

## The Line of Benjamin Hendrick

1.3 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1690s? - 1777) He first appears in Amelia County records on 19 April 1745, when he registered his stock mark.<sup>1</sup> He had evidently just moved from King William County. A merchant's bill for Benjamin Hendrick is filed among the loose records of Amelia County, with entries beginning July 1740.<sup>2</sup> This is apparently a bill from Humphrey Bell, a merchant of London, who sued Benjamin Hendrick for an unpaid bill in Amelia County in 1746. The bill was likely submitted as part of that suit, for Benjamin Hendrick acknowledged he owed just under £15 on 3 July 1746.<sup>3</sup> The debt was incurred in King William County, for Bell did business there, not in Amelia. Among the entries is the notation dated 4 August 1742 : "Paid Martin Palmer for Qt Rents of your Brors Land" in the amount 2s:1p. This was surely a reference to Adolphus Hendrick's land, for Martin Palmer was the sheriff of King William County at this time and Adolphus the only Hendrick who may still have owned land there.<sup>4</sup>

Benjamin Hendrick is not among the Amelia tithables in 1739-1742, or in 1743. In 1744 he appears as an absentee slave owner, taxable on three slaves but not on himself. He had evidently moved into Amelia County by 19 April 1745 when he registered his stock mark.<sup>5</sup> A month later, he was added to Hance Hendrick's road gang.<sup>6</sup> In 1746, he appears for the first time in the tithables, taxed on the same three slaves plus one additional slave, John Hurt, and his son Zachariah Hendrick. A second Benjamin Hendrick was a tithable of Benjamin Hubbard that year, either his son Benjamin Jr. or the son of Adolphus. In the next available tithables list, two years later, Benjamin was taxed on both Zachariah and Benjamin Jr. He would subsequently be taxed on sons Obediah, James, John, and Bernard.

After arriving in Amelia, Benjamin Hendrick claimed land just south of Hance Hendrick's patent on Flatt Creek, issued as a patent for 400 acres on 1 October 1747.<sup>7</sup> He had claimed another 400 acres nearby by 1748, though it was not issued as a patent until 10 April 1751.<sup>8</sup> On 17 November 1753 he added a third 400-acre patent located about a mile north of the other two.<sup>9</sup> He also bought 100 acres adjoining his 1751 patent from his brother Hance Hendrick on 28 November 1754, giving him a total of 1300 acres in Amelia.<sup>10</sup>

He disposed of this 1300 acres as follows. On 24 January 1764, as Benjamin Hendrick Sr., he deeded his patent of 1747 to Zachariah Hendrick and Nathaniel Hendrick.<sup>11</sup> On the same day, he

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<sup>1</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1, p311b.

<sup>2</sup> The store bill is among the loose records of Amelia County at the Virginia State Archives. It evidently came to be among the records when it was presented as part of the 1746 debt suit by Humphrey Bell against Benjamin Hendrick.

<sup>3</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 2, p9a.

<sup>4</sup> See McIlwaine's Journals of the House of Burgesses 1744-1747, p107-9 which calls Martin Palmer both a sheriff and under sheriff of King William. One of his duties would have been the collection of quit rents.

<sup>5</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1, p311b.

<sup>6</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1, p315a.

<sup>7</sup> Virginia Patent Book 28, p269.

<sup>8</sup> Virginia Patent Book 29, p401. This was originally a patent to one William Powell (Patents 17:263) dated 17 March 1736. On 5 June 1746, William Farley patented an adjacent parcel, not mentioning Benjamin Hendrick. But when Farley transferred his land on 20 May 1748 (Amelia DB 3, p69) .he described it as bordering Hendrick rather than Powell. Thus Benjamin Hendrick must have been occupying Powell's patent at least three years prior to receiving the patent.

<sup>9</sup> Virginia Patent Book 32, p299.

<sup>10</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 5, p207.

<sup>11</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 8, p286.

deeded 200 acres, half of his 1753 patent, to Benjamin Hendrick Jr.<sup>12</sup> He sold the other half of that patent to Isaac Hill in 1773.<sup>13</sup> That left him with a 500-acre parcel consisting of the 1751 patent and the 100 acres adjoining. On 29 May 1766 Benjamin Hendrick and his wife Leah sold 200 acres of that parcel, “being the lower part of the tract where Benjamin Hendrick now lives and where James Hendrick lately lived”, to Edmund Booker.<sup>14</sup> The remaining 300 acres was the tract on which he apparently lived during the next twenty years, being the home plantation left to his son Bernard Hendrick by his will.

During his thirty or so years in Amelia, Benjamin Hendrick appears in a number of records in conjunction with his children, and with his brother Hance and noted above and below. One record is of particular interest: On 12 May 1760 a neighbor named Robert Vaughn deeded one acre of a parcel adjoining Benjamin Hendrick to the Presbyterian congregation for a church, naming both Benjamin Hendrick and his brother Hance among the members of the congregation.<sup>15</sup> He was thus probably the same Benjamin Hendrick who later signed the “Ten Thousand Name Petition” by “Baptists, and other Protestant dissenters” in 1775, whose name appears among other Amelia and Nottoway residents.<sup>16</sup>

Benjamin Hendrick’s will was dated 25 January 1777 and proved a few months later on 22 May 1777, but does not identify all of his children, some of whom had by then settled elsewhere.<sup>17</sup> He left his home plantation of 300 acres to his son Bernard Hendrick, and gave his wife Leah Hendrick a life estate in all his property. He left one named slave each to daughter Sabrin and son Nathaniel, then directed that “all my children be made equal” in negroes to Sabrin and Nathaniel. The remaining estate was to be appraised and divided “equally between them all.” He directed that Bernard’s land and slave were also to be appraised and “the rest of my children” were to contribute to Bernard, if necessary, so as to make the value of his land and slave equal to the shares of the others. The will also made separate immediate bequests of £10 to daughter Sabrin, livestock to Susanna Harris (relationship unidentified), and £10 to “Bernard Hendrick, son of Elizabeth Hendrick” (relationship unidentified<sup>18</sup>). A codicil of the same date filed with the will clarifies that his deceased son James was to be included in the distribution: “James Hendrick dec. shall have an equal share... to be equally divided between his children.” The inventory, recorded with the will on 22 May 1777, was that of a moderately well-to-do planter. It included 19 slaves, pewter ware, china dishes, spectacles, a number of religious books, 2 bibles, 10 cattle, quantities of corn, wheat, oats, a crop of tobacco in the ground (not appraised), and 20 gallons of brandy, and was valued in excess of £1,500.<sup>19</sup>

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

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<sup>12</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 8, p290.

<sup>13</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 12, p44.

<sup>14</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 9, p25.

<sup>15</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 7, p336.

<sup>16</sup> *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 35, No. 3, p203. Both he and Obediah Hendrick signed the petition, both names appearing on separate pages but apparently surrounded by names from Amelia or Nottoway counties.

<sup>17</sup> Amelia County Will Book 2, p224.

<sup>18</sup> It is possible that the clerk erred in copying the will, and “Elizabeth” was meant to be “Ezekiel”. (Errors by clerks when copying documents for the public records are certainly not unknown.) There is no known Elizabeth in the family other than the widow of his son Zachariah, who did not name a son Bernard in his own will. Further, only two Bernard Hendricks can be identified in later records – one the son of Bernard Sr. and the other the son of Ezekiel. The language of the will makes it clear that the Bernard Hendrick to whom he bequeathed £10 was not the same person as his own son.

<sup>19</sup> Amelia County Will Book 2, p247.

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

The identity of Susannah Harris is uncertain, for she is the only person named whose relationship is not specified. She had witnessed Benjamin Hendrick's deed to Booker in 1766 and was perhaps the wife of the William Harris who witnessed the will. (If William Harris were her husband, then she was not a child of Benjamin, for his witness would have invalidated her inheritance.<sup>20</sup>)

His wife Leah is thought to have been a Hurt. Two of Benjamin Hendrick's sons named daughters Leah, one of them "Leah Hurt" Hendrick. She must have been died within a few years of her husband, if James Hendrick's orphans were receiving their share of the estate then.

1.3.1 **John Hendrick** (c1725? – aft1802) It isn't clear which, if any, of the early Amelia County references to a John Hendrick apply to this man. (See the Chronology and the other third-generation John Hendricks for more details.) Presumably, he would have migrated into Amelia at about the same time as his father in 1745, but he was not tithable to his father until 1754. That may have been an anomaly, for he was evidently already an adult. He purchased land that same year and was separately listed in 1755 as John Hendrick "carpenter". Perhaps he had remained behind in Caroline County, and was the same John Hendrick whose deed to Sarah Young was proved there on 11 March 1756.<sup>21</sup> The Caroline deed records are lost, so the date of the deed is unknown, but it must have been after Sarah Young was widowed in 1750.<sup>22</sup> That would conveniently explain his absence in Amelia until 1754. It would also strengthen the case that his wife was the daughter of Walter Evans.

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

We can identify this John Hendrick through a sequence of land transactions. Hance Hendrick and his brother Benjamin Hendrick each owned several tracts, but the tracts on which they lived adjoined one another; Hance on one of his 1746 patents, and Benjamin on his patent of 1751. On 28 November 1754, Hance Hendrick sold the upper 100 acres of

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<sup>20</sup> A witness to a will, to be valid, could not have an interest in the residual estate. A witness could be a person who had been given an explicit bequest. The act of witnessing invalidated any claim to the residual estate. Thus William Harris, either on his own or in right of his wife, could not have been an heir.

<sup>21</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 5, p154.

<sup>22</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 4, p218.

his 1746 patent to Benjamin Hendrick.<sup>23</sup> On the same day, William Johnson sold to John Hendrick 200 acres adjoining both the Benjamin Hendrick and Hance Hendrick parcels.<sup>24</sup> That this purchaser was John Hendrick “carpenter” and Benjamin’s son is proven by a later deed. Eleven years later, when Hance Hendrick sold the 300 acres remaining from his 1746 patent to Thomas Ligon, he described it as the “plantation whereon I liveth and my son John Hendrick liveth” adjoining the lands of “John Hendrick, carpenter”, Benjamin Hendrick, and the other neighbors.<sup>25</sup> These parcels are easily plotted, and the plats confirm that the adjoining land referred to was that purchased by John Hendrick eleven years earlier. [The 1765 deed was witnessed by William Ligon and both John Hendrick and John Hendrick, carpenter. John Hendrick, carpenter, and William Ligon appeared in court 27 years later on 25 October 1792 to prove the deed, both giving oath that the other John Hendrick was dead.] On 26 October 1769, another deed referring to the same property, by Major Brumfield, describes it as adjoining Hance Hendrick and John Hendrick, carpenter.<sup>26</sup> This implies that John Hendrick, carpenter, was the son of Benjamin Hendrick and that the John Hendrick of Halifax was more likely the son of Adolphus. And we have another record strongly indicating that this was indeed the case.

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

From his landholding, we can establish that John Hendrick remained in Amelia County on the same land for more than fifty years. He sold 50 acres of his tract thirty years later in 1783, with no wife being mentioned.<sup>27</sup> Either he purchased additional adjoining land in an unrecorded deed, or he resurveyed his land to yield more acreage, for he held 217 acres in later land tax lists. He is on the 1782 and 1785 tax lists with a household of 5 whites, by then the only John Hendrick in the county. His son Obediah and apparent son Stephen were heading their own households in 1782. In 1787, John Hendrick appears on the tax list with apparent sons Stephen and Pendleton nearby. In 1790, both John Hendrick Sr. and Jr. were listed as taxables, with only Pendleton Hendrick remaining in the county. He was still in Amelia in 1791 when he witnessed his son’s land purchase, and in 1792 when he proved the 1765 deed. In 1796 John Hendrick Sr. and Jr. were sued over a debt by Thomas Johnson, for which a number of chairs belonging to them were attached.<sup>28</sup> It is not clear what became of him after 1796. As late as 1800, he was taxed on 217 acres in Amelia as “John Hendrick Sr.” but does not appear himself on the 1800 personal property tax list. He was of Mecklenburg County on 17 December 1801 when he mortgaged the 217 acres in Amelia, the land description matching part of the land purchased in 1754.<sup>29</sup> He proved that deed of trust in Mecklenburg court on 14 June 1802. Yet no John Hendrick appears in Mecklenburg’s 1800 tax list. What became of him is unclear, for there seems to

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<sup>23</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 5, p207.

<sup>24</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 5, p219.

<sup>25</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 19, p227.

<sup>26</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 11, p63.

<sup>27</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 16, p259.

<sup>28</sup> Amelia County Loose Papers.

<sup>29</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 21, p237.

be no estate record in Mecklenburg. Research in Mecklenburg and in Amelia for the eventual disposition of this land would be helpful

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

1.3.1.1 **Obediah Hendrick** (24 September 1758? – aft 1840) Among the bequests made in the 1787 will of his uncle Obediah Hendrick was a legacy to Obediah Hendrick, son of John Hendrick, carpenter. He is apparently the same Obediah Hendrick who was pensioned in 1819 as a resident of Charlotte County, for all the other known Obediah Hendricks can be eliminated as possible candidates. That Revolutionary pension file contains the statement that he was aged about 65 on 15 May 1821, when he testified in Lunenburg County that he enlisted in 1777 from Charlotte (sic) County and served two years in an unstated Georgia regiment [apparently the 2<sup>nd</sup> regiment, the only one raised in Virginia to actually take the field].<sup>30</sup> The file also indicates he was living in Pittsylvania County when he first applied in 1819 but was in Charlotte County in 1821 living with a wife, aged 65, a daughter aged 40, and two granddaughters aged 16 and 17. He was actually in the 1810 Prince Edward County census, and in Lunenburg in 1820 and 1830.<sup>31</sup> The pensioner census of 1835 shows him in Charlotte County, age 79, but by the 1840 pensioner census he was listed back in Prince Edward County, age 82. The 1840 census also shows him in Prince Edward County, aged 80-90, with a female 10-15 and a female 50-60, his wife apparently dead.

This Revolutionary service may explain why he does not seem to appear in Amelia County records until the 1782 tax list, when it was apparently he, and not his uncle, who was head of a household of four whites and one black. He was absent in 1785 and 1787, thus it was perhaps he to whom Spilsbey Tribble assigned a 400-acre survey in Pittsylvania County on 10 October 1783.<sup>32</sup> Two Obediah Hendricks appear on the 1785 tax list of Pittsylvania, apparently this Obediah and his uncle, one with five whites and no dwellings, the other with three whites and a dwelling. In 1787, with his uncle in Cumberland, he alone is on the Pittsylvania tax list as a single tithable without slaves. On 1 June 1789, after his uncle's death, it was probably this Obediah who was granted the 400 acres on Straightstone Creek in Pittsylvania assigned in 1783.<sup>33</sup>

This is surely the same Obediah Hendrick, who as a resident of Prince Edward

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<sup>30</sup> Pension File F-S38017, R1253

<sup>31</sup> Census: 1810 Prince Edward County: Obadiah Hendrick 01001-10111-0. 1820 Lunenburg County: Obediah Hendrick 000001-00101-0 consecutive with Paschal Hendrick 000100-00100. 1830 Lunenburg County: Obediah Hendrick 010010001-311010101 (apparently the household includes Paschal Hendrick and family).

<sup>32</sup> Pittsylvania County Old Surveys, Book 1, p88.

<sup>33</sup> Virginia Grant Book M, p245.

County in 1833, made oath in Charlotte County as to Daniel Hendrick's Revolutionary service. He declared in that statement that he was aged 74 "on 24 September last". Whether the year of birth was actually 1756, 1757, or 1758 is unclear, since there is a gap in the Amelia tithables between 1770 (before he was 16) and 1779 (when he was serving). The movement among Lunenburg, Prince Edward, and Charlotte suggests he may have lived near the intersection of the three counties. Some researchers have confused this pensioner with the son of Gustavus Hendrick, based on the Charlotte County connection. However, the son of Gustavus was still a minor as late as 1791, at least a generation too young to have served in the Revolution. With the information in the pension file, we can similarly eliminate all the other Obediah Hendricks, leaving the son of John Hendrick as the only candidate to be this pensioner.

