

The Line of Adolphus Hendrick

1.1 **Adolphus Hendrick** (by 1685 - 1763) He was likely the eldest son, being first mentioned in the deed of gift by his father on 20 February 1705/6.¹ Given the timing and wording of this deed, it is reasonable to theorize that Adolphus may have married at about that time. We can also plausibly infer that he had reached majority by 1706, for deeds to minors were both rare and generally unenforceable. Nearly all we know of his early life is from patent records, since King William records are lost. The few records we have, though, make it clear that he remained in King William County through at least 1740.

Adolphus clearly had interests further west. On 20 February 1719/20 he patented 490 acres in the part of King William that later became Caroline County, roughly twenty miles west of his gifted land.² However, he seems to have sold this patent almost immediately, certainly within a year. An adjoining patent of 17 August 1725 to William Bigger refers to Adolphus's patent as "land he bought of Dolphus Hendrick."³ That sale must have taken place by early 1721, for Bigger's patent refers to the land as being in St. John's parish. Yet it had been in St. Margaret's parish since 1 May 1721. Clearly, the patent's survey (and therefore the sale by Adolphus) had been made prior to St. Margaret's formation.⁴ Sometime in 1727 or 1728 Adolphus surveyed 1,000 acres in Spotsylvania (later Orange) County at the same time as two of his brothers.⁵ The resulting patent, describing him as a resident of King William, was issued on 28 September 1728.⁶ The land lay on the Spotsylvania county line, in the area that became Orange County in 1734. Yet Adolphus Hendrick appears in no records of either Spotsylvania or Orange counties, other than a few mentions as an adjoining landowner. There is no indication that either he or a son lived on this patent, which he sold on 31 October 1740, still as a resident of King William County.⁷

Adolphus evidently remained for more than three decades near his father's original plantation in King William, for he is not mentioned in Caroline County records as a resident.⁸ A plausible explanation for this is that his father's deed of 1706 had created an entail on the land, though perhaps inadvertently.⁹ Whether it was his father's intention or not, the land was gifted to

¹ King William County, Virginia Deed Book 1, part 2, p302.

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

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

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

⁵ Surveyor's Report filed at Spotsylvania Will Book A, p77.

⁶ Virginia Patent Book 13, p435.

⁷ Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 4, p310

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

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

Adolphus and his male successors in perpetuity. Adolphus, holding only a lifetime interest, could not sell the land in fee simple. Thus he may have remained on this land until either his own eldest son could occupy it, or until he could break the entail. The Assembly's act of 1734 gave him a means to break the entail and it is likely that he availed himself of this process.¹⁰ He evidently still owned land in King William County in 1742, for a record dated that year shows that Benjamin Hendrick paid Martin Palmer for quit rents on 100 acres of his brother's land. [Since only Benjamin and Adolphus were still in King William as late as 1742, and since Martin Palmer was the sheriff of King William responsible for collecting rents, this record surely refers to land owned by Adolphus Hendrick.]

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

Sometime before 1737, about the time these older children probably left home, Adolphus himself claimed land further west, staking out 400 acres in Goochland County less than fifteen miles west of his brothers in Amelia. A patent issued 15 March 1736/7 to William Daniel identifies the adjoining land as Adolphus Hendrick's.¹¹ Adolphus' patent for that tract adjacent Daniel was issued two years later on 1 February 1738/9.¹² He did not immediately move onto this land. He was still living in King William more than a year later on 19 August 1740 when he purchased another 400 acres in Goochland from Christopher Hudson, located about three miles east of his patent.¹³ He was again described as a resident of King William a few months later when he sold his Spotsylvania patent on 31 October 1740 (see above), but had moved into Goochland County by 1742 when he recorded his stock mark there.¹⁴ In 1746 he appeared on a Goochland tithables list with two slaves and son-in-law Philemon Childers, his younger sons apparently not yet having joined him.

His Goochland County lands fell into Cumberland County when it was formed in 1749, being located in the central part of present Cumberland, where numerous patents and deeds mention one or the other of his tracts. The records of Southam parish show he was a processioneer in 1747 and that his patent was processioned in 1748 by Benjamin Hendrick and by Adolphus himself in 1755.¹⁵ Adolphus may have purchased his second tract for his son Moses or for another of his sons-in-law who decided not to live on it. He apparently rented out this second tract, for it was not processioned in his name in 1747 or 1755. He appears in only a few records of Cumberland,

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

¹¹ Virginia Patent Book 17, p38.

¹² Virginia Patent Book 18, p176. The adjoining patent to William Daniel (Book 17, p38) issued on 15 March 1736/7 mentions the adjoining land as Adolphus Hendrick's, indicating that he had staked out his claim at least two years prior to the patent date.

¹³ Goochland County, Virginia Deed Book 3, p350

¹⁴ Goochland County, Virginia Court Orders, 5:192

¹⁵ Vestry Book of Southam Parish...1745-1792, Ann K. Blomquist (2002), p17, p29, p88.

perhaps due to advancing age, though he served on a jury in 1753 and assisted in a processioning in Halifax County near his son Moses in 1759.¹⁶ The genealogically significant citations are mentioned below, since they relate primarily to his children.

His wife's name never appears in any records, nor is a wife named in his will. His children appear to have been born over a span of at least twenty, and perhaps thirty, years thus raising the possibility of more than one wife.

Adolphus Hendrick's will was dated 25 January 1758, and recorded on 4 October 1763, in Cumberland County.¹⁷ It identifies his children, and makes bequests to them as noted below.¹⁸ Adolphus did not wait for his death to deliver the legacies bequeathed by his will. Subsequent to making his will, Adolphus made deeds of gift to two daughters, Jane Robinson and Jemima Bradshaw and their husbands, of the slaves which were to be bequeathed by the will.¹⁹ He also disposed of the land devised in the will. He had retained both his 1739 patent of 400 acres and the 400 acres nearby purchased in 1740, devising them respectively in his will to his sons Benjamin and Moses. On 3 February 1762, he deeded his 400 acre patent to his son Benjamin, being the same land devised to him by the will and described as the land Benjamin then lived on.²⁰ His son Moses Hendrick, who had settled in Halifax and aligned himself with his Quaker in-laws, was effectively cut out of the will by two later transactions. The 400 acres of land he was to have inherited was sold to Humphrey Keeble on 11 October 1759.²¹ Then the slave Hagar bequeathed to Moses by the will was actually gifted in 1759 to Jemima Bradshaw.

It is possible that Adolphus had a son named Robert Hendrick who predeceased him. On 15 August 1734, William Allen testified in Goochland County court that he and nine others had "ranged each six days in search of Robert Hendrick who was supposed to be killed by the Indians."²² This being the only record of anyone else named Hendrick in Virginia, it is tempting to suppose he might have been a son of Adolphus, or perhaps even another brother.²³ At least nine of the ten persons named in this record were living in a relatively small area just east of the land Adolphus had staked out in Goochland, later Cumberland, County. Five of the searchers were less than five miles from that land, the other four a few miles further east.

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

¹⁶ Cumberland County Court Orders 1, p8 and Antrim Parish Vestry Book, p47. (The processioned lands included William Echols and Moses Hendrick.)

¹⁷ Cumberland County, Virginia Will Book 1, p273

¹⁸ Abstracted versions of this will refer to 5 shillings left to his son William. There being no evidence of his naming a second son William, I have made the assumption that the will actually referred to the heirs of William. I caution that I have not yet confirmed this.

¹⁹ Cumberland County Deed Book 2, p468-9.

²⁰ Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p233.

²¹ Cumberland County Deed Book 2, p535.

²² Goochland County Order Book 3, p287.

²³ There was at this time a James Hendricks on the Virginia frontier, but no one named Hendrick.

1.1.1 **William Hendrick** (c1710? – c1737) He is proven to be a son of Adolphus by a 1756 court record. William Hendrick's wife was identified as Martha, daughter of Robert Parker of Essex County, on 18 June 1736 when the couple received two slaves from her father's estate.²⁴ William was dead by the time that bill of sale was recorded by his widow. Martha Parker was the young widow of James Merrit, who had died in Essex County sometime in 1734 leaving property in both Essex and Caroline. The inventory of his estate had been taken in January 1734/5 and later recorded by his wife as Martha Hendrick, but the estate was not finally settled until after Martha had married her third husband.²⁵ William Hendrick and Martha had married in Essex County, according to one of the estate accountings. Though the date is not recorded, the marriage evidently took place about 1735.

By 1736 William Hendrick had staked out land on Flat Creek in Amelia County, not far from his father's claim in Goochland, for he was named an adjoining landowner in two patents of October 1736.²⁶ He never patented the land, for he was dead by 20 September 1737 when Martha Hendrick, widow, recorded the 1736 slave bill and sold land she inherited from her father.²⁷ She was still Martha Hendrick nearly a year later on 17 May 1738 when she was sued over James Merrit's estate, but had probably married Robert Hudgens as her third husband by 1 February 1738/9 when he received a patent for William Hendrick's Flat Creek land.²⁸ Martha and Robert Hudgens applied for administration of William Hendrick's estate in January 1739/40, more than two years after his death, and recorded the inventory the following month.²⁹ An accounting of the estate filed on 23 August 1742, showed a net value of less than £50, most of which was the two slaves from the Parker estate.³⁰ This accounting also showed payments to three persons for their part of their brother James Merrit's estate, as well as payments by the estate to William Hendrick's uncle Hance Hendrick, his neighbor and possible brother-in-law William Evans, and his sister-in-law Rachel Gillington.

On 21 March 1739/40, Robert Hudgens purchased a second tract adjoining William Hendrick's claim on Flat Creek from William Evans, apparently William's brother-in-law.³¹ On 21 April 1749, he made a deed of gift of his patent to Elizabeth Hendrick, the only child of William and Martha.³² Elizabeth, as her father's heir, had a valid claim on the land despite Hudgens' patent. She may have been close to fourteen about this time, the age at which she could choose her own guardian, for a guardian might have disputed Hudgen's title on her behalf. By May 1752, Robert Hudgens had sold his remaining land in Amelia and, with his stepdaughter, moved into Cumberland County.³³ He had obtained a patent in Cumberland in 1746 and bought additional land there in 1750, though he

²⁴ Essex County, Virginia Deed Book 21, p11.

²⁵ Loose papers in Amelia County relating to the settlements of the estates of James Merrit and William Hendrick.

²⁶ Virginia Patent Book 17, p204 and p206.

²⁷ Essex County, Virginia Deed Book 21, p326. (two entries)

²⁸ Virginia Patent Book 18, p200. William Hendrick had clearly surveyed the land, though he did not patent it, and Hudgen's patent is obviously based on that survey, for it omits subsequent adjoining patentees.

²⁹ Amelia County Court Orders 1:89, Bonds 1:1, Wills 1:7A

³⁰ Loose papers in Amelia County relating to the settlements of the estates of James Merrit and William Hendrick..

³¹ Amelia County Deed Book 1, p223.

³² Amelia County Deed Book 3, p179.

³³ Amelia County Deed Book 4, p347.

apparently did not move until after selling the land in Amelia.³⁴ Interestingly, on 25 March 1754/5 Robert Hudgens petitioned to keep an ordinary in his house, with the husband of Elizabeth Hendrick, John Colquitt, being his security.³⁵ Both men are later mentioned frequently in Cumberland records.

