of the Graves family state that Mary Williams Graves, the widow of Henry Graves of Hanover and Louisa counties along with four of her sons and other relatives, moved into Granville County, North Carolina and the adjoining county of Mecklenburg in Virginia at about the same time.²⁴⁷ Indeed, Benjamin Hendrick and two of the Graves brothers witnessed a sale in 1761 to John Williams Graves for land in Granville in Island Creek.²⁴⁸ Benjamin Hendrick's land appears to have adjoined a parcel William Graves bought the same year on Spewmarrow Creek, a branch of Grassy Creek.²⁴⁹ (Grassy Creek is bisected by the Granville-Mecklenburg border, with Spewmarrow emptying into it at roughly the state line.) Benjamin and all four Graves brothers appear on the Granville tax list of 1762 in Island Creek District. Benjamin was taxable on himself and three slaves. He appears again on Granville tax lists of 1769 and 1771, and signed a petition there in 1771, but on 23 March 1772 Benjamin Hendrick and his wife Rachel, of Granville County, sold his land to Samuel Pittard, with William Hendrick a witness.²⁵⁰

Ten years later, on 13 November 1782, his brother-in-law Elijah Graves sold Benjamin Hendrick "of Granville County, North Carolina" 367 acres on the east side of Grassy Creek in Mecklenburg County, Virginia located about two miles north of the Granville county line.²⁵¹ This appears to be the land which Elijah Graves' mother had earlier gifted to him.²⁵² Benjamin Hendrick witnessed a power of attorney to Elijah Graves later the same year.²⁵³

Benjamin Hendrick was in South Carolina during some or all of that ten-year period between 1772 and 1782. On 30 November 1772, Edmond Kite sold Benjamin Hendrick of Craven County, South Carolina a tract of 30 acres on Thompson's Creek in what would eventually become Chesterfield County.²⁵⁴ Thompson's Creek runs along the northern part of Chesterfield County, at one point running into and out of Anson County, North

provided to Ms. Hendrix by Mrs. Byron (Beth) Trammell of Ft Worth, Texas, who also referred to a John W. Hendrick family Bible from which the information was apparently taken.

²⁴⁴ This manuscript mentions only his son David Hendrick. However, the John W. Hendrick Bible, according to a 1982 letter by Ms. Trammell, briefly mentions the family of a second child, Mary.

²⁴⁵ Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 25, p39

²⁴⁶ Granville County (NC) Deed Book D, p304.

²⁴⁷ See for instance *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, Vol. 21, pp256-270.

²⁴⁸ Granville County (NC) Deed Book E, p58.

²⁴⁹ Granville County (NC) Deed Book E, p12, Book G, p344, Book H, p42, p68, p296 place Benjamin Hendrick's land here.

²⁵⁰ Granville County (NC) Deed Book K, pp30.

²⁵¹ Mecklenburg County Deed Book 6, p292.

²⁵² As Mary Graves of Hanover County, She bought 175 and 192 acres in 1761 and 1763 in Lunenburg Deed Book 9, p90 and Mecklenburg Deed Book 2, p51. In Mecklenburg County Deed Book 3, p42, p48 Mary Graves made a deed of gift of adjoining parcels of 175 and 192 acres in 1770 to her son Elijah Graves. The description matches the 367 acre combined parcel which Elijah Graves sold to Benjamin Hendrick twelve years later. The land was on the east side of Grassy Creek about two miles north of the state line.

²⁵³ Mecklenburg County Deed Book 6, p345.

²⁵⁴ Charleston County (SC) Deed Book I-5, pp161. The deed was not recorded until the land was sold.

Carolina. [This part of Craven County became Cheraws District in 1769, then in 1798 became Chesterfield District – which I will call a county.] On 23 August 1783, Benjamin Hendrick of Mecklenburg County, Virginia sold this tract, now in Cheraws District, South Carolina.²⁵⁵ This ten year period is something of a mystery, largely due to the almost total loss of Chesterfield records, but he is surely the “Captain Benjamin Hendrick” mentioned as a militia officer in Cheraws District in several pension applications.

In 1832, Ralph Graves of Anson County, North Carolina stated that he lived in Chesterfield “district”, South Carolina in 1779 or 1780 (he couldn’t recall which) when “called out into service under Capt. Benjamin Hendricks” and that he ended the war serving under a different officer under General Marion.²⁵⁶ In 1832, the application of Phillip Thurman stated that as a resident of Cheraws he served three months in 1778 in Captain Benjamin Hendrick’s militia company, and in 1781-2 he served nine months in various militia units under Captain William Hendrick, among others.²⁵⁷ A third application, also in 1832, by Jonathan Prestwood declared that he entered service in the fall of 1778 and shortly thereafter was assigned to Lt. Benjamin Hendricks; he further declared that in May 1780 “he marched in the Company commanded by Captain William Hendrick... he marched again in the month of October 1781 in a Company of Horse commanded by Captain William Hendricks to Santee where he joined the Troops commanded by General Francis Marion.” These pension applications also name the same other officers in these units. Note that the only mention in this part of South Carolina of a Hendrick in the area at this time is a John Hendrick, probably Benjamin’s son, as an adjoining landowner in a Thompson’s Creek land grant in 1773.²⁵⁸ This John Hendrick served in an Anson County militia unit (see below).

Back north by late 1782, Benjamin Hendrick is on the 1784 tax list of Mecklenburg County with son Asa Hendrick and seven slaves.²⁵⁹ He probably had other sons who were by now adults, probably including the William Hendrick taxed in the same district. In 1787 Benjamin is taxed with his minor son Gustavus, with William Hendrick again nearby. Another possible son, Thomas Hendrick, was taxed near Grassy Creek in Granville County in 1787. There seems no record of a sale of his land in Mecklenburg, but 1787 is his last known appearance there. Benjamin, and most of his family, returned south to the area of Thompson’s Creek, which runs through both Chesterfield and Anson across the north Carolina-South Carolina state line.

By 17 December 1789 he was in Anson County, North Carolina, when he sold a slave to his son Gustavus and made a deed of gift of another slave to his son David.²⁶⁰ There is no record of his owning land in the area at the time, meaning that he probably lived with a son or daughter. He appears to be in the Anson County household of his son Gustavus Hendrick in the 1790 census (taken in 1791), which shows Gustavus as head of household of three males over 21, three females, and seven slaves. This was not Gustavus’s own

²⁵⁵ Charleston County (SC) Deed Book I-5, pp164-166.

²⁵⁶ Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, Bobby Gilmer Moss (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), p380. The application itself is posted online.

²⁵⁷ R10584.

²⁵⁸ South Carolina Land Plats 21, p545.

²⁵⁹ Benjamin was added by order of the May 1784 court.

²⁶⁰ Anson County (NC) Deed Book F, p116 and p167.

family, since he had been under 21 just four years earlier.²⁶¹ Within a couple of names are John Williams Hendrick and Sarah Hendrick. In 1800 Benjamin Hendrick appears as a single man over 45 in neighboring Chesterfield County, South Carolina. (His wife evidently died prior to the census rather than in December 1800 as the Bible reports.) On 19 August 1802, Gustavus Hendrick deeded 115 acres in Chesterfield County to Benjamin Hendrick.²⁶² In 1810, he is apparently the Benjamin Hendrick enumerated near his sons in Chesterfield County with one male and one female over 45 and five slaves.

A newspaper reported the marriage of 86-year old Benjamin Hendrick to Sarah Smith, previously the wife of Robert Smith, in 1816.²⁶³ On 2 August 1817 Benjamin Hendrick of Chesterfield County and his wife Sarah, “widow of Robert Smith”, sold her interest in her late husband’s land in Anson County.²⁶⁴ No record of Benjamin’s death has been found, though the family Bible apparently shows his date of death the following year.

He surely had daughters, though there seem no clues to them beyond the Bible’s mention of Mary Hendrick and a possible daughter Ann. His sons, beyond Asa, Gustavus, David and John Williams Hendrick (all of whom appear in census records) are uncertain. A son named William appears likely, and perhaps a son Thomas. Owing to the general destruction of records, there may well have been one or more sons whose names do not appear in records. A Sarah Hendrick appears in the 1792 Cheraws census adjacent Gustavus and John Williams Hendrick, who may be a widow of one of his sons (perhaps William or Thomas, perhaps another). Adding to this confusion is the possibility of another son who perhaps settled in the area after the 1790 census; the 1800 census shows more Hendrick males than can be accounted for by the 1791/2 census.²⁶⁵

1.2.3.1 [William Hendrick ?](#) (c1750? - ?) Though the evidence is quite circumstantial, he may have been an older son of Benjamin Hendrick. A William Hendrick had witnessed the 1772 sale by Benjamin Hendrick in Granville County.²⁶⁶ The same year, in adjoining Mecklenburg County, a William Hendrick appraised the estate of Mary Stephens.²⁶⁷ He may have been the same William Hendrick who married Susannah Crews by bond dated 8 March 1778 in Mecklenburg County.²⁶⁸ Beyond that record, there is no mention of a William Hendrick in Granville or Mecklenburg between 1772 and 1782.

Both Benjamin Hendrick and a William Hendrick served in the Cheraws militia

²⁶¹ Note that Gustavus was over 16 but not yet 21 in the 1787 Mecklenburg tax list, thus could hardly have accumulated such a family just three years later. The other two males over 16 may have been his father and a brother.

²⁶² Chesterfield County (SC) Deed Book 2, p350.

²⁶³ *Georgetown Gazette*, issue of 20 September 1816?.

²⁶⁴ Anson County Deed Book S, p250.

²⁶⁵ The 1790 census shows Gustavus with 3 (presumably Gustavus, Benjamin, and David), Asa with two, Sarah with one, and John Williams with two. That suggests a total of three grandsons alive in 1791/2. Yet the 1800 census shows a Thomas and a David Jr., both over 26, 3 males over 10 in John Williams Hendrick’s household, a male over 10 in Thomas Hendrick’s household, and a male over 10 in David’s household – a total of 7 potential grandsons who should have appeared in the 1791/2 census.

²⁶⁶ Granville County Deed Book K, pp30.

²⁶⁷ *Early Wills 1765-1799 of Mecklenburg County, Virginia*, Katherine B. Elliott, p156.

²⁶⁸ *The Marriage Bonds of Mecklenburg County, Virginia*, Stratton Nottingham (Genealogical Publishing Co., reprint 1978), p24.

during the Revolution. According to a history of Cheraws District, a Captain William Hendrick served as a captain of Cheraws militia in 1780-82, and served in Marion's Brigade in 1782.²⁶⁹ The pension applications by Philip Thurman and Jonathan Prestwood (see above) both support this record. All three pension applications mentioned above cite the same officers and units, thus strongly suggesting that William Hendrick was related to Benjamin Hendrick. The only post-war mention of a William Hendrick are in three land surveys in the Thompson's Creek area of Chesterfield County. In 1786 a survey was made for a William Hendrick, and surveys of 1791 and 1795 refer to adjoining land of William Hendrick.²⁷⁰ There is no further record of a William Hendrick in the area beyond a witness to the 1802 deed from Gustavus Hendrick to Benjamin Hendrick, which may have been John Williams Hendrick. No William Hendrick appears in the 1790 or 1800 census of either Anson or Chesterfield. If he died there, it must have been before the 1790 census, meaning that the Sarah Hendrick of the 1790 census was perhaps his widow. Sarah Hendrick is enumerated in the 1790 census (taken 1792) of Cheraws, adjacent John Williams Hendrick, with a household of one male under 21 and five females. She does not appear in further records.

However, another candidate is a William Hendrick who reappears in Mecklenburg County in 1782. A William Hendrick and William Hill each bought half of a 300 acre parcel in Mecklenburg from John Bullock on 23 November 1783 in deeds they witnessed for one another along with a James Hendrick.²⁷¹ This land appears to have adjoined a survey for Elijah Graves on Grassy Creek made on 14 June 1783, mentioning "Hendrick" as an adjoining landowner.²⁷² This William Hendrick was later executor of William Hill's 1786 will.²⁷³ In the Mecklenburg state census, taken sometime 1782-3, the only Hendrick in the county is William Hendrick, head of a household of twelve whites. I note the possibility that this household may have included his father's family as well as his own.²⁷⁴ William Hendrick appears in the same tax district as Benjamin Hendrick in Mecklenburg County in both 1784 and 1787, only one name away from Benjamin in 1787. [William Hendrick, son of Zachariah, would not move into Mecklenburg for another decade.] The absence of any deed disposing of his land in Mecklenburg by Benjamin Hendrick suggests the possibility that he gifted or sold it to William Hendrick in a deed which may have been recorded much later than the timeframe I checked. The 1800 tax list of Mecklenburg for the district including Grassy Creek shows William Hendrick Sr.

²⁶⁹ *History of the Old Cheraws*, Rev. Alexander Gregg (The State Col, 1925), p408 and Moss, p437.

²⁷⁰ South Carolina State Plats 13, p304; 15, p168; 28, p167. Though far-fetched, it is conceivable that one or more of these citations are actually for John Williams Hendrick, as Williams Hendrick, although one survey refers to adjoining land by both a John Hendrick and a William Hendrick.

²⁷¹ Mecklenburg County Deed Book 6, p469, abstracted

²⁷² The land Elijah Graves sold to Benjamin Hendrick was on the northeast side of Grassy Creek, while the grant for this survey was on the southwest side. Thus the Hendrick the grant adjoined must have been William Hendrick. (See Virginia Grants L, pp121).

²⁷³ Mecklenburg County Will Book 2, p196.

²⁷⁴ It is unclear exactly when this "1782" state census was actually taken in Mecklenburg. It may have been as late as 1784. Note that John and William "Kendrick" are independently enumerated.

taxable on his son John under 21, and James, William Jr., Thomas and Hance Hendrick located nearby as separate tithables.²⁷⁵ [If these were William's sons, all over 21, then he must have married prior to 1778. They may have been unrelated or even additional sons of Benjamin.] On 17 November 1801 William Hendrick Jr., presumably his son, bought from the heirs of Elijah Graves part of an old patent by Elijah Graves which had adjoined the old land of Benjamin Hendrick.²⁷⁶ He was not further traced in Mecklenburg. By the first available census in 1820, only Hance Hendrick and Thomas Hendrick (both over 45) were left in the county, with a Rebecca Hendrick (over 45) apparently a widow. [See the Excursus below for a possible identification of this William Hendrick.]

Grants and deeds indicate that William Hendrick grant abutted Asa Hendrick. In the 1790 census, Asa is enumerated two names from Sarah Hendrick.

- 1.2.3.2 **John Williams Hendrick** (c1755? - 1821) He seems to have been an older son. He and his uncle John Williams Graves were apparently named for John Williams of Hanover County, thought to have been the father of Mary Graves and father-in-law of Henry Graves.²⁷⁷ He appears to have used a variety of names, including John Williams, John, and perhaps Williams, leading to some confusion for researchers. A John Hendrick witnessed a deed in Mecklenburg in 1775, though there is reason to doubt this was a son of Benjamin.²⁷⁸ He was surely the John Hendrick of the Anson County militia listed among men of the North Carolina Militia captured at Guilford Courthouse and paroled by Cornwallis in 1781.²⁷⁹ A John Hendrick apparently held land on Thompson's Creek in Chesterfield County as early as 24 March 1773, when a survey for William Wilson mentions him as an adjoining landowner.²⁸⁰ As John "William" Hendrick, the first appearance of the middle name, he surveyed 207 acres on Thompson's Creek on 16 December 1784.²⁸¹ As John Williams Hendrick he surveyed 200 acres on 24 September 1791.²⁸² Two surveys in 1791, one by Gustavus Hendrick, refer to this claim as the land of John Hendrick.²⁸³ The 1790 censuses of North and South Carolina show only one John Hendrick (as Jno Wm Hendrick) anywhere in the vicinity. He is in Chesterfield County, actually enumerated in early 1792, heading a household of two males and four females.

As John Williams Hendrick of Chesterfield, he bought 200 acres on Thompson's Creek in Anson County from Jesse Woodsworth on 26 October 1792 with

²⁷⁵ The Thomas Hendrick shown in this district in 1800 was apparently born 1770-1775, married Sally Wall in 1803, remained in Mecklenburg through the 1830 census, and left a will dated in 1841 in Trigg County, Kentucky.

²⁷⁶ Mecklenburg County Deed Book 11, p164.

²⁷⁷ *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, Vol. 21, pp256-270.

²⁷⁸ Mecklenburg County Deed Book 4, p404. In both Granville and adjoining Mecklenburg before and after the Revolution there were persons named "Kendrick" who occasionally appear in abstracted records as "Hendrick". This deed is from an abstract. I'd also note that a British mercantile claim c1804 included a John Hendrick with an overdue store bill of £18 from 1776 in Granville County and the notation "living in Mecklenburg County, Virginia in good circumstances".

²⁷⁹ *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 4, p150.

²⁸⁰ South Carolina Colonial Plats 21, p545.

²⁸¹ South Carolina State Plats 13, p26.

²⁸² South Carolina State Plats 27, p335.

²⁸³ South Carolina State Plats 27, p307 and 336.

Thomas Hendrick a witness.²⁸⁴ He may have been the John Hendrick of Anson County who bought another 200 acres on a branch of Thompson's Creek in Anson County from Stephen Jackson on 23 January 1794.²⁸⁵ He is mentioned as John Hendrick in several subsequent surveys in both Chesterfield and Anson. In the 1800 Chesterfield census, as John Wm. Hendrick, he headed a household of 13 and was himself over 45.²⁸⁶ There are no further citations known, though he is said to be the John W. Hendrick in the 1820 census of Wayne County, Mississippi, where he died before 9 June 1821.²⁸⁷

- 1.2.3.3 [Asa Hendrick](#) (c1760 – by1820) He does not appear as a tithable of his father through 1772, but was old enough to be taxed as an adult in Mecklenburg County in 1783. He was taxed with his father in 1784 and 1785 but, while his father remained in Mecklenburg for another two years, Asa moved back to South Carolina by 4 January 1786 when 150 acres were surveyed for him in Chesterfield District.²⁸⁸ On 31 January 1797 Asa obtained a second grant for 500 acres originally surveyed for his brother David Hendrick.²⁸⁹ He, along with two of his brothers, signed his name to a petition in 1794 thus confirming that he was literate.²⁹⁰ We have only one other record of a signature, when he witnessed a deed from his brother Gustavus to his father Benjamin Hendrick in 1802, one of the few deeds preserved in Chesterfield.²⁹¹ Other deeds and grants, including the sale by Gustavus Hendrick to Benjamin Hendrick, indicate that Asa Hendrick's land abutted, or nearly so, lands of his brothers Gustavus, David, and William.

