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as an exponent of fair play for the Indian. During the 1870's he took Billy Conahadjo, whom the whites called Billy Cornpatch, into his home and sent him to school with his children. He was the first Seminole to receive a white man's education; however, his education caused a minor crisis as the Indians did not favor his learning the white man's ways. Billy went on to become an interpreter for a federal commission which reported on the Seminoles in 1880. Before Capt. Hendry's death, Billy Cornpatch & his brother, Billy Fewell (Hofalkee Hadjo), walked sixty miles in from the Big Cypress to see him once more.

Francis was a Methodist and a Mason. He was a steward in his church and chairman of the board of trustees for many years. He always contributed liberally to all church purposes and other worthy causes. He and his brother, William Marion Hendry, gave a lot at First Street and Royal Palm to be used for a church. In 1895 he donated land and built a church at LaBelle. In 1893 a Methodist Episcopal Church had been founded in LaBelle, but their church services were conducted in the one-room thatched school, previously started in 1890. He had platted LaBelle and named it for his daughters, Laura and Belle. (LaBelle was incorporated in 1911.)

On January 16, 1903 Francis A. Hendry applied for a pension, based on his service in Capt. Hooker's and Capt. Lesley's companies. He gave his address as LaBelle, Lee County, Florida. His claim was granted under certificate #4150 and when he died he was receiving \$20 per month.

On October 1, 1907 he applied for a pension, based on his service as Capt., Capt. Hendry's Company. W. M. Hendry of Capt. Parson's Co. and J. J. Blount of Capt. Hendry's Co. gave a joint affidavit of support. George M. Hendry, his son, acted as notary public while W. M. Hendry, his brother, as Clerk of the Lee County Circuit Court, certified their affidavits. He was approved as pensioner #6059 for \$120 per year.

In the final year of his life he, probably for easy access to medical treatment, moved back to Fort Myers. Capt. Francis Asbury Hendry died of chronic interstitial nephritis on February 12, 1917 at his home in Fort Myers. "The Tampa Tribune" eulogized, "Captain Hendry was a man of genial temperament, naturally cultured, gifted with the power of making friends and keeping them, few men in the state were so widely known, liked and trusted." He was buried in the Frierson-Hendry Cemetery.

On March 29, 1917 Ardeline R. Hendry applied for a pension as the widow of Francis A. Hendry, who served in Capt. Hooker's Co., Indian War. She gave as her address Fort Myers, Lee County, Florida. Her granddaughter, Sarah M. Foxworthy (daughter of James Edward Hendry), and her husband, James E. Foxworthy, acted as her witnesses. On July 11, 1917, continuing the application, Jehu J. Blount and William H. Towles, both of Fort Myers, respectively stated that they had known F. A. Hendry and Ardeline R. Hendry for 64 years and 33 years. On August 27, 1917 Hon. Herbert J. Drane, Congressman of the 1st District, wrote a letter to expedite her claim. In part he stated, "I knew Captain Francis A. Hendry for twenty-seven years before his death. He was probably the best known individual in private life in the State of Florida and was a man highly respected and beloved by all classes. I have never had the pleasure to know Mrs. Hendry, the claimant, but I know that the deceased soldier was a man of great hospitality, that he lived in happiness with his wife during all my lifetime in Florida (about 34 years), they kept open house and Mrs. Hendry has been known for a great many years by thousands of people in Southern Florida. Captain Hendry was a man of unimpeachable character, his descendants being numerous and his wife who is now an aged