

## The Line of William Hendrick

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

He makes his first appearance when William Hendrick patented 98 acres in central King William County on 25 April 1712, just a few miles west of the original Hance Hendrick plantation on the Mattaponi River.<sup>1</sup> On 6 August 1728, surveys for both William Hendrick and Hance Hendrick (probably his brother) were entered consecutively in Spotsylvania County.<sup>2</sup> Patents to both William and Hance, and a third to Adolphus Hendrick, were issued several weeks later on the same day. As William Hendrick of King William County, his patent for 170 acres in Spotsylvania County is dated 28 September 1728.<sup>3</sup> Platting the patents to William and Hance reveals that they were quite close to one another, and located in what became Orange County in 1734.<sup>4</sup> Like his brothers, William does not appear to have occupied this land, for there is no further record of him in either Spotsylvania or Orange county. Although there is no deed disposing of this patent, it was renewed as part of a larger patent to James Taylor in 1760, when title was declared to have “since been vested in the said James Taylor.”<sup>5</sup>

As William Hendrick, still of King William County, he bought 400 acres in Hanover County from Henry Fox and Joseph Fox “whereon Joseph Fox now lives” sometime prior to 21 May 1730 when the sellers posted a title bond.<sup>6</sup> Although nearly all Hanover records are lost, this record was fortuitously saved in the “Small Book” of 1734-35 records by virtue of its being proved on 3 April 1734. The location of the tract can be determined from patents mentioning the Foxes, as being in upper Hanover, between the Little River and the North Anna in north-central Hanover just west of where present I-95 crosses the North Anna.<sup>7</sup> Although the bond does not mention it, the land was in St. Martin's parish, thus explaining the absence of later citations in the St. Paul's parish register. Two other 1734 records exist for him in the Small Book, as a witness to a deed by John Byars of St. Martin's parish (see below) and as an adjoining landowner to John Harris's sale to Martin Baker, both of which confirm his general location.<sup>8 9</sup> There are no further surviving Hanover County records for nearly fifty years. Nor are there surviving records for St. Martin's parish.

However, William Hendrick appears in the records of neighboring Louisa County on 12 January 1743/4 when the court ordered “William Hendrick Sr.” paid for coming and going 40 miles as a

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<sup>1</sup> Virginia Patent Book 10, p66

<sup>2</sup> Spotsylvania County Will Book A, p77. (A Surveyor's return.)

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Virginia Patent Book 33, p975.

<sup>6</sup> Hanover County, Virginia, Small Book, p57.

<sup>7</sup> See Chronology for details explaining how the land was located.

<sup>8</sup> Hanover County, Virginia, Small Book, p50.

<sup>9</sup> Hanover County, Virginia, Small Book, p30.

witness for William Wright.<sup>10</sup> Only witnesses outside the county were paid mileage, and William Hendrick's 1730 purchase in Hanover was almost exactly 20 miles from the Louisa courthouse. The other party in the case, Francis Wright, called William Hendrick's son John Hendrick as a witness, who was not paid mileage. A similar record exists for 26 August 1746, when William Hendrick claimed "going and coming 37 miles 7 times" for attendance as a King's witness against William Collins and others.<sup>11</sup> This record surely also refers to William Hendrick Sr., for his son William was a resident of Louisa at the time.

The surviving records of a Hanover merchant, Thomas Partridge & Company, also mention William Hendrick. The store ledger for Partridge's "lower store" covering the period 1734-41 do not mention any Hendricks, apparently because other merchants were more convenient to William Hendrick's location in upper Hanover.<sup>12</sup> But William Hendrick and two of his sons are mentioned in a 1756 ledger for the Partridge "upper store", which was located further up-county and which must have been reasonably close to Hendrick's plantation. In this ledger, William Hendrick is shown to have been one of Partridge's best customers and, we can infer, both a slave owner and a reasonably well-to-do planter. The ledger shows that he made purchases on 28 different occasions in 1756. Among other items, he bought significant quantities of nails, ten hoes, 12 plates, a woman's cloak, a fan, a sugar chest and lock, a "best bonnet" and "best saddle", a set of tea ware, a "fine hat", and quantities of cloth of various qualities. The principal credit to his account was a 17 February receipt of 5 hogsheads of tobacco at Crutchfield's warehouse (which was located a few miles downriver from the 1730 purchase) 679 pounds of which was transferred to the account of "his son John".<sup>13</sup> That he was a slave owner can be inferred from the amount of tobacco credited (a hogshead being roughly one year's production of a single field hand) and his purchases of quantities of oznaburg, a rough cloth used for mainly for slave clothing. His sons John and Benjamin were also customers (see below) but sons William and Gustavus are not mentioned in this ledger, apparently living elsewhere.

On 12 July 1759, a William Hendrick received a small debt judgment from one John Lane in the Caroline County court. Whether this was William Hendrick or his son of Louisa County cannot be determined, but William Jr. was twice as far from Caroline as his father was.<sup>14</sup> William Hendrick evidently remained in Hanover, for there is no further record of him, and no record of his death. An entry in Crozier's General Armory implies that William Hendrick used a Dutch coat of arms, though this seems to reflect the hypothesis of a descendant rather than actual evidence of a coat of arms.<sup>15</sup>

The name of his wife appears in no records, and there are no clues to possible daughters. He appears to have had four sons. The Partridge store accounts prove he had a son named John, and we can safely assume the Benjamin Hendrick mentioned therein was another son. (Note that all four sons of Hance Hendrick named elder sons John, and three named sons Benjamin.) William

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<sup>10</sup> Louisa County Court Orders, 1, p90.

<sup>11</sup> Louisa County Court Orders, 1, p201.

<sup>12</sup> *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Volumes 23-24, in several installments.

<sup>13</sup> *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 25, p35

<sup>14</sup> Caroline County Court Orders, 6, p26.

<sup>15</sup> Crozier's General Armory: a Registry of American Families Entitled to Coat Armor William Armstrong Crozier (1904; reprinted 1966), p71. This contains only the statement, without references, that a coat of arms belonged to a William Hendrick of Hanover. As Crozier's introduction notes, the book is based on information provided by descendants, not on information independently confirmed. It therefore must be assumed that this was a contention by some descendant, perhaps one seeking an illustrious ancestry.

Hendrick was surely another son, given his relationships with and proximity to John Hendrick. The fourth son, Gustavus, is plausibly inferred from his origins in Hanover County.

1.4.1 **John Hendrick** (c1715-20 – c1800) John Hendrick’s appearance in the Partridge ledger of 1756 proves that he was a son of William Hendrick. There is considerable circumstantial evidence that he was the same John Hendrick who first appears some thirteen years earlier in newly-formed Louisa County, twenty miles west of the Hendrick plantation in Hanover. A John Hendrick was a tenant or overseer of a plantation belonging to William Clift in the part of Hanover which became Louisa County in 1742. One of Louisa’s earliest records is his 11 April 1743 petition to the Louisa court for a valuation of his improvements to 400 acres belonging to William Clift “and laying in the forks of Contrary River.”<sup>16</sup> This was evidently a patent to William Clift of 20 August 1740 which lay about a mile north of the land William Hendrick Jr. purchased a month later.<sup>17</sup> John Hendrick is mentioned in other court orders, notably an order of 12 January 1743/4 when was ordered paid as a witness in the same case as William Hendrick Sr., and a 1747 record of his payment as county tobacco inspector.<sup>18 19</sup> On 9 July 1744, John Hendrick bought 200 acres on Contrary Creek in Louisa from Charles Smith, the land being half of a patent to Smith, the other half of which would later be purchased by William Hendrick Jr., and which adjoined the land William Hendrick Jr. had purchased in 1743.<sup>20</sup> On 7 February 1750, John Hendrick and his wife Mary sold that 200 acres, with William Hendrick (Junior) a witness.<sup>21</sup> There are no further records of him in Louisa County.<sup>22</sup>

After selling his 200 acre tract in 1750, John Hendrick disappears from Louisa records. It appears that he moved back into Hanover County, perhaps on or near his father’s plantation. John Hendrick was a customer of the “upper store” of Hanover’s Partridge & Company in its 1756 ledger, making eleven purchases that year, including a pair of woman’s shoes, nails, and sundries. The ledger also shows a credit of tobacco “by his father”, and William Hendrick’s account shows an entry on the same date assigning part of his tobacco credit to “his son John”.<sup>23</sup>

Despite the loss of Hanover records, there are a few records of a John Hendrick’s presence there. It was likely the same John Hendrick who, as a witness in Caroline County on 10 August 1764, was paid for traveling 25 miles – almost exactly the distance from William Hendrick’s Hanover plantation to the Caroline courthouse.<sup>24</sup> Probably it was he, jointly with Gustavus Hendrick, who sued John and Paul Thilman in Caroline County over a debt

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<sup>16</sup> Louisa County Court Orders 1, p26. Valuation returned on 13 June 1743 (Ibid., p36).

<sup>17</sup> Virginia Patent Book 19, p712.

<sup>18</sup> Louisa County Court Orders 1, p90.

<sup>19</sup> Louisa County Court Orders 1, p248.

<sup>20</sup> Louisa County Deeds A, p146. See also the Chronology for the proof that Smith’s patent adjoined White’s.

<sup>21</sup> Louisa County Deeds A, p368.

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

<sup>23</sup> *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 25, p45 and p35.

<sup>24</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 7, p239.

of £186 in 1768.<sup>25</sup> Although he evidently lived in St. Martin's parish, he is mentioned once in the St. Paul's parish accounts for 1772, which show a payment to John Hendrick for "crying Hix's mare and colt".<sup>26</sup> Further, a John Hendrick of Hanover County placed a notice in the *Virginia Gazette* in 1774 that he had found a lost cow near the Fork Church.<sup>27</sup> This confirms his location, as Fork Church was located within a mile of William Hendrick's original plantation. He was probably the John Hendrick commissioned as a Lieutenant of militia in Hanover County on 3 August 1776, though there is no record that he actually served.<sup>28</sup> He also signed legislative petitions as a Hanover resident in 1783 and 1784.<sup>29</sup> One of these was a 30 September 1784 petition requesting that a new county be formed, the signers of which lived in the western portion of Hanover, in St. Martin's parish. Presumably, it was the same John Hendrick who signed another petition as a Hanover resident in 1790.<sup>30</sup> He was also awarded a certificate for provisions supplied to the Revolutionary militia.<sup>31</sup>

A second set of Hanover County records, consisting mainly of deeds recorded in the period 1780-90 is preserved as the Hanover "Larger Book". John Hendrick is mentioned once in this book. On 27 November 1784 he made a deed of gift of 15 slaves to his "beloved children" William Hendrick, Elizabeth Byars, Barbara Anderson, Nancy Hendrick, Polly Hendrick, Sally Hendrick, and Patsy Hendrick.<sup>32</sup> A second John Hendrick, with James Byars Jr. (brother-in-law of Elizabeth Byars), witnessed the deed. There is no further record of him in the Hanover "Larger Book."

John Hendrick appears in the 1782 state census as head of a household of seven whites and 22 blacks. Note that, if the two married daughters were out of the household, this would account for the remaining five children and a wife. He also appears on thirteen surviving land tax lists from 1782 through 1799, listed in St. Martin's parish with 322 acres (and the only Hendrick listed.) The personal property tax list of 1787 lists him as a single tithable with twelve slaves, and no males 16-21. In 1789 and 1790 he was again a single poll, listed again with several slaves. In 1800 he was taxed on an unnamed second poll and eight slaves. He must have died shortly thereafter, for he was not listed in 1801 and it was about that time when William Anderson gave his power of attorney to collect from John Hendrick's estate (see below). Further research into whatever additional Hanover tax lists survive would be helpful.

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<sup>25</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 9, p142. Recall that plaintiffs could have lived anywhere, the county with jurisdiction over the suit was the one where the defendants resided.

<sup>26</sup> St. Paul's Parish Vestry Book, 505. Note that this may apply to his presumed son John Hendrick, rather than to the father.

<sup>27</sup> *Virginia Gazette*, 16 August 1774, p3. He states he found the cow near Fork Church, which was located within a mile of William Hendrick's 1730 purchase.

<sup>28</sup> Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, 1775-1783, John H. Gwathmey (Reprint 1973), p369.

<sup>29</sup> *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 31, p14 and p23.

<sup>30</sup> *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 32, p47.

<sup>31</sup> Although the court record is lost along with other Hanover Records, the Virginia Revolutionary War Claims index shows a certificate issued to John Hendrick of Hanover was among those forwarded to the commissioners in charge of reimbursement.

<sup>32</sup> Hanover County "Larger Book", p72.

- 1.4.1.1 **John Hendrick ?** (c1755 – ?) Though there is no direct evidence, enough circumstantial evidence exists to suppose a son named John, probably the eldest son. A John Hendrick witnessed John Hendrick's deed of gift on 27 November 1784. This person was not a son of his brother William Hendrick Jr., for William's will written less than two months later on 18 January 1785 mentions no son named John. Nor does a John Hendrick ever appear in Louisa County as a tithable, and particularly not as a tithable of William Hendrick on the lists of 1768 through 1778. Since we are missing Hanover records before 1780, it may be that he was omitted from the deed of gift in 1784 because he had already been given a legacy. This John Hendrick must have been the person listed in Louisa County in the 1782 state census as a single head of household. Although it was probably his father who was commissioned as a Hanover militia officer in 1776, it was surely this John Hendrick who served in three Louisa County regiments during the Revolution.<sup>33</sup> There seem to be no Louisa records for him other than his appearance in 1782. [The only other John Hendrick to appear in Louisa was the much younger son of James Hendrick.] He may have been the John Hendrick who appears once, in 1790, as a single poll in St. Paul's parish in southern Hanover. Whether he died in Hanover or moved elsewhere is unknown.

A British Mercantile claim made sometime in the period 1800-1803 for a pre-war Richmond, Virginia store bill of Jeremiah Wade states that Jeremiah Wade "died in Amherst. His widow, his executrix, intermarried with John Hendrick, who seven or eight years ago went to Kentucky." This may have been the same John Hendrick, since this would account for his absence from Louisa and Hanover records after about 1790. Jeremiah Wade was perhaps the minor son of Pearce Wade who died 1770 in Amherst, and who later appears in Hanover County signing legislative petitions in 1778 and 1781. A John Hendrick had a grant in Amherst County in 1780, though I found no record disposing of it.<sup>34</sup>

If he did indeed remove to Kentucky, he may have been the John Hendrick listed in the Warren County Tax list of 1800. Kentucky records were not further searched for him.

- 1.4.1.2 **William Hendrick** (c1760-65? – aft1787) Beyond the mention of him in the deed of gift by his father in 1784, he is a mystery. The 1782 state census shows only John Hendrick in Hanover County, the son William either still in his father's household or living elsewhere.<sup>35</sup> The same census shows only William Hendrick and his son in Louisa. If he was still in his father's household in 1782, he probably reached maturity about the time of the deed of gift. He was surely the William Hendrick who signed a petition in late 1786 by members of the Episcopal church residing in St. Martin's parish, a petition also signed by Jeremiah Byars and James Doswell.<sup>36</sup> A William Hendrick of Hanover had also

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

<sup>34</sup> Virginia Grants E, p459.

<sup>35</sup> John Hendrick headed a household of nine whites. Since Elizabeth Byars was probably out of the household, leaving eight children possibly at home, William Hendrick could have been one of the nine.

<sup>36</sup> *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 32, p38.

signed a petition in 1784 opposing manumission of slaves, although whether that was him or his first cousin is unclear.<sup>37</sup> It is possible that he was the William Hendrick who married Anne Goodwin in York County on 1 October 1785; that would fit the birth date of his son Joseph but is otherwise pure speculation, York County being a far trek from western Hanover.<sup>38</sup> The 1787 tax list shows only one William Hendrick in Hanover, enumerated in St. Martin's parish, who is probably him.<sup>39</sup> Assuming the genealogy of his cousin (see below) is accurate, he appears in no further records found; in particular, he is not on the 1789 tax list for St. Martin's parish two years later. Nor does he appear on any land tax record there. In 1789 and later, only one William Hendrick appears on the land and personal property tax lists, he located in southern Hanover in St. Paul's parish. It is likely that this William Hendrick, who first appears in St. Paul's parish in 1784, was his first cousin (see below). This suggests that William Hendrick was either dead or out of the county after 1787. That he may have died young is suggested by a secondary source, though one of questionable reliability. To explore that source, I will include an extra generation here. [But see also the Excursus below.]