Asa Hendrick appears in the 1790 census of Chesterfield (actually taken in early 1792) with one male under 16 and four females. In 1800 he was enumerated with two males under ten and six females, he and his wife both over 45. (The earlier tax lists and the apparent ages of his known children suggest that his age may have been overstated.²⁹²) In 1810, the last census in which he appears, his household included two males and two females, all aged 16-26, plus Asa and his wife, both over 45. Asa apparently died before the 1820 census, but his widow may have been the female over 45 in the 1820 household of their son David Hendrick.

²⁸⁴ Anson County (NC) Deed Book C2, p86.

²⁸⁵ Anson County (NC) Deed Book C-2, p233.

²⁸⁶ 1800 census, Chesterfield County, p343: John Wm. Hendrick 42101-11210-0.

²⁸⁷ Wayne County, Mississippi, 1820 census, p115: John W. Hendrick 000001-00001-14. A copy of an orphan's court document of Wayne County, book and page unknown, indicates that John Williams Hendrick left a will proved on 9 June 1821.

²⁸⁸ South Carolina State Plats Volume 13, p18. The grant, made 6 November 1796, is at State Grants Volume 16, p61.

²⁸⁹ South Carolina State Plats Volume 36, p35. The grant is at State Grants Volume 42, p195.

²⁹⁰ Photocopy of a petition from citizens of Chesterfield regarding proportioning of seats in the State Senate and House, graciously provided by Ben Hendrick

²⁹¹²⁹¹ Photocopy of original deed provided by Brent Holcombe. Abstracted in *South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, Vol. 12, No. 1, p64; Originally recorded Chesterfield County, SC, Deeds 2:360.

²⁹² Benjamin Hendrick had no taxable sons in the Granville County tax lists through 1762-1772. Since North Carolina taxed white males who had reached 16 by January 1 of the tax year, it appears that Benjamin Hendrick's sons were born after January 1 of 1756.

His wife's name appears in no records. According to information attributed to one of his granddaughters, Asa's wife is thought to have been Ann Caroline Powell.²⁹³ A grandson's biographical statement, mentioned below, omits the wife's name but states that Asa served in the Revolution.

Although the records of Chesterfield County are almost entirely lost, we can identify his children from a record in adjoining Anson County. On 5 September 1823 the heirs of Asa Hendrick -- David, Asa, Richard, and Unity Hendricks and Hugh Meadow -- sold their rights to a slave named Grenock "formerly the property of Asa Hendricks Sen." to Lucy Moore.²⁹⁴ Lucy Moore then sold the slave to Stephen Hasty, certifying that she had obtained the rights "from all of my brothers and sisters."²⁹⁵

1.2.3.3.1 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1790 – aft1850) According to an 1893 biographical statement by her son, William A. Meador, his father Hugh Meador "married Miss Elizabeth Hendrick, a daughter of Asa Hendrick" and had twelve children, eleven of whom survived infancy.²⁹⁶ As "Hugh Meadow" he signed the 1823 slave bill and appears in the 1820 census of Anson County. Judging from the birthplaces of the children, they moved to Alabama sometime in the late 1820s where he is enumerated in the Greene County censuses of 1830 and 1840. Hugh Meador died about 1841 according to his son's statement, and Elizabeth appears in the 1850 census, age 59. **William A. Meador** lists his siblings as H. W. Meador [**Holden Wade Meador** in other records], **Jane G. Meador**, **James M. Meador**, **Mahala A. Meador**, **Rosanna Meador**, (**Mariah**) **Louisa Meador**, **Matilda Meador**, **Elizabeth Meador** (who died at 16), **Hugh A. Meador**, and **Mary Meador**. A grandson of Holden Wade Meador, Clyde Meador, has done extensive research on this family.

1.4.4.1.1. **David Hendrick** (c1790? - ?) He was probably one of the young males in Asa Hendrick's 1800 and 1810 households, and thus likely the David Hendrick enumerated in the 1820 census of Chesterfield with an apparent wife and three children under 10. He signed the 1823 slave bill, but was not located in any later record.

²⁹³ Notarized statement by Vernon Shelley (Mrs. William B.) Haley of Dougherty County, Georgia dated 28 January 1955. The statement says that her great-aunt Ann Caroline Harper, daughter of William F. Sellars and Caroline Hendrick, had related this information to her in 1909.

²⁹⁴ Anson County, NC, Deed Book U, p458.

²⁹⁵ Ibid.

²⁹⁶ A Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas (1893), p810. A biography of William A. Meador, who said his father, Hugh Meador, married in South Carolina to "Miss Elizabeth Hendrick, a daughter of Asa Hendrick. Both grandfathers of our subject were soldiers in the Revolutionary war." It further says William A. Meador, one of eleven children, was born in 1830 and that his father died when he was 11 after which he lived with his mother until he was 19 when he moved to Texas in 1849.

- 1.4.4.1.2. **Asa Hendrick** (c1793 – 1860s) He was enumerated in Chesterfield County in 1820, evidently newly married.²⁹⁷ He subsequently appears in the Chesterfield County censuses of 1830, 1840, 1850 and 1860. In the latter two censuses he was aged 56 and 68 respectively. In 1850 the household included an apparent wife named Elizabeth and **Robert Hendrick** (c1823), **Ann Hendrick** (c1829), **Alfred Hendrick** (c1836), and **Thomas Hendrick** (c1842). Ann was a likely a daughter (the 1840 census showed a female 15-20) rather than the wife of Robert Hendrick, who seemed to be unmarried in 1860. The 1860 census showed Asa with an apparent wife named Sarah and Robert, Alfred, Thomas, **Martha A. Hendrick** (c1852) and **John A. Hendrick** (c1855) in the household. (Robert was a widower by 1860 so his wife's name is unknown, but he had a child aged 8 in 1860.) Earlier censuses suggest other children who apparently died in childhood. The sons Robert, Alfred, and Thomas appear to have served in the Civil War.
- 1.4.4.1.3. **Richard Hendrick** (? – 1820s?) There is no record of him beyond the 1823 slave bill. The only males in Asa Hendrick's 1800 and 1810 households were evidently David and Asa, who were maintaining their own households in 1820. Where Richard fits is unknown. It's possible that he was the husband of a daughter rather than a son of Asa; censuses suggest that Asa had only two sons but at least five daughters, two of whom are unknown. Another possibility is that he may have been the male aged 10-18 in Asa's 1820 household, though he was absent from the 1810 household. There is no further sign of him.
- 1.4.4.1.4. **Lucy Hendrick** (c1790? – ?) She was "Lucy Moore", evidently a widow, in the 1823 slave bill. A Lucy Moore appears in the 1830 census of Anson County, age 40-50, with several children.²⁹⁸ A likely candidate to have been her husband is a James Moore of Thompson's Creek, whose 1820 census household is a good match.²⁹⁹
- 1.4.4.1.5. **Unity Caroline Hendrick** (c1797 – 1855) According to the sworn statement of a great-granddaughter, "Caroline" married William F. Sellers sometime after she signed the September 1823 bill of sale as a single woman.³⁰⁰ The family was in Harris County, Georgia by 1840. The 1850 census of Harris County shows her name as "Unity C." and her age as 52. The same statement gives her death date as 1855. The 1860 census does show William F. Sellers living alone in Muscogee County next door to his son Stephen Sellers. The 1850 census lists

²⁹⁷ 1820 Chesterfield County census, p5: Asa Hendrix 001010-00100+2slaves. The younger male may have been his brother Richard.

²⁹⁸ 1830 Anson County: Lucy Moore 0112-0020101

²⁹⁹ 1820 Anson County: James Moore (Thompson's Creek) 300010-23010-5.

³⁰⁰ Notarized statement by Vernon Shelley (Mrs. William B.) Haley (q.v.).

children named **Stephen M. Sellers** (S. M. in 1850), **Elizabeth Sellers**, **Martha E. Sellers**, and **Jane Anthony Sellers**.

- 1.2.3.4 **Thomas Hendrick ?** **Revise this and/or address in separate section.** Benjamin may have had a son named Thomas, but there are two candidates. The 1786 state census of Granville County, North Carolina has a Thomas Hendrick as head of a household of two males and one female. The compiled substitute for the 1790 Granville federal census is a tax list, which lists him as “Kindrick”, though no Thomas Kendrick appears in other records. On both occasions he was listed in the district that included Grassy Creek in northern Granville, perhaps as near as a couple miles from Benjamin and William in Mecklenburg. If this is Benjamin’s son, there seems to be no clear record of him further south. It was perhaps the same Thomas Hendrick who appears in the 1800 Mecklenburg tax list in the same district as William Hendrick. Possibly the same person died in Granville County by 2 November 1819, when Jackey Hendricks was granted administration of his estate.³⁰¹

However, a Thomas Hendrick also appears in Anson County, though he may have been a grandson of Benjamin, rather than a son. A Thomas Hendrick witnessed John Williams Hendrick’s purchase in Anson County on 26 October 1792.³⁰² [I’d note that this person may have been a minor son of John Williams Hendrick.] He does not appear in the 1790 census of either Anson or Chesterfield, and by elimination must have been the male in the household of either Sarah Hendrick, John Williams Hendrick, or Asa Hendrick. The 1800 census shows a Thomas Hendrick aged 16-26 in Chesterfield.³⁰³ It was evidently this younger man who, on 23 March 1799, bought 200 acres in Chesterfield County, with David Hendrick a witness.³⁰⁴ He is in the 1810 and 1820 censuses, age 26-45.

- 1.2.3.5 **Gustavus Hendrick** (c1769 - 1810) He was evidently not yet 16 in 1784, but was an under-21 tithable to his father in 1787. On 17 December 1789 he was of Anson County when his father sold him a slave named Sarah.³⁰⁵ He was enumerated in the 1790 Anson County census, actually taken in 1791, as heading what seems to be his father’s household (see above). He surveyed 220 acres in Chesterfield County, South Carolina adjoining his brother John, and later his brother David, in 1791, the grant being issued on 24 September 1791.³⁰⁶ He evidently moved onto this land, for he appears in the 1800 Chesterfield census heading a household of five.³⁰⁷ He sold 115 acres of that land to his father on 19 August 1802.³⁰⁸ He then bought 150 acres in Anson County from Drewry Price on 24 July 1806, and another 200 acres from John May Sr. on 13 September

³⁰¹ Granville County Court Minutes 1818-1820, abstracted.

³⁰² Anson County (NC) Deed Book C2, p86.

³⁰³ Chesterfield County census, 1800, p343: Thomas Hendrick (sic) 01100-10210-6 He is apparently the male 16-26.

³⁰⁴ Chesterfield County (SC) Deeds 3, p124 (from Holcomb’s abstracts)

³⁰⁵ Anson County (NC) Deed Book F, p116.

³⁰⁶ South Carolina State Plats 27, p336.

³⁰⁷ 1800 census, Chesterfield County, p343: Gustavus Hendrick 20010-10010-1.

³⁰⁸ Chesterfield County, SC, Deeds 2, p360 (from Holcomb’s abstracts)

1806.³⁰⁹ He headed a household of eleven in the 1810 Anson County census.³¹⁰ His Anson County will, dated 11 July 1810 and proved a month later on 22 August 1810, names wife Pherabe, oldest son David Hendrick (a minor), and divides the estate into seven equal portions for his unnamed children.³¹¹ His wife Pherabe and brother Asa Hendrick were named executors. Note that the 1810 census suggests nine children, though the will specifies only seven.

Six of the seven children later sold their individual one-seventh shares in his 350 acres in Anson County. **David W. Hendrick** in 1820³¹² and apparently also in 1824.³¹³ **John Hendrick, Temperance Womble** (wife of James Womble³¹⁴), and **Nancy G. Hendrick** in 1825.³¹⁵ **Gustavus Hendrick** in 1830, and **Henry G. Hendrick** in 1832.³¹⁶ The seventh child is unknown, the deed not being located.

1.2.3.5.1 [David W. Hendrick](#)

1.2.3.5.2 [John Hendrick](#)

1.2.3.5.3 [Temperance Hendrick](#)

1.2.3.5.4 [Nancy G. Hendrick](#)

1.2.3.5.5 [Gustavus Hendrick](#)

1.2.3.5.6 [Henry G. Hendrick](#)

1.2.3.6 [David Hendrick](#) (25 Mar 1772 – 8 Mar 1852) He was born while his father was living in Granville County, North Carolina. He would have accompanied his parents in the north-south moves, but was never taxable to his father because the last year they were in Mecklenburg County only males above 21 were taxed. He first appears in records on 17 December 1789 when Benjamin Hendrick made a deed of gift in Anson County to his son David Hendrick of a gray mare and a negro boy named Robin.³¹⁷ David was probably the third male in the Gustavus Hendrick 1790 census household, though he was listed as over 21. On 8 March 1793, 350 acres were surveyed in Chesterfield County, South Carolina adjoining his brother Gustavus, which was granted on 3 March 1794.³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ A second grant, for 56 acres was issued the same day.³²⁰ He had another survey in 1795 for 500

³⁰⁹ Anson County (NC) Deed Book N, p110 and p99.

³¹⁰ 1810 census Anson County, p26: Augustus (sic) Hendrick 22110-22010-2.

³¹¹ Anson County, NC, Wills & Administrations Book 2, p55.

³¹² Anson County Deed Book T, p35.

³¹³ Anson County Deed Book V, p190.

³¹⁴ The 1850 census of Lauderdale County, Mississippi shows James Womble, age 53, Temperance Womble, age 52, and five children.

³¹⁵ Anson County Deed Book Y, p197.

³¹⁶ Anson County Deed Book Y, p198. (Both deeds)

³¹⁷ Anson County, NC, Deed Book F, p172.

³¹⁸ South Carolina State Plats 29, p243.

³¹⁹ South Carolina State Grants 36:179.

³²⁰ South Carolina State Grants 36:178.

acres, but the grant was issued to his brother Asa.³²¹ Nearly all Chesterfield records are lost, but a 1799 deed in private hands to Thomas Hendrick was witnessed by David Hendrick.³²²

According to his son's family record, David Hendrick married Phoebe Martin on 10 October 1798. There are two David Hendricks enumerated in the 1800 census of Chesterfield, both 26-45, and both with more children than David could have had.³²³ He was still in Chesterfield on 19 August 1802 when he witnessed a deed between his brother Gustavus and his father.³²⁴ And he was apparently still there when his son David was born in 1804, but he is not in the 1810 or later censuses, and is thought to have been the David Hendrick enumerated in the 1810 tax list of Baldwin County, Georgia.³²⁵ He had apparently sold his land in Chesterfield to John Derden, who in 1816 sold the 1794 grant to David Hendrick in one of the few preserved Chesterfield deeds.³²⁶

Ms. Hendrix' article chronicles David Hendrick's moves to Jones County, Georgia in 1816, thence to Conecuh County, Alabama by 1818 (where he appears in the 1820 census), thence to Wayne County, Mississippi (1830 census), thence to Hinds County, Mississippi by 1832, thence to Union Parish, Louisiana (1840 and 1850 censuses) where he died in 1852. The 1820 Alabama census lists three males and three females under 21. The family record lists eight children:

- 1.2.3.6.1 **Benjamin S. Hendrick** (30 October 1799 – 29 April 1804) His birth and death dates are recorded in his brother's Family Record, apparently copied by him from their parents' family Bible.
- 1.2.3.6.2 **John Williams Hendrick** (12 October 1801 – 1860s) was, like his father, a staunch Baptist who gave land in 1850 to house the Pilgrim's Rest Baptist Church in Union Parish.³²⁷ He died in Jackson Parish (now Lincoln Parish), Louisiana sometime in the 1860s. He married Sarah Elizabeth Powe 17 July 1825 probably in Wayne County, Mississippi. Union Parish 1850 census and Jackson Parish 1860.

A Family Record apparently written by John W. Hendrick sometime in the early 1850s provides details about his wife and children, as well as his siblings and parents.³²⁸

³²¹ South Carolina State Plats 36, p35.

³²² Chesterfield County (SC) Deeds 3, p124 (from Holcomb's abstracts).

³²³ Chesterfield County 1800: David Hendrick 21010-11010-0. On the same page is David Hendrick Jr. 20010-10100-4.

³²⁴ *South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, Vol. 12, No. 1, p64.

³²⁵ GeLee Corley Hendrix, p50.

³²⁶ *South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, Vol. 12, pp63, provided by Jack Hendrick.

³²⁷ Union Parish Deed Book D, pp158 abstracted online.

³²⁸ Document in the possession of Elizabeth Byers (Mrs. Byron) Trammel of 2900 Aster, Ft. Worth, Texas 76111 as of 1989 and provided to GeLee Corley Hendrix along with a separate typewritten transcription by Ms. Trammel. According

- 1.2.3.6.3 **David Hendrick** (27 February 1804 – 24 June 1830) His birth and death dates are recorded in his brother's Family Record, apparently copied by him from their parents' family Bible.
- 1.2.3.6.4 **Elisabeth Hendrick** (13 January 1808 – 1 October 1880) Her birth date is recorded in her brother's Family Record, apparently copied by him from their parents' family Bible. No death date or marriage is mentioned. However, a family history indicates that she married three times.³²⁹ She first married Roland Manning (evidently in Conecuh County) by whom she had two children **William T. Manning** and **Harriet E. Manning** whose later guardian in Louisiana was David Hendrick. She was apparently widowed by 1830 when she appears to be enumerated in her father's household. Her second husband was William Lawhorn, whom she married by license of 8 May 1833 in Hinds County, Mississippi and who was dead by February 1836 leaving her with another child named **David Hendrick Lawhorn**. Her final marriage was in Hinds County, Mississippi by license of 7 September 1837 to John Odom. They also moved to Louisiana, where they appear in the 1850 and 1860 Union Parish censuses with children **James M. Odom** (c1842), **Wilson Pinkney Odom** (c1844), **Ann Odom** (c1846), and **Elizabeth J. Odom** (c1850). Elizabeth is said by correspondents to be buried in Grayson County, Texas.
- 1.2.3.6.5 **Eliza Hendrick** (16 July 1810 – 4 November 1814) Her birth and death dates are recorded in her brother's Family Record, apparently copied by him from their parents' family Bible.
- 1.2.3.6.6 **Martin Hendrick** (3 January 1812 – 23 April 1884) His birth date is recorded in his brother's Family Record. He was in Union Parish, Louisiana by 1840 and married Nancy Jane Railey there on 8 June 1841. He appears in the 1850 through 1880 censuses of Union Parish with Nancy and several children: **David Hendrick** (c1842), **Melissa Ann Hendrick** (c1844), **George W. Hendrick** (c1846), **Sarah J. Hendrick** (c1850), **William R. Hendrick** (c1854), **Calafornia Hendrick** (sic) (c1855), **James J. Hendrick** (c1857), and **Cuba Hendrick** (c1859) and **Frank Martin Hendrick** (c1865)
- 1.2.3.6.7 **Harriet Ann Hendrick** (8 September 1814 – 14 October 1833) Her birth and death dates are recorded in her brother's Family Record, apparently copied by him from their parents' family Bible.

to Mrs. Trammel, the information was consolidated from John W. Hendrick's family Bible and one other (evidently the Bible of his father David Hendrick.) Copy obtained by Jean Wall in 2009.

