

1740 - 1759

18 Jan 1739/40 Probate: Estate of **William Hendrick**, deceased, late of Amelia County. Robert Hudgens and "**Martha**, his wife, late relict of **William Hendrick** dec'd" petitioned for Letters of Administration of Estate. Granted. Bond secured by James Collins and John Hudgens for £500. Richard Echols, Samuel Bentley, Edward Osborne, and Benjamin Osborne, or any three, appointed to appraise said Estate. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 1:89, Bonds 1:1]

William Hendrick (son of Adolphus) had been dead for almost three years when his estate was finally probated. His widow has now married her third husband. Later records show William had only one child, Elizabeth, who would have inherited whatever land he possessed. See also the entry at 1750.

Feb 1739/40 Inventory: Estate of **William Hendrick**, late of Amelia County, decd. A report of Inventory and Appraisal of the Estate by Samuel Bentley, Edward Osborne, and Richard Echols, including sundry property in Essex County, Virginia, valued by Thomas Waringham, which included two slaves. Filed by Robert Hudgens. Total value of estate placed at £50:18s. of which £41 was the value of the two slaves. [Amelia County, VA, Wills 1:7A]

The slaves given to William Hendrick and his wife by her father legally belonged to the husband, so were included in his estate. The estate (the personal property and slaves) was payable one-third to the widow and two-thirds to the daughter.

21 Mar 1739/40 Deed: William Evans [rendered as Evins], blacksmith, of Caroline County, to Robert Hudgens, planter, for £15, 300 acres in Amelia County -- being the whole tract patented by said Evins on 13 Oct 1736, on Pruitts Creek near a small rocky branch, adjoining William Gates, William Austin, William Fuqua (alias Bently), and **William Hendrick**... /s/ William Evins. Wit: Henry Anderson, Samuel Scott, Jesse Scott. [Amelia County, VA, Deeds 1:223]

See the patent to Evans above at 13 Oct 1736. This land description refers to the now-deceased William Hendrick, son of Adolphus Hendrick. Evans is selling the neighboring parcel to the new husband of William Hendrick's widow.

Alberta M. Dennstedt in her article "The Hendrick Family of Virginia", The Virginia Genealogist, July-September 1993, Vol. 37, p216, suggests that William Evans, blacksmith of Caroline, was the husband of Christiana Evins, named as a daughter of Adolphus Hendrick in his 1758 will. Unfortunately, this must remain speculative, for no mention of Christiana Evins exists in Caroline records. However, there is no doubt that William Evans had some relationship with the Hendrick family, either as a neighbor or in-law. Hance Hendrick II had loaned him money, or sold him something and taken a note in return, and perhaps had sold him his patent in Caroline. Note also the further references below.

21 Mar 1739/40 Deed: **Hans Hendrick** to James Brumfield, both of Amelia County, for £9, 200 acres in Amelia County on both sides of Mayes branch of Flat Creek, being part of a 400-acre tract patented to said **Hans** on 18 Jun 1738... /s/ **Hans Hendrick**. Wit: Richard Eckhols, William Brumfield, **John Hendrick**. [Amelia County, VA, Deeds, 1:228]

John Hendrick's identity is uncertain. Is this the son of Adolphus, or Hance's own son? He may have been the same John Hendrick who had been a witness for Hans earlier in Caroline County.

9 May 1740 Appearance Ordered: In the matter of John Sutton vs. William Warren and **Hans Hendrick** in Debt, ordered William Evins be summoned to declare what of the estates of the Defendants he has in his hand. [Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 2:606]

Obviously, Hans Hendrick was by now in Amelia County and beyond the jurisdiction of the Caroline County court. The plaintiff could either go to the trouble of suing him in Amelia or could attempt to attach whatever of his estate (his personal property) remained in Caroline. From this and previous records, the plaintiff is taking the latter course.

13 Jun 1740 Assets Assigned: In the matter of John Sutton vs. William Warren and **Hans Hendrick** in Debt, the Plaintiff having had an attachment executed against Defendants assets in the hands of William Evans, and the Court having awarded said Sutton 2,999 pounds of Tobacco, Evans appeared and acknowledged that he is indebted to said **Hendrick** for £32:27s:8p by a note due in 1742, which he, the said Evans, is informed has been assigned to Benjamin Hubbard, Gentleman. (*Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 2:613*)

Apparently, Hance Hendrick had loaned money, or sold something (maybe his land) land on credit, to William Evans. The court was ordering Evans to pay John Sutton rather than Hans Hendrick. Hans Hendrick had assigned the note to Benjamin Hubbard (not Adolphus Hendrick's son in law, but more likely his father, who was a merchant in Caroline) , so it is likely that he would have had to make good with Hubbard at some point.

