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DR. C. O. MILLER, TREASURER, NEW MARKET, VIRGINIA

JANUARY, 1933

NUMBER 10

THE HENCKEL FAMILY RECORDS

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THE HENCKEL FAMILY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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The Henckel Family Records

JANUARY, 1933

NEW MARKET, VA.

NUMBER 10

THE HENCKEL—VON FESTENBURG CONTROVERSY.

By the Hon. Burt Brown Barker,

President of the Henckel Family Association.

Those who have been following the articles dealing with the materials found in my trip to Germany in 1930, will recall that the last article which appeared in **The Henckel Family Records**, Number 8, dated January, 1932, dealt with the controversy of Anthony Jacob Henckel with the Catholics in Breitenbronn in 1708-9. You will recall that in the end the Catholics won, and that during the trouble Mr. Graff, representing the Catholics, painted Anthony Jacob in most uncomplimentary colors. Also two letters of Anthony Jacob, written by him and touching the same controversy, were printed in the same article. These letters were simple and straightforward narrations of facts devoid of all maliciousness, thus showing him in a very striking contrast to the reports of Mr. Graff, the Catholic representative.

This present article deals with another controversy in which Anthony Jacob Henckel was involved. In this instance, as in the other, the church and its welfare were involved, but it differs from the other controversy in that, in the first instance, it was a controversy between the Lutherans and the Catholics in which Anthony Jacob was involved in his capacity as pfarrer of the Lutheran chapel at Breitenbronn, which said chapel was the point of the Catholic attack. The letters, telling of the controversy, show conclusively that Pfarrer Henckel left no stone unturned in his de-

fense of his chapel, and because thereof, he was held up to ridicule and scorn by the Catholics.

The present article deals with a controversy which differs from the former one in that, in this latter instance, it is a controversy between Pfarrer Henckel as pastor of the church at Monchzell and Baron John Melchior von Festenburg who was the patron of said church. Just as Pfarrer Henckel in the former case defended his chapel against the attacks of the Catholics, so in this case we see him waging an open fight against the patron who supported and maintained the church of which he was the pastor. This latter controversy shows Pfarrer Henckel in an offensive attitude in contradistinction to the defensive attitude taken in the prior case, and the significant thing is that he makes his attack on no less a person than a Baron and the Baron who gave him his appointment to the church. At once you recognize that Henckel must make out a strong case or otherwise be branded as an ingrate. To bite the hand that feeds you is not looked on with favor, and for this reason those who follow this controversy must refrain from forming hasty judgments, and must follow through to the very end in order to form an unbiased opinion.

In as much as this controversy enters the realm of personalities, and is between two individuals apparently warm friends in the beginning, and decidedly unfriendly in the end, it is necessary that the relationship of these two persons must be fully set forth in the beginning in order the better to understand just how much is involved in this controversy.

Those readers who have been following these articles will recall that Anthony Jacob was ordained in Eschelbronn, Germany on February 28, 1692, after having passed a creditable examination therefor at Giessen University on January 16, 1692. (See *The Henckel Family Records*, No. 4, page 121, for the ordination, and No. 6, page 218, for the examination). The record of his ordination reveals the fact

that he was called to the church at Eschelbronn by Baron John Anton of the Feltz and his brother Philipp. He seems to have entered immediately upon his duties. His first child was born there on February 19, 1693. This child was baptized on February 22d, and the following day, namely, February 23, 1693, we find that he is appointed as the pastor of the neighboring church at Monchzell by Baron John Melchior von Festenburg (Henckel Family Records, No. 4, page 127 for the birth of the child, and page 119 for the appointment.) It is thus evident that Baron von Festenburg came into the life of Anthony Jacob very early in his ministry. It seems fair to presume that the acquaintance was mutually acceptable because Anthony Jacob named his third child (which was the first son born to him after his appointment to Monchzell) for the Baron, and called him "John Melchior," and had the Baron as a godfather. (See Henckel Family Records, No. 4, page 128.) The relationship must have continued to be friendly for some years, because Anthony Jacob named his ninth child for the wife of the Baron and called her "Benigna Maria," and had as her godmother Baroness Lady Benigna, wife of Baron von Festenburg. (See Henckel Family Records, No. 4, page 129.) This child was born on September 30, 1707, long after Anthony Jacob Henckel had become pfarrer at Daudenzell. This daughter died in infancy at the age of one year and two months, and the son John Melchior also died. He lived to be 10 years and 7 months of age. Henckel was pastor or pfarrer of Daudenzell from 1695 to 1714. On leaving Daudenzell he was again appointed pastor of the church at Monchzell, and this article has to do with the controversy which arose between Pfarrer Henckel and Baron von Festenburg subsequent to this second appointment.

It is of passing interest to note that after my visit to Germany in 1926, on page 127 of No. 4 of **The Henckel Family Records**, I made the following prediction:

"My belief is that whatever trouble existed between him (Henckel)

and his overlord, was not with Count Maurice of Saxony, but rather with some Baron who appointed him to a church, and since his last appointment seems to have been to the church at Monchzell, it is more likely that his trouble was with Baron John Melchior. Whether it was due to Henckel's denouncing the wickedness of the Court remains to be proved."

Since writing the above, I made the beforementioned trip to Germany in 1930. During this trip I found that his last appointment was not to Monchzell as above stated, but after that appointment he was subsequently pastor at both Neckargemund and Zutzenhausen (*Henckel Family Records*, No. 6, pp. 222-3.) It was on this trip, however, that I located the documents which will now be set forth, and the reader can determine how accurate the remainder of the guess proved to be. The originals of the documents following were found by me in the Generallandesarchiv in Karlsruhe, Germany. The first ten documents were under the heading "Monchzell Kirchendienste." The others were found in the folder marked "Specialakten Monchzell-Konvolut 3, Kirchendienste 1716-1736." All the documents were translated for me by Professor William J. Hinke of the Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., and I wish hereby to give him full credit therefor.

One can only guess at the origin of the controversy. The first letter found bearing on it was written by Baron von Festenburg to Prince Ernest Ludwig, Landgrave of Hesse, residing at Darmstadt, who had jurisdiction of the chapel at Monchzell. Baron von Festenburg was the patron and supporter of the church. From reading this letter one infers that Pfarrer Henckel, on behalf of his parish, had preferred a charge against the Baron for misuse both of the lands and of the tithes belonging to the church. The Baron thereupon dismissed Henckel as pastor, appointed a theological student to fill the pulpit, and then wrote to Prince Ludwig, as head of the church, to justify his act.

In reading this letter, bear in mind the following facts:

1. Anthony Jacob Henckel left Daudenzell in 1714.
2. He received his second appointment to Monchzell in 1714.
3. He had received his appointment to Neckargemund prior to Oct. 11, 1714.

This shows that he could not have been long at Monchzell after his second appointment there before he went to Neckargemund and took charge.

4. The letter in question is dated November 16, 1716, or more than two years after Henckel had left Monchzell and gone to Neckargemund. This would seem to indicate that there were two intervening years in which this trouble had been fomenting. Henckel probably learned of the condition of affairs at Monchzell during his second appointment there and continued to wage the fight after he left. If so, then it is evident that he felt that the matter was so serious for the church at Monchzell that he was willing to continue the strife rather than merely let it drop because he was no longer pastor there. It is vital to keep this in mind, because some years are to elapse between the beginning and the ending of this matter, and Henckel may never have known of the real ending which justified his stand because he came to America five years before the true state of facts were made known to Prince Ludwig.

With these preliminaries we will now begin the study of these documents. The first one, as described above, is as follows:

Henckel-von Festenburg Controversy.

- (1) Letter of the Baron von Festenburg to Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse, November 16, 1716.

"The Evangelical Lutheran pastor, Mr. Henckel, who had been dismissed, already two years ago, by Baron von Gemmingen of Neckar-zimmern, was appointed by me provisionally as pastor at Monchzell, upon his own request, and out of commiseration for him, because he had no other place to go to, however, without being called, presented to or installed in the parish. I bore with him patiently when the Lutheran Consistory of the Palatinate bestowed upon him the parish of

the Meckesheim district and of Neckargemund and, as a result, he could not properly attend to his duties at Monchzell, and was unable to conduct divine services there at the regular days and hours, but now, since I am compelled to make a change, in view of the complaints brought in by my subjects here and the fact that he went twice to Eschborn in the Electorate of Mayence because of an inheritance which he expected there and stayed there six weeks, without making any provision for the divine services or his pastoral duties, I called for that reason a theological student, already ordained, which arrangement said Mr. Henckel dares to oppose and seeks to upset. For this he has absolutely no authority, nor has his petition any foundation, because he had never been installed as a regular pastor. But, in order that I may set at rest all doubts and fear that he might complain to your Princely Highness on the basis of a different installation and hence present the matter in a wrong light, I have regarded it as necessary to give your Princely Highness a submissive preliminary report, so that when he appears you may answer him, asking obediently as your vassal, to support me in my proposed appointment, to which I am entitled, and to reject his petition. Humbly commending myself to your Princely Highness, I am your most submissive and obedient vassal.

J. M. Festenburg.

Monchzell, November 16, 1716."

Addressed to the most illustrious Prince and Lord, Ernest Ludwig, Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hersfeld, Count of Katzenellenbogen, Ditz, Ziegenheim, Nidda, Schauenburg, Isenburg, Budinggen, etc., my gracious Prince and Lord.

Darmstadt.

This letter seems to have been duly received by Prince Ludwig and answered on the 19th of November, 1716. For some reason the Baron did not see fit to reply thereto, and as a result Prince Ludwig waited from November 19, 1716, to January 7, 1717, when he wrote the Baron a second letter, commanding him to report as per the request of November 19, 1716.

This letter is as follows:

(2) Letter of Prince Ernest Ludwig to John Melchior von Festenburg, January 7, 1717.

"Trusted and well beloved (Sir).

Your letter which you wrote under date of November 16th of last

year, regarding the resistance of the Rev. Mr. Henckel, was received and laid before us. But now in the meantime there has doubtless come into your hands our gracious rescript and order of the 19th of the same month and year and, since we have not received up to this time your most obedient report, we herewith graciously command you to write the same and submit it, together with the enclosure which accompanied our order."

By the Commission.

"Darmstadt, January 7, 1717.

To the noble Vassal, John Melchior von Festenburg."

Thus far we have had no way of knowing the nature of the controversy. But this above request evidently showed the Baron that he must report. Even at that he took his time, but on April 3, 1717, he finally made a report to Prince Ludwig. From this it is apparent that Anthony Jacob Henckel had filed a complaint against the Baron with Prince Ludwig, and it is evident that the letter of January 7, 1717, from Ludwig to the Baron was merely an effort to get the Baron to reply to the Henckel charges, copy of which Ludwig enclosed in his letter to the Baron.

The files were searched in vain to find a copy of the Henckel complaint, but the reply of the Baron shows very clearly what the charges were, because in the reply the Baron refers to them; and so in this way we can see that in a general way Henckel contended that the Baron was using the church lands for his own private purposes, and also that he was refusing to apply the church tithes to their proper use.

The reply of the Baron is a studied one. In the first place instead of answering categorically these charges and attempting to disprove them or to justify them, as the case might be, he resorts to the common subterfuge of making an attack on the character of his accuser, Pfarrer Henckel. In the second place, Baron von Festenburg called on his other Baron friends to help him. Accordingly he got a statement from Captain von Gemmingen and also one from the magistrate of Baron von Feltz. Both these were attempts to sup-

port von Festenburg in his attack on the character of Henckel.

It will thus become very evident to the reader as he scans the reply of von Festenburg that he has very studiously avoided answering or attempting to answer Henckel's charge regarding his misuse of both the lands and the tithes of the church, and vents his wrath on Henckel by doing everything possible to blacken his character. The reader must always bear in mind that we have not one word of defense from Henckel, and whatever is here given are the statements of his enemy and given gleefully. Note that the writer says he does not hesitate to report "especially since it will result in bringing to light the minister's malicious mind and my own innocence." Bear this in mind, for five years later we shall see that von Festenburg is guilty as charged and in no instance "innocent."

**(3) Letter of Baron von Festenburg to Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse,
April 3, 1717.**

"Inasmuch as the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel has complained about me to your Princely Highness, because of his dismissal from the pastorate in Monchzell, to which he was only temporarily appointed, and that the church tithe has not been applied to its intended purpose, and inasmuch as there was added by your feudal subjects a power of attorney and a petition, all of which were sent to me by your Highness in your order of November 19th of last year, together with the complaint of the Rev. Mr. Henckel in transcript, and further, since you demand of me a dutiful, reliable and submissive report concerning the one and other matter (although this is really not a matter that ought to come before the fief court) nevertheless, out of my most submissive respect for your Princely Highness, yet with the distinct protest that I shall not enter into a further exchange of letters with the Rev. Mr. Henckel, I do not hesitate to submit to you a true and thorough information (report), especially since it will result in bringing to light the minister's malicious mind and my own innocence.

Nor would I have delayed my answer so long unless domestic affairs had detained me and I therefore ask that you will not take it amiss. Now, will your Princely Highness graciously permit me (although little honor is gained by rubbing against a sooty kettle) to

convey to you an idea of the character of Mr. Henckel, in order that that which will follow later about his conduct will appear all the more credible.

To begin with, let me refer to the enclosures, marked A and B, one of which is a certified letter from the present Knight, Captain von Gemmingen, formerly in the service of your Princely Highness as Privy Councillor, under whom he (Henckel) lately served a pastorate and was dismissed because of his bad conduct. The other enclosure is by Herr von Feltz, Magistrate of Eschelbronn, added in the original.

Furthermore, I report obediently that, after this Henckel was dismissed by Messrs. von Gemmingen and as a result had gained a bad reputation in this whole neighborhood and then had tried to gain a livelihood on a small farm, bought years ago (by him) at Monchzell, but which gave him inadequate provisions, he implored me to appoint him pastor at Monchzell, promising faithfully to better his conduct and live henceforth as an upright minister. By this I was finally moved to allow him, on this condition, to perform the pastoral functions and granted him for his more comfortable subsistence some money and grain, but, because I wanted to await his promised improvement, I gave him no call, as he falsely pretends in his memorial to your Princely Highness, nor was he installed nor presented to the congregation, which are the necessary requisites of a regular pastor and without which he cannot be regarded as such. There was, therefore, no need to depose him, but, because he began again his former disorderly conduct, I simply gave him notice to cease the administration of the divine services and called a student of theology, who had already been ordained, as pastor of Monchzell. To him Henckel refuses to hand over the gown, although it belongs to the church. I now submit the judgment of your Princely Highness what is to be thought of a minister, who on his own authority calls the congregation together to meet at night to stir them up and incite them against their superior, of which numerous proofs can be given. His malicious insinuations made such an impression upon the peasants, that they are unwilling to show me hardly any obedience and have brought a complaint against me before the court at Dilsberg, for which the minister even loaned them 25 florins, in order to dispute my right to vacant farms, which according to law belong to the manor. If through all kinds of misrepresentations he had not brought the peasants over to his side, pretending it to be to their advantage (for which he made masterly use of opportunities in saloons and smoking rooms) the peasants would never have thought of joining in the complaint which they brought before your Princely Highness. Yet with far better show of

right can I say of him as he has said of me, that his promises to change have been without deeds, and he has been able to hide his old wolf's skin only for a very short time under a sheep skin.

Finally he got so full of cunning tricks that, without asking my permission, he ordered lumber to be cut for a whole building in the forest belonging to the fief land. Meanwhile he attended to his pastoral duties very badly and aside from his more or less feeble sermons he neither gave catechetical instruction nor held prayer meetings while he resided at Monchzell, but spent this holy time (on Sunday afternoons) with the farmers in the saloon or smoking the pipe and there instilled in them hatred and enmity against their fellowmen, and especially against the authorities, whereby more than a thousand prayers remained unsaid as over against a hundred through not ringing the vesper bells. All this has been unseemly conduct and disgraceful to holy orders.

When finally because of an inheritance he went away for six weeks, without making any provision for divine services (whereby that which he mentions in his memorial can be verified, inasmuch as never before the church stood empty for so long) he induced me to forbid his pastoral ministrations. This was not, as he states falsely, self-interest, done with the intention to divert the church tithe, which I never meant to take away from the church. But it can easily be seen, that even after the untilled fields have again been brought under cultivation and new fields have been cleared and all have been plowed with three or four plows, that all this is insufficient to support a minister and build a new parsonage, and that it does not yield as many thousand guilders as the Rev. Mr. Henckel has calculated. As a result, the divine services at Monchzell have been held for nearly a hundred years by neighboring pastors and no parsonage has ever been built. The church, which, when I entered upon the administration of the estate, was near a total collapse (which should be built from the church tithes and the alms) was repaired immediately out of my own funds, as well as the residence of the fief-holder, because on account of the ruinous war I could not get anything from the estate, and I have also maintained it in good condition, as an inspection will show. To support the schoolmaster, however, is not my duty, but that of the congregation. Owing to the lack of funds the children are sent, most of the time, to a school at some distance, occasionally however and for a short while since they have engaged their own teacher, to whom, upon their request, the salary of the sexton has been assigned.

It is, therefore, surprising how the Rev. Mr. Henckel could be so bold as to lay so many and gross untruths before your Princely Highness. But this will now all the more incline you to direct your well-

known zeal for justice against him. Hence your Princely Highness will no longer insist that I, your faithful vassal, retain such an unspiritual man, especially since, as stated above, he was neither called, nor presented nor installed. But you will turn down his unjust complaint directed against me and will sustain my duly acquired right of patronage. With this assurance I remain, with the most perfect devotion throughout life.

Your Princely Highness

Most submissive, faithful and obedient Vassal,

J. M. Festenburg.

Monchzell, April 3, 1717."

(4) Letter of Captain von Gemmingen to Baron von Festenburg, dated February 4, 1717.

(It is indicated in the preceding letter as enclosure "A".)

"My noble and highly esteemed Sir.

My magistrate at Neckarzimmern has informed me that you, my highly esteemed Lord, desire some information regarding the conduct of the former pastor of Daudenzell, Mr. Henckel, while at that place. I herewith inform you that although the peasants at Daudenzell are somewhat insolent, yet Mr. Henckel surpasses them far in insolence, which induced me to dismiss him from this service. Hence I was not much pleased, but rather surprised that my most honored Lord could make up his mind to accept him immediately.

Nevertheless I remain my noble honored Lord's most devoted servant.

F. von Gemmingen.

Neckarzimmern, February 4, 1717."

(5) Extract of the letter and report of Baron de Bantz to Baron von Festenburg, dated at Willemsbach, October 28, 1716, concerning the commission with which he was charged regarding the pastor at Monchzell, (December 28, 1716.)

"Herewith I desire to report duly to my highly esteemed Sir Brother, that my brother and myself visited of late the Knight, Captain von Gemmingen at Heilbronn. At that time my brother discharged the commission entrusted to him, to which he (the Captain) replied that he could endorse the statement that this reverend minister was a frivolous man, unmindful of his honor.

Your most affectionate servant,

De Bantz.

Willemsbach, December 28, 1716.

Address: Baron von Festenburg, Seignior of Monchzell, at present at Monchzell.

Having faithfully compared this extract with the original shown to me, I herewith certify to its agreement with it.

Heidelberg, January 29, 1717.

Gregorius Engelhardt, Notary Public."

(6) Attestation of John George Lampert, Magistrate of Baron von Feltz, regarding Mr. Henckel, November 22, 1716.)

(It is indicated as enclosure "B.")

"Upon the request of Baron von Festenburg it is hereby faithfully attested that the present Evangelical pastor at Monchzell, Mr. Henckel when several years ago he was serving in the same capacity at Eschelbronn, under his Highness, Baron von der Feltz, conducted himself more like a boor than a minister, was turbulent and quarrelsome, and presumed to commit such acts as were unbecoming a minister. For example no pine tree in the neighborhood was safe from him, to the evident ruin of the forest, for he had them cut down and brought to the saw-mill, so that he finally got the name saw-miller and pine-dealer, for which reason every one was pleased with his dismissal and gladly saw him go elsewhere.

Faithfully attested,

John George Lampert,

Magistrate of Baron von Feltz.

Eschelbronn, November 22, 1716.

Furthermore, the pastorate at Monchzell has been held, according to the statement of the elders, for forty and more years, by the duly appointed pastor of Eschelbronn. This is likewise herewith attested."
Lambert.

Thus the foregoing letter or report, accompanied by exhibits "A" and "B," of von Festenburg portrayed Pfarrer Henckel in an unfavorable light. But he does not seem satisfied to let the matter rest there. Rather he endeavors to enlist the interest and sympathy of the Privy Councillor of Prince Ludwig. Accordingly he writes him a letter requesting him to see to it that the decision in this controversy is favorable to him and against Pfarrer Henckel. That letter is as follows:

(7) Letter of von Festenburg to the Privy Councillor of Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse, April 7, 1717.)

"Most noble Sir, Highly honored Privy Councillor.

The kind permission which your Excellency gave me, when I was in Darmstadt of late, to wait on you and hand you a letter to Mr. von Schonfelt, emboldens me to invoke your help in the annoying affair which I had with our Rev. Mr. Henckel. Hence I enclose my answer to the Memorial which he submitted to his Princely Highness and request you to assist me, in your official capacity, in directing this affair to a speedy and successful conclusion, so that I may get rid of this annoying and dishonorable minister, whose careless conduct Herr von Schonfelt saw in part, during the time he gave me the honor of his company and which he reported to you, and that the right of my episcopal patronage may also be sustained uncurtailed. For such a favor I shall be under obligation to you all my life and I shall also prove my gratitude with complete devotion.

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. M. Festenburg."

Monchzell, April 7, 1717.

The reader will recall that Prince Ludwig sent to Baron von Festenburg a copy of the charges which Henckel had filed against him. The Baron having replied, one would naturally expect that the Prince would forward to Henckel a copy of the reply of the Baron and allow Henckel to answer it, and especially so in view of the fact that the reply was purely an attack on the character of Henckel and in no way an answer to the charges which Henckel had made against the Baron, touching the matter of the misused church lands and tithes. My interpreter searched in vain to find in the files any indication or record that this had been done. The next letter in order which we located was the finding of Prince Ludwig in this controversy and is as follows:

(8) Letter of Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse to Baron von Festenburg, July 29, 1717.

"Our trusted, beloved and faithful (Sir).

Your submissive report regarding Anthony Henckel has been laid before us on April 3rd of this year. According to it he was never called nor installed as a pastor in our feudal village of Monchzell, but

was only permitted to perform the pastoral functions for a while. Afterwards, when he began again his careless life, he was forbidden these functions. Moreover, he brought forward nothing but untruths regarding the church tithe, as if you had used it for your own use and not that of the church. By appointing a pastor of your own and permitting said careless Henckel to administer the sacraments no longer, you have acted very commendably. Hence you will not forget to continue your care for the spiritual welfare of your subjects in the future. We are etc.

Darmstadt, July 29, 1717.

To the Noble Vassal, John Melchior von Festenburg."

The reader will observe how completely the case went against Henckel. In connection therewith note the following:

(1) Prince Ludwig made no independent examination in order to determine who was right. He based his opinion purely on the report of Baron von Festenburg, as he made his finding "according to it."

(2) He follows the Baron and says that "he (Henckel) brought forward nothing but untruths regarding the church tithe as if you had used it for your own use and not that of the church." This is a complete vindication of the Baron and a condemnation of Henckel. I call your special attention to this finding because later we are to see the Prince forced to a complete reversal of himself in this respect.

(3) This letter is dated July 29, 1717. In all probability Anthony Jacob Henckel had left Germany before this report was written. The last record thus far found made by him was dated June 3, 1717, and is found in the records of the church of Neckargemund (see **Henckel Family Records**, No. 6, page 225.) It seems fair to presume that he left Germany soon thereafter or eight weeks before this report was written. The report of the Baron is dated April 3, 1717. The finding of Prince Ludwig is dated July 29, 1717. Thus there was a lapse of sixteen weeks between the report and the finding. It is possible that the Prince knew that Henckel was going to America, and hence he may have delayed making

his report, also this may have prompted him to find in favor of the Baron, especially since he was the patron of the church, and was to remain and be the one with whom the Prince had to deal in the future so far as the church at Monchzell was concerned.

Whatever may have been the facts in this regard is pure speculation, so far as the writer is concerned. The one thing we do know is that Prince Ludwig did condemn Henckel and justified Baron von Festenburg at the close of the controversy on July 29, 1717. We also know that had the matter rested there the fact as to who was right might never have been known; or had no further search of the manuscripts have been made the truth as to who was right in this controversy might still be hidden in the archives.

I contend that Prince Ludwig committed an act of injustice when he condemned Henckel without an impartial investigation to ascertain who was right in this controversy. If the fact was that Henckel was leaving for America, and Prince Ludwig knew that the matter would be dropped, and that it would be unnecessary to ascertain the facts, then the least he should have done was to say so. But he was not justified in making a finding of fact against Henckel based on the report of his opponent without an effort to ascertain the truth. The least one can say is that the method followed by Prince Ludwig was unfair to Henckel. But, as is often the case, the unfair and unjust decision of Prince Ludwig rose up as Hamlet's ghost to plague him. The fact that Henckel went to America did not settle the controversy. It is probably fortunate for Henckel that he did leave, because others took up the fight and carried it on to the ultimate justification of Henckel and without any influence from him.

When the writer became conscious of the finding of Prince Ludwig and realized its injustice, he at once determined to make further search of the archives in hopes some further light might be thrown on the matter. It was evident that Henckel was out of the picture, because he had gone to

America. The index to the file indicated that five years after Henckel had gone to America or in 1722, there was a further controversy between Baron von Festenburg and the church at Monchzell. Inasmuch as I was on the search for anything which might throw further light on the situation, at once I instructed my interpreter to search the files of this dispute, and see if it threw any further light or gave any other clues we might follow. The work had scarcely begun when it became evident that this 1722 controversy was a continuation of the 1717 dispute begun by Henckel. Thereupon we took copies of these manuscripts, and then I had them all photographed in order that there could be no question raised relative thereto.

Henckel being gone, one von Gemmingen interceded on behalf of the congregation of Monchzell, and he sends Prince Ludwig a remonstrance on their behalf. This is as follows:

(9) A submissive Remonstrance of the Princely Consistory here at Darmstadt.

"Regarding the humble complaint of the congregation at Monchzell against the noble Vassal (Baron) von Festenburg, about his failure to appoint a regular pastor, with the added request for a gracious order that a regular pastor be appointed and the introduction of so many Catholics not be tolerated.

As can be seen from the enclosed meagre records, the noble Vassal, Baron von Festenburg, claims to have installed his own minister at Monchzell in place of the former vicar Henckel. For this he was praised and his act was duly approved in the rescript of July 29, 1717. But now it appears from the complaint and petition of the congregation that the very opposite and some other unseemly things are true. Hence, without wishing to dictate, the Princely Consistory is of the humble opinion that said Baron von Festenburg should be examined about the statements of the complainants, without revealing their names, and that he should be seriously admonished to bring to an end this irregular and cold-hearted state of the church, which threatens great danger to the souls of his subjects, and, according to his own promise, put it again into a proper state by the appointment of a regular pastor and the grant of a sufficient salary. When his answer has been received further steps ought to be considered.

Darmstadt, March 19, 1722.

Von Gemmingen, Gebh. Biedewald, Schwartzenu."

The reader will observe at once that von Gemmingen does not hesitate to criticize von Festenburg and pronounce as untrue the things for which Prince Ludwig commended him in the Henckel controversy of 1717. This must have given the Prince a rude awakening. This controversy at once takes on a very different aspect from the one with Henckel. In that instance a poor pastor was accusing a Baron. The Baron was the patron of the church. It was simple to override the pastor and sustain the Baron. But this letter is written by another Baron probably. Now one von Gemmingen a person of some standing intervenes, and at once tells Prince Ludwig that he would better look to his honors, as it is evident that his fatal letter of July 29, 1717, (in which he condemned Henckel and supported von Festenburg) is going to be his undoing.

It is also evident that Prince Ludwig again called on von Festenburg to explain. It appears that the Prince had not followed up the case after deciding in favor of the Baron, else he would have known that all was not well in the church at Monchzell. We did not find in the records any letter from Prince Ludwig to the Baron, asking him to report, but a part of such a report was found stating that such a request had been made. The fragment of the von Festenburg report, as it was found, is as follows:

(10) Letter of J. M. von Festenburg to Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse, Undated, but in the early months of 1722.

"Most illustrious Landgrave, Most gracious Prince and Lord.

"In answer to that which has been submitted to your Princely Highness by some of my discontented subjects, that I was little concerned about the preservation of the Lutheran religion and that in spite of my assurances made to your Princely Highness in the year 1717 and later to the congregation itself, I had not appointed a regular pastor, but that I allowed the divine services to be conducted by a foreign mercenary in a cold-hearted and irregular manner, and moreover that I used the income of the church properties, intended for that purpose and even the alms to my own advantage in a manner altogether inexcusable, and also allowed the Catholics to creep in, and, in

order to oppress the Protestants had made a Catholic the (village) attorney,—to all this which has been brought against me, to my utter consternation, and against all truth, in the gracious rescript which reached me the last day of the past month, I do not hesitate to offer my submissive defense, as I thought I had done in the declaration of April 3, 1717, made at the removal of the disorderly Mr. Henckel. The divine service is conducted by the regular pastor of Eschelbronn, who for many years has had the pastoral care of the two congregations, to whose life and doctrine no objection can be made, who is no mercenary, as has been stated falsely, but was installed with this condition that every Sunday he conduct services”

(The rest of the letter is wanting)

This fragment is most interesting. The Baron still maintains a front of innocence. To his “utter consternation” he is surprised to be charged again “against all truth” with “using the income of the church properties” and “even the alms” to his own advantage “in a manner inexcusable,” and also that he “allowed the Catholics to creep in.” It seems evident that these or similar charges were made by Henckel, as he says that he thought he had answered these in his letter of “April 3, 1717, made at the removal of the disorderly Mr. Henckel.” This is the same letter hereinbefore quoted, and seems to point conclusively to the fact that, in the mind of the Baron, this controversy and the prior one with Henckel were one and the same, so far as the charges were concerned. This being the case the reader can now easily understand why Pfarrer Henckel preferred his charges, and can easily guess whether or not they were of sufficient importance to justify Henckel in bringing such offenses to the attention of the church authorities. The reader can also determine whether an attack on Henckel’s character was any other than a subterfuge on the part of the Baron and an effort on his part merely to muddy the waters and not answer the charges. The reader can also decide how unjust Prince Ludwig was in allowing himself to be so easily side-tracked by the clever strategy of the Baron.

But at last Prince Ludwig has had his eyes opened. This

time he does not accept the excuses of the Baron and condemn von Gemmingen for presenting the complaint, but he does just what he should have done in the case when Henckel preferred the same charges; namely, orders an independent investigation. Hence we now see him writing to the magistrate at Kurnbach, commanding him to investigate and report his findings. His letter is as follows:

(11) Letter of Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse to the Magistrate at Kurnbach, April 20, 1722.

Ernest Ludwig, etc.

"Trusted and faithful (Sir).

Inasmuch as our feudal subjects at Monchzell have made a submissive complaint against the Vassal (Baron) von Festenburg, claiming that by omitting the installation of a regular pastor he neglects the divine service, is confiscating the church tithes and allows Catholics to gain an entrance there. In reply the said von Festenburg excuses his acts and flatly contradicts their statements. Our gracious order is, that, in view of these things and conditions, you shall make a quiet but reliable investigation whether and how far the above mentioned complaints of our subjects of Monchzell or the excuses of von Festenburg are well-founded and according to your findings make your submissive report, and together with it return the enclosures, for our further action.

Darmstadt, April 20, 1722.

To the Magistrate Schlechter at Kurnbach."

Specialakten—Monchzell—Konvolut 3—Kirchendienst 1716-1736.

Thus five years after Anthony Jacob Henckel preferred his charges against Baron John Melchior von Festenburg, and was condemned for so doing and denounced as a person who "brought forward nothing but untruths regarding the church tithe," and had gone to America, we see the ghost of the controversy again raised.

Magistrate Schlechter, who was commanded in the preceding order to investigate and report, does so. The report is as follows:

(12) Letter of Magistrate Schlechter to Prince Ernest Ludwig,
May 11, 1722.

"Most illustrious Prince, Most gracious Prince and Lord.

In compliance with the gracious command of your Princely Highness, dated the 20th last past, I have made a quiet investigation with regard to the complaints, which the subjects of Monchzell have brought in against their governor, Baron von Festenburg, also the defense which he had made (namely how far both were well-founded and as far as this could be done quietly). As no one else could be had, I learned from two of the inhabitants of the village that your subjects there made a just complaint, that the divine services were conducted in a cold-hearted and irregular manner, inasmuch as the pastor from Eschelbronn was always late and frequently did not get to the church at all to preach the regular Sunday sermons. The complaints about the weekday sermons and the prayer meetings were absolutely correct. They were never thought of. Furthermore, for eighteen years no catechetical instruction had been given. It was too troublesome for the young people and the magistrates were without responsibility in this. Hence the congregation had been compelled to complain about this, but since their complaint had been made, things were done a little more orderly. An old man, named Velten Dengel, is living here, who is said to remember that a parsonage stood once in the village, occupied by the pastor of the place, but he left many years ago, and since that time (except between the years 1715-1717, when they had their own preacher, but only for a short time, about whose coming and going more can be learned in the princely chancery at Darmstadt) the pastorate of Monchzell has been administered by the pastor of Eschelbronn, unfortunately very poorly most of the time, for which reason the congregation requests, that, as the place for a parsonage is still in existence and is used by Baron von Festenburg as a garden, who in addition cultivates the glebe lands (whose extent is unknown to the people, but they can be found in the land of registers), who also uses the large and small church tithe, together with the other church incomes (which the inhabitants are not able to enumerate in detail), that he be made to rebuild a new parsonage, provide the village with a well-qualified pastor, grant him such a salary that he can live on and thereby continue to stay with them. All these blessings, they believe, they have a right to expect from him, but they cannot prove it.

As regards the church rents or incomes, the inhabitants say that even longer than his Lordship states, namely since 1675, nothing has been paid, but for this reason only, that the governor (Baron) has appropriated for his own use the estates (fields), to which these ec-

clesiastical rents are attached, together with many other communal lands, which he seized during the bad war times. Hence not the inhabitants, but the feudal Lord himself is responsible for the fact that there are no church rents and that they have become extinct. Likewise the so-called (church) alms show no income, except what is collected in the collection-bag, which is so little, that it is not worth recounting. Hence the warder, who had no salary, has asked to be relieved and, as a result, this position is vacant at present. All of the collection money is now kept in the church, but it is not known for what purpose. The congregation has no objection to make against a Catholic (village) attorney (which place has been held by Mr. Kurtz of late) if he is one of the village men and if the ability of the person is taken into consideration. It is true, he has brought up his two sons as Protestants, but his daughter has been reared a Catholic. The complaining subjects were annoyed by the fact, that when they made a complaint against their feudal Lord, he, the attorney, would not allow the expenses to be taken from the communal treasury. Then they were also provoked by the fact that at every opportunity he put the Catholics, of whom there are ten (families) in the village, ahead of the Reformed people, of whom there are three; and the Lutherans, of whom there are fourteen (families), were always placed last, while they thought that, inasmuch as they were the dominant religion in the place, they ought to come first. This place they now again enjoy, since they have made their complaint. Most of the Catholics mentioned above have settled in Monchzell some years hence, when many of the inhabitants sold their lands and went to America. This could have been prevented by the feudal Lord, if not entirely, at least in part.

In addition, before this investigation I had an opportunity to speak with Baron von Festenburg himself, whom I know very well. I gave him to understand that lately when I was in Darmstadt to submit my financial account, I had heard in the Chancery of the Prince, that his subjects had complained against him and, stating my belief that no guilt attached to him, I asked him casually wherein the differences consisted. I then felt much sincerity in his answer, for he did not find the complainants entirely in the wrong. He promised to remedy conditions as much as possible, complaining that the place was so small, that neither the best interests of the church nor of the community could be advanced, (on account of the prevailing poverty and the constantly increasing pressure from the Palatinate) as much as he himself wished and the need of the people demanded. That he himself was unable to maintain his rights. Hence he would have to adapt himself to the circumstances of the times and do what he was able to do. He also thought that his subjects would make no further complaints and made other similar statements.

Nevertheless, an order addressed to him by your Highness that the church matters should be attended to better than heretofore, would not come amiss.

All of this I wish to report submissively herewith, omitting any mention of the persons communicating these facts, for your further gracious order, remaining in deepest devotion.

Your Princely Highness,
Most submissive and most obedient servant,
George Philip Schlechter.

Kurnbach, May 11, 1722.

Concerning the parish of Monchzell, regarding their complaints against their feudal Lord von Festenburg, in the matter of the bad state of their church affairs."