³²⁹ "The Odom Family of Union Parish, Louisiana", Bettie Kroll Odom a chapter in William Watters, His Descendants and Related Families, Juanita Watters, Nadine Lain, Ouida Watters Nelson (privately published 1991).

- 1.2.3.6.8 **Maria Louiza Hendrick** (17 February 1818 – aft 1830). Her birth date is recorded in her brother's Family Record, apparently copied by him from their parents' family Bible. No death date or marriage is mentioned. She was apparently still alive in 1830 in her parent's household.
- 1.2.3.7 **Mary Hendrick** (3 August 1759 - ?) Her birth date is listed in the John W. Hendrick family record, though one version calls her "Margaret" rather than Mary.³³⁰ According to that family record, she married John White in 1775, apparently in Granville County, and had children **Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Hubert, S. J. Charlotte, and Hendrick White**. John White is said to have inherited land from his father Richard White in Granville County that he sold in 1777. On 13 November 1784 he sold 158 acres in Franklin County, North Carolina described as "part of a tract of 316 acres of land granted to Richard White deceased from Earl [of] Granville dated 1st day of December 1760 and by him willed to his son Harrison & by his death became the said John White's by heirship..."
- 1.2.3.8 **Ann Hendrick ?** It isn't clear if she belongs in this family, but proximity suggests she may have been either a daughter of Benjamin Hendrick or the widow of one of his sons. On 24 January 1794, the same day he sold land to John Hendrick, Stephen Jackson of Anson sold a negro girl Silva to Ann Hendrick of Anson County for £40.³³¹ On the same day, Ann Hendrick gifted the girl to her children John, Mary, and Elizabeth Hendrick.³³² On 18 July 1795 Stephen Jackson sold Ann Hendrick, both now of Chesterfield, 60 acres in Anson County on the state line for £20.³³³ On 15 September 1797 Stephen Jackson of Anson sold two more female slaves to Ann Hendrick of Anson County for £150.³³⁴ On 25 June 1800 Richard Graves sold to Ann Hendrick, seamstress of Anson County, 125 acres on the state line for \$20.³³⁵ Her children were evidently illegitimate by Stephen Jackson. An 1804 North Carolina General Assembly act changed the surnames of John, Polly, Betsy, and Salley "Kindrick", "natural born children of Stephen Jackson of Anson County", from Kindrick to Jackson.³³⁶ On 23 December 1816 Ann Hendrick of Anson County sold the land purchased in 1800 from Graves.³³⁷ Two days later, she sold the 60 acres purchased 23 years earlier from Stephen Jackson.³³⁸ An undated record

³³⁰ GeLee Corley Hendrix, p49. She reported the name in the handwritten record as "Margaret" but the owner of the record produced a typewritten version that gave the name as "Mary". Descendants of John White believe his wife's name was Mary.

³³¹ Anson County (NC) Deed Book C2, p225.

³³² Anson County (NC) Deed Book C2, p233.

³³³ Anson County (NC) Deed Book D, p44.

³³⁴ Anson County (NC) Deed Book E, p103.

³³⁵ Anson County (NC) Deed Book G, p222.

³³⁶ Copy courtesy of Jack Hendrick. Laws of North Carolina, 1804, p55. (North Carolina had passed a law in 1804 – see p45 same source – which permitted persons to legitimately change their names, something of a new concept at the time. Illegitimate children were known by the mother's surname, not the father's, unless the name could be changed by legislative act. They obviously were among the first to take advantage of this new law.)

³³⁷ Anson County Deed Book Q, p2.

³³⁸ Anson County Deed Book Q, p3.

indicates she died owning land in Chesterfield County.³³⁹ The grantee of Ann Hendrick's two deeds in 1816 was John F. Auld, who is said by family researchers to have married Mary "Jackson", undoubtedly the daughter of Ann Hendrick.

There is no Ann Hendrick (or Kindrick) in any census of either Anson or Chesterfield, and as the consort of Stephen Jackson may have been in his household. There are two Stephen Jacksons in the censuses of 1790 and later, one in Anson and one in Chesterfield.³⁴⁰ The above records suggest that the Stephen Jackson of Anson County is the more likely of the two, and his household composition suggests Ann was living with him by the 1790 census. These census records also suggest that Ann had no children by a prior association, and must have been with Jackson early enough to have three children by him in January 1794. [The second Stephen Jackson appears to be a local Revolutionary legend.³⁴¹] The question of why she didn't marry is intriguing.³⁴²

To thoroughly confuse matters, On 11 October 1799 William Johnson sold two slaves to a Nancy Hendrick of Anson for \$530.³⁴³ on 25 October 1817 John Jackson (perhaps the Hendrick son) sold to Stephen Jackson and Nancy Hendrick, all of Anson, 450 acres in Anson County.³⁴⁴ Whether Nancy was the same person as Ann, or yet another mystery woman is unknown.

- 1.2.4 **Gustavus Hendrick** (c1730s – 1786) He was surely a son of William Hendrick. There is no record of Gustavus prior to 1768, when he and John Hendrick, perhaps his brother, jointly sued John and Paul Thilman in Caroline County over a debt of £186.³⁴⁵ The closest Hendricks to Caroline County at this time were those in Hanover and Louisa, and the

³³⁹ Notice of a sheriff's sale of the real estate of Ann Hendricks (sic) deceased in Chesterfield County, from the *Farmer's Gazette and Cheraw Advertiser*, courtesy of Jack Hendricks.

³⁴⁰ Anson County 1790: Stephen Jackson 3-1-3-3 (just 7 names from Gustavus Hendrick). Note that this could include Ann and all three children. 1800: Stephen Jackson 01001-21010-5. Likewise, this could be Ann and all four children. 1810: Stephen Jackson 10101-01001-10 (a few names from John Jackson 00100-00100-2). Cheraws District 1790: Stephen Jackson 2-4-2, 1800 Chesterfield: Stephen Jackson 00001-00201-0, 1810: Stephen Jackson 22101-21101.

³⁴¹ See Pension file R5522. In 1840, Nancy Jackson, age 86 of Humphreys County, Tennessee, identified herself as the widow of Stephen Jackson of Anson County when she applied for a pension on his Anson County Revolutionary war service. She testified that she was married to Stephen Jackson on 16 February 1771 in South Carolina and that her husband died in South Carolina on the 10 September 1832. After she died (on 9 May 1843 according to the file), her son Abel Jackson, born August 1786, called himself the son and only surviving child of Nancy Jackson. He testified that he had a deceased brother named William ten years older than himself and two even older children who died in the Revolution. (The pension was eventually rejected for lack of proof of service, though many other pensions mention him, some as "Killing" Stephen Jackson.) Note that neither Stephen Jackson in the censuses fits this household profile.

³⁴² One possible explanation is that either she or Jackson was separated from a former spouse. Separations caused by abandonment, abuse, or other reasons were probably no more rare then than they are today. But the only process for obtaining a divorce in those days was to induce the legislature to pass a bill granting a divorce, for the courts had no power to grant one. Legislative bills were quite rare until several of decades later. Even then, divorces were normally of the *a mensa et thoro* variety, which permitted the parties to own separate property and live apart but did not permit them to remarry.

³⁴³ Anson County (NC) Deed Book F, p198.

³⁴⁴ Anson County Deed Book S, p99 provided by Jack Hendricks.

³⁴⁵ Caroline County Court Orders 9, p142. Recall that plaintiffs could have lived anywhere, the county with jurisdiction over the suit was the one where the defendants resided.

daughter of a Paul Thilman later married a Hanover County Hendrick. More interestingly, Gustavus Hendrick was a witness for John Alves in Louisa County, and paid for traveling 38 miles in July 1771.³⁴⁶ This, together with the 1770 deed below, indicates a residence in Hanover.³⁴⁷ (Note that William Hendrick Sr. of Hanover had earlier been paid for traveling 37 and 40 miles to testify at the Louisa court.) He later testified in the same case in September 1771, but no mileage payment was recorded at that time.³⁴⁸ Earlier in 1771, probably Gustavus Hendrick sued a debtor in Halifax County, a suit not resolved until a year later.³⁴⁹

On 10 May 1770, as Gustavus Hendrick of Hanover County, he bought 218 acres in Lunenburg County, either on the Charlotte County line or very close to it, from John Williams.³⁵⁰ Although the above records suggest he may not have moved for a year or so, by 1772 he appeared in the Lunenburg County tax list with three slaves. In 1773 he was listed with William Slaughter as his overseer and three slaves, and was listed alone in 1774 with 4 slaves. He then either moved just westward into Charlotte County, or occupied the Charlotte County portion of his land, as the 1775 and 1776 tax lists show Gustavus Hendrick's land with only an overseer taxable.³⁵¹ On 31 January 1776 he bought 133 acres on Horsepen branch very near his earlier purchase, but on the Charlotte County side of the boundary, from Josiah Cole.³⁵²

He was living in Charlotte County in July 1777 when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the county militia, although there has been no record of any subsequent record of Revolutionary service.³⁵³ He was, however, paid on 23 January 1782 for provisions supplied to the troops.³⁵⁴ That same year he appears in the 1782 state census of Charlotte County as head of a household of 9 whites and 6 slaves, all of his children apparently still at home. He was also listed in Lunenburg County with 1 white and 6 blacks, still operating his plantation there. In early 1783 his daughter Sarah married John Eubank, and the 1783 Lunenburg tax list shows John Eubank apparently occupying the Lunenburg plantation with the slaves taxed to Gustavus Hendrick. On 4 February 1786 Robert and Elizabeth Beasley sold him 419 acres adjoining his original tract.³⁵⁵ He had also bought 100 acres from John Hay just over the county line in Charlotte County in 1785.³⁵⁶ He appears in the tax list in Charlotte County in 1786 for the last time, with his son John Hendrick, five

³⁴⁶ Louisa County Court Orders 1766-1772, p473.

³⁴⁷ A distance of 38 miles from the Louisa courthouse could have placed him in a variety of places, notably Caroline, Hanover, Amelia, or Cumberland. Lunenburg, Charlotte, and Halifax (the other locations where he appears later were all more than twice that distance away. Since the records in Cumberland and Amelia are so well preserved, and he appears nowhere in them, we can safely eliminate those as points of origin. He does not appear in the court records of Caroline (the only records preserved). Given that Hanover's records are completely destroyed, it's a reasonable hypothesis that he was located there. Note also that William Hendrick of Hanover was paid for 37 miles and 40 miles to testify in the same court.

³⁴⁸ Louisa County Court Orders 1766-1772, p497.

³⁴⁹ Halifax County Court Orders 7, p103 and p399-400.

³⁵⁰ Lunenburg County Deed Book 11, pp357. This was originally part of a much larger tract that spanned the Charlotte-Lunenburg county line. Another part of the same tract would be sold to David Ellington, father-in-law of John Hendrick, in 1778.

³⁵¹ Overseers named Langord Walker and Hood Nance, respectively.

³⁵² Charlotte County Deed Book 3, p582.

³⁵³ *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, Vol. 1, 2nd Series, p133.

³⁵⁴ *Virginia Public Claims, Charlotte County*, Abercrombie and Slatten (Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p9.

³⁵⁵ Lunenburg County Deed Book 14, p304.

³⁵⁶ Charlotte County Deed Book 5, p154..

taxable slaves, two horses, and twenty cattle.

Gustavus Hendrick's will was made 27 April 1786 and proved two months later on 3 July 1786.³⁵⁷ He left his home place and a pending 74-acre grant to his son John, 200 acres of the Beasley purchase to son-in-law John Eubank, the remainder of the Beasley tract to his son Obediah, two tracts "called Newcomb's and Comb's" to son Gustavus, and a tract called "Brown's" to son Benjamin. John Hay (relationship unstated³⁵⁸) was left a lifetime interest in the 100 acres "where he now lives."³⁵⁹ Still more land and a mill was left to his wife Mary during her widowhood. Each of the four sons, son-in-law John Eubank, and two daughters named Barbara and Elizabeth were also left slaves, furniture and livestock. Executors were his wife Mary, son John, son-in-law John Eubanks, and David Shreve.

His wife Mary's identity is unknown, but she may have been a Duke (see below). She evidently continued to live in Charlotte County for a time, for she is listed as an insolvent (non-payer) on the Lunenburg tax list of 1789.³⁶⁰ An inventory for Gustavus Hendrick filed on 4 October 1790 is unvalued, but includes 12 slaves, 5 beds and furniture, a coffee pot, some old books, 10 chairs, and both carpenter's and cooper's tools.³⁶¹ On 14 January 1790 the widow Mary Hendrick relinquished her interest in the land and slaves to "all" her children: John Hendrick, Benjamin Hendrick, Sary Eubank, Barbara Hendrick, Elizabeth Hendrick, Gustavus Hendrick, and Obediah Hendrick.³⁶² Benjamin Hendrick and Leah Hurt Hendrick witnessed the release. More than two years later, on 9 July 1792, Mary Hendrick, John Hendrick, and David Shreve, the surviving executors of Gustavus Hendrick (John Eubank having died) sold Mary's life estate, including "Hendrick's Mill", to Thomas Parsons.³⁶³ Although the family remained in the area for a few years, the widow and sons John and Gustavus removed to Georgia, while Benjamin and Obediah migrated to Kentucky, apparently with their father-in-law. At least one estate accounting was filed in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1798.³⁶⁴

The widow Mary was apparently still alive in Wilkes County, Georgia as late as 1805, for she was awarded a widow's draw in both the 1803 and 1806 land lotteries.³⁶⁵ She may have survived to 1827, when a Mary Hendrick of Jones County drew in the 1827 lottery as the widow of a Revolutionary soldier.

Note that the only other occurrences of the somewhat unusual given name "Gustavus" occur only within this line or that of his brother Benjamin Hendrick. The two next-generation men named Gustavus Hendrick were the son of his brother Benjamin Hendrick

³⁵⁷ Charlotte County Will Book 1, p383.

³⁵⁸ Gustavus had bought 100 acres in Charlotte County from John Hay in 1785. The will leaves Hay a lifetime interest in the land, but the son John Hendrick (as the eldest) would have inherited the land upon Hay's death. In 1788 John Hay sold his lifetime interest in the 100 acres to John Hendrick for £6, thus giving John Hendrick immediate possession.

³⁵⁹ Some researchers have identified John Hay's wife as a daughter of Gustavus Hendrick. That cannot be the case, for very obvious reasons.

³⁶⁰ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 20, p204. She owed tax on two slaves and five horses.

³⁶¹ Charlotte County Will Book 1, p434.

³⁶² Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p146.

³⁶³ Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p232.

³⁶⁴ Wilkes County Deed Book RR, p554 (abstracted). This was recorded in 1798 but apparently contained at least two receipts dated in 1791 when the family was still in Lunenburg.

³⁶⁵ *Early Records of Georgia*, Grace Gillam Davidson (reprint, 1968), Vol. 1, p300 and p326.

and Gustavus Hendrick's own son Gustavus Jr. All subsequent Gustavus Hendricks were descendants of one or the other. I also note the possibility that his wife Mary was a Duke. Another curiosity is that two of Gustavus Hendrick's sons named children "Mastin Duke" (or Marston). This probably represents a Virginia connection, since the two sons were Benjamin (who went to Kentucky) and John (who went to Georgia). Perhaps this reflects some connection with Marston Duke of Hanover County.³⁶⁶ As an interesting side note, the 1790 inventory of Obediah Hendrick's estate in Cumberland County lists among its numerous payables a note due from Gustavus Hendrick, suggesting yet another intriguing inter-family connection.³⁶⁷

1.2.4.1 **Sarah Hendrick** (c1758 – aft1838) She married John Eubank, a Revolutionary soldier, in Charlotte County on 25 January 1783, according to her widow's pension file.³⁶⁸ Her father Gustavus Hendrick gave consent, according to the marriage bond included in the pension file. John Eubank was listed in the 1783 tax list of Lunenburg apparently occupying his father-in-law's land there, and was listed in 1787 as the taxpayer for his brother-in-law Benjamin Hendrick. Her husband died after less than eight years of marriage. John Eubank's will was dated 2 July 1790 and proved 13 January 1791, naming wife Sarah, sons John and William, and daughter Mary.³⁶⁹ (The widow's pension application gives his death date simply as 1790.) Tax records show that Sarah remained in Lunenburg for several years, but in 1806 she sold part of the land "where she formerly lived".³⁷⁰ She was living in Warren County, Kentucky in 1815, perhaps with her son William Eubank who appears on the 1815-17 tax lists there, when she called her sister Barbara Keeling as a witness in a debt suit.³⁷¹ She was back in Virginia by 1830 when the 1830 Lunenburg County household of her son John included a woman aged 60-70. She never remarried, and applied for the widow's pension on 11 August 1838 as a resident of Lunenburg County, giving her age as "about 80".³⁷²

The son **John Eubank** (c1787-1862) married America Goode in 1808 in Charlotte County (his wife was called "Mariah" in the 1821 will of her father Phillip Goode) and appears in the 1810 through 1850 censuses of Lunenburg County. **William Eubank** went to Warren County, Kentucky where he appeared on the 1815-1817 tax lists, and was a buyer in the 1818 sale of his uncle John Hendrick's estate. He was not further traced.

1.2.4.2 **John Hendrick** (c1765 – 1817) He was not tithable to his father through 1785 (when only 21-year olds were taxed) and was first taxed as a 16-21 year old in 1786. He was taxed to his father in 1786, then listed separately on the 1787 tax

³⁶⁶ See mentions of Marston Duke in Hanover in 1738 at *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 24, p47 and a next-generation Marston Duke in 1784 in *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 31, p19.