June 1740 Tithables, Amelia County:
List of Tithables Above Flatt Creek by John Burton
Hans Hendrick Senr., **Hans Hendrick Junr.**, Moll, Nan negroes – 4

John Hendrick is not on the tithables lists this year. The same justice's district in 1741 showed John Hendrick but not Hance. These are the justice's lists for their districts, and it is possible that others were later added to the tithables by the county clerk.

19 Aug 1740 Deed: Christopher Hudson, of Hanover County, to **Dolphus Hendrick**, of King William County, for £40, 400 acres in Goochland County on both sides of Deep Creek, adjoining William Bradshaw – a patent to William Taber in 1737... /s/

Christopher Hudson. Wit: William Womack, John Williams, Jr. [Goochland County, VA, Deeds 3:350-351]

This land is about 3 miles east of Adolphus Hendrick's patent of 1739 on Bear Creek of Willis River. It appears to be on the Deep Creek shown on modern maps. It seems likely that Adolphus was buying the land for one or more sons, for he appears to have actually lived on his patent. Note that, based on the witnesses, this deed was made in Goochland, although Adolphus was still living in King William. Note also that the adjoining land owner William Bradshaw was a son-in-law of Adolphus.

29 Sep 1740 Declaration: **Hance Hendrick** appeared in Open Court and made oath that **William Hendrick's** estate owes him two shillings. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:126]

He's referring here to William Hendrick, son of Adolphus.

31 Oct 1740 Lease (31 Oct) & Release (1 Nov): **Adolphus Hendrick** of King William County, to Thomas Callaway of Orange County, for £100, 1,000 acres in Orange County on the southeast side of Buffalo Run, adjoining Thomas Tyler, Jr., Colonel [George] Braxton, and Captain Rippin – a patent to said **Hendrick** dated 28 Sep 1728... /s/ **Dolphus Hendrick**. Wit: William Cox, James Haley, and William Briant. [Orange County, VA, Deeds 4:312-314]

By the witnesses, this deed was perhaps made in Orange County, though Adolphus is still living in King William County.

21 Mar 1740/1 Witness: **Hance Hendrick**, a witness for Barnes in the matter of William Barnes vs. Daniel Thomas, awarded pay for two days of attendance at Court. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 1:148]

June 1741 Tithables, Amelia County:
List of Tithables Above Flatt Creek taken by John Burton
Hans Hendrick Sr., Hans Hendrick Jr., Spiser Howel, Nan & Moll negroes – 5
John Hendrick – 1

John Hendrick had not appeared in the 1740 list.

5 Feb 1741/2 Survey: For **Hans Hendrick Senr.** between Flatt & Sandy Creeks joining Isbell and Harris. [Survey Records of William Watson 1741-1742, Virginia State Library, Richmond]

See patent to Hance Hendrick Sr. of 25 July 1746.

19 Feb 1741/2 Amelia County Road Order: **Hance Hendrick** appointed Surveyor [Overseer] of road from Crafford's house into Burton's Road over Flat Creek, with John Harris, William Wilkinson, William Brumfield, William Farley, Jr., **John Hendrick, Hance Hendrick, Jr.,** and Philemon Childress to be employed thereon. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 1:189]

If John and Hans, Jr., were named individually in the work order, it meant that the clerk entering this order thought they were masters of their own households, not necessarily married, but living apart from Hans, Sr. Otherwise, they would have been included within Hans, Sr.'s household and unnamed in the order. Philemon Childress was either the son-in-law of Adolphus Hendrick or his father of the same name.

- 16 Apr 1742 Witness: On motion of **John Hendrick**, witness for Nicholas Durnen in the suit brought by Joseph Scott, Gentleman, ordered the said Durnen, do pay the said **Hendrick** 25 pounds of Tobacco for one day's attendance at Court. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 1:197]
- 16 Apr 1742 Deed: William Wilkinson to Henry Farley, both of Amelia County, for £34, 200 acres on Flat Creek in Amelia County – a patent to Philip Jones on 27 Feb 1734 who conveyed to said Wilkinson... /s/ William Wilkinson. Wit: John Benson, **John Hendrick**, John Turner. Elizabeth, wife of said Wilkinson, relinquished right of dower. [Amelia County, VA, Deeds 1:381]
- 18 Jun 1742 Juror: Among the twelve jurors in the matter of Hezekiah Ford vs. John Ferguson were Richard Eckhols, Robert Hudgens, and **Hance Hendrick**. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 1:207]
- 4 Aug 1742 Store Bill: A store bill of an unidentified merchant for **Benjamin Hendrick**, beginning in 1740, includes the item of this date: "Paid Martin Palmer for Qt Rents of your Brors Land" [for Quit Rents of your Brother's Land] in the amount of 2s: 1p. [Amelia County, VA, Loose Papers, Library of Virginia, Richmond]