1.4.1.2.1 **Joseph Wyatt. Hendrick** (20 April 1787 – 1830s) A 1916 genealogy focusing mainly on John Thilman Hendrick, son of Joseph W. Hendrick, devotes roughly two pages to the early history of this family. It states that Joseph W. Hendrick's father was William Hendrick of Hanover County, and that "it is family tradition that he died 'early in life'... this must have occurred between 1784 and 1802."<sup>40</sup> This portion of the genealogy is so poorly documented that its overall reliability is suspect. It seems to have been based partly on information provided by John Thilman Hendrick (who had died 20 years earlier) and partly on the author's own research, though it does not clearly distinguish between those two contributions. With regard to the Thilman-Doswell families, it seems to have been partly based on articles in the *William and Mary College Historical Quarterly* which had appeared by 1915.<sup>41</sup> I would also note that John Thilman Hendrick was still in his teens when his father died, so it isn't clear how much of his information was based on research and how much on family stories. And I cannot resist pointing out that this book is the source of the fictitious "Forsan Van Deavorack Henrick Sr." legend.

For what it's worth, this genealogy makes three statements of interest regarding John Hendrick and his son William Hendrick of Hanover.

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<sup>37</sup> *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol.31, p17.

<sup>38</sup> Marriages found in York County, Virginia, Guardians Account. Book 1780-1823, abstracted on the internet. The marriage bond is filed in York County and dated 22 September 1785, with John Moss security. This is a long way from the location of any known Hendrick, though the Hanover Hendricks were closer than others. This might be explained if William Hendrick were living in Williamsburg, perhaps being educated.

<sup>39</sup> John Hendrick was enumerated on 24 May and William Hendrick on 16 March. However, William Anderson and Jeremiah Byars were enumerated at about the same time as William Hendrick.

<sup>40</sup> Lineage and Tradition of the Herring, Conyers, Hendrick, Boddie, Perry, Crudup, Denson, and Hilliard Families, Ree Herring (Mrs. C. W.) Hendrick (self-published 1916), p68.

<sup>41</sup> For instance "The Doswell Family", *William and Mary College Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 24, p55.

First, it states that John Hendrick of St. Martin's parish died in 1802 and that Joseph W. Hendrick inherited 213 acres from his grandfather John Hendrick's estate in 1804, which he sold to his uncle James Doswell in 1809 prior to moving to Kentucky.<sup>42</sup> This statement is generally consistent with William Anderson's power of attorney in 1802. It also conveniently explains the absence of records for William Hendrick, since it implies the son predeceased the father. However the statement regarding the inheritance is suspect. The only record I could find to substantiate it was a record of an inheritance by Joseph W. Hendrick from his wife's grandfather, not his own grandfather. And James Doswell was not "his" uncle, but his wife's. On 9 March 1807 Mary Thilman, formerly Doswell, "for maternal love" of Joseph W. Hendrick and his wife Mary Drummond Hendrick of Hanover County, gifted them with a ¼ interest in Amherst County land devised to her by the will of her father Thomas Doswell.<sup>43</sup> On 25 January 1809 Joseph W. Hendrick and his wife Mary D. Hendrick of Hanover, sold that interest to her uncle James Doswell.<sup>44</sup> While this perhaps is insufficient to disprove the book's statement, it certainly casts some doubt on its accuracy.

The second statement of significance is the reference to an 1895 letter by John Thilman Hendrick (unfortunately not reproduced or quoted) which stated that his grandfather William Hendrick married twice. The book further states that William Hendrick produced four children by his first marriage (William N., John D., Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Norvell) and one by his second marriage (Joseph W. Hendrick). Whether these statements were made from family lore or were the conclusions of genealogical research is not made clear, but I suspect the latter. No supporting evidence is provided, and this statement clearly contradicts the facts we know.<sup>45</sup> We cannot help but suspect this statement was the author's attempt to assign a single father to the known Hendricks of Hanover.

The third and final statement is that William Hendrick of Hanover County served in the Revolution in South Carolina in Marion's Brigade, referencing an entry in Georgia DAR records. [William Hendrick of Cheraws District, South Carolina served as a militia

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<sup>42</sup> Ree Herring Hendrick., p68.

<sup>43</sup> Nelson County, Virginia, Deed Book 1, p153. Why the deed was recorded in Nelson County is anyone's guess.

<sup>44</sup> Nelson County, Virginia, Deed Book 1, p330.

<sup>45</sup> Note, for example, that one of the two sons of the "first marriage" could not be the same person later in Hanover. William N. Hendrick was clearly much younger than Joseph W. Hendrick, and appears to have been born well after William Hendrick died. In addition, "Mrs. Norvell" apparently refers to the wife of Lipscomb Norvell, who was married by the time Joseph W. Hendrick was born – and surely a William Hendrick old enough to have had a child of that age could not have escaped being taxed or otherwise noticed among the records. Finally, if Joseph W. Hendrick were the youngest son, it isn't clear how he would have inherited from his grandfather in right of his father. On the whole, this statement about the two marriages and the children produced appears to me to be an attempt to attribute the Hendricks of Hanover County to a single father.

captain from 1780-82, the last year in Marion's Brigade.<sup>46</sup> But he was surely the son of Benjamin Hendrick. See the discussion in the Chronicles and under Benjamin Hendrick below.] This statement appears pure speculation on the part of the author. Since no William Hendrick served in Virginia, the author may have assumed that any William Hendrick found was the same person as the one in Hanover. She offered no evidence that they were the same person, and ignored the obvious question of why William Hendrick of Hanover would have traveled several hundred miles to serve in a local militia unit when his own father commanded a militia unit in Hanover. It seems to me far more likely that this soldier was his cousin William Hendrick, the son of Benjamin Hendrick, who was already resident in Cheraws and himself a captain of the same militia there.

One would hope for confirmation of some of these statements by John Thilman Hendrick himself. But a separate biographical statement by John Thilman Hendrick, published nearly forty years earlier in 1878, mentions his mother and father, and his maternal grandparents, but does not address any of these claims. In fact, it makes no mention whatsoever of his Hendrick grandfather or of any other Hendrick relatives.<sup>47</sup> A biography of his nephew, the son of his brother James Paul Hendrick, also published in 1878, names his grandparents as "Williamson" Hendrick [rather than Joseph Wyatt Hendrick] and Mary Thilman, of Hanover County.<sup>48</sup>

The Kentucky portion of this genealogy appears accurate. In 1809, as mentioned above, Joseph W. Hendrick sold the land gifted by his mother-in-law to his wife's uncle James Doswell and moved to Kentucky. He bought land that same year in Barren County, Kentucky.<sup>49</sup> He bought and sold several parcels there over the next few years, finally selling out in 1815.<sup>50</sup> His son's 1878 statement referenced above states that "after remaining a few years in Barren County, finally settled in Jessamine County, twelve miles from Lexington." He is in the 1810 Barren County census with a woman over 45 in the household (his mother?) and ten slaves. In 1820 and

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<sup>46</sup> See: History of the Old Cheraws, Rev. Alexander Gregg (The State Company, 1925), p408. [This calls him William Hendrick of Cheraws, who served 1780-82 in the local militia, serving the last year in Marion's Brigade.] See also: Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, Bobby Gilmer Moss (Genealogical Publishing Company, 1983), p437. There appear to be no "official" records of a Hendrick in Marion's Brigade in 1782, although two pensions by others confirm it. Note also that Benjamin Hendrick was also a Cheraws resident at the time and served as a Cheraws militia captain as well. In fact, both pensions referred to also mention service ca1778 under Benjamin Hendrick as well as ca1782 under William Hendrick. There seems to be much more reason to think William Hendrick was Benjamin's son than his nephew.

<sup>47</sup> The Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky, (J. M. Armstrong & Co., 1878), p515.

<sup>48</sup> The Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky, (J. M. Armstrong & Co., 1878).

<sup>49</sup> Barren County Deed Book D, p210.

<sup>50</sup> Barren County Deed Book B, p346, p411, and Book C, p158, p173 and p158.

1830 he is in the Jessamine County censuses.<sup>51</sup> Both statements above ignore his death date, but both state he died in Jessamine County. The genealogy lists nine children: Anna Eliza (died in infancy), Mary Ann (Sparks), John Thilman Hendrick, Joseph Wyatt Hendrick Jr. of New Orleans, William Henry Hendrick, Elizabeth Mildred (Masters), Martha Maria (Thompkins), Sarah Jane (Dickerson), and James Paul Hendrick.

- 1.4.1.3 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1755-60 – aft1800) Called Elizabeth Byars in the 1784 deed of gift, she was apparently the wife of Jeremiah Byars. James Byars was an early resident of St. Martin's parish, and William Hendrick had witnessed a deed of gift in 1734 from John Byars to his son James Byars of a plantation near William Hendrick in St. Martin's parish.<sup>52</sup> Jeremiah and James Byars (whose wife was Rachel), were apparently sons of that James Byars. Jeremiah and Elizabeth were probably married before 1777 from the birth date of their daughter. In the 1782 state census, Jeremiah Byars headed a household. On 17 October 1787 Jeremiah Byars and his wife Elizabeth, of Hanover County, sold his brother James Byars 100 acres and half of the "New Market Mill", formerly owned by James Byars and given by him to his son Jeremiah.<sup>53</sup> Two weeks earlier, Jeremiah had bought part of the mill, identified as being on Little River close to the Louisa line.<sup>54</sup> On 17 February 1788 Jeremiah and Elizabeth sold another tract "on the road to Nelson Berkley's fork church."<sup>55</sup> Jeremiah Byars later moved to Lincoln County, Kentucky, where he had two land entries in Lincoln County on 22 March 1792.<sup>56</sup> He had probably died before 22 May 1794, when Elizabeth Byars herself received the grants.<sup>57</sup> His estate was distributed on 18 November 1796 to his widow Elizabeth, sons **Edmund Byars** and **John Byars**, and daughter **Nancy Smith**, wife of Jesse Smith.<sup>58</sup> Elizabeth, John, and Jesse Smith were on the 1800 Garrard County tax list, with Edmund joining them later. All three children remained in Garrard, appearing on each census through 1840. Edmund (age 69, Va.) and John (age 66, Va.) were still there in the 1850 census. Nancy Byars was apparently the eldest, born 14 January 1777 according to a family record.<sup>59</sup>
- 1.4.1.4 **Barbara Hendrick** (c1760? - ?) She was called Barbara Anderson in the deed of gift. She was evidently married to William Anderson, who gave a power of

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<sup>51</sup> 1810 Barren County: Jos. W. Hendrick 10100-10101-10. 1820 Jessamine: Joseph Hendrix 200010-11010-0. 1830 Jessamine County: Joseph W. Hendric (sic) 1100001-1010001-0.

<sup>52</sup> Hanover County "Small Book", p50.

<sup>53</sup> Hanover County Larger Book, abstracted in *William and Mary College Quarterly*., Vol. 21, No. 3, p152.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, p159.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, p152.

<sup>56</sup> Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds, p402.

<sup>57</sup> Early Kentucky Landholders, 1787-1811, p43 (six mentions for Elizabeth "Byers" apparently all for the same two tracts.)

<sup>58</sup> Lincoln County (KY) Will Book B, p170 abstracted in Kentucky Pioneer and Court Records, Harry Kennett McAdams (1929), p49.

<sup>59</sup> This second-hand, originally from Family Record of Jesse Smith and Nancy Hendricks Byars, James LeRoy Smith (1905). Nancy Hendrick, according to this, died 18 February 1854. She married Jesse Smith 1 April 1793, in Lincoln County.

attorney in 1802 to Edmund Byars in Barren County, Kentucky to collect from the estate of John Hendrick, decd of Hanover County.<sup>60</sup> William Anderson is listed in the DAR Patriot Index as born 13 March 1756, but was not further traced.

1.4.1.5 **Nancy Hendrick** No further record.

1.4.1.6 **Polly (Mary) Hendrick** Distinguishing between her and her first cousin Mary Hendrick (q.v.) is nearly impossible without further exploration of Louisa County records. It may have been that she and her sister Patsy lived together. Her cousin Byrd Hendrick sold his inherited Louisa land on 16 January 1798 jointly to Mary and Patsy Hendrick.<sup>61</sup> A later deed by William Anderson's executors for adjoining property in 1800 referred to this tract as the land of "Mary and Patsy Hendrick."<sup>62</sup> Since there is no record of a Patsy Hendrick among Byrd Hendrick's siblings, these women may have been the two daughters of John Hendrick. A careful search of Louisa deeds for the disposal of these lands after 1800 would likely clarify this. Clearly, if Mary and Patsy were actually the two daughters of John Hendrick, then Mary could not have been the same person who married Lipscomb Norvell, since he had left Virginia ten years before the 1798 deed was executed. However, see also the entry for her first cousin Mary below.

1.4.1.7 **Sarah Hendrick** None of the Hendricks of Louisa or Hanover were known to have had wives or widows named Sarah, thus the only one we know of is the Sally Hendrick named in John Hendrick's 1784 deed of gift. She was probably the Sarah Hendrick listed in the 1800 tax list of Louisa County, taxable on 2 slaves. She may have been living with her sisters Mary and Patsy (see above). It is also conceivable that the Sarah Hendrick taxed in 1800 was the widow of William Hendrick. Further research in Louisa County is needed to identify her.

1.4.1.8 **Patsy Hendrick** See Polly Hendrick above.

1.4.2 **William Hendrick II** (c1715-20? – 1791) He first appears on 9 May 1743, when William Hendrick "of Hanover County" bought 400 acres in Louisa County from William Monkus.<sup>63</sup> The land, from patents and deeds to others, was evidently originally a patent to William White located on the fork of the Contrary River, in northern Louisa County.<sup>64</sup> A month later he appears in Louisa records as a resident, distinguishing him from his father who was still in Hanover.<sup>65</sup> On 23 October 1748, as "William Hendrick Jr.", he bought half of a patent to Charles Smith, the other half of which John Hendrick had bought in

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<sup>60</sup> Barren County (KY) Deed Book AA, p 11. This is from an abstract, which omits the date. But other entries in this deed book on following pages were recorded in early 1802.

<sup>61</sup> Louisa County Deed Book I, p421.

<sup>62</sup> Louisa County Deed Book J, p19 abstracted.

<sup>63</sup> Louisa County Deeds A, p68.

<sup>64</sup> See Chronology for the details. This was surely a 400 acre patent to William White (one of the witnesses to this deed) on 9 February 1738/9 (Virginia Patents 17:470), adjoining the same persons, the western point of which was the fork of Contrary Creek.

<sup>65</sup> Louisa County Court Orders 1, p47.

1744.<sup>66</sup> This tract also adjoined the land he already owned. He witnessed his brother's sale of the adjoining land in 1750.<sup>67</sup>

Thereafter he appears in several court records as a Louisa resident, notably as a slave patroller and head of a road gang. He also appears with his sons in Louisa tax lists, which exist for eight years between 1768 and 1778. In 1768, he is listed with his son James, two slaves, and 600 acres. In 1769 he is again listed with James tithable to him, and William Hendrick Jr. is separately listed nearby. In 1770 and 1771 he was taxed on both James Hendrick and Hance Hendrick. In 1773 he had no tithables, Hance and William being separately taxed, and James evidently out of the county. By 1774 all four appear as tithes. His last son, Byrd Duke Hendrick had either not reached 16 by the last available list, or was tithable to his master (see below). He is one of the two William Hendricks in the 1782 Louisa census, apparently the one listed as a single head of household.<sup>68</sup> On 15 October 1784, he bought an additional 200 acres adjoining his own land from Archelaus Harris, being the same land mentioned in his will.<sup>69</sup>

His will, dated 18 January 1785 and proved 9 May 1791, devises his land to sons James Hendrick and Byrd Duke Hendrick and to daughter Mary Hendrick, and names "all my children" as those three plus William Hendrick and Urseley Allen.<sup>70</sup> Further proof that there were only three sons lies in their quitclaim deeds of 1797 and 1798, when each of the three sons confirmed an earlier sale by their father and relinquished any claims on the land.<sup>71</sup> The will devised to James Hendrick the 200 acres purchased of Archelaus Harris, and to Byrd Hendrick the land "I now live on" except for 100 acres given to daughter Mary Hendrick. The will also required Byrd Hendrick to pay £20 to "my grandson William Allen" when he reached the age of 21. James Hendrick and Byrd Duke Hendrick were named executors, the eldest son William evidently being in Hanover County by that time.