The Pascal Hendrick (or Paschal) presumably in his household in 1810 and 1830, and consecutive with him in 1820, was in Fayette County, Virginia (later West Virginia) in 1840 as head of a household of 10 but is not present in 1850. He had married Nancy W. Beasley in Charlotte County in 1819.

- 1.3.1.2 **John Hendrick** (c1760? – 1808) Only one John Hendrick, his father, is shown in the 1782 and 1785 Amelia censuses. Thus he seems likely to be the John Hendrick who married Sabein Garret in Amelia by bond dated 24 January 1785. John Hendrick Sr. had listed a William Garret as a tithable in 1767 and 1768. John Hendrick "Jr." is listed as a taxable in 1790. His wife must have died, for he is certainly the John Hendrick who married Lucy Wright by bond dated 19 July 1793. On 26 December 1793 John Hendrick and his wife Lucy, with John Wright and Mary Wright, all children of William Wright deceased, sued William Rogers and his wife Martha (the former wife of William Wright) over division of Wright's estate.<sup>34</sup> Lucy Wright's mother, Martha Wright Rogers, being widowed again, divided her slaves in 1804 among her three children by William Wright: John Wright, Lucy the wife of John Hendrick, and Mary the wife of William Meglasson.<sup>35</sup>

John Hendrick bought 50 acres adjacent to his father on 20 September 1791, in a deed witnessed by his father, on which he apparently lived out his life.<sup>36</sup> He was taxed on that 50 acres, and one slave, in 1800. In 1804 he was indicted for the murder of William Ligon and remanded to Petersburg for trial.<sup>37</sup> Two months later, he gave a power of attorney to his brother-in-law William Meglasson "to act for me in all matters pertaining to my land, business, and personal affairs during my imprisonment or leave of absence..."<sup>38</sup> He was either acquitted, or the trial delayed, for he was back in Amelia mortgaging his land on 10 February 1808 as "John Hendrick Jr."<sup>39</sup> He made his will on 17 April 1804, proved on 23 April 1808, leaving his wife Lucy a life estate in everything, then to be divided

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<sup>34</sup> Amelia County Order Book 20, p202, p371, p448.

<sup>35</sup> McConaughery, p88-89.

<sup>36</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 21, p124.

<sup>37</sup> Amelia County Order Book 24, no pagination (as abstracted by Ms. Dennstedt).

<sup>38</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 21, p498.

<sup>39</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 22, p503.

“equally among all my children”.<sup>40</sup> The inventory, returned on 10 November 1808, showed a modest estate consisting mainly of five slaves.<sup>41</sup> Lucy did not remarry, and is in the 1810, 1830, and 1840 censuses of Amelia.<sup>42</sup>

The 1810 census suggests six sons, all of whom can be identified by census and deed records, and no daughters. In 1850 Lucy Hendrick, age 80, is in the household of her three sons **Samuel T. Hendrick**, **Stockdell Y. Hendrick** (“insane”), and **Thomas S. Hendrick**. Stockdell (or Stogdale) had sold his interest in his father’s estate to Samuel T. in 1835.<sup>43</sup> Samuel T. Hendrick later sued Stogdell Y. Hendrick in chancery, apparently over Lucy’s estate.<sup>44</sup> **Waller Hendrick** had sold Samuel T. and **Robert Hendrick** his own interest in the estate in 1848. **William Hendrick** had sold his interest in his father’s estate to Robert Hendrick in 1831, but as William Hendrick, of Kanawha County [later West Virginia] gave a power of attorney in 1854 to his brother Robert Hendrick (then of Cumberland County) to collect from the estate of “his mother Lucy Hendrick, dec’d, late of Amelia County.”<sup>45</sup>

- 1.3.1.3 **Daniel Hendrick** (18 November 1761 – aft1840) Daniel Hendrick was a tithable of John Hendrick in 1779, but appears as head of his own household of four whites in the 1782 Amelia census. He and Stephen Hendrick both witnessed a deed to Benjamin Hendrick Jr. on 23 March 1780.<sup>46</sup> He seems to have led a somewhat itinerant life after the war. He was taxable in Charlotte County in 1787, but was listed as “removed not known where” on the list of unpaid tax for that year.<sup>47</sup> He was taxed in neighboring Lunenburg in 1789 but again listed among non-payers who had left the county.<sup>48</sup> He was taxed back in Charlotte County on the 1800 tax list. He applied for a Revolutionary pension as a resident of Charlotte County, stating that he was born on 18 November 1761 in Amelia County from which he first entered militia service in 1776.<sup>49</sup> He served again in Amelia County in 1780 and in 1781 and, three or four years after the war, moved to Charlotte County, Virginia, where he was pensioned in 1833. All four of the units in which he served were Amelia County militia units.<sup>50</sup> He appears in the 1835 pensioners census, age 73 and in the 1840 pensioners census, age 78, both in Charlotte County. He is in the 1810 through 1840 censuses of Charlotte

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<sup>40</sup> Amelia County Will Book 7, p383.

<sup>41</sup> Amelia County Will Book 7, p450.

<sup>42</sup> Amelia County census: 1810, p240: Lucy Hendrick 42000-00010-5. 1820: not found. 1830, p150: Lucy Hendrick 000011-00000001. Waller Hendrick was in his own household in 1830, p141: 10001-00001. 1840, p172: Lucy Hendrick 000001-00000001001.

<sup>43</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 32, p259.

<sup>44</sup> Chancery Court case, 1856, not read but indexed in Virginia Chancery Court records.

<sup>45</sup> Unrecorded Deeds and Other Documents of Amelia County, Virginia, 1750-1902, Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey, p32.

<sup>46</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 15, p311.

<sup>47</sup> *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 20, p31.

<sup>48</sup> *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 20, p203.

<sup>49</sup> Virginia/West Virginia Genealogical Data from Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Records. Patrick G. Wardell (Heritage Books, Inc., 1990), Vol. 2, p294. Pension file numbers F-S8706, R1253.

<sup>50</sup> In 1776 he served under Captain Paulin Anderson, a captain of militia for Amelia County. He twice served under Captain William Finney, who commanded a company of Amelia militia and who lived on Flatt Creek in Amelia. He also served in 1780 under Captain Robert Hudson, who commanded an Amelia company of militia.

County, the household compositions suggesting three sons and a daughter.<sup>51</sup>

1.3.1.4 **Stephen Hendrick ?** (c1760 – c1848) Further research might establish whether he was indeed a son, but it is at least tentatively suggested by circumstantial evidence. He was not tithable through 1764, and later tithables were not checked. He first appears when Stephen Hendrick and Daniel Hendrick witnessed the 1780 deed to Benjamin Hendrick Jr.<sup>52</sup> Gwathmey lists a Stephen Hendrick among his Revolutionary soldiers, and Virginia records show him as an Amelia County “provisioneer”.<sup>53</sup> The 1782 Amelia census lists him as a single head of household, adjacent to Daniel Hendrick. Since he was missing from the tax lists of 1785 and later, he was presumably the same person was a juror in Cumberland County in 1787.<sup>54</sup> The Cumberland levies for 1787 show a payment to Stephen Hendrick for guarding a negro, probably for the preceding year.<sup>55</sup> He may have been the Stephen Hendrick who married Molly Johnson in Warren County, North Carolina on 16 May 1788. On 24 July 1794, a Stephen Hendrick was granted 60 acres in Mecklenburg County, described as having been surveyed on 16 January 1793.<sup>56</sup> Oddly, the land adjoined William Hendrick and his wife Judith Michaux. Stephen Hendrick and William Hendrick both witnessed a neighbor’s will the following year.<sup>57</sup> He is listed on both the 1799 and 1800 Mecklenburg tax lists, as a constable in 1800. Thereafter he seems to have lived mainly across the state line in North Carolina. He appears in the census of Warren County in 1810, Granville in 1820, and back in Mecklenburg in 1830 (aged 70-80 in this census). His will, dated 27 May 1839 in Mecklenburg, but proved in 1848 in Warren County, North Carolina, mentions his wife Mary, son **John J. Hendrick** (and John Hendrick’s sons George and Alexander), the children of his deceased son **Thomas Hendrick** (William, Thomas, and John), and his granddaughter Lucy Hargrove. An 1811 record also identifies a daughter named **Nancy**, the widow of John Sims.<sup>58</sup>

1.3.1.5 **Pendleton Hendrick ?** (c1765? - ?) He was perhaps a member of John Hendrick’s household in 1782 and 1785. He appears on the 1787 and 1790 tax lists of Amelia County, listed adjacent or nearly so to John Hendrick and his sons. After about 1770, the only Hendricks remaining in Amelia who might have fathered a son of this age were the brothers Benjamin Jr. and John, and perhaps John the son of Hance Hendrick. By the 1782 census the only senior Hendricks left in Amelia were Benjamin Jr. and John Hendrick, each heading households of several persons. Since we can eliminate Benjamin Hendrick as a father, it seems likely that Pendleton Hendrick was a son of John Hendrick. He married in Amelia to Elizabeth Wray by bond dated 27 September 1787. He is in the 1820 Campbell County census, he and his wife over 45 with no apparent children in

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<sup>51</sup> Charlotte County censuses for Daniel Hendrick. 1810 census: 11001-00101-0, 1820 census: 100111-100001(sic) – 0, 1830 census: 000001001-0000000001-0, 1840 census: 0000000001-000000000001-0.

<sup>52</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 15, p311.

<sup>53</sup> Gwathmey, p369 refers to Eekinrode’s index, listing him thusly, page not noted.

<sup>54</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p173, p176, p188-189.

<sup>55</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p218.

<sup>56</sup> Virginia Grant Book 31, p201.

<sup>57</sup> Mecklenburg County Will Book 3, p367.

<sup>58</sup> Granville County, NC, Court Minutes 1810-1813, abstracted].

the household or nearby.

1.3.2 **Obediah Hendrick** (c1725-30 – 1788) Obadiah appears in 1752 as a tithable of his father. He was apparently already of age, for on 19 March 1752 he had purchased Hance Hendrick III's 200-acre patent of 1746 when Hance left for Halifax County. Eight years later, on 2 May 1760, he purchased from Benjamin and Titus Hurt the adjoining 300 acres (the 1746 patent to Hance Hendrick II which had earlier been sold to the Hurts).<sup>59</sup> He must have improved the land considerably, for on 28 April 1763 he sold the entire 500-acre parcel to his brother Zachariah Hendrick for nearly four times his purchase price.<sup>60</sup> Two years later, on 25 March 1765, Zachariah, who was moving to Cumberland County, sold the tract back to Obediah for the same price.<sup>61</sup> Obediah remained in Amelia for nearly thirty years, serving as an appraiser of his uncle Hance Hendrick's estate and as executor of his father's will. [His role as appraiser of his uncle's estate proves he was a son of Benjamin rather than of Hance, a conclusion confirmed by Obediah's own will several years later.] In late 1779 he sold his land in Amelia in two transactions.<sup>62</sup> He remained in the county for a brief period, for a 25 May 1780 deed by Isham Johnson describes the land as where "Obadiah Hendrick now lives."<sup>63</sup>

He does not appear to have purchased replacement land and may have abandoned farming altogether for an apparent career as a money lender or speculator. It seems likely that he was already wealthy, or fast becoming so, by the time his siblings named children for him. In 1781, the Amelia court awarded him at least four certificates for almost £2000 in provisions supplied to the militia, all dated in 1780.<sup>64</sup> He was named an executor of his father's will that same year. He apparently then removed to Pittsylvania County, for it appears to be his nephew who is in the Amelia 1782 census, heading a household of four whites and one black. He is likely the Obediah Hendrick of Pittsylvania County who headed a household of one white and nine blacks. On 18 March 1782, the Pittsylvania court certified another Revolutionary claim of Obediah Hendrick's for 30 bushels of wheat and 300 pounds of beef.<sup>65</sup> He was apparently one of two Obediah Hendricks in the 1785 tax list, the other being his nephew. He does not appear in any Cumberland County tax lists through 1786, but had settled there by the following year, perhaps living with his widowed sister-in-law, when he appears in the 1787 tax list as "Obediah Hendrick Sr." with one slave, one horse, and a single cow.

Obediah was evidently a bachelor, for he had no children of his own. His will, dated 27 April 1787 and proved 28 April 1788, left £100 to the Independent Methodist Church, a legacy to his sister-in-law Elizabeth Hendrick, widow of Zachariah, and divided the remaining estate among three brothers and three nephews: Obediah Hendrick, son of Zacharias Hendrick, deceased.; Obediah Hendrick, son of John Hendrick, Carpenter; his

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<sup>59</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 7, p351. (Witnessed by James, Hans, and Elizabeth Hendrick.)

<sup>60</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 8, p122.

<sup>61</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 8, p553.

<sup>62</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 15, p157 and p200. To Richard Johnson (25 August 1779) and William Johnson (28 October 1779) respectively.

<sup>63</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 15, p329.

<sup>64</sup> Virginia Public Claims, Amelia County, Abercrombie and Slatten (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p71 and p84-87.

<sup>65</sup> Virginia Public Claims, Pittsylvania County, Abercrombie and Slatten (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p21

brothers Benjamin, Nathaniel, and Ezekiel; and Bernard Goode Hendrick, son of Bernard Hendrick, deceased.<sup>66</sup> The inventory, not filed until 19 July 1790, showed a very substantial estate consisting mainly of slaves and dozens of notes (some substantial) due from a long list of debtors.<sup>67</sup>

An example of his money lending is found in Cumberland records. On 5 July 1787 Daniel Marshall delivered to John Fitzpatrick thirteen slaves as security for a debt of £502 to Obediah Hendrick of Pittsylvania County.<sup>68</sup> Daniel Marshall's note was among those listed in Obediah's appraisal. Among the many notes due were some from several relatives: Benjamin Hendrick, Gustavus Hendrick, Bernard Hendrick (Ezekiel's son), and John Craddock (Nathaniel's son-in-law).

1.3.3 **Zachariah Hendrick** (1725-30 – 1783) He was also a son Benjamin, based on sufficient circumstantial evidence. Zachariah appears as a tithable of Benjamin Hendrick in Amelia County in 1746 and 1748 but is not tithable again until 1763. He apparently returned briefly to Caroline County, for the Caroline court judged the age of a slave girl belonging to him on 9 November 1752.<sup>69</sup> He was still in Caroline County three and a half years later when he proved a deed by John Hendrick in 1756.<sup>70</sup> He was back in Amelia County by 28 April 1763, when his brother Obediah Hendrick sold him 504 acres formerly belonging to Hance Hendrick, and he appears in the tithables again beginning that year.<sup>71</sup> On the same day he bought the land, the Amelia court licensed him to operate an ordinary at his house.<sup>72</sup> Several months later, on 24 January 1764, Benjamin Hendrick Sr. sold the adjoining 400 acres, his patent of 1747, jointly to Nathaniel and Zachariah Hendrick for considerably less than market value.<sup>73</sup> Zachariah did not stay long in Amelia. He appears in the 1764 tithables, but on 15 March 1765 he bought a plantation in central Cumberland County within a few miles of his uncle Adolphus Hendrick's old plantation (by then owned by Adolphus Hendrick's son Benjamin).<sup>74</sup> Ten days later, Zachariah and his wife Elizabeth sold his 200 acres in Amelia, and two months later, and now of Cumberland, sold the 504 acres in Amelia back to Obediah Hendrick.<sup>75</sup> He appears on the 1768 Cumberland tax list with four tithes. He bought an additional adjoining 158 acres in Cumberland in 1771 which he gifted to his son Obediah in 1778.<sup>76 77</sup> He apparently operated a tavern in Cumberland, as he had in Amelia.

Zachariah Hendrick subsequently appears frequently in Cumberland records, most interestingly in two 1775 records. On 3 May 1775, he was cited by the Cumberland County Committee of Safety for refusing to pay an assessment levied to buy ammunition

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<sup>66</sup> Cumberland County Will Book 2, p434.

