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March 21, 1991

Dear Cousin Bill:

And I feel we are cousins, though very distant. After having read your correspondence and our discussions at length by telephone, I feel certain we have some common ancestors. Just who at this time is unclear. Hopefully the enclosed information and research I have gained will be of some use to you in your own search of your Frederick line, and your Hezekiah.

On some of the material I'm forewording I have attached explanatory notes or written brief notes in the margin as a guide as to how I perceived the information.

I have enclosed my lineage chart back to my Hezekiah Frederick, born 1784 in North Carolina. His precise place of birth and his parentage have not been proven. As to place, North Carolina, in early 1784 extended Westward to a legendary "South Sea" that included present day Tennessee. That same year, 1784, North Carolina ceded these "over the Mountain Lands" to the U.S Government. Typically, Congress did not act and this Tennessee Region of North Carolina that was cut loose from its previous benefactor and government was now forced to fend for itself and shortly after April 1784, Eastern Tennessee became the Independent State of Franklin.

The Independent State of Franklin lasted for four years until 1780 when North Carolina revoked her Act of April 1784 and redeemed that portion of North Carolina again ceded these lands to the United States. This time Congress acknowledged and accepted these lands and added them to what was known then as "The Lands Below the Ohio (river). (More properly called "The Territory South of the River Ohio, 1790 - 1796." The lands also included present day Kentucky which prior to 1784 had been a Western portion of Virginia. Kentucky achieved statehood in 1792. Tennessee followed in 1796.

The foregoing is but one aside in the search for Hezekiah's parentage and North Carolina birth. As yet no Fredericks of the correct age or at that time in the portion of North Carolina known as the Tennessee Region or Western Region of North Carolina have ever been found. And not until 1805 in Grainger County Tennessee (early 1784 North Carolina and later 1784 State of Franklin) was there a Frederick, Mosses or Moises, as some interpret, was taxed for 400 acres of land and 2 lots in town (?) plus 20 acres. I have visited the county seat and court house of Granges County and their records proved fruitless due to a court house fire in the 1800's

A Moses L. Frederick surfaces in Alabama in the 1830 U.S. Census in Montgomery County. He may or may not be the same person from Grainger County, Tenn. 25 years before. With this and the fact that my Hezekiah came to Alabama in 1825 lends credence to a rumor recently uncovered that he was one of three (3) brothers who came to Alabama from Tennessee. The third brother has not been identified by this writer but a good prospect would have to be William Frederick


of Dallas County, Alabama enumerated in the 1830 U.S. Census. Dallas County and Montgomery County are adjacent. Another William Frederick was in Monroe County Alabama at the same point in time; his forebeares have been ascertained and go back to North Carolina to a Felix Frederick. Further back our lists may link-up. A black Moses is found in 1840 Kentucky Census. One Frederick living in Tennessee in 1830 did not come to Alabama. This was Henry Frederick with surnames spellings of Fredrick, Fredrix, Fredericks and Federicks. A couple of these variations have been adopted by his descendents which makes for more difficult research. Without going into a lengthy diatribe, let me say that Henry was quite possibly an older brother to my Hezekiah.

In 1829, one Henry Frederick purchased 100 acres of land in Hamilton County, Tennessee. The following year a Henry Fredericks is in adjacent County, Marion. in 1830 the household was enumerated as follows (1-0-2-1-1-0-0-1 ; 0-2-0-1-1-1-1) This would indicate at least 10 children, 5 boys and 5 girls. Henry is 50 years of age; his wife past 40 years of age. In 1840 Census in Marion County Tennessee, Henry is not to be found, but in all likely hood his widow and surviveing children are there. Jane (or Jean) Frederick is found with a surviveing brood of 5 children with an Hisakiah and John Frederick living near. In 1850, same county who is still around but John and Hezekiah (shown Ischiah) plus there is now Henry (Jr. ?) and William (Fredrix).