He was surely the William Hendrick who married Ann Henderson in Louisa by bond dated 19 December 1782. The 1782 census of a few months earlier shows him as a single head of household, and his son William was already married to an Ann at least a year earlier. His will confirms this, for his wife Ann was left almost nothing of the estate. It leaves "my beloved wife Ann Hendrick every thing that she was possessed with when I married her, also the legacy that falls to me of her fathers estate, also one cow and calf and a sufficient quantity of corn & meal to maintain her the insuing (sic) year to be disposed of as she thinks fit." The name of his first wife, and the mother of his children, does not appear in any record.

1.4.2.1 **William Hendrick III** (c1748? – aft1820) He was the eldest son according to his 1797 deed (see below). His birth date is estimated from the fact that he was listed in a separate household in the Louisa tithables of 1769 and thereafter. On

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<sup>66</sup> Louisa County Deeds A, p331.

<sup>67</sup> Louisa County Deeds A, p368.

<sup>68</sup> Two William Hendricks are in the Louisa County census of 1782, one with one white and one with two, both with 4 slaves. Since William Hendrick Jr. was married in November 1781 when he and his wife sold land, the single man must have been William Hendrick Sr. This implies his daughters were all out of the household.

<sup>69</sup> Louisa County Deeds H, p509.

<sup>70</sup> Louisa County Wills 3, p403.

<sup>71</sup> Louisa County Deed Book I, p423, 529. The three sons released any claim to a tract of land transferred by their father several years before his death, in order to perfect the buyer's title.

18 December 1780 he bought 200 acres adjoining his father, who (with Charles Allen) witnessed the deed and proved it in court.<sup>72</sup> Interestingly, this 200 acres was the same land sold by his uncle John Hendrick thirty years earlier. Less than a year later, on 26 November 1781, “William Hendrick Jr.” and his wife Ann sold this land.<sup>73</sup> A marriage record exists in Louisa for the marriage of William Hendrick to Ann Henderson by bond dated 19 December 1782 but, since that marriage postdates the deed by more than a year, it must have been a marriage by his father, a conclusion strengthened by the language of his father’s will. It also seems unlikely that this was the William Hendrick who married Anne Goodwin in York County on 1 October 1785, for that marriage postdates the deed by four years.

After selling his land in 1781, he apparently remained briefly in Louisa. Both he and his father appear in the 1782 Louisa tax list, he as head of a household of two whites and four blacks, not yet having produced children.<sup>74</sup> He does not appear further in Louisa records until the quitclaim deed of 1797, evidently having moved into southern Hanover. Whether it was he or his first cousin who appears in the 1787 Hanover tax list is debatable, but the only William Hendrick in Louisa tax lists that year was his father. Since his brother Byrd Hendrick was taxed in Hanover in 1783, it may have been him who signed the 1784 petition mentioned above. It was perhaps the same William Hendrick who entered a claim for 1000 acres adjacent to Byrd Hendrick in what is now Warren County, Kentucky on 31 January 1785 and who surveyed the land on 18 September 1785.<sup>75</sup> The grant was issued on 5 September 1788 to William Hendrick, as an assignee, with no residence noted.<sup>76</sup> But, on 1 October 1795, William and Ann Hendrick of Hanover County sold 600 acres of this grant to Lipscomb Norvell of Lincoln County, Kentucky and in a second deed sold the other 400 acres to Turner Morris.<sup>77 78</sup> William Hendrick proved both deeds in Hanover court the following month. On 18 November 1797, William Hendrick “eldest son and heir-at-law” of “William Hendrick the elder, late of Louisa County, decd”, made a quitclaim deed in Louisa relinquishing any claim to property sold several years earlier by his father.<sup>79</sup> Though no residence was noted, he was surely living in Hanover for he does not appear among the Louisa taxables.

The fact that he apparently lived many years after his first cousin William Hendrick was dead, and the association with Lipscomb Norvell, argue that this was the same William Hendrick who, as a Hanover resident, bought 209 acres from Lipscomb Norvell and his wife Molly of Mercer County, Kentucky on 20

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<sup>72</sup> Louisa County Deeds H, p148. The recording of this deed establishes that the grantee was the son, for it was proved by William Hendrick Sr. as one of the witnesses. See Louisa County Court Orders, 4:325.

<sup>73</sup> Louisa County Deeds H, p190. The sale reads 150 acres, though the parcel was 200.

<sup>74</sup> Since he was married, he must have been the William Hendrick with two whites.

<sup>75</sup> The Kentucky Land Grants, p62 (survey) and p381 (entry). The survey date is also mentioned in the grant itself.

<sup>76</sup> Virginia Grants 18, p493. William Hendrick was the assignee of the warrant, not the original warrant holder.

<sup>77</sup> Kentucky Records..., Mrs. William Breckinridge Arderly (reprint 1986), p18 (noted under “Barren County, Kentucky Will Abstracts”). This was dated 1798, but that was the date Norvell recorded it.

<sup>78</sup> Warren County (KY) Deed Book B, p298.

<sup>79</sup> Louisa County Deeds I, p423.

October 1789.<sup>80</sup> This land was located in St. Paul's parish, and deeds from adjoining landowners place it near the southern border of Hanover, just north of Richmond. He was taxed on those 209 acres annually from 1789 through 1799, the last land tax list checked. The surviving personal property tax lists for St. Paul's parish show him as a taxpayer in 1784, 1788, 1789-1791 (with a second white tithable), 1792-1802, 1803 (again with a second poll), 1805, 1807-9 (with two additional polls), 1812 and 1815 (both years with one additional adult).<sup>81</sup> He consistently appears with 4-5 taxable slaves (over 16) on these tax records. Surely he is the same William Hendrick in the 1810 and 1820 Hanover censuses, over 45 in both, and shown with 11 slaves in 1810 and 12 in 1820.<sup>82</sup> [He was also administering a poor house in 1820, with 17 persons resident.] It is perhaps his widow Ann in the 1830 Hanover census (age 60-70) with a household of seven whites and 19 slaves.<sup>83</sup>

Which next-generation Hendricks were his sons can only be speculated. **John D. Hendrick** (born perhaps c1782) seems highly likely to be his son, for he was taxable in St. Paul's from 1805 through 1815, and was enumerated consecutively with William Hendrick in the 1810 census (26-45) and nearby in 1820 (over 45, perhaps an error). John D. Hendrick, who was clearly unmarried in 1810, served in 1813 as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812 from a Hanover unit.<sup>84</sup> **Richard B. Hendrick** (born perhaps 1790) may have been another son. He would fit one of the males in the 1810 and 1820 censuses. His whereabouts in 1830 is uncertain, though he was in Halifax in 1824 to serve on a jury and in 1828-9 as administrator of Thomas Lumkin.<sup>85</sup> He was enumerated in 1840 with 19 slaves, the same number Ann Hendrick had ten years earlier. A reported death record for him lists his parents as William and "Nancy".<sup>86</sup> The other older male in the 1810 and 1820 census is unknown. The three males under 10 in 1810, who may have been grandchildren, perhaps included **William N. Hendrick** (born say 1803), who appears in 1840 with 3 slaves. I note the possibility that either John D. Hendrick or Richard B. Hendrick could have been a child of William's first cousin of the same name, whose presence in Hanover after 1787 is uncertain. Additional research into the few remaining nineteenth century Hanover records, particularly other tax records, would be useful in identifying these men.

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<sup>80</sup> Hanover County "Larger Book", p?

<sup>81</sup> Hanover County Taxpayers, St. Paul's Parish, William Ronald Cook (1956)

<sup>82</sup> 1810 Hanover William Hendrick 30201-12111-11 (consecutive with John D. Hendrick) and 1820 Hanover p58, William Hendrick 000111-10210-9 consecutive with an entry for "Wm. Hendrick (poor house)" with 17 occupants. Note the anomaly that the wife is not over 45 in 1820, perhaps accurate, perhaps a second wife. Note also that the 11 and 12 slaves were a total number. From the age ranges given in 1810, 4 or 5 of these slaves would have been tithables in the 1790s, another reason to think that all these citations are to the same person.

<sup>83</sup> 1830 Hanover, p211 Ann Hendrick 00001-110012001-19. She has 19 slaves and is apparently herself aged 60-70. Note that the other members of the household are consistent with William Hendrick's 1820 household, with perhaps a married son included.. Also in this census is Mary Hendrick, p203, 10002-000010001 – aged 60-70 with two males 20-30 and one male under 5.

<sup>84</sup> Virginia Militia of the War of 1812, Vol. I, p161 identifies him as of Hanover. See also Vol. II, p464.

<sup>85</sup> Hanover County, Virginia Superior Court Records, Janice Luck Abercrombie, Vol. 1 and Vol 2, several pages.

<sup>86</sup> A descendant reported a death record for Richard B. Hendrick on 23 Jan 1875 (aged 85) giving his parents as William and "Nancy", informant his brother James? Hendrick.

[But see also the Excursus below for an alternative genealogy.]

1.4.2.2 **James Hendrick** (c1751 – aft1820?) James Hendrick was a tithable of his father from 1768, the first available list, through 1771, and was separately listed in 1774. He is missing from the 1782 state census, but he and his father were the only Hendricks in the 1787 tax list of Louisa County. He was married to Keziah Gardner, daughter of John Gardner, whose 1791 will appointed him an executor.<sup>87</sup> James and Keziah are also mentioned in several subsequent records of the Gardner estate.<sup>88</sup> On 4 June 1796 he mortgaged his personal property to his brother Byrd Hendrick for £140.<sup>89</sup> A few months later, on 6 April 1797, James Hendrick and his wife Keziah sold 150 acres of his inherited land to Lewis Johnson, with John Hendrick a witness.<sup>90</sup> Later that year he bought 241 acres adjoining from Benjamin Day.<sup>91</sup> A few days later, on 15 November, he mortgaged that land “where I now live”, and his remaining 160 acres, for £143 to pay three separate debts, principally to Benjamin Day.<sup>92</sup> He appears on the 1800 tax list of Louisa with an unnamed son, evidently John Hendrick. On 18 June 1801 James and Keziah sold 150 acres to his son John Hendrick, and on 12 November 1803 sold 241 acres to the same John Hendrick.<sup>93</sup> A few months later, on 13 February 1804, he sold his remaining 249 acres to Vivian Furgeson.<sup>94</sup> Keziah signed neither of the latter two deeds. He was evidently still in Louisa County in 1810, when he was sued by John Poindexter.<sup>95</sup> He migrated to Warren County, Kentucky, though exactly when is unclear. A great-grandson’s biography suggests it was “prior to 1815”.<sup>96</sup> Indeed, a James Hendrick appears on the 1810 Warren County tax list (along with Byrd Hendrick and several other Hendricks), though whether that is him or not is uncertain. In the 1820 Warren County census he is apparently the James Hendrick aged over 45 as a single head of household.

His grandson Joseph H. Hendrick, writing in 1903, stated that his grandfather “Jim” Hendrick married a “Gardener” and had a family of eight daughters (**Eliza, Louisa, Patsy, Marie, Keziah, Nancy, and Betsy**) and wrote “*there were three boys, John Hendrick (oldest), Jim Hendrick and William Hendrick were twins.*”<sup>97</sup> Confirmation that this was the same James Hendrick lies in his further statement that the eldest son John Hendrick “*was born in Virginia near Richmond...came to Warren County [Kentucky] about 76 years ago...wife was Susie Carpenter...*” From censuses, the son John was apparently born about

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<sup>87</sup> Louisa County Will Book 3, pp408.

<sup>88</sup> Louisa County Will Book A, p13 and Order Book 1797-1799, p4.

<sup>89</sup> Louisa County Deeds I, p145.

<sup>90</sup> Louisa County Deeds I, p277.

<sup>91</sup> Louisa County Deeds I, p387.

<sup>92</sup> Louisa County Deeds I, p381.

<sup>93</sup> Louisa County Deeds J, p168 and p629.

<sup>94</sup> Louisa County Deeds J, p667.

<sup>95</sup> From the Virginia index to chancery suits of Louisa county. This was not retrieved and read.

<sup>96</sup> Kentucky: A History of the State, Battle, Perrin, & Kniffin (3rd ed., 1886) See biography of Robert W. Hendrick.

<sup>97</sup> “Record of the Hendrick Family” by Joseph H. Hendrick dated 17 March 1903 (unpublished but widely circulated).

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

1780 (he must have been the taxable in 1800) and the twin sons in 1793.<sup>98</sup> The son John Hendrick witnessed James Hendrick's 1797 and 1804 Louisa deeds, and married Susanna Carpenter, daughter of Philip Carpenter, in Louisa on 24 January 1803.<sup>99</sup> As noted above, James Hendrick sold his lands in Louisa to John Hendrick in 1801 and 1803, which land was sold nearly twenty years later, on 3 October 1818, by John and Susanna Hendrick.<sup>100 101</sup> An 1878 biography of a different grandson placed the son John Hendrick's move to Kentucky in 1818.<sup>102</sup> The son John is apparently the one shown as age 70 in the 1850 census of Warren County.

1.4.2.3 **Hance Hendrick** (c1753 – c1775) He first appears as a tithable of his father in 1770, meaning he turned 16 in late 1769 or early 1770, and was separately listed in 1773 and 1774. He was not a tithable in 1776 or 1778. He apparently died young, for he appears in no other Louisa records and was not mentioned among “all my children” in his father's will. Nor was he among the heirs of William Hendrick who signed the quitclaim deed. Although it is tempting to speculate that he died in Revolutionary service, there is no record of service in Virginia by anyone named Hance Hendrick.

1.4.2.4 **Byrd Duke Hendrick** (c1760 – aft1820) Apparently the youngest son, he appeared in no tithables lists. The first record of him is on 9 January 1775, as an apprentice complaining of mistreatment by his master John Cosby, the court ordering him released and bound to William Mallory.<sup>103</sup> He next appears as a witness to a deed in early 1778.<sup>104</sup> He is on the Louisa tax list of 1782 (with a vacant household), but on the Hanover tax list of 1783, in St. Paul's parish.<sup>105</sup> He signed a petition as a Hanover resident that same year.<sup>106</sup> He evidently served in the Revolution, for Brumbaugh records an Ohio military warrant for his service in the State Line.<sup>107</sup> He had surveyed land in the military district as early as 1785, which was granted in 1787.<sup>108</sup> Several subsequent grants were obtained in Kentucky and Ohio.<sup>109</sup> He evidently moved from Hanover to Amherst County, where he married Catherine Baker by bond dated 31 March 1794. He subsequently lived briefly in Amherst, executing three deeds there.<sup>110</sup> He was “late of Amherst” on 16 January 1798 when he sold his inherited land in Louisa

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<sup>98</sup> The eldest son John was 70 in 1850 but had been 50-60 in 1830 and 70-80 in 1840. There are three Johns in 1820 but he appears to be 26-45. That places his birth 1775-80. The son William was not identified. The son James died after the 1830 census but was 26-45 in 1820 and 30-40 in 1830 indicating a birth circa 1790-94. A biography of a son, Robert W. Hendrick in Kentucky: A History of the State says he was born 1793 and died 1833.

<sup>99</sup> Louisa Marriages, p105.

<sup>100</sup> Louisa County Deed Book J, p629.

<sup>101</sup> Louisa County Deed Book O, p69.

<sup>102</sup> Kentucky: A History of the State, Battle, Perrin, & Kniffin (3rd ed., 1886) Biography of J. F. Hendrick.

<sup>103</sup> Louisa County Court Orders 4, p115 and p121.

<sup>104</sup> Louisa County Deeds E, p0 (that is, the first page).

<sup>105</sup> Hanover County Taxpayers, St. Paul's Parish, William Ronald Cook (1956), p60.