<sup>67</sup> Cumberland County Will Book 2, p484.

<sup>68</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 2, p218.

<sup>69</sup> Caroline County Court Orders, Book 4, p352.

<sup>70</sup> Caroline County Court Orders, Book 5, p154

<sup>71</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 8, p122

<sup>72</sup> Amelia County Order Book 7, p44.

<sup>73</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 8, p286. Benjamin sold the land for £50. Zachariah sold his half a year later for £80. Nathaniel Hendrick sold his half for £150 five years later.

<sup>74</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 4, p60.

<sup>75</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 8, p533 and p535.

<sup>76</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 4, p493.

<sup>77</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p528.

for the troops, the only person in the county so cited.<sup>78</sup> Whether this reflected a lack of enthusiasm for the war, or even Tory leanings, is not clear, for Zachariah did supply provisions to the troops. A 27 May 1782 court record establishes that he supplied a bushel of oats and three diets (meals) to a dragoon Lieutenant in 1781.<sup>79</sup> On 24 July 1775 Zachariah Hendrick, his sons John and Obediah Hendrick, and two neighbors were all indicted for selling rum without a license.<sup>80</sup> The case was continued for eight years, finally being dismissed in 1783 after Zachariah's death.<sup>81</sup>

He also placed two interesting notices in the *Virginia Gazette*, the first dated 17 April 1771 regarding the purchase of a negro boy from John Arnold.<sup>82</sup> The second was a notice of a runaway Irish servant in 1774.<sup>83</sup> On 1 September 1780, he and his wife Elizabeth traded part of his land to William Richardson in exchange for Richardson's deed of a tract in Price Edward county to his son William Hendrick.<sup>84</sup> The 1782 Cumberland census shows him as head of a household of 12 whites and 10 blacks. His sons Obediah and William were listed nearby, and his son John was evidently in Charlotte County temporarily.

Zachariah's will was written 9 January 1782 and probated on 26 May 1783 in Cumberland County.<sup>85</sup> The will left his wife Elizabeth a life interest in both the real and personal property, then to son Elijah Hendrick after her death, with reversion to son James Hendrick. It appears to name all of his children, the others being sons William Hendrick, Obediah Hendrick, and John Hendrick, and daughters Elizabeth, Martha, and Rebecca. It also mentions "my wife's mother" but does not name her. Executors were sons Obediah and John, and wife Elizabeth Hendrick. His brother Obadiah Hendrick's 1787 will also left a legacy to Zachariah's son Obediah and to his sister-in-law Elizabeth Hendrick, presumably Zachariah's widow. The widow Elizabeth was listed on tax lists and appears in court records in Cumberland through at least the early 1800s, and may have been the Elizabeth Hendrick on the 1815 tax list.

Zachariah's wife Elizabeth is believed by descendants to have been Elizabeth Young, daughter of John and Sarah Young of Caroline County. However, the very large span in the birth dates of his children suggest that he had two wives.

1.3.3.1 **Obediah Hendrick** (c1748-52 - 1798) Since his uncle Obediah remained in Amelia until shortly before his death, most references in Cumberland to an Obediah Hendrick are to this son of Zachariah Hendrick. He was not tithable to his father in 1764, the last year he appeared in Amelia, so was born after 1748. He was one of his father's tithables in 1768, thus born by 1752. On 24 January 1775 he, his brother, and his father were indicted for selling rum without a

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<sup>78</sup> *Proceedings of the Committees of Safety for Cumberland and Isle of Wight Counties, Virginia 1775-1776*, (Richmond, 1919), p11-12.

<sup>79</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 12, p235. The Claims Index shows another certificate to Zachariah Hendrick by the Prince Edward County court, which was not read.

<sup>80</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 11, p331.

<sup>81</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 12, p367.

<sup>82</sup> *Virginia Gazette*, issue of 9 May 1771, p3 and repeated in the issue of 23 May 1771. See Chronology for the text of the notice.

<sup>83</sup> *Virginia Gazette*, issue of 17 February 1774. See Chronology for transcript.

<sup>84</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 6, p82.

<sup>85</sup> Cumberland County Will Book 2, p315 and Court Order Book 12, p332.

license.<sup>86</sup> On 27 April 1778 his father gifted him with 158 acres in Cumberland.<sup>87</sup> He subsequently appears as a juror in Cumberland, and in 1779 a slave named Abraham was charged with stealing a gun and hat from the house of Obediah Hendrick.<sup>88</sup> He signed petitions in Cumberland County in 1780, 1781, and again in 1786.<sup>89</sup> He apparently did not serve in the Revolution, but two claims by Obediah Hendrick for a total of 34 bushels of wheat taken by the Virginia state troops were certified by the Cumberland court in 1782.<sup>90</sup> The Cumberland census of 1782 shows him with a household of 4 whites and three blacks. The tax list the same year shows him with one white and two black tithables. It's not clear how many of the whites were his own children – he was indicted in 1783 and convicted in 1787 for failing to list an apprentice as a tithable in 1783.<sup>91</sup> The tax list for the following year, 1784, shows him heading a household of five whites and three blacks.

He was an executor of his father in 1783, and subsequently appears frequently in Cumberland court records in a variety of roles, none of which are genealogically significant. On 23 February 1792, the executors of the late William Womack sold Womack's home plantation of 200 acres and an adjoining 100 acres to Obediah Hendrick.<sup>92</sup> This adjoined his father's land, and Obediah evidently moved onto this tract. The following year, on 23 January 1793, Obediah Hendrick and his wife Martha sold his original 158 acres to Elizabeth Hendrick, presumably his mother since the tract also adjoined his father's old plantation.<sup>93</sup> Two weeks earlier, he had sold 101 acres, part of the tract on which he lived, to Bernard Gaines.<sup>94</sup>

Obediah's wife was Martha Sims according to her mother's division of slaves in 1796.<sup>95</sup> Obediah Hendrick died in Cumberland County by 26 March 1798 when his will was proved and recorded.<sup>96</sup> The will is recorded in Cumberland, but was not read.<sup>97</sup> He had a son named **William Y. Hendrick**, for his widow Martha appears on the 1804 and 1805 tax lists, with son William Hendrick as a underage tithable. By 1806 the tax list shows William Hendrick as a separate taxpayer. The widow Martha was probably the Martha Hendrick in the 1810 and 1820 Cumberland census shown as head of a household of 4 whites and 12 slaves in 1810 and two whites and 6 blacks in 1820.<sup>98</sup> From censuses, it would appear there were two additional sons. William Y. Hendrick, who married Elizabeth

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<sup>86</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 11, p331.

<sup>87</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p528.

<sup>88</sup> He appears as a juror in Cumberland County Court Orders 11, p523 and 12, p53. The item about Abraham is in 12, p74.

<sup>89</sup> *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol.30, p92, p94, and p100.

<sup>90</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 12, p191 and p235.

<sup>91</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 14, p110, p312.

<sup>92</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 7, p166.

<sup>93</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 7, p:241.

<sup>94</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 7, p263.

<sup>95</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 7, p509. Mary Sims was the widow of Mathew Sims. Martha Hendrick was her daughter.

<sup>96</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders, Book 17, p72.

<sup>97</sup> Cumberland County Will Book 3, p115.

<sup>98</sup> 1810 Cumberland County census, p141: Martha Hendrick 01100-01010-12. 1820 Cumberland County census, p102: Martha Hendrick 000100-00001-6.

Cooper in Cumberland in 1807, was in the 1850 census of Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, age 69.

1.3.3.2 **John Hendrick** (c1750-55 - 1815) As noted above, he was not tithable in 1764 but apparently was in 1768, and was indicted in 1775. He is evidently the John Hendrick who enlisted as a minute man in Cumberland County in October 1775, though there is no further record of his service.<sup>99</sup> He next appears as a witness to a deed in October 1778 along with his father and brother William.<sup>100</sup> A week later he and his father both appear among twelve signers of a petition.<sup>101</sup> He was married by 27 April 1779 when John Hendrick and his wife Judith sued William Womack in chancery.<sup>102</sup> Thereafter he appears quite frequently in Cumberland records. He and his mother, and initially his brother Obediah, were executors of Zachariah Hendrick and sued a variety of debtors of the estate. He was missing from the 1782 state census of Cumberland County, apparently having temporarily moved just north into Charlotte (now Appomattox) County. He had bought a parcel near the Cumberland line in Charlotte County in two transactions.<sup>103</sup> He didn't remain there long. On 1 March 1783, John Hendrick and his wife Judith of Charlotte County sold the land, 450 acres, to Bernard Todd.<sup>104</sup> Thus he was likely the John Hendrick in the 1782 Charlotte census, listed with a household of four whites and four blacks. He returned to Cumberland in time to be listed on the 1783 tax list, and on 29 July 1783 he bought 134 acres there from Solomon Gordon.<sup>105</sup>

Like the other members of the family, John Hendrick operated an ordinary, for which he received a license on 26 May 1784 shortly after being indicted yet again for retailing rum without a license.<sup>106</sup> He appears on the 1783 through 1785 tax lists, but was absent in 1786 when a suit was abated because he was not resident in Cumberland.<sup>107</sup> He returned to Cumberland in time to be listed in the 1787 tax list, and he was convicted and fined on 27 March 1787 on the old 1784 indictment.<sup>108</sup> He sued a variety of debtors through 1806, often as "John Hendrick & Co."<sup>109</sup> He also sued other debtors as executor of Zachariah Hendrick's estate as late as 1801.<sup>110</sup>

His wife Judith was the daughter of William Womack, whose will in Cumberland County, dated 1 January 1786 and proved 26 September 1791, named among his

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<sup>99</sup> *Proceedings of the Committees of Safety for Cumberland and Isle of Wight Counties, Virginia 1775-1776*, (Richmond, 1919), p22. Note that Gwathmey does not mention any service record, meaning that he may have served only the usual three months.

<sup>100</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 5, p548.

<sup>101</sup> *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 30, p87.

<sup>102</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 12, p11. See also p131, p152.

<sup>103</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 5, p40.

<sup>104</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 5, p38.

<sup>105</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 6, p158.

<sup>106</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 13, p22, p24.

<sup>107</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p15.

<sup>108</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p235.

<sup>109</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 17, p72, p75, p238, p280, p293, p401, p422, p425, p462, p465, p487. These continued through at least Orders 19, p102.

<sup>110</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 17, p399, p401, p481, p485, p492 and Orders 18, p48 and p58.

eight children a Judith Hendrick, to whom he gave a slave named Dinah.<sup>111</sup> William Womack lived on a patent adjoining the land Zachariah Hendrick had bought back in 1765, and mentioned this land in his will as “adjoining Hendrick”. Subsequent records show John Hendrick had a son named William W. Hendrick, born c1788.

John Hendrick appears to have married a second time to a woman named Martha and had a second set of children. The will of John Hendrick “of Buckingham County” dated 10 July 1814 but proved in Campbell County 12 June 1815, names his wife Martha and “my last children” **James Hendrick, Ann Hendrick, Louisa Hendrick, Susanna Hendrick, and Amanda Hendrick.**<sup>112</sup> (James Hendrick was given \$1,000 to complete his education and qualify for the bar.) The will also mentions three older children: granddaughter **Harriet** Bilbo (her mother not named), the children of his daughter **Sally** Ball by Isham Ball ( Ann, Harriet, Susanna, and Martha), and “my son” **William W. Hendrick**, named an executor along with son James Hendrick, George Perkins, Isham Ball, and Samuel T. Miller. Subsequent estate records indicate that the widow died about 1816 and that the “last children” were all minors.<sup>113</sup> William W(omack?) Hendrick, was of Buckingham when he married Francis Dibrell in 1828, and seems to have been a minister in the area – he is in the 1850 census of Talladega County, Alabama as a minister with wife Francis and three children, his age given as 61.<sup>114</sup> On 14 March 1831 a land division of 220 acres on Buffalo Creek was made among six heirs. Four were Hendricks: Harriet Bilbo, Susan Morgan, Amanda Hendrick, and Louisa Woodson, plus two shares conveyed by John Hendrick’s heirs to others: Littleberry Moss (from Ann Ward, who had conveyed her share), and James James (from James Hendrick who had conveyed his share). Harriet Bilbo, who received the same share as the children, must therefore have been the only child of her mother. The Ball grandchildren and William W. Hendrick were not to have been included per the will. Susan Morgan was the wife of Thomas Morgan, and Ann Ward the wife of Seth Ward Jr.<sup>115</sup>

That all this applies to the son of Zachariah Hendrick is proven by the will of William Bilbo, dated 1 May 1821, which gives to Don C. Dixon and his wife Elizabeth Harriet (presumably Bilbo’s daughter) “the part of her estate coming from her great grandfather, Zachariah Hendrick, and her grandfather, John Hendrick, to be collected by Don C. Dixon as he has part of the papers in his possession relative to the business for the use and benefit of him and her and their heirs forever.”<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>111</sup> Cumberland County Will Book 2, p218. The other named children were Agnes Sims, William, Charles, Nathan, Mary, Jesse and Mascenella

<sup>112</sup> Campbell County Will Book 3, pp367.

<sup>113</sup> Campbell County Will Book 4, p30, p229.

<sup>114</sup> Talladega County, AL, 1850 census, p374.

<sup>115</sup> This from marriage bonds. But see also Virginia Cousins, p108 for the Seth Ward family.

<sup>116</sup> Smith County, Tennessee, Will Book I pp307.

1.3.3.3 **William Hendrick** (c1755-60? – 1798) He was evidently younger than Obediah and John. Though he may have been his father's third tithable in 1768, it does not seem likely he was quite that old. He appears first as a witness to the abovementioned 1778 deed. The following year he was one of four men who petitioned the court to be paid for guarding a prisoner in September 1779.<sup>117</sup> On 1 September 1780, Zachariah and Elizabeth Hendrick traded 73 acres in Cumberland County to William Richardson in exchange for Richardson's deed of 435 acres in Prince Edward County to William Hendrick.<sup>118</sup> What happened to that land is unclear, but William Hendrick apparently remained in Cumberland, signing a petition there two months after this deed.<sup>119</sup> On 23 January 1782 Massanello Womack sold him 102 acres quite near Zachariah Hendrick.<sup>120</sup> He was evidently unmarried, for he appears on the 1782 state census as a single head of household, and is not in the tax list that year. He first appears on the tax lists in 1783, with two slaves, and in 1784 with five slaves.

He married Judith Michaux by bond dated 10 February 1786, her guardian Jacob Michaux giving consent.<sup>121</sup> Later that year, on 27 November 1786, William Hendrick and his wife Judith sued in Cumberland court over the estate of her deceased father, Jacob Michaux.<sup>122</sup> A tract of land from the estate was later awarded to them in 1789.<sup>123</sup> Jacob Michaux had died leaving a will dated 22 June 1774 and proved on 27 June 1774 which gave his land on the Roanoke River (apparently in Mecklenburg County) and seven negroes to "my three daughters" Sally, Judith, and Lucy.<sup>124</sup> The three daughters had evidently argued for a literal division rather than the value in money, owing to the rampant inflation after the war.

William Hendrick and his brother-in-law William Evans went into business as Evans & Hendrick about the time Evans married his sister Martha Hendrick. They listed themselves as "Evans & Hendrick" in the 1786 tax list, with two white taxables and 9 slaves. The firm was indicted in 1786 for not listing liquor rates in their ordinary, a charge eventually dropped.<sup>125</sup> They were, however, fined for failing to list their ordinary license for tax in 1786, though they listed it the following year.<sup>126</sup> They were also granted a license "to vend goods, wares, and merchandise at their store in Cumberland County" in 1787.<sup>127</sup> Evans & Hendrick sued a variety of debtors from 1786 through 1793.<sup>128</sup> The land of his

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<sup>117</sup> *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 30, p88.

<sup>118</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 6, p82.

<sup>119</sup> *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 30, p91.

<sup>120</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 6, p117.

<sup>121</sup> *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2<sup>nd</sup> series Vol. 7, p287 and also p288.