This is probably the bill over which Humphrey Bell, merchant of London, was suing Benjamin in Amelia court in 1746 and 1747 – that would explain how the bill came to be filed among Amelia County records. If so, the debts would have been from King William County (or perhaps Caroline) since Humphrey Bell was doing business in the Pamunkey River area, not in the Amelia County area. This conjecture is supported by the fact that Benjamin Hendrick is not among the Amelia tithables of 1740, 1742, 1743, or 1744 and does not begin appearing in records there until 1745. (Though his three slaves were tithable in 1744, indicating he had placed them in Amelia.) Since actual cash was scarce, merchants acted like banks at this time – that is, the merchant paid one's bills and then simply added these items one's account, which would be reimbursed annually by delivery of part of one's tobacco crop to the merchant.

So which brother was he was paying quit rents for in 1740? Surely it was Adolphus. Martin Palmer was the under-sheriff of King William County at the time (see McIlwaine's Journals of the House of Burgesses 1744-1747, p107-9). And no Martin Palmer appears in Amelia tithables at this time. It therefore seems clear that the quit rents were due on land in King William County. The only Hendrick who may have still owned land there was Adolphus, who was still in King William in late 1740. Hance's land, which he may still have owned, was in Caroline, William ha left ten years earlier. The quit rent was 2 shillings for every 50 acres, so

Benjamin was apparently paying on 100 acres. This likely means Benjamin was renting land from Adolphus.

10 Aug 1742

Tithables, Amelia County:

Tithables "in my precinct" by William Clement, Constable

[Microfilm, also found in "Amelia County Tithables 1742," *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 38:No. 2, May 2000, p103-104]

Hance Hendrick, Hance Hendrick Jr., Henry Isbell, Moll, Nan - 5
John Hendrick - 1

Tithables were all white males of age 16 and older and all slaves regardless of gender or age. Benjamin Hendrick was not listed as a tithable which suggests that he had not yet moved from Caroline to Amelia County. Later records suggest he was still in King William County or Caroline County. Also listed in this District were Gullintines (Gillingtons), Hubbards, Echols, and others who were, or would be in-laws of the Hendricks. Robert Hudgins, who married the widow of William Hendrick, was listed with five tithes.

Henry Isbell is either a son-in-law or employee. Hendry Isbell Jr. surveyed property adjoining Hance Hendrick in Amelia in 1742, and was mentioned as the adjoining landowner in several patents, including the patent to Hance Hendrick Sr. in 1746, but that land was later patented by Henry Nelson (VPB 24:236). He was apparently the son of Henry Isbell of Caroline County. He bought land not far from the Hendricks in 1744, which he sold with his wife Hannah in 1745. He eventually moved to the part of Lunenburg that became Charlotte County. By the order listed, Henry Isbell was a member of Hans Hendrick, Sr.'s household, either a relative or a hired man or servant, for he ranked behind the son and before the slaves. It is entirely possible that his wife Hannah was a daughter of Hance Hendrick.

Whether John Hendrick is the son of Adolphus, living near some of Adolphus Hendrick's other children, or the son of Hance Hendrick is unknown. When Hance Hendrick sold out in Caroline County, a John Hendrick, likely a son of either Hance or Adolphus, witnessed the deed. In Amelia, John Hendrick, son of Hans, is known to have later lived on the same plantation with his father, which was supported in this record by his household being listed immediately following Hans, Sr., most likely meaning that John was an adult with his own cabin, while Hans, Jr., was still a single man living in his father's household.

23 Aug 1742

Probate: Estate of **William Hendrick**, late of Amelia County, Decd. An accounting by Robert Hudgens, administrator, included payments to "John and Francis Merrit and Mary Cox for their part of their brother James Merrit's estate which came into the hands and possession of **William Hendrick**," to William Jones, Samuel Bentley [appraiser], Edward Osborn [appraiser], William Evans [**William's** brother-in-law?], Mr. Cobbs, Katherine Lloyd, Rachel Gillington [**William's** sister], **Hance Hendrick** [**William's** uncle], James Munday [Essex County], and Benjamin Waller [an attorney]. [Amelia County, VA, Loose Papers, Virginia State Archives]