³⁶⁷ Cumberland County Will Book 2, p484.

³⁶⁸ Revolutionary War Pension File W19232.

³⁶⁹ Lunenburg County Will Book 3, p385.

³⁷⁰ Lunenburg County Deed Book 21, p166.

³⁷¹ Summons to Barbara Keeling served on 1 September 1815 in the matter of Robert Whitlock vs. Sally Eubank, from the manuscript files of Joseph S. Hays of Smith's Grove, Kentucky.

³⁷² Revolutionary War Pension File W19232.

list of Charlotte County, after being named an executor of his father's will the year before.³⁷³ That indicates a birth in 1765 or 1766, which is consistent with his being in his father's household in the 1782 state census (the John Hendrick enumerated in Charlotte County being his older cousin.) He continued to be taxed in Charlotte County through 1790, and then was taxed in Lunenburg County from 1791 through 1793. On 1 February 1790 he successfully petitioned for the guardianship of his minor siblings Benjamin, Elizabeth, Gustavus and Obadiah.³⁷⁴ He was married by 23 February 1791 when John Hendrick and his wife Lucy sold his inherited land, being 218 acres less the three acres where the mill stood.³⁷⁵ He evidently replaced his inherited land with an 854 acre parcel which he purchased from his father-in-law David Ellington and his wife Jane on 5 November 1791.³⁷⁶ Other deeds show that this land was within sight of the Hendrick property, as Ellington and his wife Jane had sold other land the same day adjacent Gustavus Hendrick's "old line" with John Hendrick a witness.³⁷⁷ Two days later, on 7 November 1791, David Ellington "being about to remove [to] Georgia" gave a power of attorney to "my trustee friend" John Hendrick to dispose of his land.^{378 379} John Hendrick would follow him to Georgia a few years later. He and Lucy sold his 854 acre plantation in three transactions, all as a Lunenburg resident, on 10 October 1793 to David Thompson, 30 October 1793 to John Williams, and 25 March 1795 to Josiah Ellington.³⁸⁰ This last date is somewhat confusing, as he disappeared from the Lunenburg tax lists after 1793.

A biography of his grandson, Dr. Gustavus Hendrick, says that John Hendrick "*about 1795 removed to Georgia, and afterward to Kentucky, where he died at the age of 52. He was of German origin and a farmer by occupation. From the best authority obtainable it is thought that his forefathers came to this country with Henry Hudson and settled in New York.*"³⁸¹ The first sentence, at least, appears to be remarkably accurate. After selling out in Lunenburg in 1795, John Hendrick appears in Wilkes County, Georgia by 13 January 1796 when a deed to David Ellington mentions the land "where John Hendrick now lives", for which John Hendrick was a witness.³⁸² He subsequently bought several parcels there, and with his wife Lucy sold at least two tracts.³⁸³ He also appears on a list those who qualified to draw in the 1803 land lottery one name away from Mary

³⁷³ In Virginia, one could serve as executor after reaching the age of 18. Thus his being named executor of his father's will is not evidence of his having reached majority. It is, however, remarkable that his father would place his trust in such a young man whether 21 or not.

³⁷⁴ Charlotte County Court Orders Book 8, p55.

³⁷⁵ Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p138.

³⁷⁶ Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p397.

³⁷⁷ Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p395.

³⁷⁸ Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p233.

³⁷⁹ A Wilkes County deed dated 29 December 1790 to David Ellington of Lunenburg County, Virginia is either his son of the same name, or David Ellington delayed the move. Wilkes County Deed Book GG, p201.

³⁸⁰ Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p398, p425, and Deed Book 17, p20. Lucy released dower in the middle sale.

³⁸¹ Memorial Record of Alabama, (Brant & Fuller, 1893), autobiography of Dr. Gustavus Hendrick of Pike County, pp838-840. The quote appears on p839.

³⁸² Wilkes County, Ga. Deed Book OO, p165 (abstracted.).

³⁸³ Wilkes County, Ga. Deed Book OO, p167; Book SS, p321, p323 and others (all abstracted). Book RR, p252 and p326 contain two deeds in 1798-99 by John and Lucy Hendrick, one to her first cousin David Ellington, nephew of her father.

Hendrick, widow, probably his mother.³⁸⁴ He also drew in the 1806 land lottery in “Captain John Hendrick’s District”, indicating that he was by then a militia captain.³⁸⁵ He is mentioned several other times in early Wilkes records. His wife was Lucy Ellington, for the Wilkes County will of David Ellington, written 17 September 1812 and proved 6 March 1820, divides his estate among “all my children except John Hendrick, Daniel Dupree, John Biggers and Wm. Ellington” who had already received \$400.³⁸⁶ The 1803 lottery was for land in Baldwin, later Jones, County and John Hendrick was in Jones County on 29 April 1812 when he and Gustavus Hendrick (either his brother or son) applied for administration of the estate of his deceased son William Hendrick.³⁸⁷ A year later, on 11 February 1813 he made a gift of a slave to his grandson William E. Hendrick.³⁸⁸

Sometime after early 1813 he entered into a business venture in Warren County, Kentucky where his brothers had located, but apparently left most of his family back in Georgia. Part of his venture was apparently mining saltpeter at Mammoth Cave. A modern published genealogy suggests he had a government mining contract and commanded 70 slaves in the operation.³⁸⁹ That appears to be somewhat enhanced family legend, as the saltpeter mine was a private venture by Charles Wilkins of Kentucky and Hiram Gratz of Philadelphia that had ended about two years before Hendrick’s death.³⁹⁰ At least one of John Hendrick’s slaves worked there, as a letter date in 1814 from Mammoth Cave informs him that “your boy Sambo is very sick”.³⁹¹ However, there is no doubt that he had a significant economic presence in Warren County. The 1815-1819 tax lists of Warren County show him with roughly 1000 acres of land and 35 or so taxable slaves.³⁹² He also engaged in money-lending, as a number of documents and letters indicate.³⁹³

He died in Kentucky in late 1817. On 30 November 1817 a local doctor sent him

³⁸⁴ Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (reprint, 1968), Vol. 1, p300. Drawers had to have lived in the state for one year prior to the May 1802 act. John Hendrick had two draws, indicating a married man with at least one child.

³⁸⁵ Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (reprint, 1968), Vol. 1, p326. Drawers had to have lived in the state for three years prior to the 1805 act to be eligible for this lottery. John Hendrick had 2 draws, indicating he was a married man.

³⁸⁶ Wilkes County Book HH, p27.

³⁸⁷ Genealogical Abstracts from the Georgia Journal (Milledgeville) Newspaper, Fred R. and Emilie K. Hurst, Tad Evans (Vol. 1, 1990). Quoting the 20 May 1812 issue of the *Georgia Journal*. There may have been some familial dispute here, for administration of the estate had been awarded a year earlier to his widow and her father. William Hendrick was John Hendrick’s son, who left an infant William E. Hendrick and widow Isabel. William E. Hendrick was later a legatee of the John Hendrick estate.

³⁸⁸ Jones County Deed Book D, p256.

³⁸⁹ History of Butts County, Georgia 1825-1976, Lois McMichael (1988 edition), pp588-592. The author of the segment on John Hendrick is unknown, but wrote “In 1812 he had a government contract to open Mammoth Cave in Kentucky to mine [saltpeter]. He carried with him from Georgia seventy of his Negro slaves...” Histories of Mammoth Cave suggest 70 slaves were the total number employed, and that the mining was a private operation of the mine’s owner rather than with government contractors. In any event, mining was abandoned in 1815, three years before John Hendrick died.

³⁹⁰ The Kentucky Encyclopedia, John E. Kleber, pp605-6.

³⁹¹ Original in the files of Joseph Stephen Hays.

³⁹² Tax lists courtesy of Joseph Stephen Hays.

³⁹³ Several letters and documents in the files of Joseph Stephen Hays.

opium and calomel, along with rhubarb, with instructions that suggest he was suffering from diarrhea and some level of pain or nausea. (It is conceivable that he was suffering from yellow fever.) He must have died within the month, as on 5 January 1818 William Dunn and William Allen posted a bond to preserve his estate in Warren County.³⁹⁴ He left an estate in both Kentucky and Georgia, but his family evidently lived in Jones County, as did both of the administrators of his estate. His son Gustavus Hendrick and son-in-law John Thomas jointly applied for administration of his estate on 19 February 1818 in Jones County, Georgia and posted an administrator's bond for \$40,000 on 26 March 1818.³⁹⁵ A notice in the *Georgia Journal* mentioning this application calls him "John Hendrick, late of Kentucky, deceased."³⁹⁶ John Thomas posted a separate administrator's bond for \$60,000 in Warren County, Kentucky on 6 April 1818 and an inventory and sale of his Kentucky property was recorded on 9 May 1818.³⁹⁷ His inventory in Jones County was recorded on 20 June 1818 by Gustavus Hendrick and John Thomas. What records there might be for John Hendrick in Warren County are partially indistinguishable from those of at least two other John Hendricks located there at the same time. However, his son Mastin D. Hendrick, born about 1816, gives his place of birth as Kentucky in the 1850 census of Randolph County, Georgia.³⁹⁸

Records of the administration of his estate in Jones County clearly show that he had left most of his family there.³⁹⁹ Records of the estate identify a total of twelve children, including one who had predeceased him., all of whom were residing in Georgia. [William HendrickHis son William Hendrick had predeceased him, but these records identify the remaining children as: Gustavus, Jerusha (who had married John Thomas on 20 November 1806 in Wilkes County) , Sarah (who married Washington Randall on 12 December 1811 in Jones County), John Jr., Lucy (who married John Kirk on 23 December 1819 in Jones County), Francis (who married Spencer Thomas), Obediah (who died as a minor), Benjamin (who also died as a minor), Mary D. (who married Reuben Shackleford in 1824 at the home of her brother-in-law John Thomas), Mastin D., and Elizabeth.⁴⁰⁰

³⁹⁴ Warren County Order Book E, p153 (courtesy Joseph Hays and Dr. Robert Hendrick)

³⁹⁵ Jones County Court of Ordinary book for 1818, p2. Photocopy courtesy Carolyne Bowles.

³⁹⁶ 24 February 1818 issue of the *Georgia Journal*, from Hurst.

³⁹⁷ Warren County Order Book E, p157 and 161 respectively. A transcript of the inventory and sale was kindly provided by Dr. Robert Hendrick, originally uncovered by Joseph Stephen Hays.

³⁹⁸ Mastin D. Hendrick seems to have closely associated with his brother John. He and John both appear to have been enumerated with their older brother Gustavus in 1820, and enumerated together in 1830 in Butts County. By 1850 both were in Randolph County, Georgia. By 1860 his brother John had left for Louisiana. This Mastin D. Hendrick is not the same person as his cousin, the son of Benjamin Hendrick of Kentucky, who is in the 1850 census of Vanderburgh County, Indiana having moved there a year or two earlier from Kentucky.

³⁹⁹ From Jones County court records, copies and research courtesy of Carolyne Bowles.

⁴⁰⁰ The sons Gustavus and Benjamin were dead by 30 December 1821 when the other heirs authorized Gustavus to proceed with an estate sale. The signatures were daughter Mary Hendrick, son John Hendrick, and Washington Randle, John Thomas, John Kirk, and Spencer Thomas in right of their wives. There was no mention of Mastin D. Hendrick or Elizabeth. It appears the whole family, with the unmarried daughters are enumerated in Gustavus Hendrick's household in 1820 (200120-10200-12). Presumably Mastin D. is the male aged 16-26 and Mary and Elizabeth were the females 16-26.

John Hendrick had two wives and two sets of children. The genealogy mentioned above states that Lucy Ellington Hendrick died before her husband and John Hendrick remarried to her widowed sister Nancy (Ellington) Abernathy, who was the mother of Elizabeth and Mastin D. Hendrick.⁴⁰¹ As with most family legends this is only partially true. But the confusion is understandable. It was his son John who married Nancy Abernathy, and she was the daughter of John Hendrick's second wife rather than the sister of his first wife. John Hendrick's second wife was actually named Mary, for in July 1818 "Mary Hendrick, widow of John Hendrick" appeared in the Jones County court to make her choice of a child's share of his estate.⁴⁰² Mary was the daughter of Turner Hunt, whose will dated 25 February 1845 and proven 6 September 1847 in Monroe County, Georgia named among the legatees "Martin" and Nancy Hendrick, the children of his daughter Polly Harkness.⁴⁰³ This is seemingly confirmed by the death certificate of Nancy Abernathy Hendrick's son William A. Hendrick, which named Mary Hunt as his grandmother.⁴⁰⁴

Mary Hunt was married three times, first to Sterling Abernathy⁴⁰⁵ (by whom she had Nancy Abernathy who married John Hendrick Jr.), then to John Hendrick Sr. (by whom she had Elizabeth and Mastin), and finally to James Harkness (no children). The 1863 obituary of her daughter Nancy Abernathy, who married John Hendrick Jr., states that Nancy was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina in 1802 to Sterling and Mary Abernathy and was raised in Jasper County, Georgia (which adjoins Jones County).⁴⁰⁶ Where her mother Mary married John Hendrick is unclear; there is no record of their marriage in either county. She was apparently living in Baldwin County when her daughter Nancy married in 1819, but moved to Butts County where she married for the final time on 8 June 1841 to a widower named James Harkness. Between marriages she evidently lived with her son-in-law John Hendrick. The 1831 tax list of Butts County shows John as guardian of Elizabeth and Mastin Hendrick and agent for Mary Hendrick. She was aged 71 in the 1850 census of Butts County.

This is

The son John Hendrick married Nancy Abernathy in Baldwin County on 29 June 1820, and is in the 1850 census of Randolph County, Georgia, age 48, with Nancy and several children, with his brother Mastin D. nearby.⁴⁰⁷ However, a

⁴⁰¹ History of Butts County, Georgia 1825-1976, Lois McMichael (1988 edition), p589, p591-2. [Photocopies courtesy of Robert Hendrick.] If this is true, the second marriage must have occurred around 1810. Mastin Duke Hendrick was evidently born in Kentucky c1816, according to the 1850 census of Randolph County, Georgia. Elizabeth was born in 1813 according to this history.

⁴⁰² Jones County Court of Ordinary records, photocopy courtesy of Carolyne Bowles.

⁴⁰³ Monroe County Will Book A, p260. These were Mary's only living children, Elizabeth Hendrick having died some years earlier.

⁴⁰⁴ This information courtesy of Robert Hendrick

⁴⁰⁵ She may have been his second wife, as he is enumerated in 1800 in Lincoln County with two apparent sons and a possible daughter. The 1810 census of Georgia is missing.

⁴⁰⁶ From the files of Robert H. Hendrick.

⁴⁰⁷ A biography of a son identifies them. See entry for William A. Hendrick in Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Louisiana, (Southern Publishing Company, 1890)

DAR application by Nellie Hendrick (DAR No. 102163) claims that the John Hendrick who married Nancy Abernathy was the son of a different John Hendrick entirely, one who was from Lincoln County, North Carolina and who served in the Revolution in Georgia.⁴⁰⁸

1.2.4.2.1 **Jerusha Hendrick** (by1790? – 1820s) She was apparently named for her grandmother, Jerusha Fowlkes, the first wife of David Ellington. Jerusha married John Thomas on 20 November 1806 in Wilkes County. By the 1811 tax list they were in Jones County. Her husband was co-administrator of her father's estate (and seems to have administered the estate in Kentucky as well) suggesting that she may have been the eldest child. John Thomas was in Jones County by 1811 when he appeared on a tax list, and was enumerated in the 1820 through 1840 censuses of Jones County. His household does not appear to have included a wife in either 1830 or 1840.⁴⁰⁹ He is enumerated in Jones County in 1850, age 70, living with his daughter Jerusha Evans Thomas (who was noted to be "Idiotic"). Jerusha and John are said to have had children named **John Hendrick Thomas** (c1808-1858), **Spencer T. Thomas** (c1811-?), **William Jackson Thomas** (1815-?), **Sarah Ann Thomas**, and **Jerusha Evans Thomas** (c1820-?)

1.2.4.2.2 **William Hendrick** (by1790? – 1811) He married Isabel Tarver, daughter of Ethelred Tarver of Richmond County. On 8 October 1811 Ethelred Tarver and Isabel Hendrick posted bond in Jones County for the administration of the estate of William Hendrick, and a few months later, on 7 January 1812, they posted bond as guardians of **William E. Hendrick**, orphan of William Hendrick.⁴¹⁰ Isabel may have moved to live with her father in Richmond County by 29 April 1812 when John and Gustavus Hendrick applied to assume the administration of the estate of William Hendrick in Jones County.⁴¹¹ On 11 February 1813 John Hendrick made a deed of gift of a slave to "William Hendrick son of William Hendrick" late of Jones County.⁴¹² William E. Hendrick was later taxed on that slave in Richmond County through 1820. Isabel remarried to Benjamin Palmer on 15 February 1817 in Richmond County. Ethelred Tarver filed a number of guardian accounts there for William E. Hendrick before the child died sometime in late 1820. On 2 January 1821 Benjamin Palmer posted bond to administer the child's estate, in which capacity he

⁴⁰⁸ It claims he served under Capt. Robert Porter and Col. John White n Georgia. This was presumably the 4th Georgia Battalion commanded by White, who was later of Wilkes County.

⁴⁰⁹ 1820: John Thomas 210120-11010-25 slaves; 1830: John Thomas 00120001-20112-29 slaves; 1840: John Thomas 000000001-0001-21 slaves.

⁴¹⁰ Georgia Intestate Records, Jeanette Holland Austin (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996), p145. (Both records on page 145.)

⁴¹¹ Genealogical Abstracts from the Georgia Journal (Milledgeville) Newspaper, Fred R. and Emilie K. Hurst, Tad Evans (Vol. 1, 1990). Quoting the 20 May 1812 issue of the *Georgia Journal*.

⁴¹² Jones County Deed Book D, p256.

apparently sued John Thomas and Gustavus Hendrick to recover William E. Hendrick's share of his grandfather's estate.⁴¹³ John Thomas and Gustavus Hendrick made a payment of \$3,900 to Benjamin Palmer in 1823, two years after the child's death.