1.1.1.1 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1736 – 1809) Elizabeth Hendrick “orphan of William Hendrick” married John Colquitt in Cumberland County by bond dated 29 May 1753.³⁶ A year later, on 22 October 1754, John and Elizabeth Colquitt of Cumberland sold the Amelia County land she had been given by her stepfather in 1749, with her mother and stepfather as witnesses.³⁷ John Colquitt sued Adolphus Hendrick about this time for breach of promise, eventually being awarded £50 in February 1756.³⁸ Court records show that Colquitt complained that that Adolphus had asked him to marry Elizabeth “orphan of one William Hendrick then deceased and granddaughter of the said Adolphus.” Since Adolphus “had given nothing to his son the said William Hendrick deceased, father of the said Elizabeth, in his lifetime and... Elizabeth was the only child of the said William”, Adolphus had promised Colquitt “one good likely Negro or the sum of thirty-five pounds current money.” This promise, according to the suit, was discussed among Adolphus, Colquitt, and Robert Hudgens “father in law [stepfather] of the said Elizabeth”, but was never fulfilled, so Colquitt sued. John and Elizabeth Colquitt remained in Cumberland through at least 1793, when the third of their children married there, then moved to Georgia, where both died in Oglethorpe County. His will, dated 18 October 1799 and recorded 23 June 1800, names his wife Elizabeth and children **Robert** Colquitt, **Samuel** Colquitt, **Hannah** Colquitt (and her son William Colquitt), and **Sarah** Guthrey.³⁹ Elizabeth Colquitt was head of household in 1800 with two females over 45 and six slaves. According to a family history, Elizabeth died in 1809.⁴⁰

1.1.2 **John Hendrick** (c1710? - c1789) Since each of Hance Hendrick’s sons had a son named John, differentiating the four third-generation John Hendricks presents a formidable challenge. Alberta Dennstedt’s brilliant article on the Adolphus Hendrick family in *The Virginia Genealogist* almost certainly misidentified this son of Adolphus for we can plausibly conclude that her John Hendrick, carpenter, was the son of Benjamin Hendrick. We can also eliminate John Hendrick, son of William, for he has a distinct identity in Louisa and Hanover. That leaves two John Hendricks, the sons of Hance II and Adolphus. We can tentatively identify the son of Hance, for he was living in Amelia with his father in 1765 at a time when the fourth John Hendrick and his grown sons were apparently in Halifax. Thus the John Hendrick who appears in Halifax County by the 1760s was evidently the son of Adolphus. However, it remains uncertain which earlier records apply to him. There is no mention of him in Cumberland records other than his father’s will of

³⁴ Virginia Patents 24:484 and Cumberland County Deed Book 1, p285.

³⁵ Abstracts of the Cumberland County, Virginia Court Order Books from June 1749 to May 1756., Shela S. Fretwell (1987), p137.

³⁶ *William & Mary Quarterly*, Vol.7, No. 4, p284 and also in Vol. 20, No. 1, p29.

³⁷ Amelia County Deed Book 5, p200.

³⁸ Cumberland County loose papers.

³⁹ Oglethorpe County, Georgia Will Book A, p88 (and Book AB, p35).

⁴⁰ Of whom I came, from whence I came: Wells-Wise, Rish-Wise and otherwise: a compilation of the genealogies of the families of Bolling, Colquitt, Gable, Norman, Zelma Wells Price (1959).

1758, which left him 5 shillings. That suggests he was an elder son who had not accompanied his father to Cumberland County, a supposition supported by later records..

One possibility is that he remained in King William or Caroline County after Adolphus moved into Goochland. If so, we would find no record of him except perhaps in Caroline County's court records. Indeed, a John Hendrick was paid as a witness for Hance Hendrick in Caroline County on 10 September 1736, apparently as a Caroline resident.⁴¹ But there is no further mention of a John Hendrick in the court records for twenty years, when a deed from John Hendrick to Sarah Young was proved on 11 March 1756.⁴² Although we can't know the precise date of that deed, it had to have been after 1750, when Sarah Young was widowed.⁴³ Which John Hendrick still owned land in Caroline at that late a date is unknown. But, it forces us to consider the possibility that John Hendrick did not leave the area until the early 1750s

A second possibility is that he accompanied several of his siblings into Amelia County. A John Hendrick witnessed the Amelia deed by Hance Hendrick in 1740, before either Adolphus or Benjamin had had left King William.⁴⁴ In 1742 a John Hendrick served as a deed witness, a court witness, and was assigned to Hance Hendrick's road gang.⁴⁵ Apparently the same person was a separate tithable in 1741, 1742 and 1743, listed in each case adjacent or nearly so to Hance Hendrick. He is missing from the tithables of 1744 and 1746, perhaps living in a district whose list is lost, but appears again from 1751 onward, with two John Hendricks listed after 1752. In 1746 John Hendrick was sued in Amelia over a debt that had apparently followed him from Caroline County.⁴⁶ Whether these citations apply to Hance Hendrick's own son John, or to the son of Adolphus, is uncertain. We have no clear evidence of the age of Hance's son, except that he was never a tithable of Hance and thus could have been of age by the 1741 tithables. That is, if Hance Hendrick's son John were just a couple years older than his son Hance Jr., then we could explain all of these citations as applying to him. If Hance's son were ten years younger than Hance Jr., then none of these citations would have applied to him. Lacking that knowledge, and given the presence of so many of Adolphus Hendrick's children in Amelia, it could be that these citations are for John Hendrick the son of Adolphus, though it doesn't explain the Caroline County deed or the absence of any evidence of land ownership in Amelia. By 1754, when Benjamin Hendrick's adult son John shows up in Amelia, the confusion is compounded significantly.

Wherever John Hendrick was through the mid-1750s, we have reason to think he was in Amelia County by the late 1750s. His son Humphrey Hendrick (and perhaps his son John and son-in-law Charles Smith) was paid as a militiaman in Amelia County in 1758.⁴⁷ Humphrey was also separately tithable in Amelia in 1762. Unfortunately, the tithables for 1756 through 1757, when Humphrey might have been tithable to his father, are incomplete – and 1758 through 1760 are missing entirely. Humphrey Hendrick had not been tithable

⁴¹ Caroline County Court Orders 2, p369. He was not paid mileage, implying he was resident in Caroline.

⁴² Caroline County Court Orders 5, p154.

⁴³ Caroline County Court Orders 4, p218.

⁴⁴ Amelia County Deed Book, 1, p228.

⁴⁵ Amelia County Court Orders 1, p189, p197 and Deed Book 1, p381.

⁴⁶ Amelia County Court Orders 2, p9b.

⁴⁷ Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. 7, p201.

in the more complete lists of 1754 and 1755, but we have no way of knowing if he was yet 16 by that time. There were two John Hendricks tithable in 1753 through 1755, and in 1762 and 1763, the other years being incomplete. We know that one of these was Benjamin's son John Hendrick, who apparently arrived in Amelia in 1754 and bought land that year on which he lived for several decades. If he was the John Hendrick in Caroline, he probably wasn't yet in the county in 1752, thus the two John Hendricks must have been the sons of Hance and Adolphus. We also know that Hance Hendrick mentioned the land his own son John lived on in 1765, meaning he was still in the county. Thus the two John Hendricks in the tithables of 1762 and thereafter must be the sons of Benjamin and Hance. We can therefore plausibly conjecture that John Hendrick, son of Adolphus, had probably left Amelia by the early 1760s.

John Hendrick had perhaps removed to Halifax County as early as 1757, for a road order of 19 May 1757 assigned Hance Hendrick (the son of Hance of Amelia) as surveyor and includes a John Hendrick among those ordered to assist.⁴⁸ Although he does not begin to appear in other Halifax records until 1768, we know his son Humphrey was there in 1763, son-in-law Charles Smith in 1764, and son John Hurt Hendrick in 1766. On 17 March 1768 a debt suit against "John Hendrick Sr." was abated in Halifax because the sheriff could not find him.⁴⁹ But two months later, on 20 May, he was indicted by the grand jury for swearing and on 21 July he and his male tithables were added to a road gang.⁵⁰ Though we lack a record of him between 1757 and 1768, it appears he may have arranged to buy land as early as 1761. On 20 October 1768, Richard Echols [uncle of Moses Hendrick] deeded to John Hendrick and Charles Smith a 400-acre tract patented by Echols in 1761 which he described as a tract "sold to said Hendrick and now divided at [his] request" into one 200 acre parcel for John Hendrick and one 200 acre parcel for Charles Smith.⁵¹ The obvious implication is that John Hendrick may have arranged to buy the land some years earlier. John Hendrick appears to have remained on this land until his death more than twenty years later, for it was half of this land later sold by his heirs. Interestingly, this adjoined the land that James Hendrick would purchase just before his death – though there are no records of any interaction between the two families. Either John Hendrick or his son was appointed a constable on 11 April 1769.⁵² He appears in the 1771 Halifax tithables, with his sons John Hurt Hendrick and Humphrey Hendrick listed separately. John Hendrick subsequently is mentioned several times in Halifax court records, often as "John Hendrick Sr.", and frequently in conjunction with his three sons and son-in-law Smith.⁵³ Two Revolutionary claims establish him as a DAR patriot. He was reimbursed in 1781 and 1782 for 450 pounds of beef, 70 pounds of bacon, and whiskey provided to the troops.⁵⁴

He was obviously closely connected to his son-in-law Charles Smith. Smith, apparently in financial difficulty, sold his half of the Echols tract to Humphrey Hendrick in 1772, who then sold it outside the family a few years later for four times the purchase price (see

⁴⁸ Halifax County Court Orders 2, p204.

⁴⁹ Halifax County Court Orders 6, p85.

⁵⁰ Halifax County Court Orders 6, p128, p171.

⁵¹ Halifax County Deed Book 7, pp60-61.

⁵² Halifax County Court Orders 6, p333.

⁵³ Halifax County Court Orders 7, p16, 29, 114-115, 223, 379, 516. Orders 8, p10, 85, 89, 221, 238.

⁵⁴ Virginia Public Claims, Halifax County, Abercrombie and Slatten (Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p22 and p30.

below). On 15 July 1773 John Hendrick sold half of his own 200 acres to Charles Smith for only £20.⁵⁵ Then on 16 March 1784, John Hendrick Sr. of Halifax made a deed of gift of horses and furniture to his grandchildren Mary Anne Smith and William Thornton Smith, children of Charles Smith, in a deed witnessed by Anna Parker and Tabitha Hendrick Smith.⁵⁶

John Hendrick was still alive in 1785 when he appears on the Halifax tax list, but probably dead by 1789, when he was not listed. On 12 December 1791 Humphrey Hendrick, John H. Hendrick, Absalom Hendrick, Robert Lumpkin, and William Parker, identifying themselves as “the heirs of John Hendrick, deceased, late of Halifax County”, sold to Charles Smith the remaining 100 acres in Halifax “being the plantation where said John Hendrick, dec’d., lived and died”.⁵⁷

His wife is generally thought to have been a daughter of John Hurt, probably named Tabitha, though no direct evidence exists. The names of his children and grandchildren, however, are strongly suggestive. His wife’s name appears in no records found. Note though, that this John Hendrick is a candidate to have been the husband of a daughter of Walter Evans [see discussion elsewhere], so the source of the name “Hurt” within this family may not have been his wife.

1.1.2.1 **Humphrey Hendrick** (c1735-40 – 1816) He first appears in a reimbursement record for Amelia County militiamen in September 1758.⁵⁸ Amelia tithables are missing 1758-1761, but he was not tithable in 1757 or earlier. He was, however, a tithable in Amelia in 1762.. By 16 June 1763 he had moved into Halifax County, where he appears as defendant in a debt suit.⁵⁹ Over the next ten years he was sued by more than a dozen people over modest debts, at one point being confined to debtor’s prison.⁶⁰ Perhaps in an attempt to raise money, he in turn sued his brothers-in-law Charles Smith and John Moore.⁶¹ Strangely for a man in debt, a 1768 notice in the *Virginia Gazette* indicates he had nearly a full hogshead of unclaimed tobacco in a Chesterfield County warehouse.⁶² He witnessed Hance Hendrick’s sale of land in Halifax in 1766, voted in the elections of 1768, and served on juries in 1769 and 1770.⁶³ He must have been a landowner to be eligible for elections and jury service, and the land he owned was probably that inherited by his wife Mary.

He married Mary Moore, daughter of Hugh Moore, whose 1760 Halifax will had named four children (John, Alexander, Anne, and Mary), leaving to his daughter Mary a tract of 395 acres on Great Toby Creek.⁶⁴ On 17 August 1770 a Chancery

⁵⁵ Halifax County Deed Book 9, p107.

⁵⁶ Halifax County Deed Book 12, p397.

⁵⁷ Halifax County Deed Book 15, p256.

⁵⁸ Hening’s *Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p201.