If this Hisakiah, Ischiah) ^(HEZEKIAH) are one and the same and he indicates having been born in Georgia, then it follows that Henry was likely his father and, further, that he could be the same Henry who was fortunate in the 1807 Land Lottery of Georgia in acquireing land in Washington County Georgia in Capt. Chivers Militia District, Lot 104, Dist. 16. A further consideration that this may be the same Henry under consideration to be a brother to my Hezekiah is the fact that a Henry Frederick married a Jean (or Jane) Bradon (Brandon) in Cabarrus County, North Carolina in 1802 (L.D.S. Records). Even if Henry proves to be a brother of Hezekiah who was born in North Carolina, finding their parents becomes a real challenge as there were several Frederick men in North Carolin of an age to have been their father. Perhaps as many as ten or eleven, if accounts of Fredrick men being confused for Hedricks in 1790 North Carolina Census is applied to earlier accounts of their being enumerated. Specifically a Francis and Peter Frederick mentioned in the Rumph - Frederick Families Genealogy of Orange Co. South Carolina, by Louise Frederick Hayes of Macon County Georgia. The two Frederick men were said to be in North Carolina, Francis in Clarendon County (Precinet) (Early Bath County) and Peter in Rowan County. The 1790 North Carolina Census, I have, which is a Printed Index of the actual census, with names alphabetically arranged by precient or township or militia district shows a Francis and Peter Hedrick in one of those districts and an Adam Hedrick in another, and a Thomas in Lynch County

The confusion of Hedrick, Fedrick, Fedrick, and other forms of the Frederick surname have given rise to my own suspicions as to not only the caliber of the Spencerian type penmanship or lack of it but the ability of the enumerator to spell names they were not familiar with giving rise to phonetic spelling and finally those who came along afterwards to interpret and sometimes misinterpret such phonetic hen-scratchings that have and will cause problems in family history research; unless of course, these oversights are

discovered and brought to the attention of those researching in that particular area.

There is the case of a Francis Fedwock who witnessed a land sale of Thomas Franklin of Anson County North Carolina to Thomas Suggs, Jr. in March, 1763, and signed by making his mark, thus: . There is the Francis Frederick mentioned by Louise Frederick Hayes in her Rumph-Frederick genealogies as having lived in Clarendon County North Carolina (defunct by 1727) that later gave birth to New Hanover Onslow and Bladen Precincts of which by 1775 had spawned the following counties: Brunswick, Duplin, Bladen, Cumberland, Anson, Rowan, Guilford, Surry, Mechenburg, and Tryon (established in 1779). Mrs. Hayes further states that Francis Frederick had a will that was recorded in Will Book #1,, 1787 - 1797, of Wilton County, North Carolina. The only problem here is that there never existed a Wilton County in North Carolina at any time. She may have confused this with Wilkes County, North Carolina but this is pure conjecture on my part. However, she did state with collaborative proof that a Francis Frederick received a head-right grant of 287 1/2 acres in Washington County, Georgia in 1789. Georgia State records confirm this. Also three years before in 1786 a Thomas Frederick received a grant of 287 1/2 acres in Washington County. For one year, under the Georgia State Act of February 22, 1785 (coincidentally George Washington's birthday) all land was granted free to a man entitled upon his own and his families head rights up to a maximum of 1000 acres. The formula for this was 200 acres for the man plus 50 acres for each child, his wife and slaves plus an additional 15% in acreage above that up to the maximum total of 1000 acres. Warrants for the land surveyed prior to Feb. 22, 1786 could be used any time there after for a grant deed.

As mentioned, Francis and Thomas both received 287 1/2 acres. This implies that each had two head-rights for their claims. Most likely their claims were based on a husband and wife status with no children or slaves. If they were newly-weds and childless they are certainly not the father of Hezekiah. Or else, they would have claimed more head rights. Nor, are they brothers to Hezekiah, however, the possibility exists that they may be uncles or cousins of his.

The question still remains, is there a connection between Francis Fedwock / Fedwock of Anson County, North Carolina, 1763 and Francis Frederick of the elusive "Wilton" County, North Carolina whose will was recorded there between 1787 and 1797, and the Francis Frederick with head right grant in Washington County Georgia? Also recall that a Henry Frederick was successful in the 1807 Land Lottery of Washington County, Georgia. Had he followed his uncles or cousins? Was this the same Henry who wed Jane or Jean Braden / or Branden in Cabarrus County, North Carolina in 1802? Cabarrus County was formerly a part of Mechenburg County and Mechenburg had previously been part of Anson County. My point is...had you lived 25 miles or so up stream on the North side of Rocky River from its convergence with the Pee Dee River and you had settled there prior to 1762, without so much as having moved nothing but your bowels for thirty years and not moving your feet from the same location you would have lived in three different counties.