Specialakten—Monchzell—Konvolut 3—Kirchendienste 1716-1736.

And thus you have the first disinterested report touching the differences between Anthony Jacob Henckel and Baron von Festenburg. The reader has observed that Magistrate Schlechter, although admitting in his report that he knew the Baron "very well," and that before making his investigation he had expressed to him his opinion that he (the Baron) was not guilty (or to use the magistrate's words "stating my belief that no guilt attached to him"), yet found himself forced after his investigation to report favorably to the petitioners and against the Baron. It must have given the Prince something to think about when he appointed the Baron's friend to investigate, and after doing so he finds against the Baron. One wonders if he ever stopped to question the wisdom of his first finding in favor of the Baron and against Henckel.

The report indicates that the petitions charged the Baron with having then under cultivation as a garden the very spot on which the parsonage originally stood; also other glebe lands, and that he "also uses the large and small church tithe, together with other church incomes."

Prince Ludwig thereupon takes action, and on June 5, 1722, orders the Baron to install a pastor, supply a parsonage, and surrender the fields belonging to the church. The order is in the form of a letter, and is as follows:

(13) Letter of the Landgrave Ernest Ludwig of Hesse to Baron von Festenburg, June 5, 1722.

Ernest Ludwig, etc.

"Trusty and well beloved (Sir).

Your defense in your submissive report of April 6th of this current year, in reference to the complaints submitted against you by our feudal village of Monchzell in the matter of the poor state of the church there, has been laid before us. But, as we learn from further investigation that the divine services at Monchzell have been conducted very cold-heartedly and irregularly, especially that the pastor from Eschelbronn has always come to the church very late and sometimes not at all to preach the regular Sunday sermons, that weekday sermons and prayer meetings and catechetical instruction have not been held for the last eighteen years, our gracious command is, that such faults be remedied as much as possible, and especially that you will take steps that, as formerly, a pastor of their own be installed in this place, that you secure his support by supplying a parsonage on the glebe, and that you surrender the fields belonging to the glebe lands, that thereby the declining state of the church be again restored to its proper condition and divine services on Sunday, weekday sermons and prayer meetings, as well as the very necessary catechetical instruction, may be maintained fittingly."

Given by us, etc., at Darmstadt, June 5, 1722.

To the noble Vassal, John Melchior von Festenburg at Monchzell.
Specialakten Monchzell—Konvolut 3—Kirchendienste 1716-1736.

Baron von Festenburg, having received the above order, replies as follows:

(14) Letter of Baron von Festenburg to Prince Ernest Ludwig,
August 17, 1722.

"Most illustrious Landgrave, most gracious Prince and Lord.

From the further rescript of your Princely Highness sent to me on June 5th of this current year, I learn most submissively that my last defense was given no credence, but that I was graciously ordered, for the better regulation of the state of the church here, to install my own pastor and build a parsonage, inasmuch as the Evangelical community here was served very cold-heartedly by the pastor of Eschelbronn (hardly a quarter of an hour's walk distant), which is certainly a passionate and perverted statement. But now, most illustrious Landgrave, most gracious Prince and Lord, if my representation is not given any credence, but I must appoint a pastor of my own, I am not disposed

nor able to offer any resistance, but it will be done for my own consolation and that of my people. However, I request submissively that, in order to be able to carry out your most gracious command more time be granted to me, especially as regards the building of a new parsonage, (without which a regular pastor cannot live here as there is no other house for him), that I be spared in these bad times, with money so scarce. At the same time, in order to secure a good and necessary assistance in carrying out this work (because I was compelled to rebuild the church entirely out of my own means) my subjects here be graciously enjoined to pay the canonical dues (canonem), which for six years they have stubbornly refused and also the moneys which they owe since 1675 for the administration of the church, and likewise surrender the vacant lands (bona vacantia), which by law belonged to me, but which they had appropriated to their own use. If this be granted I shall be willing, as I am under obligation, to comply most submissively with your gracious command, inasmuch as all these revenues are to be used solely for defraying the expenses of such undertakings, yet they have most unjustly been withheld from me. It is, of course, well known that my feudal subjects are daily more and more tormented by imposts of the Palatinate, constantly subjected to military demands and thereby so exhausted that they can hardly satisfy the demands (taxes) of the Palatinate, not to speak of my own as Feudal Lord, and of any extraordinary demands. Otherwise the ecclesiastical revenues for the care of souls and the honor of God would not have lapsed for so long. Nevertheless, I can attest with my oath and that of my neighbors that the feudal subjects entrusted to me, most of whom are Catholics and of the Reformed faith, are well provided for in spiritual things and that these false reports are spread before your Princely Highness only to vex me. Hence I trust that what I have stated most humbly will be graciously received, that I shall be excused for a while from erecting a parsonage and that meanwhile the carrying out of the back payments will be graciously ordered, assuring you most humbly that (unless Palatinate interference prevents me, which often happens) I shall not fail to perform my feudal and especially my ecclesiastical duty.

Recommending myself with submissive respect to your Princely favor, I remain through life.

Your Princely Highness
Most submissive and obedient servant."

(No signature)

Monchzell, August 17, 1722.

Specialakten Monchzell—Konvolut 3—Kirchendienste 1716-1736.

The reader will recall that Prince Ludwig ordered Baron von Festenburg (1) To install a new pastor, (2) Provide him a parsonage, (3) Surrender the fields belonging to the church. The reply of the Baron in effect is as to (1) That he will install a new pastor, as to (2) He begs to be excused from the expense of the new parsonage because of the hard times, and as to (3) He makes no offer to surrender the lands belonging to the church, but instead he counters with the following demands to be complied with on the part of his subjects in Monchzell: (a) Pay their canonical dues overdue now for six years, (b) Pay the money which they owe since 1675 for the administration of the church, (c) Surrender the vacant lands which they have appropriated and which belong to him. The Baron graciously consents to appoint a pastor and to build the parsonage if the subjects will comply with the above demands. At no time does he make any reference to surrendering the church lands as required by Prince Ludwig in (3) above. A study of this reply shows considerable shrewdness on the part of the Baron in countering to the demand of the Prince.

Prince Ludwig thus faced with these new demands refers the matter again to Magistrate Schlechter, and asks for a further report. His letter of reference is as follows:

(15) Letter of Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse to Magistrate Schlechter of Kurnbach, August 29, 1722.

Ernest Ludwig, etc.

"Trusty and well beloved (Sir).

What you have submitted to us regarding the complaints of our feudal subjects at Monchzell against our Vassal (Baron) von Festenburg has been laid before us, especially the complaints about the bad state of the church and his (the Baron's) defense, which you reported on May 11th of the current year. After we had graciously ordered our Vassal, by rescript of June 5th last, to change as soon as possible the confusion that had crept in and the administration of church affairs, and to that end to install again a local pastor of their own, to provide him with a living and a parsonage on the glebe, to release the lands belonging to the glebe and thus restore the totally neglected

church affairs to a proper condition, so that divine services be again conducted on Sundays and once a week, that prayer meetings be held and the very necessary catechetical instruction be given. Now the above mentioned von Festenburg has made another submissive remonstrance and petition, as you can see from the enclosed original, hence I graciously order you to summon a committee from the parish of Monchzell, lay before them the last statement of von Festenburg, learn what answer and explanation they have to make and report the same to us, returning also the enclosure, for our further action.

Darmstadt, August 29, 1722.

To Magistrate Schlechter at Kurnbach."

Specialakten Monchzell—Konvolut 3—Kirchendienste 1716-1736.

Magistrate Schlechter, having been ordered to investigate further as to the representations and demands of the Baron, does so, and reports as follows:

(16) Report of Magistrate Schlechter to Prince Ernest Ludwig,
September 17, 1722.

"Most illustrious Prince, most gracious Prince and Lord.

In accordance with the gracious order of your Princely Highness of the 29th last past, I summoned several of the elders of the congregation of Monchzell and submitted to them some of the points brought forth in the letter of remonstrance, sent in by their feudal Lord, Baron von Festenburg. First of all, why did they not pay their canonical dues (canonem), as the complaint of Festenburg avers, and why they did not pay their debts in their church obligations, which had lapsed since 1675, for without meeting such ecclesiastical obligations no minister could be supported for the congregation, much less a new parsonage could be erected. They answered: They knew of no canonical dues, rents or interests. Their Lord had indeed complained about them six years ago at the electoral chancery at Dilsberg, that they did not pay their tax on grain and fowls and asked that his subjects be compelled officially to pay them. Whereupon the chief of the chancery had betaken himself to Monchzell, and had begun an investigation in the presence of both parties. Beginning with the fowls he found that his subjects had given seven more than were demanded by the land register. When the chancery official asked him why he was complaining when he was getting more than he could demand, he answered: The number of subjects had increased. Hence he had laid the same tax upon the newcomers, of which, however, the chancery official altogether disapproved.

He proceeded to the tax on grain, which their Lord demanded on a so-called "Feuchelguth." But, when the pieces of land which belonged to this estate, (altogether unknown to them), were read off, it was found that the Baron himself had them, if not all at least for the most part, in his own possession. Yet in spite of this he demanded that this tax on grain, whose exact amount neither they nor he, their Lord, knew, be assessed upon the whole congregation and be paid by them, which however the official flatly disallowed, saying: Before he would consent to such an injustice he would rather walk on foot, with boots and spurs, to Strassburg. Then he closed the book, handed it back to his Lordship and rode home again. Of any debts which they owed on church dues they knew nothing, as already reported in my last letter. They remembered, however, that he had asked for something like this, but when they declared that they were ready to pay, if they were shown how and on what grounds they owed this, he was always silent.

Then I asked them about the bona vacantia, or unclaimed properties, which according to the inventory of lands belonged to his Lordship, and had been withheld from him in an illegal and forcible manner. They answered: They knew nothing of such unclaimed lands except that through bad war times many fields were laid waste and remained fallow. Then the people had later cleaned them up, which their Lord did also, but not the fields belonging to him. He had seized and appropriated the fields of his subjects. They could not understand how he could accuse them of appropriating the unclaimed lands, for it was certain that through these false accusations he was trying to claim their lands. Not they, who were much too insignificant, but he was trying to secure through unlawful force their lands, for which they had to pay taxes to the Electorate Palatinate. But the Palatinate official at Dilsberg had resisted him and had maintained their rights, otherwise they would have been lost and would have suffered the unlawful violence of which he (the Baron) complained. They could not possibly believe that all lands, which were unclaimed passed over to him. If that were so, all lands would fall into his hands, if accidentally the villagers would die off through pestilence or the village would be destroyed through war. The Palatinate would never allow such claims, for the command had already been issued by said government that all his lands be surveyed and whatever lands he had appropriated beyond his own, of these he should pay taxes or surrender them to his subjects.

I also questioned them how the divine services had been conducted since they had handed in their complaint. They answered: The pastor of Eschelbronn had thus far come every Sunday but not before eleven o'clock, when he had preached and then had gone home again.

He had conducted catechetical instruction only five times during the summer, but no week-day sermons or prayer meetings, not even when he baptized children, although he received twenty farthings at least for each baptism. Weddings and funerals had been conducted decently, because he was well paid for them. They now entertained hope that they would get a minister of their own, for he had already preached a trial sermon on the previous Sunday. But because their Lord was changeable and unwilling to grant an adequate salary this appointment was still doubtful.

Inasmuch as Baron von Festenburg had stressed the restlessness and malice of his subjects, I asked them also about this, whether they had not raised unnecessarily complaints about him, due to hatred and envy. They replied: Their complaint was not due to hatred and envy, but to the injustice which they had suffered from their Lord, which compelled them to seek help and protection.

There were especially two matters which pressed them sorely. First, that there were great disagreements between them and their Lord on account of cultivated fields as well as forests. He was trying at every opportunity to appropriate them to his own use. If he succeeded in that, they would have to leave as beggars. Secondly, that he and his predecessors had allowed the parsonage to fall into decay, had appropriated the fields, rents and revenues belonging to the glebe and the church, had let the divine services be conducted by outsiders for a small salary. As a result, they had been administered badly, so that they had suffered in body and soul in regard to these two matters. Hence they asked very submissively and with much feeling for a commission, which should investigate this matter and secure their rights, on the basis of the feudal books and the land registers, beyond which they asked for nothing else.

The complaints which their Lord had made against them were all ill-founded, as he was merely trying to paint them black and absolve himself of all guilt. It was true that the times were bad and money was scarce, but their Lord was well able to stand the expense of building a parsonage, since he did not need to buy the lumber, which they were willing to furnish, together with other materials.

In mentioning their two main complaints they gave me to understand that with regard to the first they could get help from the Palatinate, but as regards the second no progress was made, mainly for this reason that the Protestants were not in favor in the Palatinate and also because the authorities there hesitated to interfere in feudal matters.

Finally they repeat once more and very earnestly their last request,

with this additional remark: The son of their Lord, whom they praised very much, had expressly said, that if they had any complaints to make against his father, they would have to make them during his life time. After his death, when he entered upon the exercise of his rights, he would maintain them as he would find them and nothing would be able to deflect him.

All of which I wish to report very submissively for your further gracious orders, and would also ask that if the commission is granted, I be graciously excused from serving, as I am too weak for it and have no luck or tact in dealing with the officials of the Palatinate, without whose inclusion, according to my opinion, a commission could hardly function with good success.

I remain with the deepest devotion as always.

Your Princely Highness,

Most submissive, faithful and obedient servant,

George Philip Schlechter."

See Specialakten Monchzell—Konvolut 3—Kirchendienste 1716-1736.

And so Schlechter reports. And what a report! At last the facts have been brought to light. What a joy this report would have been to Anthony Jacob Henckel.

The reader will not fail to note how completely Schlechter's findings answer the Baron, and how ungrounded they show his claims against the parishioners of Monchzell to have been. One cannot help but sense that Schlechter feels that the contention of the Baron is utterly devoid of any foundation. My interpreter was unable to find that the Baron made any answer to these findings. If he did not, one wonders at his judgment in ever putting forth such contentions; because, according to the report, they had been largely exploded in a prior hearing which had been held to determine their validity. If this report represents the facts, then the action of the Baron in again advancing these contentions after that they had been held to be groundless, was little short of effrontery.

One can't help but wonder what Prince Ludwig thought upon receipt of Schlechter's findings. The controversy was to all intents and purposes the same one in which Pfarrer Henckel had participated in 1717. It related to the same

parish of Monchzell. It was the same patron, Baron von Festenburg. It was a repetition of the charges which Henckel had filed, five years previously, against this Baron. But alas! what a different ending. In the first controversy, Pfarrer Henckel had been overruled by Prince Ludwig who went so far as to charge that Henckel had brought forth "untruths" against the Baron whom he accordingly upheld for removing Henckel from the pastorate of the church at Monchzell. Baron von Festenburg did not answer the charges brought by Henckel for his parish of Monchzell, but resorted to an attack on his character in order to divert attention from the main issue. Prince Ludwig fell for the trick and did not interest himself enough to investigate the charges, but, without any hearing whatever, condemned Henckel and sustained the Baron. Such a course of action condemns the Prince rather than Henckel.

But the Prince lived to see what an injustice he had done, because this report of Schlechter five years later rose up to rebuke him. Here he learned at last that the Baron who attacked the character of Henckel (and whom he had supported against Henckel) had the effrontery to answer the same charges five years later by advancing counter charges and demands against the parishioners of Monchzell after that the said charges and demands had been examined, disproved, and disallowed in a prior hearing set to determine the truth thereof. The chagrin must have been doubly hard to endure when he remembered that Schlechter was a friend of the Baron; and, before making the investigation, had himself told the Baron that he was sure he was right and that the charges against him were unfounded. One must observe how in the last paragraph of his report, Schlechter himself begs off from having anything further to do in the case. He seems to be thoroughly convinced that the Baron was completely in the wrong; and, as his friend, wanted to have no further part in it.

And so at last came the vindication of Henckel, but it was

a tardy exoneration. Henckel had lost his fight against the Baron, in 1717, and gone to America. He was still living when this report was made in 1722, but whether the findings therein ever reached him in far away America, is unknown to the writer. Regardless of this, the fact remains that the newly found evidence shows that Anthony Jacob Henckel was right in his contention, and had Prince Ludwig done his duty in 1717 as he did in 1722, he would have sustained Henckel and condemned Baron von Festenburg for his attack on the character of Henckel; and in addition would have saved himself the humiliation of having to reverse himself and at the same time having to show the world the manner of a man he himself was.

In conclusion, let the reader bear in mind that in the controversy between the Baron and Henckel, the Baron wrote to Prince Ludwig under date of April 3, 1717:

"I do not hesitate to submit to you a true and thorough information (report), especially since it will result in bringing to light the minister's (Henckel) malicious mind and my own innocence."

Now you have before you the finding of an independent investigator. You can determine how "true" was the report of the Baron, and how "innocent" he was. In the opinion of the writer, the case of the Baron was a tissue of fabrications instead of being true; and instead of being "innocent," he was guilty, as charged in the complaint. Based on the above report of Schlechter, it is the further opinion of the writer (1) that Henckel was justified in making the charges against the Baron in his effort to protect the parish of Monchzell against the aggressions of Baron von Festenburg; and (2) that the Baron, knowing that he was unable to deny the charge, resorted to a subterfuge when he made an attack on the character of Henckel; and (3) that there was no justification for said attack.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Again we are happy to present another wonderful article by Hon. Burt Brown Barker, President of The Henckel Family Association, who is also Vice-President of the University of Oregon, bearing the title "The Henckel—von Festenburg Controversy." And we wonder at this busy man's (Mr. Barker's) capacity for work. For he promises to furnish still another article for **The Records** on "Some of the Possible Reasons why Anthony Jacob Henckel came to America" which will be awaited with keen interest by our readers.

An article, entitled "Part II.—John Gerhard Anthony Henckel (1698-1736,)" prepared by Miss Cora C. Curry, our Historian, we much regret, for lack of space, must appear in a subsequent number of **The Records**.

Our Treasurer, Dr. C. O. Miller, informs us that he was several days late in forwarding to the members his usual January announcement along with a statement of their annual dues. He is however much pleased with the prompt remittances on the part of a considerable number of the members. In going over the list of the members, he also regrets to find that some have died and that still others have discontinued paying their annual dues; hence, it is important that those who are sincerely interested should make active efforts to urge others to join our Association to the end that this important work may be continued.

There are on hand some few copies of the first series, numbers 2 and 4, and a considerable number of full sets of the second series, numbers 1, 2, and 3 of "The Henkel Memorial." Such numbers and sets, as long as they last, can be procured from Elon O. Henkel, New Market, Virginia, at 50 cts. apiece, sent postpaid. Any of the above numbers should prove invaluable, especially to those whose lineal descent may be found directly traced therein.

Branch 6: Michael Hinkle [HG#673]

One must view all records available on a family, and unfortunately one never know when "all" records have been seen. Even then, we find surprises and discover that not all is as we first surmised. This example shows that we cannot accept any document in isolation. We thank Joan Tucker Flatt for sharing this petition with us and Juanita Hahn for information on a possible daughter.

Michael⁴ Hinkle (Michael³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹, Henckel) [HG#673]. Michael's father Michael Hinkle died when he was young, and Jennet Spurgin was appointed on Friday, 5 August 1791, as guardian of Jennet Hinkle, Michael Hinkle, Anthony Hinkle and John Hinkle, minor orphans of Michael Hinkle, deceased.¹ Thus, Michael was a minor on 5 August 1791. He apparently reached majority within the next 10 years for on 19 May 1802 Michael Hinkle witnessed a deed in Jefferson County, Kentucky. Michael Hinkle and his apparent family appear in the 1810 census of neighboring Pulaski County, Kentucky. He was probably the Michael Hinkle who was killed in Adair County, Kentucky, shortly after the close of the War of 1812-14 when a race horse he was riding bolted and ran under a low tree. Family tradition relates that Michael Hinkle's wife was Nancy (Haggins) Tucker, and after his death Nancy married a neighbor Jacob Bromley and they returned to Rowan County, North Carolina.² Nancy Hinkle married Jacob Brumley on 28 March 1816 in Greene County, Tennessee.³

Nancy's first husband was Aaron Tucker who petitioned for a divorce from Nancy in 1811 in Rowan County, North Carolina. Since this affects the lineage of many of our Hinkle cousins and subscribers, the petition is included in full:

Divorce Petition of Aaron Tucker

General Assembly Session Records for November-December 1811, Box 3

*State of North Carolina } To the General
Rowan County } Assembly*

The petition of Aaron Tucker sheweth that he was married in the year 1800 to Nancy Haggins. We lived together four years, had two children born while we lived together and one shortly after she left me, which she did in company with one Michael Hinkle and hath gone to the new countries.

I hope your honorable body will take my case into consideration and grant me relief by divorcing me from my said wife, Nancy. Permit me to call to your recollection a Law which you have passed against fornication and adultery and a Law against marrying a second time. Those Laws compleatly puts it out of my power to have a female on my plantation and reduces me to the necessity of cooking and washing for myself or getting it done to great disadvantage and inconvenience. I need only hint

¹"Rowan County Minutes of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions," Book 5:383; *Rowan County Register* 7 (November 1992):1636.

²*The Henckel Genealogy*, 914.

³Greene County, TN, Marriage Records.

to you that I cannot suppress those propensities which are natural to all men and that between my wish to be an orderly citizen and to gratify those desires, I have a trial which I find more than I am capable of regulating to my own and your wishes. Should you grant me a Divorce, I shall humbly thank you. If not, I shall conclude that you intend I shall do that abroad which I had best do at home.

You will herewith receive a Statement of facts signed by my neighbors which I hope will have its due weight.

Yours, etc.

*State of North Carolina }
Rowan County } October 15, 1811*

We the subscribers, citizens of Rowan, are well acquainted with Aaron Tucker. He is an orderly and well disposed man. His wife left him about seven years ago, as we verily believe, without provocation and much against the wish and will of said Aaron. She is now living in Kentucky and has several children as we have heard and believe. We join said Aaron in the wish that you will grant him a divorce and will venture an opinion that unless relief is granted in such like cases our country will be overrun with Bastards which is an evil that is every day increasing and must continue unless your laws are altered or amended. . . .

Your compliance will be thankfully received. . . .

[The list of names on the petition follow. Many were almost illegible.]

<i>Nicho W. Gaither</i>	<i>James Kelley</i>	<i>John C. Amesworthy</i>
<i>Jesse A. Walker</i>	<i>Trane Brannock</i>	<i>Richard Hutson</i>
<i>Basil Gaither</i>	<i>John Caton</i>	<i>Pleasant Pruet</i>
<i>James Turner</i>	<i>John Orrell</i>	<i>Auten Tucker ?</i>
<i>Thomas C. Jones</i>	<i>Edgar Orrell</i>	<i>Augusten Ka--er (Rader)?</i>
<i>Basil G. Jones</i>	<i>Daniel Orrell</i>	<i>Charles McSenel</i>
<i>Henry Sincler</i>	<i>John Jones</i>	<i>John Gorden?</i>
<i>William Gullet</i>	<i>James Orrell</i>	<i>Littleberry Rhodes</i>
<i>Drew D. Smith</i>	<i>John Berryman (Benjamin)</i>	<i>----? Z-----dbory</i>
<i>Samuel Geat--?</i>	<i>Peter Millar</i>	<i>George March Junr</i>
<i>Jno. Oakes</i>	<i>William Crown(Craver?)</i>	<i>Abraham March</i>
<i>Walter Mills</i>	<i>Chur Smith</i>	<i>V.D. Washburn</i>
<i>-ario-Thompson</i>	<i>Benjamin Wilson</i>	<i>Moses Nelson</i>
<i>Wesley Williams</i>	<i>Charles Bruce</i>	<i>Henry Keller</i>
<i>George Williams</i>	<i>John Spry</i>	<i>D. Maguore?</i>
<i>W. Berryman</i>	<i>Peter Maget Jn?</i>	<i>Thomas O'Neal</i>
<i>H. Etcheson</i>	<i>John Ham--</i>	<i>R. Powell</i>
<i>Sam Sweet??</i>	<i>Thos. Chamber</i>	<i>Benjamin Harden</i>
<i>W. Jones</i>	<i>Phillip Dulin</i>	<i>Braxton Bryan</i>
<i>David Wilkins</i>	<i>Ezekiel Phillips</i>	
<i>Richard Roger</i>	<i>William Johnson</i>	

AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
YEHLER ARCHIVES

*The Petition of Aaron Tucker of Rowan
In House of Commons 22 November, 1811
Read and referred to the committee on
Divorce and Alimony by order Ex.
Senate November 23, 1811 read and
referred as by the House of Commons
By order*

[The word "Rejected" is written in the column between the names of the petitioners.]¹

We learn from this petition that Nancy married Aaron Tucker in 1800, during the next four years they lived together and had two children, and she was pregnant with a third child ca. 1804 when she left with Michael Hinkle for Kentucky. Thus, at least the two oldest children, and possibly three, were fathered by Aaron Tucker and not Michael Hinkle. We do not know why Aaron chose to wait for seven years before filing for the divorce. Joan Flatt, whose interest is the Tucker Family, contributed the following thoughts:

Jacob Bromley did not get along well with Nancy's two oldest sons. Nothing was said of the third child, so it could be that this child was Michael's. At any rate, the story goes that she decided to take the boys back to North Carolina to family. Whether the family she was taking them to was hers or perhaps to their own family, I don't know. The fact is Aaron Tucker shows up in Kentucky in 1816 (the same year Nancy married Brumley in Tennessee), so since a lot of these stories contain a germ of fact, he could have been in Kentucky to retrieve his older children.

Aaron's petition for divorce was denied. I don't know (yet) whether he re-petitioned at a later date in North Carolina or if he obtained a divorce in another state. He left North Carolina after 1813. He was "called up" for service in the War of 1812 from Rowan County in late 1814 or early 1815. He isn't on the 1815 Tax List. Although he appears on the Muster Rolls for the War of 1812, he isn't among the pay vouchers, so it is my theory that he never knew he had been called for service and was already enroute to Kentucky.²

Family records indicate that Michael had three sons and one daughter. In 1810 these four children resided in his household in Pulaski County, Kentucky. The oldest son was identified, without proof, as George and as the George Hinkle born 13 November 1801 in Kentucky who served as a Mormon Colonel in Missouri.³ While it is doubtful that Michael Hinkle, son of Michael, had a son born November 1801, it is possible, *although not proven*, that this George was the son of Nancy (Haggins) Tucker. Rebecca is identified as a sister of G. M. Hinkle in her Mormon newspaper obituary and they both married in Wayne County, Indiana. Note that previous historians confused the married name of George's sister, Adams, with the possible maiden name of his wife.

¹Divorce Petition of Aaron Tucker from the General Assembly Session Records, November-December 1811, Box 3; North Carolina State Archives.

²Family Records of Joan Flatt.

³Henckel Genealogical Bulletin, 6:230 & 7:256-57.

Rebecca Mary Hinkle was born 18 August 1804 in Rowan County, North Carolina, and died 20 July 1877, Marion County, Oregon. She married **John Franklin Adams** on 20 April 1820 in Wayne County, Indiana. He was born 10 June 1799 in Rowan County, North Carolina, and died 24 November 1877, Marion County, Oregon, the son of Abraham and Catherine (Swartzlander) Adams. They are buried on their homestead near Turner, Marion County, Oregon. John Adams appears with an apparent wife and family in Wayne County, Indiana, in the 1820 and 1830 census enumerations.¹

Near Salem, Marion County, Oregon, 20th July 1877, Sister Rebecca Adams, wife of Elder John F. Adams, and only sister of the late G. M. Hinkle. She was born in Rowan County, N. C. 18th August 1804, consequently was at her death in her seventy-fourth year. She was married to Bro. John F. Adams in 1820, in 1832 they were both united to Christ and his Church. . . .²

Hinkle Family Bible Records

Henry⁶ Hinkle [HG#62331] was the son of Henry Hinkle, Senior, and grandson of Joseph Hinkle who was killed by Indians on 17 March 1793 at Covalt's Fort near Cincinnati, Ohio. Mary Harter showed that this line is incorrectly placed in *The Henckel Genealogy*. At this time, we do not know if he descends from the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel.

We thank Mary Jo Everett for contributing these Bible records. Her husband found them on the Internet in a file named "hinklib" but the URL address is now unknown. Was the Bible published in 1974 or is this a misprint? The format of the Internet file is retained.

Hinkle Family Bible Records, recorded in *The Holy Bible*

Published by A. J. Holman and Co., Philadelphia, 1974

Births

Henry Hinkle was borned July the 8th, 1817
 Esther Hinkle was borned April the 18th, 1820
 Mary F. Hinkle was borned Nov. the 16th, 1841
 Sarah J. Hinkle was borned June the 14th, 1843
 Margarett A. Hinkle was borned Nov. the 11th, 1844
 July Hinkle was borned March 1846
 Louisa Hinkle was borned Jult [*sic*] the 14th 1848
 Wm Hinkle was borned Dec the (1)8, 1849
 Amos Hinkle was borned Jan the 18, 1851
 Robert Hinkle was borned Feb the 26, 1853

¹Family Records of Juanita Haun, Lincoln City, OR, August 1995.

²"Obituary of Rebecca Adams," *The Saints' Herald*, 24:287.

Isaac Hinkle was borned April the 13, 1855
 Charles Hinkle was borned Sep. the 20, 1858
 Infant son of H. and E. Hinkle May the 4, 1857
 Amanda E. Hinkle was borned May the 20, 1860
 Sherod Brock was borned May the 12, 1789
 Henry Hinkle was borned May the 12th, 1789

Deaths

Sarah J. Hinkle died Jan. the 20, 1844
 July Hinkle died Sept. 23, 1846
 Wm. Hinkle died Dec the 20, 1849
 Louisa Hinkle died July the 20, 1841
 Robert Hinkle died December the 21, 1857
 Infant son of Henry and Hinkle [*sic*] died Aug 14, 1857
 Mary Hinkle died January the 26, 1854
 Henry Hinkle died May the 12th, 1847
 Sherod Brock died August the 8, 1858
 Mary F. Hinkle died illegable 1861 [*sic*]
 Esther Hinkle died Dec the 20 1876
 Henry Hinkle died September the 30th 1878
 Amos Hinkle died January 21, 1893
 Amanda E. Gossett died January 21. 1893
 Maud Gossett died 1900
 Elmira Gossett died Dec 12 1908
 Zella Gossett Reineck died Dec 27, 1914
 Nettie A. Gossett died Oct. 1, 1891
 Joseph Henry Gossett died Jan 12, 1942

Marriages

Henry Hinkle was married Nov the 26, 1840
 Esther Brock was married Nov the 26, 1840
 Joseph Gossett was married July the 20, 1880
 Amanda Hinkle was married July the 20, 1880
 Joseph H. Gossett married Margaret L. Daingerfield Sep 12, 1905
 Chester Amos Gossett May 24 1910
 Mable Adelle Taggard at San Francisco, Calif.
 The rest is private as family members are still living.

Memoranda: [apparently not included in the above Bible]

Joseph H. Gossett was born Nov the 10/ 1859
 Maud J. Gossett was born March the 30, 1882
 Zella Gossett was born September the 22/1883

Chester A. Gossett was born March the 2/ 1886
 Nettie A. Gossett was born January 2/1888
 Elmira J. Gossett was born March 7, 1890
 Charles Chancey Gossett born May 17, 1912 Hayward, Calif.
 The rest is private as Family members are still living.

Written on the border: Joseph H. Gossett children all born Oakland, Ore.

Some dates for the eldest Henry are suspect. Note how many events purportedly occurred on May 12th. A major flaw of most Internet records is the inability to consult the original source since no citations are given. We cannot learn if this Bible is indeed only 20 years old, if it was copied from a much earlier Bible, or if the publication year was simply mis-typed. Note that the dates are not in chronological order, as would be expected for a contemporaneous record. While Henry appears in *The Henckel Genealogy* as the son of Joseph and Lydia Cook, this is based upon family records of Charles W. Hinkle. It is also possible that Henry had a father Joseph who was a totally different Joseph Hinkle. Obviously, much research is needed on the earlier family.

Henry² Hinkle (Joseph¹) [*mistaken as HG#6233*] was born 12 May 1789,¹ and died 11 May 1846. He married Mary Treeder on 29 March 1806 at Mill Creek, Hamilton County, Ohio. Mary Treeder was born in 1789 in Pennsylvania.² Another descendant reported that Henry married --?-- Mass or Moss.³ She is probably the Mary Hinkle whose death on 26 July 1854 appears in the above Bible Record of Henry Hinkle.

In the 1850 Federal Population Census, this Mary Hinkle is believed to be Henry's widow: Delaware County, IN (Muncie Center Township), p. 693, family 79: Mary Hinkle 61, born PA; Moses 20, born Ohio.

Henry³ Hinkle (Henry² Joseph¹), son of the above Henry, was born 8 July 1817 and died 30 September 1878. His wife Hester "Esther" (Brock) Hinkle was born 18 April 1820 and died 20 December 1876. She may have been the daughter of Sherod Brock who died 8 August 1858.⁴ Henry Hinkle married Hester Brock on 26 November 1840 in Delaware County, Indiana.⁵ The 1850-1870 census returns indicate that Henry was born in Ohio and Esther was born in Tennessee.

Henry Hinkle married secondly Jane Long on 6 June 1877 in Howard County, Indiana. As Mary Jane Lowe she had married James Long on 21 September 1848 in Howard County.⁶ Mary Jane Hinkle was born ca. 1835, as she died 24 February 1915, Jackson Township, Howard County, Indiana, aged 81.⁷

¹"Bible Record of Henry Hinkle."

²Family records of Mrs. Stanley Mroz, Wilkinson, Indiana, a descendant. The Bible record shows his death as 12 May 1847, however the accuracy of the Bible date is suspect.

³*The Henckel Genealogy*, 920-21.

⁴"Bible Record of Henry Hinkle."

⁵"Bible Record of Henry Hinkle;" and Delaware County, IN, Marriages; Automated Archives CD228.

⁶Howard County, IN, Marriage Record C3:334 & C1:57; W.P.A.

⁷Howard County, IN, Deaths 1875-1910, H20:96; W.P.A.

1850 Delaware County, IN (Centre Township), page 810, Family 11: Henry Hinkle 32 OH; Esther 30 TN; Mary F. 8; Margaret A. 6; Louisa 1; all children were born in Indiana. 1860 Howard County, IN (Liberty Township, Greentown), p. 643, Dwelling 992, Family 954. 1870 Howard County, IN (Liberty Township, Greentown), p. 457, Dwelling 216, Family 213: Henry 52 OH, Ester 50 TN, Amos 19, Isaac 15, Charles 12, Amanda 10, all born IN. Mary J. Hinkle in 1880 Howard County, IN, p. 47.

Children of Henry³ and Esther (Brock) Hinkle, dates per the Bible record, all born in Indiana per the census enumerations:

- i. Mary F.⁴ Hinkle, born 16 November 1841, Indiana, per the 1860 census and died in 1861. She married Levi Smith on 17 February 1861 in Howard County, Indiana.¹
- ii. Sarah J. Hinkle, born 14 June 1843, died 20 January 1844.
- ii. Margaret A. Hinkle, born 11 November 1844, Indiana, per the 1860 census. She married Joseph Clevinger on 28 April 1864, Howard County, Indiana.²
- iv. July Hinkle, born March 1846, died 23 September 1846.
- v. Louisa Hinkle, born 14 July 1848, died probably 20 July 1851. She appears in the 1850 census but not in 1860.
- vi. William Hinkle, born 18 December 1849, died 20 December 1849.
- vii. Amos Hinkle, born 18 January 1851, died 21 January 1893.
- viii. Robert Hinkle, born 26 February 1853, died 21 December 1857.
- ix. Isaac Hinkle, 13 April 1855.
- x. "Son" Hinkle, born 4 May 1857, died 14 August 1857.
- xi. Charles Hinkle, born 20 September 1858. Charles W. Hinkle married Laura J. Perkins on 15 October 1880 in Howard County, Indiana.³
- xii. Amanda E. Hinkle, born 20 May 1860, died 21 January 1893. Amanda E. Hinkle married Joseph H. Gossett on 20 July 1880, Howard County, Indiana.⁴ Joseph married secondly Margaret L. Daingerfield on 12 September 1905. Joseph Henry Gossett was born 10 November 1859 and died 12 January 1942.⁵

The Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel Family National Association

The Reverend Anthony Jacob Henckel Family Association, Inc., is open to all descendants of the Reverend. To receive their newsletter with announcements of the annual reunion, send \$5.00 for one year's dues to:

J. Robert Moore, Treasurer
P.O. Box 1399
New Market, VA 22844-1399

540-740-9477

¹Howard County, IN, Marriage Record CA:456; W.P.A.

²Howard County, IN, Marriage Record C2:204; W.P.A.