⁵⁹ Halifax County Court Orders 4, p78 (and later on p348).

⁶⁰ Halifax County Court Orders 4, p353, p491 and Orders 5, p520 and Orders 6, p223-235, p237, p418, p536-7.

⁶¹ Halifax County Court Orders 4, p383 and Orders 6, p400, 439-40, 537..

⁶² *Virginia Gazette*, issue of 14 April 1768, p2. This was probably from his time in Amelia, the warehouse being not far from the Hendrick lands in Amelia.

⁶³ Halifax County Court Orders 6, p400 and Orders 7, pp34-40.

⁶⁴ Halifax County Will Book O, p100.

suit by Humphrey Hendrick and his wife Mary against the executors and widow of Hugh Moore was dismissed, the suit apparently being related to her inheritance.⁶⁵ A month later, on 20 July 1770, John Moore deeded Humphrey Hendrick the same 395 acres for the nominal sum of 10 shillings, perhaps a clarification of title rather than an outright sale.⁶⁶ Less than a year later, on 21 March 1771, Humphrey Hendrick and his wife “Molly” sold the tract for £310.⁶⁷ [At least one published genealogy misidentifies his wife as Margaret Wynne, who was actually the wife of his cousin Hance Hendrick.⁶⁸]

Humphrey Hendrick continued his frequent appearances in Halifax records, often in conjunction with his father and his brother John, and with several in-laws and cousins, notably as a single white poll with one and two slaves in the 1771 and 1776 tax lists. His Revolutionary contribution evidently began with his blacksmithing contributions. On 1 April 1776 Captain Nathaniel Cocke was disbursed a payroll for his company which included an unspecified amount “for the use of Humphrey Hendricks for repairing arms.”⁶⁹ Although no record of his appointment was found, he served as a militia officer in Halifax, for a court record of 16 October 1777 mentions Capt. Humphrey Hendrick’s militia company.⁷⁰ Just four months later the Halifax court replaced him “said Hendrick having removed out of the bounds of his Company.”⁷¹ Humphrey and his wife Mary had sold his land in Halifax on 15 January 1778, and had moved into Pittsylvania County, where he applied for an ordinary license in May 1778.^{72 73} He had settled on a tract in southeastern Pittsylvania which, though surveyed as early as 1775, was not granted until after the War – as part of three 21 June 1784 grants totaling 940 acres.⁷⁴ He also bought the nearby 295-acre William Wynne plantation from his cousin’s Wynne in-laws in 1779, but sold that land shortly thereafter to his brother Absalom Hendrick.⁷⁵ He appears on the 1782 Pittsylvania census as head of household of 8 whites and 5 blacks, and in 1787 with a single white tithable. His wife Mary was dead by 1787, for on 29 June 1787, he married Anna Davis Reynolds. He continued buying land, including two more parcels from the William Wynne estate in 1788.⁷⁶ The remainder of his stay in Pittsylvania was uneventful and will not be detailed here. However, a

⁶⁵ Halifax County Court Orders 7, p34.

⁶⁶ Halifax County Deed Book 8, p40.

⁶⁷ Halifax County Deed Book 8, p168.

⁶⁸ Virginia Historical Genealogies, John Bennett Bodie (Clearfield, 1990 reprint), p164. It’s not clear who provided the material to Bodie, but no evidence is offered for its statement that Margaret Wynne married Humphrey Hendrick. The evidence is quite clear that she actually was the wife of his cousin Hance Hendrick. This error is repeated in a Wynne family genealogy, though whether it was based on Boddie’s book or the other way around, I don’t know.

⁶⁹ Virginia Military Records, (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), p617.

⁷⁰ Halifax County Court Orders 8, p258.

⁷¹ Halifax County Court Orders 8, p283.

⁷² Halifax County Deed Book 10, p363.

⁷³ Pittsylvania County Court Minutes 4, p93.

⁷⁴ Virginia Grants N, p50, p51, and p55. In two cases he was assignee of another, who had survey the land much earlier. In one case, the grant was based on a 1780 survey. However, that survey was “by virtue of an old entry” according to Pittsylvania County, VA, Old Survey Book 1, p346, Item 5. Page 314 of the same volume mentions the other two surveys assigned to Humphrey Hendrick.

⁷⁵ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 6, p1 and p7.

⁷⁶ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 8, p302.

British mercantile claim for a Halifax County store bill adjudged him “is now and has always been solvent.”⁷⁷

By 1793 he and his new wife Anna began selling his land, and by 1798 he appeared on the Oglethorpe County, Georgia tax list.⁷⁸ He is in the Oglethorpe census of 1800 as head of a household of 7 whites and 10 slaves.⁷⁹ He and his son Hugh both drew in the 1805 land lottery. The will of Humphrey Hendrick, was dated 6 February 1816 and probated the following month. It distributes his Georgia estate to his “loving wife Anna”, sons **Hugh Hendrick** [who received his blacksmith tools] and John [**John Hurt Hendrick**], daughter **Elizabeth Herring** and the heirs of daughter **Nancy Lester**.⁸⁰ “My other three children” **Patsy, Tabitha, and Sally** were to share in “all my property now in the possession of Patsy Lawson in Virginia equally after the death of said Patsy Lawson.”⁸¹ Wife Anna and Gresham Herring were named executors. Apparently one son indicated by the 1800 census had predeceased his father. Both of the sons and two, perhaps three, of the daughters were children of the first wife, Mary Moore. The widow Ann Davis Hendrick married James Stamps in Oglethorpe County on 7 January 1818. The daughter Nancy Lester had first married in 1802 to Pittman Lumpkin in Oglethorpe County, who promptly died, then married John Lester in 1803.

An 1895 biographical statement mentioning the son Hugh Hendrick (and his own son John Hurt Hendrick) says he was “*of Virginia parentage and born in 1798... of old Virginia families.*”⁸² Interestingly, a more modern published statement mentioning the son John Hurt Hendrick says his father Humphrey Hendrick was born in 1753 (sic) in Ireland, thus memorializing the only known family legend suggesting non-Germanic ancestry.⁸³

- 1.1.2.2 **John Hurt Hendrick** (c1735-40 – ?) He may have been the John Hendrick mentioned along with Humphrey Hendrick in the Amelia militia reimbursement of September 1758, though at least two other John Hendricks are also candidates to have been that man.⁸⁴ On 25 January 1766 a survey for land in Halifax (later Pittsylvania) County on the North Carolina border mentions the adjoining landowner as “Hurt Hendrick”.⁸⁵ Strangely, this appears to be the land owned at the time by his cousin Hance Hendrick III, who was about to move to South Carolina. Yet John Hurt Hendrick was surely in the area, for his father is referred to as John Hendrick “Senior” in Halifax records, and John Hurt Hendrick brought suit in Pittsylvania County in 1768 immediately after its

⁷⁷ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 26, p291.

⁷⁸ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 9, p416.

⁷⁹ 1800 Oglethorpe County, Ga. census: Humphrey Hendrick 00301-20010-10.

⁸⁰ A secondary source says Nancy Lester was identified as the “daughter of my son John”. I didn’t read it that way, but it could be correct.

⁸¹ Oglethorpe County (GA) Will Book B, p124.

⁸² *Memoirs of Georgia*, (1895, p1077.

⁸³ *Rusk County [Texas] History*, Rusk County Historical Commission (Taylor Publishing Company, 1982), p233.

⁸⁴ Hening’s *Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p201.

⁸⁵ Pittsylvania County Survey Book 1, p257.

formation from Halifax.⁸⁶ He, along with his father and brother Humphrey, was a tithable in Halifax in 1771 and both father and son were mentioned in a road order the same year, he on both occasions appearing as “John Hurt Hendrick”.⁸⁷ John Hurt Hendrick evidently soon moved into neighboring Pittsylvania County, where he patented 210 acres on Buffalo Creek on 1 May 1773.⁸⁸ He added 393 acres adjoining on 8 July 1780, which he had surveyed twelve years earlier in 1768.⁸⁹ He apparently lived on these lands, for he took the oath of allegiance in Pittsylvania County in 1777.⁹⁰ On 1 February 1781 he added two more grants, of 231 acres and 250 acres.⁹¹

John Hurt Hendrick was, like his brother, a blacksmith. On 24 September 1778, the churchwardens of Camden parish apprenticed an orphan named Harrison Carter to Hurt Hendrick, blacksmith, in an indenture he signed as John H. Hendrick.⁹² He appears in several other Halifax and Pittsylvania records, of no particular genealogical value. The 1782 state census for Pittsylvania shows him as head of a household of 6 whites and 1 black, while the 1785 tax list shows him as head of a household of 9 whites. A British mercantile claim made about 1800 for a prewar store bill comments that “he lives in Pittsylvania. His ability to pay has been doubtful ever since the conclusion of the war.”⁹³ He was not further traced, though a deed distributing his property on 20 October 1806 appears to identify his children as: **Absalom, John, Humphrey, Alexander**, Daniel Slaton (husband of **Elizabeth** Hendrick), **Mary, Martha, and Sarah**.⁹⁴

- 1.1.2.3 **Absalom Hendrick** (c1740? – aft1800) Absalom appears to be the youngest son of John Hendrick, for he appears in no records until 17 August 1770 when the Halifax court ordered him paid as a witness for John Hendrick Sr.⁹⁵ He was paid mileage for a 40-mile trip, indicating he lived outside the county. He then moved into Halifax County, probably living with a family member, for a few months later Absalom was again paid as a witness for his father, this time without mileage, and was assigned with his father, brother, and brother-in-law to a road gang.⁹⁶ On 15 February 1778, Absalom Hendrick was charged with having two bastard children by Judith Evans, ordered to pay for the support of the children, and jailed to assure his compliance.⁹⁷ On 16 May 1780 Humphrey Hendrick deeded to his brother Absalom, of Halifax County, the 295-acre tract in Pittsylvania which he had bought a few months earlier from William Wynne and

⁸⁶ Pittsylvania County Court Minutes 1, p50.

⁸⁷ Halifax County Court Orders 7, p80.

⁸⁸ Virginia Patent Book 41, p107. Both this and the second patent are indexed as “Kendrick” but the grants clearly read “Hendrick”.

⁸⁹ Virginia Land Grants Book A, p625.

⁹⁰ *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp 3-11.

⁹¹ Virginia Patent Book E, p908 and Book D, p371.

⁹² Pittsylvania County Deed Book 5, p280.

⁹³ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 24, p292.

⁹⁴ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 15, 201.

⁹⁵ Halifax County Court Orders 7, p29.

⁹⁶ Halifax County Court Orders 7, p80, p149.

⁹⁷ Halifax County Court Orders 8, p276.

his grandmother Frances Wynne.⁹⁸ Absalom was subsequently a Pittsylvania resident, appearing in the 1782 state census as head of a household of only two whites and no slaves, apparently no longer living with Judith Evans and his two children. He remained in Pittsylvania through the 1791 deed by John Hendrick's heirs, but had joined his brother and his in-laws in Oglethorpe County, Georgia by the 1798 tax list. The 1800 Oglethorpe census shows Absalom over 45, but with a fairly young family.⁹⁹ Although his brother Humphrey and his two sons drew lots in the 1805 lottery from Oglethorpe County, Absalom did not. He was not traced further.