<sup>106</sup> Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 1, p15.

<sup>107</sup> Revolutionary War Records, Virginia, Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh (1936), p346.

<sup>108</sup> Virginia Grants Book 16, p118. The survey was taken 17 Sept 1785.

<sup>109</sup> See for instance Virginia Grants Book 19, p114 (1789) and several later grants in The Kentucky Land Grants, p332.

<sup>110</sup> Amherst County Deed Book G, p553, Book H, p291 and p319, and Book G, p291.

to Mary and Patsy Hendrick.<sup>111</sup> He appears on the 1800 land tax lists of both Scott and Franklin counties, Kentucky. He was living in Scott County, Kentucky in 1800 when he gave a power of attorney to sell his granted land in Ohio.<sup>112</sup> By 1805 he was in Barren County, buying lots in Glasgow, and continued to buy land there through 1812, though as a resident of Warren County after 1807.<sup>113</sup> He and his wife Catherine sold land in Barren County in 1808 but were in Warren County by 1810.<sup>114</sup> He appears on the 1810 and 1820 censuses of Warren County.<sup>115</sup> He was not further traced.

- 1.4.2.5 **Mary Hendrick** (c1760s – ?) She was apparently unmarried when her father made his will in early 1785, devising her 100 acres in Louisa County adjoining James Hendrick. She did not inherit the land until after her father's death in 1791, by which time either she or her first cousin was married to Lipscomb Norvell. It is uncertain which Mary Hendrick was married to Norvell, thus see also the entry for her first cousin of the same name. However, when James Hendrick sold his inherited land in 1801, he described it as adjoining Mary Hendrick, suggesting she was not Mary Novell.<sup>116</sup> Research into the eventual disposition of this land would be helpful in identifying her.

Byrd Hendrick had sold his own inherited land on 16 January 1798 to Mary and Patsy Hendrick, though these names suggest the sale may have been to his cousins rather than his sister.<sup>117</sup> A deed by William Anderson's executors in 1800 also referred to that land as that of "Mary and Patsy Hendrick."<sup>118</sup> This confuses matters, as it suggests the possibility that neither Mary Hendrick was the wife of Lipscomb Norvell.

Either she or her first cousin married sometime in the latter part of the 1780s to Lipscomb Norvell (c1756-1843), who lived in southern Hanover through at least 1787 when he last appears on tax lists. Lipscomb Norvell was a Revolutionary officer who had a substantial bounty warrant for land in Kentucky, and who purchased warrants from others.<sup>119</sup> Though I have not read his pension application, a summary gives his wife's name as Mary Hendrick.<sup>120</sup> Lipscomb Norvell and wife "Molly", of Mercer County, Kentucky, sold his land in southern Hanover to William Hendrick in 1789 (see above). William Hendrick then sold Norvell part of his own Barren County land grant in 1795, as noted above. Lipscomb Norvell and his wife Molly sold that land on 21 October 1800 as residents of Garrard County.<sup>121</sup> Norvell appears in records of Ohio (where some

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<sup>111</sup> Louisa County Deed Book I, p421.

<sup>112</sup> Adams County (Ohio) Deed Book 3, p260.

<sup>113</sup> Barren County Deed Book B, p71, 96, 122, 170, 263 and Book C, p291, 372. Perhaps others.

<sup>114</sup> Barren County (Kentucky) Deed Book B, p170. (See also AA, p31 dated in 1802).

<sup>115</sup> Warren County 1810 census, p251: Byrd Handrick (sic) 11102-11011-11. 1820 census, p54: Byrd D. Handrick (sic) 010001-01101-14.

<sup>116</sup> Louisa County Deed Book J, p168.

<sup>117</sup> Louisa County Deed Book I, p421.

<sup>118</sup> Louisa County Deed Book J, p19.

<sup>119</sup> See, for instance, Brumbaugh, p55 for a warrant issued in 1783.

<sup>120</sup> Revolutionary pension file, S5835

<sup>121</sup> Barron County (KY) Deed Bok A, p314.

of his bounty land lay), as well as in Barren, Lincoln, Warren, and Garrard counties before he moved to Tennessee, where he died in Nashville on 2 March 1843. Mary was dead before 1820, when Lipscomb Norvell appeared the in Trigg County, Kentucky census with no female old enough to be a wife. The Norvells had several children, among them a son named Hendrick Norvell born perhaps 1808. A search of Louisa deeds for the disposal of the lands mentioned above might identify more precisely which Mary Hendrick he married.

1.4.2.6 **Ursula Hendrick** (c? – aft1820) She was “Urseley Allen” in her father’s will, apparently the wife of Charles Allen, who witnessed the 1780 deed to William Hendrick Jr. Charles Allen also removed to Kentucky, and is in the 1810 and 1820 censuses of Warren County.<sup>122</sup> They were apparently married prior to the 1782 state census, for she is not in her father’s household and is likely in her husband’s. Her minor son, **William Allen**, was bequeathed £20 by her father’s will. Census records suggest a second son, **John Allen**. Charles Allen is on the Kentucky 1835 pensioners census, age 83, but was evidently dead by 1840. His pension file was not checked.

1.4.3 **Benjamin Hendrick** (3? June 1730 – March 1818) He is, by circumstantial evidence, a son of William Hendrick. A Bible in the family of one of his sons, David Hendrick, gives Benjamin’s birth and death dates, the name of his wife as Rachel Graves, and their marriage date as 16 October 1750.<sup>123</sup> It mentions only two of his children.

He appears first in the Partridge & Company ledger of 1756 for the Hanover County upper store, his account showing he made five purchases that year, including paper, blankets, and cloth, and had one hogshead of tobacco at Page’s warehouse credited to him.<sup>124</sup> On 10 February 1761, as Benjamin Hendrick of Hanover County, Virginia, he bought 360 acres in northern Granville County, North Carolina from Robert Jones, Jr.<sup>125</sup> Genealogies of the Graves posit that Mary Williams Graves, the widow of Henry Graves of Hanover and Louisa counties, and four of her sons, with several other relatives all moved into adjoining Granville (NC) and Mecklenburg (VA) at about the same time.<sup>126</sup> Indeed, Benjamin Hendrick and two of the Graves brothers witnessed a sale in 1761 to John Williams Graves for land in Granville in Island Creek.<sup>127</sup> Benjamin Hendrick’s land appears to have adjoined a parcel William Graves bought the same year on Spewmarrow Creek, a branch of Grassy Creek.<sup>128</sup> [Grassy Creek is bisected by the Granville-Mecklenburg border, with Spewmarrow emptying into it at roughly the state line.] Benjamin [and all four Graves brothers] appears on the Granville tax list of 1762 in Island Creek District taxable on himself and three slaves, with no sons yet having reached 16. He appears again on Granville tax lists of 1769 and 1771, and signed a petition there in 1771, but on 23 March

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<sup>122</sup> Warren County census: 1810, p260 Charles Allen 00111-00101-0 located within a few names of both James Hendrick and Benjamin Hendrick. 1820, p54 Charles Allen 000001-0001-0 located within three names of William and John Allen, both 26-45, and Byrd Hendrick.

<sup>123</sup> This is fourth-hand, originally from Jean Wall who evidently received it from a descendant of Benjamin’s son David Hendrick. I have not seen a transcript of the Bible.

<sup>124</sup> Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 25, p39

<sup>125</sup> Granville County (NC) Deed Book D, p304.

<sup>126</sup> See for instance *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, Vol. 21, pp256-270.

<sup>127</sup> Granville County (NC) Deed Book E, p58.

<sup>128</sup> Granville County (NC) Deed Book E, p12, Book G, p344, Book H, p42, p68, p296 place Benjamin Hendrick’s land here.

1772 Benjamin Hendrick and his wife Rachel, of Granville County, sold his land to Samuel Pittard, with William Hendrick a witness.<sup>129</sup>

Ten years later, on 13 November 1782, his brother-in-law Elijah Graves sold Benjamin Hendrick “of Granville County, North Carolina” 367 acres on the east side of Grassy Creek in Mecklenburg County, Virginia located about two miles north of the Granville county line.<sup>130</sup> This appears to be the land which Elijah Graves’ mother had earlier gifted to him.<sup>131</sup> Benjamin Hendrick witnessed a power of attorney to Elijah Graves later the same year.<sup>132</sup>

Benjamin Hendrick seems to have been in South Carolina during some or all of that ten-year period between 1772 and 1782. On 30 November 1772, Edmond Kite sold Benjamin Hendrick of Craven County, South Carolina a tract of 30 acres on Thompson’s Creek in what would eventually become Chesterfield County.<sup>133</sup> Thompson’s Creek runs along the northern part of Chesterfield County, at one point running into and out of Anson County, North Carolina. [This part of Craven County became Cheraws District in 1769, then in 1798 became Chesterfield District – which I will call a county.] On 23 August 1783, Benjamin Hendrick of Mecklenburg County, Virginia sold this tract, now in Cheraws District, South Carolina.<sup>134</sup> This ten year period is something of a mystery, largely due to the absence of available South Carolina records, but he is surely the “Captain Benjamin Hendrick” mentioned as a militia officer in Cheraws District in several pension applications.

In 1832, Ralph Graves of Anson County, North Carolina stated that he lived in Chesterfield “district”, South Carolina in 1779 or 1780 (he couldn’t recall which) when “called out into service under Capt. Benjamin Hendricks” and that he ended the war serving under a different officer under General Marion.<sup>135</sup> In 1832, the application of Phillip Thurman stated that as a resident of Cheraws he served three months in 1778 in Captain Benjamin Hendrick’s militia company, and in 1781-2 he served nine months in various militia units under Captain William Hendrick, among others.<sup>136</sup> A third application, also in 1832, by Jonathan Prestwood declared that he entered service in the fall of 1778 and shortly thereafter was assigned to Lt. Benjamin Hendricks; he further declared that in May 1780 “he marched in the Company commanded by Captain William Hendrick... he marched again in the month of October 1781 in a Company of Horse commanded by Captain William Hendricks to Santee where he joined the Troops commanded by General Francis Marion.” These pension applications also name the same

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<sup>129</sup> Granville County (NC) Deed Book K, pp30.

<sup>130</sup> Mecklenburg County Deed Book 6, p292.

<sup>131</sup> As Mary Graves of Hanover County, She bought 175 and 192 acres in 1761 and 1763 in Lunenburg Deed Book 9, p90 and Mecklenburg Deed Book 2, p51. In Mecklenburg County Deed Book 3, p42, p48 Mary Graves made a deed of gift of adjoining parcels of 175 and 192 acres in 1770 to her son Elijah Graves. The description matches the 367 acre combined parcel which Elijah Graves sold to Benjamin Hendrick twelve years later. The land was on the east side of Grassy Creek about two miles north of the state line.

<sup>132</sup> Mecklenburg County Deed Book 6, p345.

<sup>133</sup> Charleston County (SC) Deed Book I-5, pp161. The deed was not recorded until the land was sold.

<sup>134</sup> Charleston County (SC) Deed Book I-5, pp164-166.

<sup>135</sup> Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, Bobby Gilmer Moss (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), p380. The application itself is posted online.

<sup>136</sup> R10584.

other officers in these units. Note that the only mention in this part of South Carolina of a Hendrick in the area at this time is a John Hendrick, probably Benjamin's son, as an adjoining landowner in a Thompson's Creek land grant in 1773.<sup>137</sup> This John Hendrick served in an Anson County militia unit (see below).

Back north by late 1782, Benjamin Hendrick is on the 1784 tax list of Mecklenburg County with son Asa Hendrick and seven slaves.<sup>138</sup> He probably had other sons who were by now adults, probably including the William Hendrick taxed in the same district. In 1787 Benjamin is taxed with his minor son Gustavus, with William Hendrick again nearby. Another possible son, Thomas Hendrick, was taxed near Grassy Creek in Granville County in 1787. There seems no record of a sale of his land in Mecklenburg, but 1787 is his last known appearance there. Benjamin, and most of his family, returned south to the area of Thompson's Creek, which runs through both Chesterfield and Anson across the north Carolina-South Carolina state line.

By 17 December 1789 he was in Anson County, North Carolina, when he sold a slave to his son Gustavus and made a deed of gift of another slave to his son David.<sup>139</sup> There is no record of his owning land in the area at the time, meaning that he probably lived with a son or daughter. He appears to be in the Anson County household of his son Gustavus Hendrick in the 1790 census (taken in 1791), which shows Gustavus as head of household of three males over 21, three females, and seven slaves. This was not Gustavus's own family, since he had been under 21 just four years earlier.<sup>140</sup> Within a couple of names are John Williams Hendrick and Sarah Hendrick. In 1800 Benjamin Hendrick appears as a single man over 45 in neighboring Chesterfield County, South Carolina. (His wife evidently died prior to the census rather than in December 1800 as the Bible reports.) On 19 August 1802, Gustavus Hendrick deeded 115 acres in Chesterfield County to Benjamin Hendrick.<sup>141</sup> In 1810, he is apparently the Benjamin Hendrick enumerated near his sons in Chesterfield County with one male and one female over 45 and five slaves.

A newspaper reported the marriage of 86-year old Benjamin Hendrick to Sarah Smith, previously the wife of Robert Smith, in 1816.<sup>142</sup> On 2 August 1817 Benjamin Hendrick of Chesterfield County and his wife Sarah, "widow of Robert Smith", sold her interest in her late husband's land in Anson County.<sup>143</sup> No record of Benjamin's death has been found, though the family Bible apparently shows his date of death the following year.

He surely had daughters, though there seem no clues to them beyond the Bible's mention of Mary Hendrick and a possible daughter Ann. His sons, beyond Asa, Gustavus, David and John Williams Hendrick (all of whom appear in census records) are uncertain. A son named William appears likely, and perhaps a son Thomas. Owing to the general destruction of records, there may well have been one or more sons whose names do not

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<sup>137</sup> South Carolina Land Plats 21, p545.

<sup>138</sup> Benjamin was added by order of the May 1784 court.

<sup>139</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book F, p116 and p167.

<sup>140</sup> Note that Gustavus was over 16 but not yet 21 in the 1787 Mecklenburg tax list, thus could hardly have accumulated such a family just three years later. The other two males over 16 may have been his father and a brother.

<sup>141</sup> Chesterfield County (SC) Deed Book 2, p350.

<sup>142</sup> *Georgetown Gazette*, issue of 20 September 1816?.

<sup>143</sup> Anson County Deed Book S, p250.

appear in records. A Sarah Hendrick appears in the 1792 Cheraws census adjacent Gustavus and John Williams Hendrick, who may be a widow of one of his sons (perhaps William or Thomas, perhaps another). Adding to this confusion is the possibility of another son who perhaps settled in the area after the 1790 census; the 1800 census shows more Hendrick males than can be accounted for by the 1791/2 census.<sup>144</sup>

1.4.3.1 **William Hendrick ?** (c1750? - ?) Though the evidence is quite circumstantial, he may have been an older son of Benjamin Hendrick. A William Hendrick had witnessed the 1772 sale by Benjamin Hendrick in Granville County.<sup>145</sup> The same year, in adjoining Mecklenburg County, a William Hendrick appraised the estate of Mary Stephens.<sup>146</sup> He may have been the same William Hendrick who married Susannah Crews by bond dated 8 March 1778 in Mecklenburg County.<sup>147</sup> Beyond that record, there is no mention of a William Hendrick in Granville or Mecklenburg between 1772 and 1782.

Both Benjamin Hendrick and a William Hendrick served in the Cheraws militia during the Revolution. According to a history of Cheraws District, a Captain William Hendrick served as a captain of Cheraws militia in 1780-82, and served in Marion's Brigade in 1782.<sup>148</sup> The pension applications by Philip Thurman and Jonathan Prestwood (see above) both support this record. All three pension applications mentioned above cite the same officers and units, thus strongly suggesting that William Hendrick was related to Benjamin Hendrick. The only post-war mention of a William Hendrick are in three land surveys in the Thompson's Creek area of Chesterfield County. In 1786 a survey was made for a William Hendrick, and surveys of 1791 and 1795 refer to adjoining land of William Hendrick.<sup>149</sup> There is no further record of a William Hendrick in the area beyond a witness to the 1802 deed from Gustavus Hendrick to Benjamin Hendrick, which may have been John Williams Hendrick. No William Hendrick appears in the 1790 or 1800 census of either Anson or Chesterfield. If he died there, it must have been before the 1790 census, meaning that the Sarah Hendrick of the 1790 census was perhaps his widow. Sarah Hendrick is enumerated in the 1790 census (taken 1792) of Cheraws, adjacent John Williams Hendrick, with a household of one male under 21 and five females. She does not appear in further records.