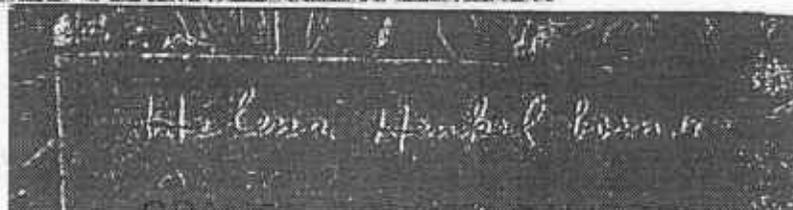
³Howard County, IN, Marriage Record C4:147; W.P.A.

⁴Howard County, IN, Marriage Record C4:116; W.P.A. His name appears as Goosett in this record.

⁵"Bible Record of Henry Hinkle."

Helena Henkel, daughter of Dr. Solomon and Rebecca (Miller) Henkel

In the last issue we published a silhouette that was identified as Rebecca Miller Henkel, wife of Dr. Solomon Henkel [HG#5211]. Subscribers Charles and Margaret Biggs generously contributed their silhouette of Helena Henkel, daughter of Rebecca. Please compare the two pictures which have only subtle differences. The two silhouettes face each other as though intended to be hung as a pair, and the print on the paper backing is identical. The size has been reduced for publication.



ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

Henkel
family

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Nedra Dickman Brill, CGSM, Editor

Portland, OR 97213-4002

brillnd@pacifier.com

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The Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel National Association

The Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel National Association, Inc., held its 2000 Henckel Reunion last June in New Market, Virginia, at Emmanuel Lutheran Church. There were 68 registrants representing 12 states.

Plan now to attend the 2001 reunion in Westminster, Maryland, June 15-17, 2001. The *Newsletter* of The Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel National Association contains information for registration and reservations. To become a member and receive reunion updates, send \$5.00 dues to:

J. Robert Moore, Treasurer 540-740-9477
P.O. Box 1399
New Market, VA 22844-1399

Henckel Relics

The last issue presented descriptions of several items of memorabilia which were known to once belong to Hinkle cousins. The following compilation of additional treasures, which is unsigned was written after Elon Henkle died on 27 February 1935.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



THE STUDY CHAIR, used by the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel. (1668-1728) is said to have been brought by him to America in 1717. It was used by him during his lifetime. and is now [date unknown] owned by Miss Nora Connell of Ephrata, [Pennsylvania.] who has it by descent from her grandmother Mrs. Lydia Miller Koenigmacher, grand daughter of Susanna Margaretha Henckel Miller, [grand] daughter of the emigrant, Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel.

THE SPOON, owned by Mrs. Elon O. Henkel of New Market, Virginia, was given to the Henkel ancestor of the late Elon O. Henkel by his great great aunt, Anna Margareta (-?-) Henckel Grove, widow of Jacob Anthony (1709-1751) youngest son of the emigrant, Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel. This spoon is one of the anniversary silver belonging to Rev. Nicholas and Barbara Catherine (Giebel) Dentzer, his wife. They were married on 6 November 1665. The spoon is engraved:

ND
BG
1685

[Editor's note: Pictures of this spoon appear on page 506 of *Henckel Family Records*, January 1935, Number 12, accompanying an article regarding the plight of this spoon in America. The engraved initials and date are enclosed within a heart on the back of the handle.]

THE SPOON owned by the late Harry Oglesby of Cumberland, Maryland, was his by descent from his ancestor, George Rudolphus Henckel, second son of the emigrant, Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel.

Quite a number of other relics, property of the emigrant Henckel family, were seen by Rev. Dr. Stapleton in 1937 and a number of these were displayed at the Henckel Reunion in Germantown October 27 and 28, 1917, their first reunion. The present ownerships are not known to the writer. Efforts are being made to locate as many as possible. Photographs will be secured and it is hoped that measures will be taken by each owner to have them safely placed and recorded.

Branch 6: Nathan¹ Hinkle *HG#62261*
(Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel)

This article appeared in the *Sullivan [Indiana] Daily Times*, Friday, 22 December 1978, and was contributed by a descendant Betty Cook of Bakersfield, California.

NATHAN HINKLE—a life worth remembering

By Pam A. Nolan, Times Reporter

It was a winter where curses against the cold were uttered with as much bitterness and

intensity as to match that created by the incessant icy winds.

Exposed flesh almost instantaneously produced painful, useless limbs. Attempting to move a nearly frozen finger was tantamount to an attempt at single-handedly moving a huge boulder. Both would be senseless and fruitless acts.

Many a stomach went empty as food became no longer a daily staple, but a rare luxury.

It was a winter often called the "Winter of Despair." It was the winter of '77-'78. Not 1977-78, but 1777-78 and those suffering the most during that season's wicked winter weather were the soldiers of the Continental Army who were camped at Valley Forge.

Of the 11,000 shivering, hungry men who made Valley Forge their home for six months, Sullivan County now has one lying at rest in the Bethel Cemetery, Hymera. That soldier, Pvt. Nathan Hinkle, survived the cruelties Mother Nature forced onto the Continental Army that winter and later died 130 years ago this coming Christmas Day.

It's not known whether Hinkle had a hand in building any of the approximately 900 huts ordered to be constructed by each regiment to house its men or if he witnessed any of the frequent floggings with lashes ranging from 30 to 250 strokes as punishment for breach of martial law. It is not known whether or not he was there to celebrate Christmas Day on December 25, 1777.

What is known comes from his pension application submitted on November 12, 1832. It states, "that from the Valley Forge the declarant was ordered and attached to certain forage wagons under the command of Barney Hart to go from the Valley Forge to Charleston, South Carolina, for provisions and clothing for the army."

As to who went with Hinkle, how long he remained in Charleston, or what provisions, if any, were brought back to Valley Forge are not stated in the application.

It does mention that upon his return to Pennsylvania, he was discharged at Red Lyon (a modern atlas lists the spelling as Red Lion).

Even if Hinkle's expedition did help some, for approximately 3,000 men no amount of expeditions could bring them comfort. The nearly 3,000 who died at Valley Forge were buried in the woods close by the soldiers' huts, near the main dogwood grove or on a hill next to the life guard's post.

Besides experiencing the winter encampment at Valley Forge, Pvt. Hinkle saw other action during the Revolutionary War.

Four months before the Declaration of Independence had been signed, Hinkle enlisted in the Continental Army as a private and fifer in Capt. Henry Christ's Company, part of Col. Miles' Pennsylvania Regiment.

The company was first stationed in Trenton, N.J., where it joined with the main army.

He was then found in Philadelphia where the soldiers took winter quarters.

Following the winter layover, the main army was marched to Staten Island, New York City, and finally to Long Island.

Hinkle witnessed fighting there as the Battle of Long Island took place in late August, 1776.

British General William Howe sent a force of approximately 10,000 men marching through a pass until they were behind the American line. Other English units had the Americans covered in the front. The order to fire was given and the Continental Army suffered heavy losses. Approximately 1,300 Americans tried to make it to Brooklyn

Heights, but most were either killed, wounded or captured.

Hinkle's pension application confirms the grave American loss. "This declarant was in the Battle of Long Island where Col. Miles was taken prisoner, that in said battle this declarant was attached to the Riffle [*sic*] Regiment but the name or number of said Regiment he does not distinctly remember but thinks it was the first Riffle Regiment; and that as well as he recollects now that the same was during the engagement commanded by General Sterling, and that said Sterling was also taken prisoner in said action, and that in said battle all of Captain Christ's company except Capt. Christ, one sergeant, this declarant and five other privates were either killed or taken prisoners."

Survivors were marched to New York City and from there to Kings Bridge. Hinkle ended up back in Pennsylvania where he participated in two more battles, the Battles of Brandywine and Paoli.

The objective at Brandywine on Thursday, September 11, 1777, was to keep Howe from crossing its branches and possibly capturing Philadelphia. The objective wasn't met. The Americans had to retreat across the Brandywine.

Ten days later, the Americans suffered what they termed a massacre as General "Mad Anthony" Wayne's attempt to hit Howe's flank, while the British were trailing Washington north from Brandywine, was cut short.

The English learned of Wayne's plan and during a night attack killed, captured or wounded 150 Americans. Those who tried to flee the onslaught were hunted down and bayoneted. The mangled condition of the bayoneted bodies reportedly led to the Americans reference to the battle as a massacre.

For those surviving Paoli, Valley Forge and the severe winter of 1777-78 lay ahead.

Pvt. Nathan Hinkle endured and witnessed it all. At Long Island, he felt that sickening lump one must surely feel drop in his stomach at the realization that the enemy is surrounding you and giving the order to fire. At Paoli, he somehow slipped through the woods leaving behind the bayonet swinging British. And at Valley forge he put forth an effort to bring help, in the form of provisions, to his freezing, starving compatriots.

Nathan Hinkle was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, but eventually came to live and die in Sullivan County.

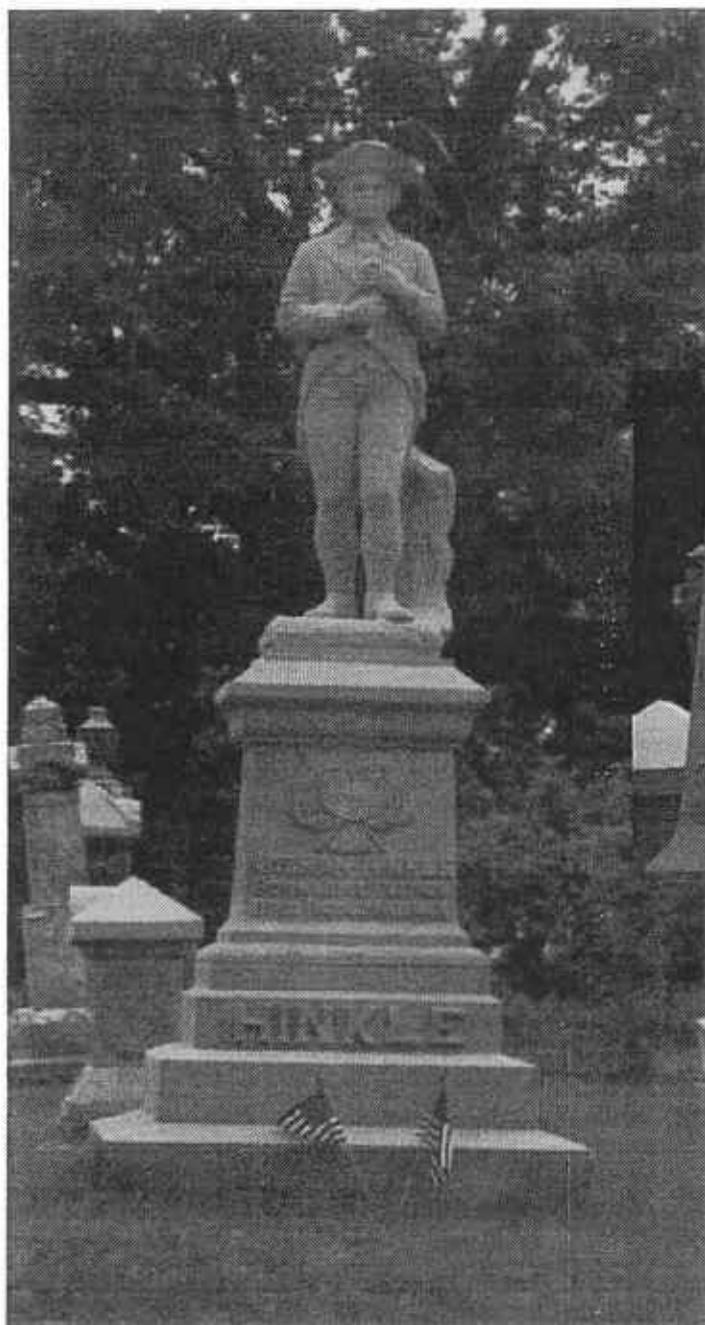
He's not been forgotten by the local residents. His name was applied to the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR).

That organization, in turn, has given the patriot a visual and public remembrance in the form of a stately grave monument in the cemetery of his interment.

The statue of a uniformed soldier with a rifle in his hand, the top of which vandals have long since broken off, stands facing the north.

While the monument's face may not be an exact duplicate of the man it honors, the figure's dignified stature and subtle determination quietly speak of and reflect the character of a man who fought and stuck with his country even when that conviction came close numerous times to costing him the highest price, that of his life.

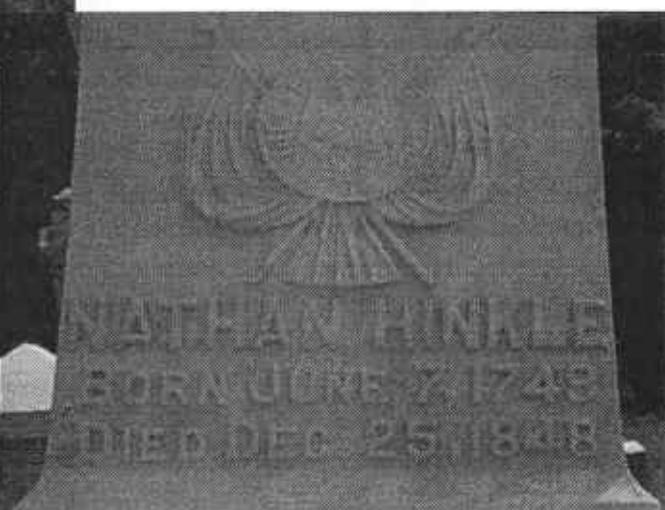
And his willingness to give his life makes that life worth remembering.



Nathan Hinkle Monument

Bethel Cemetery

Sullivan County, Indiana



On the reverse side of the monument:

NATHAN HINKLE
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
ENLISTED IN LANCASTER CO.
PENN. APR. 1776 AND SERVED
2YRS. 3MS. UNDER CAPT. HENRY
CRISP—COL. MILES REC. AS A PRI-
VATE PARTICIPATED IN THE
BATTLES OF LONG ISLAND
BRANDYWINE AND PAOLI.

FIFTH GENERATION—SAMUEL, SON OF NATHAN HINKLE OF SULLIVAN COUNTY, INDIANA

Samuel⁵ Hinkle (Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#6226], was born 7 June 1795,¹ and died 26 September 1872, aged 77 years [stone broken] 19 days. [His wife] Nancy Hinkel was born 28 February 1807 and died 13 April 1901. Both are buried near his father in Bethel Cemetery, Sullivan County, Indiana.² Samuel Hinkle married Nancy Stower on 25 August 1823 in Lawrence County, Indiana.³ Samuel Hinkle and his family resided in Champaign County, Illinois, removing to Sullivan County, Indiana, in 1843.⁴

1850 census Sullivan County, IN (Jackson Twp.), p. 520, Dwelling 855, Family 858. 1860 Sullivan County, IN (Jackson Twp., P.O. Louis Centerville), p. 204, Dwelling 1436, Family 1436. 1880 Sullivan County, IN (Jackson Twp.), Dwelling 85, Family 85: Hinkle, Nancy 72, widowed/divorced/born KY, parents born VA; Ammerman, Talitha A. 33, daughter, "pul con;" Ammerman, Rolla O. 10, "son" [of Talitha].

SIXTH GENERATION—CHILDREN OF SAMUEL⁵ AND NANCY (STOWER) HINKLE

1. William Ledford⁶ Hinkle (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#62261], was born ca. 1824 in Vermilion County, Illinois. He enlisted in the Civil War and served on a gunboat at Vicksburg, Mississippi.⁵ He did not reside with his parents in the 1850 Federal census and has not been located in a census.

2. Nathan H.⁶ Hinkle (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#62262], was born 10 June 1826. [His wife] **Martha A. Pitt Hinkle** was born 17 December 1834 and died 23 May 1909. They share a marker in Bethel Cemetery, Sullivan County, Indiana.⁶ Nathan Hinkle died 2 February 1920 in Sullivan County, Indiana.⁷ Nathan Hinkle married Martha Pitt on 11 August 1850 in Sullivan County, Indiana.⁸ Nathan H. Hinkle served during the Civil War with his brother-in-law Captain Josiah Stanley in Company I, 97th Indiana Volunteer Infantry and received a pension.⁹

N. H. Hinkle, farmer, P.O., Pittsburg, a native of Vermilion County, Ill., was born in 1826. He was reared upon his father's farm, and attended the schools of the neighborhood until his eighteenth year, when he came with his parents to Sullivan County, in 1844. His

¹William Sumner Junkin and Minnie Wyatt Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy* (Spokane: The Henckel Family Association, 1964), 920.

²Sullivan County Historical Society, *Sullivan County, Indiana, Cemetery Records*, 1:3. Nathan's date of death does not appear on his marker.

³Marriage Records of Lawrence County, Indiana.

⁴Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 920.

⁵Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 944.

⁶Sullivan County Historical Society, *Sullivan County, Indiana, Cemetery Records*, 1:3.

⁷Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 944.

⁸Sullivan Co., IN, Marriage Record 1: 28; WPA, *Index to Marriage Record Sullivan County* (Sullivan County Historical Society), 168.

⁹"Civil War Union Pension File of Nathan H. Hinkle," Application #322130, Certificate #244233.

father bought forty acres of land in Jackson Township, and sometime thereafter forty acres more, which subject assisted in improving, remaining with his father till his marriage in 1852 to Miss Pitt, who was reared in the same township, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mahan) Pitt, who were native, he of New York and she of Kentucky and the fruits of that marriage have been the following children: Elizabeth Plew, Josephine, Asbury, George M., James S., Mary, William, Robert, Hattie and Horatio. Mr. Hinkle is the second child of Samuel and Nancy (Stower) Hinkle, the former a native of North Carolina, from which State he removed with his parents to Kentucky, and from thence to Lawrence County, Ind., where he married and reared the following children: William, Nathan H., Margaret, Armina, Jane, Mahala, Sarah, Calitha [*sic, Talitha*], Ann and Matilda. Mr. Hinkle's farm is highly improved and overlies large beds of coal. He has served as Trustee of his township. His son, Dr. J. S. Hinkle is a practicing physician at Pittsburg.¹

1850 Sullivan County, IN (Jackson Twp.), p. 521, Dwelling 861, Family 864. 1860 Sullivan County, IN (Jackson Twp., P.O. Himiria), p. 200, Dwelling 1406, Family 1406. 1870 Sullivan County, IN (Jackson Twp., P.O. Bateham), p. 35, Dwelling 246, Family #42. 1880 Sullivan County, IN (Jackson Twp.), Dwelling 86, Family 86 [next door to his mother].

3. **Margaret⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [*HG#62262*] was born 2 March 1828, died 23 June 1852, and is buried in Houck Cemetery, Sullivan County, Indiana. Her husband **Captain Josiah Stanley** was born 18 November 1827, Pekin, Wabash County, Indiana, died 16 February 1912, and is buried in Hickory Grove Cemetery, Sullivan County, Indiana.² Margaret Hinkle married Josiah Stanley on 9 June 1850 in Sullivan County, Indiana.³ She is mentioned in her brother's biographical sketch, above.

Captain Josiah Stanley was born 18 November 1827 in Washington County, Indiana. His father, Joseph Stanley, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, the son of Thomas and Mary (Barham) Stanley. At the start of the Mexican War, Josiah enlisted in Company H, Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and marched from the interior of Mexico to Vera Cruz. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, 43rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant. He served with his command in Missouri at the Battle of New Madrid. Early in 1862 he was taken ill, resigned and returned home to recuperate. Recovering his health he enlisted in Company I, 97th Indiana Volunteer Infantry on 20 September 1862, aged 34, and served as its Captain. He participated in many battles before he was captured and taken first to Andersonville Prison and then transferred to Libby Prison where he was confined until the close of the war. Captain Stanley married first at the age of twenty-two years, Margaret Hinkle, the daughter of Samuel Hinkle. They had one son, Hartwell Barham Stanley. Margaret died about two years after their marriage and a year later Captain Stanley married her sister, Mahala Hinkle. They had eight children. Following Mahala's death, Captain Josiah

¹*History of Greene and Sullivan Counties, State of Indiana* (Chicago: Goodspeed Bros. & Co., 1884), 822.

² "Family Records of Grace Stanley," December 1984. Junkin and Junkin, *The Henckel Genealogy*, 944, erroneously shows Margaret's birth date as 18 November 1827, the date of her husband's birth.

³Sullivan Co., IN, Marriage Book 1:23.

Stanley married a third time to Mrs. Nancy J. Ooley in 1905.¹

4. **Lafayette⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#62264] was born ca. 1829, and appears with his parents in the 1840 census.² He was not enumerated with his family in 1850 and was not mentioned in his brother's biographical sketch.

5. **Ermina⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#62265] was born 10 June 1830, Vermilion County, Illinois, and died 21 November 1923, Farmersburg, Indiana.³ Ermina Hinkle married **Leonard Birlingmier** on 27 June 1855 in Sullivan County, Indiana.⁴ Leonard Birlingmier was born in 1822, died 1892, and shares a tombstone with his wife in Bethel Cemetery, Jackson Township, Sullivan County, Indiana.⁵ Ermina was named in her brother's biographical sketch.

6. **Mahala⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#62266] was born 10 February 1832 and died 13 December 1901 in Cass Township, Sullivan County, Indiana.⁶ Mahalia Hinkle married **Josiah Stanley** in September [year not given] in Sullivan County, Indiana.⁷ The above biographical sketch of Josiah Stanley indicates they married ca. 1853. Mahala was his second wife, as he married first Mahala's sister Margaret. Mahala appears in the 1850 census with her parents and is mentioned in her brother Nathan's biographical sketch.

7. **Eliza Jane⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#62267] was born ca. 18 December 1833, as she died 21 January 1859 at Hymera, Indiana, aged 25 years, 1 month, and 3 days, wife of **John Peterson**. She is buried in Bethel Cemetery, Jackson Township, Sullivan County, Indiana.⁸ Eliza Hinkle married John Peterson on 15 December 1858, Sullivan County, Indiana.⁹ She is called Jane in her brother's biographical sketch.

8. **Frances Amanda⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#62268] was born ca. 1836, per the 1850 census with her parents in Sullivan County, Indiana. Francis Hinkle married Benjamin Manwarring on 11 December 1855, Sullivan County, Indiana.¹⁰ **Benjamin F. Manwarring** was born ca. 1836.¹¹ Frances Amanda was not included in her brother's biographical sketch.

¹A *History of Sullivan County, Indiana*, Vol. 2 (New York: Lewis, 1909), 154. Civil War Service Records of the Indiana Adjutant General's Office, Indiana State Library.

²Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 945.

³Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 945.

⁴Sullivan County, IN, Marriage Book 1:323; WPA, Index to Marriage Record Sullivan County, 167.

⁵Sullivan County Historical Society, *Sullivan County, Indiana, Cemetery Records*, 1:1.

⁶Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 945. Her death date is shown as 14 December 1901 in the Records of Betty Cook, Bakersfield, CA, January 1997

⁷Sullivan County, IN, Marriage Book 1:200; WPA, Index to Marriage Record Sullivan County, 16.

⁸Sullivan County Historical Society, *Sullivan County, Indiana, Cemetery Records*, 1:5.

⁹Sullivan County, IN, Marriage Book 2:27; WPA, Index to Marriage Record Sullivan County, 167.

¹⁰Sullivan County, IN, Marriage Book 1:356; WPA, Index to Marriage Record Sullivan County, 167.

¹¹Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 945.

9. **Martha⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#62269] was born ca. 1838, per the 1850 census with her parents. Martha Hinkle married Solomon Barcus on 22 January 1856, Sullivan County, Indiana.¹ Martha died 29 September 1871. **Solomon James Barcus** was born 9 October 1835, Allen County, Indiana, the son of Jeremiah and Annie (Manwarring) Barcus, and died 28 July 1883, Sullivan County, Indiana. He married (2) Martha Scott.² Martha was not included in her brother's biographical sketch.

10. **Hester Ann⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#6226-10] was born ca. 6 May 1841 as she died 27 February 1889 aged 47 years, 9 months, 21 days, the wife of **Simon Vanarsdall**. They are buried in Bethel Cemetery, Jackson Township, Sullivan County, Indiana.³ Hester Hinkle married Simon Vanarsdall on 15 January 1874, Sullivan County, Indiana.⁴ She is called Ann in her brother's biographical sketch.

11. **Sarah Ann⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#6226-11] was born ca. 1843, per the 1850 and 1860 censuses with her parents. She married **Robert Lynn**,⁵ although no record of this marriage was found in the index to Sullivan County, Indiana, marriages. Sarah is included in her brother's biographical sketch. 1880 Sullivan County, IN (Jackson Twp.), Dwelling 97, Family 97: Robert Linn.

12. **John Hadley⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#6226-12] was born ca. 18 February 1845 as he died 13 May 1861, age 16 years, 2 months, 23 days, the son of Samuel and Nancy Hinkle.⁶ He was not named in his brother's biographical sketch.

13. **Talitha A⁶. Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#6226-13] was born 24 February 1847 and died 12 August 1880.⁷ Talitha Hinkle married **George Ammermon** on 20 December 1868 in Sullivan County, Indiana.⁸ George died prior to the 1880 census when widow Talitha A. Ammerman, aged 33, and her son Rolla, aged 10, were enumerated with her mother Nancy Hinkle. Talitha was named in her brother's biographical sketch.

14. **Robert⁶ Hinkle** (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#6226-14] died in infancy.⁹ He was not mentioned in his brother's biographical sketch

¹Sullivan County, IN, Marriage Book 1:371; WPA, *Index to Marriage Record Sullivan County*, p. 168.

²Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 945, which gives the marriage date for Solomon Barcus and Martha Hinkle as 21 January 1856.

³Sullivan County Historical Society, *Sullivan County, Indiana, Cemetery Records*, 1:6.

⁴Sullivan County, IN, Marriage Book 43:369; WPA, *Index to Marriage Record Sullivan County*, 168.

⁵Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 945.

⁶Sullivan County Historical Society, *Sullivan County, Indiana, Cemetery Records*, 1:3. He appears in the transcribed grave records as John M. Hinkle. The middle name Hadley is from family records published in Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 945.

⁷Sullivan County Historical Society, *Sullivan County, Indiana, Cemetery Records*, 1:1. Her husband does not have a marker in this cemetery.

⁸Sullivan County, IN, Marriage Book 3:376; WPA, *Index to Marriage Record Sullivan County*, 168.

⁹Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 946.

nor does he appear with his parents in the 1850 census.

15. Arlitta Matilda "Tilly"⁶ Hinkle (Samuel⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#6226-15] was born in 1848 and died 1 May 1873, Sullivan County, Indiana. She married **Samuel H. Nicholson**, son of John and Rebecca (Zink) Nicholson. He was born 15 July 1846 in Sullivan County, and died 13 February 1933 near Hymera, Indiana. He married (2) **Martha McCammon**.¹ Arlitta M. Hinkle, wife of S. H. Nicholson, is buried in Bethel Cemetery, Jackson Township, Sullivan County, Indiana.² Matilda Hinkle married Samuel Nicholson on 27 February 1868, Sullivan County, Indiana.³ Matilda was included in brother's biographical sketch.

Michael Hinkle of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and Morrow County, Ohio

1. Michael Hinkle was born ca. 1792 as he died 3 December 1878 at the age of 86 years. **Lydia**, his [second] wife, was born ca. 19 March 1791 as she died 24 April 1863, aged 72 years, 1 month and 5 days. **Permelia**, [third] wife of M. Hinkle was born ca. 15 August 1807 as she died 18 August 1883, aged 76 years 3 days. Michael and his two wives are buried together in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield Township, Morrow County, Ohio. Asenath Hinkle, [first] wife of Michael, died 25 January 1844 at the age of 46 years, thus born ca. 1798. She is buried in Old Liberty Churchyard, Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio.⁴

Michael Hinkle married Asenath Hagerman after 9 March 1829, the date of her father's will. The will of Aaron Hagerman of Lycoming Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, names his unmarried daughter Asenath as executrix of his estate.⁵ The will of Asenath Hagerman, widow, of Lycoming Township, Lycoming County, dated 29 September 1832, names her daughter Asenath Hinkle. This daughter Asenath with her sisters received land in Loyalsock Township, Lycoming County, which had belonged to her mother's father Amariah Sutton.⁶

Biographical data on Michael's son James, given below, indicates that Michael moved his family to Ohio in 1834. The obituary of his daughter Nancy shows the move ca. 1835. No probate data naming his heirs has been found for Michael.

1830 Potter County, PA, p. 142, Michael Hinkle: males 1 under 5, 3 5-10, 1 30-40; females 1 30-40. 1840 Michael Hinkley, Delaware County, OH (Orange Twp.), p. 134: males: 1 under 5, 2 10-15, 2 15-20, 1 40-50; females: 1 under 5, 2 5-10, 1 40-50. 1850 Morrow County, OH (Westfield

¹Dr. James Brian Maple, "Records of Old Hinkle Family," published weekly 1955 to 1957 in *The Sullivan [Indiana] Union*; reprinted in Junkin and Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy*, 946.

²Sullivan County Historical Society, *Sullivan County, Indiana, Cemetery Records*, 1:5. Her tombstone shows only the years of birth and death.

³Sullivan Co., IN, Marriage Book 3, p. 284; WPA, *Index to Marriage Record Sullivan County*, p. 168.

⁴Esther Weygandt Powell, *Tombstone Inscriptions and Other Records of Delaware County, Ohio* (Akron: 1972), 151, 363.

⁵"Will of Aaron Hagerman," 9 March 1829, Lycoming County Will Book A:189.

⁶"Will of Asenath Hagerman," 29 September 1832 (proven 20 September 1834), Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, Will Book A:255.

Twp.), p. 3, Dwelling 25, Family 25. 1860 Morrow County, OH (Westfield Twp.), p. 65. 1880 Morrow County, OH (Westfield Twp.), p. 212B.

Children of Michael¹ and Asenath (Hagerman) Hinkle (may not be complete):

- + 2 i. William² Hinkle, born ca. 1822.
- + 3 ii. James Hinkle, born ca. 1827.
- + 4 iii. Nancy Ann Hinkle, born 21 April 1831.
- 5 iv. E. J. Hinkle (female), born ca. 1834. No further information found.
- + 6 v. Ann Jennet Hinkle, born ca. 1835.
- + 7 vi. Ambrose Hinkle, born ca. 1837.

SECOND GENERATION

2. William² Hinkle (Michael¹ Hinkle) was born ca. 1822 in Ohio, per the 1850 census. He was a blacksmith and disappeared when he went west during the gold rush.¹ William Hinkle married **Matilda Rodes** on 3 July 1845 in Delaware County, Ohio. Matilda Hinkle married secondly **Alva McComber [Macomber]** on 26 November 1860 in Delaware County, Ohio.² Alva Macomber was born 25 December 1812, died 19 December 1903, Delaware County, Ohio, and is buried in Eversole Cemetery, Delaware County, Ohio. He and Matilda had one daughter, Mary Alice, who was born ca. 1861.³

Matilda Macomber, wife of A. Macomber, died 23 February 1863, aged 36 years, and is buried in Old Liberty Churchyard, Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio, next to Asenath Hinkle, wife of Michael.⁴

1850 Delaware County, OH (Marlborough Twp.), p. 358, Dwelling 75, Family 75: William Hinkle 28, born OH, blacksmith; Matilda 23, OH; Orel R. 5 (female), OH; Lydia 3, OH, Rinaldo 1, OH. 1860 Delaware County, OH (Concord Twp., P.O. Ashley), p. 29, Dwelling 417, Family 404, 29 June 1860.

Children of William² and Matilda (Rodes) Hinkle:

- 8 i. **Orrel R.³ Hinkle**, born 13 June 1846 in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and died 20 August 1927. She married Alva Macomber on 28 May 1881 in Delaware County, Ohio. He was her step-father and this was his third marriage.⁵ 1880 Delaware County, OH (Liberty Twp.), p. 308B: microfilm not legibile.
- 9 ii. **Lydia Hinkle**, born ca. 1847, Ohio, per the 1850 and 1860 censuses. Lydia Hinkle

¹Records of Mrs. John H. Hardy, Houston, TX.

²Delaware County, OH, Marriage Records.

³Records of Roma Haenke Hardy, Houston, TX.

⁴Powell, *Tombstone Inscriptions and Other Records of Delaware County, Ohio*, 363.

⁵Records of Roma Haenke Hardy, Houston, TX.

- married Joseph B. Rhoads on 24 December 1866, Morrow County, Ohio.¹
- 10 iii. **Rinaldo Hinkle**, born 25 August 1849, Delaware County, Ohio, died 25 September 1924, Windsor Township, Eaton County, Michigan, and buried 27 September 1924 in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Ingham County, Michigan. Rinaldo Hinkle married Melinda Slane on 30 May 1868, Delaware County, Ohio.²
- 11 iv. **Rosetta Hinkle**, born 3 October 1851, Delaware County, Ohio. Rosetta Hinkle married John F. Penrod on 3 October 1872, Delaware, Ohio. He was born 13 December 1850, Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio.³ They may have moved to Union County, Illinois.
- 12 v. **James Albert Hinkle**, born 3 January 1853, Morrow County, Ohio, married Barbara Elnora Conklin on 1 January 1875. James lived in Kansas and Oklahoma.⁴ James died 5 June 1927 at Plainwell, Allegan County, Michigan. His wife Barbara was born 10 February 1859, and died 13 October 1934, Plainwell, Allegan County, Michigan. 1880 Delaware County, OH (Concord Twp., Bellpoint Village), 3 June 1880, p. 260, Dwelling 3, Family 3: [James] Albert Hinkle 26, laborer, OH-PA-OH; [no name] 21, wife, keeps house, OH-PA-PA; married within the year.

3. James² Hinkle (Michael¹ Hinkle) was born ca. 1827 in Potter County, Pennsylvania, as his age is shown as 37 on 24 August 1864. He died 22 November 1899. James married **Elizabeth M. Wood** on 7 May 1853, at Mt. Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio. Elizabeth died 12 June 1900 at the home of Mrs. A. R. Hinkle in Benton Harbor, Berrien County, Michigan. They had five children: Ashley R. W. Hinkle born 23 September 1854, Victor A. Hinkle born 1 December 1856, Wesley J. Hinkle born 28 February 1859, Phileman B. Hinkle born 3 July 1861, and Mary E. Hinkle born 6 December 1866. James enlisted on 2 May 1864 to serve 100 days as a private in Company K, 145th Regiment Ohio Infantry. His occupation was "manufacturer." On 3 July 1886 a steam boiler exploded, injuring his right leg and necessitating its amputation below the knee. In 1890 James resided in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio.⁵

James Hinkle came to Liberty Township, Delaware County, in 1834. He was a woolen mill proprietor who was born in Pennsylvania.⁶

1860 Delaware County, OH (Liberty Twp., P.O. Dublin, Franklin County), 8 June 1860, p. 224, Dwelling 139, Family 144. 1880 Delaware County (Liberty Twp.), p. 311C: James Hinkle; microfilm illegible.

4. Nancy Ann² Hinkle (Michael¹ Hinkle) was born 21 April 1831 in Potter County, Pennsylvania, died 9 July 1903 and is buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Van Wert County, Ohio. She

¹Morrow County, OH, Marriage Records, Volume 2.

²Records of Roma Haenke Hardy, Houston, TX.

³Records of Roma Haenke Hardy, Houston, TX.

⁴Records of Chuck Merry, grandson of James Hinkle, November 1998.

⁵"Civil War Union Pension File of James Hinkle," Certificate #760012, Widow's Application #709418.

⁶Everts, *Historical Atlas of Delaware County, Ohio*; abstracted in Powell, *Tombstone Inscriptions and Other Records of Delaware County, Ohio*, 170.

married **Jonathan Miller** on 16 December 1849 in Morrow County, Ohio. Jonathan was born 25 February 1828 and died 20 March 1895.¹

Obituary of Nancy Ann Hinkle Miller

Nancy Ann Miller, daughter of Michael and Asenath Hinkle, was born in Potter County, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of April, 1831, died July 9, 1903, aged 72 years, 2 months, 18 days. At the age of 4 years removed with her parents to Ohio in which state she has since resided. On the 16th of December 1849, she was united in marriage to Jonathan Miller who has preceded her to the better land with whom she lived 45 years. She was the mother of 8 children, 19 grandchildren and 3 great grandchildren. . . . Written by Nancy A. Miller on my 70 birthday.²

6. Ann Jennet² Hinkle (Michael¹ Hinkle) was born ca. 1835, per the 1850 census. She died 22 May 1921, aged 86 years. Her husband **Ruben Worline** was born 10 September 1832 and died 30 December 1898. They are buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield Township, Morrow County, Ohio.³ Ann Jennet Hinkle married Reuben Woreline on 4 August 1853 in Morrow County, Ohio.⁴

1860 Morrow County, OH (Westfield Twp.), p. 64.

7. Ambrose² Hinkle (Michael¹ Hinkle) was born in Ohio ca. 1837 per the 1850 census or 1832, per the 1870 census. (The 1832 date seems too early as his parents were thought to have gone to Ohio ca. 1834-35. Ambrose died ca. 1912 in Hillsdale County, Michigan, and is buried there in Lickley's Corners Cemetery. Ambrose Hinkle married **Susanah Victoria Downer** on 24 November 1859 in Prattville, Michigan. She was born 28 November 1840 in Canandaigue, Lenawee County, Michigan, the eldest daughter of Sawyer B. and Abigail Downer, died 21 July 1916 and is also buried in Lickley's Corners Cemetery. They lived in Wright and Ranson Townships, Hillsdale County, Michigan.⁵

1870 Hillsdale County, MI (Wright Twp.), p. 26.

Are you waiting for information about your ancestors?