<sup>122</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p167.

<sup>123</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 15, p61. A similar suit was apparently filed in Prince Edward County as well, but was not read.

<sup>124</sup> Reproduced in *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2<sup>nd</sup> series Vol. 16, pp480-1.

<sup>125</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p34 and p413.

<sup>126</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p352.

<sup>127</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p221.

<sup>128</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 14, p161, pp188-9, p228, Orders 16, p13, p39. Perhaps other mentions as well, the orders were not thoroughly checked in this regard.

father-in-law was finally divided in Cumberland County in 1789, and the land in Mecklenburg was apparently referred to the court there.<sup>129</sup>

Although Mecklenburg records should be thoroughly checked, it appears that William inherited land in Mecklenburg from his wife's father. A survey by Stephen Hendrick dated 16 January 1793 refers to the adjoining property as William Hendrick's, clearly the land Judith Hendrick was later living on.<sup>130</sup> William and Judith evidently moved into Mecklenburg County around that time, for his inventory there was dated 15 June 1798 and recorded a year later.<sup>131</sup> The 1799 tax list shows William Hendrick's estate listed with numerous slaves, and the 1800 tax list shows Judith Hendrick as the taxpayer. She remarried to a widower, Amasa Palmer, by bond dated 13 December 1800 and had four children by him.<sup>132</sup> A Palmer family Bible gives the children of William Hendrick and Judith as: **Sophia, Pamela, William** (who it says married Ann Stanfill and then Mary Leekik), **Lucy M.**, and **Mathilda Y.**<sup>133</sup> Indeed, Judith Hendrick was named guardian of those five children on 11 February 1799.<sup>134</sup> Pamela (as Permelia B.) married John B. Goode in Mecklenburg in 1804 with Amasa Palmer surety<sup>135</sup> and Sophia W., married Miller Woodson Jr. in 1803, also with Amasa Palmer surety.<sup>136</sup> The son William Hendrick evidently remained in Mecklenburg.

- 1.3.3.4 **James Hendrick** (c1770 - ?) Zachariah Hendrick's will implies that James and Elijah were the youngest sons, and the records suggest that they were probably infants at his death. Elizabeth Hendrick, the widow, headed a household of four whites in 1784, none of whom were tithable. Elizabeth was not taxed on a white tithable until 1786. Though unnamed the tithable must have been James, evidently just having turned 16. The following year, William Hendrick was taxed on one white male 16-21, perhaps his brother James. On 22 December 1788 a James Hendrick was a witness in Cumberland for William Hendrick and William Evans in a debt suit, paid for coming and going 53 miles and thus clearly living outside the county.<sup>137</sup> James Hendrick was perhaps being educated elsewhere and returned to testify in family business. James Hendrick, son of Zachariah, seems to first appear in 1798, being sued with John Michaux as "merchants & partners under the firm of Hendrick & Michaux."<sup>138</sup> The partners were sued again in 1801 and 1804.<sup>139</sup> He does not appear in the 1810 census,

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<sup>129</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 15, p61.

<sup>130</sup> Virginia Grant Book 31, p20.

<sup>131</sup> Early Wills 1765-1799 of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Katherine B. Elliott, p196.

<sup>132</sup> The Marriage Bonds of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Stratton Nottingham (Genealogical Publishing Co., reprint 1978), p39. A Palmer family Bible gives the actual marriage date as 16 December, three days later. See also Mecklenburg Will Book 1, p339 for his will.

<sup>133</sup> Located in NC Archives, this is the Bible record of a grandson of Amasa Palmer and Judith Michaux Hendrick.

<sup>134</sup> Early Settlers of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Katherine B. Elliott, Vol. 2, p164.

<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*, p20. Also see Virginia Cousins, p127 and errata, which identifies her as a "descendant" of Judith Michaux.

<sup>136</sup> *Ibid.*, p56.

<sup>137</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 15, p52.

<sup>138</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 17, p120.

<sup>139</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 18, p28 and 19, p40.

and was not further traced.

1.3.3.5 **Elijah H. Hendrick** (4 August 1779 – 9 August 1820) He was an infant at the death of his father, whose will left Elijah the home plantation. (See also James Hendrick above.) The first appearance of an Elijah Hendrick in Cumberland is as a witness, along with brother-in-law William Evans, to a neighbor's deed in 1796.<sup>140</sup> He was over 16, but not yet 21, when he chose William Evans as his guardian on 22 October 1798.<sup>141</sup> Since all of his brothers except Obediah were apparently still alive at this time, we assume that this orphaned Elijah Hendrick had to have been the son of Zachariah. (The one dead brother, Obediah, had no tithable sons in 1797, when this Elijah would have been over 16, nor was Obediah's widow taxed on any sons in 1800.) The 1800 tax list of Buckingham County shows Elijah and his cousin Bernard Hendrick listed together, and taxed on a business license. Elijah was described as a merchant of Buckingham County on 19 March 1801 when he married Kitty G. Baker in Prince Edward County.<sup>142</sup> As Elijah H. Hendrick, he sued a debtor on his own behalf and John Hendrick sued another debtor as assignee of Elijah H. Hendrick, both in Cumberland County.<sup>143</sup> He was apparently the E. H. Hendrick who witnessed a deed in 1800, along with Bernard G. Hendrick and John Hendrick.<sup>144</sup> He executed a deed of trust in Cumberland County in 1802 as Elijah H. Hendrick and apparently sold his inherited land in 1804.<sup>145</sup> As a merchant he appears often in Prince Edward County court records beginning in 1807.<sup>146</sup> However, he seems to have lived in Buckingham County, whose records are almost entirely lost. What records remain indicate he bought land in 1807 and 1810 on or near the Willis River in southern Buckingham.<sup>147</sup> He and one Stephen Sanders also surveyed land on the south side of the Willis River in 1810, according to a surveyor's book.<sup>148</sup> He is in the 1810 Buckingham census, also as Elijah H. Hendrick, with a household of five whites and 14 slaves.<sup>149</sup> He bought more Buckingham land from his brother John Hendrick in 1815 and from his nephew William W. Hendrick in 1817, selling part of it in 1817.<sup>150</sup> He appears on tax lists through 1819.<sup>151</sup> The 1820 Buckingham census lists Elijah H. Hendrick's estate with six whites and 26 slaves.<sup>152</sup> The estate was taxable on his land from 1821 through 1826, when his widow Catherine Hendrick took her dower interest

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<sup>140</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 7, p493.

<sup>141</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 17, p142.

<sup>142</sup> *Richmond Argus*, issue of 7 April 1801 quoted in *Lost Buckingham County, Virginia Marriages*, p45.

<sup>143</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 18, p65 and p91. See p239 for confirmation that the second item was for Elijah "H" Hendrick.

<sup>144</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 8, p416.

<sup>145</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 18, p268 and Orders 19, p36 refer to the proving of the two deeds. The deeds themselves were not read.

<sup>146</sup> Prince Edward County Executions Book, many pages.

<sup>147</sup> Buckingham County, Virginia Land Tax Summaries and Implied Deeds, Roger G. Ward (1993), Vol. 1, p150.

<sup>148</sup> Buckingham County Surveyor's Plat Book, p180.

<sup>149</sup> 1810 Buckingham County census, p781: Elijah H. Hendrick 10010-20010-14.

<sup>150</sup> Ward, Vol. 2, pp163-4.

<sup>151</sup> *Ibid.*, p163.

<sup>152</sup> 1820 Buckingham County census, p136: Elijah H. Hendrick (esta.) 100100-11110-26. Note that the male under 10 of 1810 is apparently the male counted now in the 18-26 column. This male must have been born in 1801 or 1802 and could not be older than 18 or 19. The younger male may be George W. Hendrick.

as a 244 acre parcel, on which she was taxed through 1840.<sup>153</sup> Catherine Hendrick is enumerated in 1830 with 27 slaves and children too young to be Elijah's.<sup>154</sup> Censuses suggest two sons, one born in 1801 or 1802, and the other between 1810 and 1820. Perhaps the latter, the only Hendrick in the county in 1840, was **George W. Hendrick**, born about 1819, who was in Talladega County, Alabama in 1850.<sup>155</sup> A secondary source reports that one of his daughters (unnamed) married Robert Goode.<sup>156</sup>

Elijah H. Hendrick is buried in the Evans Cemetery in southwestern Buckingham County on the plantation of his brother-in-law William Evans, where his stone contains the birth and death dates above. He was the author, in 1810, of "A New and Plain System of Arithmetic."<sup>157</sup>

- 1.3.3.6 **Elizabeth Hendrick** She may have been the Elizabeth H. Hendrick for whom William Evans was guardian in 1801.<sup>158</sup> If so, she must have been an infant at her father's death.
- 1.3.3.7 **Martha Hendrick** (1764/5 – 6 March 1810) She married William Evans by bond dated 6 January 1786, with William Hendrick his surety. [This William Evans was no relation to the William Evans who may have married a daughter of Adolphus Hendrick two generations earlier.] William Evans and William Hendrick were partners in a mercantile business and evidently close friends. The 1786 tax list shows "Evans & Hendrick" as a single taxable with two white tithes and nine slaves. (See William Hendrick above for more on this firm.) A genealogical article written in 1927 mentions a "family account book" in which William Evans declared he was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1756, the son of Owen Evans.<sup>159</sup> This, and an earlier article, detail his estimable Revolutionary War service in Virginia, and extract from his pension file.<sup>160</sup> Nine daughters and two sons of William Evans and Martha Hendrick are listed in the account book: **Virginia Gwynedd Evans, Catherine Randolph Evans, Ellen Griffith Evans, Pamela Evans, Elizabeth Evans, Martha Evans, America Evans, Mary Evans, Jane Evans, James H. Evans, and William M. Evans.**<sup>161</sup> **David L. Evans** may have been another son.<sup>162</sup> William Evans' birth about 1756 is confirmed by a separate record giving his age in 1824 as 68.<sup>163</sup> An interesting letter written in 1805 mentions "Mr. William Evans of Cumberland County", but

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<sup>153</sup> Gray, Vol. 2, p163.

<sup>154</sup> 1830 Buckingham County census, p288: Catherine Hendrick 120001-0100101. The children under 10 may not be Elijah's since he had died in 1820. Possibly they are children of the female aged 20-30 in the household. Could she be a widowed daughter?

<sup>155</sup> 1840 Buckingham County census, p373: George W. Hendrick 00001-0001-3. 1850 Talladega County, Alabama (near his cousin William W. Hendrick), p349: George W. Hendrick 30 VA, Sarah J. 27 VA, Mary W. 6 VA, Alice V. 3 AL.

<sup>156</sup> Virginia Cousins, p119.

<sup>157</sup> A New and Plain System of Arithmetic, Elijah H. Hendrick (Lynch & Downs, Richmond, 1810)

<sup>158</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 17, p466.

<sup>159</sup> *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2<sup>nd</sup> series, Vol. 7, p177-8.

<sup>160</sup> *Ibid.*, and *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2<sup>nd</sup> series, Vol. 6, p152.

<sup>161</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 7, p178.

<sup>162</sup> *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, Vol.13, p216.

<sup>163</sup> *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 20, p103.

he evidently later lived in Buckingham County where he appears in censuses.<sup>164</sup>

His plantation in southwestern Buckingham County contains an old cemetery in which his brother-in-law Elijah and several members of his own family are buried (though there is no stone for him.) It is likely that his wife is the Martha Evans buried there with a stone showing a death date of 6 March 1810 “in the 45<sup>th</sup> year of her age.”

1.3.3.8 **Rebecca Hendrick** No further information

1.3.4 **James Hendrick** (c1730 - 1769) He was a tithable in Amelia beginning in 1751. He first appears as a witness to the deed mentioning his brother Obadiah in 1752 (q.v.). He appears a few times in Amelia’s records, clearly living adjacent to his father and brothers, but last appears as a tithable in 1763. On 29 May 1766, his father’s deed to Edmund Booker describes the land as “where James Hendrick lately lived.”<sup>165</sup> James evidently had removed to Halifax County near his cousins John, Moses, and others, where he petitioned to build a grist mill on Mirey Creek on 19 February 1767.<sup>166</sup> His will was written 3 January 1769 and proved a few months later on 17 August 1769.<sup>167</sup> The will directs that 200 acres “whereon I lived” [past tense] was to be sold to pay debts and school the children, and leaves the land “I had of George Green & that I bought of Thomas Justice” and all other estate be divided equally among his wife Drusilla and “my five children”: Elijah, Moses, Marrena, Lucy, and Leah Hurt. Drusilla was named co-executor with brother Obediah Hendrick and cousin Moses Hendrick “Senior”, though only Druscilla served in the role. James had clearly died some time before the will was proved, for Drusilla sold 104 acres of her husband’s land on Mirey Creek the same day the will was proved.<sup>168</sup>

James Hendrick had, according to his will, arranged to purchase land from George Green and Thomas Justice but the deeds were not actually executed until after his death. Thomas Justice deeded 300 acres to the widow on 17 November 1769 and Jarvis Green (heir of George) sold the 500 acres adjoining on 2 June 1771 to the heirs of James Hendrick.<sup>169</sup> [Interestingly, Justice’s land adjoined the land John Hendrick had earlier bought of Richard Echols.] Drusilla Hendrick remarried to Roger Shackelford the following year, on 31 May 1770.<sup>170</sup> On 16 January 1772, Moses Hendrick and John Colquitt, the securities for Drusilla’s executrixship, alleged that Roger and Drusilla Shackelford were “wasting or embezzling the estate”, a charge repeated at a subsequent court.<sup>171</sup> Shackelford, the guardian of the Hendrick children, was on several occasions ordered to account for their estates, which was apparently not done until 21 May 1778, when the balance remaining

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<sup>164</sup> *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2<sup>nd</sup> series, Vol. 7, p179.

<sup>165</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 9, p25.

<sup>166</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 5, p404.

<sup>167</sup> Halifax County Wills O, p265.

<sup>168</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 7, p434.

<sup>169</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 7, p486 and 8, p268. This latter deed, from Jarvis Green of Tryon County, North Carolina, was to James Hendrick, Green evidently not realizing that James was dead. When the deed was recorded, it was to recorded as a deed to the heirs of James Hendrick, deceased (Court Orders 7, p253).

<sup>170</sup> Marriage Bonds & Minister’s Returns, Halifax County 1753-1800, C. L. Knorr (dated 31 May 1770)

<sup>171</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 7, p:285-6., p381.

was a trivial amount.<sup>172 173</sup> In the meantime, the will of Benjamin Hendrick Sr., dated 27 January 1777, had given a full share of his estate to the children of his deceased son James Hendrick. The value of that share in 1783 was appraised at £54 per child.<sup>174</sup> Drusilla and Roger Shackelford, as executors of James Hendrick, sold 90 acres of his land on 10 April 1775 to Parmenas Colquitt.<sup>175</sup> Roger Shackelford moved to King and Queen County sometime before 5 March 1778, where he wrote a will on 24 December 1779 mentioning, but not naming, his wife.<sup>176</sup> He was alive a year later when he returned an accounting of the James Hendrick estate to the Halifax court on 19 December 1780.<sup>177</sup> Shackelford died sometime between that date and the King and Queen tax list of 1782, on which Drusilla appears taxable on 500 acres and four slaves. In 1783 she had no tithes but three white souls, suggesting that perhaps two of her Hendrick daughters were still living with her. She does not appear on the tax list of 1787. Obediah Hendrick, their uncle, was apparently appointed the guardian of the youngest children after Shackelford's death, for he was their guardian in the 1782 chancery case. James Hendrick's land was eventually sold by the five children.