- 1.1.2.4 **Anna Hendrick** (? - ?) She was evidently the Anna Parker who witnessed John Hendrick's deed of gift to his Smith grandchildren in 1784. On 24 October 1785, Elijah Hendrick, the eldest son of James Hendrick, sold Daniel Parker a tract from the James Hendrick estate adjoining John Hendrick and Charles Smith.¹⁰⁰ Her husband William Parker identified himself as an heir of John Hendrick in the 1791 deed mentioned above. William Parker had been a Lieutenant of militia in Humphrey Hendrick's company in 1777.¹⁰¹ This couple was not further traced.
- 1.1.2.5 **Drusilla Hendrick** (c1750? – aft1827) The 1791 deed (see above) shows that Robert Lumpkin was an heir of John Hendrick, evidently in right of his wife. The wife appears to be the Druscilla Lumpkin who had released dower in a deed by Robert Lumpkin on 20 February 1783.¹⁰² Hans Hendrick III had sold 194 acres nearly on the North Carolina border on 25 February 1766 to George Lumpkin of Orange County, North Carolina in a deed witnessed by his cousin Humphrey Hendrick, George Lumpkin Jr. and Robert Lumpkin.¹⁰³ The land was located in what was about to become Pittsylvania County, and the following year, in 1767, the same George Lumpkin appears in the Pittsylvania tithables with sons George Jr. and Robert. This was doubtless the Robert Lumpkin who married Drusilla Hendrick. On 16 June 1785 Robert Lumpkin bought 100 acres from Benjamin Jordan quite close to his father-in-law.¹⁰⁴ The land adjoined the parcel the heirs of George Green had sold to the estate of James Hendrick fourteen years earlier, a parcel which itself adjoined John Hendrick. [Benjamin Jordan, the heirs of George Green, and the heirs of James Hendrick had been involved in a suit in regarding the boundaries of that tract in 1783.] Lumpkin sold the land two years later to Anthony Colquitt.¹⁰⁵ This Robert Lumpkin removed to Oglethorpe County, Georgia along with his brothers-in-law Humphrey Hendrick, Absalom Hendrick, and Charles Smith, apparently joining at least one Lumpkin relative already there. He had evidently claimed land in Oglethorpe (then Wilkes) by 1791, for in 1796 he owed land tax for the year

⁹⁸ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 6, p1.

⁹⁹ 1800 Oglethorpe County, Ga. census: Absalom Hendrick 11001-21010-1 (consecutive with Humphrey Hendrick)

¹⁰⁰ Halifax County Deed Book 13, p429.

¹⁰¹ Halifax County Court Orders 8, p258, and p283.

¹⁰² Halifax County Deed Book 12, p279.

¹⁰³ Halifax County Deed Book 6, p152.

¹⁰⁴ Halifax County Deed Book 12, p280.

¹⁰⁵ Halifax County Deed Book 14, p102

1791.¹⁰⁶ He subsequently appears in a number of Wilkes County records. Drusilla was still alive as late as 1827 in Jasper County, Georgia.¹⁰⁷ They had several children, some of whom are uncertain, but one of whom was named **Hendrick Lumpkin**.

1.1.2.6 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1740s? - ?) She was probably married to Charles Smith by the early 1760s, when he began appearing in records with her father and brothers. (See the section above on her father.) The only record found of her given name is in a 1772 deed by Charles Smith, in which his wife Elizabeth relinquished her dower interest.¹⁰⁸ However, a biography of a grandson also identifies Elizabeth “Hendricks” and Charles Smith as the grandparents of John A. W. Smith, a Birmingham attorney.¹⁰⁹ Charles Smith had been sued separately by Benjamin Hendrick and Humphrey Hendrick, who attached his property in 1764.¹¹⁰ In 1770 John Hendrick became his special bail in still another debt case, as did Humphrey Hendrick in 1772 when Smith was apparently sent to debtor’s prison.¹¹¹ He and Absalom Hendrick were jointly sued over another debt several months later.¹¹² The 28 October 1768 deed referenced above implies that Charles Smith and his father-in-law were living together about the time of the first of these suits, with Charles Smith receiving the 200 acres adjacent to John Hendrick. Humphrey Hendrick had been security for Charles Smith in a few debt cases, and apparently in financial trouble, Charles Smith sold his half of that land to Humphrey Hendrick in 1772 for £70.¹¹³ (Humphrey Hendrick sold the land five years later for £252.) A year later, on 15 July 1773, John Hendrick sold half of his own 200 acres to Charles Smith for a mere £20, enabling his son-in-law to once again become a freeholder.¹¹⁴ John Hendrick made a deed of gift on 16 March 1784 of horses and furniture to his grandchildren **Mary Anne Smith** and **William Thornton Smith**, children of Charles Smith.¹¹⁵ The sale to Charles Smith by John Hendrick’s heirs in 1791 was of the other half of the Echols property bought in 1768, half of which Smith already owned. On 14 March 1795 Charles Smith deeded the entire 200 acres to **Tabitha Hendrick Smith**, apparently his daughter.¹¹⁶ He moved to Oglethorpe County, Georgia by 1798 when he appears on a tax list. Charles Smith appears in the 1800 census as head of a household of 8 whites and 12 slaves.¹¹⁷ Among their children was another apparently named **John Hurt Hendrick Smith**.

¹⁰⁶ *Georgia State Gazette & Independent Register*, issue of 29 October 1796 contains a notice of a sheriff’s sale of Robert Lumpkin’s land to satisfy tax for the year 1791. Courtesy of Carol McGraw.

¹⁰⁷ Druscilla Lumpkin was involved in several lawsuits in Jasper County beginning in 1818. A record dated 9 January 1827 of a payment to her by the sheriff for a judgment in one of these suits. (Loose papers of Jasper County, courtesy of Carol McGraw)

¹⁰⁸ Halifax County Deed Book 10, p363.

¹⁰⁹ *Notable Men of Alabama* (originally published 1904), Vol. 2, p143.

¹¹⁰ Halifax County Court Orders 4, p348, p383.

¹¹¹ Halifax County Court Orders 7, p16 and pp305-6.

¹¹² Halifax County Court Orders 7, p492-3.

¹¹³ Halifax County Deed Book 8, p452.

¹¹⁴ Halifax County Deed Book 9, p107.

¹¹⁵ Halifax County Deed Book 12, p397.

¹¹⁶ Halifax County Deed Book 16, p430.

¹¹⁷ 1800 Oglethorpe County, Ga. census: Charles Smith 03101-10101-12. Probably some of the Smiths nearby are older sons.

Charles Smith was probably from Amelia County, where a William Thornton Smith died intestate in 1749 with Hans Hendrick one of the appraisers of his estate. Charles Smith may have been the same person listed among the Amelia militia in 1758 with Humphrey Hendrick.

- 1.1.3 **Christina Hendrick** (c1710? - ?) Her father's will calls her Christina Evans. Though there is no proof, she may have been the wife of a William Evans who appears in several records in conjunction with Hendricks. As William Evans of Caroline County he had a patent in northern Amelia of 13 October 1736 which adjoined William Hendrick's land later patented by Robert Hudgens.¹¹⁸ He was also among those paid by the estate of William Hendrick. He appears in Amelia tithables list in 1738 and 1739, but was William Evans, blacksmith, of Caroline County on 21 March 1740/1 when he sold his entire patent to Robert Hudgens.¹¹⁹ He may have returned to Caroline to live on the patent of Hance Hendrick II, for the Caroline court records contain an entry for the recording of a deed from Hance Hendrick to William Evans in 1746.¹²⁰ A Caroline County court case during 1739-40 makes it clear that Hance Hendrick II had loaned a substantial sum to William Evans, perhaps a mortgage on that land.¹²¹ William Evans later appears in a few Caroline County court records (the only county records which survive) through at least 1750, though his wife's name is not mentioned.¹²² This would conveniently explain the absence of a potential Evans husband in Cumberland County. If Christina Hendrick was indeed his wife, she surely married before her father left King William County, making her one of the eldest children.

William Evans seems likely to have been related to, perhaps a son of, the Walter Evans of Caroline County who patented land in what would become Caroline County on 19 January 1718/19.¹²³ According to a great-grandson, writing in 1850, Walter Evans had four daughters who married John, Hendrick, Daniel Terry, Richard Echols, and Richard Hubbard [See the later entry under Sabrin Hendrick for a more complete description of this document.]

- 1.1.4 **Rachel Hendrick** (c1715? – aft1758) She was Rachel "Gillington" in her father's will. Though the proof is circumstantial, she had married John Gillington (also Gillentine and similar variants), sometime before 1742 at a time when Gillington was living in Amelia County. John Gillington was the only son of Nicholas Gillington of Caroline and later Amelia County, who had a patent in northern Amelia near William Hendrick in 1736.¹²⁴ John Gillington, who appears frequently in Amelia records beginning with the tithables of 1738, received a gift of 400 acres of the 1736 patent from his father in 1743.¹²⁵ Rachel was

¹¹⁸ Virginia Patent Book 17, p206.

¹¹⁹ Amelia County Deed Book 1, p223.

¹²⁰ Caroline County Court Orders 2, p11.

¹²¹ Caroline County Court Orders 2, p527, 529, p613. Hans Hendrick and one William Warren faced a judgment by John Sutton. Hendrick apparently held a note on William Evans, which he had assigned to Benjamin Hubbard. Since Hendrick no longer lived in Caroline, he was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Caroline Court. However, the court ordered that the note on Evans (who was a Caroline resident) be paid to John Sutton rather than to Hendrick or Hubbard.

¹²² Caroline County Court Orders 4, p218.

¹²³ Virginia Patent Book 10, p409.

¹²⁴ Virginia Patent Book 17, p220.

¹²⁵ Amelia County Deed Book 1, p477.

already married to him, for the 23 August 1742 accounting of her brother William Hendrick's estate shows a payment to Rachel Gillington.¹²⁶ Though he was still in Amelia in early 1747, by 1748 John Gillington had removed to Lunenburg County, as shown by several deeds disposing of his Amelia land.¹²⁷ He was apparently living in a 204 acre parcel for which a patent was issued in 1750.¹²⁸ He appears in the Lunenburg tithables 1748-1750, after which Halifax County was formed. He subsequently appears in Halifax records, notably as a vestryman for Antrim parish and as an accused counterfeiter.¹²⁹ John Gillington apparently died intestate in late 1762, as his inventory was recorded in Halifax on 20 January 1763.¹³⁰ Nicholas Gillington outlived his son, leaving wills recorded in both Amelia and Halifax in 1773 which made it clear that John was his only (or at least only living) son.¹³¹ Those wills explicitly identify **William Gillington** as John's son, and **Jerusha Gillington** as John's daughter.

It is suggested by several genealogies that the **Priscilla Hendrick** (wife of Nathaniel) mentioned as a granddaughter in Nicholas Gillington's will was another daughter of John Gillington. However, this seems unlikely. Nathaniel Hendrick married Priscilla at least 15 years after John Gillington had left Amelia County, making it more plausible that Priscilla was a daughter of one of Nicholas Gillington's daughters rather than of his son. [See the entry for Nathaniel Hendrick for more on this subject.]. John Gillington's wife, presumably Rachel Hendrick, is mentioned in no records that I'm aware of other than her brother's estate accounting in 1742 and own father's will in 1758. If she was Gillington's only wife, she apparently married by 1740, for William Gillington, apparently the eldest child, was evidently born by then.¹³²

- 1.1.5 **Alice Hendrick** (c1710-15? – ca1760-2) Her father's 1758 will left £10 "already received" to daughter Alice Hubbard. She was apparently the wife of Benjamin Hubbard, who was already a resident of Amelia (then Prince George) when he patented land a mile south of the William Hendrick claim in northern Amelia County in 1734.¹³³ As Benjamin Hubbard of Amelia County, he renewed this patent with an additional 490 acres on 13 October 1736.¹³⁴ Alice was married to him before 1740, for on 21 November 1740, he gifted his brother Joseph with 140 acres of his patent, with Alice relinquishing her dower interest.¹³⁵ She again released dower on 17 May 1743 when he sold another 350 acres to Thomas Tabb.¹³⁶ Since her father was still living in King William County in 1740 when we know she was married to Hubbard, she must have either married him prior to 1734 or, if later, in King William County. We can reconcile this if Benjamin Hubbard was the son

¹²⁶ Amelia County loose estate papers. See William Hendrick.

¹²⁷ He was of Amelia on 20 March 1747 (Amelia County Deed Book 2, p476) but was of Lunenburg in 1749 (Amelia County Deed Book 2, p476 and later Deed Book 3, p65, p66, and p299.)

¹²⁸ Virginia Patent Book 30, p411.

¹²⁹ See *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 23, p52.

¹³⁰ Halifax Will Book 0, p161.

¹³¹ The first will, dated 2 November 1771 was recorded on an unknown date in Amelia WB 2, p71. The later will (the effective one), dated 21 October 1772 and recorded 16 December 1773, is in Halifax WB 1, p55.