1.2.4.2.3 **Gustavus Hendrick** (18 February 1793 – 20 March 1883) John Hendrick was the father of Gustavus Hendrick (1793-1883), a professional Georgia politician from Jones and Butts counties who was addressed as General in the state militia.⁴¹⁴ General Gustavus Hendrick and his wife Martha Hurt were the parents of Dr. Gustavus Hendrick, the subject of the biography. (John's son John Hendrick Jr., served in the legislature as well.) He died in Alabama. It appears as if his brothers and sisters were in his 1820 household in Baldwin County.⁴¹⁵

1.2.4.2.4 **Sarah Hendrick** (c1794? - ?) She married Washington Randall (or Randle) on 12 December 1811 in Jones County. He was the son of James and Rosanna Randle, whose will probated in Hancock County in 1827 gave her son Washington five dollars.⁴¹⁶ She is said by some descendants to have been divorced in 1830. She was probably the mother of sons named James Randle and of Dr. Hendrick W. Randle, who appears in the 1840 census of Macon County, Alabama and the 1850-1880 censuses of Dallas County, Alabama. What became of Sarah is unknown.

1.2.4.2.5 **Frances Hendrick** (c1799 – aft 1870) She married Spencer Thomas according to the records of her father's estate. [He may have been related to John Thomas. Her sister Jerusha Hendrick, who married John Thomas, named one of her own sons Spencer Thomas.] Spencer Thomas may be the person enumerated in 1830 in Pulaski County. He appears in tax lists of Monroe County from 1834 through 1847, on one occasion as "Spencer T. Thomas", but was in Randolph County by the 1848 and 1849 tax lists. He was enumerated in the 1840 census of Monroe County⁴¹⁷ and in the 1850 census of Randolph County. By 1860 the couple was enumerated in Panola County, Texas. In 1870 "Fannie" Thomas was enumerated in the household of her daughter

⁴¹³ Numerous photocopies of Richmond County records courtesy of Carolyne Bowles. One accounting shows a reimbursement to Ethelred Tarver in 1819 for \$519 in legal fees. An 1824 estate accounting includes "traveling expenses to Jones County in prosecution suit for the recovery of estate" and "traveling expenses to Clark County to get possession of a part of estate" and a whopping \$680 to Pelhile(?) & Lowther & Webb for "collecting the estate." Also includes "cash and notes which has come into my hands in the year 1823 of John Thomas & Gustavus Hendrick, administrators of John Hendrick" of \$3,900 and also a negro man valued at \$55. Also see Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters, DAR (C. P. Byrd Printers, 1926), Vol. 2, p9, p96, p318, p323.

⁴¹⁴ This Gustavus Hendrick was a state representative 1823-1825 and a state senator 1826-1827 for Jones County. He moved to Butts County in the late 1820s and later served as a state senator (1841-1843 for Butts County. He was also a justice in both counties.

⁴¹⁵ Baldwin County 1820 census, p18: Gustavus Hendrick 200120-10200 + 25 slaves.

⁴¹⁶ Hancock County, Georgia, Probate Book M, p277.

⁴¹⁷ 1830 Pulaski County: Spencer Thomas 211001 – 21001. 1840 Monroe County: Spencer Thomas 1001101 – 0100001.

Georgiana and her son-in-law J. O. Beck. Her age was recorded as 50, 60, and 70 in the three censuses. The 1850 and 1860 censuses show two children, **Spencer Thomas** and **Georgia Ann Thomas**, although there were surely others. Descendants claim several older children, including **Seaborn Jones Thomas**, **William Thomas**, **John J. Thomas**, **Lucy Ann Thomas**, and **Frances Thomas** though it is not clear whether Frances was his first or second wife.

Frances was enumerated as Fannie Thomas, age 80, living with her widowed daughter Georgia Beck in the 1880 census of Keachi, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana. A newspaper report of 11 November 1880 mentions a cyclone that passed over Keachi, destroying her house and “wounding Mrs. Frannie Thomas badly.”⁴¹⁸ She may have died shortly thereafter. Her widowed daughter Georgia Beck died in Caddo Parish in 1924, her death record naming her parents as Spencer Thomas and Fannie “Hendricks”.

- 1.2.4.2.6 **John Hendrick** (2 June 1802 - xxxx He was apparently in his brother Gustavus’s household in the 1820 census, then married Nancy Abernathy in Baldwin County on 29 June 1820.⁴¹⁹ **One published account identifies her as the daughter of his father’s second wife, but that has since proven to be inaccurate.** According to her own obituary she was the daughter of Sterling and Mary Abernathy but was “raised an orphan.”⁴²⁰ According to this obituary, she was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, brought to Georgia as a child, then moved to Butts County in 1825, Randolph County in 1850, then Caddo Parish, Louisiana in 1860. A descendant of his brother Gustavus wrote that John Hendrick went to Butts County in 1822 where he built and operated a ferry across the Ocmulgee River.⁴²¹ [The death certificate of his son William Abernathy Hendrick lists his **grandmother** as “Mary Hunt”, an oddity for which we have no explanation.⁴²²]

By the 1840 census he had moved several miles southwest to Randolph County, Georgia where he appeared in the 1840 and 1850 censuses. He was still there as late as 1858 or 1859 according to a summary of a court case in which he was defendant.⁴²³ But by 1860 he was enumerated in the census of

A Bible transcription contributed by Mrs. Thomas Rowe Eason to the

⁴¹⁸ Galveston Weekly News, issue of 18 November 1880, page 3.

⁴¹⁹ Both the marriage bond and his wife’s obituary agree on the date.

⁴²⁰ Obituary provided by Robert S. Hendrick. She died 25 May 1863 in Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

⁴²¹ History of Butts County, Georgia 1825-1976, Lois McMichael, compiler (Southern Historical Press, 1978), pp588-592

⁴²² Robert Hendrick of Monroe, Louisiana forwarded a copy of the death certificate for W. A. Hendrick (1848-1923) for which the informant was a son. The mother’s name is clearly written as “Mary Hunt”. Some researchers believe that his grandmother, the wife of John Hendrick, may have been a “Lucy” Hunt.

⁴²³ Reports of Cases in Law and Equity, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Georgia..., Edward O. Jenkins (Georgia Supreme Court, 1860), pp167.

Georgia Genealogical Magazine gives his wife's name as Mary Stainback and lists children

Henry (1821-), Obediah (1823-)

- 1.2.4.2.7 **Lucy Ellington Hendrick** (c1804 – 1870s?) She was referred to as Lucy E., and was perhaps named Lucy Ellington Hendrick after her grandmother. She married John William Kirk on 23 December 1819 in Jones County. Just a few years later John Kirk died leaving a will in Jones County dated 3 October 1825 in which he mentioned no children. The will left a life estate to his mother Anna Kirk to be distributed at her death to his unnamed brothers and sisters, and also left land to his brother Levi Kirk, while leaving the remainder to his wife Lucy E. Kirk.⁴²⁴ Lucy E. Kirk and his brother William Kirk were named executors.

She was “Miss Lucy Kirk” whose marriage to William Freeman “merchant of Hillsborough, Jasper (County)” on 21 September 1828 in Jones County was reported in the *Macon Telegraph*.⁴²⁵ Jasper County records confirm the marriage. In 1829 the heirs of John William Kirk sued William Freeman and his wife Lucy E., formerly the wife of John William Kirk, producing the will as evidence. William and Lucy E. Freeman are in the 1850 census of Barbour County, Alabama and the 1860 census of Fort Bend County, Texas with Lucy's age recorded as 44 and 56, respectively. In the 1870 Fort Bend census Lucy, age 66, was living with her daughter Sarah E. Brown. She was not located in 1880. The censuses list children named **Obadiah H. Freeman** (c1832), **William Freeman** (c1836), **Sarah E. Freeman** (c1838), **James D. Freeman** (c1841), **Lucy Freeman** (c1843), **Josephine Caroline Freeman** (20 December 1846 – 26 December 1921), and **Gustavus Freeman** (c1840). [Note that a grandson of her sister Sarah Hendrick also located in Fort Bend County.]

- 1.2.4.2.8 **Mary D. Hendrick** (c1809 – 1870s) She was called “Polly” in most records of her father's estate. She may also have lived with her brother John, as an accounting of her father's estate for 1822 included a payment to him for her boarding. She married Reuben Shackelford on 19 November 1824 at the home of her brother-in-law John Thomas. Her husband died on 10 June 1837, according to a family Bible.⁴²⁶ A newspaper notice of his death, in Crawfordsville, Taliaferro County, Georgia calls him Dr. Reuben E. Shackelford.⁴²⁷ His nuncupative will, in which he named his two sons John and William, neglected to

⁴²⁴ Jones County Will Book C, p209-210. The will was not recorded until it was produced for the 1829 lawsuit.

⁴²⁵ *Macon Telegraph* issue of 13 October 1828

⁴²⁶ His birth, death, and marriage to Mary D. Hendricks (sic) were reported in *Shackelford Clan Magazine*, page 454 (issue of February 1950) as from the Bible of his father.

⁴²⁷ *Genealogical Abstracts from the Milledgeville, Georgia, Southern Recorder*, Tad Evans, Vol. 4, p168. Quoting the 20 June 1837 issue of the *Southern Recorder*.

mention his wife.⁴²⁸

Mary, however, was still alive. She was enumerated in Talladega County, Alabama in 1850, age 40, with two sons, **John Y. Shackleford** (c1827-aft1880) and **William J. Shackleford** (c1831-1895). In 1860 and 1870 Mary, aged 50 and 60, was living with her son John and his wife Arabella (Belle) in Talladega County.

- 1.2.4.2.9 **Obadiah Hendrick** (? – by1821) Both Obadiah and Benjamin died sometime in 1821. They were alive in 1820 when their expenses were paid by their father's estate, but were dead by 30 December 1821 when the other heirs authorized Gustavus Hendrick to proceed with the sale of their inherited slaves.⁴²⁹ They may have died of the same sickness. An accounting by Gustavus Hendrick of Obadiah's estate dated 10 March 1823 includes a payment to John Hendrick for boarding and a substantial doctor's bill of \$113.37.
- 1.2.4.2.10 **Benjamin Hendrick** (? – by1821) Like his brother Obadiah, Benjamin died in childhood, evidently sometime in 1821. An accounting by Gustavus Hendrick of Benjamin Hendrick's estate, dated 10 March 1823, includes a payment to John Hendrick for boarding and a modest doctor's bill of \$24.62.
- 1.2.4.2.11 **Elizabeth W. Hendrick** (20 May 1813 – 22 July 1831) Her room and board were paid to her brother Gustavus in 1818 and to her brother John Hendrick in 1823, according to records of her father's estate, but She was perhaps living with her stepbrother John and his wife, her older sister, when he moved to Butts County, for she married Charles Jackson Bailey there on 15 March 1831. She died just a few months later at the age of 18, and is buried in the Old Bethel Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery in Jackson, Butts County. Her headstone identifies her as Elizabeth W. Bailey and her age at death as 18 years, 2 months, and 2 days. Her husband is buried in the same cemetery as Charles Jackson Bailey (1799-1850). She had no children.
- 1.2.4.2.12 **Mastin Duke Hendrick** (c1816 – 28 May 1857) His middle initial is not expanded in the records found but we infer his middle name was Duke. He apparently lived with his brother John, as an 1823 accounting of his father's estate included a payment to John Hendrick for his boarding. He evidently moved with his brother John Hendrick to Butts County, where Mastin married Martha Douglas on 1 November 1838. By the 1840 census both John and Mastin D. Hendrick had moved several miles southwest to Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia. Mastin D. Hendrick was listed in 1840 with his wife

⁴²⁸ Taliaferro County Will Book A, p120.

⁴²⁹ Photocopy of Jones County court order courtesy of Carolyne Bowles. The signatures were daughter Mary Hendrick, son John Hendrick, and Washington Randle, John Thomas, John Kirk, and Spencer Thomas in right of their wives.

and young daughter, fifteen slaves, and an unidentified woman in her forties who may have been a mother-in-law. He was enumerated in 1850 as age 33, born in Kentucky with wife Mary(sic), four daughters, and twenty slaves.⁴³⁰

In June 1857 a local newspaper reported: “*On the 29th ult. says the Cuthbert Reporter, Mastin D. Hendrick, of that place, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.*”⁴³¹ In 1860 his widow Martha and five children were in a household headed by Lidia Hodges, age 90, who may have been her mother. Martha Hendrick was head of household in 1870 with two daughters and the son still at home. Five children altogether were shown in censuses: **Mary J. Hendrick** (c1839), **Susan Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1841), **Sarah Lavonia Hendrick** (1843-1887), **Martha Hendrick** (1845) and **Mastin P. Hendrick** (c1854). Three of the daughters were listed in censuses as schoolteachers.

In 1880 Martha Hendrick and her unmarried daughter Susan Elizabeth Hendrick were living with Sarah Lavonia and her husband John D. Hay in Rockdale County, Georgia. Martha D. Hendrick (30 May 1820 – 9 December 1882) is buried in the New Bethel Cemetery in Randolph County. So is her daughter Sarah Lavonia Hendrick Hay (28 August 1843 – 16 June 1887), wife of John D. Hay.

- 1.2.4.3 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1769 – 1852) He appears as an underage tithable of his brother-in-law John Eubank in 1787, and was still under 21 on 1 February 1790 when John Hendrick was made his guardian.⁴³² On 5 September 1791 his brother produced a receipt from Benjamin for his share of his father’s estate, thus placing his birth sometime between late 1769 and mid 1771.⁴³³ He must have reached majority by early 1790, for he was taxed as an adult in Lunenburg County in 1790 and 1791. (His age is given as 82 in the 1850 census, apparently slightly overstated.) He evidently occupied his inherited land for a time, as he was taxed in Charlotte County in 1792 and 1793. He was married by 23 September 1792 when Benjamin and Sally Hendrick sold part of his inherited land.⁴³⁴ She was Sally Haley, daughter of adjoining landowner Henry Haley, whose will later named both Obediah Hendrick’s wife and “Sally Hendrick” as daughters (see Obediah Hendrick below). Benjamin Hendrick returned to Lunenburg in time to be taxed in 1794. Indeed, he was a Lunenburg resident when he bought two tracts on 13 February 1795, with Henry Haley a witness to both deeds.⁴³⁵ He and

⁴³⁰ The 1850 household also include William F. Jenkins, 17, for whom Mastin D. Hendrick had become guardian in January 1850. He was the orphan of Willis C. Jenkins.

⁴³¹ Columbus (Georgia) *Tri-Weekly Examiner*, issue of 6 June 1857.

⁴³² Charlotte County, Va., Court Orders 8, p55.

⁴³³ Charlotte County Court Orders 8, p173.

⁴³⁴ Charlotte County Deed Book 6, p205.

⁴³⁵ Lunenburg County Deed Book 17, p56 and p82.

his wife Sally sold both tracts four years later on 7 February 1799.⁴³⁶ He evidently remained in Lunenburg for a few years, as he remained on the Lunenburg tax lists continuously from 1794 through 1803. By 1804 he had evidently removed to Warren County, Kentucky with his in-laws and brother Obediah, where on 31 October 1806 Benjamin Hendrick purchased 500 acres.⁴³⁷ He later witnessed a sale by his brother Obediah in 1808 (see below), and is in the 1810 census of Warren County.⁴³⁸ He may have moved into Barren County, for his daughter Betsy married there in 1813. Benjamin Hendrick is later in the 1820 census of Logan County, the 1830 census of Barren County and the 1840 census of Simpson County.⁴³⁹ In 1850 he was in the household of his son-in-law and daughter, Perry and Martha Turner, in Edmonson County, his age given as 82. He wrote his will on 11 July 1849, proved May 1852 in Barren County, naming sons **Duke R. Hendrick**⁴⁴⁰, **Littleberry Hendrick**, **Gustavus Hendrick**, and **Maston D. Hendrick**⁴⁴¹ and daughters **Martha Turner**, **Betsy Greer** (deceased wife of Isaac Greer), **Polly Taylor**, **Fanny Hensley**, and **Nancy Greer** (wife of Charles Greer).⁴⁴² Censuses suggest he had additional children, one of whom was surely **Henry H. Hendrick**, shown as age 46 in the 1850 Simpson County census.

- 1.2.4.4 **Barbara Hendrick** (c1770 – 1815-20?) She was still single on 14 January 1790 when her mother released her inherited estate to her children.⁴⁴³ She married Edmund Keeling sometime before 5 September 1790 when Edmund Keeling was a party to the sale by the heirs of Gustavus Hendrick to John Hendrick.⁴⁴⁴ They may have married by 5 April 1790 when her sister Elizabeth Hendrick chose Edmund Keeling as her guardian.⁴⁴⁵ Gustavus Hendrick also chose Keeling as his guardian the following year, on 6 June 1791.⁴⁴⁶ Edmund Keeling appears in the tax records of Charlotte County through 1793, then apparently moved to Georgia, probably at the same time as his brother-in-law John Hendrick. A receipt by Edmund Keeling on 22 August 1791 for his wife's share of the Gustavus Hendrick estate was signed in Lunenburg County but recorded in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1798.⁴⁴⁷ Edmund Keeling, along with John and Gustavus Hendrick, appears in the 1798 tax list of Wilkes County. He left

⁴³⁶ Lunenburg County Deed Book 18, p95.

⁴³⁷ Warren County Deed Book B2, p347.

⁴³⁸ 1810 Barren County census, p260: Benjn (sic) Hendrick 32010-22110-8. Oddly, he is adjacent to Charles Allen and six names from James Hendrick, both cousins of Benjamin's.

⁴³⁹ 1820 census, Logan County, Benjamin Hendricks 320001-21001-6. 1830 census, Barren County, p161: Benjamin Hendricks 101210001-02000001, near "Augustus" Hendrick (who may have been rendered thus if he was known as "Gus"). 1840 census, Simpson County, p187: Benjamin Hendrick 0000010001-000000001, near Duke Hendricks and Perry Turner.

⁴⁴⁰ He had married Selena Greer in Barren County on 23 September 1829.

⁴⁴¹ There were two men of this name in this generation of this particular line. This one was surely the Marston Duke Hendrick who married Priscilla Cunningham on 26 March 1843 in Edmonson County, Kentucky. By 1850 he was in Indiana. The name is often rendered as Mastin.

⁴⁴² Barren County Will Book 3, p357.

⁴⁴³ Lunenburg County, Virginia, Deeds 1790-1795 (TLC Genealogy, 1992), p146.

⁴⁴⁴ Lunenburg County, Virginia, Deeds 1790-1795 (TLC Genealogy, 1992), p105.

⁴⁴⁵ Charlotte County, VA, Court Orders 8, p70.

⁴⁴⁶ Charlotte County, VA, Court Orders 8, p154.

⁴⁴⁷ Wilkes County, Ga., Deed Book RR, p60.