Henry is a prime candidate as brother to my Hezekiah because he had a son (my assumption) he named Hezekiah. Because his wife (I assume) was the widow Jane in Marion County, Tennessee. Because his son Hezekiah claims Georgia as his place of birth. Because a Henry Frederick won a Land Lottery in Washington County, Georgia. And because other Fredericks had ventured there earlier (and some apparently settled the area). Further, because no other Henry had surfaced in the same time span in

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this particular area that met all the criteria and further met the parallel of Hezekiah and his background of which little is known except for his North Carolina birth in 1784. It is further assumed that Henry was older than Hezekiah by a few years. That Henry married in his early twenties in 1802 and Hezekiah married at age 25 in 1809 in Tennessee. It is not certain what route Hezekiah took to get to Tennessee from North Carolina, whether he came through the Smoky Mountains to where the "over the hill men" of the Revolutionary War hailed from or did he perhaps tag along with Henry to Georgia.

If these two were brothers, it is almost certain that their father had to be Philip Frederick who in June 1766 was found on the Muster Roll of Capt, Adam Alexander's Company of the Clear Creek Militia in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Four years before, ie, 1762, this would have been Anson County. Philip, however, did move to Anson County at least by 1774 where County Court minutes show some transference of deed or property from John Polk and his wife to Philip Frederick and recorded by Henry Talley; the date: Oct. 11, 1774. Further, in the 1790 Census of North Carolina, Phillip is found in the Fayette District of Anson County with wife and seven children: 5 boys and 2 girls.

To back up one moment, John Polk was on the same Militia Muster Roll with Philip back in 1766. They were well acquainted prior to their court recorded transaction over 8 years later in 1774, The Polk's of this area would later claim kin to one of their own; James Knox Polk who became the 11'th President of the U.S. James was born Nov. 2, 1795 near Pineville, North Carolina in Mecklenburg County. In 1806, at age 11, his family moved to Rutherford County Tennessee near the Duck River valley where his father made a tidy sum in surveying and land speculation..

Back to Philip. by 1790 Philip had shown some stability in the community as a long time resident and family man; 24 years in area and 7 children. It's not inconceivable that Philip died in Anson County prior to 1800 as the U.S. Census did not enumerate him. However there was a recently widowed Elizabeth Frederick with a brood of 10 children. It is entirely plausible that she was the wife of Philip and the mother of Hezekiah as there was a son born to him in 1784. Elizabeth was enumerated in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina adjacent to Anson County. Perhaps it was here that Philip died. Perhaps Elizabeth moved from Anson County after Philip died to be near relatives. There is still a great deal of speculation on this. Earlier in Mecklenburg County North Carolina history there was a William Pederick who purchased a 200 acre farm on the North side of Cattawba River from George and Mary Renick who held the original grant; the new deed was dated Mar. 5 th and 6 th, 1755. Further investigation may reveal this William to be a Frederick and quite possibly the father of Philip, if not, an uncle or older brother. In addition, this William may be the same one who signed the petition to form Montgomery County from the upper end (Northern part) of Anson County wherein he resided at the time in 1779.

Of course there are other Frederick men in North Carolina at a time and place favorable to laying claim to Hezekiah's parentage. None, however have as much going for them as does Philip. Without positive proof, circumstantial evidence abounds with respect to Hezekiah's (and Henry's) father being Philip Frederick of Mecklenburg County in 1766 and

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the same Philip in Anson County in 1790 U.S. Census.

Another Frederick of interest is John who is found on the Anson County tax list for 1763 after which there is no further record. However, he is not to be discounted as the father, uncle, brother or cousin to Philip. This John Frederick is thought by some to be the son or brother to a Thomas Frederick named in the will of John Frederick in 1757 as son and heir to a 400 acre plantation. John's grand children, Thomas's children, were also named: John, Thomas Jr., Alexander and Sarah. The will was probated in Cumberland County, North Carolina in 1757 and two years prior in 1755 Thomas Frederick was on the Cumberland County tax list. It is quite possible that Old John did not list any other children; if the theory of primogeniture holds, Thomas inherits it all. In the will, John's wife Sarah is still living and she is provided for until her demise at which time any residue shall revert to Thomas. This was very typical of the time. The eldest son having helped the most with his labor and learning the most about the operation of a farm or plantation was by his own father's standards, best able to keep the farm or plantation going--it was also common to find the eldest son with wife and children living together and supporting his parents in their twilight years. This was most often the reason for developing the laws of primogeniture. It also helped keep large and profitable land holdings in the same family for generations. Unfortunately, the younger of those generations were forced to move on and fend for themselves; most often on the cutting edge of new frontiers where each new day was a challenge with nature and unfriendly natives. This last prospect, I feel, rang true for Philip and his male siblings as it did later for Henry and Hezekiah.