1.3.4.1 **Elijah Hendrick** (23 June 1758 – 11 September 1830) He apparently sued his four siblings, by their guardian Obediah Hendrick, in May 1782 over their grandfather's estate.<sup>178</sup> He declared himself the eldest son and heir of his father on 24 October 1785 when he sold his father's 300 acre tract purchased from Justice.<sup>179</sup> Since his father's will had specified the land was to be divided equally among the children, this resulted in another court case, with the other four children again represented by their guardian Obediah Hendrick.<sup>180</sup> Elijah then waited until the other children reached majority, and on 17 May 1790 Elijah Hendrick of Lunenburg County, jointly with his sister Marina Farley and brother Moses Hendrick, deeded 220 acres of James Hendrick's land to Henry Colquitt.<sup>181</sup> He was probably the same Elijah Hendrick of Lunenburg who had earlier sold 29 acres on 26 October 1789 to Perminas Colquitt, the buyer of an earlier portion of the James Hendrick land.<sup>182</sup> According to Revolutionary pension records, he was born 23 June 1758 and entered service from Halifax County in 1776, serving as a private, corporal and sergeant in several different units.<sup>183</sup> The pension further states that after the war he lived in Charlotte County, where he married Nancy (?) Ann Harrison, then in Lunenburg, and was living in Pike County, Missouri, age 62, when he applied for the pension in 1820. A record of his marriage to Ann Harrison, daughter of Thomas Harrison exists in Charlotte County on 27 October 1783. He is on the 1789 and 1795 Lunenburg

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<sup>172</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 9, p38, p171.

<sup>173</sup> Halifax County Wills 1, p328.

<sup>174</sup> Amelia County Will Book 2, p224.

<sup>175</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 9, p406.

<sup>176</sup> Halifax Deed Book 11, pp169 (John Glass to Roger Shackelford of King and Queen). His will courtesy of Shackelford Clan Magazine, reproduced in several different issues.

<sup>177</sup> Halifax County Wills 1, p324.

<sup>178</sup> Amelia County Order Book 18, p110.

<sup>179</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 13, p429.

<sup>180</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 19, p110.

<sup>181</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 14, p666.

<sup>182</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 14, p520.

<sup>183</sup> Revolutionary Pension files W10104, R1253

tax lists, and on the Halifax County 1798 tax list.

He may have been in Sumner County, Tennessee by January 1798 when Moses Echols proved a bill of sale for two slaves by Elijah Hendrick to his cousins Obediah and Jeremiah Hendrick (sons of Moses Hendrick).<sup>184</sup> According to a later court record, Elijah had placed the boys into their custody in Halifax County in order to shield them from a court judgment against him, and the Hendrick brothers were to later return the slaves to him in Tennessee. However, Jeremiah Hendrick had apparently loaned the two boys to his brother Joseph Hendrick in Tennessee. Elijah then sued all three brothers for return of the slaves.<sup>185</sup> Elijah appears in several other Sumner County records through 1809, then removed to Logan County, Kentucky according to a statement by his youngest son, Moses Hendrick, who said he was born in 1806 near Nashville and removed as an infant to Logan County.<sup>186</sup> In 1817 he moved to Pike County, Missouri from which he applied for his pension. According to a statement by another son, Johnson Hendrick, he “came to Pike County with his parents in 1817.”<sup>187</sup> All the children later give Virginia as their birthplace except for the youngest child, Moses Hendrick. A 1908 history of Missouri mentions him as a Revolutionary soldier in Pike County, further stating he was with Washington in New Jersey and taken prisoner in North Carolina in 1781.<sup>188</sup>

The pension file gives his date of death as 11 September 1830. Nancy, the widow, was pensioned 1844 in Pike County, Missouri, and died there 13 June 1852. Their children and several grandchildren are mentioned in the pension file. The children included **Harrison, Patsy, Wesley, Nelly, Johnson, James, and Moses.**

- 1.3.4.2 **Moses Hendrick** (25 January 1765 – 22 January 1849) He was not yet 21 in 1780, according to the above accounting of his father’s estate, nor in October 1782 according to the suit by Elijah when Moses was represented by his guardian. He was attorney for the sale of his sister’s land sale in 1790 (see below), the 1789 power of attorney identifying him as a resident of Lunenburg County. He, and siblings Elijah, and Marina, jointly sold their shares of their father’s land in 1790, Moses and Elijah as residents of Lunenburg. Moses signed by his mark.

He is likely the Moses “Hendrake” who received a warrant for 100 acres on 5 March 1784 for three years Revolutionary service, a warrant he assigned to Thomas Aselin.<sup>189</sup> We have no record of any other Moses Hendrick who might have served in the Revolution. Thus he would seem to be the same Moses Hendrick whose Revolutionary pension gave his birth date as 25 January 1765,

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<sup>184</sup> Sumner County, Tennessee Court Minutes 1787-1805, p?

<sup>185</sup> Davidson County Court Minutes 1803-9, pp12.

<sup>186</sup> History of Pike County, (Mills & Co., 1883), p257.

<sup>187</sup> Portrait and Biographical Record of Marion, Ralls and Pike Counties, (C. O. Owen & Co., 1895), p257.

<sup>188</sup> A History of Missouri, Louis Houck (R. R. Donnelley & Sons, 1908) Vol. 3, p85.

<sup>189</sup> Virginia Warrant No. 2714.

place not mentioned.<sup>190</sup> He declared that he entered service in 1780 from Bedford County, Virginia [possibly what was later Campbell County, which was quite close to his home] and reenlisted three times. The file further discloses that he married on 12 March 1796 to Nelly Overby in Lunenburg County, Virginia. The marriage is confirmed by Lunenburg minister's returns.<sup>191</sup> He was pensioned in 1833 as a resident of Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, where he died 22 January 1849. He appears in the Logan County pensioners censuses (as Hendricks) in 1835, age 68, and 1840, age 76. The widow, age 76 of Russellville, Kentucky, was granted a widow's pension in 1849 and a bounty land warrant in 1855. Moses Hendrick appears in the 1810 through 1840 censuses of Logan County, apparently arriving there about the same time as his presumed brother Elijah Hendrick. The combination of proximity to Elijah in both Lunenburg and Kentucky, his age, and the marriage in Lunenburg argue that this pensioner was the same Moses Hendrick who was the son of James Hendrick.

Some family researchers identify him as a Moses Hendrick of Pendleton District, South Carolina. This seems far less likely, as Moses, son of James, was clearly residing in Lunenburg County in 1789 and 1790 long after the other Moses was established in South Carolina. Further, we know that Elijah, born in 1758, was the eldest son, and that Moses was born after 1762, for he was still underage in October 1782.

- 1.3.4.3 **Marena Hendrick** (c1762-68 - ?) In November 1789 Francis Farley and his wife Marina, of Rowan County, North Carolina, gave a power of attorney to Moses Hendrick, of Lunenburg County, Virginia, to deed land, "about 100 acres," in Halifax County, Virginia, "devised to us by the will of James Hendrick, decd."<sup>192</sup> The deed, executed by Moses Hendrick on 17 May 1790, was made jointly with both Moses and Elijah Hendrick for 220 acres.<sup>193</sup> The couple was not further traced.
- 1.3.4.4 **Lucy Hendrick** (c1766-68 - ?) Lucy and Leah Hurt are listed last both in their father's will and in the court cases, thus were likely the two youngest children. Lucy and Leah Hurt may have been the two females in their mother's household in 1783. They evidently moved into Charlotte County following her death about 1784, where they may have lived with their relative Gustavus Hendrick. On 10 January 1791, Lucy Hendrick and Leah Hurt Hendrick, of Charlotte County, sold a tract of 220 acres in Halifax County "being part of a tract called James Hendrick's Orphans".<sup>194</sup>
- 1.3.4.5 **Leah Hurt Hendrick** (c1766-68 - ?) See Lucy, above. Leah Hurt Hendrick also witnessed a release by Mary Hendrick, widow of Gustavus Hendrick, on 14

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<sup>190</sup> Revolutionary Pension files F-W2545.

<sup>191</sup> Lunenburg minister's returns are in Will Book 4 and repeated in abstracted marriage records.

<sup>192</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 14, p665.

<sup>193</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 14, p666.

<sup>194</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 15, p36.

January 1790.<sup>195</sup> She may have been the Leah Hendrick who married William Baker in Mecklenburg County by bond dated 12 May 1800.<sup>196</sup>

1.3.5 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1725-30 – c1809) He first appears as a tithable of his father in 1748 and in 1752. However, his father first styled himself as “Sr.” on 21 September 1750, an indication that his son may have reached majority by then.<sup>197</sup> On 24 January 1764 Benjamin Hendrick Sr. deeded 200 acres to Benjamin Hendrick Jr., being half of his patent of 1753.<sup>198</sup> He purchased an additional 100 acres in Amelia County adjoining his father in 1771.<sup>199</sup> The 1778 will of William Hambleton mentions another 150 acres in Amelia “which I have sold [to Benjamin Hendrick] but have not yet executed the deed to.”<sup>200</sup> On 28 March 1780 Hambleton’s children sold him that 150 acres, adjoining Benjamin Hendrick’s other land.<sup>201</sup>

Although, like most of his brothers, he was not identified in Benjamin Hendrick’s 1777 will, he and Obediah were named executors. A few months after his father’s death, acting as executor, he clarified his brother Bernard’s inheritance of a slave in a bill which was witnessed by Zachariah and Rebecca Hendrick, apparently his own grown children.<sup>202</sup> In 1782 the Amelia court approved compensation for providing “2 beeves” to the Continental troops, establishing him as yet another DAR patriot in the family.<sup>203</sup> His son Benjamin, probably the eldest, died in the war. Benjamin Hendrick appears in both the 1782 state census and 1785 tax list as head of a household of seven whites and four blacks. (Since his son Benjamin was apparently dead, and Zachariah in his own household, this implies one unaccounted-for child.) By 1800 he was a single tithe, taxed on the 450 acres he had purchased earlier.

His will is dated 10 May 1808 and proved on 23 February 1809 in Amelia County.<sup>204</sup> He left the 100 acres where he lived to his son Zachariah and another 100 acres to son James. His remaining land was to be sold for cash. His wife Anna was left a life estate in everything else to support her “and my three daughters” Rebecca, Rachel, and Tabitha. Executors were sons Zachariah and James and friends Garland Hendrick and Paschal McGlasson. The inventory, presented on 14 October 1809 included 5 slaves and was valued slightly over \$1,700.<sup>205</sup> The three daughters named in the will were all spinsters, all three dying single at advanced ages.

1.3.5.1 **Benjamin Hendrick** (1750s – c1780) Benjamin had a son named Benjamin who died during the Revolution. Virginia records show that on 1 June 1777 a Benjamin Hendrick entered Continental Service from Amelia County, enlisting

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<sup>195</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p146.

<sup>196</sup> The Marriage Bonds of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Stratton Nottingham (Genealogical Publishing Co., reprint 1978), p3. Mecklenburg lies just south of Charlotte and Lunenburg.

<sup>197</sup> Amelia County Will Book 1, p68.

<sup>198</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 8, p290.

<sup>199</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 11, p188.

<sup>200</sup> Cumberland County Will Book 2, p250.

<sup>201</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 15, p311.

<sup>202</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 14, p280.

<sup>203</sup> Virginia Public Claims, Amelia County, Abercrombie and Slatten (Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p35.

<sup>204</sup> Amelia County Will Book 7, p436.

<sup>205</sup> Amelia County Will Book 7, p463.

in Captain James Foster's Company, 15th Regiment, Virginia Continental Line. He remained on Company rolls until Jan 1778, but evidently died while in service. On 8 February 1787, a Virginia Land Warrant for 100 acres was issued to Zachariah Hendrick, heir-at-law of Benjamin Hendrick, decd., late of Captain James Foster's Company, 15th Regiment, Virginia Continental Line, who had served three years.<sup>206</sup> Under the succession law in effect at the time, his heir would have been his eldest brother, assuming he was childless.

- 1.3.5.2 **Zachariah Hendrick** (c1759 – 1835-40) He witnessed his father's slave bill of 1777 (see above). As mentioned above, on 8 February 1787 he was issued a bounty land warrant as the eldest brother and heir of Benjamin Hendrick, deceased. Zachariah himself served in the Revolution as well, his pension file indicating that he served in the Amelia militia, later lived in Pittsylvania County, then Patrick County, where he applied for the pension in 1827 giving his age as 67.<sup>207</sup> His age is somewhat uncertain, for the 1835 pensioner census gives his age as 84. The file indicates he was a wheelwright and chair maker, living with an unnamed wife. It also mentions a son **James Hendrick**.

He was head of his own household in 1782 (one white) and 1785 (3 whites), evidently having married sometime between 1782 and 1785. He was still in Amelia for the 1810 census, over 45, with a household of four whites and seven blacks.<sup>208</sup> On 11 October 1815, Zachariah Hendrick and his wife Winifred, now of Pittsylvania County, deeded 15 acres in Amelia County to James Hendrick Sr. "being part of land devised by Benjamin Hendrick, decd. to Rachel Hendrick, decd."<sup>209</sup> The deed was witnessed by a James Hendrick Jr., probably the son of Zachariah. He was enumerated in the 1820 census of Pittsylvania County (though the age is understated) and the 1830 census of Patrick County.<sup>210</sup> The second son implied by the 1810 census was likely the **William Hendrick** located two names away from Zachariah in 1820. The son James Hendrick is said to have married Lucy Ecklum.

- 1.3.5.3 **James Hendrick** (1775-80 – 1840s) He remained in Amelia County. He was apparently the single male aged 26-45 in his sisters' household in 1810. He married Sally Ann Bradley in Amelia by bond dated 16 July 1820, and was enumerated in his own household of two in 1820, still aged 26-45. The 1830 and 1840 censuses suggest only two or three children, but the 1850 census for his widow is confusing on that point.<sup>211</sup>

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<sup>206</sup> From Virginia Archives. See also *Revolutionary War Records: Virginia*, Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh (Genealogical Publishing Co., reprint 1995), p447.

<sup>207</sup> *Pensions & Bounty Lands*, p294 (Pension files F-S38018, R1253).

<sup>208</sup> Amelia County 1810 census, p240: Zack Hendrick 00201-00001-7.

<sup>209</sup> *Unrecorded Deeds and Other Documents of Amelia County, Virginia, 1750-1902*, Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey, p125.

<sup>210</sup> Pittsylvania County census 1820, p47: Zachariah Hendrick 200010-11011-2 (sic). Two names away is William Hendrick 000010-10100-5. Patrick County 1830 census, p158: Zachariah Hendrick 0000000001-000000001.

<sup>211</sup> Amelia County censuses. 1830, p153: James Hendrick 00000001-100001. 1840, p172: James Hendrick 100000001-1001001. In 1850, Sarah A. Hendrick, age 51, is listed with Ann E. J. Hendrick (25) William B. Hendrick (13), Rebecca

- 1.3.5.4 **Rebecca Hendrick** (c1750s – 1830s) She was apparently the Rebecca Hendrick who witnessed her father’s slave bill to Bernard Hendrick in 1777 (see above). The three daughters were spinsters. The 1810 census shows a household of three females over 45. By 1820, Rebecca Hendrick headed a household of two females over 45, Rachel being dead. In 1830 Tabitha Hendrick headed a household of two females, one aged 70-80 and the other aged 80-90. Rebecca was dead by 1837 when Tabitha deeded her interest in Rebecca’s estate (see below).
- 1.3.5.5 **Rachel Hendrick** (1750s? – 1810-15) She was over 45 in 1810, and dead by 1815 when Zachariah sold his interest in her estate.
- 1.3.5.6 **Tabitha Hendrick** (c1760s – c1838) She was a spinster, in her sisters’ households until 1830 (see Rebecca Hendrick above). On 16 May 1837 she deeded to her brother James Hendrick her interest in the estate of her deceased sister Rebecca Hendrick, including her one-third interest in the 73 acres on which she lived.<sup>212</sup> A plat for Waller Hendrick (her cousin) dated 12 February 1839 shows that Waller Hendrick and James Hendrick agreed to divide 33.5 acres “formerly belonging to the estate of Rachel Hendrick, dec’d, and... in the division of her estate, fell to Tabitha Hendrick & Rebecca Hendrick... both Tabitha and Rebecca are now dead and James Hendrick was heir at law of Rebecca...”<sup>213</sup>
- 1.3.6 **Nathaniel Hendrick** (c1738 - 1797) He was not tithable in Amelia until 1755. Thereafter he appears on tax lists of 1756, 1763, and 1764. On 24 January 1764 Benjamin Hendrick sold his patent of 1747 in a single deed to Zachariah and Nathaniel Hendrick, 200 acres each, for what appears to be less than market value.<sup>214</sup> Zachariah sold his half to David Ellington in 1765, and Nathaniel and his wife Priscilla sold their half “where said Nathaniel now lives” to Ellington on 20 January 1769.<sup>215</sup> (He made a tidy five-fold profit on the deal.) His wife was surely the Priscilla Hendrick mentioned as a granddaughter in the 1772 will of Nicholas Gillington (or Gillentine), recorded in Halifax County.<sup>216</sup> Nicholas Gillington had followed the same migration path as Nathaniel’s father, remaining in Amelia until just before his death. Priscilla is thought by some researchers to have been a daughter of John Gillington and Nathaniel’s first cousin Rachel Hendrick. However, the language of the will implies that Priscilla was the child of one of Nicholas Gillington’s daughters, a supposition supported by the fact that she probably married Nathaniel roughly 15 years after John Gillington had left Amelia County.