Georgia for South Carolina sometime before 1812, when he appears in Edgefield District deed books.⁴⁴⁸

Edmund Keeling's father, Edward Keeling, left a will dated 30 September 1806 and recorded 3 May 1819 in Charlotte County, which left legacies to his son Edmund Keeling and a slave named Tom to Edmund's daughter Elizabeth Keeling.⁴⁴⁹ On 3 January 1820 someone claiming to be the daughter Elizabeth Keeling, of Edgefield District, South Carolina, gave a power of attorney to Edmund B. Fowlks to collect her legacy, and Edmund Keeling appeared in court the following day to testify that she was his daughter and the granddaughter of Edward Keeling.⁴⁵⁰ This Elizabeth Keeling was a pretender, part of a scheme by Edmund Keeling to defraud the estate. Elizabeth Keeling had, in fact, married her uncle Gustavus Hendrick several years earlier, and they separately claimed the slave left to her by her grandfather. The resulting suit, in which the executor attempted to resolve the issue, contains testimony given in 1820 that Edmund Keeling and his wife had actually "lived separate and apart for a number of years" and that Elizabeth had not lived with her father for "eight or ten years".⁴⁵¹ Gustavus Hendrick, his brother Obadiah Hendrick, and his nephew John Eubank all testified that Elizabeth Keeling had married her uncle Gustavus Hendrick years before and was living in Alabama.

Barbara Keeling, apparently having separated from her husband sometime around 1810, probably lived with or near her sons Gustavus and John in Georgia for a few years. A letter dated 12 June 1820 from Gustavus Hendrick and filed with the lawsuit states that "I was married in the State of Georgia" about "six or seven years ago."⁴⁵² He further stated that his wife had not seen her father since before the marriage. Barbara Keeling apparently moved to Warren County, Kentucky where at least two of her brothers were located. She was served with a subpoena in Warren County from her sister Sarah Eubank in 1815.⁴⁵³ Her brother Gustavus (who was also her son-in-law) may have moved at the same time; his eldest child gave her birthplace as Kentucky in later censuses. Barbara may have died before the 1820 court case else it seems likely she would have testified as to the identify of her daughter.

Edmund Keeling evidently remained in South Carolina, though he was not found in censuses. He applied for a Revolutionary pension in Abbeville District on 14 April 1834, giving his age as 71 and stating that he had served in the Virginia militia under Captain Edmund Reid; the application was rejected on the grounds that he had not served the required six months.⁴⁵⁴ He appears to have died

⁴⁴⁸ For instance, Edgefield District SC, Deeds 35, p96, 97

⁴⁴⁹ Charlotte County Will Book 5, p11.

⁴⁵⁰ Charlotte County Deed Book 15, p217. Also recorded in Edgefield District, SC, Deed Book 36, p270.

⁴⁵¹ Items included in Chancery Case 1837-126 in Mecklenburg District, Virginia. Photocopies of documents obtained by Pat Baber and abstracted by Will Hendricks.

⁴⁵² Transcript by Will Hendricks of page 13 of Chancery Case 1837-126 in Mecklenburg District, Virginia. Photocopies of documents obtained by Pat Baber.]

⁴⁵³ From the manuscript files of Joseph S. Hays.

⁴⁵⁴ Pension File #R5812.

shortly after this application, as his widow and second wife Leticia Keeling was head of household in the 1840 Abbeville census. There is no record of a divorce from Barbara; even if there were, it is unlikely that he could have legally married a second time, thus the marriage was evidently extra-legal.⁴⁵⁵

Barbara Hendrick apparently had two, perhaps three, children by Keeling:

Elizabeth Keeling (c1797 - aft1860) married her uncle Gustavus Hendrick about 1813 or 1814 and had at least seven children. See 1.4.4.5 Gustavus Hendrick for more details. After his death she remarried to William Duncan and had one more child, **Edward Duncan**.

William H. Keeland, born about 1805, seemed to prefer a different form of the surname, although he is listed in the 1850 census as “Keeling”. Although entirely circumstantial, it appears that the William H. Keeling who was associated with the children of Barbara’s brother Gustavus Hendrick according to a family researcher, was a son of Edmund Keeling.⁴⁵⁶ **Edmond Keeling Jr.** may have been a child of Barbara as well. Edmund Keeling evidently cohabited with his second wife beginning sometime around 1810, as her 1840 household included two males aged 15-20 and two males aged 30-40 one of whom was evidently Edmund Jr. According to an Abbeville District court case, Edmund Keeling was survived by a son named Edmund Keeling Jr. who died in 1844 leaving a wife named Jerusha and a mother Lettie Keeling as heirs.⁴⁵⁷

- 1.2.4.5 **Gustavus Hendrick** (c1776 – 16 July 1832) His brother John Hendrick was appointed his guardian on 1 January 1790, but on 6 June 1791 he chose Edmund Keeling as guardian.⁴⁵⁸ He thus appears to have turned 14 by mid-1791 and may have turned 16 in 1793, when Edmund Keeling was taxed on an unnamed male age 16 to 21. He was first taxed in Charlotte County in 1798 and on 31 October 1798, “being about to remove to the State of Georgia” he gave a power of attorney to Henry Haley to settle his accounts in Virginia.⁴⁵⁹ He evidently joined his mother and brother John in Wilkes County, Georgia where he appears in its records, notably as a single man on the list of drawers for the 1803 and 1806 land lotteries, listed in 1806 adjacent to his mother Mary Hendrick, widow.⁴⁶⁰ He followed his brother into Jones County, Georgia where he was found selling a slave in 1809.⁴⁶¹ He may also have been the Gustavus Hendrick who, with John Hendrick, applied for administration of William Hendrick’s estate in 1812 (see

⁴⁵⁵ South Carolina granted a handful of divorces, but none at all prior to the 1830s. Most divorces at this point in history were of the *a mensa et thuro* variety – legal separations rather than dissolutions, in that the parties could not legally remarry.

⁴⁵⁶ See the analysis of William H. Keeland’s ancestry by Lynne Darrouzet, JD posted at www.keeland.com

⁴⁵⁷ Papers posted online at keeland.com

⁴⁵⁸ Charlotte County Court Orders 8, p55 and p154.

⁴⁵⁹ Charlotte County, Va., Deed Book 8, p165.

⁴⁶⁰ Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (reprint, 1968), Vol. 1, p 306 and p326. Drawers in 1803 had to have lived in the state before May 1801. IN 1803 Gustavus had a single draw, indicating a childless man. In 1806, both Gustavus and Mary had a single draw, meaning both were single without dependents. The land in question included part of what was later Jones County.

⁴⁶¹ Jones County, GA, Deed Book D, p18.

above) though that may have been his nephew.

Gustavus married his niece Elizabeth Keeling (see 1.4.4.4 Barbara Hendrick) according to records of a court case involving the estate of her grandfather Edward Keeling. Among those records is a letter written by Gustavus Hendrick on 12 June 1820 in which he states "I have been married to Elizabeth Keeling between six and seven years."⁴⁶² Both his brother Obadiah Hendrick and nephew John Eubank supported this claim, as did the court itself. That places the date of the marriage in 1813 or 1814.

Gustavus further stated that "I was married in the State of Georgia" but he must have moved to Kentucky shortly afterwards, probably to Warren County, where on 6 May 1816 a Gustavus Hendrick was appointed captain of slave patrollers.⁴⁶³ Later census records indicate that his eldest child Dolly was born about 1815 in Kentucky. He then moved to Alabama where, according to censuses, his next child Rebecca was born about 1817. He sold cotton at Tuscaloosa Falls in late 1819 but it is uncertain where he was living.⁴⁶⁴ The letter of 1820 was postmarked Huntsville, Alabama but a letter dated two weeks earlier from his brother Obadiah Hendrick states that Gustavus was living 90 miles from Huntsville and letters should be directed to Carrolsville in Jefferson County.⁴⁶⁵ He was probably enumerated in the 1820 census of Alabama, which is lost for all but a few counties.

He moved to Mississippi sometime in the early 1820s, as he received nine land grants in Lowndes County, Mississippi in 1825 and 1826 as a resident of Monroe County, Mississippi and one more in 1831 as a resident of Madison County, Mississippi.⁴⁶⁶ Gustavus Hendrick is in the 1830 Lowndes County census, age 50-60, as head of a household of ten whites and 39 slaves.⁴⁶⁷

On 8 April 1831 one William B. Hendrick (whose identity is unknown) successfully sued Gustavus Hendrick in Lowndes County for back wages as his overseer, but on 2 June 1832 Gustavus Hendrick requested a new trial on the grounds that William B. Hendrick had gone to Alabama for several months in 1830 necessitating the hire of a new overseer.⁴⁶⁸ Just a month later, on 16 July 1832, Gustavus Hendrick was murdered by two of his slaves who were later

⁴⁶² Transcript by Will Hendricks of page 13 of Chancery Case 1837-126 in Mecklenburg District, Virginia. Photocopies of documents obtained by Pat Baber.

⁴⁶³ Warren County Order Book E, p67.

⁴⁶⁴ The Preston and Virginia papers of the Draper collection of manuscripts, Mabel Clare Weaks (State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Library, Lyman Copeland Draper), p251 etc.

⁴⁶⁵ Transcript by Will Hendricks of page 14 of Chancery Case 1837-126 in Mecklenburg District, Virginia. Photocopies of documents obtained by Pat Baber. Note that this would be in the neighborhood of 100 miles. The county seat had not yet been moved from Carrolsville to Birmingham.

⁴⁶⁶ See BLM records.

⁴⁶⁷ 1830 Lowndes County census, p74: Gustavus Hendrick 12001101-102001.

⁴⁶⁸ Billups-Garth Archives, Lowndes County Public Library, Columbus, Mississippi abstracted online at <http://library.uncg.edu/slavery/>

hanged for the crime.⁴⁶⁹ According to testimony at their trial the slaves, named George and Squire, murdered Gustavus Hendrick as he was returning home one night from his sawmill and dumped his body in a swamp 300 yards from his house.⁴⁷⁰

His widow Elizabeth remarried to William Duncan of Lowndes County on 9 January 1834. The Hendrick children – numbering seven according to a later deed -- appear to be in the William Duncan household in 1840. Elizabeth was aged 53 and 65, respectively, in the 1850 and 1860 censuses but was not found thereafter. According to these censuses she evidently had one child, **Edward Duncan**, by her second husband. The children of Gustavus Hendrick and his niece Elizabeth Keeling are identified by deeds and by a 1978 newspaper article by Betty Wood Davis; that article also informs us that he settled in Lowndes County in 1822 where he owned a store and lumber mill.⁴⁷¹

[Note that his distant cousin Bernard Goode Hendrick settled in Lowndes County a few years after Gustavus Hendrick's death.]

1.2.4.5.1 **Dolly D. Hendrick** (c1815 – aft 1880) She married Nelson Hendrick on 7 December 1832. (Nelson Hendrick was the son of Jeremiah Hendricks and grandson of Hillary Hendricks, from an unrelated family.) On 1 January 1835 Nelson Hendrick and his wife Dolly D. Hendrick sold her interest in the estate of her father to William Duncan, the deed indicating that Dolly was one of seven heirs of Gustavus Hendrick and that her mother was now the wife of William Duncan.⁴⁷² Dolly was widowed before 1840, as she appears in the 1840 census age 20-30, and in 1845 married again to Nathaniel G. Parke. The couple was enumerated with no children in the 1850 census of Chickasaw County and the 1860 and 1870 censuses of Pontotoc County, her age given as 33, 45 and 50 and birthplace as Kentucky. By 1880 Dolly appears to have remarried to E. J. Wingo of Pontotoc County, her age recorded as 60.

1.2.4.5.2 **Rebecca Hendrick** (13 January 1818 – 24 November 1862) married Lott W. Laws on 12 June 1834 with the consent of her mother Elizabeth Duncan. On 30 June 1836 Lott W. Laws, in right of his wife Elizabeth, along with John Huddleson, guardian of Pope Hendrick and Early Hendrick, sold their interest in their father's estate to William

⁴⁶⁹ A History of Columbus, Mississippi During the 19th Century, William Lowndes Lipscomb (S. D Lee Chapter of the D. A. R., 1909), p55. The incident was also described at length in Possum Town Histories: A Collection from the Columns in the Commercial Dispatch 2003-2004, Russell D. James (Cantadora Press), pages 21-23.

⁴⁷⁰ Lowndes County Court of Oyer & Terminer Records (untitled volume), pp47-51. Court records were read by Will Hendricks who reports that the volume is, though untitled, the first court volume and that the entries for the trial were made on 27 July 1832. Will notes a few discrepancies between the court records and the article later appearing in the *Commercial Dispatch* reported by James.

⁴⁷¹ *The Commercial Dispatch*, a 1978 article by Betty Wood Davis, synopsis provided by a correspondent.

⁴⁷² Lowndes County Deed Book 5, p173. Courtesy of the research of Mary Ann Dobson. Nelson Hendrick, who was not a Pamunkey Hendrick, was the son of Jeremiah Hendrick(s) and grandson of Hillery Hendrick(s).

Duncan.⁴⁷³ In the 1850 and 1860 Lowndes censuses Rebecca's age is recorded as 32 and 41, and her birth location as Alabama. Censuses show that they had children named **Gustavus Laws, Lott Laws, Early Pope Laws (1841-1924), Newton Hector Laws, Jane Laws, and Dabney Laws** according to the 1850 and 1860 censuses. Rebecca died in 1862 and is buried in the Friendship Cemetery in Columbus, Lowndes County. Her husband Lott W. Laws died two years later, in 1864.

- 1.2.4.5.3 **Pope Hendrick** (aft1815 – ?) On 30 June 1836 John Huddleson, guardian of Pope Hendrick and Early Hendrick, sold their interest in their father's estate to William Duncan.⁴⁷⁴ There seems to be no further record of him. He may have died prior to the 1850 census.
- 1.2.4.5.4 **Paul Hendrick** (c1820 – ?) Four of the final children – Paul, Early, Elizabeth, and Beatrice – are identified in a 1978 article and in guardian records.⁴⁷⁵ Paul Hendrick may have deeded his inherited land to William Duncan in 1844.⁴⁷⁶ He married Margaret Cummings on 13 January 1844 in Lowndes County. No further record of him was found.
- 1.2.4.5.5 **Early Hendrick** (17 December 1827 – 6 March 1873) Early Hendrick is buried in Friendship Cemetery in Columbus, Lowndes County, where his stone contains his birth and death dates. He married Mary Elizabeth Spratt on 6 November 1846. He is listed in the 1850 census of Lowndes County, Mississippi with Mary and two small children named **John J. Duke Hendrick** (c1847) and **William H. Daly Hendrick** (c1848), along with ten slaves. In 1860 he and Mary are listed with William Hendrick and **Virginia Hendrick** (c1852). By 1870 **Early Spratt D. Hendrick** (6 September 1861 – 2 December 1933) had been added to the family. Early Hendrick was a planter who served for several years as the chancery court clerk of Lowndes County. His wife died four years after him, in 1877, according to his son's obituary.

He is mentioned briefly in a biography of his son Early Spratt Hendrick, a newspaper editor of Hardeman County, Texas.⁴⁷⁷ (Interestingly, the biography states that the Hendrick family was from North Carolina and was of Scotch extraction. It also states that Early Hendrick and Mary Elizabeth Spratt had seven children, though only

⁴⁷³ Lowndes County Deed Book 6, p101. Also courtesy the research of Ms. Dobson. In 1850, Rebecca Laws was 32, born in Alabama. Early Hendrick is buried in a Lowndes county cemetery, where his stone reads 17 Dec 1827 – 6 Mar 1873. Dolly was in the 1840 census of Yalobusha County age 20-30 but not found in 1850.

⁴⁷⁴ Lowndes County Deed Book 6, p101. Also courtesy the research of Ms. Dobson.

⁴⁷⁵ *The Commercial Dispatch*, a 1978 article by Betty Wood Davis, synopsis provided by a correspondent.

⁴⁷⁶ Lowndes County Deed Book 21, p82 abstracted by Ms. Dobson.

⁴⁷⁷ *A History of Texas and Texans*, Francis White Johnson, et al, Volume 3, p1448.

four are evident from census records.)

1.2.4.5.6 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1828 – ?) She married Newton Cannon Gullett in Lowndes County on 16 December 1845. She apparently separated from her husband not long thereafter and by 1850 she was enumerated in the census as “Elizabeth Gullec”, age 21, living with William H. Keeling’s family in Harrison County, Mississippi. (Elizabeth and her sister Beatrice Hendrick later sold land to Keeling, who is thought to have been the son of Barbara Hendrick, making him both their uncle and their first cousin.) She brought a successful divorce action against her husband in 1854, when she was living in Harrison County and he out of state.

1.2.4.5.7 **Beatrice Hendrick** (c1830 – aft1880) She was born just after the 1830 census, and was evidently the Beatrice “Ward”, age 20, in the 1850 census household of her mother and stepfather William and Elizabeth Duncan. As Beatrice Hendrick, she deeded what was apparently her inherited land to William Keeland’s widow in 1853. She married Wilson Hunt in Lowndes County on 9 December 1856, but appears in the 1860 census as Beattrice (sic) Hunt, age 28, in the household of William and Elizabeth Duncan with a two-year old son named **Gustavus Hunt**. (They are enumerated adjacent to Early Hendrick and five households from Lott Laws.) She remarried to a close neighbor named Green Monroe Hardin on 10 January 1861 and appears in the 1870 census of Lowndes County, age 39, and in the 1880 census of Grayson County, Texas, age 45. These latter censuses suggest children named **G(ustavus) H. Hardin** (c1868), **Ernest L. Hardin** (c1868), **Malvina Hardin** (c1872), and **David Hardin** (c1876).

1.2.4.6 **Obediah Hendrick** (c1775 – c1839?) His brother John was appointed his guardian in 1790, but on 2 June 1794 he selected Mathew Williams as his guardian.⁴⁷⁸ Just three months later, complaining of ill treatment, he requested a new guardian.⁴⁷⁹ He witnessed his brother John Hendrick’s sale to Josiah Ellington in early 1795, signing by mark.⁴⁸⁰ He appeared on the tax lists of Charlotte County beginning in 1796, suggesting that he reached majority in late 1795 or early 1796. Obediah married Polly Haley in Lunenburg County on 18 December 1800, and on 17 November 1802 Obediah and his wife Polly sold 150 acres which they described as part of the land devised to Obediah “by the will of Gustavus Hendrick”.⁴⁸¹ He and Polly sold his remaining 130 acres on 2 March 1803.⁴⁸²

⁴⁷⁸ Charlotte County Court Orders 8, p55 and p197.