I am too! This issue is the result of many cousins who searched for records and sent copies to Your Editor. Please contribute any data not previously published for your ancestors. Our major focus are persons born by 1850. Thank you for your support of our *Bulletin*.

¹Family records of their great grandson Norman Miller, Montague, MI, August 1999.

²"Obituary of Nancy Ann Hinkle Miller; newspaper not identified. Obviously, the date of death and age at death were added later.

³Powell, *Tombstone Inscriptions and Other Records of Delaware County, Ohio*, 363.

⁴Morrow County, OH, Marriage Records 1848-1858.

⁵"Obituary of Susanah Victoria Downer," newspaper not identified; in family records of Norman Miller, Montague, MI, August 1999.

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Henkel family

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Nedra Dickman Brill, CGSM, Editor

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brillnd@pacifier.com

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Editor's Corner

The National Genealogical Society Conference held here in Portland is past, and your Dear Editor successfully hosted 14 meal events, 10 board meetings, and spoke at 2 seminars. Please accept my apologies that my genealogical pursuits this Spring were in directions other than this issue, and thus it is a bit late.

Four days of intensive seminars covered a myriad of genealogical topics, supplemented by over 200 vendor booths with books, software, and products to purchase. One would need to be an ostrich whose head is buried in sand not to realize the genealogical horizons opened by computers and the Internet in the past few years. It is said that the number of sites on the World Wide Web doubles each year.

Undoubtedly the most popular sale item at the Conference was the LDS Church's debut of the published 1880 census, contained on 55 CD-ROMs. The entire United States can be searched for every person in every household, unlike the National Archives Soundex which is limited to households containing children under 10. One must remember that this electronic publication has been copied from the microfilms and is subject to the same errors and omissions as any transcribed document. Sometimes one must be "creative" with the search feature to find the desired household.

Cyndi Howells, author and webmaster of the popular *Cyndi's List*, presented a seminar entitled "The Internet for Genealogy: Setting Straight the Myths and Misconceptions." She pointed out that the genealogical research process has not changed and "the Internet doesn't supply you with the



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records you need, but it does speed up the process necessary in order to get to those records.”¹ The Internet and its World Wide Web furnish finding aids to locate the records. Generally one finds only transcribed copies, however, digitized images for some original records are indeed available on the Internet, notably the 1920 census and Federal land grants, one of which is reproduced below.

This issue illustrates the success of combining family records and traditions with records located via computerized and Internet resources. We are especially pleased to share the conclusions of Richard E. Hinkle, an e-mail contact. Please consider these as genealogical compendiums of research in progress. Your Dear Editor hopes that these compilations will “fill in holes” and enable cousins to continue their research. And, that our subscribers will share with all of us their successes.

Caleb Hinkle of Braxton County, West Virginia *IHG#594411*

Caleb Hinkle appears in *The Henckel Genealogy* with the following lineage: (Caleb⁶ Hinkle, Able⁵ Henkle, Michael⁴, Abraham³, John Justus², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel).² Unfortunately this genealogy provides no citations for proof that Caleb was the son of Abel.

Abel⁵ Henkle died prior to 6 August 1840 in Pendleton County, Virginia, for on this date the widow of Abel Henkle appeared in court and refused to administer her husband's estate. Michael Henkle was appointed as the administrator with bondmen Jacob and Esau Hinkle.³ Caleb left minor heirs and the estate took many years to settle. A deed executed on 20 June 1851 named Phebe Henkle, widow, and identifies by name the seven heirs who shared in the division of Abel's Pendleton County lands.⁴ On 30 October 1852, one of these heirs, Mahala Caton with her husband Edward J. Caton, deeded her interest in the lands of Abel Henkle, deceased, to E. J. Coatney. Their interest is described as a one-eighth share.⁵ Finally, on 7 July 1853, the County Court of Pendleton County ordered a division of the lands of Caleb Hinkle. The tract was divided into eight lots and the heirs who each received one share were Perry Henkle, Phebe Hinkle [the widow], E. J. Courtney drawn by A. McDonald, James Thompson, Philip Harper's heirs drawn by B. Y. Smith, Phebe Jane Henkle, William Thompson, and Eli Harper. These represent the widow and seven children.⁶

Caleb Hinkle neither received a share of Abel Henkle's Pendleton County lands nor is he mentioned in any of these documents involved in the settlement. Family tradition does support his

¹Cyndi Howells, “The Internet for Genealogy: Setting Straight the Myths and Misconceptions.” The National Genealogical Society, *Program Syllabus*, 16-19 May 2001, 385-88.

²William Sumner Junkin and Minnie Wyatt Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy* (1964), 331.

³Pendleton County, WV, Court Record 1838-1843:144.

⁴“Deed from Zebulon Dyer, agent and attorney, to Phebe Henkle, widow of Abel Henkel, dec'd. and Elizabeth. Hannah, Mahala, Delilah, Abel Perry and Phebe Jane, her children, and three children of Sarah Harper, dec'd [heirs of Abel Henkle],” 20 June 1851 (prov. 11 August 1851); Pendleton County, WV, Deed Book 16:27.

⁵“Deed from Edward J. and Mahala Caton to E. J. Coatney,” 30 October 1852 (prov. 30 October 1852). Pendleton County, WV, Deed Book 16:242.

⁶“Deed of Understanding,” Pendleton County, WV, Deed Book 16:339-343.

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placement within this family. Perhaps he had already received his share of his father's estate or perhaps as the oldest son an understanding was made that he would receive his mother's dower share upon her death. Further research, particularly in the records of Braxton County, would be beneficial. The Webster County, West Virginia, Court House was burned down on 17 June 1888 by an unknown arsonist to destroy records crucial to an expensive land suit then before the Webster County Circuit Court.¹ Unfortunately for family historians all records were lost.

H. M. Calhoun, a prominent attorney and State Representative for Pendleton County, West Virginia, was born 18 September 1866 in its North Fork District. He was an avid family historian who contributed greatly to the records compiled by Henckel historians and was instrumental in the erection of the Hinkle Fort marker near Riverton, Pendleton County. H. M. Calhoun wrote the following with the words in parentheses added by the compilers of *The Henckel Genealogy*:

Roy Gap is along up by the south end of Seneca Rocks, and Colonel (Jesse) Hinkle is buried behind those rocks. Right or wrong, I have had a decent stone placed to his grave and have had it suitably fenced, with painted locust posts and lawn wire, designed to last after I have gone hence. No one else seems to care. Catherine Harper is buried beside my grandfather (Colonel Philip Harper) and grandmother (Sarah Hinkle Harper), in the community graveyard in the locality where they lived, half a mile east of Riverton, West Virginia. I have had suitable stones put up to all their graves, even including the parents of my grandmother (Abel and Phoebe (Hedrick) Hinkle).²

Although H. M. Calhoun's grandparents Philip and Sarah (Hinkle) Harper were deceased before the settlement of Sarah's father's estate in 1853, and thus before the birth of H. M. Calhoun, he was 32 years old when his grandmother Sarah's brother Caleb Hinkle died. On 14 February 1911, H. M. Calhoun responded to a family history request of Mrs. Emma Fox of Burnsville, West Virginia, youngest daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Vandevender) Hinkle, addressing her as "Dear Cousin" and noting "You and my mother are first cousins. . . ." He provided Emma with a list of the children of Abel and Phebe Hinkle with Caleb listed last of the eight children. In this letter he invited her to purchase a new history of Pendleton County from the author O. F. Morton for \$2.75.³

Caleb⁶ Hinkle was born ca. 21 July 1820 since he died 4 July 1899 in Braxton County, West Virginia, at the age of 78 years, 11 months, and 12 days. S. J. Hinkle appears as his wife in this death record.⁴ Caleb Henkle married **Elizabeth Vandevender** on 28 May 1840 in Pendleton County.⁵ Elizabeth was born 3 April 1825 in Pendleton County, Virginia, and died 7 January 1879,⁶ the

¹Ronald V. Hardway, *The Webster County Census of 1860* (1980), 2.

²William Sumner Junkin and Minnie Wyatt Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy* (1964), 578.

³"Letter from H. M. Calhoun to Mrs. Emma Fox," 14 February 1911; photocopy in possession of the Editor.

⁴Braxton County, WV, Death Record 1887-1903, line 43. Undocumented family records, copied on many web sites, show that Caleb was born 16 July 1820 in Pendleton County and died 9 July 1899.

⁵Pendleton County, VA, Marriages 1800:44.

⁶Family and Internet records of Jane Woolfer, Clarksburg, WV, May 2001. Family records of Francis L. Black, Gassaway, WV, August 1999, show Elizabeth Vandevender born 26 May 1825.

daughter of Henry and Mary (Kykendall) Vandevender.¹ Between the death of Elizabeth in 1879 and the 1880 census, Caleb married Melvina (-?-) Heater whose three Heater sons were enumerated with them in that census. Was there a third wife "S. J. Hinkle" as shown on Caleb's death record?

Caleb Henkle served in Company B, 9th Battalion, Virginia Infantry prior to his enlistment on 13 June 1861 as a Private in the 2nd Company G and transfer to the 25th Virginia Infantry. He was described as a farmer aged 42, 5' 11" with dark complexion, black hair and black eyes. Caleb was deemed unfit for duty due to chronic rheumatism and discharged near Gordonsville on 20 July 1862.²

The Henckel Genealogy indicates that Elizabeth Vandevender was from Braxton County, Virginia, however she was married in Pendleton County in 1840, and [her father] Henry Vandevender was enumerated in the 1840 census of Pendleton County, page 151. The censuses do show that Caleb Henkle moved to Braxton County prior to 1850. In 1860 he was within the borders of the newly-formed Webster County. The enumerator included Virginia counties of birth which indicate that Caleb moved his family from Pendleton to Braxton County ca. 1837-1839.

1850 Braxton Co., VA (District #4), 24 August 1850, p. 191, dwelling 247, family 247; NARA M432-937: Caleb Hinkle 30, Elizabeth 26, Henry 10, Abel 8, Caleb 5, Mary 3, Kane 10 months. Elizabeth's father lived next door to them: p. 191, #246. 1860 Webster County, VA, 2 July 1860, family #105: Caleb Henkle 39; Elizabeth 36; both born Pendleton County; Henry 19; Abel 17; Caleb 15; Mary 13, all born Pendleton County; Cain 11; Ann 9; Sarah 7; John 5; all born Braxton County. 1870 Braxton County, WV (Clay Township), p. 406. 1880 Braxton County, WV (Salt Lick District), pp. 428-29, dwelling 171, family 175; NARA T9-1400: Hinkle, Caleb 59; Melvina 40; Vinson 15, son; Emma 10; Andrew Heater, stepson; Elias Heater 7, stepson; John Heater 4, stepson.

Children of Caleb⁶ and Elizabeth (Vandevender) Hinkle:

- i. Henry W. Hinkle, born 25 May 1841, Pendleton County, Virginia, died 8 May 1862. He served with his father in Company B, 9th Battalion, Virginia Infantry and enlisted on 13 June 1861 as a Private in the 2nd Company G, later transferring to the 25th Virginia Infantry. Henry was a farm hand from Webster County, aged 19, and Henry was killed in action on 8 May 1862 in McDowell County, Virginia.³
- ii Abel Perry Hinkle, born 22 April 1843, Pendleton County, Virginia, died 16 April 1908 in Webster County, West Virginia, and is buried in Alexander Anderson #1 Cemetery, Hackers Valley, Webster County. He married Mary Magdoline Anderson on 14 April 1863. She was born ca. 1843. Abel served with his father and brother during the Civil War.⁴ 1870 Webster County, WV (Holly Township),

¹Christobelle Van Deventer, comp., *The Van Deventer Family* (Columbia, MO: E.W. Stephens Co., 1943), 219.

²"Compiled Confederate Service Record of Caleb Hinkle;" sent by Jane Woofter, Clarksburg, WV, May 2001.

³Family records of Jane Woofter, Clarksburg, WV, May 2001, including "Compiled Confederate Service Record of Henry W. Hinkle."

⁴Family records of Jane Woofter, Clarksburg, WV, May 2001.

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- p. 123. 1880 Webster County, WV (Hackers Valley), p. 425C; NARA T9-1415.
- iii. Caleb D. Hinkle, born 15 September 1845, died 4 March 1916, Mason City, Iowa. He married Dicey Ann Hamlett in West Virginia, the daughter of David Hamblett and Margaret Harris Puckett. Dicey was born 16 June 1851, Nelson County, Virginia, died 23 December 1902, Wood, Iowa.¹ Caleb Hinkle married Dicey Hamlet on 27 December 1864. Caleb served with his brother Abel as a private in Company G, 25th Virginia Infantry.² 1870 Webster County, WV (Holly Township), p. 124. 1880 Clayton, County, Iowa (Elk Township), p. 328B; NARA T9-333.
- iv. Mary E. Hinkle, born 24 January 1848, Pendleton County, Virginia, married Allen Mark Cowger.³ Allen was born ca. 1843 in Virginia, per the 1880 census. 1880 Webster County, WV (Hackers Valley), p. 428A; T9-1415.
- v. Cain Alexander Hinkle, born 27 January 1850, Braxton County, Virginia,⁴ died 11 July 1925, and is buried in Quickle Cemetery, Burnsville, Braxton County, West Virginia.⁵ Cain A. Hinkle, aged 20, son of Caleb and Elizabeth Hinkle, married Phebe Riffle on 13 April 1870 in Braxton County, West Virginia. Aged 27, she was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Riffle,⁶ thus she was born ca. 1843. Phebe died in 1898, the daughter of Jacob and Mary Elizabeth (Williams) Riffle.⁷ In 1899 Caleb married (2) Sarah Montgomery who was born 24 December 1881, Camden, West Virginia, died there,⁸ and is buried in Montgomery Cemetery. Cain married (3) Della Caynor on 16 January 1921 in Gilmer County, West Virginia, and they soon divorced. He wed (4) Columbia Currence on 2 December 1922 in West Virginia. She was born ca. 1860. Rev. Cain Alexander Hinkle was a circuit riding preacher of the United Brethren Circuit of Buckhannon, West Virginia. He was a saw mill "miller" and a blacksmith who made buttons of lead for grandma's coat, made chairs, shoes, caskets and brooms.⁹ Cain and Della were divorced soon after their marriage. Columbia Currence resided in Newville, West Virginia, the widow of Perry W. Currence and daughter of Sarah Reeder (Lawman) Gillespie.¹⁰ 1880 Braxton, WV (Salt Lick District), p. 483; NARA T9-1400.

¹Family records of Don Hinkle, Plains, TX, 1997, showing Caleb born at Barnesville, Virginia. The 1860 Webster County, VA, census indicates he was born in Pendleton County, Virginia, which is more likely.

²Family records of Jane Woofter, Clarksburg, WV, May 2001. Note that the information in *The Henckel Genealogy*, page 443, does not refer to this couple. In 1880 Caleb and Dicey have 3 children aged 7-1, born in Iowa.

³Family records of Don Hinkle, Plains, TX, 1997.

⁴Family records of Jane Woofter, Clarksburg, WV, May 2001. The 1850 census, dated 24 August 1850, indicates Cain was 10 months old, and his marriage record dated 13 April 1870 shows his age as 20 years old. Family records of Francis L. Blake, Gassaway, WV, August 1999, indicate Cain Alexander Hinkle's birth on 17 January 1849.

⁵"Death Record of Cain Hinkle," aged 74; Braxton County, WV, Death Record 1917-1948.

⁶Braxton County, WV, Marriage Record 1856-1887, p. 10, line 30. Records of Francis L. Blake, August 1999, cite this same source, page 5, for the marriage of Cain Alexander Hinkle to Phebe Riffle, daughter of Jacob and Mary Elizabeth (Williams) Hinkle, on 13 August 1870.

⁷Family records of Francis L. Blake, Gassaway, WV, August 1999.

⁸William Sumner Junkin and Minnie Wyatt Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy* (1964), 443.

⁹Family records of Jane Woofter, Clarksburg, WV, May 2001; including Gilmer County Marriage Record.

¹⁰William Sumner Junkin and Minnie Wyatt Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy* (1964), 443.

2. **Peter¹ Hinkle** (Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel [HG#626]), a younger brother of Anthony, was in Rowan County, North Carolina, by 29 October 1769 when his infant daughter Maria was baptized.¹ Peter Hinkle served on a jury in Rowan County on 5 August 1774 to consider the case of "The King vs Henry Lawler."² Isaac Lollar appears on the 1768 Rowan County Tax List of John Brevard, residing in an area that is today southern Iredell County. He was responsible for the tax on Isaac Lollar, Jun^r, and Henry Lollar for a total of three taxables.³

FOURTH GENERATION—CHILDREN OF ANTHONY¹ AND MAGDALENA (ZWECKER) HINKLE

3. **Nathan⁴ Hinkle** (Anthony¹, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel [HG#622]), son of Anthony, stated in his Revolutionary pension application that he had lived three years in Anderson County, Tennessee, before moving to Cumberland County, Kentucky, for ten years. While he did not give the specific years he was in Tennessee, he recited the chronology of his migrations and this indicates he would have been in Anderson County for three years ca. 1804-1809.⁴ The Fall 2000 issue of the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, pages 1226-29, contains a reprinted newspaper article detailing Nathan's Revolutionary Service.

4. **Henry⁴ Hinkle** (Anthony¹, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel [HG#626]), as Henrich, son of Anthon and Madg. Hinckel, was born 4 October 1772 and baptized 15 November 1772 at Trinity Lutheran Church, New Holland, Pennsylvania.⁵

Note that he is not the Henry Hinkle listed in the 1790 Rowan County, North Carolina, census with a wife and three daughters and in 1800 Rowan County, as quoted on page 904 of *The Henckel Genealogy*. Henry, son of Anthony, was only 17 when the 1790 census was taken. Rather, this householder is the Henry Hinkle who married Dorothea Nail and went to Union County, Illinois. In 1790 he resided next door to his father-in-law Caleb Nail. This Henry, orphan son of George Hinkle, was aged 14 in 1783,⁶ thus, he was slightly older than Henry, son of Anthony. He was aged 60-70 (born 1760-70) in the 1830 census of Union County, Illinois.⁷

Henry Hinkle, son of Anthony, has not been located in the 1800 census. He was taxed on

¹"Wachovia Diary," Moravian Records by Adelaide Fries, Historian, Volume 1:392; reprinted in *The Henckel Genealogy*, 894.

²Crown Docket #12, Rowan County, NC, Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Volume 4:39; Jo White Linn, *Abstracts of the Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Rowan County, North Carolina, 1763-1774* (Salisbury: 1979), 158.

³Jo White Linn, "List of Taxables in Rowan County, 1768," *The North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal* 9 (November 1983):206.

⁴Revolutionary Pension of Nathan Hinkle; abstracted in *The Henckel Genealogy*, page 901.

⁵Church Records of Trinity Lutheran Church, New Holland, Pennsylvania.

⁶Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Rowan County, North Carolina, Volume 4:360; Jo White Linn, *Abstracts of the Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Rowan County, North Carolina, 1775-1789* (Salisbury: 1982), 93.

⁷1830 Union County, IL, p. 51.

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9 March 1802 in Anderson County, Tennessee, with no acreage or slaves.¹ Henry and [his brother] Nathan appear in the 1805 tax list of Anderson County, Tennessee, with Jehu, John, James, and Levi Lawler.² This appearance provides significant evidence towards placing the Henry Hinkle of Shelby County, Alabama, as a brother of Nathan Hinkle [HG#622] and thus a son of Anthony, grandson of Jacob Anthony and great grandson of the Rev. Anthony Jacob Hinkle. Further research is needed to determine if this is the same John *Loller* who served in the Continental Line of North Carolina during the Revolution from 13 January 1782 to 1 February 1784, achieving the rank of Sergeant.³ Remember, Nathan Hinkle served from Pennsylvania and Henry was too young to serve.

Henry Hinkle appears in the 1809 squatters census of Mississippi Territory and in the 1816 census of Natchez District, Mississippi Territory.⁴ Henry Hinkle and the Lawlers moved to Madison County, Alabama, prior to 8 December 1818, the date of the tax list for that county:

By return/acct on the U.S. signed by John Childs, Majr.

By return/acct by John Childs, Capt. List/ monies due from:

Isaac Lawler

Henry Hinkle

Joabb Lawler

Levi Lawler⁵

Henry Hinkle's household in the 1820 census of Shelby County, Alabama, shows himself, his wife, and 7 possible children, 3 sons and 4 daughters. Besides Henry and his wife, 2 females and 1 male were over 20, and other children may have married before the 1820 census. In 1830, Talladega County, Alabama, was Indian Territory and has no extant census. Henry appears with his wife **Martha** in 1835 on the church rolls of the newly-established Alpine Baptist Church in Talladega County along with several members of the Lawler family.⁶ Henry's wife Martha has not been identified, although his son's middle name of Brown may provide a clue for research.

The *History of the Alpine Baptist Church* relates that the Lawlers moved from North Carolina to Tennessee ca. 1806. If Lydia Lawler, born 1794, was indeed their daughter then Henry was probably first married in North Carolina. The Lawlers moved to Shelby County, Alabama, ca. 1818. Henry and the Lawlers then moved into the Talladega County area around 1830-32. Since Henry is not in the 1830 census of Shelby County, it seems likely that he moved

¹*Early East Tennessee Taxpayers* (Anderson County section). "list of taxable property & polls in Capt. Robbins Company for 1802 taken by Wm. Underwood, March 9, 1802." Hinkle, Henry Acres 0, Free polls 1, Slaves 0. The Lawlers were not checked in this reference.

²Byron and Barbara Sister, *Early Tennessee Tax Lists* (Evanstown, IL, 1977), 95; and Mary Burnett Curtis, *Early East Tennessee Tax Lists* (Ft. Worth: Arrow Printing Co., 1964).

³"Revolutionary War Service Records and Settlements," *The North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal* 12 (No. 2, May 1986) :102.

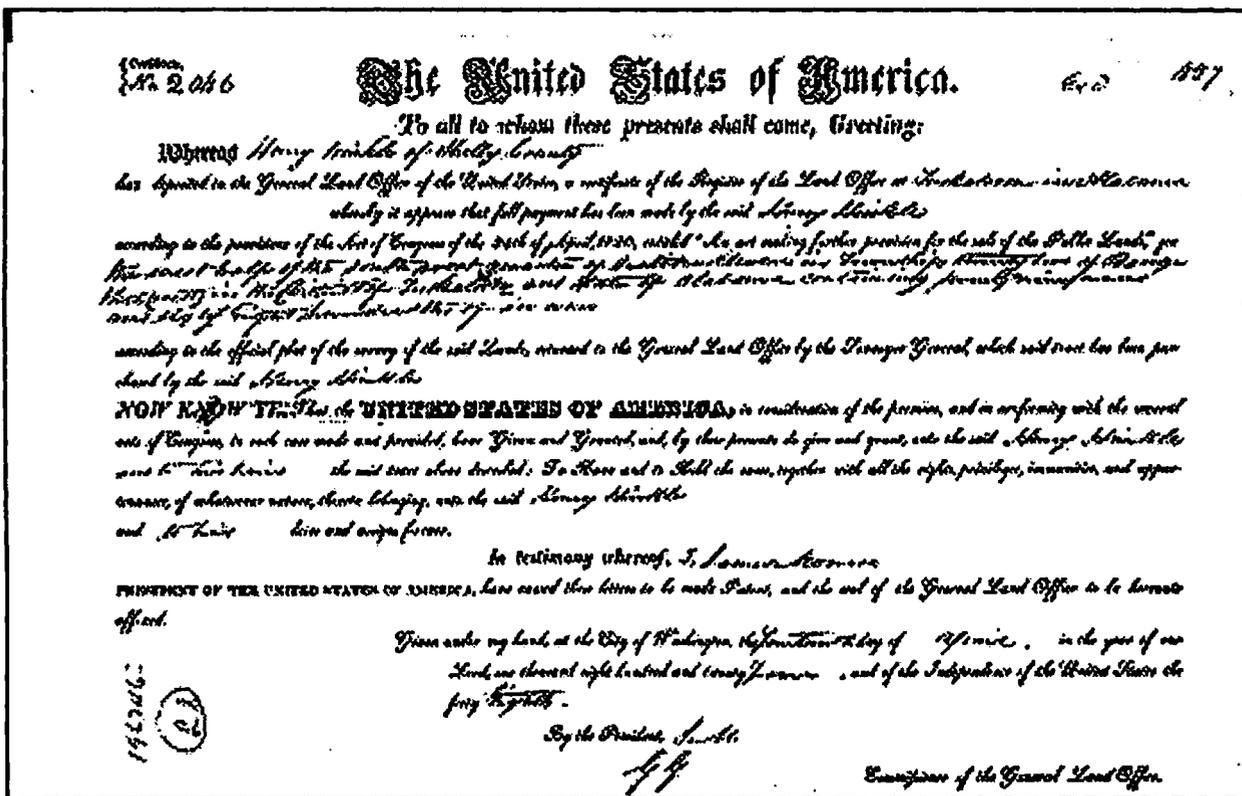
⁴Records of Margaret Sinclair, Memphis TN, January 1996.

⁵Tax Records for Madison County, AL, dated 8 Dec 1818, page 219; partial excerpt.

⁶*History of the Alpine Baptist Church*; copy at Talladega County, AL, Public Library.

into Indian Territory before the census and died there before the 1840 census.¹

Henry Hinkle, with Isaac Lawler, Bennett Ware, Jacob Johnson and Ezekiel Henry, signed a bond on 7 April 1823 in Shelby County, Alabama, for Isaac Lawler who had been appointed Tax Assessor and Collector.² Henry Hinkle of Shelby County, Alabama, obtained Land Patent Certificate No. 2046 on 24 April 1820 for "the west half of the southwest quarter of Section eleven in Township twenty two of Range three (west) in the District of Tuskaloosa [sic] and State of Alabama containing seventy nine acres and sixty eight hundredths of an acre." This land is now located in Bibb County. Henry purchased an additional forty acres in Section fourteen which he assigned to John Hinkle who obtained Patent Certificate No. 4907 on 10 October 1839, a tract described as being in present-day St. Clair and Talladega Counties.³ The county land records have not been checked for Henry or his family.



Phebe Merroney, daughter of Henry Hinkle, indicated in the 1880 census that both of her parents were born in Virginia. If we have correctly identified her father then this birth place is incorrect, although it could be correct for her mother. We have not located Henry in 1800 and do not know if he was the same Henry who appears taxed for four horses on the Montgomery County, Virginia, list of "John McHenry, Insolvent Revenue 1798-1799, Sep. Allowed." A

¹Census records and analysis contributed by Richard E. Hinkle, rhinkle@eastnet.com.cn, November 1998.

²Shelby County, AL, Deeds, Volume 216, Book A:14.

³U.S. Bureau Of Land Management, General Land Office Records; <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>.

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notation follows his name and was crossed off: "gone to the Devil/M. Castello Says So."¹ No Hinkle appears on the 1800 personal property tax list of Montgomery County, Virginia.²

We do not have a document that names the children of Henry Hinkle. The following list is based upon association and proximity.

Possible children of Henry⁴ and Martha (-?-) Hinkle⁴ (list incomplete):

- + 5 i. Elizabeth⁵ Hinkle married Abner Lawler.
- + 6 ii. Phebe Hinkle, born ca. 1806 in Tennessee, married William Maroney.
- + 7 iii. John Brown Hinkle, born 1812 in Tennessee, married Louisa G. Sawyer.

FIFTH GENERATION—CHILDREN OF HENRY⁴ AND (UNKNOWN) HINKLE

2. Elizabeth⁵ Hinkle, whose birthdate is undetermined, married **Abner Lawler** on 15 December 1821, in Shelby County, Alabama.³ Abner Lawler was born 1 September 1798, died February 1846, and is buried in Mardisville Cemetery, Talladega County, Alabama, with Levi Lawler who was born 1767 in North Carolina and died 16 April 1836.⁴ Levi Lawler appears in 1805 on the Anderson County, Tennessee, Tax Rolls with Henry and Nathan Hinkle.

Elizabeth and Abner were married by Abner's brother Joab Lawler, the first pastor of the present-day Alpine Baptist Church in Talladega County, Alabama, who was born in North Carolina in June 1796. When he was ten, the family moved to Tennessee [ca. 1806]. Eight years later [ca. 1814] he moved to Madison County, Alabama. Joab married in 1815, a few years later moving to Shelby County, Alabama, where in 1825 he was elected Judge. In January 1834 he moved to Mardisville in Talladega County, Alabama, and in May, became pastor of the church. In 1836, he resigned and went to Congress. He died in 1838.⁵ Note that this shadows the migration of Henry Hinkle from Anderson County, Tennessee, to Talladega County, Alabama.

Abner Lawler of Talladega County, Alabama, obtained Land Patents Certificate No. 499 on 2 October 1835 and Certificates No. 2942 and 2943 on 5 August 1837 from the Mardisville U.S. Land Office for three tracts totaling 160 acres. This land is located in Talladega County.⁶

Abner Lawler appears in 1840 Talladega County, AL, page 277. Elizabeth Lawler in 1850 Talladega County, AL (Talladega District), page 380. Betsy Lawler in 1870 Talladega County, AL (Talladega Post Office), page 591. (These index references have not been checked.)

¹"Montgomery County, Virginia, 1798-1799 Delinquent Tax Lists," *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy* 34 (Summer 1996) :242-54.

²"Montgomery County, Virginia, 1800 Tax List," *The Virginia Genealogist* 42 (October-December 1998) :261.

³Dodd, Jordan R, et al, *Early American Marriages: Alabama to 1825* (Bountiful: Precision Indexing Publishers).

⁴Tombstone readings by Richard E. Hinkle, sent November 1998.

⁵*History of the Alpine Baptist Church*; copy at Talladega County, AL, Public Library.

⁶U.S. Bureau Of Land Management, General Land Office Records; <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>.

3. Phebe⁵ Hinkle was born ca. 1806 in Tennessee, per the 1850 census, and died after the 1880 census when she was enumerated in the household of her son Judge (his name, not an occupational position) Merroney in Mill Creek Township of Lincoln County, Arkansas. She is aged 73 and born in Alabama.

William Maroney was born in Georgia, per the 1850 census, on 10 January 1806, died 5 March 1859 and is buried in Lawson (Gaston Hill) Cemetery, Monticello, Drew County, Arkansas. Lincoln County, Arkansas, was formed in 1871 in part from Drew County. A record of Phoebe Hinkle's marriage to William Maroney has not been located. She is identified as a Hinkle in a Lincoln County, Arkansas, county history biography. William Maroney is in Chambers County, Alabama, records of land sold by Indians in 1833. One Isaac Maroney/Meroney was in Lincoln County, Tennessee 1810-1814. He does not appear in a census but is mentioned in that county to lay out a road toward Alabama, and he was dismissed from the church. Henry Hinkle purchased at the estate sale of Isaac Meroney in 1819 and Isaac's widow "Rhody Merony" was enumerated in the 1820 Shelby County, Alabama, census near Henry Hinkle.¹

William Meroney of Chambers County, Alabama, on 15 April 1837 patented a tract containing 159.90 acres in Chambers County, Certificate No. 4531, at the U.S. Land Office in Montgomery, Alabama. Rhoda Maroney patented two tracts on 2 June 1823 at the U.S. Land Office in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. She was the assignee of John Person of Shelby County for a tract of 40 acres, Certificates No. 717, and the assignee of James McCartney of Jackson County, Alabama, for 80 acres, Certificate No. 718. This land is located in Shelby County, Alabama.²

1840 Chambers County, AL. 1850 William Maronay, Drew County, AR (Spring Hill Township), page 96. 1860 Feb Merony, Drew County, AR (Clear Creek Township), page 210. 1870 Phebe Maroney, Drew County, AR (Clear Creek Township), page 577: born in Georgia, resided with son Judge Martin Maroney. Rufus Maroney and Thomas Maroney are indexed on the same page. Pheby with son Judge in 1880 Lincoln County, AR (Mill Creek), NARA T9-49, page 97A: Judge Merroney, 36, born AL, farmer, parents born AL/AL; Elmira Merroney, wife 35, keeps house, parents born VA/AR; 4 children born AR; Pheby Merroney, mother 73, born AL, parents born VA/VA; Benjamin A. Wyatt, brother, 17, born AR; parents born VA/AR.

Children of Phebe⁵ Hinkle and William Maroney, per family records of Margaret Sinclair,³ except as noted:

- 8 i. Martha H.⁶ Meroney, born 15 January 1825, Alabama. Martha married William T. Sinclair on 29 December 1841, Chambers County, Alabama.⁴ William was born 7 May 1819. The Sinclairs lived in Alabama, Tennessee, and in Drew

¹Records of Margaret Sinclair, Memphis TN, January and September 1996.

²U.S. Bureau Of Land Management, General Land Office Records: <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>.

³Records of Margaret Sinclair, Memphis TN, January and September 1996.

⁴Chambers County, AL, Marriages 1833-1849; FHL 1290836.

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- County, Arkansas, 1846-1847. Martha Sinclair married (2) Philip G. Buford.
- 9 ii. Isaac S. Meroney, born ca. 1826, Alabama, married Matilda J. Nichols on 10 August 1848, Drew County, Arkansas. She was born ca. 1827, Mississippi.
 - 10 iii. Mary Ann Meroney, born ca. 1828, married James Baty on 24 June 1847, Drew County, Arkansas. He was born ca. 1812.
 - 11 iv. Rhoda Ann Meroney, born ca. 1826, married Margan Dewuse/Deweese on 29 June 1847, Drew County, Arkansas. He was born ca. 1828.
 - 12 v. Nancy C. Meroney, born ca. 1830, married Alex. McN. Ford on 20 September 1849, Drew County, Arkansas. He was born ca. 1825.
 - 13 vi. Francis J. Meroney, born ca. 1836, Alabama, married William A. Lindsey on 20 October 1852, Drew County, Arkansas. He was born ca. 1833.
 - 14 vii. Sarah A. Meroney, born ca. 1839, Alabama, married John J. Mitchell on 7 November 1855, Drew County, Arkansas. He was born ca. 1834.
 - 15 viii. William H. Meroney, born ca. 1841, Alabama.
 - 16 ix. Judge Martin Meroney, born ca. 1844, per the 1880 census of Lincoln County, Arkansas. His mother resided with him in 1870 and 1880. Judge died in 1922. His wife Elmira Wyatt who was born ca. 1845 and died 4 March 1903. They are buried in the Heflin Cemetery, Lincoln County, Arkansas.
 - 17 x. Rufin G. W. Meroney, born ca. 1846 in Tennessee.
 - 18 xi. Thomas S. Meroney, born ca. 1849, Arkansas.

4. John Brown⁵ Hinkle was born ca. 1812 in Tennessee, per the 1850 and 1860 censuses, and died in 1864 in Cahabe, Dallas County, Alabama. He married Louisa G. Sawyer who was born ca. 1822 in Alabama, died in 1872, and is buried in Texas Nelson Cemetery, Springtown, Wise County, Texas. Soon after daughter Ella's birth and John's death in 1864 the family moved to Red River County, Texas. Louisa Hinkle married (2) Elijah Shearer, however this marriage was an unhappy one and short. Louisa died in the 1870's and was buried in an unmarked grave in Nelson Cemetery near Springtown, Texas.¹

John Hinkle married Louisa Sawyer 24 December 1836, Talladega County, Alabama. The return is dated 28 December 1836 and the record includes Louisa's father's consent: "This is to authorize you to let John Hinkle to have license to marry with Louisa Sawyer, a daughter of mine, this 24 December 1836. Wm. E. Sawyers" ² Louisa Hinkle married Elijah Shearer on 13 March 1870 in Red River County, Texas.³

John Hinkle of Chambers County, Alabama, obtained Land Patent Certificates No. 1279 and 1280 on 5 April 1837 from the Montgomery U.S. Land Office for two adjoining tracts of 39.375 acres each, located in Chambers County. On 10 October 1839 at the Mardisville U.S. Land

¹Family records of Rev. Bennie Roy Hinkle, Warsaw Missouri, 1982; and records of Viola Hinkle Andrews, great great granddaughter of Samuel Brown Hinkle, sent by Don Hinkle, Plains, TX, August 1997.

²Talladega County, AL, Marriage Record Book A:79.

³Red River County, TX, Marriage 1865-1874, LDS 1295731.