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Hendrick (12), C. M. (male age 5), Sarah J. 3, and Hendry C. 6/12. Surely the young children were not hers, but rather Ann’s children.

<sup>212</sup> Unrecorded Deeds and Other Documents of Amelia County, Virginia, 1750-1902, Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey, p130

<sup>213</sup> *Ibid.*, p130.

<sup>214</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 8, p286.

<sup>215</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 10, p146.

<sup>216</sup> An earlier will, dated 2 November 1771 was recorded on an unknown date in Amelia WB 2, p71. The later and effective will, dated 21 October 1772 and recorded 16 December 1773, is in Halifax WB 1, p55. Nicholas Gillington apparently removed from Caroline County to Amelia in 1736 and remained there through 1771, moving to Halifax just prior to his death.

Nathaniel moved to the northeastern corner of Pittsylvania County, on the Halifax border, for a 1771 deed for land in that vicinity mentions him as an adjoining landowner.<sup>217</sup> He was further mentioned as a neighbor in several deeds and in a neighboring survey.<sup>218</sup> He had evidently purchased a claim surveyed by an unidentified person in 1757, for a grant to him based on that survey, for 98 acres, was dated 1 February 1781.<sup>219</sup> His patent was for land spanning the Pittsylvania-Halifax line, on the north side of Buffalo Creek near the Bedford (later Campbell) County line. He was in the 1782 (5 whites), 1785 (3 whites), 1787, and 1789 tax lists of Pittsylvania County, and was named in his brother Obadiah's 1787 will (see above). His own will, dated 25 January 1793 and recorded 19 June 1797, names the three children below.<sup>220</sup> His widow Priscilla was in the 1800 tax list of Pittsylvania County with no polls, but listed consecutively with Ezekiel Hendrick, her son. Two British mercantile claims, probably dated sometime between 1800 and 1803, for debts outstanding before the Revolution mention his unpaid store bills of Halifax County, both with similar comments that he "died some years ago in solvent circumstances. His wife is his administratrix, knows nothing of the claim."<sup>221</sup>

1.3.6.1 **Mary Hendrick.**(c1760 - ?) She married John Craddock in Pittsylvania by bond dated 12 September 1781, as his second wife. Craddock was surely known to her father, as he had lived on Flatt Creek in Amelia, selling land there in 1779.<sup>222</sup> He was also a debtor of the estate of Nathaniel's brother Obediah Hendrick. Craddock had bought land in Pittsylvania adjoining Nathaniel Hendrick in 1780.<sup>223</sup> John Craddock died in Pittsylvania County leaving a will dated 3 October 1793 and proved 17 December 1793.<sup>224</sup> Subsequent estate records show Mary was guardian to minor children, obviously her own, named **Priscilla, Judith** (Judah), **Sarah, Mary** (Polly), and **Frances** (Frankey).<sup>225</sup> Her father Nathaniel Hendrick was guardian to another child, **Nathaniel** Craddock.<sup>226</sup> The same records show that Mary remarried to Robert Bumpass by 1797, and she and her new husband retained the guardianship of the orphans, filing accountings through at least 1805. The daughters Priscilla, Judith, and Sarah all married in Pittsylvania County between 1801 and 1805. Mary and her new husband Robert Bumpass apparently removed to Wilson County, Tennessee sometime shortly before 1810, joining probable Craddock and Bumpass relatives. The 1820 census shows Mary apparently still alive.<sup>227</sup> They seem to have had a son, Robert Bumpass Jr., as shown by a Wilson County court case following Bumpass's

<sup>217</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 8, p244. Although the deed was for land in Halifax County, Nathaniel Hendrick (the adjoining landowner) was occupying land on the border in Pittsylvania. Both parcels were on Buffalo Creek, which runs back and forth across the county line between Pittsylvania and Halifax. Hendrick's grant for his land was not issued until 1781, though it had been surveyed in 1757 according to the grant.

<sup>218</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 5, p473 and p530, and Book 6, p13 and p64. Pittsylvania County Old Survey Book 1, p341, Item 4.

<sup>219</sup> Virginia Grants Book C, p70-72.

<sup>220</sup> Pittsylvania County Wills & Deeds Book 11, p193.

<sup>221</sup> *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p40 and p115.

<sup>222</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 15, p123.

<sup>223</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 5, p473.

<sup>224</sup> Pittsylvania County Wills & Deeds Book 9, p493.

<sup>225</sup> Pittsylvania County Mixed Probate Records, Books 2 and 3, several pages.

<sup>226</sup> *Ibid.*, several entries.

<sup>227</sup> 1820 census, Wilson County, p415: Robert Bumpass 001102-00001-6.

death in 1836.<sup>228</sup>

1.3.6.2 **Ezekiel Hendrick** (c1765? – aft1820) He was apparently the Ezekiel Hendrick mentioned by Gwathmey as having served in the Pittsylvania County militia during the Revolution.<sup>229</sup> He was likely a teenager, for he was evidently still in his father's household in 1782 and 1785, then enumerated separately and consecutively with his father in the 1787 and 1789 tax lists. He married Jane Hurt in Pittsylvania County by bond dated 15 January 1787.<sup>230</sup> He inherited his father's land and evidently remained in Pittsylvania County. He appears on a list of debtors of a merchant named John Pannil in Pittsylvania County ca 1794-6. In the 1800 tax list, he is listed consecutively with his mother Priscilla Hendrick. The Pittsylvania census of 1810 is lost, but he was still in Pittsylvania County for the 1820 census, which suggests two sons and four daughters still at home.<sup>231</sup> He was apparently dead before 1830, as the only white Hendrick in the 1830 Pittsylvania census is a Polley Hendrick, aged 50-60. However, Joel Lain has a female in his household in 1830 (aged 60-70) and 1840 (aged 70-80) who is apparently Ezekiel's widow. In 1850, Joel Lain has Jane Hendrick in his household, age 95, along with Betsy Hendrick, age 59. Joel Lain had married **Sarah Hendrick** in Pittsylvania by license dated 28 May 1818, and Sarah is also in the household, age 49. Ezekiel's daughter **Jane Hendrick** married Thomas B. Tuck in Pittsylvania on 24 January 1827 with the consent of her mother Jane Hendrick.

1.3.6.3 **Sarah Hendrick** She was called Sarah Dews in her father's will. She had married a Dews by 1793, though which one is uncertain.

1.3.7 **Ezekiel Hendrick** (c1731/2? – 10 April 1817) Much about this man is mysterious, since he appears to have been on the move for most of his life. Although a family Bible (see below) gives his age at his death in 1817 as 85, he does not appear as a tithable in Amelia County until 1762, when he is listed in the same district as Benjamin Hendrick. The years for which he might have been a tithable of his father are largely missing from the records, but why he was not tithable 1752-57 is a mystery, unless he was living in one of the missing tax districts or was still in Caroline or King William. We do know that he served as a soldier in the French and Indian War sometime in the period 1757-62 (see below), which explains his absence from Amelia records during that period. After the war, he apparently settled briefly in Amelia, where on 10 June 1763 he witnessed a deed by Moses Morris for land adjoining Benjamin Hendrick.<sup>232</sup> On 21 February 1764 he bought 153 acres in northern Prince Edward County from William Crockett, within sight of the Appomattox River. Within a few months he was suing one Nicholas Johnson across the river in Cumberland County.<sup>233</sup> On 13 April 1765, as Ezekiel Hendrick of Prince Edward

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<sup>228</sup> Case 5697, 12 November 1836. Elizabeth Wilson sued Robert H. Bumpass, the only child and heir of Robert Bumpass, and George Smith administrator of Robert Bumpass deceased. The case discloses that Elizabeth Wilson purchased land in November 1832 from Bumpass, who died intestate in January 1836. His wife had predeceased him.

<sup>229</sup> Gwathmey, p369. See also Chronology.

<sup>230</sup> The source is unknown.

<sup>231</sup> 1820 census, Pittsylvania County: Ezekiel Hendrick 010101-01301-6.

<sup>232</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 8, p357.

<sup>233</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 6, p399, p469 and Orders 7, p33.

County, he mortgaged what was probably his entire household and livestock to Benjamin Hendrick Sr. of Amelia County for £47.<sup>234</sup> On 28 December 1777 he placed a notice in the *Virginia Gazette* that he was now in the business of distilling alcohol in Prince Edward County.<sup>235</sup> On 20 March 1780 he appeared in Prince Edward court to declare that he had been a soldier under Col. William Byrd in the French and Indian War, doing so for the purpose of obtaining a land certificate.<sup>236</sup> He patented another 112 acres a few hundred yards from his original purchase on 1 February 1781.<sup>237</sup> He was also awarded a certificate by the Prince Edward Court for provisions supplied to the troops.<sup>238</sup>

He was surely the Ezekiel Hendrick who married Mary Wood, by her own consent, on 24 September 1781 in Prince Edward County, Virginia with John Fielder the surety.<sup>239</sup> From later records, this was clearly a second marriage. The name of his first wife appears in no records. He was on the 1783 tax list with a household of seven whites and five blacks, but does not appear in Prince Edward on the 1785 or later tax lists. [Prince Edward deeds should be more thoroughly checked.] Confirmation that he left the area is found among British mercantile claims for a Prince Edward merchant, which states that he “removed with sufficient estate to pay his debts”.<sup>240</sup> He was apparently in the area, for it was surely he who sued John Hendrick in 1785 and 1786, and John Noell in 1789, all in Cumberland County.<sup>241</sup> Further research may establish where he was living at the time, perhaps in Charlotte (later Appomattox) County. He was a legatee of his brother Obediah Hendrick’s will in 1787. Three years after Obediah Hendrick’s death, on 21 July 1791, as a resident of Charlotte County, he gave a power of attorney to “my son Bernard Hendrick” to collect “a legacy bequeathed to me by my brother, Obediah Hendrick of Cumberland County, deceased.”<sup>242</sup> He next appears in North Carolina five years later, on the 1796 tax list of Surry County.

On 5 September 1796 in Surry County, North Carolina, Ezekiel Hendrick made a deed of gift of eight slaves to “my sons Bernard, James, Ezekiel, Tiberius, and William, and my daughters Leah and Mesnier”<sup>243</sup> He described the slaves as six negroes “now in the possession of James Wood of the State of Georgia” and a negro wench and her child “now in the possession of Fanny Handford... [who] is to have the said negro wench during her natural life, and at her death the said negro wench and what children she may have are to be equally divided between the aforementioned...” The clerk noted that the recording fee

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<sup>234</sup> Prince Edward County Deed Book 2, p301a.

<sup>235</sup> *Virginia Gazette*, issue of 28 Nov 1777 supplement, p1, col. 2.

<sup>236</sup> *William and Mary Quarterly*, 2<sup>nd</sup> series, Vol. 15, p139. Ezekiel Hendrick and several others testified that they had been privates under Byrd, for the purpose of obtaining land certificates. The King had decided in 1763 that veterans of the French & Indian War would be paid in land certificates in lieu of money. The certificates were not available until late 1779. *Virginia’s Colonial Soldiers*, Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck (1988), p263, contains a somewhat deceptive synopsis of this court record, which does not so clearly identify the nature of the service. Whether he received a land certificate or not, he must have assigned it for there is no subsequent grant in his name.

<sup>237</sup> *Virginia Land Grants C*, p216. See Chronology for an explanation.

<sup>238</sup> Listed in the Virginia Revolutionary War Claims index as a certificate to Ezekiel Hendrick in Prince Edward County. The certificate itself was not read.

<sup>239</sup> *Prince Edward County, Va. Marriages*, p37.

<sup>240</sup> “Claims of Spiers, Bowman & Company at their Prince Edward County Store 1775-1803”, *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 24, p184.

<sup>241</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders 13, p452; 14, p167; and 15, p55.

<sup>242</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book 3, p101.

<sup>243</sup> Surry County, NC *Record of Estates 1794-180*, Vol. I, p74 (loose papers bound into a ledger book).

for this document was paid by “old Hendrick”.<sup>244</sup> All of these children were by the prior wife, for all were apparently of age except for Misnier who was implied to be under 17.<sup>245</sup> None of the five sons appear in any North Carolina records, all of them evidently still in Virginia. Ezekiel was on the Surry tax list for 1796 with a single white poll, no blacks, and no land, but was not in the 1795 or earlier tax lists of either Surry or neighboring Wilkes County. In 1797 and 1799 (1798 is missing), he appears on tax lists of Wilkes County, with no land but now with eight slaves. A power of attorney from Ezekiel Hendrick to William Hendrick is noted in Wilkes County court records as having been recorded on 2 May 1797, but does not seem to be recorded in the deed books.<sup>246</sup> He was enumerated in the 1800 census of Wilkes County, he and his wife both aged over 45, one female under 10, two females 10-16, and 10 slaves. The children named in the deed of gift were clearly elsewhere. Note that he suddenly acquired eight slaves in 1797, which he apparently still owned in 1810, raising the question of whether the 1796 deed of gift was actually executed.

On 10 November 1804 he was again Ezekiel Hendrick of Surry County, when he mortgaged five slaves, four horses, twelve cattle, twelve sheep, eighty hogs, considerable corn and tobacco, and apparently all his household furniture on a six-year note, paying it off early on 27 March 1809.<sup>247</sup> A month after paying off this note, on 29 April 1809, as Ezekiel Hendrick of Surry County, he sold one of the mortgaged slaves for \$450 in Wilkes County.<sup>248</sup> He appears to have owned no land in either Wilkes or Surry until 3 April 1807, when he bought 300 acres on Cobbs Creek in the northwestern part of what is now Yadkin County from his son-in-law Elisha Sebastian of Wilkes County.<sup>249</sup> Polly Hendrick, presumably his wife, was a witness, and the deed was recorded on her oath in 1810. Ezekiel was in the Surry census of 1810. On 16 November 1813 he made a deed of gift of that same land, described as where he then lived, to “his daughters Misnier Sebastin, wife of Elisha Sebastin, and Leah Jeviden, wife of Thomas Jeviden... of Virginia” to be vested in them after his death.<sup>250</sup> The deed contained the caveat that “if the said Ezekiel Hendrick should die before his wife Mary Hendrick”, she was to have the right to live on the land after his death. Ezekiel appears in the 1812 through 1815 tax lists of Surry, but not thereafter. Elisha Sebastian was paying tax on the gifted land in 1818, after Ezekiel’s death.

The family Bible of a granddaughter records his death thus: “Ezekel (sic) Hendrick, father of the above girls died Apr. 10, 1817. 85 yrs. old.”<sup>251</sup> It also records the death of his wife Mary Hendrick on 10 January 1827 at “76 years of age”. This granddaughter was a daughter of Elizabeth Hendrick Cook, who had moved to Jones County, Georgia in 1807. The Bible entry suggests the possibility that Ezekiel and his wife, or at least his widow,

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<sup>244</sup> Surry County Court Minutes 1796-1800, p52.