¹³² Halifax Deed Book 4, p53 dated 10 July 1762. Deed of gift William Gillington to his father John Gillington. This indicates William was over 21 on this date, since minors rarely very purchased or sold land other than inherited lands.

¹³³ Virginia Patent Book 15, p246-7.

¹³⁴ Virginia Patent Book 17, p208.

¹³⁵ Amelia County Deed Book 1, p272.

¹³⁶ Amelia County Deed Book 1, p468.

of Benjamin Hubbard and Elizabeth Todd of King William and Caroline County, meaning that they could have met and married there subsequent to 1734.¹³⁷ (Interestingly, Hance Hendrick assigned a notes due him to the elder Hubbard in 1740 and 1744.^{138 139}) Benjamin Hubbard was also an appraiser of William Hendricks's estate in Amelia. In 1750 he patented land in what was shortly to become Halifax County, near John Gillington and near where his brother-in-law Moses Hendrick would later settle, and as a resident of Hanover sold his remaining land in Amelia in 1757.¹⁴⁰ Alice, though she did not release dower, was apparently still alive. Like Moses Hendrick, Benjamin Hubbard was a Quaker and he and his wife Alice transferred to the South River Monthly Meeting when it absorbed the Halifax Meeting, with Benjamin being received as part of the group that included Moses Hendrick on 17 June 1758.¹⁴¹ Alice Hubbard appears in these records as a committee member on 17 November 1759, but had died before 21 May 1763 when Benjamin Hubbard was reported for marrying out of the faith, apparently to Hannah Martin.^{142 143} None of their children are mentioned in Quaker records, though Benjamin's death was recorded as "1772". Benjamin Hubbard's will, dated 13 October 1770 and proved 21 March 1771, for which his brother-in-law Moses Hendrick was an executor, and his estate records named all his children save one: **Joel, Judith, Sarah, Druscilla, Benjamin**, Hannah, Rebecca, and Nathaniel. Some of the children were minors and thus were likely his by the second wife – at least the last three named above. The son Benjamin Hubbard married Susanna Gillington, perhaps a granddaughter of Rachel Hendrick, in 1786.¹⁴⁴ Joel Hubbard, not named in the will, was evidently the eldest though his birth date seems impossible to determine.

- 1.1.6 **Jemima Hendrick** (c1725-30 - by1777) Her father's 1758 will left had left a negro woman Tamar and her increase to his daughter Jemima Bradshaw. Subsequently, on 20 February 1759, her father made a deed of gift of Tamer and three other slaves (a boy Jacob, and two girls named Sewey and Hager – who was to have been left to Moses Hendrick) to his daughter Jemima and her husband Charles Bradshaw who were already possessed of the slaves.¹⁴⁵ Jemima must have been a younger daughter, perhaps the youngest, of Adolphus. She was apparently unmarried when her father moved to Goochland (later Cumberland) in 1740, for she must have met and married Bradshaw there. Charles Bradshaw's father, William Bradshaw, had patented several parcels within three miles of Adolphus Hendrick, including one adjoining Adolphus Hendrick's 1740 purchase. A 205 acre portion of one of these patents was given to Charles Bradshaw by

¹³⁷ Numerous records show a Benjamin Hubbard, merchant, in King William. See several Spotsylvania County deeds 1741 through 1761 for Benjamin and Elizabeth Hubbard of King William and later of Caroline County -- eg, Deed Book C, p156, E, p213, F, p223. See also "Virginians Listed in a London Ledger 1747-1754", *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 20, p100. See also Caroline County Court Orders 4, p218 in which Benjamin Hubbard is bondsman for Sarah Young's administration of the estate of her late husband John Young. In 1750. As well as numerous suits in Caroline County.

¹³⁸ Caroline County Court Orders 2, p613.

¹³⁹ Caroline County Court Orders 3, p264, p310.

¹⁴⁰ Virginia Patent Book 30, p411 (for 800 acres on the north side of the Bannister River in then Lunenburg County) and Amelia County Deed Book 6, p289.

¹⁴¹ *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Volume 6, p314.

¹⁴² *Ibid.*, p315.

¹⁴³ Halifax County Will Book 1, p58. Isaac Martin's 1769 will identifies his daughter Hannah as the wife of Benjamin Hubbard.

¹⁴⁴ Halifax County Marriage Bonds, Book 1, p9.

¹⁴⁵ Cumberland County, Virginia Deed Book 2, p469.

his elder brother Field Bradshaw on 10 July 1749.¹⁴⁶ Charles Bradshaw apparently remained on that land until his death a dozen years later in 1761. His 1761 will left his plantation to his wife Jemima for life, then to son **Joel** Bradshaw.¹⁴⁷ The same slave Tamer, who had been given to Jemima by her father, was also left to her in her husband's will. A minor son **William** and two unmarried daughters, **Temperance** and **Ruth**, were also named in the will. William received the slaves Hager and Jacob, and Joel received the slave Sewey. Jemima Bradshaw subsequently witnessed her father's deed of gift to her brother Benjamin in 1762, but does not seem to be further mentioned in Cumberland records. Jemima was evidently dead before 17 July 1777, when Joel Bradshaw of Rowan County, North Carolina sold his father's land, described as left to him by his father's will "after the death of his well beloved wife Jemima Bradshaw".¹⁴⁸

- 1.1.7 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1730 - c1790) He seems to have been young enough to have moved with his father to Goochland (later Cumberland) County, but he is not among his father's tithables in 1746. Rather, he is perhaps the "Ben Hendrick" who was tithable to his brother-in-law Benjamin Hubbard in Amelia County in 1746. He was, however, evidently living with his father in Cumberland by 21 May 1748 when a processioner's return indicates he represented Adolphus Hendrick in the processioning of his 1739 patent.¹⁴⁹ He next appears on 28 August 1753 when the Cumberland court ordered him to give testimony for James Adams, the defendant in a suit by Adolphus Hendrick (a record that makes it clear he was residing in Cumberland).¹⁵⁰ He was apparently living in Halifax County on 19 August 1756 when he was sued by James Cary over a small debt and on 17 March 1758 when he was sued by the executors of Robert King.¹⁵¹ Perhaps influenced by his father's will, he was back in Cumberland on 29 July 1760 when he served as a juror and as a witness for his brother Moses in a debt case.¹⁵² Adolphus Hendrick's 1758 will left to Benjamin the 400 acre patent of 1739, the stock belonging to it, a feather bed and other furniture, and negroes Sarah, a woman, and Joseph, a boy. Four years after making the will, on 3 February 1762, Adolphus made a deed of gift of the same property to his son Benjamin, describing the land as "whereon said Benjamin now lives".¹⁵³ Benjamin Hendrick, who appears several times in Cumberland's records, sold this land on 22 September 1766, with his wife Judith releasing her dower interest.¹⁵⁴

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

Benjamin was evidently in more or less constant debt, for he was sued several times in the

¹⁴⁶ Cumberland County Deed Book 1, p30.

¹⁴⁷ Cumberland County Deeds and Wills Book 1, p217.

¹⁴⁸ Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p497.

¹⁴⁹ Vestry Book of Southam Parish... 1745-1792, Ann K. Blomquist (2002), p29.

¹⁵⁰ Cumberland County Court Orders, 1, p70.

¹⁵¹ Halifax County Court Orders 2, p167 and p309. (He was also a plaintiff on 17 March 1758, the same date as the second suit, p287)

¹⁵² Cumberland County Court Orders 5, p218, p222, p226.

¹⁵³ Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p233.

¹⁵⁴ Cumberland County Deed Book 4, p133.

Cumberland court between 1763 and 1768.¹⁵⁵ Although he had sold his inherited land in 1766, he continued to live in Cumberland County, with the last suit being resolved in August 1768. He then moved to Pittsylvania County, where he had 100 acres surveyed on 30 August 1770.¹⁵⁶ A few days later, he petitioned to build a grist mill on this land.¹⁵⁷ The claim was in northeastern Pittsylvania, about a mile west of the Hanover County border, and not far from his brother Moses Hendrick and near where his brother John would later claim land. There does not, however, seem to be a grant to him for the land. Benjamin Hendrick was a witness to two deeds for nearby land in 1771.¹⁵⁸ He may have briefly lived across the line in Halifax County, for a Benjamin Hendrick residing in Halifax appears as a juror in 1772 and was sued there the following year.¹⁵⁹ He is, however, on the Pittsylvania tax list of 1773, as well as the lists from 1774 through 1782, and was surely the same Benjamin Hendrick who took the oath of allegiance there in May 1777.¹⁶⁰ He also served on an escheat jury for land in the vicinity of his claim in 1780.¹⁶¹ While apparently too old to serve himself, the Pittsylvania court did approve a claim by Benjamin Hendrick for the provision of a musket for the use of Revolutionary troops on 18 March 1782.¹⁶² On 1 February 1784, Benjamin Hendrick and his wife Judith, sold the 100 acres claimed in 1770 and disappeared from Pittsylvania records.¹⁶³

He moved to Georgia, according to two British mercantile claims made about 1800. One claim for a Pittsylvania County store bill of 1773 includes the comment “removed to Georgia many years since and was then good” and the other, for a 1774 bill at a Hanover County store says “he removed to Georgia many years since.”¹⁶⁴ Indeed, he was taxed in 1785 in Wilkes County, a year after selling out in Pittsylvania.¹⁶⁵ Later records of his estate showed a bond to Benjamin Hammock dated 8 December 1785, apparently to buy land which was not actually deeded until after his death. On 26 July 1790 Robert Hammock, executor of Benjamin Hammock, sold 200 acres to “the heirs of Benjamin Hendrick, decd.” for £100 received both before and after his death.¹⁶⁶ On 2 August 1790 his widow Judith Hendrick and son Anderson Hendrick qualified as administrators.¹⁶⁷ At least one record of his estate was in a lost will book, but an inventory recorded on 14 August showed one slave and a modest value.^{168 169} A petition by the heirs dated 20

¹⁵⁵ Cumberland County Court Orders 6, p347, p384; Orders 7, p127, p303, p501; Orders 8, p16, p201, p233.

¹⁵⁶ Pittsylvania County, Virginia, Entry Record Book 1770-1796, Marian D. Chiarito (1988), p4.

¹⁵⁷ Pittsylvania County Court Minute Book 1, p251.

¹⁵⁸ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 2, p340 (Oct 1771) and Deed Book 2, p338 (Nov 1771).

¹⁵⁹ Halifax County Court Orders 7, p442-5 (juror) and 8, p53 (defendant). Benjamin Hendrick was also a plaintiff in 1772 (Orders 7, p334, p358, p447). There are no other Halifax references to a Benjamin Hendrick who might be this person.

¹⁶⁰ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 23, No. 1, p6. The short list on which his name appears includes four of the adjoining landowners named in the 1779 deed at DB 5, p295.

¹⁶¹ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 5, p348.

¹⁶² Virginia Public Claims, Pittsylvania County, Abercrombie and Slatten, p14 and p21.

¹⁶³ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 7, p213.

¹⁶⁴ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p35 and p114, respectively.

¹⁶⁵ Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (Two volumes, reprint, 1968), Vol. 2, p38. Listed with 2.5 polls and 3 slaves.

¹⁶⁶ Wilkes County Deed Book NN, p70.

¹⁶⁷ Early Records of Georgia, p432.

¹⁶⁸ Some record of his estate was recorded in Will Book DD, page 30. The index to that book exists, but the book itself was burned. That missing record could not have been a will, for the estate records show his wife as an administratrix, not an executor. Inventories 1784-98, p43.

¹⁶⁹ Inventories 1784-98, pp43. Recorded a year later.