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Office John Hinkle, no residence given, patented 40 acres which had been purchased by Henry Hinkle and assigned to John, Land Patent Certificate No. 4907.¹

John Hinkle served as a Private in the Shelby County Talladega Rangers of the Alabama Militia in the Florida War ca. 1837. In the 1840 census of Talladega County, John and Louisa had one daughter and 23 slaves. Cousin Richard Hinkle offers the theory that 23 slaves for a young man aged 28 probably means that he inherited them. John's father Henry had presumably died since he does not appear in the 1840 census of Alabama. In the 1850 census John is listed as an "overseer" so may not have actually owned all the slaves residing at his household location.

Between 1855 and 1860 John's family moved to Cahaba, Dallas County, Alabama. Near the end of the Civil War John was dead and his family moved to Texas. John Hinkle was thin, balding, and had a black beard that only covered his neck below his chin and jaw. A descendant, Richard E. Hinkle, has a collapsible military tin cup that has scratched on the bottom:

To: Thomas C. Brown
30th Oct 1861
Cahaba Ala
From John Hinkle 1k21²

1840 Talladega County, AL, p. 250: John Hinkle males 1 20-30; females 1 under 5, 1 15-20; 23 slaves. 1850 Talladega County, AL (Talladega Dist.), 19 November 1850, p. 431, dwelling 1154, family 1154: John Hinkle 38 born TN, overseer, \$3500; Louisa 28 born AL; Sarah 12; Parlee A. 8 (f); Eliza A. 6; John 4; Margaret A.V. 2, all children born AL; Levi H. Wooley 20; born NC, student. 1860 Dallas County, AL (River Beat, Cahaba), p. 791, 18 July 1860, dwelling 220, family 213; NARA M653-8: Jno Hinkle 48, born TN, personal property \$4560, farmer; L. E. (f) 38, born AL; E. B. (f) 15; all children born AL; J. T. (m) 13; M.V. (f) 11; C.C. (m) 9; S.D. (m) 7; G.P.B. (m) 5. 1870 Red River County, TX (Precinct 4, Robbinsville), dwelling 1420, family 1420, p.112: Elijah Sheirer 54, born Georgia; Louiza 47, born AL; 3 Sheirer children; Sam Hinkle 18; Richard Hinkle 16; George Hinkle 14; Ella Hinkle 8; all born AL.

Children of John Brown⁵ and Louisa (Sawyer) Hinkle:

- 19 i. Sarah F.⁶ Hinkle, born ca. 1838, Talladega County, Alabama, per the 1850 census. She and her husband remained in Alabama.³ Sarah A. M. Hinkle married Rebert Jemisen on 8 May 1855, Talladega County, Alabama. Their marriage bond was dated 7 May 1855.⁴
- 20 ii. William H. Hinkle, born 20 June 1840, probably Talladega County, Alabama. A

¹U.S. Bureau Of Land Management, General Land Office Records; <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>.

²Records of Richard E. Hinkle, November 1998.

³Records of Richard E. Hinkle, November 1998.

⁴Talladega, AL, Marriage Records, page 394; Dodd, Jordan R. *Early American Marriages: Alabama, 1800 to 1920*. Orem, UT: Ancestry, Inc., 1999.

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- tombstone in Talladega Springs Cemetery reads, "William H. Hinkle, infant son of John and Louisa Sawyer, born 20 June 1840, died 10 October 1843."
- 21 iii. Paralee A. Hinkle, born ca. 1842, probably Talladega County, Alabama, per census records. She married William Neighbors prior to the 1860 census.¹ 1880 Red River County, TX (Precinct 4), NARA T9-1323, page 237B: Wm. A. Nabors 43, born AL, farmer, parents born SC/SC; Parlee Nabors, wife 38, born AL, Keeping House, parents AL/AL; John L. Nabors, son 19, born AL, works on farm; Sarah A. Nabors, dau 17, born AL; Winnie Nabors, dau 11, born AL; Robt. J. Nabors, son 8, born TX; Henry A. Nabors, son 4, born TX; Edwin D. Nabors, son 1, born TX.
- 22 iv. Eliza E. Hinkle, born ca. 1844-46, probably Talladega County, Alabama, per census records. Eliza B. Hinkle married Joseph Tanner 30 January 1867, Red River County, Texas.² 1860 Talladega County, AL (Northern Division, PO Talladega), p. 639, dwelling 124, family 1: E. Hinkle aged 15 and M. Hinkle aged 12, both females born in Alabama, reside in the household of school teacher C. P. Samuels with several other apparent pupils. 1870 Red River County, TX (Precinct #4, Clarksville), dwelling 684, family 684, p. 60: Joseph L. Tanner 32, farmer, born TN; Eliza 24, born AL; John 2, Beulah 4 months, both born TX.
- 23 v. John Brown Hinkle, Jr., born ca. 1846, Talladega County, Alabama. He remained in Alabama when the family moved to Texas but has not been located in the 1880 census.³
- 24 vi. Mary A. V. Hinkle, born ca. 1848, Talladega, Alabama; married DeShayzo, and William Wiley.⁴ Mary Hinkle married Armsted E. DeShaze 17 November 1868, Red River County, Texas.⁵ 1860 resided with sister Eliza as boarding school students. She has not been located in a census after her marriage.
- 25 vii. Christopher Columbus "Doc" Hinkle, born ca. 1851, Talladega, Alabama. He married Lucy Burns apparently after the 1880 census.⁶ 1880 resided with brother Samuel D. Hinkle in Wise County, Texas.
- 26 viii. Samuel Dickson Hinkle, born 27 May 1852, Talladega, Alabama, died 5 December 1928, buried New Hope Cemetery, Boyd, Wise County, Texas. He married Martha E. Jefferson prior to the 1880 census and Lula Mae Gregg, daughter of William Pearson Gregg and Mary Semion Wyley, on 6 October 1880, Boyd, Wise County, Texas. She was born 27 March 1862, Greenville,

¹Records of Viola Hinkle Andrews, great granddaughter of Samuel Dickson Hinkle, sent by Don Hinkle, August 1997.

²Red River County, Texas, Marriages, 1851-1880; extracted from Red River County, Texas, County Court records.

³Records of Viola Hinkle Andrews, sent by Don Hinkle, August 1997.

⁴Records of Viola Hinkle Andrews, sent by Don Hinkle, August 1997.

⁵Red River County, Texas, Marriages, 1851-1880; extracted from Red River County, Texas, County Court records.

⁶Records of Viola Hinkle Andrews, sent by Don Hinkle, August 1997.

- Wayne County, Mississippi, and died 14 September 1961, Llano, Llano County, Texas.¹ 1880 Wise County, TX (Precinct 4), Page 181A, NARA T9-1333: Samuel D. Hinkle, 26, born AL, farmer, parents born AL/AL; Martha E. Hinkle, wife, 17, born TX, keeps house, parents born MS/MS; Thomas Hinkle, son, 2, born TX; Doctor Hinkle, 28, born AL, parents born AL/AL; George B. Hinkle, 24, born AL, parents AL/AL.
- 27 ix. George P. Brown Hinkle, born 25 March 1855, Cahaba, Dallas County, Alabama, died 1 April 1929, Springtown, Parker County, Texas. He married Amanda Jane Huddleson on 24 March 1881, Tarrant County, Texas.² In the 1880 census he resided with his brother Samuel D. Hinkle in Wise County, Texas.
- 28 x. Ella Hinkle, born 26 March 1864, Cahaba, Dallas County, Texas, died 12 July 1938. She married Andrew Tyler, Sudderth, James T. DeArman.³ 1880 Fannin County, TX (Precinct 3), p. 405D, NARA T9-1302: A. J. Tyler 21, born AR, laborer, parents born TN/AR; C. E. Tyler, wife 18, born AL, keeping house; parents born AL/AL.

Lydia Hinkle may be another daughter of Henry⁴ Hinkle. She married Isaac Lawley of Talladega County, Alabama, on 5 November 1842.⁴ Lydia Lawler, wife of Isaac Lawler, was born 24 September 1794, died 23 August 1858, and is buried in Mardisville Cemetery, Talladega County, Alabama.⁵ Lydia was almost 40 when she married Isaac Lawley/Lawler, thus further research is needed to determine if she was a daughter of Henry or the widow of a son. A man named Isaac Lawler married Patsy Crunk on 19 January 1815 in Madison County, Alabama.⁶ Isaac Lawler served in Battallion 7 Regiment (Perkins') Mississippi Militia during the War of 1812.⁷ 1820 Shelby County, AL. 1830 Shelby County, AL (Southern District), p. 265. 1840 Talladega County AL, p. 253. 1850 Talladega County, AL, (Talladega District), p. 349. 1860 Talladega County, AL (Mardisville), p. 813. 1870 Talladega County, AL (Talladega P.O.), p. 588. These index references need to be checked.

William P. Hinkle undoubtedly belongs in this family as a son or grandson of Henry⁴ Hinkle. William P. Hinkle married Frances S. Arnold on 29 December 1853, Talladega County, Alabama, the bond dated 28 December 1853.⁸ William has not been located in a census.

¹Records of Rev. Bennie Roy Hinkle, Warsaw Missouri, 1982; and records of Viola Hinkle Andrews, sent by Don Hinkle, August 1997.

²Records of Viola Hinkle Andrews, sent by Don Hinkle, August 1997.

³Records of Viola Hinkle Andrews, sent by Don Hinkle, August 1997.

⁴Records of Mrs. John C. Cornelius, McAdoo, Tex.; *Ancestor Unlimited* #5-6 (1983-84), Ga. 354.

⁵Tombstone readings by Richard E. Hinkle, sent November 1998.

⁶Dodd, Jordan R. et al, *Early American Marriages: Alabama to 1825* (Bountiful: Precision Indexing Publishers).

⁷Index to the Compiled Military Service Records for Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812; NARAM602-123.

⁸Talladega County, AL, Marriage Records, page 330; Dodd, Jordan R. *Early American Marriages: Alabama, 1800 to 1920*. Orem, UT: Ancestry, Inc., 1999.

Henkel Family

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Nedra Dickman Brill, CGSM, Editor

Portland, OR 97213-4002
brillnd@pacifier.com

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Editor's Corner

Once more, the quest for George Washington Hinkle provides records that clarify entire family groups. Our cousin Mary Ellen Boyd's careful research and family records identify a previously "lost" line of Branch 5 John Justus Hinkle, linking it to the westward migration of a twentieth century Hinkle. In the last issue we featured traditional research augmented by electronic resources available without leaving home. Again, we have use digitized images of original documents and undocumented family records presented in Internet databases. Note that although we may be able to supply dates and "fluff" from the Internet, traditional research is still required in libraries and court houses to locate the original documents that prove identities and establish correct relationships.

Wishing the most joyous of holiday seasons for you and your families.

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep, "God is not dead nor doth He sleep.
The wrong shall fail, the right prevail, With peace on earth, good will to men."
-Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 1863

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-1265-

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel Family Association Reunion

The 2001 Henckel Reunion was held last June in Westminster, Maryland. Forty cousins and friends attended. At the banquet, Association Vice President Sarah Hinkle Warner spoke on the ministry of Rev. Eli Henkle and his leadership in the formation of the Methodist Protestant Church. Howard Estes gave a slide presentation on the homeland of the Henckels and Dentzers in Germany, stressing the need to preserve the 1676 tombstone of the Dentzer family in Watzenborn-Steinberg, Hesse. The Association voted to contribute towards this project and is also soliciting private contributions. Annual dues of \$5.00 and donations for the tombstone may be sent to the Association Treasurer:

J. Robert Moore
P.O. Box 1399
New Market, VA 22944-1399

This tombstone had been set into the foundation of the Watzenborn-Steinberg Evangelical Church and has recently been brought inside to protect it from further deterioration. The *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, Volume 24 published in 1993, includes many pictures taken by your Editor and further information regarding this tombstone. That issue also contains a family chart, originally published in a local German newspaper, depicting the relationship of Reverend Anthony Jacob Henckel to his wife Maria Elisabeth Dentzer. They were second cousins through the Dentzer Family, their grandfathers being brothers.

Branch 5 - George⁵ Henkle [HG#5-11-2]

Children of George⁴ Henkle (John Justus, Jr.³, John Justus², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel [HG#5-11-2]) (partial list):

- + 1 ii. Salem⁵ Henkle, born ca. 1801 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and died prior to 15 November 1833. [HG#5-11-22]
- 2 iv. George W.⁵ Henkle, born 15 February 1810 and died 2 March 1893, per the entries in his own Bible.¹ George W. Hinkle married Elizabeth Bartow on 27 January 1866 in Iowa County, Iowa. Their license was issued on 23 January 1866.² 1880 Keokuk County, IA (English River), page 32B; NARA T9-0348: George W. Henkle, 70, born VA, parents born [blank]; Caroline A. Henkle, [4th] wife, 49, born NY, father born Germany; Olive M. Richmond, step-dau, 15, born IA, parents born OH/IN. [HG#5-11-24].

¹"George W. Henkle Bible," reprinted in the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, Volume 26 (No. 2, Fall 1995), 1024-25.

²Iowa County, IA, Marriage Record, Volume C, 1863-74, 46. Their license was dated 3 September 1875 with an affidavit of Joseph Hallen.

FIFTH GENERATION—CHILDREN OF GEORGE⁴ HENKLE

1. **Salem⁵ Henkle** (George⁴, John Justus, Jr.³, John Justus², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel [HG#5-11-22]) was born ca. 1801 in Shenandoah County, Virginia,¹ and died prior to 15 November 1833 when "Betsey Henkle widow, formerly Betsey Hawk," filed a suit with the other heirs of Michael Hawk [her siblings] regarding the estate of Michael Hawk [her father].² Salem Henkle married Elizabeth Haulk on 8 May 1824, Fayette County, Ohio.³ Elisabeth, daughter of Michael Hack [sic] and Delyli [sic], was born on 19 January 1805 and baptized 9 June 1805 in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.⁴ Elizabeth was the daughter of Michael and Delilah (Clevenger?) Hawk. Salem died intestate between July 1830, the date of the 1830 census,⁵ and 15 November 1833 when Betsy Henkle is called "widow" in the suit mentioned above.

Elizabeth Hinkle [widow of Salem] married David Coover on 28 November 1833 or 1834, Fayette County, Ohio. This marriage is recorded in Fayette County's records twice.⁶ The 1833 date is probably correct since their daughter Catherine Coover was born 22 February 1834. They had seven children.⁷ Please note that Elizabeth Hinkle was the widow of Salem and not a daughter of Isaac [HG#527] and his wife Susannah Henkle as appears in *The Henckel Genealogy*. David Coover died 2 March 1854 and is buried in Dedmore Cemetery, north of Millersburg, Iowa County, Iowa.⁸ David and Elizabeth moved to Iowa where they appear in the Iowa State census of Iowa County, dated 7 July 1851 (see below).

Elizabeth (Hawk) Hinkle and David Coover had the following children (not Hinkle descendants), per census records:

- i. Catherine Coover, born 22 February 1834,⁹ and died 7 March 1907 in Clark County, Washington.¹⁰
- ii. Susan Coover, born ca. 1836 and died prior to her half-brother George's death in 1907.¹¹ Susan Coover and Christopher Tinkle were issued a marriage license on 25 August 1851, however no return was filed.¹² Christopher Tinkle, aged 36,

¹William Sumner Junkin and Minnie Wyatt Junkin, edit., *The Henckel Genealogy* (Spokane: 1964), 270. This estimated birth date is based upon the birth of his older brother Elon in 1801 and younger brother Moab in 1805. In this *Genealogy*, two children are attributed to Salem but not named.

²"Widow and heirs of Michael Hawk, dec'd, vs. John Huffman, 5 March 1835, Fayette County, OH. Common Pleas Court Minute Book F:224-26.

³Fayette County, OH, Marriage Record A:82.

⁴Paul Miller Ruff, *The German Church Records of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*. Volume 3, 1805 - 1812," 44.

⁵Records of Mary Ellen Boyd, Loveland, CO, May 2001.

⁶Fayette County, OH, Marriage Record B:44 and B:50.

⁷Records of Mary Ellen Boyd, Loveland, CO, May 2001.

⁸Pauline Lillie, *Iowa County Cemetery Stones & History, 1844-1975* (Iowa County Historical Society, 1976), 18.

⁹Records of Mary Ellen Boyd, Loveland, CO, June 2001.

¹⁰Family records of Terry D. Prince, tdp@mindspring.com, November 2001.

¹¹"Obituary of George Coover," *Marengo Republican*, 28 March 1907.

¹²Iowa County, IA, Marriage Record, Volume C, 1863-74, 147. Several pages of earlier marriages were recorded following those of 1868.

- enlisted as a Private in Company I, 28th Indiana Infantry on 15 August 1862, and was mustered out on 31 July 1865 in Savannah, Georgia.¹ Susann Tinkle, widow of Christopher living in Iowa, filed for a pension based upon this service on 25 March 1895.² 1880 Iowa County, IA (English Township), p. 289; NARA T9-345.
- iii. Harriet Coover, born ca. 1838. Harriet Coover and Joseph Y. Campbell obtained a marriage license on 30 January 1856, Iowa County, Iowa. No return was filed.³ She died prior to her half-brother George's death in 1907.⁴
 - iv. Thomas Coover, born ca. 1839. Thomas Coover married Catharine Huffin on 5 May 1861, Iowa County, Iowa. The license was dated 3 May 1861.⁵ Thomas Coover, aged 23 and a resident of Millersburg, Iowa, enlisted as a Private on 11 August 1862 in Company I, 28th Regiment Iowa Infantry. He died on 16 June 1863 at Vicksburg, Mississippi.⁶ On 29 September 1883, Catherine Coover, widow of Thomas, filed for a Civil War Pension which she was awarded.⁷
 - v. Martin Coover, born ca. 1842 and died prior to his half-brother George.⁸
 - vi. Edward C. Coover, born ca. 1846, died 26 June 1926 in Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa.⁹ During the Civil War he served in Company G, 47th Iowa Infantry.¹⁰ In 1880 Edward was enumerated with his niece Harriett Beatty, below, and continued to reside in Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa, in 1907.¹¹
 - vii. Elizabeth Ann "Betsyann" Coover, born ca. 1849. As Elizabeth Boland she resided in Albion, Nebraska, when her half-brother George died in 1907.¹²

1830 Fayette County, OH (Union Township): David Coover. 1851 Iowa State Census, Iowa County, [pp. 2-3]: David Coover 29 [*sic*], Elizabeth 45, Catherine 17, Susan 15, Harriett 13, Thomas 12, Martin 9, Edward 5, Betsyann 2 [all children of Elizabeth and (2) David Coover], William Hinkle 22. 1852 Iowa State Census, Iowa County (English Township), p. 1: 4 males and 4 females. 1856 Iowa State Census, Iowa County (English Township), p. 10/104: Elizabeth Coover 50, Thomas 17, Martin 15, Edward 10, Elizabeth A. 3.

¹*Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of Rebellion*. (Des Moines, 1910).

²General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934, Application 610746, Certificate 416357; NARA T288-474.

³Iowa County, IA, Marriage Record, Volumes A & B, 1847-63, B30.

⁴"Obituary of George Coover," *Marengo Republican*, 28 March 1907.

⁵Iowa County, IA, Marriage Record, Volumes A & B, 1847-63, B:158.

⁶*Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of Rebellion*, (Des Moines, 1910).

⁷General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934, Application 34657, Certificate 16372; NARA T288-97.

⁸"Obituary of George Coover," *Marengo Republican*, 28 March 1907.

⁹Family records of Terry D. Prince. tdp@mindspring.com, November 2001.

¹⁰Index to Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the State of Iowa; NARA M541-6.

¹¹"Obituary of George Coover." *Marengo Republican*. 28 March 1907.

¹²"Obituary of George Coover." *Marengo Republican*, 28 March 1907.

Children of Salem⁵ and Elizabeth (Hawk) Henkle, based upon family records of Mary Ellen Boyd, location and proximity:

- + 3 i. William⁶ Hinkle, born 4 February 1829, Fayette County, Ohio, and died 11 December 1911, Summers, Arkansas.
- 4 ii. George Hinkle, born ca. 1830, died 16 December 1850, aged 20 years, and is buried in Dedmore Cemetery, Iowa County, Iowa.¹
- + 5 iii. Mary Eva Hinkle, born 27 January 1832, Fayette County, Ohio, and died 15 April 1897, Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa.

SIXTH GENERATION—CHILDREN OF SALEM⁵ HENKLE

3. William⁶ Henkle was born 4 February 1829, Fayette County, Ohio, and died 11 December 1911 in Summers, Arkansas. **Martha Ginther** was born 22 September 1830 in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and died 25 January 1859 at Millersburg, Iowa County, Iowa, the daughter of John Peter Ginther and Hannah Wieland.² William Henkle, aged 22, married Martha Ginther, aged 20, on 23 May 1851 at the house of Martin Ballord, Iowa County, Iowa.³ William appears in the 1852 Iowa State census residing in English Township with a household of one male and two females.

The probate record for Martha Henkle of Iowa County, Iowa, includes “Letters of Administration” entered on 7 February 1864 by William Henkle, and the “Discharge of Guardian”. . . “as to W. H. Hinkle, and George W. and Elizabeth Hinkle” on 23 April 1877.⁴

William Henkle and his second wife Ledosk Batchellor obtained a marriage license on 2 January 1860. No return is recorded.⁵ She was born ca. 1828 in New York, per census records, and her tombstone in Marengo Cemetery, Marengo, Iowa, shows Lodoski Hinkle, wife of Wm., died 9 March 1880.⁶ She apparently bore no children that survived until the 1870 census enumeration. William and Lodoski resided in Iowa County in the 1860-1880 Federal Population Censuses, below. The 1900 and 1910 Federal Population Censuses, below, indicate that William married a third time in Iowa prior to 1884 when his daughter Rose was born. This unidentified wife probably died prior to the 1900 census as she was not enumerated with William and Rose.

Martha’s brother Josiah Tipton Ginther was born 5 December 1828, Tuscarawas County,

¹Pauline Lillie, *Iowa County Cemetery Stones & History, 1844-1975* (Iowa County Historical Society, 1976).

²Edmund West, comp. *Gene Pool Individual Records*. [database online] Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2000. The source names the parents of William without his mother’s maiden name.

³Iowa County, IA, Marriage Record Volume C, 1863-74, 144. See note above regarding this volume.

⁴Probate record of Martha Henkle, Iowa County, IA, Probate Index Volume 1:90-91.

⁵Iowa County, IA, Marriage Record Volumes A & B, 1847-1863, B:126.

⁶“Marengo Cemetery, Marengo, Iowa,” Section B-D, lot 93, row 7, page 93. Her tombstone states that she was the wife of Wm. Henkle.

Ohio, son of John Peter Ginther and Hannah Wheeler Rebstock.¹ Josiah Ginther resided in the same neighborhood as William in the 1860 census of Iowa County, Iowa (English Township, Millerburgh), dwelling 341, family 351.

1856 Iowa State Census, Iowa County (English Township), p. 11: William Hinkle, 27; Martha, 25 (both had been residents of the state for 6 years); Jesse (male) [*sic*], 4; G. W., 1. 1860 Iowa County, IA (English Township, Millersburgh), 19 June 1860, p. 534, dwelling 337, family 351: Wm. Hinkle 35, born OH, farmer, \$1600/450; Ludoski, 32, born NY; Eliza J., 9; G. W. 4, (male), Wm. 3, John 1; all children were born in IA. Next door #336-350 is June D. Street 52, born NY with children born in Canada. 1870 Iowa County, IA (Marengo Township, Marengo), p. 285, dwelling 149, family 162: William Hinkle, 41, stock dealer, \$6000/7000, born OH; Lodoski 42, NY; Eliza J. 18; George W. 14; William H. 12; all children born IA.

1880 Iowa County, IA (Marengo), p.65A; NARA T9-345: William Henkle, 51, born OH, buying stock, parents both born OH; Lodoski Henkle, wife, 51, born NY, keeping house, parents both born NY. 1900 Washington County, AR (Price Township), 4 June 1900, p. 109, dwelling 22, family 22: William Henkle, 71, widowed, born February 1829, OH, parents born OH; George Stanton, 40, single, laborer, born March 1860, Canady, parents born Canady; Julie McRae, 39, widowed, "share," born September 1860, KY, parents born Ireland; Rose Henkle, 14, daughter, born January 1886, Iowa, parents born IA/KY. 1910 Washington County, AR (Price Township), 30 April 1910, Dwelling 230, Family 230: William Hinkle, 81, widowed, farmer, born OH, parents born OH; Rosie Hinkle, daughter, 24, divorced, 2 children/1 living, born IA, Parents born OH/Ireland; William Zumwalt, grandson, 5, born AR, parents born KS/IA; George Stanton, 50, single, hired man, born Canada; Julie McRea (female), 44, widowed, servant, born Ireland.

Children of William⁶ and (1st wife) Martha (Ginther) Henkle:

- 6 i. Eliza Jane⁷ Henkle, born 9 March 1851, Millersburg, Iowa, died 1883, the daughter of William Hinkle and Martha Ginther. She married (1) Kirkwood Bishop and (2) Charles J. Ballard who was born 4 November 1846, the son of John and Asenath (-?-) Ballard.² Eliza J. Henkle and Kirkwood Bishop were married 4 February 1873, Iowa County, Iowa.³ Kirkwood Bishop was born in 1849, Marengo, Iowa, the son of John and Jane (-?-) Bishop, and died in 1874.⁴ As Eliza J. Bishop she married Charles T. Ballard on 10 May 1875. Georg Henkle of Marengo signed the affidavit.⁵ They resided next door to her brother

¹International Genealogical Index (1994 Edition) Version 3.05.

²Family Records (undocumented) found at <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/s/i/m/Kerry-Simi/GENE5-0015.html>.

³Iowa County, IA, Marriage Record Volume C, 1863-74, 375. The license was issued the same day.

⁴Edmund West, comp. *Gene Pool Individual Records*. [database online] Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2000.

⁵Iowa County, IA, Marriage Record Volume D, 1875-81, 26. The license was issued the same day.

- George in the 1880 census. 1870 Kirkwood Bishop with his mother Mrs. Jane Bishop, Iowa County, IA (Washington Township, Marengo), 13 August 1870, p. 333, dwelling 10, family 10. 1880 Iowa County, Iowa (Honey Creek Township), page 115B, NARA T9-345: Chas. Ballard, aged 33, born IA, farmer, parents born KY/ KY; E. J. Ballard, wife, 28, born IA, parents born OH/OH; Mattie Bishop, aged 7, born IA, at school, parents born IA/IA; Laura Ballard, dau, age 4, born IA, parents born IA/IA; U. K. Ballard, dau, aged 2, born IA, parents born IA/IA; W. H. Hinkle, 22, born IA, farmer, parents born OH/OH. 1900 Washington County, AR (Price Township), 4 June 1900, p. 109, dwelling 23, family 23 [next door to William Hinkle]: Charles J. Ballard, 53, married 25 years, born November 1846, IA, parents born KY/KY; Elesia, wife, 47, born March 1853, Iowa, parents born OH/OH, children 4/4; Unis K. dau, 21, born June 1878; Mary E., dau, 19, born July 1880: both daughters born IA.¹
- 7 ii. Mary E. Hinkle, born ca. 16 November 1853, as she died 2 February 1856, aged 2 years, 2 months and 16 days, and is buried in Dedmore Cemetery, Iowa County, Iowa.² Family records indicate she was named Mary Elizabeth Hinkle.³
- 8 iii. George Washington Henkle, born 4 November 1855.⁴ The 1900 census, below, indicates he was born November 1857. George W. Henkle married Margaret Otte, both of Clark County, on 8 May 1892, at Felida, Washington, witnessed by H. R. Caples.⁵ George W. Hinkle married 6 June 1897 at Eaton Precinct, Clark County, to Lillian Edith (Sturgess) Wilson. Their application shows George Washington Henkle, aged 41, was born in Iowa, the son of William Henkle and Martha Ginther, a farmer residing at Amboy, Washington. Lillian, aged 35, was born in Vancouver, Washington, the daughter of Andrew J. Sturgess and Susan Patterson, resident of Amboy.⁶ Edith married first --?-- Wilson and her two Wilson children resided with them in 1900, per census below. George Washington Hinkle was a member of the Odd Fellows and Grange. "He was inventive. His home was Vancouver, Washington, and later Camas, Washington. Owns a fine farm and Oak Park Water Works."⁷ 1880 Iowa County, Iowa (Honey Creek Township), page 115B, NARA T9-345: Geo. Hinkle, aged 24, born IA, farmer, parents born OH/OH (residing alone). 1900

¹Note that the information in this census does not agree with a death date of 1883. Either this is Eliza who did not die in 1883, or the number of years married indicated for Charles Ballard is incorrect, or he added together the years from all marriages.

²Pauline Lillie, *Iowa County Cemetery Stones & History, 1844-1975* (Iowa County Historical Society, 1976).

³Family Records (undocumented) found at <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/s/i/m/Kerry-Simi/GENE5-0015.html>.

⁴Family Records (undocumented) found at <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/s/i/m/Kerry-Simi/GENE5-0015.html>.

⁵Clark County, WA, Marriages 1.

⁶Clark County, WA, Marriage Application 312, 1897.

⁷Family Records (undocumented) found at <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/s/i/m/Kerry-Simi/GENE5-0015.html>.

Prior to leaving Lee county he lost his wife and one child. He was again married in 1850 to Mary E. Hinke [sic], a most estimable christian lady, a loving wife, and a noble mother; and to this union was born six children, one of whom died in infancy; the wife passed to the better land in April 1896 [sic], and was interred [sic] in the Pilot cemetery where a fine family monument was erected in her memory.

In 1892 the deceased left the farm and came to Marengo where he continued to reside until his demise. After the demise of his second wife he was twice married; the third wife being Mrs. Panzy Stapffer and the fourth wife, who survives him being Mrs. Mary A. Young.

He was respected and esteemed by all who knew him and his demise was regretted by many friends. He was a sufferer from hemorrhage of the bowels and passed away Thursday the 21st last [21 March 1907]. The funeral took place from the M. E. church of this city, Rev. F. B. Tucker, the M. E. Pastor, officiating at the obsequies. Interment in the Blairstown cemetery.

There remains to survive his memory, his last wife, three sons and two daughters and Edward C. Coover a half brother, all of this locality; also Mrs. Elizabeth Boland a half-sister, of Albion, Nebraska, and B. H. Coover of Des Moines, a full brother. All of whom desire to thank the many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted during the last illness of the deceased.¹

Iowa County Marriage records show that George Coover married Mary Ann Benson on 28 February 1901, Iowa County, Iowa. She was born 17 January 1833 in Wellsville, Columbiana County, Ohio.² Perhaps either this record or his obituary uses her married name?

1850 Lee County, IA (District 29), p. 441, family 827. 1856 Iowa State Census (English Township), p. 134: George Coover 32, Mary E. 23, David 5 (child of George's 1st marriage), Sarah E. 1. 1870 Iowa County, IA (Pilot Township), 23 June 1870, p. 313, dwelling 107, family 111; NARA M593-396: Coover, George, 40, farmer, born OH; Mary 37, keeping house, born OH; David 19; Sarah E. 14; Harriett C. 12; Sanford 10, Samuel 9, Thomas 7; all children born Iowa. 1880 Iowa County, IA (Pilot Township), page 249C, family 62; NARA T9-0345: George Coover, 56, born OH, farmer, parents born PA/PA; Mary, wife, 48, born OH, keeps house, parents born OH/OH; Sanford, son, 20, IA, farmer; Samuel, son, 19; Thomas, son, 17, IA; all children born IA with parents born OH/OH. 1900 Iowa County, IA (Marengo Township, Marengo) 1 June 1900, p. 146A, dwelling 13, family 13: George Cover, born Feb 1824, Ohio, 76, widowed, parents born PA.

¹"Obituary of George Coover," *Marengo Republican*, 28 March 1907. No Taylor County, Ohio, has ever existed. Family records of Terry D. Prince indicate that George Coover was born 28 February 1824 in Fayette County, OH, and died 25 March 1906, Iowa County, IA, based upon the record of his death in the Iowa County, IA. Death Register Volume 2:18.

²Iowa County, IA, Marriage Book G:316; in records of Terry D. Prince. tdp@mindspring.com, November 2001.

Children of Mary Eva⁶ Hinkle and George Coover, per her obituary:

- 12 i. Son⁷ Coover, born ca. 9 December 1854 as he died 20 February 1855, aged 2 months, 11 days, and is buried in Dedmore Cemetery, Iowa County, Iowa, next to his grandfather.¹ An unnamed child who died young is mentioned in the obituaries of both parents.
- 13 ii. Sarah Ellen Coover, born 21 February 1856 at Millersburg, Iowa, and died 22 August 1942 at St. Joseph Hospital, Sioux City, Iowa. Merritt Ferguson was born 12 February 1850 in Ontario, Canada West, and died 13 July 1926, aged 76 years, 5 months, 1 day, at his home in Hornick, Iowa. They had four children.² Sarah E. Coover married Merritt Ferguson on 31 December 1873 at the residence of George Coover. The license was obtained 27 December by an affidavit of "George Coover, father of Sarah E. Coover" who was a minor over 17.³ 1880 Iowa County, IA (Pilot Township), p. 247C; NARA T9-345: Merritt Ferguson, 30, born Upper Can, farmer, parents born Can; Sarah E. Ferguson, wife 24, born IA, keeps house, parents born OH; 2 daughters born IA.
- 14 iii. Harriett Cassa Coover, born 6 December 1857 and died 24 June 1920.⁴ As Harriett C. A. she married Marion F. Beatty on 21 August 1875 at the residence of her father George Coover of West Troy, Iowa County, Iowa,⁵ and is named in her father's obituary and the 1880 census. 1880 Iowa County, IA (Pilot Township), page 249; NARA T9-345: Marion Beatty, 25, farmer, born IL; Harriett C. Beatty, wife, 23, born IA; parents of both born OH; 2 sons: Edward Coover, laborer, 32, born IA, parents born OH.
- 15 iv. Sanford Leroy Coover, born 21 October 1859, Iowa County, Iowa, and died 14 September 1937. His wife Mary O. was born 13 October 1862 and died 8 June 1929. They are buried in Marengo Cemetery, Iowa County, Iowa.⁶ 1895 Iowa State Census, Benton County, Belle Plaine, p. 115, family 113. 1900 Iowa County, IA (Marengo Township, Marengo), 13 June 1900; p. 163, dwelling 394, family 400: Sanford Cover, born October 1861, IA, 38, married 19 years, parents born OH; Mary, wife, born October 1863, IA, 2 children born/2 living, parents born OH; 2 children born IA.

¹Pauline Lillie, *Iowa County Cemetery Stones & History, 1844-1975* (Iowa County Historical Society, 1976), 18. The name is missing because the top of the stone is broken. The stone was read as "son of C. & M." A footstone was found in the cemetery for "B. L. C." which might indicate the initials of this child.

²"Merritt Ferguson Bible Record," photocopies furnished by Mary Ellen Boyd, Loveland, CO, August 2001.

³Iowa County, IA, Marriage Record Volume C, 1863-1874, 420.

⁴Family records of Donna Newton, DNewton275@aol.com, November 1997.

⁵Iowa County, IA, Marriage Record Volume D, 1875-81, 43. Their license was issued 19 August 1875 with George Coover, father of the bride, signing the affidavit.

⁶"Records of Marengo Cemetery, Marengo, Iowa;" LDS Film 1003426.

- 16 v. Samuel Martin Coover, born 29 May 1861, Iowa County, Iowa, died 9 June 1940,¹ in Parnell, Iowa County, Iowa.²
- 17 vi. Thomas Edward Coover,³ born 15 January 1863, Pilot Township, Iowa County, Iowa, the son of George Coover and Mary E. Hinkle, and died 26 February 1947, Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa. He married Mary Elizabeth Meyers.⁴ "Millie" E. Coover was born 1864 and died in 1899. They are buried together in Pilot Grove Cemetery, Iowa County, Iowa.⁵

*Minville Dodridge "Dodge"⁶ Hinkle [HG#62211]
Hinkle Bible Records of his son George W. Hinkle*

Our faithful readers remember that we have spent extended efforts to sort out the many, many cousins named George W. Hinkle. This family's history has been richly preserved in George W. Hinkle's Bible which is transcribed below.