<sup>245</sup> It contains the proviso that “*when my daughter Misnier shall arrive at the age of twenty years, or should she in three years from this date get lawfully married, I agree to let her have a negro boy or girl between the age of ten and twenty years...*”

<sup>246</sup> Wilkes County, North Carolina, Court Minute Abstracts, Mrs. W. O. Absher (1975), VO. IV, p46.

<sup>247</sup> Surry County Deed Book L, p26 (mortgage) and Deed Book M, p267 (relinquishment of note).

<sup>248</sup> Wilkes County Deed Book H, p196.

<sup>249</sup> Surry County Deed Book M, p266.

<sup>250</sup> Surry County Deed Book M, p266.

<sup>251</sup> Bible of Travis and Caroline (Cook) Weaver, in the possession of Mary B. Williams of Thomaston, Georgia as of late 1999. Caroline Cook Weaver was the daughter of Elizabeth Hendrick and Samuel Cook.

may have moved to Georgia. However, it is unclear where Ezekiel died, for there were no estate records found either in Surry County or in Georgia. The Bible mentions none of the children of Ezekiel's first marriage, only the three daughters of the second marriage. The seven known children of the first marriage must have been born sometime between the mid 1760s and the 1781 remarriage. I've made the assumption below that he listed his sons in birth order in the 1796 deed of gift.

1.3.7.1 **Bernard Hendrick** (c1763 – 1820s) If the sons were listed in birth sequence in the 1796 deed of gift, then Bernard was apparently the eldest. The only other known person in this generation named Bernard Hendrick was his first cousin, who appears in records as Bernard G(oode) Hendrick, and who was not born until 1781. Although his cousin Bernard was later in Campbell County, he was not of age until after 1800, thus we can be reasonably sure that pre-1800 references are to the son of Ezekiel. As later records confirm, he was the Bernard Hendrick who married Jenny Morris, daughter of Moses Morris and granddaughter of Isaac Morris, in Amelia County by bond dated 21 December 1786. He obviously lived elsewhere at the time, perhaps Campbell County, for he must have been the "Barnitt" Hendrick on the 1787 tax list of Campbell County. He was of Campbell County when his father gave him the power of attorney in 1791 (see above). Bernard also signed a petition as a resident of Campbell County, requesting the establishment of a tobacco warehouse in Buckingham County, in 1791.<sup>252</sup> On 1 September 1791 Bernard Hendrick bought 164 acres in central Cumberland near Molly's Creek from Thomas Shearer, executing a mortgage to Shearer the same day.<sup>253</sup> Two years later, in 1793, Bernard Hendrick and his wife Jenny sold that 164 acres to a neighbor, Bernard Finch.<sup>254</sup> He remained in Campbell County, acting as surety for two marriages in Campbell County in 1793 and 1794.<sup>255</sup> His own daughter **Nancy** was married in Campbell County, with her father's consent, by bond of 10 November 1806 to William Henness.<sup>256</sup> The Hennesses later located in Ross County, Ohio. In 1800, a Bernard Hendrick appears in both the Campbell and Buckingham tax lists. The former was apparently his younger cousin and the latter, listed with Elijah Hendrick, was apparently this Bernard Hendrick. Elijah Hendrick, Bernard Hendrick, and William Kerr are listed together, and Elijah and Bernard were also taxed on a business license. [This evidently Elijah H. Hendrick, his cousin.]

In a strange coincidence, Bernard Hendrick was a creditor of the Andrew Moorman who died in Cumberland in 1791 – apparently related to, but not the father of, the stepfather of his first cousin Bernard Goode Hendrick. Accountings of Andrew Moorman's Campbell County estate show credits and debits for Bernard Hendrick in 1792 (when his cousin was not yet in his teens),

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<sup>252</sup> "Legislative Petitions from Virginia Counties with Significant Record Losses: Buckingham County 1790-1799," *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 32, p270.

<sup>253</sup> Campbell County Deed Book 3, p103 and p104.

<sup>254</sup> Campbell County Deed Book 3, p383.

<sup>255</sup> *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 6, p 829 and p818 (under Campbell County Marriage Bonds) and other Campbell County sources, for the 1793 bond of William R. Jenkins and Mary Parrum, and the 1794 bond of John Gardner and Betsey Finch, daughter of Barnet Finch. (Barnet Finch was the adjoining landowner in 1791-1793)

<sup>256</sup> *Ibid.*, p824. William Henness was in Ross County, Ohio by 1820, where he and Nancy Hendrick raised at least seven children.

1793 (a bond), 1795 (corn bought of Bernard Hendrick, and Hendrick's wheelwright work), 1798 (cotton of Mrs. Hendrick) and others.<sup>257</sup> A 1794 deed from Bernard Hendrick and his unnamed wife indicates that he had arranged to buy 50 acres from Andrew Moorman, but that the sale was consummated by Moorman's executors.<sup>258</sup> About 1810 he seems to have moved to Charleston with his sister and brother-in-law John Jividen soon following. From 1811 through 1821 he was on the tax lists of Kanawha County (later West Virginia). These tax lists show both Bernard Sr. and a son **Bernard Hendrick Jr.** (born c1793 from later censuses), as well **William Hendrick**, probably another son. He is in the 1820 Kanawha County census as head of a household of eight, including two younger sons under 10.<sup>259</sup> Probably the marriages of Hendrick women from 1813 through 1825 in Kanawha are his daughters: **Mary**, **Ann**, and **Jane**.<sup>260</sup> (Ann married her first cousin Joseph Jividen. Jividen researchers believe his brother Ezekiel Jividen's wife **Martha** was also a daughter of Bernard Hendrick.) The son Bernard Jr. married Nancy Dorsey in adjoining Nicholas County in 1823. He evidently died before the 1830 census, when his son Bernard Hendrick is in neighboring Nicholas County with a female over 45, perhaps his mother. The son Bernard remained there, and is in Nicholas County in 1850, age 56, with a wife Nancy and four daughters.

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

1.3.7.3 **Ezekiel Hendrick** (c1766 – aft1850) Though he had a first cousin named Ezekiel in Pittsylvania who was roughly the same age, he has a distinct identity in the records. He was likely an adult left behind when his father removed to North Carolina, for he appears on Cumberland tax lists in 1796 (the year his father was taxed in North Carolina), 1797, and 1799, then on later lists through 1814. On 26 November 1804 he was granted administration on the estate of Joseph Stinson, probably his father-in-law, in Cumberland.<sup>261</sup> He was taxable in Cumberland County 1806 through 1811, then with a second poll in 1813 and 1814. The 1810 census of Cumberland, which shows him with six children, suggests the second poll was his eldest son.<sup>262</sup> He had bought land in 1807 and 1810 in Buckingham County, though he may not have lived there.<sup>263</sup> He was on Buckingham's land tax lists from 1807 to 1813, mentioned as a Cumberland

<sup>257</sup> Campbell County Will Book 1, p244, pp351, pp413.

<sup>258</sup> Campbell County Deed Book 3, p498. The deed is dated only 1794, and recorded 5 February 1795. The wife is not named, but the deed is from Bernard Hendrick and wife. It speaks of 50 acres that Andrew Moorman had agreed to sell to Bernard Hendrick before his death in 1791 and which was transferred to Bernard Hendrick by John Clarke and Thomas M. Clarke, executors of Andrew Moorman

<sup>259</sup> Kanawha County 1820 census, p9: Bernard Hendrick 201001-11101-0. His sister Leah "Givenden" is also on page 9.

<sup>260</sup> Kanawha County Marriages, Julia Wintz (1975). Note that a Mary Hendrick married in 1817 and a Polly Hendrick married in 1813. One or the other was probably his daughter.

<sup>261</sup> Cumberland County Court Orders.9, p134. He subsequently sued as administrator (Orders 19, p461.)

<sup>262</sup> Cumberland County census, 1810, p135: Ezekiel Hendrick 21010-30010-1.

<sup>263</sup> Buckingham County, Virginia Land Tax Summaries and Implied Deeds, Roger G. Ward (1993) Vol. 1, p150.

resident in 1814 and 1815.<sup>264</sup> By 1820 he evidently moved to nearby Campbell County, where he appears on each census from 1820 through 1850.<sup>265</sup> Ezekiel was age 84 in the 1850 Campbell County census, his age probably accurate since he was not yet 45 in 1810, and his wife Nancy was 79.

His will, dated 26 February 1853 and proved 9 May 1853, names his wife Nancy and seven children, three of them deceased.<sup>266</sup> He left one dollar divided among the children of his deceased daughter **Betsy Moore** (who had married Obediah Moore by license dated 24 December 1821). He also left one dollar each to the heirs of his deceased son **James S. Hendrick**. [James had married Elizabeth Jones by license of 5 December 1831. On 2 January 1844 James S. Hendrick made a will naming four minor children and appointing “my father Ezekiel Hendrick” as executor, with John S. Hendrick a witness.<sup>267</sup>] The remainder of the estate was to be equally divided into five parts for sons **Joseph S. Hendrick** **John S. Hendrick**, the children of son **William Hendrick**, the children of his deceased daughter **Polly Puckett**, and a trust for his daughter **Martha Jones**.<sup>268</sup>

1.3.7.4 **Tiberius Hendrick** Beyond the 1796 deed of gift, there seems to be no record of this man. However, the 1810 census of Chester County, SC enumerates both a Tiberius Hendrick and a James Hendrick, perhaps the two mystery sons.<sup>269</sup>

1.3.7.5 **William Hendrick** (by 1775 - ?) Which William Hendrick he was is uncertain. A power of attorney from Ezekiel Hendrick to William Hendrick is noted in Wilkes County court records as having been recorded on 2 May 1797, but does not seem to be in the deed books.<sup>270</sup> He may have been the William Hendrick who lived near Ezekiel Hendrick Jr. in Buckingham County, according to the 1813 tax list.<sup>271</sup> It is also possible he was the William Hendrick on the 1817 and 1820 tax lists of Kanawha County, since Leah Jividen and a Bernard Hendrick were also there.

1.3.7.6 **Leah Hendrick** (c1772 – c1844) She was apparently of age when the 1796 deed of gift was made, and probably already married. She was the wife of Thomas Jividen (also Gividan and several other versions) “of Virginia” in the 1813 deed by Ezekiel Hendrick. Thomas Jividen had been on Buckingham tax lists as early as 1791 and appears there throughout the 1790s. The Dividends

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<sup>264</sup> *Ibid.*, and Buckingham County, Virginia Land Tax Summaries and Implied Deeds, Roger G. Ward (1993) Vol. 2, p164.

<sup>265</sup> Campbell County censuses. 1820, p142: Ezekiel Hendrick 120101-11201-2. 1830, p367: Ezekiel Hendricks 000110001-00010001. (Joseph S, Moses, and James nearby) 1840, p68: Ezekiel Hendrick 000000001-010010001 (consecutive with Joseph Hendrick). 1850, p212: Ezekiel Hendrick 84 VA, Nancy Hendrick 79 VA, Martha Jones 50 VA,

<sup>266</sup> Campbell County Will Book 11, p153 kindly provided by Donna Leary

<sup>267</sup> Campbell County Will Book 9, p296.

<sup>268</sup> Joseph S. Hendrick married Martha Moore by license of 22 December 1828, and was enumerated near Ezekiel in 1830, and consecutive with him in 1840 and 1850. Mary Hendrick had married William Nelson Puckett by license of 22 December 1828, the same day as her brother. John S. Hendrick married Rachel Phillips by license of 10 February 1836, appears to be the youngest son, born c1814. William S. Hendrick married Ann E. Wilborn by license of 16 July 1849. Martha Jones, 40, with several children was in Ezekiel’s household in 1850; she had married Martin Jones by license of 1 November 1830. The will provided that the trust would pay her as long as she “keep clear of Martin Jones.”

<sup>269</sup> Chester District, SC 1810 census, p530: Tiberius Hendrick 10011-00101. p540, James Hendrick 11001-00010.

<sup>270</sup> Wilkes County, North Carolina, Court Minute Abstracts, Mrs. W. O. Absher (1975), VO. IV, p46.

<sup>271</sup> Buckingham County, Virginia Land Tax Summaries and Implied Deeds, Roger G. Ward (1993) Vol. 1, p151.

moved from Buckingham County to Kanawha County, Virginia (later West Virginia) in 1818, where Joseph died and Leah appears as head of household in 1820. Their children, born beginning in 1795, were: **Joseph, Ezekiel, John, Estella,** and **Archibald**. The sons Joseph and Ezekiel both married women named Hendrick, Anna and Martha, both apparently the daughters of her brother Bernard Hendrick.<sup>272</sup> A description of the Jividen family cemetery in Putnam County notes that Joseph Jividen died in Kanawha County ca1818 and Leah Hendrick Jividen in Jackson County ca1844, and that their son Joseph, who was born ca1795 in Buckingham County, married Anna Hendrick, the daughter of Bernard Hendrick.<sup>273</sup>

- 1.3.7.7 **Misnier Hendrick** (c1779 – aft1860) The deed of gift implies she was 17 in 1796. She married Elisha Sebastian sometime after that 1796 deed of gift, but before the 1800 census, when she was not in her father's household.<sup>274</sup> Elisha first appears on the 1797 tax list, without land, but had 100 acres on the 1799 tax list. He appears in the 1800 and 1810 censuses of Wilkes County.<sup>275</sup> As noted above, Elisha had sold land to his father-in-law in 1807 which Ezekiel then gifted to his daughters Leah Jividon and Misnier, wife of Elisha Sebastian. Leah evidently never used the land, for Elisha Sebastian paid tax on it in 1818. Although they were of Wilkes County at the time of the 1813 deed, they appear in the 1820 census of Surry County, apparently with Ezekiel Hendrick's widow in the household.<sup>276</sup> He is not on the tax list for 1821 or thereafter, apparently having moved to Georgia. Elisha Sebastian is in the 1830 census of Cass County, Georgia and the 1840 census of Cherokee County.<sup>277</sup> The 1850 census of Cass County shows her name as (something like) "Misaniah" age 73, born in Virginia. In 1860, the couple is enumerated twice, once in Gordon County in the household of their son **Edmond** and once in Whitfield County in the household of their daughter **Martha** Hurt. Her name is "Nier" in one and "Niah" in the other, her age 80 in both.<sup>278</sup>
- 1.3.7.8 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (8 September 1785 - 18 June 1825) She was apparently the eldest child by Ezekiel's second wife, Mary Wood. She married Samuel Cook in Surry County on 23 January 1803 according to her daughter's Bible. The marriage bond is dated 17 January 1803. Samuel and Elizabeth, with at least four young children, moved to Georgia in early 1808. He was still in Surry County as late as 12 November 1807 when he appeared in court, but he was in

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<sup>272</sup> This information courtesy of Carolyn Miller, a Jividen researcher.

<sup>273</sup> Putnam County Cemeteries, (The Upper Vandalia Historical Society 1990)

<sup>274</sup> Several internet records give the marriage date as 15 April 1798, apparently from a published Sebastian genealogy, but gives her surname as "Anderson". She must have married before the 1800 census, when only the three younger daughters were in Ezekiel's household.

<sup>275</sup> Wilkes County census. 1800, p62: Elisha Sebastian 10100-00100-0. 1810, p857: Elisha Sebastan (sic) 1010-10010-0.

<sup>276</sup> Surry County census 1820, p363: 000001-01011-1. The female over 45 was likely Mary Hendrick, Ezekiel's widow, who did not die until 1827 according to the family Bible.

<sup>277</sup> The 1830 census index lists him on p208 in Cass County, but no census exists for Cass County, which was not formed until 1831. The 1840 census of neighboring Cherokee County, p168 has Elisha Sebaston (sic) 021000001-00110101, and on p166 is Edman Sebaston (sic) 210011-12001.

<sup>278</sup> In 1850 he is listed as 86, she as 73, both born in Virginia. In 1860 they are 90 and 80, both born in North Carolina. Misnier's age would appear to be more accurate in 1860, and she was obviously born in Virginia.