⁴⁷⁹ Charlotte County Order Book 9, p229.

⁴⁸⁰ Lunenburg County Deed Book 17, p20.

⁴⁸¹ Lunenburg County Deed Book 19, p124.

⁴⁸² Lunenburg County Deed Book 19, p181.

He had appeared on the 1802 and 1803 tax lists of Lunenburg County, but moved to south-central Kentucky with his Haley in-laws and brother Benjamin shortly thereafter. On 31 July 1804 Obediah Hendrick bought 300 acres on Big Beaverdam Creek in Warren County, Kentucky in a deed witnessed by his cousin Byrd Hendrick.⁴⁸³ By early 1807 he was surveying the first of five tracts in Warren County.⁴⁸⁴ As residents of Barren County, Obediah and his wife Polly sold his Big Beaverdam land in two parts, on 21 December 1808 and on 30 March 1809, with his brother Benjamin Hendrick a witness.⁴⁸⁵ He is in the 1810 census of Barren County and the 1820 census of Warren County.⁴⁸⁶ However, he may have been contemplating another move, for he wrote in a letter dated 31 May 1820 and posted at Huntsville, Alabama that “I have been living in sight of Gustavus Hendrick” for several months, apparently meaning Jefferson County, Alabama.

His father-in-law was Henry Haley, a staunch Baptist who had been a Hendrick neighbor in Charlotte County and who was one of the early settlers of Barren County. Henry Haley’s will, dated 5 August 1815 and proved in August 1817, named daughters Sally Hendrick (presumably the wife of Benjamin) and Polly Hendrick (the wife of Obediah).⁴⁸⁷ The will indicates that the two daughters had been given legacies while still in Virginia, stating that “*the part of my estate given [by] me to my children in Virginia, namely, to Sally Hendrick, Fanny Thompson, Berriman Haley, and Polly Hendrick, which was given to them at the time of their marriage in advance which is estimated at five hundred dollars each, shall be vested in them and their heirs...*”

On 27 October 1835 Obediah Hendrick of Warren County, Kentucky gave a power of attorney to his nephew John Eubank “to receive what is due me from William Fowler, executor of Edward Keeling dec’d, late of Charlotte County, Virginia.”⁴⁸⁸ Edward Keeling had died in 1819, and Obadiah Hendrick is thought to have migrated to Texas in the mid-1820s, suggesting that either the 1835 date was mis-transcribed or that he had returned to Kentucky.⁴⁸⁹

Check Texas records to try to pin down his death and estate records.

1.2.4.6.1 **Edwin Hendrick** (27 January 1806 – 8 August 1885) According to a character certificate dated in 1835, he was “*a native of Kentucky, man of family of a wife and three children, came to Texas in 1824...*” while another certificate the same year contains the same information.⁴⁹⁰ He

⁴⁸³ Warren County Deed Book C3, p30.

⁴⁸⁴ The Kentucky Land Grants, p???

⁴⁸⁵ Warren County Deed Book E5, p41 and Book D4, p265 respectively.

⁴⁸⁶ 1810 Barren County census, p52: Obediah Hendrick 20010-20010-1. 1820 Warren County census: Obediah Hendrick 221110-21110.

⁴⁸⁷ Barren County Will Book 1, p 439.

⁴⁸⁸ *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 37, p38. This was an event associated with the court case over Keeling’s will.

For more see the entry for his brother Gustavus and sister Barbara.

⁴⁸⁹ The 1835 date is likely incorrect, as Edward Keeling’s will was proven in 1819. See below.

⁴⁹⁰ *Character Certificates in the General Land Office of Texas*, Gifford White (Clearfield, reprint 1998), p86, p218.

arrived in Ayish Bayou, Texas in 1824 and appears there in the censuses of 1826 and 1835. He and his brother both appear on rosters of militia in San Augustine County in 1836. He later moved to Cherokee County where he farmed and practiced medicine. He is enumerated in Cherokee County in 1850 through 1870 with his occupation given as “farmer”, and in 1880 when his occupation was “physician”. His gravestone in the Hendrick Cemetery in Cherokee County identifies him as Dr. Edwin Hendrick and his wife as Melvira Roberts (1808-1889). A brief biography appears in a Daughters of the Republic of Texas publication.⁴⁹¹

According to family, census records, and Hendrick Cemetery records they had children **Henry Clay Hendrick** (1828-1911), **Louisa Hendrick** (1830-1903), **Susan M. Hendrick** (1833-1838), **Mary Jane Hendrick** (1836-1851), **Obediah Hendrick** (c1838 -?), **Clarenda B. Hendrick** (1840-1911), **Sarah Hendrick** (1842-1843, died in infancy), **Edwin Hendrick** (1844-1862), **John F. Hendrick** (1846-1846, died in infancy), **Noble Johnson Hendrick** (1847-1923) and **Melvira R. Hendrick** (1850-1852).⁴⁹² A child named Thomas, age 3, was in the 1860 household but was likely a grandson, the child of Clarenda Hill, who was in a later census as Thomas Hill.

- 1.2.4.6.2 **Louisiana Hendrick ?** (c1808 – bef1850) Descendants believe that Obediah had a daughter named Louisiana who married John Taylor in Kentucky. They came to Texas sometime in the early 1830s after spending a few years in Ohio.
- 1.2.4.6.3 **Obediah Hendrick** (30 April 1814 – 30 August 1891) His own character certificates and land entries call him a native of Kentucky and a single man (in 1835) who emigrated to Texas in 1826.⁴⁹³ His father evidently waited until he was 12 before bringing him to Texas, settling in Ayish Bayou. Both Edwin and Obediah Hendrick Sr. appear in the 1826 census there. Obediah Hendrick Jr. was still living in San Augustine in 1835 when he and his brothers appeared on a military roster, but shortly moved several miles north into what became Harrison County. On 7 July 1838 the Republic of Texas granted him 659 ½ acres in what later became Harrison County in northeast Texas on Caddo Bayou to “Oba Hendrick Jr.”⁴⁹⁴ (This was located just west of what is now Shreveport, Louisiana. Caddo Lake or Bayou is bisected by the state line.) Obediah immediately incorporated the town of Port Caddo and offered 1,000 lots for sale. The town grew rapidly into a frontier port and thrived through the 1850s until Jefferson became the principal port in the area. The site of

⁴⁹¹ Daughters of the Republic of Texas, (Turner Publishing, 1995), p132.

⁴⁹² Daughters of the Republic of Texas, (Turner Publishing, 1995), p132.

⁴⁹³ Character Certificates in the General Land Office of Texas, Gifford White (Clearfield, reprint 1998), p86, p209, p242.

⁴⁹⁴ Texas Land Grants Vol. 3, p17.

the town is today part of the Caddo Lake state park. Obediah evidently became a judge shortly after settling there; he was referred to as a probate judge in several 1847 newspaper articles in *The Northern Standard* and several issues of the *Star State Patriot* newspaper call him Judge O. Hendrick, including several announcements in 1852 that Judge Hendrick was announcing his candidacy to also serve as County Clerk.⁴⁹⁵ He was also one of the initial trustees for Marshall University (in Panola County) when it was established in 1842.⁴⁹⁶

While living there Obediah Hendrick married Lou Ann Martin (rendered as Lewan in the marriage record) on 2 March 1841. They are enumerated in Marshall, Harrison County in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 listed only by their initials.⁴⁹⁷ He is listed as a probate judge in 1860, a lawyer in 1870, and county surveyor in 1880. Obediah is buried in the Greenwood Cemetery in Marshall, as are two of his children.

The eldest child, a son, was identified only by his initials in censuses: **J. H. Hendrick** (c1844). Others, identified as **R. F. Hendrick** (c1854) and **T. Hendrick** (c1860) are otherwise unknown and may have died in childhood. Other children were **Mary Eliza Hendrick** (1847-1920), **Joseph Byrd Hendrick** (1850-1934), and **Rebecca Belle Hendrick** (1857-1938).⁴⁹⁸ The death records of both Mary Eliza and Rebecca Belle refer to their mother's name as Lewann or Lewanna, while Joseph's death record calls her Lou Ann.

Some descendants refer to him as "Obediah Humphrey Hendrick", although we found no record that he used either a middle name or a middle initial. A brief biography and portrait are in the 1881 *Encyclopedia of the New West*, published locally at Marshall, Texas.

- 1.2.4.6.4 [John Hendrick ? \(? – ?\)](#) He may have been another child, perhaps one of those born after the 1810 census. Edwin, Obediah (Jr.), and John Hendrick all appear on the 1835 roster of the 2nd Company of the Ayish Bayou militia. And on 29 October 1835 Obediah Hendrick of San Augustine gave his power of attorney to John Hendrick of San Augustine to purchase land, which purchase was made by John Hendrick a month later on 1 December 1835. His name is not listed among the character certificates or land grants.
- 1.2.4.6.5 [Byrd D. Hendrick ? \(c1824? – ?\)](#) He may have been a younger child or perhaps a relative of some sort. "Bird D. Hendrick" and a Thomas Hendrick appear on the roster of an 1839 militia company in San

⁴⁹⁵ The Portal to Texas History Online.

⁴⁹⁶ Laws Passed by the Sixth Congress of the Republic of Texas (1842), p51.

⁴⁹⁷ The ancestry.com index for 1850 lists him as "O. Hendrise".

⁴⁹⁸ All three of these children were living together in 1900.

Augustine County, but he is not a roster a year earlier.⁴⁹⁹ A few years later a B. D. Hendrick had a 320-acre grant in San Augustine County. The 1850 census of Cherokee County, where Edwin Hendrick lived, shows a fiddler named B. D. Hendrix, age 25 and born in Texas, living in a hotel in Rusk. It was apparently this person who, as B D. Hendrick, married Susan A. Burton on 29 March 1853 in Cherokee County. According to Burton researchers, she remarried ten years later, her first husband having died.

OTHER CHILDREN????

1.2.4.7 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1774 - ?) Her brother John was appointed her guardian on 1 January 1790, but she chose Edmund Keeling as guardian just four months later, on 5 April 1790.⁵⁰⁰ She had turned 14 by 1790. There is no marriage record for her in Charlotte or Lunenburg counties.

1.2.5 **Ann Hendrick** (c1725? – aft1796) A great-grandson of Benjamin Arnold, William D. Sullivan, wrote a book about 1913 stating that Benjamin Arnold married “Ann Hendrick of Va.”⁵⁰¹ This Benjamin Arnold died in Greenville County, South Carolina leaving a will dated 1796 naming “my dearly beloved wife” Ann and a deceased son Hendrick Arnold among several other children.⁵⁰² A purported family Bible gives Benjamin Arnold’s date of birth as 1719 in Bedford County, Virginia and his wife’s name as “Ann Hendricks Arnold”, but this record is clearly not authentic.⁵⁰³ Nevertheless, it seems there was an Ann Hendrick married to Benjamin Arnold. Not only was there a son Hendrick Arnold, but one of their daughters, Temperance, named her own daughter “Ann Hendrick”. From their children’s presumed birthdates they seem to have been married sometime in the 1740s, with children born over a span of 25-30 years beginning in the early 1740s through at least 1770.⁵⁰⁴ That places her squarely among the third generation of Hendricks. Only Hance Hendrick Jr. and William Hendrick are candidates to be her father and, by association, the most likely candidate is William Hendrick of Hanover. [She would evidently have been younger than his sons William and John Hendrick, but perhaps older than Benjamin and Gustavus.]

Benjamin Arnold was surely related to the earlier Benjamin Arnold of King William

⁴⁹⁹ *Savage Frontier: 1838-1839: Rangers, Riflemen, And Indian Wars in Texas*, Stephen L. Moore (University of North Texas Press, 2006), p276.

⁵⁰⁰ Charlotte County Court Orders 8, p55 and p70.

⁵⁰¹ *The Arnold Family*, W. H. Arnold (West Publ., 1988), pp56-60 reproduces an excerpt from the book. This statement appears on p57. Some Ancestors and Descendants of Benjamin Arnold of King William County, Virginia, and Greenville, South Carolina, Hazel Arnold MacIvor (1974) repeats much of this information.

⁵⁰² Greenville County Will Book A, pp105. Also, *Ibid.*, p149-151.

⁵⁰³ *D.A.R. Family Bible Records*, (1938), Vol. 1, p70 purports to be the Arnold Family Bible from the possessions of the late William D. Sullivan. This seems far more likely to have been a set of notes, rather than a Bible, for Mr. Sullivan did not mention a Bible in his own book on the Arnold family. Further, some of the entries are inconsistent with not only Mr. Sullivan’s writings, but also with facts we now know. For example, the Bible lists no children born before 1758, though at least one son had to have been born more than twenty years earlier, for he left a grandson named Benjamin Arnold whose pension application gives his date of birth as 1762.

⁵⁰⁴ There appears to be a gap between William Arnold and Edward Arnold of perhaps as much as ten years. It may be that Ann was not the mother of William. If so, she may have been married as late as 1750.

County, a neighbor to Hance Hendrick Sr.⁵⁰⁵ He was in Louisa County at its formation, for one of the first deeds recorded there was one dated 12 March 1742 from John Michie of Hanover to Benjamin “Arnoll” of Louisa for 200 acres in the forks of the Pamunkey.⁵⁰⁶ This land was in the extreme southeastern corner of modern Louisa County on the north side of the South Anna, part of a 400 acre patent to Michie which nearly bordered the old Lancelot Crest patent (see below).⁵⁰⁷ The boundary between Louisa and Albemarle counties not only was changed in 1760, but was for years poorly defined and unsurveyed, thus seemingly creating some confusion about which county the land was actually in. When Benjamin Arnold sold this land on 14 April 1758, the deed was apparently recorded in both counties.⁵⁰⁸ His signature was a distinctive “B” mark, which helps to identify him in later records. He had used the same mark when he witnessed the deed from John Crumpton to his probably brother-in-law William Hendrick Jr. in 1748.⁵⁰⁹

In the meantime, on 22 September 1752, Edward Arnold, planter, and Benjamin Arnold, planter, “and Anne his wife”, all of St. Martin’s parish of Louisa County, conveyed 200 acres to Richard Johnson, describing the land as a 200 acre patent of 1727 to Lancelot Crest.⁵¹⁰ Benjamin Arnold again signed by his mark. The patent to Crest, like the land from Michie, was in the extreme southeastern corner of Louisa County on the banks of the South Anna.⁵¹¹ When Richard Johnson later sold the land he described it as a patent sold by Lancelot Crest to Edward Arnold, then conveyed from Edward Arnold to Benjamin Arnold, and by Benjamin Arnold conveyed to Johnson.⁵¹² Several months earlier, on 12 May 1752, as Benjamin Arnold of Louisa County, he bought 496 acres from William Calloway in what is now Bedford County (then still Lunenburg).⁵¹³ He was of Albemarle County when he sold his Louisa land in 1758, and again when he bought 250 acres on both sides of the Willis River in what was about to become Buckingham County on 31 October 1759.⁵¹⁴

He apparently had moved southwest of Louisa into the part of Albemarle that in 1761 became Buckingham County. On 23 December 1762 Benjamin and Ann Arnold, of Buckingham, sold the 496 acres in Bedford County purchased from Calloway.⁵¹⁵ Although all of Buckingham’s deeds are lost, there is a 1769 patent to Benjamin Arnold for land quite close to his 1759 purchase.⁵¹⁶ There are also several records fortuitously recorded in Bedford County. On 12 July 1762, Benjamin Arnold patented a huge tract of 6,920 acres

⁵⁰⁵ See the Chronology for the 1706 patent to John Hurt, which adjoined both Benjamin Arnold and Hance Hendrick.

⁵⁰⁶ Louisa County Deed Book A, p37.

⁵⁰⁷ Virginia Patent Book 14, p230. This bordered a patent to Thomas Henderson which was possibly partly in Louisa and partly in Hanover, and two patents to George Alves, both of which adjoined the Lancelot Crest patent. All were on the north bank of the South Anna, which is today in Louisa County.

⁵⁰⁸ Louisa County Deed Book B, p285. I am told it was also recorded in Albemarle County, same book and page. Note that when David Johnson sold his father’s patent adjoining Michie’s (then Benjamin Arnold’s) in 1757, he recorded the deed in Louisa.

⁵⁰⁹ Louisa County Deed Book A, p331.

⁵¹⁰ Louisa County Deed Book A, p523.

⁵¹¹ Virginia Patent Book 13, p103, dated 16 June 1727.

⁵¹² Louisa County Deed Book C, p256.

⁵¹³ Lunenburg County Deed Book 3, p105.

⁵¹⁴ Albemarle County Deed Book 2, p113.

⁵¹⁵ Bedford County Deed Book 2, p123.

⁵¹⁶ Virginia Patent Book 38, p701.

in present Campbell County (then still Bedford), formerly a patent to John Ornsby who had failed to seat it.⁵¹⁷ Benjamin Hendrick, as a Buckingham resident, sold off that patent in at least ten separate transactions between 1764 and 1772, one of them on 24 September 1765 to his son William Arnold.⁵¹⁸ No wife is mentioned in eight of these transactions, but Ann released dower in two of these deeds in 1764.⁵¹⁹ He evidently remained in Buckingham for nearly two decades, appearing on the 1764, 1773 and 1774 tax lists as well, with a second son Edward Arnold tithable to his father in 1773 and separate in 1774.

He was not traced further, since the objective was to identify his proximity to potential fathers of Ann Hendrick Arnold. However, Mr. Sullivan's statement that Benjamin Arnold moved to Georgia, then to Greenville County, South Carolina seems correct, though it appears he actually moved to Laurens District. Indeed, a Benjamin Arnold from Virginia, with wife and children, appears on a list dated 10 November 1774 of those requesting vouchers for land in Wilkes County, Georgia.⁵²⁰ The books earlier cited contain several indications that Benjamin Arnold moved to South Carolina shortly thereafter, then returned to Virginia during the Revolution, and resettled in South Carolina after the war. His will, also reproduced in the cited publications, names eight children, all presumably by Ann Hendrick: **William Arnold, Edward Arnold, Hendrick Arnold, John Arnold, Thomas Arnold, Benjamin Arnold, Charity Martin, and Temperance Hamilton.**

Excursus: Sorting Out the William Hendricks

There is an alternative to the genealogy of the various fourth-generation William Hendricks presented here. Three persons in the genealogy above are affected:

- 1.4.1.1 William Hendrick (son of John of Hanover), [**changed number**]
- 1.4.2.1 William Hendrick (son of William Hendrick Jr. of Louisa) and
- 1.4.3.1 William Hendrick (son of Benjamin).