February 1791 showed that the estate owned the above 200 acres in Wilkes County and had a pending claim to 350 acres in Elbert County, but that the widow lived on the 200 acre plot.¹⁷⁰ The heirs agreed that the widow Judith would take 100 acres in Wilkes County in lieu of her dower right to both properties. The petitioners included Anderson Hendrick, William Hendrick and Mary (wife of William Smallwood) who were of age, and Thomas, Elizabeth, Moses, Micajah, Benjamin, and John Hendrick who were represented by their guardian John Talbot. [John Talbot was likely known to them back in Virginia, though he was also a neighbor in Wilkes.] A few months later, in August 1791, half of the 200 acres was sold and Judith declared her intention to sell the 350 acres in Elbert County “when a right is got.”¹⁷¹ Judith Hendrick was still alive on 12 June 1803 when the Wilkes court awarded her 2 draws as a widow with dependent children in the 1803 lottery. She was not among the drawers for the 1806 lottery, perhaps having died. The children are listed below in the same sequence as the estate records, which appear to be in age order.

- 1.1.7.1 **Anderson Hendrick** (1760s - ?) From the above records, he was of age in 1791. He appears in few Wilkes County records, and may be the Anderson Hendrick on the 1810 tax lists of Washington County, Mississippi Territory (later Alabama). I have no further record of him. (There were persons named Anderson Hendricks in both Rowan County, NC and Russell County, VA a few decades later who are not the same person.)
- 1.1.7.2 **William Hendrick** (1760s – 1805) He was of age by the 20 February 1791 petition. He was probably the William Hendrick who died in 1805 in Wilkes County leaving a widow Elizabeth.¹⁷² His wife Elizabeth was a sister of William Smallwood, both children of Elisha Smallwood. Elizabeth had not remarried as of 1815, when the estate of Elisha Smallwood paid a share to Elizabeth Hendrick.¹⁷³ They had children, for Elizabeth Hendrick had 2 draws in the 1806 lottery, one for herself and one as “trustee for the orphans of William Hendrick.”¹⁷⁴ A record of his estate contains a receipt by Benjamin Hendrick, either his brother or a son, in 1806 and a peculiar mention in 1818 of “William Hendricks calling himself of Rutherford County, North Carolina” for a mortgage on land – apparently meaning an adult son of this William Hendrick.¹⁷⁵
- 1.1.7.3 **Mary Hendrick** (c1768 - ?) The 1791 petition identified her as the wife of William Smallwood, brother to Elizabeth Smallwood. They remained in Wilkes County, where Mary is apparently the Mary Smallwood in the 1850 Wilkes County census, age 82 and born in Virginia.
- 1.1.7.4 **Elizabeth Hendrick** She was also a minor in 1791, but is not mentioned in later records.

¹⁷⁰ Davidson, Vol. 2, p235-6.

¹⁷¹ Inventories 1784-98, pp43.

¹⁷² Davidson, Vol. 1, p165 and Vol. 2, p236.

¹⁷³ Davidson, Vol. 2, p170, p287.

¹⁷⁴ Davidson, Vol. 1, p328.

¹⁷⁵ Davidson, Vol. 2, p236.

- 1.1.7.5 **Moses Hendrick** (c1778 - ?) He was a minor in 1791, but had either reached majority or died before 1800 when the replacement guardian was appointed for his brothers. A Moses Hendrick, perhaps the same person, was given 2 draws in the 1803 land lottery as a married man.¹⁷⁶ He was not further traced.
- 1.1.7.6 **Thomas Hendrick** (c1780s - ?) He and the other minor children were assigned to John Talbot as guardian by the time of the 1791 petition. After Talbot's death, Solomon Thornton was assigned as guardian to Thomas, Micajah and Benjamin in 1801.¹⁷⁷ He is not further mentioned.
- 1.1.7.7 **Micajah Hendrick** (c1780 - ?) He was a minor at his father's death and was apparently still under age in 1800, when Solomon Thornton was appointed guardian to Micajah, Benjamin and John in place of John Talbot.¹⁷⁸ He had reached 21 by 1804 when he gave receipt for his share of the estate.¹⁷⁹ He was of age by 13 February 1804 when he appeared on a list of drawers for the 1806 land lottery.¹⁸⁰ He received his share of the estate the same year. He married Lockey McGuire on 1 March 1806 in Wilkes County. I did not track him further, but he may be the Micajah Hendrick in the 1840 census of Pike County Alabama.¹⁸¹ In 1850, this Micajah Hendrick was age 70, born in Virginia, with an apparent wife "Philadelphia" and son John.
- 1.1.7.8 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1782? – c1808) Like Micajah, he was a minor at his father's death and was apparently still under age in 1800, when the replacement guardian was appointed, but had reached 21 by 1804 when he received his share of the estate. He was dead by 7 March 1808 when William Smallwood (his brother-in-law) was appointed administrator of his estate.¹⁸²
- 1.1.7.9 **John Hendrick** (aft 1783? – c1812) He still had a guardian as late as 1804, and was apparently the John Hendrick who was deceased by 29 April 1812, when William Smallwood (his brother-in-law) was appointed temporary administrator.¹⁸³
- 1.1.8 **Moses Hendrick** (c1732 – 1795/6) Moses was not a tithable of his father in 1746, thus was probably born after 1729. His brother Benjamin had perhaps been the "Ben Hendrick" tithable to his brother-in-law Benjamin Hubbard in 1746, and Moses first appears as a tithable of Hubbard in Amelia County in 1752. He is not among the tithables in 1753 or thereafter. He apparently moved into Halifax County where he married sometime in the mid 1750s to Ruth Echols, daughter of William Echols. William Echols, who had briefly lived in Amelia, had been in what would later become Halifax County by 1749, and Moses must have married there. The Echols were perhaps already Quakers, and

¹⁷⁶ Married men received two draws, single men one.

¹⁷⁷ Davidson, Vol. 1, p136.

¹⁷⁸ Early Records of Georgia, Vol. 1, p15.

¹⁷⁹ Davidson, Vol. 2, p235.

¹⁸⁰ Davidson, Vol. 1, p307.

¹⁸¹ 1840 Pike County census, p379: Micajah Hendrix (sic) 00201001-00011101. He was "Hendrick" in 1850.

¹⁸² Davidson, Vol. 1, p165.

¹⁸³ Wilkes County, Georgia Minutes of Inferior Court 1811-1817, p18 abstracted in Early Records of Georgia, Vol. 1, p180.

Moses became a Quaker as well. This may have caused a rift with his own father. Though he was to be left land in Cumberland and a slave named Hager by his father's 1758 will, Adolphus cut his son out of the will the following year, when he sold the land to Humphrey Keeble and gifted the slave to Jemima Bradshaw.¹⁸⁴ [Moses' own will 35 years later mentions a slave Hager, though that was a different woman, only 44 when emancipated in 1796.] Moses had clearly joined the Quaker congregation in Halifax County sometime between its establishment in 1755 and 1758, when it was transferred into the South River Monthly Meeting.¹⁸⁵ On 17 June 1758, William Echols Senior and Junior, Moses Hendrick and his wife Ruth, Benjamin Hubbard, and several others all requested membership in the South River Monthly Meeting in Halifax County "through Halifax Monthly Meeting".¹⁸⁶ The Halifax monthly meeting, whose early records are lost, had been established three years earlier, and the wholesale membership requests reflect its members transferring into South River. They surely continued to use the more convenient Bannister River location in Halifax as their primary meeting place.

Moses may have been settled on his father-in-law's land at his marriage, for in 1759 the lands of Moses Hendrick, William Echols, his brother-in-law Benjamin Hubbard, and others were processed.¹⁸⁷ This was apparently 222 acres in western Hanover on Polecat Creek "where said Moses now lives" which was deeded to him by William Echols Jr. in February 1761.¹⁸⁸ On 16 January 1765, William Echols Sr. made a deed of gift to his son-in-law Moses Hendrick of two additional parcels of land on Polecat Creek, parts of two patents to Echols.¹⁸⁹ Moses subsequently appears quite frequently in the records of both Antrim parish and Halifax County, and patented an additional 270 acres himself on Polecat Creek in 1771.¹⁹⁰ Moses also appears in Quaker records until 18 August 1787 when the South River Monthly Meeting dismissed him "for purchasing slaves & holding in bondage those whom he had manumitted some time past."¹⁹¹ There is only one record of a manumission. Moses Hendrick was perhaps the same person who later emancipated a 13-year old slave named Gilbert Cyrus in Cumberland County on 20 July 1791.¹⁹² His will later mentions twelve slaves by name, and specifies that they are to be set free no later than at his wife's death.

The South River Meeting records also note the birthdates of nine children of Moses and Ruth as shown below.¹⁹³ A peculiar entry in this record appears to list additional children, but is surely an error by the compiler.¹⁹⁴ His will names three additional children: a son

¹⁸⁴ Cumberland County Deed Book 2, p535 and p469, respectively.

¹⁸⁵ Hinshaw reports that the South River Monthly Meeting was established in 1757, meeting alternately just south of Lynchburg (then in Bedford, later in Campbell County) and at Goose Creek near the present intersection of Pittsylvania, Bedford, and Campbell counties. In 1758 the Hanover (Bannister) Monthly meeting, which had been established in 1755, was transferred from the authority of Cedar Creek to the authority of South River. No records exist for the Halifax Meeting between 1755 and 1758.

¹⁸⁶ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, 313-4.

¹⁸⁷ Antrim Parish Vestry Book, p47.

¹⁸⁸ Halifax County Deed Book 3, p32.

¹⁸⁹ Halifax County Deed Book 5, p274.

¹⁹⁰ Virginia Patent Book 39, p393.

¹⁹¹ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p 313-4.

¹⁹² Campbell County Deed Book 3, p208.

¹⁹³ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p314-5.

¹⁹⁴ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313 notes under the date 16 August 1782 "Moses & w. Ruth, & ch. Amos Cloe Sarah Judith Obediah Betty Jeremiah Ezekiah Sarah Orpha Mary & Richard, all mbr in good standing at

Joseph and daughters Mary and Anne, who were apparently born prior to his 1758 entry into the South River congregation.

Moses evidently was highly thought of within the broader family, for he was named an executor in the wills of his first cousin and neighbor James Hendrick in 1769¹⁹⁵, his brother-in-law Benjamin Hubbard in 1770¹⁹⁶, his father-in-law William Echols Sr. in 1771¹⁹⁷, and his brother-in-law William Echols Jr. in 1788.¹⁹⁸ Though a Quaker, Moss qualifies as a patriot for the provision of significant amounts of food, beef, and brandy to the Revolutionary cause.¹⁹⁹ He appears in the Halifax 1785 state census as head of a household of 8 whites (several children having married by then). Moses Hendrick's will in Halifax County was dated 26 September 1794 and recorded 22 February 1796.²⁰⁰ The will leaves his home place to "my beloved wife Ruth" for her life, then to be divided among "my three sons Amos, Obed, and Jeremiah". The personal property was to be divided among "my children" Mary, Joseph, Amos, Anne, Chloe, Sarah, Judith, Obed, Betsey, Jeremiah, and Ruth. The son Moses Jr. had predeceased his father, dying on 11 September 1794 at the age of 16, just two weeks prior to the will, according to Quaker records.²⁰¹ Moses left his twelve slaves in the care of his wife to dispose of as she wished, but to be set free at her death. Apparently following her Quaker precepts, she immediately freed the twelve slaves a week before recording the inventory in which the twelve slaves were listed.²⁰² Interestingly, both the inventory and the emancipation bill list the slaves as having surnames (King, Hampton, and Robinson).

Ruth Hendrick, the widow, sold her interest in her husband's land to her son Obediah in 1810, and moved to Ohio, being granted a certificate to the Fairfield monthly meeting in Highland County in January 1811.²⁰³ The Fairfield monthly meeting received her two months later, where she died 22 November 1813 in Highland County, Ohio "near" the age of 80.²⁰⁴

A manuscript written in 1897 by a grandson says little about Moses, but provides additional information regarding his children as noted below.²⁰⁵ The manuscript contains a

Bannister MM, [request] to be continued [under care] of this MM; granted." The first six names are obviously children of Moses and Ruth, listed in birth order, their two younger children being under the age of ten at the time. The next five names are mysterious. It is probably not coincidence that these are the names of Henry Kirby's children, in birth order, from the same Quaker record. Thus it appears this is a compiler's error or a printing error.