Georgia by 4 July 1808, when Samuel Cook “now of the county of Baldwin but late of North Carolina” purchased, 202 ½ acres in Jones County, Georgia.<sup>279</sup> Samuel was a wealthy and distinguished citizen of Jones County, but the family was plagued by tragedy. Four of their young children died between 1824 and 1827, and on 18 June 1825 Elizabeth died when struck by lightning.<sup>280</sup> A thorough narrative on this family can be found in the “Cook” section of this website.

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

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

1.3.8 **Bernard Hendrick** (c1745 - 1781) Bernard was probably the youngest son. He was not a tithable through 1757, but was tithable to his father in 1762. On 29 May 1766 he was a witness to his father’s deed of land adjoining the land earlier conveyed to James Hendrick. Bernard Hendrick bought the adjoining parcel, the 229 acres Benjamin Hendrick had earlier deeded to James Hendrick, on 1 February 1768.<sup>281</sup> On 1 June 1773 Benjamin Hendrick deeded the 300 acres “whereon I now live” and a slave girl to Bernard Hendrick, for the token amount of 5 shillings.<sup>282</sup> His father’s will of 1777 repeated this devise of the 300-acre home plantation and a slave. His brother Benjamin Jr. clarified that he had inherited the slave’s child a few months later.<sup>283</sup> Although there is no record of Revolutionary service, he received a substantial payment of £371 in 1780 for provisions supplied to the troops.<sup>284</sup> His estate was later paid for a horse taken for the use of the troops.<sup>285</sup> The DAR accepts his line for this patriotic service. (An 1832 pension application by William Anderson declared that in 1779 he was a substitute for “Barnett” Hendrick in Amelia County. Whether that was this Bernard, who seems too old to have been drafted, or his nephew Bernard, who seems too young, is not clear.)

He probably married about 1772 to Prudence, daughter of Samuel Goode, whose 1796 will identifies her as “my daughter Prudence Moorman”.<sup>286</sup> Bernard died at quite an early age, though he left a considerable estate. His will is dated 9 January 1781 and probated 14 January 1782 in Amelia County.<sup>287</sup> It named his wife Prudence and three sons: Robert, Garland, and Calvin Hendrick. If Prudence was with child, that child was to have an equal share of the estate. His brother Obadiah Hendrick and brother-in-law Mackiness Goode were named executors, with brother Benjamin Hendrick a witness. The child

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<sup>279</sup> Jones County Deed Book A, pages 81-82.

<sup>280</sup> Milledgeville’s *Georgia Journal* issue of June 28, 1825 and the *Augusta Constitutionalist* issue of June 28, 1828. The Bible gives the date of death as shown above.

<sup>281</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 9, p289.

<sup>282</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 12, p216. It is possible that this is actually the same land left to Bernard by his father’s will four years later.

<sup>283</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 14, p280.

<sup>284</sup> *Virginia Public Claims, Amelia County*, Abercrombie and Slatten (Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p70. See also pp84-87 for a second mention of this.

<sup>285</sup> *Ibid.*, p5.

<sup>286</sup> *Virginia Cousins*, p39-40.

<sup>287</sup> Amelia County Will Book 3, p282

Prudence was pregnant with was Bernard Goode Hendrick. A 14 January 1792 accounting of the estate by Robert Goode, guardian of the four orphans of Bernard Hendrick, named the fourth as Bernard Goode Hendrick.<sup>288</sup> This accounting shows that the widow took a child's share, with the remaining orphans sharing 18 slaves and considerable livestock. [Interestingly, one of Robert Goode's daughters married John Hendrick Osborne, a grandson of Hance Hendrick II.] A further accounting of the orphans' estate on 26 September 1793 did not include Robert Hendrick among the minors, he apparently having come of age.<sup>289</sup> Bernard Hendrick had been devised 300 acres in his father's will, and had purchased an additional 229 acres, though his estate seems to have been taxed on a somewhat smaller acreage. The land was later divided into five parcels, one for each child and the one for the widow. The widow Prudence had appeared in the 1782 state census as head of a household of five whites and 10 slaves, and later that year remarried to Andrew Moorman in Amelia County by bond dated 24 November 1785.

There is considerable confusion over exactly which Andrew Moorman she married. Virginia Cousins (a Goode history) identifies him as an Andrew Moorman who later removed to Waynesville, Ohio. Several genealogies identify him as the Andrew Moorman who wrote a will in Campbell County on 5 March 1791, proved 2 June 1791, which names a pregnant wife Judith. Prudence more likely married that man's son or nephew, for she was still alive several years later. Andrew and Prudence Moorman were sued by her brother Robert Goode, as guardian of the four Hendrick children, in 1791<sup>290</sup> in a case not settled until 1797.<sup>291</sup> And the will of her father Samuel Goode, written 19 August 1796, lends two slaves to his daughter Prudence Moorman "during her natural life, and after her death to be equally divided between my two granddaughters, Susanna Moorman and Kitty Jones Moorman."<sup>292</sup> Whoever Andrew Moorman was, two of the Hendrick sons married descendants of the Andrew Moorman of Campbell County and appear to have migrated with them to Kentucky. [Strangely, though, a different Bernard Hendrick was a creditor of the estate of Andrew Moorman in Campbell County.] The children below seem to have been listed in the estate records in birth order.

- 1.3.8.1 **Robert Hendrick** (c1772 - c1818) He was under 21 in 1791 when Robert Goode filed his accounting, but was apparently of age by the 1793 accounting. He and Calvin seem to have partnered together, and migrated with their Moorman relatives. Robert later married Lucy Moorman, a daughter of Andrew Moorman, on 26 January 1798 in Campbell County. On 27 November 1799, as Campbell County residents, Robert and Calvin jointly sold their portions of their inherited land.<sup>293</sup> Robert, but not Calvin, appears on the 1800 Campbell County tax list. He and Calvin, along with several Moormans, then moved to Breckenridge County, Kentucky, where Robert appears in the 1810 census.<sup>294</sup>

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<sup>288</sup> Amelia County Will Book 4, p262 and p264.

<sup>289</sup> Amelia County Will Book 5, p86.

<sup>290</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 19, p292.

<sup>291</sup> Amelia County Order Book 22, p27.

<sup>292</sup> Virginia Cousins, p50.

<sup>293</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 21, p8.

<sup>294</sup> Breckenridge County 1810 census, p308: Robert Hendrick 21010-11010-2.

His widow Lucy is in the 1820 census with six apparent children.<sup>295</sup>

- 1.3.8.2 **Garland Hendrick** (c1777 – c1856) He married Ann Webster, daughter of Anthony Webster, in Amelia County by bond dated 3 July 1798, with his brother Bernard serving as his surety. Unlike his three brothers, Garland Hendrick remained in Amelia County. He is mentioned frequently in Amelia records, notably as a “friend” appointed executor of Benjamin Hendrick’s will in 1808.<sup>296</sup> On 22 June 1819, the heirs of Anthony Webster, among them Garland Hendrick in right of his wife Ann, and the widow agreed on referees to settle a dispute over division of the deceased’s land.<sup>297</sup> Garland Hendrick appears in the 1810 through 1850 censuses of Amelia County, with households suggesting perhaps three sons and several daughters.<sup>298</sup> He is age 72 in 1850, with an apparent second wife Phoebe, age 53 (perhaps a widow Hawkins).

His son **Bernard G. Hendrick** of Fayette County, Tennessee appointed Chastain A. Sadler as his attorney to “settle up all his interest in the estate of his father Garland Hendrick, dec’d” on 11 October 1856.<sup>299</sup> This record continues: “he is to execute to Joicy B. Hendrick, admx. of Beverly A. Hendrick, dec’d, who was late exor. for Garland Hendrick, dec’d.” **Beverly A. Hendrick** was apparently another son, age 29 in the 1850 census of Chesterfield County, Virginia with wife Joicy. The son Bernard G. Hendrick is in Fayette County, Tennessee in 1850, age 56.

- 1.3.8.3 **Calvin Hendrick** (c1779 - 18 Oct 1853) On 27 November 1799, Calvin and Robert Hendrick, both of Campbell County, sold their portion of their inherited land.<sup>300</sup> Oddly, Calvin does not appear in the 1800 Campbell County tax list. He was probably in or near Breckinridge County, Kentucky in 1810, as his brother Robert and several Moorman in-laws were, but does not appear as head of his own household. He married Mildred Clark in Breckenridge County on 30 May 1811 and appears in the 1820 and 1830 censuses there. He then moved to Meade County where he is age 70 in the 1850 census. His wife, Mildred Clark, was the daughter of Thomas Clark and Mildred Moorman, a daughter of Andrew Moorman. He had a number of children, giving two of them the names of his brothers Robert and Garland.

- 1.3.8.4 **Bernard Goode Hendrick** (1781 - 11 June 1858) He was not named in his father’s will, but (see above) was surely the child his mother was pregnant with when the will was written in January 1781. He is mentioned as a son in the numerous estate records mentioned above, as a minor in every case. He was also

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<sup>295</sup> Breckenridge County 1820 census, p263: Lucy Hendrix 011100-20110-2.

<sup>296</sup> Amelia County Will Book 7, p436.

<sup>297</sup> Unrecorded Deeds and Other Documents of Amelia County, Virginia, 1750-1902, Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey, pp106-7.

<sup>298</sup> Amelia County censuses: 1810, p240: Garland Hendrick 20010-20010-9. 1820, p8: Garland Hendrick 410020-40220-8. 1830, p152: Garland Hendrick 00201001-01011. 1840, p173: Garland Hendrick 000010001-0001101.

<sup>299</sup> Unrecorded Deeds and Other Documents of Amelia County, Virginia, 1750-1902, Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey, p33.

<sup>300</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 21, p8.

named in the 1787 will of his uncle Obediah Hendrick as “Bernard Goode Hendrick son of Bernard Hendrick, deceased.” He was apparently still in Amelia in 1798, when he was surety for his brother’s marriage bond. There is a Bernard Hendrick in the Campbell County tax list of 1800, though whether it was he or his first cousin is uncertain. He married Lucy Hancock, daughter of Samuel Hancock, on 10 November 1803 in Bedford County, Virginia.<sup>301 302</sup> As Bernard G. Hendrick of Campbell County, he sold his own inherited land on 19 September 1804.<sup>303</sup> Although Bedford records were not checked, he was enumerated in Bedford County in the census of 1810.<sup>304</sup> He was a bit further west in Franklin County censuses in 1820 and 1830, with a large household and 21 and 28 slaves, respectively.<sup>305</sup> He was still in Franklin County on 15 July 1833 when he gave consent for the marriage of his daughter Nancy to Christopher Babcock.<sup>306</sup> Sometime in the next few years he moved to Lowndes County, Mississippi where he appears in the 1837 state census with four males, seven females, and 16 slaves.<sup>307</sup> This census suggests he had just moved, for it lists no acreage in cultivation in 1836. [Note that his distant cousin Gustavus Hendrick had died in Lowndes County a few years before Bernard’s arrival there.] He appears in Lowndes County in the 1840 and 1850 censuses.<sup>308</sup> Bernard Goode Hendrick is buried in Friendship Cemetery in Columbus, with the above death date on his stone and the inscription “aged 73 years” (which understates his age by about four years). There is a small book by a Jasper Hendrick about his descendants which names his parents and speculates (incorrectly) about their ancestors.<sup>309</sup> His children supposedly included **Nancy, Bernard G., Ann, Mary, Prudence, Daniel, Julia, Sarah, and Eliza.**

- 1.3.9 **Sabrin Hendrick** (c1750? – 1818) Her name appears twice in her father’s will, in both cases absent a surname. She may have been the “Sabra” Hendrick who married Benjamin Echols, son of Richard Echols (apparently a brother to Moses Hendrick’s father-in-law). According to statement made about 1850 by a nephew of Benjamin Echols: “*Benjamin Echols was Richard Echols fourth son. He married Sabra Hendrick, his own cousin and by her had three sons and five daughters.*”<sup>310</sup> They are named as **Richard Echols, John Echols, Benjamin Echols, Lucy** (Echols) Paine, **Betsy** Echols, **Sally** (Echols) Rolston, **Caty** (Echols) Lawridge, and **Citty** (Echols) Dyche. If Sabrin and Sabra are indeed the same person, they she was probably married around the time of her father’s will. Milner

<sup>301</sup> Marriage Bonds of Bedford County. The date is the minister’s return giving the actual marriage date.

<sup>302</sup> See Genealogies of Virginia Families, Vol. 3, p647, p653 for her family. This mistakenly gives his middle initial as “C.”

<sup>303</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 22, p38.

<sup>304</sup> 1810 census, Bedford County: Goode Hendrick 00110-20010-3.

<sup>305</sup> Franklin County censuses; 1820, p150: Bernard G. Hendrick 301310-32010-21. 1830, p65: Bernard G. Hendrick 0111001-1112201-28.

<sup>306</sup> Marriage Bonds of Franklin County Virginia 1786-1858, p27. Julia Hendrick, daughter of Bernard G., to Christopher Babcock, 15 July 1833.

<sup>307</sup> 1837 state census, Lowndes County, p10: Bernard G. Hendricks (sic), 1 male over 45, 2 males 21-45, 1 male under 18, 5 females over 16, 2 females under 16, 16 slaves, no acreage cultivated and no cotton produced in 1836.

<sup>308</sup> Lowndes County 1840 census, p199: B. G. Hendrick 00001001-00121101-24. 1850: Bernard G. Hendrick 67 VA, Lucy Hendrick 63 VA, two McCamm grandchildren.

<sup>309</sup> The Hendricks and Their Kin, Jasper Hendrick (1962).

<sup>310</sup> “History of the Echols Family” written by Milner Echols in 1850. Posted on the internet, and widely circulated in typewritten form..

Echols implies that Lucy was the eldest daughter, and she was born in the 1770s according to censuses (and was having children by about 1788). Benjamin, whom Milner Echols call the third son, was age 66 in 1850, apparently the only child still alive. According to a lineage society record, Sabrin died in Georgia in 1818. An interesting question is where they married.

Richard Echols, father of Benjamin Echols, had been in Amelia County at its formation, being named its first sheriff.<sup>311</sup> He had received a patent in 1734 for land on the northern border of what became Amelia, quite close to the land of William Hendrick, son of Adolphus.<sup>312</sup> He apparently also owned land about ten miles southwest, for a 1737 patent to Thomas Tabb for land about a mile south of the later patents of Hance and Benjamin Hendrick, mentions a border with Richard Echols.<sup>313</sup> In 1743 he purchased two patents by William Austin, one next to his land in northern Amelia and one about halfway between that and the Benjamin Hendrick patent.<sup>314</sup> He bought land in Lunenburg (later Halifax) in 1747 as an Amelia resident, and was subsequently living in Lunenburg, then Halifax. It was apparently he who later sold his 1761 Halifax patent to John Hendrick. Benjamin Hendrick must have either returned to Amelia to marry, or Sabrin must have gone to Halifax after her father's death.

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<sup>311</sup> Amelia County Order Book 1, p1.

<sup>312</sup> Virginia Patent Book 15, p193.

<sup>313</sup> Virginia Patent Book 17, p324.

<sup>314</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 1, p461.

### Excursus: The Echols Family History

The circa-1850 document by Milner Echols referred to above documents a number of interesting and intriguing familial interconnections.<sup>315</sup> Much of this document seems to be based on first-hand knowledge, since Milner Echols was about 78 at the time [1850 census of Warren County, Georgia] and he repeatedly refers to people he personally knew.

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

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

One possibility, though remote, is that there was a second Sabra Hendrick. The marriage of John Hendrick and Sabine Garott on 4 April 1757 might have produced a daughter named Sabra, though she would barely have been old enough to have married a son of Richard Echols.<sup>316</sup> And this would imply that this John Hendrick was the son of an older John Hendrick who had married an Evans.

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

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<sup>315</sup> “History of the Echols Family” written by Milner Echols in 1850. Posted on the internet, and widely circulated in typewritten form..

<sup>316</sup> Douglas Register, p22.

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

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