Aside from the further investigations into the confusion of Hedricks or Hedericks for Fredericks in Rowan and Lincoln Counties it goes without question that the following Frederick men should be investigated:

John Frederick who wed Salley (Sarah) Stiles in 1783 in Warren County, North Carolina and was living in Person County, North Carolina at the time of the U.S. Census with wife and five children, 3 boys and 2 girls. One son, the oldest, is at least 16 years old. This would be the right age for Hezekiah. In 1800, John is over 45 years of age, and is enumerated again in 1810.

Lewis Frederick married in Person County, North Carolina in 1801, moved to Caswell County, by 1810 Census and died in 1814 Revolutionary War Veteran leaving only one male heir, Lewis Jr. (Lewis B.) who would marry Jermina Evans in 1839, have 4 children (2 sons and 2 daughters). The family moved from North Carolina to Missouri in 1859, Wayne County. The oldest son, William R. Frederick in 1841 is written up in the History of Southeast Missouri 1888.

Another prospect is Christian Fredrick of Rowan County, Salisbury District in 1790 U.S. Census: (01-02-01-00-00) which indicates his having two males under 16 years. Of course one of these two sons could have been Hezekiah. Here again no positive proof. Christian died in 1793 intestate. What little belongings he had as shown by the inventory of his possessions amounted to a little over 25 pounds Sterling. There was no mention of his sons or where they might be found. The inventory revealed he was a cobbler by trade passing various pieces of tanned leather. various size shoe lasts and leather working tools and bench; four head of cattle and three hogs, little else.

As mentioned previously. it was in this county, Rowan, that there seems to be some confusion of Hedrick / Frederick which centered around a Francis and Peter. Certainly there is need for further investigations in this area and for the lost children (sons) of Christian Frederick.

A final search of North Carolina records show a Felix, William and Andrew Fredrick in The 1790 U.S. Census of Duplin County, North Carolina. All three had male offspring that could qualify as Hezekiah among others. The exceptions here is that Felix and William's lineage are both known and they were not Hezekiah's father. It is correct that Felix and William were brothers and that possibly Andrew was also. Little is known of Andrew Frederick and his family and their whereabouts after 1790. One thing certain he is not the Andrew that showed up in the 1800 U.S. Census in Jefferson County Kentucky nor is this Andrew related to Augustus (John Augustus) of the same county. Andrew it appears came from Pennsylvania and was not capable of signing his own name; whereas, Augustus was born in Werbachausen, Germany; immigrated as a young man and appears to be well educated as he was capable of signing his name in German.

The aforesaid is typical of this era; the better educated men of the time were from families that could afford to give their sons an education; lived in cities or towns where schools were readily available or were from European stock that for the most part were well educated; especially German stock.

There is but one Frederick left that could be responsible for Hezekiah's birth, ie, Christopher. Christopher Frederick was listed on the Roster of North Carolina Soldiers in the American Revolution. He was assigned a number, 90382, which most likely corresponds to some transaction for Bounty Land set aside for soldiers of the Continental Line by the then North Carolina State Legislature. These Bounty lands were in the Tennessee region of North Carolina. No records, thus far, have been uncovered to indicate that any Frederick entered Bounty Land in Tennessee. However, in those lands set aside, of the Fredericks shown to be in the 1820 U.S. Census for Tennessee, all were from counties well inside those Bounty Land boundaries. There were three (3) John Fredericks; one in Jackson County; one in Smith County, and one in Williamson County. Any or all these John Fredericks may be somehow related to Hezekiah. Hezekiah was in Rutherford County as early as 1809 where he married. In 1810 he named his first born son, John. Rutherford County was also inside the Bounty Land boundaries. As for Christopher, there is no further trace of him in North Carolina or any surrounding states; but I'll continue to look.

I wish to apologize for being so late in getting this out to you, but I felt there was material I had to reconstruct and put together such that it would be of some use to you in your own efforts. I would like someday to visit the Eastern Seaboard and some of the places you say you plan to see this August and September. I hope your trip is fruitful and you uncover a great deal of Frederick genealogy. I shall look forward to hearing from you and wish, too, that I were along. Do let me hear from you and keep in touch. In the mean time--- the best of luck!

Warmest regards,

(signed) Robert D. "Bob" Frederick

END OF SIX PAGES.

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