However, another candidate is a William Hendrick who reappears in

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<sup>144</sup> The 1790 census shows Gustavus with 3 (presumably Gustavus, Benjamin, and David), Asa with two, Sarah with one, and John Williams with two. That suggests a total of three grandsons alive in 1791/2. Yet the 1800 census shows a Thomas and a David Jr., both over 26, 3 males over 10 in John Williams Hendrick's household, a male over 10 in Thomas Hendrick's household, and a male over 10 in David's household – a total of 7 potential grandsons who should have appeared in the 1791/2 census.

<sup>145</sup> Granville County Deed Book K, pp30.

<sup>146</sup> Early Wills 1765-1799 of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Katherine B. Elliott, p156.

<sup>147</sup> The Marriage Bonds of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Stratton Nottingham (Genealogical Publishing Co., reprint 1978), p24.

<sup>148</sup> History of the Old Cheraws, Rev. Alexander Gregg (The State Col, 1925), p408 and Moss, p437.

<sup>149</sup> South Carolina State Plats 13, p304; 15, p168; 28, p167. Though far-fetched, it is conceivable that one or more of these citations are actually for John Williams Hendrick, as Williams Hendrick, although one survey refers to adjoining land by both a John Hendrick and a William Hendrick.

Mecklenburg County in 1782. A William Hendrick and William Hill each bought half of a 300 acre parcel in Mecklenburg from John Bullock on 23 November 1783 in deeds they witnessed for one another along with a James Hendrick.<sup>150</sup> This land appears to have adjoined a survey for Elijah Graves on Grassy Creek made on 14 June 1783, mentioning “Hendrick” as an adjoining landowner.<sup>151</sup> This William Hendrick was later executor of William Hill’s 1786 will.<sup>152</sup> In the Mecklenburg state census, taken sometime 1782-3, the only Hendrick in the county is William Hendrick, head of a household of twelve whites. I note the possibility that this household may have included his father’s family as well as his own.<sup>153</sup> William Hendrick appears in the same tax district as Benjamin Hendrick in Mecklenburg County in both 1784 and 1787, only one name away from Benjamin in 1787. [William Hendrick, son of Zachariah, would not move into Mecklenburg for another decade.] The absence of any deed disposing of his land in Mecklenburg by Benjamin Hendrick suggests the possibility that he gifted or sold it to William Hendrick in a deed which may have been recorded much later than the timeframe I checked. The 1800 tax list of Mecklenburg for the district including Grassy Creek shows William Hendrick Sr. taxable on his son John under 21, and James, William Jr., Thomas and Hance Hendrick located nearby as separate tithables.<sup>154</sup> [If these were William’s sons, all over 21, then he must have married prior to 1778. They may have been unrelated or even additional sons of Benjamin.] On 17 November 1801 William Hendrick Jr., presumably his son, bought from the heirs of Elijah Graves part of an old patent by Elijah Graves which had adjoined the old land of Benjamin Hendrick.<sup>155</sup> He was not further traced in Mecklenburg. By the first available census in 1820, only Hance Hendrick and Thomas Hendrick (both over 45) were left in the county, with a Rebecca Hendrick (over 45) apparently a widow. [See the Excursus below for a possible identification of this William Hendrick.]

- 1.4.3.2 **John Williams Hendrick** (c1755? - 1821) He seems to have been an older son. He and his uncle John Williams Graves were apparently named for John Williams of Hanover County, thought to have been the father of Mary Graves and father-in-law of Henry Graves.<sup>156</sup> He appears to have used a variety of names, including John Williams, John, and perhaps Williams, leading to some confusion for researchers. A John Hendrick witnessed a deed in Mecklenburg in 1775, though there is reason to doubt this was a son of Benjamin.<sup>157</sup> He was

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<sup>150</sup> Mecklenburg County Deed Book 6, p469, abstracted

<sup>151</sup> The land Elijah Graves sold to Benjamin Hendrick was on the northeast side of Grassy Creek, while the grant for this survey was on the southwest side. Thus the Hendrick the grant adjoined must have been William Hendrick. (See Virginia Grants L, pp121).

<sup>152</sup> Mecklenburg County Will Book 2, p196.

<sup>153</sup> It is unclear exactly when this “1782” state census was actually taken in Mecklenburg. It may have been as late as 1784. Note that John and William “Kendrick” are independently enumerated.

<sup>154</sup> The Thomas Hendrick shown in this district in 1800 was apparently born 1770-1775, married Sally Wall in 1803, remained in Mecklenburg through the 1830 census, and left a will dated in 1841 in Trigg County, Kentucky.

<sup>155</sup> Mecklenburg County Deed Book 11, p164.

<sup>156</sup> *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, Vol. 21, pp256-270.

<sup>157</sup> Mecklenburg County Deed Book 4, p404. In both Granville and adjoining Mecklenburg before and after the Revolution there were persons named “Kendrick” who occasionally appear in abstracted records as “Hendrick”. This deed is from an

surely the John Hendrick of the Anson County militia listed among men of the North Carolina Militia captured at Guilford Courthouse and paroled by Cornwallis in 1781.<sup>158</sup> A John Hendrick apparently held land on Thompson's Creek in Chesterfield County as early as 24 March 1773, when a survey for William Wilson mentions him as an adjoining landowner.<sup>159</sup> As John "William" Hendrick, the first appearance of the middle name, he surveyed 207 acres on Thompson's Creek on 16 December 1784.<sup>160</sup> As John Williams Hendrick he surveyed 200 acres on 24 September 1791.<sup>161</sup> Two surveys in 1791, one by Gustavus Hendrick, refer to this claim as the land of John Hendrick.<sup>162</sup> The 1790 censuses of North and South Carolina show only one John Hendrick (as Jno Wm Hendrick) anywhere in the vicinity. He is in Chesterfield County, actually enumerated in early 1792, heading a household of two males and four females.

As John Williams Hendrick of Chesterfield, he bought 200 acres on Thompson's Creek in Anson County from Jesse Woodsworth on 26 October 1792 with Thomas Hendrick a witness.<sup>163</sup> He may have been the John Hendrick of Anson County who bought another 200 acres on a branch of Thompson's Creek in Anson County from Stephen Jackson on 23 January 1794.<sup>164</sup> He is mentioned as John Hendrick in several subsequent surveys in both Chesterfield and Anson. In the 1800 Chesterfield census, as John Wm. Hendrick, he headed a household of 13 and was himself over 45.<sup>165</sup> There are no further citations known, though he is said to be the John W. Hendrick in the 1820 census of Wayne County, Mississippi, where he died before 9 June 1821.<sup>166</sup>

- 1.4.3.3 **Asa Hendrick** (c1764? – by1820) According to a biography of a grandson, a son of Hugh Meador and Asa's daughter Elizabeth Hendrick, he was a soldier in the Revolution.<sup>167</sup> He was a tithable of his father in Mecklenburg in 1784, but had evidently moved to Cheraws District by 4 January 1786 when 150 acres was surveyed for him on Deep Creek, a fork of Thompson's Creek.<sup>168</sup> He appears in the 1790 census of Cheraws District, taken in 1792, as head of a household of two males and four females. A survey by his brother David Hendrick of 1795

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abstract. I'd also note that a British mercantile claim c1804 included a John Hendrick with an overdue store bill of £18 from 1776 in Granville County and the notation "living in Mecklenburg County, Virginia in good circumstances".

<sup>158</sup> *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 4, p150.

<sup>159</sup> South Carolina Colonial Plats 21, p545.

<sup>160</sup> South Carolina State Plats 13, p26.

<sup>161</sup> South Carolina State Plats 27, p335.

<sup>162</sup> South Carolina State Plats 27, p307 and 336.

<sup>163</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book C2, p86.

<sup>164</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book C-2, p233.

<sup>165</sup> 1800 census, Chesterfield County, p343: John Wm. Hendrick 42101-11210-0.

<sup>166</sup> Wayne County, Mississippi, 1820 census, p115: John W. Hendrick 000001-00001-14. A copy of an orphan's court document of Wayne County, book and page unknown, indicates that John Williams Hendrick left a will proved on 9 June 1821.

<sup>167</sup> *A Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas* (1893), p810. A biography of William A. Meador, who said his father, Hugh Meador, married in South Carolina to "Miss Elizabeth Hendrick, a daughter of Asa Hendrick. Both grandfathers of our subject were soldiers in the Revolutionary war." It further says William A. Meador, one of eleven children, was born in 1830 and that his father died when he was 11 after which he lived with his mother until he was 19 when he moved to Texas in 1849.

<sup>168</sup> South Carolina State Plats 13, p18.

was granted to Asa Hendrick on 15 January 1797.<sup>169</sup> He is in the Chesterfield county 1800 and 1810 Chesterfield censuses, over 45 each year.<sup>170</sup> [The 1800 census and the 1784 tax list are contradictory, so his birth date can only be guessed at. The 1800 census is perhaps less reliable, thus the guess above.] His land in Chesterfield was evidently adjacent to Gustavus, for he is mentioned as adjoining the land Gustavus sold to Benjamin Hendrick in 1802 and he was an executor of his brother Gustavus Hendrick's will in 1810 (see below). A record of the settlement of the estate of Asa Hendrick Sr. is dated 15 September 1823, shows **Asa Hendrick, Richard Hendrick, Unity Hendrick, David Hendrick,** and Hugh Meadow (sic), whose wife was **Elizabeth**, relinquishing their right to a negro, formerly the property of Asa Hendrick Sr., to **Lucy Moore**.<sup>171</sup> Asa must have died prior to 1820, for he does not appear in the census, though both David and Asa Hendrick (both 26-45) do. The son Richard is a mystery, as Asa has only two sons 1790-1810. He may have been the male aged 16-18 in his brother Asa's household in 1820, though why he wasn't in his father's 1810 household is mysterious. The 1790-1810 censuses suggest more than the two daughters mentioned, though the females in his household may not have been his own children. Unity, if a daughter, was unmarried in 1823 and Elizabeth was born c1790 according to the 1850 census of Greene County, Alabama. Whether Lucy Moore was another daughter, his remarried widow, or unrelated is unknown. It is also possible that Unity Hendrick was the widow, for David Hendrick had a female over 45 in his 1820 household. The son Asa is apparently the Asa Hendrick, age 56, in the 1850 Chesterfield census.

- 1.4.3.4 **Thomas Hendrick ?** Benjamin may have had a son named Thomas, but there are two candidates. The 1786 state census of Granville County, North Carolina has a Thomas Hendrick as head of a household of two males and one female. The compiled substitute for the 1790 Granville federal census is a tax list, which lists him as "Kindrick", though no Thomas Kendrick appears in other records. On both occasions he was listed in the district which included Grassy Creek in northern Granville, perhaps as little as a couple miles from Benjamin and William in Mecklenburg. If this is Benjamin's son, there seems to be no clear record of him further south. It was perhaps the same Thomas Hendrick who appears in the 1800 Mecklenburg tax list in the same district as William Hendrick. Possibly the same person died in Granville County by 2 November 1819, when Jackey Hendricks was granted administration of his estate.<sup>172</sup>

However, a Thomas Hendrick also appears in Anson County, though he may have been a grandson of Benjamin, rather than a son. A Thomas Hendrick witnessed John Williams Hendrick's purchase in Anson County on 26 October 1792.<sup>173</sup> [I'd note that this person may have been a minor son of John Williams Hendrick.] He does not appear in the 1790 census of either Anson or

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<sup>169</sup> South Carolina State Plats 36, p35.

<sup>170</sup> Chesterfield County census: 1800, p343 Asa Hendrick 20001-11121-0. 1810, p?: Asa Hendrick 00201-00201-0. Note that the two females over 26 in 1800 are unidentified.

<sup>171</sup> Abstract courtesy of Jack Hendrick, who received it from Marie G. Wiggins.

<sup>172</sup> Granville County Court Minutes 1818-1820, abstracted.

<sup>173</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book C2, p86.

Chesterfield, and by elimination must have been the male in the household of either Sarah Hendrick, John Williams Hendrick, or Asa Hendrick. The 1800 census shows a Thomas Hendrick aged 16-26 in Chesterfield.<sup>174</sup> It was evidently this younger man who, on 23 March 1799, bought 200 acres in Chesterfield County, with David Hendrick a witness.<sup>175</sup> He is in the 1810 and 1820 censuses, age 26-45.

- 1.4.3.5 **Gustavus Hendrick** (c1769 - 1810) He was evidently not yet 16 in 1784, but was an under-21 tithable to his father in 1787. On 17 December 1789 he was of Anson County when his father sold him a slave named Sarah.<sup>176</sup> He was enumerated in the 1790 Anson County census, actually taken in 1791, as heading what seems to be his father's household (see above). He surveyed 220 acres in Chesterfield County, South Carolina adjoining his brother John, and later his brother David, in 1791, the grant being issued on 24 September 1791.<sup>177</sup> He evidently moved onto this land, for he appears in the 1800 Chesterfield census heading a household of five.<sup>178</sup> He sold 115 acres of that land to his father on 19 August 1802.<sup>179</sup> He then bought 150 acres in Anson County from Drewry Price on 24 July 1806, and another 200 acres from John May Sr. on 13 September 1806.<sup>180</sup> He headed a household of eleven in the 1810 Anson County census.<sup>181</sup> His Anson County will, dated 11 July 1810 and proved a month later on 22 August 1810, names wife Pherabe, oldest son David Hendrick (a minor), and divides the estate into seven equal portions for his unnamed children.<sup>182</sup> His wife Pherabe and brother Asa Hendrick were named executors. Note that the 1810 census suggests nine children, though the will specifies only seven.

Six of the seven children later sold their individual one-seventh shares in his 350 acres in Anson County. **David W. Hendrick** in 1820<sup>183</sup> and apparently also in 1824.<sup>184</sup> **John Hendrick, Temperance Womble** (wife of James Womble<sup>185</sup>), and **Nancy G. Hendrick** in 1825.<sup>186</sup> **Gustavus Hendrick** in 1830, and **Henry G. Hendrick** in 1832.<sup>187</sup> The seventh child is unknown, the deed not being located.

- 1.4.3.6 **David Hendrick** (25 Mar 1772 – 8 Mar 1852) He surely accompanied his father in the north-south moves. He first appears on 17 December 1789 when Benjamin Hendrick made a deed of gift in Anson County to his son David

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<sup>174</sup> Chesterfield County census, 1800, p343: Thomas Hendrick (sic) 01100-10210-6 He is apparently the male 16-26.

<sup>175</sup> Chesterfield County (SC) Deeds 3, p124 (from Holcomb's abstracts)

<sup>176</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book F, p116.

<sup>177</sup> South Carolina State Plats 27, p336.

<sup>178</sup> 1800 census, Chesterfield County, p343: Gustavus Hendrick 20010-10010-1.

<sup>179</sup> Chesterfield County, SC, Deeds 2, p360 (from Holcomb's abstracts)

<sup>180</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book N, p110 and p99.

<sup>181</sup> 1810 census Anson County, p26: Augustus (sic) Hendrick 22110-22010-2.

<sup>182</sup> Anson County, NC, Wills & Administrations Book 2, p55.

<sup>183</sup> Anson County Deed Book T, p35.

<sup>184</sup> Anson County Deed Book V, p190.

<sup>185</sup> The 1850 census of Lauderdale County, Mississippi shows James Womble, age 53, Temperance Womble, age 52, and five children.

<sup>186</sup> Anson County Deed Book Y, p197.