¹⁹⁵ Halifax County Will Book O, p265. James Hendrick identified him in his will as Moses Hendrick Sr. to distinguish him from James Hendrick's young nephew of the same name. Later records of the James Hendrick estate omit the "Sr." To confuse matters, several years later the younger Moses Hendrick (son of Benjamin) of Lunenburg County appears in records relating to the settlement of James Hendrick's estate. The two Moss Hendricks are easily distinguished, since the elder man signed by signature while the younger man signed by his mark.

¹⁹⁶ Halifax County Will Book O, p302.

¹⁹⁷ Halifax County Will Book O, p310.

¹⁹⁸ Halifax County Will Book 3, pp116.

¹⁹⁹ Virginia Public Claims, Halifax County, Abercrombie and Slatten, (Iberian Publishing Co.), p22 and p41.

²⁰⁰ Halifax County Will Book 3, p220.

²⁰¹ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313-4.

²⁰² Halifax County Deed Book 16, p668.

²⁰³ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313-4.

²⁰⁴ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p345.

²⁰⁵ "The Hendrick Family", a two-page typewritten manuscript dated 15 August 1897 and "dictated by O. F. Hendrick", kindly provided to me by Mary K. Brant George.

somewhat fanciful account of “*Moses Gustavus Adolphus Hendrick... a German of high birth*” who arrived in New York, married there, and “*had eleven sons (who) scattered through the United States.*” It continues on a more accurate note: “*Moses, my grandfather, came to Virginia, Halifax Co. He had four sons: Joseph, Amos, Obed and Jeremiah, my father. Two of the sons had families. The other two died unmarried... Obed had one son, Moses... My father, Jeremiah, settled in Wilson County...Of his sisters, six in number, all moved to Highland Co., Ohio. All were married. All were raised Quakers, or Friends. One married a Milner, one Slaughter, one Kirby, one Terry, one Welsh, one Burgess...*”

1.1.8.1 **Joseph Hendrick** (c1754? – c1805-6) He is mentioned in his father’s will, and in the will of his sister, but does not appear in Quaker records. Nor does he appear in any Halifax records. In particular, he does not seem to be in his father’s household in 1785 nor does he appear on the 1787 or 1789 tax lists. In fact, there is no Joseph Hendrick anywhere in Virginia on the tax lists of the 1780s. It is possible he was in Tennessee as early as 1781, when a Joseph Hendrick appears among the records of the Cumberland Settlement, wounded by Indians in 1781 and 1782.²⁰⁶ A Joseph Hendrick, along with Joel Echols, served in Evan’s Battalion of militia protecting this settlement, in 1788.²⁰⁷ [Joel Echols was a son of William Echols according to Milner Echol’s 1850 statement mentioned elsewhere.] Joseph Hendrick evidently received a 400 acre grant for this service on 10 January 1794, within the Cumberland settlement in what by then had become Davidson County.²⁰⁸ He subsequently appears at least twice in Davidson’s records²⁰⁹ and in the records of its successor, Sumner County where he was issued an additional grant.^{210 211} After Wilson County was formed from Sumner, he appears in its records.²¹² According to Goodspeed’s History of Wilson County, “in 1800 William Trigg and Joseph Hendricks built a water-power grist-mill on Spencer Creek.” Although his name appears on the 1804 land tax list of Wilson County, he was dead by March 1804 when his administrator, brother Jeremiah, recorded an estate sale.²¹³ On 4 November 1804 James Morrison deeded 76 acres to the heirs of Joseph Hendrick, listing all his brothers and sisters save Amos who was apparently dead himself.²¹⁴ Although there is a possibility that he was briefly married to the widow of Robert Mitchell, Obed F. Hendrick’s manuscript says he was unmarried, and he clearly had no children.²¹⁵

²⁰⁶ Census of the Cumberland Settlements 1770-90, Richard C. Fulcher , p53.

²⁰⁷ Tennessee Genealogical Records: Records of Early Settlers from State and County Archives, Edythe Rucker Whitley, p222. See also *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 19 for pay rolls of this unit. Evan Battalion was formed to protect the Cumberland Settlement of what would later become Davidson County (and still later Sumpter and Wilson.)

²⁰⁸ Ibid., p116.

²⁰⁹ Davidson County Deed Book 1, p420, p1010. Neither of these was read.

²¹⁰ Sumner County Deed Book 1, p80, p84, p318, p439.

²¹¹ Wilson County Deed Book A p40. The grant was not recorded until that part of Sumner had become Wilson County.

²¹² Wilson County Deed Book A, p40, p266.

²¹³ Wilson County Wills & Inventories 1802-1814, pp2-28.

²¹⁴ Wilson County Deed Book A, pp450.

²¹⁵ Robert Mitchell, who was alive in 1801, had his estate administered in 1804 and 1805 by Druscilla Hendrick. She may have been married to Joseph Hendrick then widowed again.

- 1.1.8.2 **Mary Hendrick** (20 October 1756 - 1807) Mary is not mentioned in the Quaker records, though some of her children were later Quaker. Her surname was not mentioned in her father's will, but John Slaughter was listed among the heirs of her brother Joseph Hendrick. From the birth dates of their children, they likely married in 1775 or early 1776. John Slaughter died intestate in Halifax in by 4 June 1804 when Mary applied for the administration of the estate with Obediah Hendrick and Obediah Kirby among her securities.²¹⁶ Mary's own will, dated 29 January 1807 and proved 23 February 1807, named her brother Jeremiah Hendrick and son John as executors, and mentioned that she had an interest in the estate "of my late brother Joseph Hendrick decd of the State of Tennessee" which she wished to be divided among ten of her eleven children (her son Martin already having received a gift from his father).²¹⁷ The children were named as **Martin, John, Reuben, Chloe, Sally, Ruth, Moses, Betsy, Mary, Peter, and Ezekiel**. According to an old genealogy, which gives her birth date as above as well as the births of these eleven children and one other who died in infancy, several of the minor children were, or became, Quaker, and settled in Ohio.²¹⁸
- 1.1.8.3 **Anna Hendrick** (c1758 – 1828) Anna's birth is not recorded in Quaker records, nor does she appear in the South River records as a Hendrick. As Obed F. Hendrick's statement says, she was the wife of Beverly Milner, a Revolutionary veteran, whom she probably had married about 1778. Beverly Milner was received into the South River monthly meeting in 1793, and Anna (or Ann) the following year.²¹⁹ The same records list the births of eight children from 1779 through 1800: **Dudley, Ruth, Moses, Beverly, Sarah, Amos, Joseph** and **John**. In 1808, the family was received into the Fairfield, Ohio monthly meeting, with two more sons listed (**Oliver** and **Luke**), where Anna died 22 September 1828 at the age of 68.²²⁰
- 1.1.8.4 **Amos Hendrick** (16 Aug 1759 – c1803) His birth is noted in the South River minutes, and he was mentioned as a member of the Halifax congregation in 1782, but is not mentioned again.²²¹ Like Joseph, he does not appear in later tax lists in Halifax and may have joined his brother in Tennessee. He was apparently a witness in 1803 to the suit against his brothers by his cousin Elijah Hendrick (see elsewhere). He must have been dead before the 4 November 1804 deed to the heirs of his brother Joseph, for he is not mentioned in it. In fact, he was dead several months earlier, before his brother Joseph died. When Jeremiah Hendrick sold his interest in the Moses Hendrick plantation to his brother Obediah in 1810, he also sold a share of his brother Amos' interest which he had purchased from Joseph Hendrick.²²² The other shares of Amos Hendrick's interest in that land were sold to Obediah by the other siblings at about the same time.

²¹⁶ Halifax County Order Book 24, p4. See also *Tyler's Quarterly*, Vol. 9, pp124-133, and especially p126.

²¹⁷ Halifax County Will Book 7, p291.

²¹⁸ Manuscript written in 1873 by Mary Davis.

²¹⁹ *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 6, p332.

²²⁰ *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 5, p264.

²²¹ *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 6, p313.

²²² Halifax County Deed Book 22, p492.

- 1.1.8.5 **Chloe Hendrick** (5 Apr 1763 - ?) The South River meeting minutes show her marriage to Samuel Welch on 21 September 1783, and the births of four children: **Ruth, John, Moses, and Turner**.²²³ On 8 January 1793 Samuel Welch bought land on the Surry-Iredell border on Hunting Creek in what was later Yadkin County, North Carolina.²²⁴ He was among the founders of the Deep River monthly meeting in Surry County in 1792, where the births of the first four children were rerecorded along with seven more children: **Mary, Martha, Amos, Judith, Elizabeth, Webster** and **Sally**.²²⁵ He evidently owned land on the other side of the county line, for he appears in the Iredell County 1800 and 1810 censuses and was also a founder of the Hunting Creek subsidiary of the Deep Creek meeting. A granddaughter wrote in 1888 that "*We drove out of our yard one morning in the autumn of 1814 for the last time. As we went north, people would ask about us. My brother, Webster, would sing out, "Hunting Creek, forks of the Yadkin, Iredell County, North Carolina, going to Ohio!"*"²²⁶ They removed to Clear Creek (Ohio) monthly meeting in 1814, then to the Miami (Ohio) monthly meeting in 1816, where a final child, **Samuel**, is mentioned.²²⁷
- 1.1.8.6 **Sarah Hendrick** (24 Nov 1764 – 13 Sept 1832) She married Thomas Terry (formerly of the New Garden meeting in Guilford County, North Carolina) in Halifax on 14 January 1797, and removed to the Fairfield, Ohio monthly meeting in 1807, according to Quaker records.²²⁸ No births are recorded in South River records. The Fairfield monthly meeting records list their children as **David, Jeremiah, Jeduthan, John, and Elizabeth** and note their removal in 1823 to the Alum Creek Monthly Meeting at Delaware, Ohio.²²⁹ Thomas Terry, a revolutionary soldier, had witnessed Moses Hendrick's will. It would be interesting to know why Sarah and Thomas waited until their mid-30s to marry and start a family. She died 13 September 1832, and he died 23 July 1845, both in Marseilles, Wyandotte County, Ohio.
- 1.1.8.7 **Judith Hendrick** (7 Sep 1766 – 22 July 1836) She alone of the children was not mentioned in the manuscript by Obed F. Hendrick, though she appears in both Quaker records and in her father's will. She married John Borum by bond dated 17 January 1788 in Halifax, with her father as security. The result was her dismissal by the South River monthly meeting on 10 May 1788 for marrying contrary to discipline.²³⁰ Her husband was evidently not a Quaker, but he manumitted his slaves in 1794.²³¹ Judith seems to have been John Borum's second wife, for John Borum appears in the 1782 state census with a household of six, and John Borum and his wife Catherine had sold land on Polecat Creek in

²²³ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313, p344. The son Moses died at the age of 16, just two weeks before his father made his will.

²²⁴ Surry County Deed Book F, p15.

²²⁵ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 1, p971. See also p999-1000, and p971.

²²⁶ From Hunting Creek Friends Meeting website.

²²⁷ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p138-9, and p364.

²²⁸ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313-4, p343.

²²⁹ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p283 and Vol. 4, p1188.

²³⁰ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313.

²³¹ History of Halifax County, Carrington, p270.