The fate of each of these persons, as presented above, is based entirely on one crucial fact in Ree Herring Hendrick's 1916 genealogy, Lineage and Tradition of the Herring, Conyers, Hendrick, Boddie, Perry, Crudup, Denson, and Hilliard Families. Ms. Hendrick identifies the father of Joseph W. Hendrick as William Hendrick the son of John Hendrick of Hanover, who died "early in life". She presents no proof, but strongly implies that the source was a son of Joseph W. Hendrick. The genealogy above is built on logic that assumes this statement is correct. That is, William Hendrick (son of John Hendrick) died young leaving Joseph W. Hendrick as an orphaned son. The William Hendrick living decades longer in Hanover thus must be his first cousin William Hendrick III (the son of John's brother William Hendrick II). That leaves us with the mystery of identifying the William Hendrick of Mecklenburg County, whose proximity to Benjamin Hendrick suggests he may have been the son of Benjamin.

⁵¹⁷ Virginia Patent Book 34, pp1044. The patent to John Ornsby in 1749 is at Patent Book 28, pp556.

⁵¹⁸ Bedford County Deed Book 3, p39.

⁵¹⁹ Bedford County Deed Book 2, p343 and p348.

⁵²⁰ Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (reprint 1968), Vol. 1, 19.

But this foundation is a shaky one. Ms. Hendrick's book makes other statements which can be shown to be inaccurate (see the discussion above). She could have been wrong about either the name of the father or about his early death. If either statement is inaccurate, then the genealogy above might be significantly altered. What if she misidentified the name of Joseph W. Hendrick's father? Suppose, for instance, that the father of Joseph W. Hendrick was actually the John Hendrick Jr. proposed above as the eldest son of John Hendrick of Hanover. Or, perhaps more plausibly, what if she were wrong about his early death? Suppose he actually lived a normal lifespan, and did indeed marry twice and produce several children as she claims.

In either case, logic would lead us to consider a completely different genealogy than the one presented above. Specifically:

- We might then conclude that William Hendrick, son of John Hendrick, remained in Hanover County – that is, that the records after 1783 or so attributed to William Hendrick III actually apply to the son of John Hendrick. This would also affect our hypothesis regarding the wife of Lipscomb Norvell.
- We would tentatively identify the William Hendrick who appears in Mecklenburg County in 1783 as the son of William Hendrick Jr. of Louisa County – thus explaining his absence from Louisa records after 1782. Most of the records attributed to him after 1783 would then actually apply to his cousin.
- We would conclude that William Hendrick, the son of Benjamin Hendrick, likely died in or around Cheraws District perhaps leaving a widow named Sarah.

These, in fact, are the hypotheses I initially reached prior to reading Ms. Hendrick's book. Trusting that her source was first-hand information from John Thilman Hendrick, repeating information learned from his father, I developed the alternative genealogy presented in this paper. I believe, though, that additional research should be pursued to resolve this question. Given the loss of Hanover records, the research focus most likely to produce results seems to be additional research into the records of both Mecklenburg and Louisa counties. If it can be established that the William Hendrick of Mecklenburg and Louisa are the same person, I believe we can safely conclude that the genealogy must be altered to reflect the alternative summarized above.

Excursus: Ree Herring Hendrick's Lineage Book

In 1916, writing as Ree Herring Hendrick, a lady named Sarah Rebecca Herring (1869-?), wife of Calvin Wheeler Hendrick of Baltimore, Maryland, wrote a book entitled Lineage and Tradition of the Herring, Conyers, Hendrick, Boddie, Perry, Crudup, Dension and Hilliard Families. On an unnumbered page preceding page 67 she provided a chart of some of the descendants of 1.4.1 John Hendrick, concentrating on the line of his son William Hendrick. On page 67 she provided some background on the Hendrick family, then listed the seven children mentioned in the 1784 deed of gift by 1.4.1 John Hendrick of Hanover County, Virginia. She stated that he died in 1802, citing "Hanover Court House Records".

On page 68 she focuses on the son 1.4.1.2 William Hendrick as follows, with her footnotes reproduced here in brackets:

VII. William Hendrick. He married twice [*Dr. John T. Hendrick, in a letter of 1895*]. Captain William Hendrick served in Marion's Brigade in 1783 [*Historical Col. of the Joe Habersham Chapter, D.A.R.*] By his first marriage, the following children were born:

1. William N. Hendrick, died 1824. Issue:
 - (A) Anna Hendrick
2. John D. Hendrick, died 1823. Issue:
 - (A) William N. Hendrick
 - (B) Mary Hendrick
3. Mrs. Smith
4. Mrs. Norville

VII. William Hendrick, by his second marriage had only one child – Joseph W. Hendrick. It is family tradition that William "died early in life," and the records bear out this statement. This must have occurred between 1784 and 1802.

5. Joseph W. Hendrick inherits from his grandfather the estate directly. [*It is said (VII) William Hendrick's widow married Lipscomb Novrell (sic) upon his death. Think, however, it was Novrell Lipscomb, as this name appears in Hanover records.*]

Joseph W. Hendrick inherited 213 acres in 1804, from his grandfather John Hendrick's estate. [*Hanover Rec.*] In 1809, prior to moving to Kentucky, he sold this to his uncle, Col. James Doswell. Joseph W. Hendrick was born April 20, 1787, near the Old Fork Church, Hanover County. He married Mary Drummond Thilman. She was born October 15, 1787, in Goochland County, Va....

Ms. Hendrick goes on to discuss the lineage of Mary Drummond Thilman, and lists the children of Joseph Wyatt Hendrick and Mary, who moved first to Barren County then Jessamine County, Kentucky. Specific attention is given to their son Dr. Hendrick (1811-1895). Ms. Hendrick, the author, was married to a grandson of Dr. John Thilman Hendrick.

Although this book flatly contradicts the conclusions we'd normally draw from Hanover records regarding the family of "VII. William Hendrick" and the father of John Wyatt Hendrick, we cannot ignore the possibility that its lineage is accurate. Unfortunately, the book's sources are unstated and it isn't clear how much of the quoted portion of its genealogy is hypothesis and how much is family legend. To assess its credibility, we might examine the rest of the book's Hendrick genealogy.

The first two pages of the lineage contain some obvious errors. (I can't resist mentioning that this book appears to have been the source of the entirely fictitious "Forsan Van Deavorack Henrick Sr." legend.) With regard to the genealogy of the Thilman-Doswell families, it seems to have been partly based on articles in the *William and Mary College Historical Quarterly* that had appeared prior to 1916.⁵²¹ The portion of the lineage dealing with the later life of Joseph Wyatt Hendrick and his children seems to have been based on the personal knowledge of his son Dr. John Thilman Hendrick (who had died 20 years before the book was published.) Whether Dr. Thilman contributed to the portion of the genealogy quoted above is not clear, but one suspects he did not contribute the name of his grandfather.

That is seemingly confirmed by a separate biographical statement by Dr. John Thilman Hendrick himself, published nearly forty years earlier in 1878, which mentions his mother and father, and his maternal grandparents, but does not mention his paternal (Hendrick) grandparents at all.⁵²² A biography of his nephew, the son of his brother James Paul Hendrick, published in 1878 in the same volume, also does not mention his Virginia forbears and names his grandparents as "Williamson" Hendrick [rather than Joseph Wyatt Hendrick] and Mary Thilman, of Hanover County.⁵²³ We might reasonably conclude from this that the father of Joseph Wyatt Hendrick was identified by Ms. Hendrick from her own research. And we might reasonably wonder if the 1895 letter from Dr. Hendrick was specific as to his grandfather's name.

Now let's examine in detail the statements quoted above.

- John Hendrick of St. Martin's parish does seem to have died about 1801 or 1802, and Joseph W. Hendrick did inherit 213 acres from him. All this we can discern from the Hanover tax records. What the records don't tell us is the relationship between the two. Ms. Hendrick posits a William Hendrick, who died before 1802, as a son of John Hendrick and father of Joseph W. Hendrick. An obvious alternate hypothesis is that Joseph W. Hendrick was a son, rather than a grandson, of John Hendrick.
- The more likely case is that Joseph W. Hendrick was a son of John Hendrick. The only William Hen, which he sold to his uncle James Doswell in 1809 prior to moving to Kentucky.⁵²⁴ This statement is generally consistent with William Anderson's power of attorney in 1802. It also conveniently explains the absence of records for William Hendrick, since it implies the son predeceased the father. However the statement regarding the inheritance is suspect. The only record I could find to substantiate it was a record of an inheritance by Joseph W. Hendrick from his wife's grandfather, not his own grandfather. And James Doswell was not "his" uncle, but his wife's. On 9 March 1807 Mary Thilman, formerly Doswell, "for maternal love" of Joseph W. Hendrick and his wife Mary Drummond Hendrick of Hanover County, gifted them with a ¼ interest in Amherst County land devised to her by the will of her father Thomas Doswell.⁵²⁵ On 25 January 1809 Joseph W. Hendrick and his wife

⁵²¹ For instance "The Doswell Family", *William and Mary College Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 24, p55.

⁵²² *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky*, (J. M. Armstrong & Co., 1878), p515.

⁵²³ *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky*, (J. M. Armstrong & Co., 1878).

⁵²⁴ Ree Herring Hendrick., p68.

⁵²⁵ Nelson County, Virginia, Deed Book 1, p153. Why the deed was recorded in Nelson County is anyone's guess.

Mary D. Hendrick of Hanover, sold that interest to her uncle James Doswell.⁵²⁶ While this perhaps is insufficient to disprove the book's statement, it certainly casts some doubt on its accuracy.

The second statement of significance is the reference to an 1895 letter by John Thilman Hendrick (unfortunately not reproduced or quoted) which stated that his grandfather William Hendrick married twice. The book further states that William Hendrick produced four children by his first marriage (William N., John D., Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Norvell) and one by his second marriage (Joseph W. Hendrick). Whether these statements were made from family lore or were the conclusions of genealogical research is not made clear, but I suspect the latter. No supporting evidence is provided, and this statement clearly contradicts the facts we know.⁵²⁷ We cannot help but suspect this statement was the author's attempt to assign a single father to the known Hendricks of Hanover.

The third and final statement is that William Hendrick of Hanover County served in the Revolution in South Carolina in Marion's Brigade, referencing an entry in Georgia DAR records. [William Hendrick of Cheraws District, South Carolina served as a militia captain from 1780-82, the last year in Marion's Brigade.⁵²⁸ But he was surely the son of Benjamin Hendrick. See the discussion in the Chronicles and under Benjamin Hendrick below.] This statement appears pure speculation on the part of the author. Since no William Hendrick served in Virginia, the author may have assumed that any William Hendrick found was the same person as the one in Hanover. She offered no evidence that they were the same person, and ignored the obvious question of why William Hendrick of Hanover would have traveled several hundred miles to serve in a local militia unit when his own father commanded a militia unit in Hanover. It seems to me far more likely that this soldier was his cousin William Hendrick, the son of Benjamin Hendrick, who was already resident in Cheraws and himself a captain of the same militia there.

One would hope for confirmation of some of these statements by John Thilman Hendrick himself.

The Kentucky portion of this genealogy appears accurate. In 1809, as mentioned above, Joseph

⁵²⁶ Nelson County, Virginia, Deed Book 1, p330.

⁵²⁷ Note, for example, that one of the two sons of the "first marriage" could not be the same person later in Hanover. William N. Hendrick was clearly much younger than Joseph W. Hendrick, and appears to have been born well after William Hendrick died. In addition, "Mrs. Norvell" apparently refers to the wife of Lipscomb Norvell, who was married by the time Joseph W. Hendrick was born – and surely a William Hendrick old enough to have had a child of that age could not have escaped being taxed or otherwise noticed among the records. Finally, if Joseph W. Hendrick were the youngest son, it isn't clear how he would have inherited from his grandfather in right of his father. On the whole, this statement about the two marriages and the children produced appears to me to be an attempt to attribute the Hendricks of Hanover County to a single father.

⁵²⁸ See: History of the Old Cheraws, Rev. Alexander Gregg (The State Company, 1925), p408. [This calls him William Hendrick of Cheraws, who served 1780-82 in the local militia, serving the last year in Marion's Brigade.] See also: Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, Bobby Gilmer Moss (Genealogical Publishing Company, 1983), p437. There appear to be no "official" records of a Hendrick in Marion's Brigade in 1782, although two pensions by others confirm it. Note also that Benjamin Hendrick was also a Cheraws resident at the time and served as a Cheraws militia captain as well. In fact, both pensions referred to also mention service ca1778 under Benjamin Hendrick as well as ca1782 under William Hendrick. There seems to be much more reason to think William Hendrick was Benjamin's son than his nephew.

W. Hendrick sold the land gifted by his mother-in-law to his wife's uncle James Doswell and moved to Kentucky. He bought land that same year in Barren County, Kentucky.⁵²⁹ He bought and sold several parcels there over the next few years, finally selling out in 1815.⁵³⁰ His son's 1878 statement referenced above states that "after remaining a few years in Barren County, finally settled in Jessamine County, twelve miles from Lexington." He is in the 1810 Barren County census with a woman over 45 in the household (his mother?) and ten slaves. In 1820 and 1830 he is in the Jessamine County censuses.⁵³¹ Both statements above ignore his death date, but both state he died in Jessamine County. The genealogy lists nine children: Anna Eliza (died in infancy), Mary Ann (Sparks), John Thilman Hendrick, Joseph Wyatt Hendrick Jr. of New Orleans, William Henry Hendrick, Elizabeth Mildred (Masters), Martha Maria (Thompkins), Sarah Jane (Dickerson), and James Paul Hendrick.

⁵²⁹ Barren County Deed Book D, p210.

⁵³⁰ Barren County Deed Book B, p346, p411, and Book C, p158, p173 and p158.

⁵³¹ 1810 Barren County: Jos. W. Hendrick 10100-10101-10. 1820 Jessamine: Joseph Hendrix 200010-11010-0. 1830 Jessamine County: Joseph W. Hendric (sic) 1100001-1010001-0.

Excursus: An Unknown John Hendrick

A British Mercantile claim made sometime in the period 1800-1803 for a pre-war Richmond, Virginia store bill of Jeremiah Wade states that Jeremiah Wade “died in Amherst [County]. His widow, his executrix, intermarried with John Hendrick, who seven or eight years ago went to Kentucky.” It isn’t clear who this John Hendrick might have been. There were multiple persons named Jeremiah Wade. One Jeremiah Wade signed legislative petitions in Hanover County in 1778 and 1781, and on 9 March 1789 Jeremiah Wade sold land in St. Paul’s parish of Hanover which he had inherited from his father William Wade.⁵³² He does not appear in the 1789 tax list. There were also two first cousins named Jeremiah Wade, sons of brothers Pearce Wade and Jeremiah Wade, who lived in the vicinity of Amherst County. A John Hendrick had a grant in Amherst County in 1780, though I found no record disposing of it.⁵³³ If he did indeed remove to Kentucky, he may have been the John Hendrick listed in the Warren County Tax list of 1800. Kentucky records were not further searched for him.

Notes:

- 1.2.5.1 On 18 November 1797, William Hendrick “eldest son and heir-at-law” of “William Hendrick the elder, late of Louisa County, decd”, made a quitclaim deed in Louisa relinquishing any claim to property sold several years earlier by his father.⁵³⁴ Though no residence was noted, he was surely living in Hanover for he does not appear among the Louisa taxables.

The fact that he apparently lived many years after his first cousin William Hendrick was dead, and the association with Lipscomb Norvell, argue that this was the same William Hendrick who, as a Hanover resident, This land was located in St. Paul’s parish, and deeds from adjoining landowners place it near the southern border of Hanover, just north of Richmond. He was taxed on those 209 acres annually from 1789 through 1799, the last land tax list checked. The surviving personal property tax lists for St. Paul’s parish show him as a taxpayer in 1784, 1788, 1789-1791 (with a second white tithable), 1792-1802, 1803 (again with a second poll), 1805, 1807-9 (with two additional polls), 1812 and 1815 (both years with one additional adult).⁵³⁵ He consistently appears with 4-5 taxable slaves (over 16) on these tax records. Surely he is the same William Hendrick in the 1810 and 1820 Hanover censuses, over 45 in both, and shown with 11 slaves in 1810 and 12 in 1820.⁵³⁶ [He was also administering a poor

⁵³² Hanover County “Larger Book”, p? reported in the *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 23, No. 2.

⁵³³ Virginia Grants E, p459.

⁵³⁴ Louisa County Deeds I, p423.

⁵³⁵ Hanover County Taxpayers, St. Paul’s Parish, William Ronald Cook (1956)

⁵³⁶ 1810 Hanover William Hendrick 30201-12111-11 (consecutive with John D. Hendrick) and 1820 Hanover p58, William Hendrick 000111-10210-9 consecutive with an entry for “Wm. Hendrick (poor house)” with 17 occupants. Note the anomaly that the wife is not over 45 in 1820, perhaps accurate, perhaps a second wife. Note also that the 11 and 12 slaves were a total number. From the age ranges given in 1810, 4 or 5 of these slaves would have been tithables in the 1790s, another reason to think that all these citations are to the same person.

house in 1820, with 17 persons resident.] It is perhaps his widow Ann in the 1830 Hanover census (age 60-70) with a household of seven whites and 19 slaves.⁵³⁷

Which next-generation Hendricks were his sons can only be speculated. **John D. Hendrick** (born perhaps c1782) seems highly likely to be his son, for he was taxable in St. Paul's from 1805 through 1815, and was enumerated consecutively with William Hendrick in the 1810 census (26-45) and nearby in 1820 (over 45, perhaps an error). John D. Hendrick, who was clearly unmarried in 1810, served in 1813 as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812 from a Hanover unit.⁵³⁸

⁵³⁷ 1830 Hanover, p211 Ann Hendrick 00001-110012001-19. She has 19 slaves and is apparently herself aged 60-70. Note that the other members of the household are consistent with William Hendrick's 1820 household, with perhaps a married son included.. Also in this census is Mary Hendrick, p203, 10002-000010001 – aged 60-70 with two males 20-30 and one male under 5.

⁵³⁸ Virginia Militia of the War of 1812, Vol. I, p161 identifies him as of Hanover. See also Vol. II, p464.