<sup>187</sup> Anson County Deed Book Y, p198. (Both deeds)

Hendrick of a horse and a negro boy named Robin.<sup>188</sup> David was probably the third male in the Gustavus Hendrick census household of 1791, though he was listed as over 21. In 1793 David surveyed 350 acres in Chesterfield County, South Carolina adjoining his brother Gustavus.<sup>189</sup> He had another survey in 1795 for 500 acres, but the grant was issued to his brother Asa.<sup>190</sup> Most Chesterfield records are lost, but a surviving deed of 1799 to Thomas Hendrick was witnessed by David Hendrick.<sup>191</sup> One of his elder brothers must have had a son named David as well, for there are two David Hendricks enumerated in the 1800 census of Chesterfield, both 26-45, one with a household of seven and the other with a household of four.<sup>192</sup> He does not seem to be in the 1810 or later censuses, and apparently left the area. According to the Bible mentioned above, he married Phoebe Martin on 10 October 1798, and had children **Benjamin S.**, **John William(s)**, **David**, **Elizabeth**, and **Maria Louisa**. He is in the 1850 census of Union Parish, Louisiana, giving his birth place as North Carolina.

1.4.3.7 **Mary Hendrick** (3 August 1759 - ?) Her birth date is listed in David Hendrick's Bible. She married John White in 1775, apparently in Granville County. They were not traced.

1.4.3.8 **Ann Hendrick ?** It isn't clear if she belongs in this family, but proximity suggests she likely was either a daughter of Benjamin Hendrick or the widow of one of his sons. On 24 January 1794, the same day he sold land to John Hendrick, Stephen Jackson of Anson sold a negro girl Silva to Ann Hendrick of Anson County for £40.<sup>193</sup> On the same day, Ann Hendrick gifted the girl to her children John, Mary, and Elizabeth Hendrick.<sup>194</sup> On 18 July 1795 Stephen Jackson sold Ann Hendrick, both now of Chesterfield, 60 acres in Anson County on the state line for £20.<sup>195</sup> On 15 September 1797 Stephen Jackson of Anson sold two more female slaves to Ann Hendrick of Anson County for £150.<sup>196</sup> On 25 June 1800 Richard Graves sold to Ann Hendrick, seamstress of Anson County, 125 acres on the state line for \$20.<sup>197</sup> Her children were evidently illegitimate by Stephen Jackson. An 1804 North Carolina General Assembly act changed the surnames of John, Polly, Betsy, and Salley "Kindrick", "natural born children of Stephen Jackson of Anson County", from Kindrick to Jackson.<sup>198</sup> On 23 December 1816 Ann Hendrick of Anson County sold the land purchased in

<sup>188</sup> Anson County, NC, Deed Book F, p172.

<sup>189</sup> South Carolina State Plats 29, p243.

<sup>190</sup> South Carolina State Plats 36, p35.

<sup>191</sup> Chesterfield County (SC) Deeds 3, p124 (from Holcomb's abstracts).

<sup>192</sup> Chesterfield County 1800: David Hendrick 21010-11010-0. On the same page is David Hendrick Jr. 20010-10100-4.

Apparently the latter is this David Hendrick.

<sup>193</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book C2, p225.

<sup>194</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book C2, p233.

<sup>195</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book D, p44.

<sup>196</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book E, p103.

<sup>197</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book G, p222.

<sup>198</sup> Copy courtesy of Jack Hendrick. Laws of North Carolina, 1804, p55. (North Carolina had passed a law in 1804 – see p45 same source – which permitted persons to legitimately change their names, something of a new concept at the time. Illegitimate children were known by the mother's surname, not the father's, unless the name could be changed by legislative act. They obviously were among the first to take advantage of this new law.)

1800 from Graves.<sup>199</sup> Two days later, she sold the 60 acres purchased 23 years earlier from Stephen Jackson.<sup>200</sup> An undated record indicates she died owning land in Chesterfield County.<sup>201</sup> The grantee of Ann Hendrick's two deeds in 1816 was John F. Auld, who is said by family researchers to have married Mary "Jackson", undoubtedly the daughter of Ann Hendrick.

There is no Ann Hendrick (or Kindrick) in any census of either Anson or Chesterfield, and as the consort of Stephen Jackson may have been in his household. There are two Stephen Jacksons in the censuses of 1790 and later, one in Anson and one in Chesterfield.<sup>202</sup> The above records suggest that the Stephen Jackson of Anson County is the more likely of the two, and his household composition suggests Ann was living with him by the 1790 census. These census records also suggest that Ann had no children by a prior association, and must have been with Jackson early enough to have three children by him in January 1794. [The second Stephen Jackson appears to be a local Revolutionary legend.<sup>203</sup>] The question of why she didn't marry is intriguing.<sup>204</sup>

To thoroughly confuse matters, On 11 October 1799 William Johnson sold two slaves to a Nancy Hendrick of Anson for \$530.<sup>205</sup> on 25 October 1817 John Jackson (perhaps the Hendrick son) sold to Stephen Jackson and Nancy Hendrick, all of Anson, 450 acres in Anson County.<sup>206</sup> Whether Nancy was the same person as Ann, or yet another mystery woman is unknown.

- 1.4.4 **Gustavus Hendrick** (c1730s – 1786) His placement as a son of William Hendrick is somewhat speculative, but highly plausible given his origin in Hanover County. His apparent age places him as a third-generation Hendrick, and William Hendrick is by far the

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<sup>199</sup> Anson County Deed Book Q, p2.

<sup>200</sup> Anson County Deed Book Q, p3.

<sup>201</sup> Notice of a sheriff's sale of the real estate of Ann Hendricks (sic) deceased in Chesterfield County, from the *Farmer's Gazette and Cheraw Advertiser*, courtesy of Jack Hendricks.

<sup>202</sup> Anson County 1790: Stephen Jackson 3-1-3-3 (just 7 names from Gustavus Hendrick). Note that this could include Ann and all three children. 1800: Stephen Jackson 01001-21010-5. Likewise, this could be Ann and all four children. 1810: Stephen Jackson 10101-01001-10 (a few names from John Jackson 00100-00100-2). Cheraws District 1790: Stephen Jackson 2-4-2, 1800 Chesterfield: Stephen Jackson 00001-00201-0, 1810: Stephen Jackson 22101-21101.

<sup>203</sup> See Pension file R5522. In 1840, Nancy Jackson, age 86 of Humphreys County, Tennessee, identified herself as the widow of Stephen Jackson of Anson County when she applied for a pension on his Anson County Revolutionary war service. She testified that she was married to Stephen Jackson on 16 February 1771 in South Carolina and that her husband died in South Carolina on the 10 September 1832. After she died (on 9 May 1843 according to the file), her son Abel Jackson, born August 1786, called himself the son and only surviving child of Nancy Jackson. He testified that he had a deceased brother named William ten years older than himself and two even older children who died in the Revolution. (The pension was eventually rejected for lack of proof of service, though many other pensions mention him, some as "Killing" Stephen Jackson.) Note that neither Stephen Jackson in the censuses fits this household profile.

<sup>204</sup> One possible explanation is that either she or Jackson was separated from a former spouse. Separations caused by abandonment, abuse, or other reasons were probably no more rare then than they are today. But the only process for obtaining a divorce in those days was to induce the legislature to pass a bill granting a divorce, for the courts had no power to grant one. Legislative bills were quite rare until several of decades later. Even then, divorces were normally of the *a mensa et thoro* variety, which permitted the parties to own separate property and live apart but did not permit them to remarry.

<sup>205</sup> Anson County (NC) Deed Book F, p198.

<sup>206</sup> Anson County Deed Book S, p99 provided by Jack Hendricks.

most plausible father. There is no record of Gustavus prior to 1768, when he and John Hendrick, perhaps his brother, jointly sued John and Paul Thilman in Caroline County over a debt of £186.<sup>207</sup> The closest Hendricks to Caroline County at this time were those in Hanover and Louisa, and the daughter of a Paul Thilman supposedly later married a Hanover County Hendrick. More interestingly, Gustavus Hendrick was paid as a witness for John Alves in the Louisa court for traveling 38 miles in July 1771.<sup>208</sup> This, together with the 1770 deed below, indicates a residence in Hanover.<sup>209</sup> (Note that William Hendrick Sr. of Hanover had earlier been paid for traveling 37 and 40 miles to testify in Louisa.) He later testified in the same case in September 1771, but no mileage payment is recorded.<sup>210</sup> Earlier in 1771, probably the same Gustavus Hendrick sued a debtor in Halifax County, a suit not resolved until a year later.<sup>211</sup>

On 10 May 1770, as Gustavus Hendrick of Hanover County, he bought 218 acres in Lunenburg County, either on or nearly on the Charlotte County line, from John Williams.<sup>212</sup> Although the above records suggest he may not have immediately moved, by 1772 he appears in the Lunenburg County tax list with three slaves. In 1773 he is listed with William Slaughter as his overseer and three slaves, and is listed alone in 1774 with 4 slaves. He evidently then either moved just westward into Charlotte County, or occupied the Charlotte County portion of his land, as the 1775 and 1776 tax lists show Gustavus Hendrick's land with only an overseer tithable.<sup>213</sup> On 31 January 1776 he bought 133 acres on Horsepen branch very near his earlier purchase, but on the Charlotte County side of the boundary, from Josiah Cole.<sup>214</sup> He was living in Charlotte County in July 1777 when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the county militia, although Gwathmey does not list any subsequent record of Revolutionary service.<sup>215</sup> He was, however, paid on 23 January 1782 for provisions supplied to the troops.<sup>216</sup> That same year he appears in the tax list in Charlotte County as head of a household of 9 whites and 6 slaves, all of his children apparently still at home. He is also listed in Lunenburg County with 1 white and 6 blacks, still operating his plantation there. In early 1783 his daughter Sarah married John Eubank, and the 1783 Lunenburg tax list shows John Eubank apparently occupying the Lunenburg plantation with the slaves taxed to Gustavus Hendrick. On 4 February 1786 Robert and Elizabeth Beasley sold him 419 acres adjoining the original tract.<sup>217</sup> He also bought 100

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<sup>207</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 9, p142. Recall that plaintiffs could have lived anywhere, the county with jurisdiction over the suit was the one where the defendants resided.

<sup>208</sup> Louisa County Court Orders 1766-1772, p473.

<sup>209</sup> A distance of 38 miles from the Louisa courthouse could have placed him in a variety of places, notably Caroline, Hanover, Amelia, or Cumberland. Lunenburg, Charlotte, and Halifax (the other locations where he appears later were all more than twice that distance away. Since the records in Cumberland and Amelia are so well preserved, and he appears nowhere in them, we can safely eliminate those as points of origin. He does not appear in the court records of Caroline (the only records preserved). Given that Hanover's records are completely destroyed, it's a reasonable hypothesis that he was located there. Note also that William Hendrick of Hanover was paid for 37 miles and 40 miles to testify in the same court.

<sup>210</sup> Louisa County Court Orders 1766-1772, p497.

<sup>211</sup> Halifax County Court Orders 7, p103 and p399-400.

<sup>212</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 11, pp357. This was originally part of a much larger tract that spanned the Charlotte-Lunenburg county line. Another part of the same tract would be sold to David Ellington, father-in-law of John Hendrick, in 1778.

<sup>213</sup> Overseers named Langord Walker and Hood Nance, respectively.

<sup>214</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 3, p582.

<sup>215</sup> *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, Vol. 1, 2<sup>nd</sup> Series, p133.

<sup>216</sup> *Virginia Public Claims, Charlotte County*, Abercrombie and Slatten (Iberian Publishing Co., no date), p9.

<sup>217</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 14, p304.

acres from John Hay just over the county line in Charlotte County in 1785.<sup>218</sup>

Gustavus Hendrick's will was made 27 April 1786 and proved two months later on 3 July 1786.<sup>219</sup> He left his home place and a pending 74-acre grant to his son John, 200 acres of the Beasley purchase to son-in-law John Eubank, the remainder of the Beasley tract to his son Obediah, two tracts "called Newcomb's and Comb's" to son Gustavus, and a tract called "Brown's" to son Benjamin. John Hay (relationship unstated<sup>220</sup>) was left a lifetime interest in the 100 acres "where he now lives."<sup>221</sup> Still more land and a mill was left to his wife Mary during her widowhood. Each of the four sons, son-in-law John Eubank, and two daughters named Barbara and Elizabeth were also left slaves, furniture and livestock. The executors were his wife Mary, son John, son-in-law John Eubanks, and David Shreve.

His wife Mary's identity is unknown, but she may have been a Duke (see below). She evidently continued to live in Charlotte County, for she is listed as an insolvent (non-payer) for the Lunenburg tax list of 1789.<sup>222</sup> An inventory for Gustavus Hendrick filed on 4 October 1790 is unvalued, but includes 12 Slaves, 5 beds and furniture, a coffee pot, old books, 10 chairs, and both carpenter's and cooper's tools.<sup>223</sup> On 14 January 1790 the widow Mary Hendrick relinquished her interest in the land and slaves to "all" her children: John Hendrick, Benjamin Hendrick, Sary Eubank, Barbara Hendrick, Elizabeth Hendrick, Gustavus Hendrick, and Obediah Hendrick.<sup>224</sup> Benjamin Hendrick and Leah Hurt Hendrick witnessed the release. More than two years later, on 9 July 1792, Mary Hendrick, John Hendrick, and David Shreve, the surviving executors of Gustavus Hendrick (John Eubank having died), sold "Hendrick's Mill" to Thomas Parsons.<sup>225</sup> Although the family remained in the area for a few years, the widow and sons John and Gustavus removed to Georgia, while Benjamin and Obediah migrated to Kentucky, apparently with their father-in-law. At least one estate accounting was filed in Wilkes County in 1798.<sup>226</sup> The widow Mary was apparently still alive in Wilkes County, Georgia as late as 1805, for she was awarded a widow's draw in both the 1803 and 1806 land lotteries.<sup>227</sup>

Note that the only other occurrences of the somewhat unusual given name "Gustavus" occur only within this line or that of his brother Benjamin Hendrick. The two next-generation men named Gustavus Hendrick were the son of his brother Benjamin Hendrick and Gustavus Hendrick's own son Gustavus Jr. All subsequent Gustavus Hendricks were descendants of one or the other. I also note the possibility that his wife Mary was a Duke.

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<sup>218</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 5, p154..

<sup>219</sup> Charlotte County Will Book 1, p383.

<sup>220</sup> Gustavus had bought 100 acres in Charlotte County from John Hay in 1785. The will leaves Hay a lifetime interest in the land, but the son John Hendrick (as the eldest) would have inherited the land upon Hay's death. In 1788 John Hay sold his lifetime interest in the 100 acres to John Hendrick for £6, thus giving John Hendrick immediate possession.

<sup>221</sup> Some researchers have identified John Hay's wife as a daughter of Gustavus Hendrick. That cannot be the case, for very obvious reasons.

<sup>222</sup> *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 20, p204. She owed tax on two slaves and five horses.

<sup>223</sup> Charlotte County Will Book 1, p434.

<sup>224</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p146.

<sup>225</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p232.

<sup>226</sup> Wilkes County Deed Book RR, p554 (abstracted). This was recorded in 1798 but apparently contained at least two receipts dated in 1791 when the family was still in Lunenburg.

<sup>227</sup> Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (reprint, 1968), Vol. 1, p300 and p326.

Another curiosity is that two of Gustavus Hendrick's sons named children "Mastin Duke" (or Marston). This probably represents a Virginia connection, since the two sons were Benjamin (who went to Kentucky) and John (who went to Georgia). Perhaps this reflects some connection with Marston Duke of Hanover County.<sup>228</sup> As an interesting side note, the 1790 inventory of Obediah Hendrick's estate in Cumberland County lists among its numerous payables a note due from Gustavus Hendrick, suggesting yet another intriguing inter-family connection.<sup>229</sup>

1.4.4.1 **Sarah Hendrick** (c1757 – aft1838) She married John Eubank, a Revolutionary soldier, in Charlotte County on 25 January 1783, according to her widow's pension file.<sup>230</sup> John Eubank was listed in the 1783 tax list of Lunenburg apparently occupying his father-in-law's land there, and in the 1787 tax list with his brother-in-law Benjamin Hendrick in his household. John Eubank's will was dated 2 July 1790 and proved 13 January 1791, naming wife Sarah, sons John and William, and daughter Mary.<sup>231</sup> I found no record of a subsequent marriage by Sarah, and she was still a widow in 1806 when she sold part of the land "where she formerly lived".<sup>232</sup> In the 1830 census she is probably the woman 60-70 appears in her son John Eubank's household. She applied for the widow's pension in 1838 as a resident of Lunenburg County, giving her age as 80.