1785 with Moses Hendrick a witness.²³² Judith seems to have rejoined the South River monthly meeting by 1792, and in September 1797 her daughters Katy and Sarah Borum were received at the request of their mother Judith Borum.²³³ John Borum was perhaps dead by the time Judith's daughters were received, for on 23 October 1797 his inventory and appraisal were recorded.²³⁴ In 1809 Judith and her children **Obed Allen**, **Catherine**, and **Sarah** transferred to the Fairfield, Ohio monthly meeting.²³⁵ Judith was apparently living with her son Obed Allen Borum in 1820 in Highland County, Ohio. Her death is recorded in Quaker records.²³⁶

- 1.1.8.8 **Obediah Hendrick** (26 Oct 1767 – c1827) Other than the record of his birth, the only mention of him in Quaker records is the dismissal of both Obediah and Jeremiah from the South River Monthly Meeting on 11 December 1802 for “holding slaves & acting in military services.”²³⁷ Obediah was named an executor of his father's 1794 will, perhaps the only son left in Halifax at the time. He alone among the sons appears on the 1789 tax list of Halifax County, though by 1800 Jeremiah joined him on the tax list. A bill of sale of two negro boys from his cousin Elijah Hendrick to Obediah and Jeremiah Hendrick is recorded in January 1798 in Sumner County, Tennessee.²³⁸ This was probably the cause for his dismissal, for it resulted in a later court case reported elsewhere in these pages [see Elijah Hendrick]. Although he was on the Halifax tax list in 1789, he may have temporarily joined his brothers in Tennessee, for there is a deed to him recorded in Sumner County and he signed a Sumner County petition in 1799.²³⁹ He was back in Halifax County by 1805 when he was a security for his sister Mary Slaughter's administration of her husband's estate. He married Elizabeth Farmer in Halifax on 30 January 1811, evidently a second wife. When his mother left for Ohio, she deeded to Obediah her interest in the Moses Hendrick plantation, and he acquired the interests of his siblings. The 1810 Halifax census is lost, but he appears in 1820 as head of a household of ten with several slaves.²⁴⁰ He died intestate by 16 October 1827 when his inventory was recorded.²⁴¹ His widow was the head of a household of seven in 1830.²⁴² According to Obed F. Hendrick, his only son was Moses, who appears in subsequent Halifax censuses. He had one other son, as suggested by the censuses, for his widow and her father were made guardians of his minor orphans **Elijah**, **Moses G.**, **Ruth K.**, and **Mary S. Hendrick**.²⁴³ He also had a daughter of age, for **Judith B. Hendrick**

²³² Halifax County Deed Book 13, p211.

²³³ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313.

²³⁴ Halifax County Will Book 2, p40.

²³⁵ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p299 and Vol. 5, p223.

²³⁶ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p223.

²³⁷ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p314.

²³⁸ Sumner County Tennessee Court Minutes page not noted. Elijah Hendrick was the eldest son of James Hendrick of Halifax County, for whom Moses Hendrick had been an executor.

²³⁹ Sumner County Deed Book 1, p119. For petition, see <http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnwcogs/docs/petition1.html>

²⁴⁰ 1820 Halifax census, p59: Obadiah Hendrick 100101-50110-15

²⁴¹ Halifax County Will Book 14, p353.

²⁴² 1830 Halifax census, p56: Elizabeth Hendrake 00101-0112001-24

²⁴³ Halifax County Will Book 15, p384.

later sold her share of his estate to Moses G. Hendrick.²⁴⁴ The censuses suggest at least one more daughter, perhaps the **Minerva** Hendrick who married John W. Chappell in 1834. It is possible that Obediah's first wife was the widow of Robert Mitchell of Wilson County, Tennessee. A Druscilla Hendrick, as administratrix of Mitchell, filed several estate accountings for the estate of Robert Mitchell in 1804 and 1805.²⁴⁵

- 1.1.8.9 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (2 Nov 1769 - ?) Her marriage, as "Betsy", to Thomas Burgess of Campbell County 16 Oct 1799 at the Bannister Monthly Meeting in Halifax County is noted in the South River Quaker records.²⁴⁶ The same source lists the birth of seven children to Thomas and "Betty" Burgess between 1801 and 1811: **Elizabeth, Joseph, Jesse, Moses, Mary**, and twins "**Tacy**", and **Martha**. It further recounts that she was in the Bannister Meeting in 1796, was replaced as overseer there by her sister Sarah Terry in 1801, and that Thomas, Elizabeth, and their children were granted a certificate to the Fairfield Ohio Monthly Meeting on 14 August 1813. They are also mentioned in the Fairfield monthly meeting records, which show they removed to the Miami monthly meeting in 1835.²⁴⁷ The Miami meeting's records record her birth date as 4 November 1769.²⁴⁸
- 1.1.8.10 **Jeremiah Hendrick** (20 Oct 1772 – 28 January 1828) His son's manuscript, noted above, states that "*My father, Jeremiah, settled in Wilson Co., 20 miles above Nashville, Tenn, and married Nancy Farmer from Pittsylvania Co., Virginia. He moved to West Tennessee, Henderson Co., in 1822... My father and Uncle Obed were expelled from the society of the Friends for bearing Militia and wearing bell crown hats. My father was the father of six children, namely: Elizabeth, Judith who died in infancy, Obed, Jeremiah, Mary and Isham who died in Texas at the age of 23 unmarried...*" The manuscript appears to be accurate. Jeremiah Hendrick and his brother Obediah were dismissed by the South River monthly meeting on 11 December 1802 for "holding slaves & acting in military service."²⁴⁹ (See the explanation under Obediah, above.) He did not appear on the 1789 tax list of Hanover, and was apparently already in Tennessee. He had a North Carolina grant in 1797, recorded in Wilson County.²⁵⁰ He returned to Halifax about 1798, as suggested by the court case reported elsewhere, and appears on the Halifax tax list of 1800. He shortly afterward returned to Tennessee. In 1804 he was administrator of his brother Jeremiah in Wilson County(see above). He may have returned to Halifax temporarily, for his sister Mary Slaughter named him and executor of her will in 1807, though he did not serve. He married Nancy Farmer in Wilson County on 17 March 1810.²⁵¹ Jeremiah is mentioned several times in early Wilson County records, and

²⁴⁴ Halifax County Deed Book 48, p272.

²⁴⁵ Wilson County Wills & Inventories 1804-1810, p77 and Deed Book B, p49.

²⁴⁶ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p300-301, p313-314.

²⁴⁷ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p225-226.

²⁴⁸ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p30.

²⁴⁹ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p314.

²⁵⁰ Wilson County Deed Book A, p179.

²⁵¹ Tennessee Records: Bible Records and Marriage Bonds, Jennette Tillotson Acklen (1933, reprint Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974), p422.

apparently also owned land in adjoining Sumner County.²⁵² He is in the Wilson County 1820 census, heading a household of seven.²⁵³ Shortly after it was opened for settlement, he entered two tracts in Henderson County on 31 March 1821, granted in 1821 and 1822.²⁵⁴ He apparently kept his Wilson County land, which was listed for tax in 1827 under Jeremiah Hendrick and in 1828 under his heirs. He and his wife are buried in the Hendrick Cemetery ten miles south of Lexington, in Henderson County, where his stone gives his birth and death dates (the birth date matching Quaker records).²⁵⁵ His wife Nancy and son Obed F. are also buried there.

The son who wrote the above manuscript was Obed F. Hendrick (1814-1897) who was a state representative from Henderson County 1842-3, 1847-49, 1851-53, and 1877-79. He died 14 December 1897 a few months after dictating the document.

1.1.8.11 **Ruth Hendrick** (17 Dec 1764 - ?) Ruth Hendrick “now Kirby” was dismissed on 15 June 1793 because she had married Obediah Kirby in Halifax outside the discipline on 19 December 1791. Obediah had himself been dismissed earlier for buying slaves.²⁵⁶ She was reinstated in 1797. Her husband died in 1809.²⁵⁷ The will and subsequent deeds of his Halifax property identify children **Samuel, John, Moses, Jacob, and Pleasant**. Ruth transferred to the Fairfield, Ohio, monthly meeting in 1819.²⁵⁸

1.1.8.12 **Moses Hendrick** (12 Feb 1778 – 11 Sep 1794) The South River Quaker records note both the birth and death of a son of Moses and Ruth named Moses Jr., who died at the age of 16.²⁵⁹ When his father made his will just 15 days after the death of Moses Jr., it made no mention of him. He is erroneously claimed as a different Moses Hendrick in a number of published genealogies.

1.1.9 **Mary Hendrick** (1730? - ?) Adolphus Hendrick’s will left a Negro boy Frank to his daughter Mary Childress during her natural life, then to “my two granddaughters **Rachel** Childress and **Sarah** Childress”. Her husband was evidently the Philemon Childers who had been a tithable of Adolphus Hendrick in 1746. As “Philemon Childers Jr.” he received a patent in Cumberland County about three miles southeast of Adolphus Hendrick in 1751.²⁶⁰ He sold part of that patent on 3 January 1752 in a deed mentioning his wife Mary.²⁶¹ He sold the remainder of the patent on 18 March 1752 with his wife Mary relinquishing dower, describing the land as where Philemon Childers Sr. and Jr. both

²⁵² He appears on the land tax lists for Sumner County in 1817 and 1818. Beyond the sale of his brother’s estate in 1804, his first appearance in Wilson County is an 1805 deed (Book B, p47). He

²⁵³ 1820 Wilson County, p376: Jeremiah Hendrick 200011-20020.

²⁵⁴ Henderson County, TN, Land Grant Book T, p358-9 reproduced online. A third entry is in Book W, p646.

²⁵⁵ Henderson County, Tennessee Cemetery Inscriptions, R. H. Harris (1976), p349.

²⁵⁶ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313, p328.

²⁵⁷ Halifax County Will Book 8, pp118.

²⁵⁸ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 5, p344, p257.

²⁵⁹ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6, p313.

²⁶⁰ Virginia Patent Book 31, p55.

²⁶¹ Cumberland County Deed Book 2, p7.

lived.²⁶² He may have been deceased when Adolphus made his will in 1758, for there seems to be no further record of him. Indeed, the records of Southam parish show that Adolphus Hendrick was paid £3 by the parish in 1755 “for the support of Lemmy Childreses children.”²⁶³

1.1.10 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (1730s? – aft1798) She appears to have married in Cumberland County, thus was apparently a younger daughter. Her father’s 1758 will left a Negro girl Ester to his daughter Betty Bostick. Her husband was Charles Bostick, who received a patent in Cumberland County for land near Adolphus Hendrick on 20 September 1745.²⁶⁴ On 11 June 1751 Charles Bostick and his wife Betty sold that patent to Martin Slaughter.²⁶⁵ He moved to Halifax County, buying land there beginning in 1755 as a Cumberland resident.²⁶⁶ Charles Bostick left a will in Halifax, dated 26 November 1781 and proved 16 May 1782, naming his “loving wife Betty” and children **William, John, Moses, Absalom, Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary.**²⁶⁷ The son Moses Bostick died unmarried in 1786, leaving a will dated 2 May 1786 dictated “at his mothers the day before his decease” bequeathing everything to his three sisters.²⁶⁸ The other children were apparently also unmarried at the time of their father’s will. John married Tabitha Robinson [probably his first cousin] in Cumberland by bond dated 6 July 1785, and Absalom married Mary Petty in Halifax by bond dated 30 August 1788. The three daughters were unmarried at the time of their brother Moses’ will. A 1792 deed by William Bostick states that his sister Mary, named as Mary Robertson, was then dead.²⁶⁹ The son John was evidently dead by 1798 when his widow appeared in the tax list. Betty Hendrick Bostick was still alive in 1798, when she and Absalom were both taxed in Halifax.

1.1.11 **Jane Hendrick** (? - ?) Her father’s will left a slave Nan to his daughter Jane Robinson. On 20 February 1759, Adolphus Hendrick made a deed of gift of the same slave Nan to his daughter Jane and her husband Joseph Robinson.²⁷⁰ Which Joseph Robinson she married is unknown, but he is likely the Joseph Robinson who was gifted land on Deep Creek by his father John Robinson in 1763. He may have been the same Joseph Robinson who died in Halifax leaving a will dated 1 September 1811 which named his wife “Jean” and children **Moses, Archer, John, Tabitha** Bostick, **Susannah** West, and **Candice** Robinson.²⁷¹ The daughter Tabitha had married John Bostick, daughter of Jane’s sister Elizabeth Hendrick in Cumberland by bond dated 6 July 1785.

²⁶² Cumberland County Deed Book 2, pp437.

²⁶³ Vestry Book of Southam Parish... 1745-1792, Ann K. Blomquist (2002), p85.

²⁶⁴ Virginia Patent Book 22, p504

²⁶⁵ Cumberland County Deed Book 1, p142.

²⁶⁶ Halifax County Deed Book 1, p142.

²⁶⁷ Halifax County Will Book 1, p395.

²⁶⁸ Halifax County Will Book 2, p41.

²⁶⁹ Halifax County Deed Book 15, p411.

²⁷⁰ Cumberland County, Virginia Deed Book 2, p468.

²⁷¹ Halifax County Will Book 9, pp149.

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