SIXTH GENERATION

1. Minville Dodridge "Dodge"⁶ Hinkle (William⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#62211] was born 11 December 1813, and married **Elizabeth Smith** who was born 10 October 1815, in Pulaski County, Kentucky.⁶ They were married on 22 September 1835 in Cumberland County, Kentucky.⁷

Minville was born near Burkesville, Cumberland County, Kentucky. He died ca. 1912 at a ranch on the Clearwater River near Mt. Idaho, Idaho County, Idaho, and is buried in Mt. Idaho Cemetery. "Dodge" Hinkle moved near Osceola, St. Clair County, Missouri, ca. 1851, to Umatilla County, Oregon, in 1884, and to Idaho County, Idaho, in 1890. Serving on the Union side during the Civil War, he participated in engagements in which his son George was in the opposing army.⁸

Malville D. Hinkle, a soldier in Companies B and H, 60th Missouri Enlisted Militia, applied for an invalid pension on 12 May 1884 while residing in Missouri. The pension was denied.⁹

¹Family records of Donna Newton, DNewton275@aol.com, November 1997, show the birth year as 1864.

²Family records of Terry D. Prince, tdp@mindspring.com, November 2001.

³Family records of Terry D. Prince, tdp@mindspring.com, November 2001.

⁴Edmund West, comp. *Gene Pool Individual Records*. [database online] Provo, UT: Ancestry.com. 2000.

⁵Pauline Lillie, *Iowa County Cemetery Stones & History, 1844-1975* (Iowa County Historical Society, 1976).

⁶*The History of Henry and St. Clair Counties, Missouri* (St. Joseph: National Historical Company. 1883). 164.

⁷Family records of Larry Tippin, Roachdale, IL. ltippin@tds.com, November 2001. Note: Cumberland County marriage records are not extant before 1882 for verification.

⁸*The Henckel Genealogy*, 944.

⁹"General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934, Application 512940. NARA T288-218.

1850 Cumberland County, KY (Cumberland District), 16 September 1850, dwelling 805, family 805, p. 336: M. D. Hinkle 35, farmer, \$300; E. (female) 35; Therissa A. 13; G. W. 12; James 7; Hannah 5; Octo (female) 3; John R. 3 months. 1860 St. Clair County, MO (Oseola Township), 2 July 1860, p. 886, dwelling 97, family 97: M. D. Hinkle 46, \$600/\$500, born KY; Elizth 44, born KY; James 18, born KY; H. F. (female) 14, born KY; O. (female) 11, born KY; Jno. R. 8, born KY; N. (male) 7, born MO; E. B. (male) 2, born MO. 1870 Henry County, MO (Tebo Township, Clinton), 5 August 1870, p. 389, dwelling 547, family 554: Merrill D. Hinkle 56, farmer, \$300, born KY; Elizabeth 53, born KY; John 21, born KY; Nathan 17, born MO; Elisha 12, born MO. 1880 Henry County, MO (Tebo Township), 1 June 1880, p. 414, dwelling 14, family 14; NARA T9-689: M. D. Hinkle, 66, born KY, farmer, parents born VA/KY; Elizabeth Hinkle, wife, 56, born KY, parents born KY; Elisha Hinkle, son, 22, born MO, parents born KY; Luella Maguire, niece, 21, born MO, parents born MO/KY.

Children of Minville Dodridge⁶ and Elizabeth (Smith) Hinkle:

- 2 i. Theresa "Thursey" A.⁷ Hinkle, born 20 October 1836 in Cumberland County, Kentucky, and died 21 March 1855 in St. Clair County, Missouri. She married William Towns on 29 June 1853 in St. Clair County, Missouri.¹ [HG#622111]
- + 3 ii. George Washington Hinkle, born 1 May 1838, Cumberland County, Kentucky, died 26 March 1909 in Grangeville, Idaho. [HG#622112]
- 4 iii. William McDonand Hinkle, born 29 March 1840 in Cumberland County, Kentucky, and died there 3 March 1845.² [Not included in HG]
- 5 iv. James H. Hinkle, born 9 October 1842 in Cumberland County, Kentucky.³ He has not been located after the 1860 census. [HG#622113]
- 6 v. Hannah T. Hinkle, born 24 February 1845 in Cumberland County, Kentucky, and was buried on 15 August 1884 in St. Clair County, Missouri. She married Wilson Arnold on 2 April 1862 in St. Clair County, Missouri.⁴ 1870 Henry County, MO (Tebo Township, Clinton), 5 August 1870, p. 389, dwelling 541, family 548: Wilson Arnold 31, farm laborer, /\$300, born GA; Hannah F. 24; born KY; James 7; Henry 4; George W. 2; all children born MO: Mary Arnold 50, born GA. 1880 St. Clair County, MO (Monegan Township), page 308, NARA T9-714: Wilson Arnold 49, farmer, born GA, parents born GA/SC; Hannah, wife, 34, born KY, parents born KY; 4 children born MO. [HG#622114]
- 7 vi. Octavia Hinkle, born 10 April 1848 in Cumberland County, Kentucky, married James P. Hastain on 21 March 1867 in Henry County, Missouri.⁵ James Preston

¹Family records of Larry Tippin, Roachdale, IL, ltippin@tds.com, August 2001.

²Family records of Larry Tippin, Roachdale, IL, ltippin@tds.com, August 2001.

³Family records of Larry Tippin, Roachdale, IL, ltippin@tds.com, August 2001.

⁴Family records of Larry Tippin, Roachdale, IL, ltippin@tds.com, August 2001.

⁵Family records of Larry Tippin, Roachdale, IL, ltippin@tds.com, August 2001.

Hastain was born ca. 1831, per the 1880 census, the son of Danial Mc Comisky and Anna N. (Greene) Hastain.¹ 1880 St. Clair County, MO (Monegan Township), page 306; NARA T9-714: James Hastain, 49, farmer, born TN, parents born TN; Octavia, wife, 33, born KY, parents born KY; 5 children born MO. [HG#622115]

- 8 vii. John R. Hinkle, born 3 October 1850 in Cumberland County, Kentucky, died 8 March 1927 in Beaver County, Oklahoma. He married Sarah Crabtree on 3 March 1872 in Henry County, Missouri.² [HG#622116]
- 9 viii. Nathan Hinkle, born 21 September 1852 in Henry County, Missouri, died 3 August 1943 in Forgan, Beaver County, Oklahoma. He married Margaret Viola McBride on 4 October 1883 in Henry County, Missouri.³ 1880 Henry County, MO (Tebo), p. 416, NARA T9-689: Nathan Hinkle, 25, farmer, born MO, parents born KY; Martha Crabtree, [no relationship given] 60, born KY; parents born KY. [HG#622117]
- 10 ix. Elisha B. Hinkle born 8 November 1858 in St. Clair County, Missouri, died 13 April 1941 in Lowry City, St. Clair County, Missouri. He married Sarah Elizabeth Sharp on 8 April 1886 in Henry County, Missouri.⁴ [HG#622118]

SEVENTH GENERATION—CHILDREN OF MINVILLE DODDRIDGE AND ELIZABETH (SMITH) HINKLE

3. George Washington⁷ Hinkle (Minville Doddridge⁶, William⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony¹, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#622112] was born 1 May 1838, Cumberland County, Kentucky, died 26 March 1909 in Grangeville, Idaho. He married **Iantha Frances Phelps** on 1 January 1863 at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. Following George's death Iantha lived in Portland, Oregon. They had 5 children. George W. Hinkle enlisted in the Confederate Army and participated in many battles. He was severely wounded while serving under General Morgan. During the war he eloped with his fiancée, being escorted by a troop of soldiers to Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, where they were married. This was truly a romantic episode with the bride's Negro body guard bringing up the rear. Her full name was Iantha Frances Josephine Olivia Pocahontas Phelps, and while her parents' names are not known, she was thought a descendant of a noted Virginia family dating back to Pocahontas. After the Civil War, George Washington Hinkle removed in 1870 to Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky, where he engaged in the mercantile business and prospered until the financial crisis of 1873. In 1880 he moved to Salisbury, Henry County, Missouri, and farmed three years. In 1884 the family moved to Umatilla County, Oregon, and ca. 1890 to Idaho County, Idaho.⁵

¹Family records of Stanley Benjamin Green, Kemp, TX.

²Family records of Larry Tippin, Roachdale, IL, ltippin@tds.com, August 2001.

³Family records of Larry Tippin, Roachdale, IL, ltippin@tds.com, August 2001.

⁴Family records of Larry Tippin, Roachdale, IL, ltippin@tds.com, August 2001.

⁵"*The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912* (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912). 2:473; *History of Oregon* (Lewis Publishing Company), 575. This source gives her birth date correctly, however shows her death as 27 March 1928. See death certificate.

“Father” George W. Hinkle, born 1838, died 1909, is buried in Prairie View Cemetery, Grangeville, Idaho, Block F, Lot 1, at the south end.¹ Ianthia F. Hinkle was born 15 February 1845 in Kentucky and died on 28 March 1928, aged 83 years, 1 month and 13 days. She was the daughter of Richard Philips and Bethina Thurman who were both born in Virginia.²

1870 Barren County, KY (Hiseville Precinct, Cave City), 3 August 1870, p. 648, dwelling 164, family 159: Geo. W. Hinkle, 32, farmer, \$1600/550; Ianthia 25; Charles P. 5; Joseph T. 3; all born KY. 1880 Barren County, KY (Glasgow Junction), p. 32C, NARA T9-402: G. W. Hinkle, 42, born KY, farmer, parents born KY; Iantha Hinkle, wife, 34, born KY, parents born VA; C. P. Hinkle, son, 15; Joseph T. Hinkle, son, 13; Millard Hinkle, son, 8; Walter Hinkle, son, 1; all sons born KY.

This family appears in an Internet database compiled from the local newspaper records:

Idaho County Free Press, Vital Records, 1886-1903

“Published in the scenic northern Idaho town of Grangeville, the *Idaho County Free Press* was an important weekly vehicle for disseminating news about the territory and state. This database is a collection of vital information printed in the newspaper between 1886 and 1903.” These newspapers are in the archives of the Idaho County Genealogical Society, 215 W. North, Grangeville, Idaho, 83530.³

January 5, 1894

Marriage at Denver of J. T. Hinkle and Ada Cooper by Rev. Perkins on New Year's Day. [Joseph Turner Hinkle, son of George W. Hinkle.]

March 27, 1896

C. P. Hinkle and Miss Cora Code joined hands for the voyage of life last Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. About 60 guests were present. Rev. Perkins tied the nuptial knot in his usual impressive manner. Denver Doings. [Charles Porter Hinkle, son of George W. Hinkle.]

August 14, 1902

Dr. M. A. Hinkle, a brother of our Hinkle boys, died at Seattle, on August 3, of typhoid fever. [Apparently Millard G. Hinkle, son of George W. Hinkle.]

¹Idaho County Genealogical Society. *Prairie View Cemetery Inscriptions*. [database online] (Orem, UT: Ancestry, Inc., 1999).

²“Certificate of Death of Ianthia F. Hinkle,” Oregon State Board of Health #953. The informant was A. C. Hinckle.

³Anglen, Carol Sams. *1886-1903 Idaho County Newspaper Vitals*. Orem, UT: Ancestry, Inc., 1999; available at www.ancestry.com. 10 July 2001.

The following Bible Record of George W.⁷ Hinkle (Minville Dodridge⁶, William⁵, Nathan⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was contributed by their great granddaughter Joan Schaub, Portland, Oregon, June 2000.

Family Record

Marriages

George W. Hinkle and I.
F. J. O. Phelps was married
the 1st day of January AD 1863.

Chas P. Hinkle and
Cora Code were married at Denver
Idaho Wednesday
eve at 7 o'clock
in the year of our
Lord MDCCCXC
March 25 1896
By Rev. Silas Perkins.

Joseph T. Hinkle
and Ada R. Cooper
were married on the
first day of January
in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and
ninety four (1894) at
Denver in the county
of Idaho and state
of Idaho by Rev Silas
Perkins in the presence
of Almighty God and various
witnesses.

[In top margin of this page] [--?--]
Hinkle married Louise Caswell at
Portland on July 14, 1919.

Marriages

Millard G. Hinkle and
Josie Ryan were
married on the seventh
day of February eighteen
hundred and ninety nine
at San Francisco, Calif.
by Rev Father Hamingan
of St. Mary's Cathedral
at six oclock P.M.
(as it is so recorded).

Walter B. Hinkle and
Minnie E. Naylor
were married at
the home of Mrs. I. F.
Hinkle at Portland,
Oregon, by Rev. Benjamin
F. Young, on Aug. 23,
1911.

Alexander C. Hinkle and
Nellie Sarah Walker
were married at the
Parsonage of the Christian
Church, at Vancouver
Wash. by the Rev.
R. H. Sawyer in the
presence of Alda M.
Walker and Mrs. L. M.
Kuhns as witnesses
June 1st in the year of our
Lord A.D. 1915.

Births

Geo W Hinkle was Born the
1st day of May AD 1838.
I. F. J. O. Hinkle was born
the 15th day of February 1845
Charly Porter Hinkle was born 29th day of
January
AD 1865.

Joseph Turner Hinkle
was born the 2nd day
of November AD 1866.

Milard Gordrich
Hinkle was born
the 9th day of October
A.D. 1871.

Walter Beckly Hinkle
was born December
the 28th 1878.

Alexander Carleton
Hinkle was born
August 21st 1887.

Births

Zanoni Dale Hinkle
the first child and
son of Joseph T. and
Ada R. Hinkle was
born on the 6th day
of October A.D. 1894

Eugenia Frances Hinkle
the second child and daughter
of Joseph R. Hinkle and Ada
R. Hinkle, was born August
30th A.D. 1901.

Minnie Elizabeth Hink[-]
was born March 8, 188[-].
[Editor's note: not readable on photocopy.
The Henckel Genealogy shows 1889.]¹

Nellie S. Hinkle was
born in Gainesville, Texas
on June 12, 1891.

Blanche Abbey Merch[-]
was born in Richmond, I[-]
on October 11, 1887.
[Blanche Abbey Merchant, born in
Richmond, Iowa.]²

Marjorie Ruth Stearns
was born April 5, 1898
at Ashland, Wisconsin.

[Editor's Note: The second page of births is
not included here because it contains
persons who are still living.]

¹*The Henckel Genealogy*, 1029.

²*The Henckel Genealogy*, 1030.

Deaths

Millard G. Hinkle died in Seattle Wash. of Typhoid Fever on the Second day of August 1902.

George W. Hinkle died in Grangeville, Idaho March 26, 1909, aged 70 years, 10 months and 26 days.

Joseph Turner Hinkle died at Hermiston, Oregon, November 14th 1923, aged 56 years 11 months and 12 days.

Minnie Elizabeth Hinkle passed away at Portland, Oregon, on October 31, 1934.

Iantha Francis Hinkle wife of Goerge W. Hinkle passed away at Portland, Oregon, on Mar. 27, 1928.

The following notes have been written on pages and placed on an index page of the Bible:

Alexander C. Hinkle and Blanche Abbey Merchant were married at the United Brethren Parsonage in Vancouver, Wash., at 11.30 a.m., Jan. 17, 1920, by Rev. Nisewonder.

Walter B. Hinkle and Marjorie Ruth Stearns were married at the Methodist church at Stevenson, Washington, by Reverend R. V. Dunlap, on August 29, 1942.

David M. Kyle and Janet E. Hinkle were married at West Minister Presbyterian Church by Dr. Hopper, Portland Oregon, on May 4, 1940, Portland, Oregon.

Joan Elizabeth Hinkle and William David Schaub were married 6/01/74.

Deaths

Walter B. Hinkle passed on November 8, 1953, in Portland, Oregon.

Alexander Hinkle passed on January 17, 1937.

C. Porter Hinkle died Jan. 29, 1965.

Marjorie Stearns Hinkle Portland, Oregon, December 19[-]

David McVicker Kyle Stuart, Florida, June 19, 1980.

William Stewart Hinkle of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania

William Stewart Hinkle was born 26 February 1843 near Mt. Holly, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and died 23 June 1925 in Randall, Illinois. He is buried in Linwood Cemetery.¹ Census records indicate that William Stewart Hinkle was the son of William Hinkle, born ca. 1810, and his wife Catharine (-?-) born ca. 1817. They resided in Pennsylvania and both died after the 1880 census.²

William married (1) Mary E. Andrews in Dixon, Illinois, and they had 6 children living on 5 July 1898: Ida Hinkle born July 1867, Nellie Hinkle born June 1869, Cora Hinkle born April 1872, George Hinkle born February 1876, Burton Hinkle born January 1881, and Myrtle Hinkle born April 1883. William and Mary divorced 30 October 1890 in Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois. William married (2) Lydia Alice Cline on 12 September 1891, Peoria, Peoria County, Illinois. She was born 30 October 1858 at Sunburry, Pennsylvania and the widow of Benjamin Swadley. Lydia died 27 January 1946 at Elmwood, Illinois and is buried at Galesburg, Illinois. William and Lydia resided at Elmwood, Peoria County, and Galesburg, Knox County, in 1892; at Randall and East Galesburg, Knox County, in 1907; at Wataga, Illinois, in 1918; and at Randall in 1921. William enlisted as a Private in Company D, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry on 30 January 1865 at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and served until 23 May 1865. On 5 December 1925 his widow Lydia A. Hinkle resided in Randall, Knox County, Illinois, and in 1945 she moved to Elmwood, Illinois, where she died. An unsigned affidavit was returned from a person residing in Springtown, Benton County, Arkansas, who had known William as a child.³

1880 Knox County, IL (Galesburg Township, 4th Ward Galesburg), p. 124: NARA T9-220: Hinckle, Wm, 38, born NY, parents born NY; Mary, wife, 37, born MI, parents born NY/NJ; Ida, 13; Nellie, 9; Corrie, 6; George, 4; Lester, 2; all children born IL.

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¹"Death Certificate of William S. Hinkle." State of Illinois, Dist. No. 4860, Registered No. 9.

²1850 Federal Population Census, 1850 Adams County, PA (Latimore Township), 4 October 1850, p. 108, dwelling 1472, family 1584; 1860 Cumberland County, PA (South Middleton Township, Carlisle), 17 July 1860, p. 831, dwelling 1054, family 1046; 1880 Federal Population Census, Cumberland County, PA (South Middleton Township), NARA T9-1122, page 271.

³"Marriage Record of William S. Hinkle and Lidia Swadley." Knox County, IL, Chancery Record #30, and other papers in "Civil War Union Pension File of William Stewart Hinkle." National Archives Pension #XC-2717595.

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brillnd@pacifier.com

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Branch 2 - George³ Henkle [HG#23]

This is the family of our late Henkel Historian Garland Hinkle. We are pleased to add to his research and identify "lost" cousins as descendants of the Reverend Anthony Jacob Henkel. Further records of the family of George and Barbara (Rowland) Hinkle were published in the *Henkel Genealogical Bulletin*, Volume 24, Number 1, Spring 1993, pages 925-32.

On 12 November 1793, the children and heirs of George Hinkle, late of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, applied to have the land viewed, partitioned, appraised, and the manner of payments specified. These children were: Jonathan Hinkle, George Hinkle, and Samuel Hinkle, all of Earl Township; Nancy Wolf, wife of John Wolf, of Earl Township; Catharina Davis, of the State of Maryland; Polly Diller, wife of Leonard Diller, with Peter Diller, Merchant of the Village of New Holland in Earl Township, their assignee; John Hinkle—Jonathan Roland and George Widder of Earl Township were the assignees of Barbara Hinkle, who was the assignee of John Hinkle.¹

1790 Lancaster County, PA (Earl Township), p. 132: (Widow) Hinkel: males 1 over 16, 1 under 16; females 2. 1800 Lancaster County, PA (Earl Township), p. 39: Widow Hinkle aged over 45.

¹"Request for Partition," 12 November 1793, (recorded 31 December 1793), Lancaster County, PA, Deed Book RR:505-507.

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THIRD GENERATION

CHILDREN OF GEORGE² AND BARBARA (ROWLAND) HINKLE

1. **Catharina Barbara³ Hinkle** (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#231] was born 26 May 1753, and baptized June 1753, daughter of Georg Hinckel and Barb, with sponsors George Jont and his wife.¹ She died in 1823 in New Market, Maryland. Catharina married first **Richard Davis, Senior**, son of John who was born 25 June 1706, and Elizabeth (Anderson) Davis. Richard was born ca. 1751 and died 14 December 1791 in Frederick County, Maryland. Richard and Catharina purchased 229½ acres of farm land and other real estate. He also engaged in the mercantile business which required hauling supplies with wagons drawn by four- and six-horse teams from the distant city of Baltimore, Maryland.²

[Buried] 1791, December 17. Richard Davis, legitimate son of John Davis and his wife, born 1751. February 1774 he married Catharina, legitimate daughter of Georg Hinckel and his wife Barbara, with whom he had 8 children, of whom 3 sons and 2 daughters are alive. Was in Ellicotts Mill, where his wagon upset and a barrel rolled on him, wounding him in his abdomen, on 13th in the afternoon, so that he died after making his will on the 14th in the evening, aged 40 years.³

Disposition of the estate of Richard Davis was brought before the February 1806 session of the County Court of Frederick County, Maryland. The heirs of Richard Davis petitioned to dispose of his real estate, a tract called *Pleasant Valley*, containing 230 acres. The representatives of the estate were George Davis, Jonathan Davis, and minors Sarah, Mary, Isaac, and Richard Davis. Jesse Wright was guardian of the minors. The heirs refused the land which was sold to George, Jonathan, Sarah and Mary Davis.⁴ The burial record shows five surviving children while six heirs are listed in court documents, suggesting that son Richard was born after his father's death. Richard Davis left no daughter named Catherine Elizabeth, shown in *The Henckel Genealogy*, page 82.

Since the widow Catherina, now the wife of Jesse Wright, had remarried, she was not entitled to a one-third widow's dower. In 1798 Jesse Wright was assessed for this tract, *Pleasant Valley*, described as including a tan yard and containing 200 acres. Jesse Wright was also taxed on 3½ town lots in New Market, Maryland, which he had leased for three years from Christopher Hussey.⁵

Catharina presumably married her second husband **Jesse Wright, Senior**, of New Market,

¹Frederick S. Weiser, trans., "Bergstrasse Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ephrata Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Parochial Registers, 1753-1915" (Hannover: 1973), 7. This baptism was entered into the church register when her brother John Jacob was baptized.

²William Sumner Junkin and Minnie Wyatt Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy* (1964), 71.

³Frederick Sheely Weiser, trans. and edit., *Records of Marriages and Burials in the Monocacy Church in Frederick County, Maryland, and in the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in the City of Frederick, Maryland, 1743-1811* (Washington: The National Genealogical Society, 1972), 398.

⁴Frederick County, MD, Descents, 85-88; "Descents 1794-1837," *Western Maryland Genealogy*, Volume 4 (No. 1, January 1988) :13, 16.

⁵"1798 Frederick County [MD] Assessment, Sugar Loaf and Linganore Hundreds," *Western Maryland Genealogy*, Volume 7 (No. 2, April 1991) :64-65.

Maryland, after 12 November 1793, the date of the above deed, in which she is named as Catharina Davis. She did not sign this deed, however. Jesse Wright, Senior, son of John Wright, moved from Pennsylvania to New Market, Maryland, where he was a tanner.¹ The Frederick County, Maryland, County Court granted Jesse Wright a license to operate an "ordinary" at the March 1798 session.²

1800 Frederick County, MD (Liberty Town District #7) p. 220; NARA M32-10: males 4 under 10, 1 26-45; females 1 10-15, 1 16-25, 1 over 45.

2. **John Jacob³ Hinkle** (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#232] was born 29 May 1755 and baptized 22 June 1755 at Bergstrasse Lutheran Church, near Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, son of Georg Hinckel and Barb with sponsors George Jont and his wife.³ On 13 February 1775 Jacob Hinckel, son of "Gorg Hinckle," married **Elizabeth Edwards**, daughter of the deceased "Ewen (sic) Edwards," in Christopher Friedrich's house.⁴ She was born ca. 1757-58, the daughter of Evan and Elizabeth (Stauffer) Edwards.⁵

Census records indicate that Jacob's migration route followed that of his brother John. Jacob's daughter married Henry Nuss on 18 March 1804 in Frederick County, Maryland, and it seems likely that Jacob was living nearby at that time. Jacob appears in the 1810 census of Louisville, Kentucky, and on 8 April 1811 Jacob Hinkle was granted a license to keep a tavern at his house in Louisville with John Hinkle serving as his surety.⁶

1810 Jefferson County, KY (Louisville), p. 25; NARA M252-7: males 6 16-25, 1 over 45; females 1 under 10, 1 16-25. 1820 Jefferson County, KY (Jeffersontown), p. 43; NASA M33-24: males 2 under 10, 1 16-25, 1 26-45, 1 over 45; females 3 under 10, 1 10-15, 2 26-45, 1 over 45; 3 slaves.

Children of John Jacob³ and Elizabeth (Edwards) Hinkle:

- 12 i. **Elizabeth⁴ Hinkle**, born 1781, daughter of Jacob Hinchel [sic] and Elisabäth, died 17 August 1806 at 8:30 a.m., Frederick County, Maryland, aged 25 years, 7 months, 14 days. She married **Henrich Nuss** on 15 April 1804 and they had one son.⁷ Marriage records show the marriage of Henrich Huss [sic] and Elisab. Hinkel by license with witnesses in Mr. Huss Senior's house on 18 March 1804. Henry Nusz married Sarah Hollen on 14 January 1807, Frederick County, by license and

¹T.C.J. Williams and Folger McKinsey, *History of Frederick County, Maryland* [no page number on photocopy].

²Stefanie R. Shaffer, *Inhabitants of Frederick County, Maryland, Volume 1 1750-1790* (Westminster: Willow Bend Books, 1999), 98-99.

³Weiser, "Bergstrasse Church," 7.

⁴"Records of Rev. John Waldschmidt," *Pennsylvania Archives*, 6th Series (1907), 6:216, 228.

⁵*The Henckel Genealogy*, 72. No source is given for this date or her mother's name.

⁶Fayette County, Kentucky, County Court Minute Book 6:124; abstracted by Michael L. Cook and Bettie A. Cummings Cook, *Jefferson County, Kentucky, Records 2* (Evansville, IN: Cook Publications, 1987), 270.

⁷Weiser, *Monocacy Church and Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Frederick, Maryland*, 153. She is shown in the burial record as Elisabäth Nussin.

witnesses, in Senior Mr. Nusz's house.¹

3. Susannah Barbara³ Hinkle (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#223] was born 18 July 1757, the daughter of Georg and Barb Hinckel, and baptized 6 November 1757 at Bergstrasse Lutheran Church, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, with sponsors Rudolf Brenneisen and his wife.² She married **John Norton** of Earl Township, Lancaster County, ca. 1775, and definitely prior to 10 July 1777 when her father wrote his will. John Norton was born 1 November 1749 and died 5 July 1822 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They had thirteen children.³

In the will of her father, dated 10 July 1777, Susannah Norton is noted as having already received her share of her father's estate.⁴ Perhaps this occurred at the time of her marriage. She was apparently still living on 28 March 1811 when the executors of her father's estate were released,⁵ and the 1820 census implies that she died after that enumeration.

John Norton served in the Revolutionary War in 1782 as a Lieutenant in Captain Bowman's Company.⁶ He was a carpenter and operated an inn at Harrisburg where he moved prior to 1790.⁷

1790 Dauphin County, PA (Harrisburgh Towne), p. 86: males 1 over 16, 1 under 16; females 6. 1800 Dauphin County, PA (Harrisburg Township), p. 171; NARA M32-40: Males 3 under 10, 1 over 45; females 2 under 10, 1 10-15, 1 16-25, 1 26-45. 1810 Dauphin County, PA (Harrisburg Township), p. 18; NARA M252-54: males 2 10-15, 1 over 45; females 2 10-15, 1 26-45, 1 over 45. 1820 Dauphin County, PA (Harrisburg Township), page 93; NARA M33-102: males 1 over 45; females 1 16-25, 1 over 45.

4. John³ Hinkle (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#234] was born ca. 1760 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.⁸ "John Hinkle Departed This life the 12th day of April 1828—aged 68 years." His wife Catharine was born ca. 1763, based upon her age at death. "Catherine Hinkle Departed this life the 14th Day of February 1828—aged 64 years." "John Hinkle and Caty Hinkle was [sic] married the 20th Day of May 1780."⁹ The marriage of Johann Hinkel and **Catharine Scheurich** on 9 May 1780 appears in the records of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.¹⁰ Records of this family including the Bible records were published in Volume 24 of this *Bulletin*, Spring 1993, pages 926-30.

¹Weiser, *Monocacy Church and Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Frederick, Maryland*, 72, 76.

²Weiser, "Bergstrasse Church," 8.

³*The Henckel Genealogy*, 73.

⁴"Will of George Hinckle," 10 July 1777 (proven 5 June 1778), Lancaster, PA, Will Book C, Volume 1:508.

⁵"Deed of Release from George Hinkle's heirs to George Hinkle's executors," 28 March 1811 (recorded 28 July 1812), Lancaster County, PA, Deed Book 5:377-80.

⁶*Pennsylvania Archives*, 5th Series, Volume 7:502.

⁷*Egle's Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series; reprint Volume 1:71.

⁸Estate given in *The Henckel Genealogy*, 73.

⁹"Bible Record of John and Catherine (Caty) Hinkle," owned by Mrs. Anna Margaret (Hatzell) Ferguson when photographed 1 October 1928 by W. C. Foster, Louisville, KY; photocopy in possession of Editor.

¹⁰*The Henckel Genealogy*, 73. Undocumented notes in the Henckel files show her brother Mathaius Scheurich married Catharine Monn of Hempfield on 18 November 1781 per the Lutheran Church record of Lancaster County.

1810 Jefferson County, KY (Louisville), p.26; NARA M252-7: males 1 10-15, 2 16-25, 1 over 45; females 2 10-15, 1 16-26, 1 over 45. 1820 Jefferson County, KY (Louisville Township), p. 27; NARA M33-24: males 3 under 10, 2 10-15, 1 16-25, 1 26-45; females 1 under 10, 1 26-45.

5. Maria Magdalena³ Hinkle (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#235] was born 27 May 1761 and christened in 1762 at Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of George and Barbara Hinckel.¹ Maria Magdalena married **Leonhard Diller**. Leonhard Dieler was born 15 February 1759, Lancaster County, the son of Philip and Maria Magdalena (Elmakerin) Dieler, and baptized 4 March 1759 with sponsors Lenhard and Anna Margaretha Orleter. Leonhard Diller died 22 December 1798, aged 39 years, 9 months, 18 days, as the result of a fall in a well.²

Maria Magdalena died 9 March 1808 in Lancaster County. She married Leonard Diller, son of Philip Adam and Maria Magdalena (Elmaker) Diller in 1784. Maria Magdalena and Leonard are buried in the Trinity Lutheran Church Cemetery, New Holland, Lancaster County. They had six children. Leonard's brother Philip Adam Diller, Jr., married Salome Yundt [HG#211], daughter of John George Yundt and Maria Margaretha Henkel, the oldest sister of Maria Magdalena's father George Hinkle. Leonhard Diller served in the Revolutionay War as a private in Captain George Rees's 4th Company, Lancaster County Militia. He was elected Sheriff of Lancaster County.³

1800 Lancaster County, PA (Earl Township), p. 37: Widow Diller, females 1 under 10, 1 26-45.

6. Anna Maria³ Hinkle (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#236] was born ca. 1763-65. Anna Maria Hingell, daughter of deceased Gorg Hingell, married **Johannes Wolff**, son of Bernard Wolff, on 28 December 1782.⁴ Johannes Wolff, son of Bernhardt and Ursula Wolff, was born 12 March 1762 and baptized 30 March 1762 at Bergstrasse Lutheran Church, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, with sponsors Joh. and Elisabeth Schultz.⁵

Due to the many contemporary men named John Wolf, this couple has not been followed after their marriage in 1782. One John Wolf appears in the 1800 census of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (Earl Township), p. 39, near Jonathan and Widow Hinkle: males 2 under 10, 1 10-16, 2 26-45; females 1 under 10, 2 10-16, 1 16-26, 1 26-45.

7. George³ Hinkle (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#237] was born 20 August 1769 and baptized 26 February 1772 at Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster

¹Record Book of Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, PA; LDS #20363. Her name appears here are Maria Marlana.

²Glenn P. Schwalm and Frederick S. Weiser, *Records of Pastoral Acts at Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church*, New Holland, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1730-1799 (Breinigsville: The Pennsylvania German Society, 1977), 58, 237. Note that his birth date differs slightly in these two records. The translator indicated difficulty reading where he fell.

³*The Henckel Genealogy*, 74. Some information obtained from *Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, PA* (J. H. Beers and Co., 1903).

⁴"Records of Rev. John Waldschmidt," *Pennsylvania Archives*, 6th Series (1907), 6:228, 262.

⁵Weiser, "Bergstrasse Church," 8. Some undocumented sources show his mother as Charlotte Wolf.

County, Pennsylvania, the son of George and Barbara Hinckel.¹ George, infant son of George and Barbara Hinkle, has a tombstone with no dates in Bergstrasse Cemetery, Ephrata Township, Lancaster County.²

8. Jonathan³ Hinkle (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#238] was born 8 September 1767 and baptized 3 January 1769 at Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the son of George and Barbara Hinckel.³ Jonathan's marriage to **Catherine Meyer** on 2 October 1787 appears in *The Henckel Genealogy*, however a source to prove this statement have not been found.⁴

Examination of censuses often provides clues to a family. Jonathan's age is consistent with his baptismal record, as he progresses up the age categories. However, comparing the 1810 and 1820 censuses below confirms that between 1810 and 1820 Jonathan's household expanded to include family members not born into his household. Deed records indicate that Jonathan married (2) Hannah (-?-) prior to 1816. Jonathan Hinkle and wife Hannah, on 1 April 1816, sold to George Biegle, of Lancaster Borough, a two-story brick house and lot on the east side of Duke Street, for \$1655.⁵ He is probably the Jonathan Henkle who, in 1819, owned a tavern in Lancaster County known as Sign of the Deer.⁶

1790 Lancaster County, PA (Earl Township), p. 132: Jonathan Hinkel next door to the Widow Hinkel with one male over sixteen, one under 16, and one female, presumably his wife. 1800 Lancaster County, PA (Earl Township), p. 39: Jonathan Hinkle, next door to Widow Hinkle, with males 1 under 10, 1 10-15, 1 26-45; females 1 26-45. 1810 Lancaster County, PA (Earl Township), p. 400: males 2 10-15, 1 over 45; females 3 under 10, 1 10-15, 1 over 45. 1820 Lancaster County, PA (Lancaster City), p. 92; NARA M33-106: males 1 over 45; females 1 under 10, 2 10-15; 1 16-25; 1 26-44. 1830 Lancaster County, PA (Lancaster Township), p. 13: males 1 20-30, 1 60-70; females 2 under 5, 1 20-30, 1 30-40, 1 50-60.

Children of Jonathan³ and Catharine (Meyer) Hinkle [probably not complete]:

- 13 i. **Son⁴ Hinkle**, born ca. 1788-89, appears in 1790 and 1800 censuses but not in 1810.
- 14 ii. **Elisabeth Hinkle**, born 8 February 1790, daughter of Jonathan Hinkel, baptized at Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.⁷ She apparently died young since no female child of the appropriate age appears in Jonathan's household in the 1790, 1800 or 1810 census.

¹Record Book of Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, PA.

²Personal visit by Garland Hinkle, Kansas City, Kansas, June 1976.

³Record Book of Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, PA.

⁴*The Henckel Genealogy*, 74.

⁵"Deed of sale from Jonathan and Hannah Hinkle to George Biegle," 1 April 1816; Lancaster County, PA, Deed Book 18:446.

⁶Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, *History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883), 259.

⁷Record Book of Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, PA.

+ 15 iii. **George Hinkle**, born ca. 1796.

9. George³ Hinkle (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#239] was born ca. 1770 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, died 8 December 1852, and is buried in Dandridge Cemetery, Jefferson County, Tennessee.¹ 1790 Lancaster County, PA (Earl Township), p. 132: males 1 over 16, 1 under 16; females 2.

10. Samuel³ Hinkle (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#23-10] was born 17 January 1769 and baptized 26 February 1772, Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the son of Georg and Barbara Hinckel.² He died in 1832 near Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia. Samuel married on 29 July 1794 Ann Lightner, daughter of John and Barbara (Ritter) Lightner/Leitner, who was born ca. 1775 and died 5 November 1832, Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia.³

Samuel Hinkle appears on the tax lists of Earl Township, Lancaster County, PA, in 1792 and 1793, the same years as his brother George. In the 1800 census he was enumerated in Lancaster County, Strasberg Township, page 117. Samuel Hinkle in 1806 had a tavern called Sign of the White Horse, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike at Williamstown (later known as Vintage on the Lincoln Highway), eleven miles east of Lancaster.⁴ By 1810 this family moved to Jefferson County, Virginia, per the census below.

1800 Lancaster County, PA (Strasberg Township), p. 229; NARA M32-39: males 2 under 10, 1 16-25, 1 26-45; females 1 under 10, 2 16-25, 1 26-45. 1810 Jefferson County, VA (Harper's Ferry), p. 174; NARA M252-69: males 2 10-15, 3 16-25, 1 26-45, 1 over 45; females 1 under 10, 1 10-16, 1 26-45.