1.4.4.2 **John Hendrick** (c1760 – c1818) Since he was not a named tithable in Lunenburg County through 1773, we can plausibly place his birth as sometime after 1757. He may have been born several years later, for he was apparently still in his father's household in 1782. [The John Hendrick enumerated in Charlotte being his older cousin.] He is listed separately on the 1787 tax list of Charlotte County, after being named an executor of his father's will the year before. On 1 February 1790 he successfully petitioned for the guardianship of his minor siblings Benjamin, Elizabeth, Gustavus and Obadiah.<sup>233</sup> On 23 February 1791 John Hendrick and his wife Lucy sold his inherited land, being 218 acres less 3 acres where the mill stood.<sup>234</sup> He was apparently recently married, for his eldest known child was born in 1793. John Hendrick bought 854 acres from his father-in-law David Ellington and his wife Jane on 5 November 1791.<sup>235</sup> Ellington and his wife Jane had sold other land the same day adjacent Gustavus Hendrick's "old line" with John Hendrick a witness.<sup>236</sup> Two days later, on 7 November, David Ellington "being about to remove [to] Georgia" gave a power of attorney to "my trustee friend" John Hendrick to dispose of his land.<sup>237 238</sup> John Hendrick

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<sup>228</sup> See mentions of Marston Duke in Hanover in 1738 at *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 24, p47 and a next-generation Marston Duke in 1784 in *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 31, p19.

<sup>229</sup> Cumberland County Will Book 2, p484.

<sup>230</sup> Revolutionary War Pensions, F-W19232, R937.

<sup>231</sup> Lunenburg County Will Book 3, p385.

<sup>232</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 21, p166.

<sup>233</sup> Charlotte County Court Orders 8, p55.

<sup>234</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p138.

<sup>235</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p397.

<sup>236</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p395.

<sup>237</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p233.

<sup>238</sup> A Wilkes County deed dated 29 December 1790 to David Ellington of Lunenburg County, Virginia is either his son of the same name, or David Ellington delayed the move. Wilkes County Deed Book GG, p201.

would follow him to Georgia a few years later. He and Lucy sold his 854 acres in three transactions, all as a Lunenburg resident, on 10 October 1793, 30 October 1793, and 25 March 1795.<sup>239</sup>

A biography of his grandson, Dr. Gustavus Hendrick, says that John Hendrick “*about 1795 removed to Georgia, and afterward to Kentucky, where he died at the age of 52. He was of German origin and a farmer by occupation. From the best authority obtainable (sic!) it is thought that his forefathers came to this country with Henry Hudson and settled in New York.*”<sup>240</sup> John Hendrick was the father of Gustavus Hendrick (1793-1883), a professional Georgia politician from Jones and Butts counties who was addressed as General in the state militia.<sup>241</sup> General Gustavus Hendrick and his wife Martha Hurt were the parents of Dr. Gustavus Hendrick, the subject of the biography. (John’s son John Hendrick Jr., served in the legislature as well.)

The statement above appears to be remarkably accurate. After selling out in Lunenburg in 1795, John Hendrick appears in Wilkes County, Georgia by 13 January 1796 when a deed to David Ellington mentions the land “where John Hendrick now lives”, for which John Hendrick was a witness.<sup>242</sup> He subsequently bought several parcels there, and with his wife Lucy sold at least two tracts.<sup>243</sup> He also appears on a list of drawers for the 1803 land lottery one name away from Mary Hendrick, widow, probably his mother.<sup>244</sup> He also drew in the 1806 land lottery in “Captain John Hendrick’s District.”<sup>245</sup> He is mentioned several other times in early Wilkes records. His wife was Lucy Ellington, for the Wilkes County will of David Ellington, written 17 September 1812 and proved 6 March 1820, divides his estate among “all my children except John Hendrick, Daniel Dupree, John Biggers and Wm. Ellington” who had already received \$400.<sup>246</sup>

The lottery was for land in Baldwin, later Jones County, and John Hendrick was in Jones County on 29 April 1812 when he and Gustavus Hendrick (either his brother or son) applied for administration of the estate of his deceased son William Hendrick.<sup>247</sup> Exactly how John Hendrick came to die in Kentucky is

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<sup>239</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 16, p398, p425, and Deed Book 17, p20. Lucy released dower in the middle sale.

<sup>240</sup> Memorial Record of Alabama, (Brant & Fuller, 1893), autobiography of Dr. Gustavus Hendrick of Pike County, pp838-840. The quote appears on p839.

<sup>241</sup> This Gustavus Hendrick was a state representative 1823-1825 and a state senator 1826-1827 for Jones County. He moved to Butts County in the late 1820s and later served as a state senator (1841-1843 for Butts County. He was also a justice in both counties.

<sup>242</sup> Wilkes County, Ga. Deed Book OO, p165 (abstracted.).

<sup>243</sup> Wilkes County, Ga. Deed Book OO, p167; Book SS, p321, p323 and others (all abstracted). Book RR, p252 and p326 contain two deeds in 1798-99 by John and Lucy Hendrick, one to her first cousin David Ellington, nephew of her father.

<sup>244</sup> Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (reprint, 1968), Vol. 1, p300. Drawers had to have lived in the state for one year prior to the May 1802 act. John Hendrick had two draws, indicating a married man with at least one child.

<sup>245</sup> Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (reprint, 1968), Vol. 1, p326. Drawers had to have lived in the state for three years prior to the 1805 act to be eligible for this lottery. John Hendrick had 2 draws, indicating he was a married man.

<sup>246</sup> Wilkes County Book HH, p27.

<sup>247</sup> Genealogical Abstracts from the Georgia Journal (Milledgeville) Newspaper, Fred R. and Emilie K. Hurst, Tad Evans (Vol. 1, 1990). Quoting the 20 May 1812 issue of the *Georgia Journal*. There may have been some familial dispute here,

unclear, but his family was left in Jones County and his estate was administered there, with Gustavus Hendrick (probably his son) and John Thomas (husband of Jerusha Hendrick) applying for administration of his estate on 19 February 1818 and posting an administrator's bond for \$40,000 on 26 March 1818.<sup>248</sup> A notice in the *Georgia Journal* mentioning this application calls him "John Hendrick, late of Kentucky, deceased."<sup>249</sup> He may have temporarily been in Warren County, Kentucky, where on 6 May 1816 a Gustavus Hendrick, perhaps his son, was appointed captain of slave patrollers.<sup>250</sup> (He is not mentioned again in Warren County records.) What records there might be for John Hendrick in Warren County seem indistinguishable from those of at least two other John Hendricks located there at the same time. A modern published genealogy suggests he was mining saltpeter at Mammoth Cave, though that seems suspect, since mining had ended three years before his death.<sup>251</sup> However, his son Mastin D. Hendrick, born about 1811, gives his place of birth as Kentucky in the 1850 census of Randolph County, Georgia.<sup>252</sup>

Records of the administration of his estate in Jones County clearly show that he had left his family and his personal property there.<sup>253</sup> These records identify the remaining children as: Gustavus, Jerusha (who married John Thomas on 20 November 1806 in Wilkes County), Sarah (who married Washington Randall on 12 December 1811 in Jones County), John Jr., Lucy (who married John Kirk on 23 December 1819 in Jones County), Francis (who married Spencer Thomas), Obediah (who died as a minor), Benjamin (who also died as a minor), Mary D. (who married Reuben Shackelford in 1824 at the home of her brother-in-law John Thomas), Mastin D., and Elizabeth.<sup>254</sup> Other records identify William E. Hendrick, who also died as a minor, as a legatee in right of his deceased father

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for administration of the estate had been awarded a year earlier to his widow and her father. William Hendrick was John Hendrick's son, who left an infant William E. Hendrick and widow Isabel. William E. Hendrick was later a legatee of the John Hendrick estate.

<sup>248</sup> Apparently Court of Ordinary book for 1818, p2. Photocopy courtesy Carolyne Bowles.

<sup>249</sup> 24 February 1818 issue of the *Georgia Journal*, from Hurst.

<sup>250</sup> Warren County Order Book E, p67.

<sup>251</sup> History of Butts County, Georgia 1825-1976, Lois McMichael (1988 edition), pp588-592. The author of the segment on John Hendrick is unknown, but wrote "In 1812 he had a government contract to open Mammoth Cave in Kentucky to mine [saltpeter]. He carried with him from Georgia seventy of his Negro slaves..." Histories of Mammoth Cave suggest 70 slaves were the total number employed, and that the mining was a private operation of the mine's owner rather than with government contractors. In any event, mining was abandoned in 1815, three years before John Hendrick died.

<sup>252</sup> Mastin D. Hendrick seems to have closely associated with his brother John. He and John both appear to have been enumerated with their older brother Gustavus in 1820, and enumerated together in 1830 in Butts County. By 1850 both were in Randolph County, Georgia. Mastin Duke Hendrick had married Martha Douglass in Butts County in 1838, and in 1850 had four daughters aged 4 through 10. In 1860 in Randolph County, Martha and the same children plus Masten, age 5, are living together, Mastin D. apparently being dead. By 1860 his brother John had left for Louisiana. This Mastin D. Hendrick is not the same person as his cousin, the son of Benjamin Hendrick of Kentucky, who is in the 1850 census of Vanderburgh County, Indiana having moved there a year or two earlier from Kentucky.

<sup>253</sup> From Jones County court records, copies and research courtesy of Carolyne Bowles.

<sup>254</sup> The sons Gustavus and Benjamin were dead by 30 December 1821 when the other heirs authorized Gustavus to proceed with an estate sale. The signatures were daughter Mary Hendrick, son John Hendrick, and Washington Randle, John Thomas, John Kirk, and Spencer Thomas in right of their wives. There was no mention of Mastin D. Hendrick or Elizabeth. It appears the whole family, with the unmarried daughters are enumerated in Gustavus Hendrick's household in 1820 (200120-10200-12). Presumably Mastin D. is the male aged 16-26 and Mary and Elizabeth were the females 16-26.

William Hendrick.<sup>255</sup> The genealogy mentioned above states that Lucy Hendrick died before her husband and John Hendrick remarried to her widowed sister Nancy (Ellington) Abernathy, who was the mother of Elizabeth and Mastin D.<sup>256</sup> This appears to be based on family legend.

The son John Hendrick married Nancy Abernathy in Baldwin County on 29 June 1820, and is in the 1850 census of Randolph County, Georgia, age 48, with Nancy and several children, with his brother Mastin D. nearby.<sup>257</sup> However, a DAR application by Nellie Hendrick (DAR No. 102163) claims that the John Hendrick who married Nancy Abernathy was the son of a different John Hendrick entirely, one who was from Lincoln County, North Carolina and who served in the Revolution in Georgia.<sup>258</sup>

- 1.4.4.3 **Benjamin Hendrick** (c1770 - 1852) He appears as an underage tithable of his brother-in-law John Eubank in 1787, and was still under 21 on 1 February 1790 when John Hendrick was appointed his guardian. He had reached majority before 5 September 1791 when his brother produced a receipt from Benjamin for his share of his father's estate, thus placing his birth sometime between 1769 and mid 1771.<sup>259</sup> (His age is given as 82 in the 1850 census, apparently slightly overstated.) On 23 September 1792 Benjamin and Sally Hendrick sold what was evidently part or all of his inherited land.<sup>260</sup> She was Sally Haley, daughter of Henry Haley, for Haleys's will later named both Obediah's wife and "Sally Hendrick" as daughters (see Obediah Hendrick below). Benjamin was of Lunenburg when he bought two tracts on 13 February 1795, with Henry Haley a witness to both deeds.<sup>261</sup> He and his wife Sally sold both tracts four years later on 7 February 1799.<sup>262</sup> He evidently remained in Lunenburg for a few years, as he appears as the only Hendrick on the 1800 tax list. He was still in Lunenburg as late as 18 November 1802 when he and Obediah both witnessed a deed.<sup>263</sup> He evidently removed to Warren County, Kentucky with his in-laws and brother Obediah, where on 31 October 1806 Benjamin Hendrick purchased 500 acres.<sup>264</sup> He later witnessed a sale by his brother Obediah in 1808 (see below), and is in the 1810 census of Warren County.<sup>265</sup> He may have moved into Barren County,

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<sup>255</sup> Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters, DAR (C. P. Byrd Printers, 1926), Vol. 2, p9, p96, p318, p323. And also numerous Jones and Richmond County records courtesy of Carolyne Bowles.

<sup>256</sup> History of Butts County, Georgia 1825-1976, Lois McMichael (1988 edition), p589, p591-2. [Photocopies courtesy of Robert Hendrick.] If this is true, the second marriage must have occurred around 1810. Mastin Duke Hendrick was evidently born in Kentucky c1811, according to the 1850 census of Randolph County, Georgia. Elizabeth was born in 1813 according to this history.

<sup>257</sup> A biography of a son identifies them. See entry for William A. Hendrick in Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Louisiana, (Southern Publishing Company, 1890)

<sup>258</sup> It claims he served under Capt. Robert Porter and Col. John White in Georgia. This was presumably the 4<sup>th</sup> Georgia Battalion commanded by White, who was later of Wilkes County.

<sup>259</sup> Charlotte County Court Orders 8, p173.

<sup>260</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 6, p205.

<sup>261</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 17, p56 and p82.

<sup>262</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 18, p95.

<sup>263</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 19, p126.

<sup>264</sup> Warren County Deed Book B2, p347.

<sup>265</sup> 1810 Barren County census, p260: Benjn (sic) Hendrick 32010-22110-8. Oddly, he is adjacent to Charles Allen and six names from James Hendrick, both cousins of Benjamin's.

for his daughter Betsy married there in 1813. Benjamin Hendrick is later in the 1820 census of Logan County, the 1830 census of Barren County and the 1840 census of Simpson County.<sup>266</sup> In 1850 he was in the household of his son-in-law and daughter, Perry and Martha Turner, in Edmonson County, his age given as 82. He wrote his will on 11 July 1849, proved May 1852 in Barren County, naming sons Duke R. Hendrick<sup>267</sup>, Littleberry Hendrick, Gustavus Hendrick, and Maston D. Hendrick<sup>268</sup> and daughters Martha Turner, Betsy Greer (deceased wife of Isaac Greer), Polly Taylor, Fanny Hensley, and Nancy Greer (wife of Charles Greer).<sup>269</sup> Censuses suggest he had additional children, one of whom was surely **Henry H. Hendrick**, shown as age 46 in the 1850 Simpson County census.

- 1.4.4.4 **Gustavus Hendrick** (c1775 – 16 July 1832) His brother John Hendrick was appointed his guardian on 1 January 1790, but on 6 June 1791 he chose Edmund Keeling as guardian.<sup>270</sup> He thus appears to have turned 16 by 1790 or early 1791. He seems to have accompanied his older brother John to Wilkes County, Georgia where he appears in its records, notably as a single man on the list of drawers for the 1803 and 1806 land lotteries, listed in 1806 adjacent to his mother Mary Hendrick, widow.<sup>271</sup> He may have been the Gustavus Hendrick, who was co-administrator with John Hendrick in Jones County in 1812 (see above), though that seems likely to have been his nephew. He appears to be the Gustavus Hendrick who received six grants in Lowndes County, Mississippi in 1825-6 as a resident of Monroe County.<sup>272</sup> From later census records of his children, he seems to have been in Alabama before 1820, and was probably enumerated in the lost Alabama census of 1820. He is in the 1830 Lowndes County census, age 50-60, as head of a household of ten.<sup>273</sup> According to an internet source, he was killed on 16 July 1832 by two of his slaves.<sup>274</sup> Gustavus was married to a woman named Elizabeth, who remarried to William Duncan of Lowndes County. She was 53 and 65, respectively in the 1850 and 1860 censuses. A deed from Nelson Hendrick and his wife Dolly D. Hendrick on 1 January 1836 to William Duncan indicates that Dolly (in a name coincidence) was one of 7 heirs of Gustavus Hendrick and that her mother was now Elizabeth Duncan.<sup>275</sup> A deed six months later identifies three more heirs: minor sons named Pope and Early, and Rebecca

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<sup>266</sup> 1820 census, Logan County, Benjamin Hendricks 320001-21001-6. 1830 census, Barren County, p161: Benjamin Hendricks 101210001-02000001, near "Augustus" Hendrick (who may have been rendered thus if he was known as "Gus"). 1840 census, Simpson County, p187: Benjamin Hendrick 0000010001-000000001, near Duke Hendricks and Perry Turner.