11. Henry Gerhard Hinkle (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#23-11] was born 19 December 1773 and baptized 1 April 1774 as Henrich Gerhardt Hinckel at Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the son of Georg and Barbara Hinckel. Henry Gerhard Hinkle died 11 April 1774 and is buried in Bergstrasse Lutheran Church Cemetery, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.⁵

Fourth Generation

15. George⁴ Hinkle (Jonathan³, George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born ca. 1796,

¹Tombstone records; *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, pp. 171, 228. Extensive records have been published on this line in many volumes of the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*.

²Record Book of Kellers Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, PA.

³"Obituary," *Lancaster County Examiner* (15 November 1832). *Egles Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, Volume 2:305. Records of Mrs. C. S. Coldron; reprinted in *The Henckel Genealogy*, 75. Johannes and Barbara Lightner/Leitner had several children baptized at Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, New Holland, Lancaster County, PA, including Adam, son of Joh. and Barbara Leitner, born 10 April 1776 (Weiser, page 100). Ann's baptism does not appear in the records of this church.

⁴*Papers of the Lancaster County, PA, Historical Society*, 20:299, 333.

⁵*The Henckel Genealogy*, 75.

per the 1850 census, and appears to have died prior to the 1860 census when his wife resided with a younger George who was a gunsmith. George the father was aged under 10 in 1800, 10-15 in 1810, and 18-25 in 1820 when he resided next door to [his father] Jonathan.¹ George Hinkle was a census taker in 1830 and an innkeeper at the Lafayette Hotel in the 1850 census with Susan (-?-) who was born ca. 1813. In 1880 she resided with her son Christian. Was he Christopher or John Christian?

1820 Lancaster County, PA (Lancaster City), p. 92; NARA M33-106: males 1 18-25; females 1 16-25. 1840 Lancaster County, PA (City of Lancaster), p. 23; NARA M704-465: males 1 under 5, 1 5-10, 1 40-50; females 1 under 5, 2 5-10, 1 10-15, 2 15-20, 1 20-30. 1850 Lancaster County, PA (Lancaster Township), 31 August 1850, p. 387, dwelling 226, family 259, Lafayette Hotel: George Hinkle, 54, Inn Keeper; Susan, 37; both born PA. 1860 Lancaster County, PA (South West Ward, Lancaster City), 21 June 1860, p. 604, dwelling 293, family 298: George Hinkle, 26, gunsmith; Susan, 46, \$800/50; Abby, 12; Emma, 8; William, 6; all born Pennsylvania. 1870 Lancaster County, PA (212th District, 4th Ward, Lancaster), 28 June 1870, p. 258, dwelling 162, family 162: Susan Hinkle, 57, keeping house, \$800/150; Geo. 37, gunsmith; Emma, 18; Wm., 16, clerk in store; all born PA. 1880 Lancaster County, PA (Lancaster), p. 106; NARA T9-1142: Susan Hinkle, keeping house, 65; Christian Hinkle, son, 35, laborer; Ray Hinkle, gson, 4; all born PA and all parents born PA.

Children of George⁴ and Susan (-?-) Hinkle, per the census records:

- 16 i. George Jackson⁵ [or Jackson George] Hinkle, born ca. 1833, Pennsylvania, per the 1850-1870 censuses. He is called Jackson until his father dies and George after his father George's death. He is a gunsmith in 1860 and 1870 when he is unmarried and residing with his mother. He has not been located in 1880.
- 17 ii. Elizabeth Hinkle, born ca. 1835, Pennsylvania, per the 1850 census.
- 18 iii. Amanda Hinkle, born ca. 1836, Pennsylvania, per the 1850 census.
- 19 iv. Christopher Hinkle, born ca. 1840, Pennsylvania, per the 1850 census.
- 20 v. Clarkson Freeman Hinkle, born ca. 1841, Pennsylvania, per the 1850 census. The burial of Clarkson Freeman Hinkle was recorded at Trinity Lutheran Church of Lancaster, Pennsylvania: "Mar. e.d.1852" aged 10 years, 10 months, 16 days.²
- 21 vi. John Hinkle, born ca. 1844, Pennsylvania, per the 1850 census. He was not with his mother in 1860.
- 22 vii. Abbey Hinkle, born ca. 1848, Pennsylvania, per the 1850 census.
- 23 viii. Emma Hinkle, born ca. 1852, Pennsylvania, per the 1860 census.
- 24 ix. William Hinkle, born ca. 1854, Pennsylvania, per the 1860 census.

¹George is tentatively placed here due to his age, proximity to Jonathan, and name being the same as Jonathan's father George. Further research is needed to confirm this placement.

²Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, PA, Church Book 3: Baptisms 1852-1859, Marriages 1852-1859, Burials 1852-1859.

Branch 6: Michael⁵ Hinkle of Chambers County, Alabama
 Son of Henry⁴ Hinkle of Shelby County, Alabama
 Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel [HG#626]

For many years cousins have researched the family of Michael Hinkle who settled in Chambers County, Alabama. This study illustrates the advantages of tracing relatives and neighbors when identifying migration patterns. Michael clearly settled with his wife's family. Although his Hinkle origins are tentatively identified, this must be considered a work in progress.

This publication, Volume 32 (Spring 2001), pages 1255-64, identified Henry Hinkle as the son of Anthony Hinkle [HG#626]. Henry was enumerated in the 1820 Federal Population Census of Shelby County, Alabama, as was Jonathan Musick, the future father-in-law of Michael Hinkle. Henry Hinkle's land patent certificate for a tract in Section eleven, Township 22 (South), Range 3 (West) was reproduced in Volume 32. Jonathan Music/Musick and Joseph Guy, on 2 June 1823, received patents for two tracts in Section 24 of this same Township and Range.¹ Thus, Henry Hinkle and Jonathan Musick were neighbors in Shelby County, Alabama. Henry Hinkle, in 1820, had three possible sons and four possible daughters residing in his household. Only one son has been previously identified: John Brown Hinkle, born in 1812 in Tennessee.

1. Michael⁵ Hinkle (Henry⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born ca. 1803 in Tennessee, per census records, and died 10 January 1882 in Chambers County, Alabama.² Michael's first wife **Elmina Musick** was born ca. 1808 in North Carolina, the daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Musick. She died before July 1850, probably in Chambers County.³ They were married ca. 1825, based upon the birth of their oldest daughter Margaret. Michael Hinkle married (2) **Matilda Spikes** on 2 July 1850, and married (3) **Sarah Sikes** on 29 August 1852, both in Chambers County.⁴

Michael Hinkle appears in the 1830 census of Carroll County, Georgia, with a young family, near his father-in-law Jonathan Musick and next door to Joseph Musick. Another neighbor is Thomas Blasingame who married Elmina's sister. Michael or Micajah Hinkle served in Seal's County, Webb's Battalion, Alabama Militia, Creek War 1836, and Michael Hinkle was found in records of Hearde County, Georgia, near Chambers County, Alabama.⁵ By 1840 Jonathan Musick and Benjamin Blasingame, husband of another Musick sister, had migrated to Chambers County, Alabama.⁶ Michael Hinkle received four land patent certificates for tracts in Chambers County between 1 April 1837 and 2 November 1837. In each of these he is described as a

¹Land Patent Certificates #AL650_192, #AL650_193 and #AL700_384; U. S. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records; www.glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch. Joseph Guy has not been identified.

²Chambers County, AL, Letters of Administration for Michael Hinkle.

³Family records of Lucy Custard, custardl@aol.com, April 2002.

⁴Chambers County, AL, Marriage Records 1849-1866; FHL 1290837.

⁵Notes in the Hinkle files; source unknown.

⁶1840 Federal Population Census, Chambers County, AL, p. 214; NARA M704-2.

resident of Chambers County.¹ Michael has not been found in the 1840 census. In 1850 Michael's neighbors included Benjamin Blassengame and the widow of Jonathan Musick.

The chart below shows the proximity of the land tracts granted to Michael Hinkle, his father-in-law Jonathan Musick, the husband of his wife's sister Benjamin F. Blassingame, and most importantly the tracts granted to John Hinkle, son of Henry Hinkle of Shelby County, Alabama. Also, of interest is the neighbor Martin Riley. Michael named a son Martin Riley Hinkle in 1835, two years prior to both men receiving these land patents.

**Section 31, Township 22 North, Range 26 East
St. Stephens Meridian, Chambers County, Alabama**

<p>Benj F. Blassingame NW ¼ NW ¼ 39.375 acres 11 November 1837 #AL4290_.176 Certificate #5732</p>	<p>Michael Hinkle NE ¼ NW ¼ 39.375 acres 5 April 1837 #AL1350_.379 Certificate #1470</p>	<p>Michael Manning West ½ NE 78.75 acres 5 April 1837 #AL4260_.085 Certificate #4204</p>	<p>Bressie O'Brien & Martin Riley East ½ NE 78.75 acres 5 April 1837 #AL1350_.026 Certificate #1116</p>
<p>John Hinkle SW ¼ NW ¼ 39.375 acres 5 April 1837 #AL1350_.188 Certificate #1279</p>	<p>John Hinkle SE ¼ NW ¼ 39.375 5 April 1837 #AL1350_.189 Certificate #1280</p>		
<p>Jonathan Musick West ½ SW 78.75 acres 1 April 1837 #AL1340_.003 Certificate #592</p>	<p>Jonathan Musick East ½ SW 78.75 acres 1 April 1837 #AL1340_.004 Certificate #593</p>	<p>Benjamin Lloyd SE [section] 157.5 acres 5 April 1837 #AL1350_.370 Certificate #1461</p>	

Michael Hinkle was appointed the executor of the estate of his father-in-law, Jonathan Musick. The will of Jonathan Musick, written at Chambers County, Alabama, names his "beloved wife, Margaret Musick;" his youngest children George W. Young, also called George Washington Y, and Angeline "as they come of age;" daughter Maurium Jones; daughter Elizabeth Blasingame; daughter Angeline Musick; daughter Julia Kindol; "the balance of the

¹Land Patent Certificate #AL1330_.124, #AL1350_.379, AL4260_.291, and #A4290_.087; U. S. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records; www.glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch.

property when sold be equally divided Amongst the nine Children except somuch as will support Sally Morrow & Jane Morrow their lifetime, I leave my daughter Phebe Morris one hundred Dollars to be left in the hands of my trustee William R. Coplin for the use of her and the heirs of her body;" daughters Emily Blasingame and Phebe Morris. James Jones, Michael Hinkle, and son George Washington appointed executors. Signed 1 April 1842 with witnesses T. Shannon, Wiseman Ross, Jonathan Musick, and James Fleming.¹ Note that not all nine children are named in this will. The following, signed by nine heirs, consents to sell portions of the estate:

The State of Ala Chambers County:

We the undersigned legatees of Jonathan Musick deceased do hereby give our consent that Margaret Musick shall have out of the Estate to wit one small wagon and also ten head of sheep for her own use and benefit to dispose of as she thinks best. Given under our hands this the 31st of August 1842. William Blasingame, James Jones, Benjamin Blasingame, Michael Hinkle, Elisha H. Kendall, Thomas Blasingame, G. W. Y. Musick, John Morris, Angeline Musick.²

James Jones and Michael Hinkle resigned as executors. In 1850 Thomas Shannon, as administrator de bonis with the will annexed of Jonathan Music late of Chambers County, Alabama, deceased, petitioned the Probate Court to sell the land owned by Jonathan Music when he died. This petition names as heirs: Washington Y. Music, an adult of Pike County Alabama; Mariam Jones, Macon County, Alabama; Elizabeth Blassingame, wife of Benjamin Blassingame of Chambers County; Sarah Jones, wife of James Jones of Macon County, Alabama; Emily Blassingame, wife of Thomas Blassingame of Chambers County; Phebe Morris, wife of John Morris of Chambers County; Julia Kendall, wife of Elisha Kendall of Chambers County; Angeline Sessions, wife of Lewe Sessions of Macon County; all adults and over the age of twenty one years. Also the children of Elmina Hinkle, deceased, to wit: Margaret Loveless, wife of Archibald Lovelace of Chambers County, Alabama, an adult; John Hinkle, a minor; Martin Riley Hinkle, a minor; William Hinkle, a minor; Elizabeth Hinkle, a minor; Martha Hinkle, a minor; George Hinkle, a minor; James Hinkle, a minor; Michael Hinkle, a minor; all of said minors residing in Chambers County, and residing with their father Michael Hinkle.³

By 28 March 1859 several of the heirs had died, thus their shares were due their children. On this date the administrator of Jonathan Musick filed a document naming the heirs on that date and the current residence of each. The heirs of Michael and Elmina (Musick) Hinkle were named as Martin R. Hinkle, over twenty-one, Chambers County; Frances Lovelace, James M. Lovelace, Michael L. Lovelace, all under the age of twenty-one, residing in Macon County, Alabama; John M. Hinkle and Elizabeth Richardson, wife of Wm. Adolphus Richardson, both of whom reside in the State of Texas and are over the age of twenty-one; Martha J. Gilder, wife of Richard Gilder, over twenty-one years of age and residing in Tallapoosa County, Alabama; Wm. W. Hinkle; George W. Hinkle, James K. P. Hinkle, and Michael R. Hinkle, all under twenty-one years of age and residing in Chambers County.

¹"Will of Jonathan Musick," 1 April 1842 (proven 17 June 1842), Chambers County, AL, Will Book 1:355-57.

²"Probate File of Jontham Musick," Chambers County, AL.

³"Petition to sell land," dated 16 July 1850, Probate File of Jonathan Musick, Chambers County, AL.

1830 Carroll County, GA, p. 228, Michael Hincle between Joseph Musick and Thomas Blasingame; NARA M19-16: males 1 20-30; females 1 under 5, 1 20-30. 1850 Chambers County, AL, 19 September 1850, p. 268, dwelling 63, family 63; NARA M432-2: Michael Hinkle, 47, farmer, \$1500, born TN; Matilda, 23, born SC; John 19, student; Marion R., 14; William 12; George W., 10; Martha 8; James K. P. 6; Michael R. 3; all children born AL. 1860 Chambers County, AL (Southern Division), 11 August 1860, p. 977, dwelling 639, family 638; NARA M653-4: Michael Hinkle 59, farmer, \$1500/15000, born TN, Sarah 39, born NC; John 26, born GA; James 16, born AL; Michael 14, born AL. 1870 Chambers County, AL (Beat No. 10, Chambers C.H.), 22 August 1870, p. 156, dwelling 2, family 2; NARA M593-6: Mike Hinkle, 68, \$500/\$150, born TN; Sarah, 50, born NC; Joseph 14 (black) domestic servant, born AL; M.R. (male), 24, farmer, /\$125, born AL; Mary 28, wife, born GA; W. C., 3, born AL; Jas. R., 26, farmer, born AL; Elizabeth 24, born GA; 2 children. 1880 Chambers County, AL (Woods-Shop), p. 134; NARA T9-5: Michael Hinkle, 78, farmer, born TN, parents born VA; Sarah Hinkle, wife, 60, keeping house, born NC, parents born NC; John Nunn, 28, laborer, born AL [parents' birthplaces not given].

Children of Michael⁵ and Elmina (Musick) Hinkle, per her father's probate, above:

- + 2 i. **Margarett⁶ Hinkle**, born ca. 1826 in Alabama, died before September 1857, Chambers County, Alabama.
- + 3 ii. **John M. Hinkle**, born 9 January 1831, Georgia, died 15 January 1897, Monkstown, Fannin County, Texas.
- 4 iii. **Elizabeth A. Hinkle**, born 1833, Alabama, died 1874, Fannin County, Texas. Her husband **William D. Richardson** was born 1829, Alabama, died 1877, Fannin County, Texas, the son of Charles Richardson.¹ Elizabeth Hinkle married Wm. D. Richardson on 30 July 1850 in Chambers County, Alabama.² They moved to Texas prior to 28 March 1859, per the probate file of Jonathan Musick, above, which called him William Adolphus Richardson.
- + 5 iv. **Martin Riley Hinkle**, born 29 November 1835, Alabama, died 10 June 1915, Chambers County, Alabama.
- 6 v. **William W. Hinkle**, born ca. 1838, Alabama, died after 28 March 1859, per his grandfather's probate file. William has not been located after 1859.
- + 7 vi. **George W. Hinkle**, born ca. 1840, Alabama, died after the 1880 census.
- + 8 vii. **Martha J. Hinkle**, born 21 February 1842, died 5 July 1908, Lafayette, Alabama.
- + 9 viii. **James K. P. Hinkle**, born ca. 1844, Alabama, died after the 1880 census.
- + 10 ix. **Michael R. "Mack" Hinkle**, born 1846, Alabama.

2. **Margarett⁶ Hinkle** (Michael⁵, Henry⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born ca. 1826 in Alabama, per the 1850 census below, and died before September 1857, Chambers County, Alabama. Margarett Hinkle married **Alian Lovelace** on 23 December

¹Tombstone inscriptions and family records of Lucy Custard, custardl@aol.com, April 2002.

²Chambers County, AL, Marriage Records 4:249.

1842 in Chambers County.¹ Allen Archibald Lovelace was born 8 September 1817 in Georgia and died 22 April 1906 in Chamber County. He is buried with his second wife Isabella Calhoun in Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery.² Allen A. Lovelace married (2) Isabella Calhoun on 8 January 1858, and (3) Lizzie B. Hall on 22 January 1889, both in Chambers County.³ Allen's will was probated 21 June 1906, and recorded in Chambers County.⁴

1850 Chambers County, AL (District 19), 18 September 1850, p. 268, dwelling 58, family 58: Allen Lovelace 28, farmer, \$300, born GA; Margaret, 24, born AL; Elizabeth F., 6; James M. 5; Leonidas 2; all children born AL. 1880 Chambers County, AL (New Harmony), p. 146; NARA T9-5: Arch. A. Lovelace, 60, farmer, born GA, parents born GA; Isabella Lovelace, wife, 36, born SC, parents born SC; 8 children of Archibald and Isabella.

Children of Margaret⁶ Hinkle and Allen Archibald Lovelace, per her grandfather's probate:

- 11 i. **Francis Elizabeth⁷ Lovelace**, born 26 March 1844, Chambers County, Alabama, died 25 September 1928, Chambers County. Her husband **Isaac Russell Barnes** was born 12 November 1839 in Georgia and died 6 January 1913 in Chambers County, Alabama. They are buried in Old Harmony Church Cemetery.⁵ Fanny E. Lovelace married Isaac R. Barnes 17 October 1865 in Chambers County.⁶
- 12 ii. **James M. Lovelace**, born ca. 1845, Chambers County, Alabama. He resided in Macon County, Alabama, in 1859, probably with his father.
- 13 iii. **Michael Leonidas "Alonza" Lovelace⁷**, born ca. 1848, per the 1850 census, probably Chambers County, Alabama. Allen [*sic*] L. Loveless married **Mary H. Wilder** on 25 May 1871 in Chambers County.⁸ 1880 Chambers County, AL (Oak Bowery), p. 168; NARA T9-5: Alonza Lovelace, 31, farmer, born AL, parents born GA; Mary Lovelace, wife, 24, born AL [parents not given].

3. John M.⁶ Hinkle (Michael⁵, Henry⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born 9 January 1831 in Georgia and died 15 January 1897, Monkstown, Fannin County, Texas. His first wife **Mary Sikes** was born 16 March 1834, North Carolina, and died 1 May 1858 in Chambers County, Alabama, the daughter of Matthew and Eleanor Sikes. John married (2) **Martha Jane Abernathy** who was born 12 November 1841 in Dekalb County, Georgia, and died 18 September 1899 in Monkstown, Fannin County, Texas. John and Martha Jane are buried in Forrest Grove Cemetery, Telephone, Fannin County.⁹ John married Mary Sikes on 30 January 1852 and married (2) Martha J. Abernathy on 1 October 1868, both

¹Chambers County, AL, Marriage Record 2:287.

²Family records of Lucy Custard, custardl@aol.com, April 2002.

³Chambers County, AL, Marriage Records 5:440 and 8:488.

⁴Chambers County, AL, Will Book 4:285.

⁵Tombstone inscriptions and family records of Lucy Custard, custardl@aol.com, April 2002.

⁶Chambers County, AL, Marriage Records 1849-1866; FHL 1290837.

⁷He is called Michael L. in his grandfather's probate file, Leonidas in the 1850 census, and Alonzo in 1880.

⁸Chambers County, AL, Marriage Records 1865-1890; FHL 1290838.

⁹Tombstone inscriptions and family records of Lucy Custard, custardl@aol.com, April 2002.

marriages in Chambers County, Alabama.¹

1870 Tallapoosa County, AL (Beat No. 6, Duffeys, Dadeville), 27 July 1870, p. 81, dwelling 151, family 151: John Hinkle, 36, farm laborer, born GA; Martha, 27, born AL; Davis, 8 months (September), born AL. 1880 Fannin County, TX (Precinct 6), p. 488; NARA T9-1303: John M. Hinkle, 49, laborer, born GA, father born TN; Martha J. Hinkle, wife, 36, born GA, parents born GA, 1 son, niece and nephew.

5. Martin Riley⁶ Hinkle was born 29 November 1835, Alabama, and died 10 June 1915 in Chambers County, Alabama. He married (1) Sarah Lovely Jones and (2) Julia Ann Calhoun who was born 2 November 1839 in South Carolina and died 22 April 1895 in Chambers County, the daughter of Charles and Ann Calhoun. Martin Riley and Julia are buried in Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery. They had ten children.² Martin R. Hinkle married (1) Lovely Jones on 5 September 1854 and (2) Julia Ann Calhoun on 24 June 1858, both in Chambers County.³

1860 Chambers County, AL (Southern Division, Oakbowery), 17 August 1860, p. 979, dwelling 652, family 652; NARA M653-4: (household of Ann Calhoun): Mike R. Hinkle, 25, farmer, /\$1000, born AL; Julia A. Hinkle, 21, born SC; 1 child. 1880 Chambers County, AL (Oak Bowery), p. 170; NARA T9-5: Riley Hinkle, 45, farmer, born AL; parents born GA/AL; Julia Hinkle, wife, 34, born AL [parents not given]; 8 children born AL; Wesley Calhoun, 63, single, works on farm, born SC, parents born SC. 1900 Chambers County, AL (Precinct 11, Oakbowery), p. 268, 4 June 1900: Hinkle, Riley, born Nov 1835, 64, widowed, born NC, parents born NC/GA; 2 daughters, 2 sons, 2 daughters-in-law.

7. George W.⁶ Hinkle (Michael⁵, Henry⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born ca. 1840 in Alabama, per census records. He married **Elizabeth Morriss** on 22 March 1860 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, and resided in Calhoun County, Alabama.⁴ Elizabeth was born ca. 1845 in Alabama, according to the 1870 census, and apparently died ca. 1870-1878. In the 1880 census George resided with his wife **B. J.**, who was born ca. 1843, his two oldest children and two infants.

1870 Randolph County, AL (Township 22, Louina), 6 July 1870, p. 575, dwelling 57, family 57: George Hinkle, 30, farmer, \$500/200; Elizabeth, 25; James, 8; Mary, 3, Honnton, 1 (male); all born AL. 1880 Etowah County, AL (Ball Play And Turkey Town), p. 335: NARA T9-13: G. Hinckle, 40, farmer, born AL, father born TN; B. J. Hinckle, wife, 37; 4 children born AL.

8. Martha J.⁶ Hinkle (Michael⁵, Henry⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born 21 February 1842 and died 5 July 5 1908, LaFayette, Chambers County, Alabama. **Reuben F. Gilder** was born 23 April 1837 and died 2 May 1922. He served as a First

¹Chambers County, AL, Marriage Records 4:470 and 6:116.

²Tombstone inscriptions and family records of Lucy Custard, custardl@aol.com, April 2002.

³Chambers County, AL, Marriage Records 5:145 and 5: 456.

⁴Family records of Lucy Custard, custardl@aol.com, April 2002.

Lieutenant in the 13th Alabama Regiment, Company H, during the Civil War. They are buried in LaFayette Cemetery, Chambers County, Alabama.¹ Martha J. Hinkle, daughter of M. Hinkle, married Reuben F. Gilder on 31 August 1858 in Chambers County.²

The obituary of Martha J. Hinkle:

DEATH OF MRS. GILDER

The community was saddened last Sunday afternoon by the news of the death of Mrs. R. F. Gilder, which sad event occurred at 3:30 o'clock. Mrs. Gilder had been in ill health for a number of years, but had been seriously ill only a few weeks.

The deceased was 66 years old and had been a member of the Baptist Church for about 30 years. Had she lived another month, she and her husband would have celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. She is survived by her husband and one daughter, Mrs. T. R. Jones of LaFayette.

The funeral services were held at the Baptist Church Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, conducted by Rev. E. M. Stewart and Rev. C. J. Burden. Interment made at the City Cemetery.³

MR. R. F. GILDER DIED YESTERDAY EVENING

Mr. R. F. Gilder, one of the best known citizens of this county, died at his home in this city yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, after a short illness. This announcement will bring sorrow to his host of friends throughout this section of the state. Mr. Gilder was born in Lee County (originally Chambers) but most of his long and useful life has been spent here. He celebrated his 85th birthday on the 3rd of last April. He was a gallant Confederate soldier, serving in the 13th Alabama Volunteers and held the rank of lieutenant. He was wounded at Chancellorsville and the lameness from the wound he carried through life. Several years ago Mr. Gilder was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist Church by Dr. W. C. Bledsoe, and has been a faithful and devoted member of that church. Few men lived among us who had won more friends. Genial, big-hearted, and generous, he will be sorely missed by his relatives and friends. The deceased is survived by one daughter: Mrs. Thomas R. (Fellie) Jones, with other relatives and many friends. Funeral Services will be held at the home at 3:30 this afternoon and interment will be in the city cemetery.⁴

MR. GILDER'S FUNERAL HELD WEDNESDAY

The funeral of Mr. R. F. Gilder who died at his home in this city on Tuesday afternoon, May 2, was held at the home last Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The services were in charge of Rev. J. W. Rucker, pastor of the LaFayette Baptist Church, of which the deceased was a member, assisted by Dr. W. C. Bledsoe. It had been arranged for interment to take place immediately after the funeral, but a heavy rain made

¹Tombstone inscriptions in family records of Don L. Clark donlc_99@yahoo.com, 7 December 1999.

²Chambers County, AL, Marriage Records 5:463.

³"Obituary of Mrs. R. F. Gilder," *The LaFayette Sun*, 8 July 1908.

⁴"Obituary of R. F. Gilder," *The LaFayette Sun*, 3 May 1922.

postponement necessary. At 9 o'clock Thursday morning officers and members of Charity Lodge No. 15, Knights of Pythias, of which fraternity Mr. Gilder was a member, assumed charge and escorted the remains from the home to the city cemetery, where the interment was made after the Pythian Funeral Ceremony had been read. Thus was laid to rest the body of one of our leading citizens, whose death has brought sorrow to many relatives and friends in this section of the state.¹

1860 Coosa County, AL (Southern Division, Rockford), 4 June 1860 p. 1, dwelling 3, family 3; NARA M653-7; R. J. Gilder, 23, grocery merchant, \$550/1500; Martha J. Gilder, 18, housewifery; one daughter 5 months; all born AL. 1880 Chambers County, AL (Lafayette), p. 107; NARA T9-5: R. F. Gilder, 43, City Marshall, born AL, parents born SC/GA; M. J. Gilder, wife, 37, born AL; parents born GA/GA; 4 children born AL. 1900 Chamber County, AL (LaFayette), 13 June 1900, p. 210, dwelling 154, family 155: Gilder, R. F., born April 1837, 63 years old, married 41 years, born AL, parents born SC/GA, Sheriff; Martha J., wife, born Feb 1842, 57 years old, 5 children/2 living, born AL, parents born GA.

9. James K. P.⁶ Hinkle (Michael⁵, Henry⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born August 1844 in Alabama, per the 1900 census. James Hinkle married **Lizzie Barnes** on 9 May 1865, Chambers County, Alabama.² She was born September 1844 in Georgia, per census records, the daughter of James V. and Elizabeth Barnes.³ 1870 Chambers County, AL, with his father.

1880 Chambers County, AL (Woods-Shop), p. 134; NARA T9-5: James Hinkle, 35, farmer, born AL, parents born TN/NC; Lizzie Hinkle, wife, 35, born GA, parents born GA; 3 children born AL.

10. Michael R. "Mack"⁶ Hinkle (Michael⁵, Henry⁴, Anthony³, Jacob Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born September 1844 in Alabama, per the 1900 census, and died in 1923, Chambers County, Alabama. His wife **Mary A. Barnes** was born in 1844 in Georgia and died in 1921, Chambers County, Alabama. Mack and Mary are buried in Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery.⁴ Mary was the daughter of James V. and Elizabeth Barnes. Michael R. Hinkle married Mary Barnes on 20 December 1866, Chambers County, Alabama.⁵

1880 Chambers County, AL (Woods-Shop), p. 134; NARA T9-5: Mack Hinkle, farmer, 34, born AL, parents born TN/NC; Mary Hinkle, wife, born GA, parents born GA; 2 children born AL. 1900 Chambers County, AL (Precinct 11, Oakbowery), 18 June 1900, p. 282, dwelling 333, family 338: Hinkle, Mack, born June 1843, 37, born AL, parents born NC, farmer; Mary, wife, born Feb 1841, 39, born GA, parents born GA; 1 son.

¹"Funeral notice of R. F. Gilder," *The LaFayette Sun*, 10 May 1922.

²Chambers County, AL, Marriage Records 1849-1866; FHL 1290837.

³Unidentified family records in the Henckel files.

⁴Tombstone inscriptions and family records of Lucy Custard, custardl@aol.com, April 2002.

⁵Chambers County, AL, Marriage Records 1865-1890; FHL 1290838.

Henkel Family

Henkel Genealogical Bulletin

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Nedra Dickman Brill, CGSM, Editor

Portland, OR 97213-4002

brillnd@pacifier.com

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Editor's Corner

This issue certainly proves that diligent research pays off and one should never assume that the answer will never be found. We also see here the benefits of starting again from the beginning. When a puzzle seems unsolvable, sometimes one needs to take all the pieces apart and reassemble them, checking carefully that all pieces fit properly and have not been "forced to fit."

We showcase here, with a very appreciative thank you, Cousin Robert L. Hess of Oakland, California, who has spent many years researching his ancestors, the family of George Rudolphus Henckel [HG#4]. He quickly discovered the necessity of sorting out all the Maryland Hinkles before he could draw conclusions about his own line. The following article is the result of this research, and he promises a follow-up piece on the family of [HG#4] George Rudolphus.

Please comment and send additions and corrections. And, please consider submitting your research compilation for a future issue. The only stipulation is that sources must be cited.

The Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel Family National Association published *The Autobiography and Chronological Life of Reverend Paul Henkel 1754-1825*. The price of \$48 includes postage. Send orders to: J. Robert Moore, Treasurer, PO Box 1399, New Market, VA 22844-1399.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



Jacob Hinkle of Spread Eagle
Compiled by Robert L. Hess, Oakland, California

The connection of this Jacob Hinkle to the descendants of immigrant Anthony Jacob Henckel has been of repeated interest over the years.¹ It is time, now, to place him in the Henckel family as a son of [HG#2] Gerhard Henckel.

Although the Junkins did not identify this individual in *The Henckel Genealogy*, his repeated and close associations with various known members of the Henckel family have convinced family historians that he must have been a grandson of the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel (1668-1728). From 1760 to 1772, for example, he with his young family resided at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, where [his brother] George Henckel, son of [HG#2] Gerhard, was settled, and where Jacob buried a young daughter in the same cemetery plot as a son of George. In 1768 this Jacob purchased 2½ acres of land that had been inherited by [his cousin] Peter Hinkle, son of [HG#6] Anthony. Then from 1780 to 1784 Jacob with his family resided near and attended the same church in Frederick County, Maryland, as [his cousin] Baltzer Hinckel, son of [HG#4] George. And in the mid-1780s, when several cousins from the families of [HG#6] Anthony and [HG#4] George moved to North Carolina, this Jacob Hinkle resettled there also.

That he was evidently a grandson of the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel has been manifest for some time.² However, this Jacob Hinkle was not a son of either [HG#5] John Justus nor of [HG#6] Anthony, as analysis of the names and birth dates of their respective children clearly shows.³ Thus the issue, as summarized previously in the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, really comes down to whether this Jacob Hinkle was a son of [HG#2] Gerhard, or of [HG#4] George.⁴ The additional research and analysis reported here now concludes that he was definitely a son of [HG#2] Gerhard.

As for [HG#4] George Rudolphus Henckel, it is known that he also had a son Jacob.⁵ In *The Henckel Genealogy*, the latter is identified as [HG#44].⁶ Although it has been suggested that the latter may not have been a son of [HG#4] George Rudolphus, the research and analysis for this article, and for a companion piece to be presented on the family of [HG#4] George Rudolphus Henckel, indicate that he was. In either case, the Jacob Hinkle identified by the Junkins as [HG#44], a son of George Rudolphus who resided in Frederick County, Maryland, in

¹Mary Harter, Editor, *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin* (various volumes and years), pp. 75, 178-81, 270, 292, 553, etc.

²*Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, pp. 75, 181, 270, 292.

³William Sumner Junkin and Minnie Wyatt Junkin, comp., *The Henckel Genealogy* (Spokane: The Henckel Family Association, 1964), 191-206, 886-98.

⁴*Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, 553.

⁵Correspondence from Frederick County historian John Dern to Robert L. Hess, Oakland, CA, 6 August 1985: "About 1787, [HG#521] Paul Henkel listed in a letter the children of Georg Henkel, son of the first Henkel in America, as 'Georg, Balsler, Jacob, Margret Schmit, Philip, Jo__ . . .'. The point is . . . he [Paul] knew them [all]."

⁶*The Henckel Genealogy*, 155.

1768,¹ and who subsequently moved to *Rowan* County, North Carolina,² is clearly not this "Jacob Hinkle of Spread Eagle." Their respective biographies can be traced quite separately and distinctly. The latter, for example, as documented in this article, resided in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, during the 1760s and then in the 1780s moved to *Lincoln* County, North Carolina, where he bought a farm in 1785, and where his widow and family continued to reside after his death in 1789.

A related matter should be cleared up here: namely, there was no such person as "Jacob Balthasar" Henckel. This name was hypothesized to explain a perceived inconsistency between a marriage date and the date of birth of a first child.³ Since the outcome of this matter bears on the genealogies of both "Jacob of Spread Eagle," and to the family of [HG#4] George Henckel, the pertinent evidence and rationale are presented in a separate article later in this issue.

So at this time it appears reasonable to declare that the father of "Jacob Hinkle of Spread Eagle" was [HG#2] John Gerhard Anthony Henckel.

[Editor's note: we will not try to assign Henckel Genealogy numbers to this family. This Editor has added the following recapitulation of the children of [HG#2] John Gerhard Anthony² and Anna Catharina (Ritter) Henckel.]

Children of John Gerhard Anthony² and Anna Catharina (Ritter) Henckel, all probably born at Colebrookdale, Philadelphia (now Berks) County, Pennsylvania:⁴

- i. Maria Margaretha Henkel, born ca. 1722, married John George Yunt/Junt.⁵
- ii. Maria Elizabeth³ Henkel, born ca. 1724, married John Theobald Schultz.⁶
- iii. George Hinkle, born ca. 1726 as he died 13 March 1778, aged 51 years, and is buried in the Bergstrasse Lutheran Churchyard, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.⁷
- iv. John Hinkle, born ca. 1730.⁸
- + v. Jacob Henkel, born about 1733, as discussed below.
- vi. Susanna Margaretha Henkel, born ca. 1735 as she was aged 14 when confirmed on 8 April 1750, married Henry Miller/Muller, Jr., and Peter Leese.⁹

¹Frederick County, Maryland, Deed Book L:345: dated 20 June 1768, "I George Hinkle of Frederick County . . . in affection which I have and bear towards my son Jacob Hinkle of the county aforesaid have given . . . to the said Jacob Hinkle . . . all and singular of my goods . . . and all the other things to me belonging." Also Deed Book L:346, dated 20 June 1768, George Hinkle of Frederick County sold to his son Jacob Hinkle all of the tracts called *Narrow Bottom* and *George's Lott*.

²Frederick County, MD, Deed Book WR16:115-117: In 1797 "Jacob Hinkle, now of Ro[w]an County, North Carolina," visited Frederick County, Maryland, and sold the tracts called *Narrow Bottom* and *George's Lott* to John Iler of Frederick County. 1790 and 1800 US censuses show this Jacob Hinkle in Rowan County, North Carolina.

³Henckel Genealogical Bulletin, page 178.

⁴Please note that except as referenced these birth dates are estimated.

⁵*The Henckel Genealogy*, 64; Henckel Genealogical Bulletin, Volume 1 (1970):23.

⁶*The Henckel Genealogy*, 65.

⁷Personal visit by Garland Hinkle, Kansas City, MO, June 1976.

⁸*The Henckel Genealogy*, 67.

⁹*The Henckel Genealogy*, 68-69.

THIRD GENERATION

CHILDREN OF JOHN GERHARD ANTHONY² AND ANNA CATHARINA (RITTER) HENCKEL

5. Jacob³ Hinkle (John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born evidently about 1733, following the birth of [HG#24] John Hinkle, who was born about 1730, and before [HG#25] Susanna Margaretha's birth ca. 1735-36, for their father Gerhard Henckel died in 1736. Jacob's mother, incidentally, was Anna Catharina, daughter of John Ritter.¹ She soon remarried, to Thomas Wilson in 1737.² Jacob grew up with his siblings, older step-siblings, and younger half-siblings on the Wilson's place in Colebrookdale Township.

Jacob married about 1761, possibly to Christina (?-?).³ Jacob was a tanner, and in 1760 he and his young family moved to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.⁴ This was about the same time that his brothers George and John, together with married sisters Maria Junt/Yond/Yount and Susanna Miller/Muller, all moved to Lancaster County.⁵ Jacob settled near the village of Ephrata, not far from his brother George. Jacob's daughter Susanna died there in 1769, age two, and is buried in the same cemetery plot with two young sons of George and Barbara Hinkle in the union cemetery near Ephrata.⁶ Jacob Hinkle and his family remained there for twelve years, during which term Jacob's first six children were born. On 3 October 1768 Jacob Hinkle purchased 2½ acres of land near Germantown and Philadelphia from Peter Hinkle that the latter had inherited from his father [HG#6] Anthony.⁷ Jacob sold this land in 1783.⁸

¹"Will of John Ritter," Chester County, PA, dated 17 May 1727 (prov. 7 June 1727, recorded Chester County, PA, Will Book A:245-246), mentions his daughter "Katherine Hangel" and her husband "Gerrard Hangel" [Gerhard Henckel]. See further the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, 790-91, 903, 906. Note no maiden name is given for Gerhard Henckel's wife in *The Henckel Genealogy*, 63.

²*The Henckel Genealogy*, 63.

³At the baptisms of Jacob's children recorded in 1770 and thereafter his wife was identified as Christina. Previous researchers assumed that he may have had an earlier wife, the reason apparently being simply that Jacob's known children were born over a span of about 23 years.

⁴A testimonial from the magistrates of Lancaster County, PA, in support of Jacob Hinkle's petition for a license to operate a tavern in Chester County, PA: 4 August 1772, ". . . Jacob Hinkle, tanner, . . . hath resided in this county [Lancaster] for the term of twelve years [since 1760]. . . ." Original of petition at the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, PA; Vol. 23:82.

⁵See *The Henckel Genealogy*, pages 64-69. The annual tax rolls of Lancaster County in the late 1760s show Jacob Hin(c)kle in Cocalico Township until 1772, George Hinkle/Hinkell in Earl Township, John Hinkle in Conestoga Township, George Yount/Yound in Earl Township, and Henry Miller (several listed in Lancaster County). Microfilm copies of these tax rolls at the Lancaster County Historical Society.

⁶Susanna, daughter of Jacob Hinkel, died 16 April 1769; age 2 years, 2 months; 15 days. George Michael, infant son of George and Barbara Hinkle, died 8 March 1769; age 4 years, 8 months, 11 days. Henry, son of George and Barbara Hinkle, died 8 April 1774; age 3 months, 14 days. "Register of Cocalico Reformed Church," under burials. Likewise inscribed on gravestones in the Bergstrasse Lutheran Church Cemetery, as read by William F. Worner; records at the Lancaster County, PA, Historical Society.

⁷*The Henckel Genealogy*, 894.

⁸Philadelphia County, PA, Deed Book D7, pages 76-78: 31 May 1783, Jacob Hinkle of Radnor Township, Chester County, tanner, sold for 42 pounds to Sebastian Miller 2½ acres in Germantown adjoining the respective lands of Anthony Hinkle and Charles Hinkle, it being the same land sold by Peter Hinkle and wife Salome to Jacob Hinkle on 3 October 1768.

By the year 1769 Jacob was married to Christina, for on 28 June 1770 Jacob and Christina had a child baptized at Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, which was on the main road between Lancaster and Philadelphia. Son Benjamin was born 12 Mar 1770. The baptismal sponsor was "the mother (the father is absent)."¹

On 1 July 1772 Jacob purchased ninety acres of land and buildings in Radnor Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.² This property included *The Spread Eagle*, an inn on the Philadelphia-Lancaster Road, twelve miles from Philadelphia.³ In December 1772 Jacob Hinkle of Radnor Township, Chester County, and [his brother] George Hinkle of Earl Township, Lancaster County, purchased the respective services of two indentured servants at Philadelphia.⁴ On 1 April 1778, during the Revolutionary War, Jacob Hinkle of Chester County signed the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania.⁵ He operated the *Spread Eagle* tavern for five years, through 1777.⁶ He and wife Christiana sold it along with their 90 acres of land in October 1779.⁷

By the early 1780s Jacob and his family were next residing in Frederick County, Maryland, in the immediate locality of the family of his first-cousin [HG#42] Balthasar Hinkle. Records there from 1781 through 1783 show that these two families belonged to the same church.⁸

In late 1784 or early 1785 Jacob Hinkle and his family moved to Lincoln County, North Carolina, where in 1785 he purchased a farm of several hundred acres on Dutchman's Creek from Hugh Blair, and in 1786 he borrowed 13 pounds.⁹

Rev. Paul Henkel in 1785 received a letter from Jacob Hinkle of North Carolina: "He was my father's first cousin and already an old man." Rev. Paul Henkel says Rowan County, but in

¹Rev. J. W. Early, *Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania* 1 (Schuylkill Roots), 54.

²Chester County, PA, Deed Book T-19, page 261: 1 July 1772, Adam and Rachel Ramsower sold to Jacob Hinkel 90 acres on a road in Radnor Township, Chester County, with improvements.

³Petition for tavern license, Chester County, 4 Aug 1772: "Whereas Jacob Hinkle ... is now moving to Chester County, with an intention to keep a house of entertainment on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, at the tavern of the *Spread Eagle* . . ."

⁴"Records of Indentures in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1771-1773," in *Proceedings of the Pennsylvania German Society* (1907), 172.

⁵R. T. & M. C. Williams, *Oaths of Allegiance, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Taken before Justices of the Peace 1775-1785* (Danboro, PA, 1974), 52.

⁶Annual petitions, each signed by "Jacob Hinkel," for permission to continue operating the *Spread Eagle* tavern in Chester County; submitted each year 1773 through 1777 (originals at Chester County Historical Society).

⁷Chester County, PA, Deed Book DX:381-382: 1 Oct 1779, Jacob Hinkel and wife Christiana sold their 90 acres in Radnor Township, including the buildings, to Benjamin Penrose, tanner, for 20,000 pounds.

⁸Register of the Lutheran church at Frederick, MD (original, in German, on LDS microfilm #002047). Jacob Hinkel and wife Christina had two children baptized at Frederick (Magdalena, born 6 April and baptized 30 April 1781; and Ludwig, born 18 November 1783 and baptized 15 January 1784), while Balthasar Henckel and wife Elisabetha had five children baptized there between 1770 and 1782. Three of Jacob's children were confirmed at Frederick, one in 1781 and two in 1783; four of Balthasar's children were confirmed there between 1779 and 1790. Of these, Balthasar's son Jesse was confirmed on the same day in 1783 as Jacob's sons Anthon and Jacob. And Magdalena, daughter of Jacob and Christina Hinkel, was buried at Frederick on 18 July 1782.

⁹Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 3:89; *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, page 75. Dutchman's Creek now lies in the northern part of Gaston County.

1785 Lincoln joined Rowan, and this is the only Jacob Hinkle in North Carolina to fit the description. Joseph, son of Jacob, in a letter to [HG#527] Rev. David Henkel [son of Rev. Paul] calls him cousin.¹

Jacob Hinkle died in Lincoln County, North Carolina, between March 1789 when he purchased whiskey from George Sides and 30 July 1789 when James Johnson signed a receipt for money received from the estate of Jacob Hinkle. Christina qualified as administratrix of his substantial estate. Jacob's inventory included tanner's tools and *a note against* "Jacob Hinkle, potter"—he is not called a potter. On 30 December 1796 Jacob's farm was sold at auction to Anthony Hinkle to satisfy a court order. The widow Christina married Benjamin Seitz after 25 August 1792 and prior to 24 June 1793 when she was cited for a debt to Thomas Hill,² and during 1793 Benjamin Seitz/Sides signed notes and receipts regarding Jacob Hinkle's estate.³

In his place, Jacob's son Jacob Hinkle [Jr.] appeared in 1790 as head of family in the census of Lincoln County.⁴ Either Benjamin Seitz died or this second marriage failed, for by 1800 Christina was again using the surname Hinkle. She appears in the censuses of Lincoln County, North Carolina, in 1800, 1810, and 1820 as Christina or Widow Hinkle.⁵

Children of Jacob³ and (perhaps Christina) Hinckle:

- + i. Maria Elisabeth⁴ Hinckel, born 5 July 1762, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
- + ii. Jacob Hinkle, Jr., born 17 February 1764, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County.
- + i. Anthony Hinkle, born 15 December 1765, Cocalico Township.
- + ii. Susanna Hinckle, born 1 February 1767, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County.

Children of Jacob³ and Christina (–?–) Hinckle :

- + iii. Benjamin⁴ Hinckel, born 12 March 1770, probably Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
- + iv. Joseph Hinkle, born about 1777.⁶

¹Melvin L. Miller, edit., *The Autobiography and Chronological Life of Reverend Paul Henkel* (Reverend Anthony Jacob Henckel Family National Association, 2002), Inc., 29.

²"Estate file of Jacob Hinkle of Lincoln County, NC;" NC State Archives. One of the many unnumbered slips of papers reads "my husband Jacob Hinkle Deceased" and was signed by her mark as "Cristena [sic] Light Excr." (Photocopies of file in possession of Editor.) See also *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, 179-81.

³Lincoln County, NC, Superior Court, Jan 1795: in a complaint of £500 owed, Benjamin Light/Sight/Seitz was named as the defendant "in right of his wife Christiana Light [Seitz] alias Hinkle, administratrix of Jacob Hinkle deceased." Christina acknowledged the debt and agreed to be answerable "as far as I have property of the deceased in my hands."

⁴1790 US Population Census, Lincoln County, NC, NARA M637-7, p. 114.

⁵US Population Censuses, Lincoln County, NC: 1800 NARA M32-29, p. 828: Christina Hinckle over 45, with 2 males and 1 female aged 16-26; 1810 NARA M252-40, p. 365: Widow Hinkle 1 female over 45; 1820 NARA M33-83, p. 354: Christina Hinkle, females 1 under 10, 1 over 45.

⁶Joseph's birth year is estimated here from his reported age in four census records of Chester County, SC: 60-70 years in 1840; 50-60 in 1830; 26-45 in 1820; and 26-45 also in 1810. The age on his gravestone when he died in 1849 was reported to have been 82 years, but this appears to have been mis-transcribed.

- + v. William Hinkle was born about 1778 (or possibly before 1765).
- + vi. Magdalena Hinckle, born 6 April 1781, Frederick County, Maryland.
- + vii. Ludwig "Lewis" Hinkle, born 18 November 1783, Frederick County, Maryland.
- + viii. Jonathan Hinckle, born 9 May 1785, Lincoln County, North Carolina.

FOURTH GENERATION
CHILDREN OF JACOB³ AND (PERHAPS CHRISTINA) HINKLE

1. Maria Elisabeth⁴ Hinckel (Jacob³, John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born 5 July 1762, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and confirmed at Frederick, Maryland, on 18 April 1783. Elisabeth attended communion there with [her mother] Christina Hinckel on 20 April 1783.¹ Elisabeth married [perhaps her cousin] John Hinkle in 1785 in Lincoln County, North Carolina with Jacob Hinkle as surety.² John Hinkle was born by 1765, per census records when he is listed in Lincoln County with his family in the 1800 and 1810.³ Further research is needed to identify John.

2. Jacob⁴ Hinkle, Jr., (Jacob³, John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born 17 February 1764, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and confirmed with his brother Anthon(y) at Frederick, Maryland, on 18 April 1783.⁴ Jacob moved with his parents to Lincoln County, North Carolina, in 1784/5, where his marriage bond with Susanna Seitz/Sides was obtained 1 February 1788.⁵ Jacob Hinkle with his family was listed in Lincoln County in the 1790, 1800, and 1810 censuses.⁶ By 1805 this Jacob, Jr., was called "Senior."⁷

In 1789 Jacob Hinkle bought 100 acres;⁸ in 1804, 102 acres;⁹ and in 1819 more land—all in Lincoln County.¹⁰ In 1814 Jacob Hinkle bought the land that his deceased father, Jacob, Sr., had previously owned in Lincoln County, and which from 1796 to 1804 had been in the hands of brother Anthony.¹¹ In 1814 Jacob Hinkle, Sr., devised 85 acres to Hannah Hinkle [ex-wife of Jacob Hinkle, Jr.]. The deed was witnessed by Jacob Hinkle, Jr.¹²

¹Register of the Lutheran church at Frederick, MD; under confirmations: 13 March 1781, Elisabeth Hinckel(n), born 5 July 1762; and Record of Communicants 20 April 1783.

²Lincoln County, NC, Marriage Bond dated 6 December 1785. We have not identified this John Hinkle.

³US Population Censuses, Lincoln County, NC: 1800 NARA M32-29, p. 855, males 1 under 10, 2 10-16, 1 26-45, females 4 under 10, 1 26-45; 1810 NARA M252-40, p. 375, males 1 under 10, 1 10-16, 2 16-26, 1 over 44. The John Hinkle in 1820 Lincoln County is a younger man.

⁴Register of the Lutheran church at Frederick, MD; under confirmations.

⁵Lincoln County, NC, Marriage Bond, surety John Flatt.

⁶US Population Censuses, Lincoln County, NC: 1800 M32-29, p. 827; 1810 M252-40, p.365.

⁷Lincoln County, NC, Deed Books 25:22-23 and 25:557: 14 Oct 1805, Jacob Henkell, Sr., of Lincoln County bought from Jacob Henkell, Jr., hatter, 85 acres of the latter's land on Dutchman's Creek and all his personal property. (The younger appears to be a son of the elder.)

⁸Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 3:541: 3 Oct 1789, Jacob Hinkle bought 100 acres from Jacob Seitz.

⁹Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 21:396: 12 Mar 1804, Jacob Hinkle bought 102 acres from Jacob Seitz, Jr.

¹⁰Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 28:447.

¹¹Lincoln County, NC, Deed Books 21:276; and 28:45.

¹²Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 28:194.

3. Anthony⁴ Hinkle (Jacob³, John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born 15 December 1765, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, and confirmed with his brother Jacob at Frederick, Maryland, on 18 April 1783.¹ He moved with his parents to Lincoln County, North Carolina, in 1784/5, where he married Barbara Seitz on 2 November 1791.² In 1796, a court judgment was made against his mother and her second husband Benjamin Seitz/Sides, as the result of which the Hinkle family's farm on Dutchman's Creek was put up for sale, and Anthony Hinkle bought it as highest bidder.³ In 1804 Anthony sold these 240 acres to one Isaac Alexander,⁴ and in 1806 Isaac sold this and another tract to [Anthony's brother] Jacob Hinkle.⁵ There were other land transactions by Anthony in Lincoln County. By 1810 he had begun selling off his lands.⁶ In the 1810 census, Anthony with his family was still in Lincoln County.⁷ Anthony died in late 1814. His estate was closed in 1817 and the Widow Barbara eventually moved to Monroe County, Indiana, with their seven children.⁸ Here she married, second, Joseph Davison.⁹

Further research findings on Anthony and his family were published in the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, Volume 14 (1983), pages 567-570.

4. Susanna⁴ Hinckle (Jacob³, John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born 1 February 1767, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, and died 16 April 1769, aged 2 years, 2 months, 15 days, the daughter of Jacob Hinckel. She is buried in the union cemetery at Ephrata, Pennsylvania.¹⁰

CHILDREN OF JACOB³ AND CHRISTINA HINKLE

5. Benjamin⁴ Hinckel (Jacob³, John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born 12 March 1770, probably in Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the son of Jacob Hinckel and wife Christina. His baptism on 28 June 1770 appears in the church records of Trinity Lutheran Church at Reading, Pennsylvania, with sponsor Christina Hinckel, mother, "the father is absent."¹¹ Benjamin does not appear as an adult in the census records of North or South Carolina near his brothers. Nothing more is known of Benjamin.

¹Register of the Lutheran Church at Frederick, MD; under confirmations.

²*Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, pages 179-180.

³Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 28:451: recitation of previous ownership of Jacob Hinkle's tract; John Kerr Rose, "The Hinkle Families of Lincoln County, NC" (Washington, DC: 1954), 1.

⁴Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 21:276.

⁵Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 28:451.

⁶John Kerr Rose, "The Hinkle Families of Lincoln County, NC," 18.

⁷US Population Censuses, Lincoln County, NC: 1800 NARA M32-29, p. 827; 1810 NARA M252-40, p. 373.

⁸John Kerr Rose, "The Hinkle Families of Lincoln County, NC," 18.

⁹Monroe County, IN, Marriages A:77.

¹⁰"Register of Cocalico Reformed Church," under burials; likewise inscribed on gravestones in the cemetery at Bergstrasse Lutheran Church, Berks County, PA.

¹¹Rev. J. W. Early, *Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania* 1 (Schuylkill Roots), 54. Editor's note: although this baptism is recorded in the records of Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading, this does not prove that Benjamin was baptized in Reading. Ministers in this era traveled extensively and recorded their acts in the record books of their home churches. It would not have been unusual for Christina to stay behind with family to have her child before joining her husband in his move to Frederick County, Maryland, then a frontier.

6. **Joseph⁴ Hinkle** (Jacob³, John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born about 1775.¹ He died 23 May 1849, and his wife Mary (–?–) died 6 January 1855. They are buried in the Union ARP Cemetery, Chester County, South Carolina.² They moved during the 1790s to Chester County, South Carolina, where he served on a grand jury in 1800.³

Joseph Hinkle appeared in the census records in Chester County in 1800 through 1830, head of family with evidently a wife and eventually eleven children.⁴ He was there during the 1820s, when he corresponded with Hinkle cousins.⁵ Joseph wrote his will on 5 December 1836, naming wife Mary and their seven surviving children.⁶

Further research findings on Joseph and his family were published in the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, Volume 7 (1976), pages 277-278.

7. **William Hinkle⁷** (Jacob³, John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born about 1776-1780.⁸ He moved with his parents to Frederick County, Maryland, about 1780, and to Lincoln County, North Carolina in 1784/5. Prior to 1801 he married Jane White, a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth White of Chester County, South Carolina.⁹ They had ten children, born between 1799 and 1819.¹⁰

William and Jane moved to York County, South Carolina, where in 1803 he bought 38 acres

¹Joseph's birth year is estimated here from his reported age in four census records of Chester County, SC: 60-70 years in 1840, p. 306; 50-60 in 1830, p. 287; and "under 26 and less than 45 in three returns: 1820, p. 44; 1810, p. 264; 1800, p. 94. The age on his gravestone when he died in 1849 was reported to have been 82 years, but this appears to have either mis-transcribed or an error when engraved—his wife also died at age 82. No baptism or other record has been found ascertaining that Joseph was a son of Jacob Hinkle; however, if so, he was born while his parents were still in Chester County, PA. It is possible that Joseph was, instead, a son of [HG#42] Balthasar Hinkle and born about 1776 in Frederick County, MD, but not included in the Lutheran baptism records there. If a son of Jacob, why would Joseph settle in Chester County, SC, where [HG#424] Jesse Hinkle was residing in 1790, rather than accompany all the other members of Jacob's family in their move to Lincoln County, NC, in 1784/5?

²"Records of J. O. Henkel, Jr., Starksville, MS; taken from the gravestones.

³B. H. Holcomb & E. O. Parker, *Chester County, South Carolina, Minutes of the County Court 1785-1799* (Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1978), 414-15.

⁴US Population Censuses, Chester County, SC: 1800 NARA-47, p. 94; 1810 NARA M252-60, p. 264; 1820 NARA M33-120, p. 44; 1830 NARA M19-169, p. 287.

⁵Two letters from Joseph Henkel, Chester County, SC, dated 1 January 1820 and 22 October 1825; "Correspondence to [HG#5217] Rev. David Henkel;" collection in the Wentz Library, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, PA.

⁶Will of Joseph Hinkle; Chester County, SC, dated 5 December 1836 (prov. 4 August 1849); Chester County, SC, Will Book A:80.

⁷*Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, pages 180-181.

⁸William's birth date is based on US Population Census data. 1810 Lincoln County, NC, William and his wife were 26-44 with one male over 10 and 3 females under 10. Also in this household were older males 1 26-44 and 1 over 44, and 1 female over 44. These older occupants have not been identified. William Hinkle was 26-44 in the 1820 census, and 50-60 years of age in 1830 (hence, born between 1775 and 1780).

⁹Appraisal of the estate of Hugh White, Chester County, SC (probate files, Nos. 68-71, package 1052-1126): 21 July 1801, widow Elizabeth received one third; the remainder was divided among six heirs including William Hinkle.

¹⁰Correspondence from Cathy Mitchell Isakson of Sugar City, ID; 27 Apr 1976.

of land on Fishing Creek.¹ In 1805, William bought 140 acres of land in Lincoln County, North Carolina,² and about that time he and Jane moved there. He appears here in 1810 and 1820 residing near [his brother] Jacob Hinkle and [his mother] Widow Christina Hinkle.³ William bought 145¾ more acres in Lincoln County in 1829.⁴

Like his father, William was a tanner.⁵ He died early in 1831, leaving an estate consisting of his tan yard, a store, and his plantation that was subsequently divided into nine parts.⁶

Further research findings on William and his family were published in the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, Volume 7 (1976), pages 274-277.

8. Magdalena⁴ Hinckle (Jacob³, John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born 6 April 1781, Frederick County, Maryland, and baptized on 30 April 1781 in the Lutheran church at Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland.⁷ She died of dysentery at age one on 18 July 1782 at Frederick.⁸

9. Ludwig "Lewis"⁴ Hinckel (Jacob³, John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born 18 November 1783, Frederick County, Maryland, and baptized 15 January 1784 in the Lutheran Church at Frederick.⁹ He moved with his parents to Lincoln County, North Carolina, in 1784/5. Ludwig married Mary Ferguson, before 1810, probably in Chester County, South Carolina.¹⁰ They were residing in Chester County in 1816, at which time they had three children.¹¹ In 1830 Lewis Hinkle was deeded land in Lincoln County, North Carolina, by Daniel Seitz (land that Lewis deeded to Isaac Hinkle in 1841).¹² In the 1850 census, Lewis, age 68, with three of his children, resided in Gaston County (formerly part of Lincoln County), North Carolina.¹³ It is not known when Lewis or Mary died.

¹York County, SC, Deed Book F:220.

²Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 21:633: 4 Aug 1805, William Hinkel of York County, South Carolina, bought 140 acres in Lincoln County, NC.

³US Population Censuses Lincoln County, NC: 1810 NARA M252-40, p. 359, males 1 10-16, 2 26-44, 1 over 44, females 3 under 10, 1 26-44, 1 over 44 ; 1820 NARA M33-83, p. 356. 1830 NARA M19-122, p. 180.

⁴Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 34:88: 7 Mar 1829, William Hinkel [now] of Lincoln County, North Carolina, bought 145¾ acres in Lincoln County; one witness was [Williams's brother] Lewis Hinkle.

⁵York County, SC, Deed Book G:17: 10 January 1807, William Hinkle, tanner, sold 38 acres in York County.

⁶Lincoln County, NC, Deed Book 42, page 225.

⁷Register of the Lutheran church at Frederick, MD; under baptisms.

⁸Register of the Lutheran church at Frederick, MD; under burials.

⁹Register of the Lutheran church at Frederick, MD, under baptisms.

¹⁰Deed dated 25 January 1811, rec. Chester County, SC, Deed Book P:45. Mary, wife of Lewis Hinkle, was a daughter of Elizabeth Ferguson, who was in turn a daughter of Hugh Cooper. Elizabeth had died, leaving two daughters: Mary, wife of Lewis Hinkle, and Sally, wife of Samuel Wherry.

¹¹Chester County, SC, Deed Book S, page 14: 17 May 1816, Joseph Hinkle, tanner, sold 139 acres to Sally, Nancy, and David Hinkle, children of Lewis and Mary Hinkle, and also to all children hereinafter born to Lewis and Mary Hinkle. Lewis first appear in the US Population Census in 1820 Chester County, SC, NARA M33-120, aged 26-45, 1 female 26-45, 1 male and 3 females under 10.

¹²John Kerr Rose, "The Hinkle Families of Lincoln County, NC," 11.

¹³1850 Gaston County, NC, 21 October 1850, p. 433, Dwelling 625, Family 623: Lewis Hinkle 68, farmer, \$460; David 34; Sally 37; Martha 27. No place of birth is shown.

10. Jonathan Hinckle (Jacob³, John Gerhard Anthony², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) was born 9 May 1785,¹ Lincoln County, North Carolina. At age nine he was bound out as an apprentice in Lincoln County until age twenty-one, and in March 1796 the apprenticeship bond was transferred to [Jonathan's remarried mother] Christina Light/Sight/Sides.² In 1807, when [his brother] William Hinkle sold land in York District/County, South Carolina, "Mr. Jonathan Hinkle" testified that he saw William sign the deed.³ About 1807 Jonathan married Mary⁴ Gilmore.⁵ By 1810 they were residing near Joseph Hinkle, in Chester County, South Carolina.⁶ Five of Jonathan Hinkle's children were baptized in 1821 at the home of Joseph Hinkle in Chester County.⁷ Jonathan with his family was still residing there in 1829.⁸ He died 25 September 1846, and Mary died 5 March 1853.⁹

Further research findings on Jonathan and his family were published in the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, Volume 7 (1976), pages 278-280.

Note: Jesse Hinckle, who was previously identified as a possible son of Jacob and Christina,¹⁰ is deleted here, as the evidence now indicates he was a son of [HG#42] Balthasar and Elisabeth Hinkle.¹¹ No documentation has been found that this Jacob had a son Daniel or David.¹²

¹"Bible Record of Jonathan Henkel." Handwritten entries in the Bible that belonged to Jonathan Henkel (current location unknown) provides names, birth dates, and death dates of Jonathan Henkel, wife Mary Henkel, and seven of their children.

²Lincoln County, NC, County Court Minute Book, 230 and 322.

³York County, SC, Deed Book G:17.

⁴"Bible Record of Jonathan Henkel."

⁵South Carolina Historical Commission, bounty grants and pensions, apartment 24, package 444: in 1825 Elizabeth Gilmore, widow of James Gilmore of Chester County, applied for a pension based on the latter's service in the Revolutionary War. She died on 22 December 1828, and on 31 March 1829 Jonathan Hinkle, administrator of her estate [and evidently her son-in-law], requested that the arrears on her pension be paid to him.

⁶1810 US Federal Population Census, Chester County, SC, p. 272; NARA M252-60.

⁷Personal register of [HG#5212] Rev. Philip Henkel of Lincoln County, NC; in 1954 a copy was at Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, NC. Some sources attribute these entries to the diary of [HG#5217] David Henkel.

⁸South Carolina Historical Commission, bounty grants and pensions, apartment 24, package 444.

⁹"Bible Record of Jonathan Henkel."

¹⁰*Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, 180 and 553.

¹¹On the same day in the Lutheran church at Frederick, Maryland, 18 April 1783, were confirmed Anthon Hinckel (born 15 Dec 1765), his brother Jacob "*frater*" (born 22 February 1764), and Jesse Hinckel (born 15 December 1763). Present also at the boys' first communion were both Christina Hinckel [wife of Jacob, Sr.] and Elisabetha Hinckel [wife of Balthasar]. The circumstances strongly suggest that Jesse was a son of Balthasar and Elisabetha, while the other two were sons of Jacob and Christina. The reported birth dates of Jesse and Jacob, Jr., would not allow of their having the same mother; and Anthon's and Jacob's names in the register were listed sequentially with the notation that they were brothers, while Jesse's name was listed separately. Later events tend to support this conclusion. At the marriage of Balthasar's daughter Margreth Hinckel to Caspar Rhein at Frederick Lutheran Church on 4 April 1784, Jesse and John Hinckel (both presumably Margreth's brothers) were witnesses in addition to (Caspar's brother) Johannes Rhein. And in the 1800 Lincoln County, NC, Population Census, where by then [HG#26] Jacob Hinckle's family had moved, both Anthony Hinkle and Jacob Hinkle, Jr., were enumerated as residing near [their now-widowed mother] Christina Hinkle.

¹²*Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, 274.

Jacob Balthasar Henckel
Contributed by Robert L. Hess, Oakland, California

For many years Henckel Family Historian Mary Harter wanted, for purposes of objectivity, to keep open the option that "Jacob Hinkle of Spread Eagle" could have been a son of either [HG#2] Gerhard or of [HG#4] George Rudolphus¹ (although eventually she leaned toward concluding that he was a son of [HG#2] Gerhard,² as I also have concluded here).

To keep this option open, she argued that: (a) [HG#44] Jacob might not have been a son of [HG#4] George (Rudolphus);³ and because of an apparent irregularity perceived in the birth date of the first son of [HG#42] Balthasar and Elizabeth Henkle relative to their marriage date, that (b) the father of this child must have been a different person and might therefore have hypothetically had the full name Jacob Balthasar and equated him to "Jacob of Spread Eagle."⁴

It turns out, however, based on further research and analysis, that [HG#44] Jacob was indeed a son of [HG#4] George Henckel. And the second assumption, that there might have been a "Jacob Balthasar" who might equate to "Jacob of Spread Eagle," was based simply on a misreading of dates. This latter finding is worth explaining further and documenting here, as it supports the credibility of the genealogies of both "Jacob Hinkle of Spread Eagle" (summarized in the above article) and the descendants of [HG#4] George Henckel (a companion piece to appear later).

Following is the explanation. In *The Henckel Genealogy* appears the marriage of [HG#42] John Balthasar "Baltis" Hinckle and Maria Elisabeth Graff on 26 November 1760, while son [HG#421] George was born in 1759 and baptized on 3 April 1759. Based upon this, it was deduced that this son George of Balthasar must have been by an earlier wife, also named Elisabeth.⁵ Both the above marriage date and George's birth date, however, are incorrect. In the original of the German Lutheran Church Book of Germantown (which has been carefully examined by this author), the actual birth date of this Georg(e) Henckel was 3 April 1760,⁶ and his parents' marriage date (which is badly faded but still legible) was in 1759.⁷

In the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, Editor Mary Harter corrected the above date of George's birth, to 3 April 1760, however she accepted the marriage date as being in 1760, rather

¹*Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, 271. Also personal correspondence, Mary Harter to Robert L. Hess, Vienna, VA, 1974.

²*Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, page 292.

³*Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, pages 270-271.

⁴*Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*, page 178.

⁵*The Henckel Genealogy*, 154 and 158.

⁶Register of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown, now part of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (original, in German, in the Lutheran Archives, Germantown): under baptisms: "d. 3 April 1760, Balthasar Henckel *et* Elisabetha ein Söhnlein und erhielt der Pent[ecost] in der h[eilige] T[au]fe d. Nahm Georg gelanget . . ."

⁷Register of St. Michael's Lutheran Church; under marriages: "d. 26t M__ [or Nov?] 1759 wurde in d. [Ehe]stand . . . eingesegnet Balthasar Hinckel mit Elisabetha Graff(in)."

than in 1759, because it appeared in a sequence that was both preceded and followed by some marriages in 1760.¹ Reasoning that George's birth could not have been illegitimate because the exacting pastor did not annotate it thus at the baptism, she deduced that George's parents, Balthasar and Elisabetha Hinckel, therefore must have been a different couple from the Balthasar and Elisabetha Hinckel who were married at that church apparently in November 1760. The solution Mary Harter proposed was that the marriage reported in the church book could have been that of "Jacob Hinckle of Spread Eagle," whose baptismal name might have been "Jacob Balthasar" and his second name only used in the church record.²

We now can be assured that it was indeed [HG#42] Balthasar Hinckel who married Elisabeth Graff in 1759, and that their first son George, born in April 1760, was thus legitimate. Confirming these dates, there exists a transcript of the Germantown marriage register that was made over a century ago (presumably at a time when the original pages of the Germantown marriage register were more readily legible — before they faded so badly). It reports that this marriage of Balthasar Hinckel and Elisabetha Graff(in) took place on 26 November 1759,³ and that it was listed among a sequence of seven marriages in 1759, with marriages in 1760 entered both before and subsequently.⁴ So their son George, born in April 1760, was thus legitimate (a bit early, perhaps — but this would not have been considered noteworthy even by the strictest of American Lutheran pastors in the 18th Century). Thus it appears there is no longer a reason to postulate that George's father was the hypothetical "Jacob Balthasar."

This conclusion is supported also by the evidence of later events. In all of the church, legal, land, census, and other records in North America there is evidence of the existence of only a single Balthasar/Baltis Henckel/Hinkle/etc. until nearly the end of the Eighteenth Century (and he turns out to be [HG#42] of *The Henckel Genealogy*). The respective biographies of [HG#42] Balthasar Hinckle and of "Jacob Hinckle of Spread Eagle" can be traced over the years, concurrently, as two separate individuals.

Bottom line: there was no person named "Jacob Balthasar Hinckle."

Anthony Jacob Henckel Family National Association News

The 2003 National Henckel Reunion will be held June 13-15 with headquarters at The Hermitage Inn in Petersburg, WV. Room reservations can be made at 1-800-437--6482 or hrmitage@hardynet.com. A reception on Friday evening, tours on Saturday into Pendleton and Grant Counties with lunch at Seneca Caverns, and a banquet Saturday night are planned.

¹Henckel Genealogical Bulletin, 178.

²Henckel Genealogical Bulletin, 178.

³Archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; church records, Vol 7L1 (translation/transcript of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown, PA).

⁴The sequence of marriage entries in the Germantown church book includes, specifically: 22 marriage entries in 1760, followed by seven marriages in 1759 (among which is the Hinckle-Graff marriage), followed by 13 more marriages in 1760.

Corrections to the Spring Issue
Contributed by Robert L. Hess, Oakland, California

Page 1293, Child #7 should be:

7. **George Michael¹ Hinkle** (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#237] was born on 2 July 1764 based upon his age at death as recorded in the Church Register of Cocalico Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: George Michael, son of George Hinckel, age 4 years, 8 months, 11 days, died and was buried 13 March 1769 [hence, born 2 July 1764].¹ His gravestone, in the cemetery of Bergstrasse Lutheran church,² reads:

Hier ruhet GEORG HINCKEL des GEORG HINCKEL
& seiner Frau BARBARA erzeugtes Sohnlein,
ist geb. den 2 Jul 1764, gest. den 13 Mertz 1769

This old stone has been reset in a new concrete base which obstructs the bottom line of the inscription, but the birth and death dates on the stone are still quite visible. We are fortunate to know what it said because a translation was made during the 1920s, before the stone was reset, and it reads in its entirety:

Here lies George Hinckel, little son of
George Hinckle and his wife Barbara,
born 2 Jul 1764; died 13 Mar 1769;
Age at death 4 years, 8 months, 11 days.³

Page 1295, Child #9 should be:

9. **George¹ Hinkle** (George², Rev. Anthony Jacob¹ Henckel) [HG#237] was born 20 August 1769 (five months after the death of 7. George, above) and baptized 26 February 1772,⁴ as shown on page 1295 of the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*.

Berstrasse Lutheran Church in Lancaster County is two miles southeast of the current town of Ephrata, in what was Earl and is now Ephrata Township. The Reformed church that was across the street from it, in what was Cocalico and is now also Ephrata Township (but which has since moved into the town of Ephrata) was called "Cocalico Reformed Church."⁵ Cocalico was also known as "Keller's,"⁶ and this name was applied when L.D.S. microfilmed these records.⁷

¹Register of Cocalico Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, PA, under burials.

²The cemetery of Bergstrasse Lutheran Church apparently served at this time, and until 1894, also as the cemetery of Cocalico Reformed Church.

³Personal visit and translation by Robert L. Hess, Oakland, CA.

⁴Register of Cocalico Reformed Church, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, PA.

⁵Charles H. Glatfelter, *Pastors and People, German Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the Pennsylvania Field, 1717-1793*, Volume 1 Pastors and Congregations (Breinigsville: The Pennsylvania German Society, 1980), 305-309.

⁶Charles H. Glatfelter, *Pastors and People*, Volume 2 The History, 516.

⁷L.D.S. Microfilm 20363.