<sup>267</sup> He had married Selena Greer in Barren County on 23 September 1829.

<sup>268</sup> There were two men of this name in this generation of this particular line. This one was surely the Marston Duke Hendrick who married Priscilla Cunningham on 26 March 1843 in Edmonson County, Kentucky. By 1850 he was in Indiana. The name is often rendered as Mastin.

<sup>269</sup> Barren County Will Book 3, p357.

<sup>270</sup> Charlotte County Court Orders 8, p55 and p154.

<sup>271</sup> Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (reprint, 1968), Vol. 1, p 306 and p326. Drawers in 1803 had to have lived in the state before May 1801. IN 1803 Gustavus had a single draw, indicating a childless man. In 1806, both Gustavus and Mary had a single draw, meaning both were single without dependents. The land in question included part of what was later Jones County.

<sup>272</sup> See BLM records.

<sup>273</sup> 1830 Lowndes County census, p74: Gustavus Hendrick 12001101-102001.

<sup>274</sup> "Possum Town Histories", Russell D. James, posted at [www.rootsweb.com/~mslownde/Possumtown/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~mslownde/Possumtown/)

<sup>275</sup> Lowndes County Deed Book 5, p173. Courtesy the research of Mary Ann Dobson.

Laws, the wife of Lott W. Laws.<sup>276</sup> A newspaper article, which identifies the other three children as Paul, Elizabeth, and Beatrice, says he settled in Lowndes County in 1822 and owned a store and lumber mill.<sup>277</sup> [Note that his distant cousin Bernard Goode Hendrick settled in Lowndes County a few years after Gustavus Hendrick's death.]

- 1.4.4.5 **Obediah Hendrick** (c1777 – c1839?) His brother John was appointed his guardian in 1790, but Obediah had turned 16 by 2 June 1794 when he selected Mathew Williams as his guardian.<sup>278</sup> Just three months later, complaining of ill treatment, he requested a new guardian.<sup>279</sup> He witnessed his brother John Hendrick's sale to Josiah Ellington in early 1795, signing by mark.<sup>280</sup> Obediah married Polly Haley in Lunenburg County on 18 December 1800, and on 17 November 1802 Obediah and his wife Polly sold 150 acres which they described as part of the land devised to Obediah "by the will of Gustavus Hendrick".<sup>281</sup> He and Polly sold his remaining 130 acres on 2 March 1803.<sup>282</sup>

He apparently moved to south-central Kentucky with his Haley in-laws and brother Benjamin. On 31 July 1804 Obediah Hendrick bought 300 acres on Big Beaverdam Creek in Warren County, Kentucky in a deed witnessed by his cousin Byrd Hendrick.<sup>283</sup> By early 1807 he was surveying the first of five tracts in Warren County.<sup>284</sup> As residents of Barren County, Obediah and his wife Polly sold his Big Beaverdam land in two parts, on 21 December 1808 and on 30 March 1809, with his brother Benjamin Hendrick a witness.<sup>285</sup> He is in the 1810 census of Barren County and the 1820 census of Warren County.<sup>286</sup> His father-in-law, Henry Haley, was a staunch Baptist and a Hendrick neighbor in Charlotte County who was one of the early settlers of Barren County. Henry Haley's will, dated 5 August 1815 and proved in August 1817, named daughters Sally Hendrick (presumably the wife of Benjamin) and Polly Hendrick (wife of Obediah).<sup>287</sup> The will indicates that the two daughters had been settled with while still in Virginia, stating that "the part of my estate given [by] me to my children in Virginia, namely, to Sally Hendrick, Fanny Thompson, Berriman Haley, and Polly Hendrick, which was given to them at the time of their marriage in advance which is estimated at five hundred dollars each, shall be vested in them and their heirs..."

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<sup>276</sup> Lowndes County Deed Book 6, p101. Also courtesy the research of Ms. Dobson. In 1850, Rebecca Laws was 32, born in Alabama. Early Hendrick is buried in a Lowndes county cemetery, where his stone reads 17 Dec 1827 – 6 Mar 1873. Dolly was in the 1840 census of Yalobusha County age 20-30 but not found in 1850.

<sup>277</sup> *The Commercial Dispatch*, a 1978 article by Betty Wood Davis, synopsis provided by a correspondent.

<sup>278</sup> Charlotte County Court Orders 8, p55 and p197.

<sup>279</sup> Charlotte County Order Book 9, p229.

<sup>280</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 17, p20.

<sup>281</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 19, p124.

<sup>282</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 19, p181.

<sup>283</sup> Warren County Deed Book C3, p30.

<sup>284</sup> The Kentucky Land Grants, p???

<sup>285</sup> Warren County Deed Book E5, p41 and Book D4, p265 respectively.

<sup>286</sup> 1810 Barren County census, p52: Obediah Hendrick 20010-20010-1. 1820 Warren County census: Obediah Hendrick 221110-21110.

<sup>287</sup> Barren County Will Book 1, p 439.

On 27 October 1835 Obediah Hendrick of Warren County, Kentucky gave a power of attorney to John Eubank (son of Sarah Hendrick) “to receive what is due me from William Fowler, executor of Edward Keeling dec’d, late of Charlotte County, Virginia.”<sup>288</sup> Though this indicates he was still in Kentucky in late 1835, he is thought to have migrated to Texas shortly thereafter. Two sons named Edwin and Obediah emigrated about 1826 from Kentucky to Ayish Bayou, where a record indicates their father held a land grant<sup>289</sup> Edwin, Obediah, and a John Hendrick all appear in the 1835 census of Ayish Bayou, Nacogdoches while a 20-year old Obediah Hendrick is enumerated in neighboring San Augustine. Several San Augustine military muster rolls for 1835 and 1836 also included Edwin, John, and Obediah Hendrick. Obediah Sr. is said to have died in San Augustine County, apparently immigrating to Texas sometime after 1835. The Handbook of Texas contains a page on Port Caddo, established by a grant to “Obediah Hendrick Jr.” in 1838.

1.4.4.6 **Barbara Hendrick** (c1770 - ?) She was single in early 1790, but had apparently married Edmund Keeling within a few months, when her sister Elizabeth chose him as her guardian. Keeling was selected as guardian by Gustavus Hendrick the following year. A receipt signed by Edmund Keeling on 22 August 1791 for his wife’s share of the Gustavus Hendrick estate was apparently signed in Lunenburg but filed in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1798.<sup>290</sup> Edmund Keeling was the son of Edward Keeling, whose will, dated 30 September 1806 and recorded 3 May 1819, mentions his son Edmund Keeling and Edmund’s daughter Elizabeth Keeling.<sup>291</sup> Edmund was apparently living in Edgefield District, South Carolina by the time his father died.<sup>292</sup>

1.4.4.7 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1774 - ?) Her brother John was appointed her guardian on 1 January 1790, but she chose Edmund Keeling as guardian just four months later, on 5 April 1790.<sup>293</sup> Thus she probably turned 16 sometime between those dates. There is no marriage record for her in Charlotte or Lunenburg counties. She may have moved to Georgia.

1.4.5 **Ann Hendrick** (c1725? – aft 1796) A great-grandson of Benjamin Arnold, William D. Sullivan, wrote a book about 1913 stating that Benjamin Arnold married “Ann Hendrick of Va.”<sup>294</sup> This Benjamin Arnold died in Greenville County, South Carolina leaving a will dated 1796 naming “my dearly beloved wife” Ann and a deceased son Hendrick Arnold among several other children.<sup>295</sup> A purported family Bible gives Benjamin Arnold’s date of birth as 1719 in Bedford County, Virginia and his wife’s name as “Ann Hendricks

<sup>288</sup> *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 37, p38.

<sup>289</sup> See several entries in *Character Certificates in the General Land Office of Texas*, Gifford White (Clearfield, reprint 1998), p86, p209, p218, p242.

<sup>290</sup> Wilkes County, Ga., Deed Book RR, p60.

<sup>291</sup> Charlotte County Will Book 5, p11.

<sup>292</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 15, p217.

<sup>293</sup> Charlotte County Court Orders 8, p55 and p70.

<sup>294</sup> *The Arnold Family*, W. H. Arnold (West Publ., 1988), pp56-60 reproduces an excerpt from the book. This statement appears on p57. Some Ancestors and Descendants of Benjamin Arnold of King William County, Virginia, and Greenville, South Carolina, Hazel Arnold MacIvor (1974) repeats much of this information.

<sup>295</sup> Greenville County Will Book A, pp105. Also, *Ibid.*, p149-151.

Arnold”, but this record is clearly not authentic.<sup>296</sup> Nevertheless, it seems there was an Ann Hendrick married to Benjamin Arnold. Not only was there a son Hendrick Arnold, but one of their daughters, Temperance, named her own daughter “Ann Hendrick”. From their children’s presumed birthdates they seem to have been married sometime in the 1740s, with children born over a span of 25-30 years beginning in the early 1740s through at least 1770.<sup>297</sup> That places her squarely among the third generation of Hendricks. Only Hance Hendrick Jr. and William Hendrick are candidates to be her father and, by association, the most likely candidate is William Hendrick of Hanover. [She would evidently have been younger than his sons William and John Hendrick, but perhaps older than Benjamin and Gustavus.]

Benjamin Arnold was surely related to the earlier Benjamin Arnold of King William County, a neighbor to Hance Hendrick Sr..<sup>298</sup> He was in Louisa County at its formation, for one of the first deeds recorded there was one dated 12 March 1742 from John Michie of Hanover to Benjamin “Arnoll” of Louisa for 200 acres in the forks of the Pamunkey.<sup>299</sup> This land was in the extreme southeastern corner of modern Louisa County on the north side of the South Anna, part of a 400 acre patent to Michie which nearly bordered the old Lancelot Crest patent (see below).<sup>300</sup> The boundary between Louisa and Albemarle counties not only was changed in 1760, but was for years poorly defined and unsurveyed, thus seemingly creating some confusion about which county the land was actually in. When Benjamin Arnold sold this land on 14 April 1758, the deed was apparently recorded in both counties.<sup>301</sup> His signature was a distinctive “B” mark, which helps to identify him in later records. He had used the same mark when he witnessed the deed from John Crumpton to his probably brother-in-law William Hendrick Jr. in 1748.<sup>302</sup>

In the meantime, on 22 September 1752, Edward Arnold, planter, and Benjamin Arnold, planter, “and Anne his wife”, all of St. Martin’s parish of Louisa County, conveyed 200 acres to Richard Johnson, describing the land as a 200 acre patent of 1727 to Lancelot Crest.<sup>303</sup> Benjamin Arnold again signed by his mark. The patent to Crest, like the land from Michie, was in the extreme southeastern corner of Louisa County on the banks of the South Anna.<sup>304</sup> When Richard Johnson later sold the land he described it as a patent sold

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<sup>296</sup> D.A.R. Family Bible Records, (1938), Vol. 1, p70 purports to be the Arnold Family Bible from the possessions of the late William D. Sullivan. This seems far more likely to have been a set of notes, rather than a Bible, for Mr. Sullivan did not mention a Bible in his own book on the Arnold family. Further, some of the entries are inconsistent with not only Mr. Sullivan’s writings, but also with facts we now know. For example, the Bible lists no children born before 1758, though at least one son had to have been born more than twenty years earlier, for he left a grandson named Benjamin Arnold whose pension application gives his date of birth as 1762.

<sup>297</sup> There appears to be a gap between William Arnold and Edward Arnold of perhaps as much as ten years. It may be that Ann was not the mother of William. If so, she may have been married as late as 1750.

<sup>298</sup> See the Chronology for the 1706 patent to John Hurt, which adjoined both Benjamin Arnold and Hance Hendrick.

<sup>299</sup> Louisa County Deed Book A, p37.

<sup>300</sup> Virginia Patent Book 14, p230. This bordered a patent to Thomas Henderson which was possibly partly in Louisa and partly in Hanover, and two patents to George Alves, both of which adjoined the Lancelot Crest patent. All were on the north bank of the South Anna, which is today in Louisa County.

<sup>301</sup> Louisa County Deed Book B, p285. I am told it was also recorded in Albemarle County, same book and page. Note that when David Johnson sold his father’s patent adjoining Michie’s (then Benjamin Arnold’s) in 1757, he recorded the deed in Louisa.

<sup>302</sup> Louisa County Deed Book A, p331.

<sup>303</sup> Louisa County Deed Book A, p523.

<sup>304</sup> Virginia Patent Book 13, p103, dated 16 June 1727.

by Lancelot Crest to Edward Arnold, then conveyed from Edward Arnold to Benjamin Arnold, and by Benjamin Arnold conveyed to Johnson.<sup>305</sup> Several months earlier, on 12 May 1752, as Benjamin Arnold of Louisa County, he bought 496 acres from William Calloway in what is now Bedford County (then still Lunenburg).<sup>306</sup> He was of Albemarle County when he sold his Louisa land in 1758, and again when he bought 250 acres on both sides of the Willis River in what was about to become Buckingham County on 31 October 1759.<sup>307</sup>

He apparently had moved southwest of Louisa into the part of Albemarle that in 1761 became Buckingham County. On 23 December 1762 Benjamin and Ann Arnold, of Buckingham, sold the 496 acres in Bedford County purchased from Calloway.<sup>308</sup> Although all of Buckingham's deeds are lost, there is a 1769 patent to Benjamin Arnold for land quite close to his 1759 purchase.<sup>309</sup> There are also several records fortuitously recorded in Bedford County. On 12 July 1762, Benjamin Arnold patented a huge tract of 6,920 acres in present Campbell County (then still Bedford), formerly a patent to John Ornsby who had failed to seat it.<sup>310</sup> Benjamin Hendrick, as a Buckingham resident, sold off that patent in at least ten separate transactions between 1764 and 1772, one of them on 24 September 1765 to his son William Arnold.<sup>311</sup> No wife is mentioned in eight of these transactions, but Ann released dower in two of these deeds in 1764.<sup>312</sup> He evidently remained in Buckingham for nearly two decades, appearing on the 1764, 1773 and 1774 tax lists as well, with a second son Edward Arnold tithable to his father in 1773 and separate in 1774.

He was not traced further, since the objective was to identify his proximity to potential fathers of Ann Hendrick Arnold. However, Mr. Sullivan's statement that Benjamin Arnold moved to Georgia, then to Greenville County, South Carolina seems correct, though it appears he actually moved to Laurens District. Indeed, a Benjamin Arnold from Virginia, with wife and children, appears on a list dated 10 November 1774 of those requesting vouchers for land in Wilkes County, Georgia.<sup>313</sup> The books earlier cited contain several indications that Benjamin Arnold moved to South Carolina shortly thereafter, then returned to Virginia during the Revolution, and resettled in South Carolina after the war. His will, also reproduced in the cited publications, names eight children, all presumably by Ann Hendrick: **William, Edward, Hendrick, John, Thomas, Benjamin, Charity Martin, and Temperance Hamilton.**

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<sup>305</sup> Louisa County Deed Book C, p256.

<sup>306</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 3, p105.

<sup>307</sup> Albemarle County Deed Book 2, p113.

<sup>308</sup> Bedford County Deed Book 2, p123.

<sup>309</sup> Virginia Patent Book 38, p701.

<sup>310</sup> Virginia Patent Book 34, pp1044. The patent to John Ornsby in 1749 is at Patent Book 28, pp556.

<sup>311</sup> Bedford County Deed Book 3, p39.

<sup>312</sup> Bedford County Deed Book 2, p343 and p348.

<sup>313</sup> Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (reprint 1968), Vol. 1, 19.

### Excursus: Sorting Out the William Hendricks

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

- 1.4.1.2 William Hendrick (son of John of Hanover),
- 1.4.2.1 William Hendrick (son of William Hendrick Jr. of Louisa) and
- 1.4.3.1 William Hendrick (son of Benjamin).

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

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

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

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

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