- 17 Sep 1742 Sheriff ordered to pay **Hance Hendrick** £7 for building a bridge over Flatt Creek. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 1:219]
- The fact that Hance Hendrick was paid for building the bridge did not mean that he had done the work. The work may have been done by any of his household members.*
- 8 Jan 1742/3 Stock Mark: On motion of **Adolphus Hendrick** his earmark was recorded and was crop and a hole in each ear. [Goochland County, VA, Court Orders, 5:192]
- Adolphus had finally moved to his Goochland County land if he was registering his stock mark there. [Was this July 1742 or January 1742/3??]*
- 11 Apr 1743 Petition: On petition of **John Hendrick** praying his improvements on 400 acres belonging to William Clift and laying in the Forks of Contrary River be valued, Ordered that Robert Estes, Moses Estes, and John Compton, or any two of them, do so value and report to next Court. [Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:26]
- This appears to be the son of William Hendrick of Hanover. Whatever arrangement he had with Clift, whether as a lessee or overseer, may have been recorded in the lost records of Hanover County, for this area had only become Louisa a few months earlier. He is here asking the court to place a value on his improvements, a standard action for negotiating with Clift for either direct compensation or for a reduction in the lease payment. The land was surely the patent of 19 August 1740 to William "Cliffe" for 400 acres on the forks of the Contrary in then-Hanover County, which was located just a mile north of the land William Hendrick Jr. purchased a month later (Patents 19:712).*
- The proximity to William Hendrick Jr., and the later implication that this is the same person as William Hendrick Sr's son John makes it quite likely that he is an older son of William Hendrick of Hanover.*
- 11 Apr 1743 Road Order: **John Hendrick** appointed Overseer of the Road from Elk Creek to Contrary, including the bridge. [Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:26]
- This is more persuasive evidence that he was leasing from Clift, since the road ran nearly through Clift's patent. Even though he was not yet an entitled freeholder by virtue of owning land, Hendrick's arrangement with Clift gave him an appearance of sufficient wealth to qualify in the eyes of the Louisa Court.*
- 9 May 1743 Deed: William Monkus, of Louisa County, to **William Hendrick**, of Hanover County, for £20 Virginia money, 400 acres in Louisa County on the South fork of Contrary Creek, adjoining Charles Smith, Christopher Smith, Mr. John Poindexter, Benjamin Brown, Ambrose Joshua Smith... /s/ William "W" Monkus. Wit: Thos Prestwood, Jr., Anne "O" White, Wm. White. [Louisa County, VA, Deeds A:68]
- From the court records later this year (see below), this must have been William Hendrick Jr., son of William of Hanover, who was surely a grandson of Hans Hendrick, Sr., for he named a son Hance Hendrick (see below). This William*

Hendrick lived out his life on Contrary Creek in Louisa County.

From the description, this almost has to be the same 400 acres patented by William White (one of the witnesses) of 9 February 1738/9 (Virginia Patents 17:470), adjoining the same persons, the western point of which was the fork of Contrary Creek. This tract is located in northern Louisa County about two miles south of the Spotsylvania border, and about 20-25 miles northwest of William Hendrick's Hanover land. This parcel is also slightly less than a mile south of the patent to William Clift which John Hendrick was evidently occupying at the time.

20 May 1743 Grand Juror: Among those empanelled for the Grand Jury was **Hance Hendrick** ... [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 1:232A]

Virginia's Grand Jurors were selected from the pool of local freeholders, often from those familiar to or in favor with the local justices. To have been a grand juror gave a Virginian recognition of a certain social, economic, and political status. The main job of the grand jury was to report offenses for which trials or other judicial actions needed to be taken – essentially, the grand jury served the function of today's district attorneys and grand juries combined.

13 Jun 1743 Valuation Report: The valuation of William Clift's land in the Forks of Contrary River returned. **John Hendrick**, steward or overseer for said Clift, made oath that the improvements had never before been valued. [Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:36]

It appears that John Hendrick was an employee of Clift, and the improvements may have belonged to Clift.

13 Jun 1743 Witness Fee: Ordered Francis Strother to pay **William Hendrick** for one day's attendance in said Strother's suit against James Smith. [Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:47]

Francis Strother had a plantation on the North Anna in Hanover County, a short distance from the Louisa line. James Smith must have lived in Louisa, for suits had to be brought in the home county of the defendant. The William Hendrick called as a witness must have been a Louisa resident as well, since he was paid no mileage. That means he must have been the son of William Hendrick Sr., of Hanover. It was certainly he who had bought land in Louisa a month earlier.

ca June 1743 Tithables, Amelia County
List of William Clement, between Flatt Creek and Appomattox River
John Hendrick – 1
Hance Hendrick Sr., Hance Hendrick Jr., Henry Isbell, Moll, Nan – 5

See the comments under 1742 tithables. Henry Isbell is still in the household, even though he surveyed the adjoining land more than a year earlier.

13 Dec 1743 Survey: For **John Hendrick**, 400 acres in Amelia County upper side of Flatt Creek joining Turner, Hendrick, Farley, Cocks and Brumfield. [Survey Records of

William Watson 1743-1744, Virginia State Library, Richmond]

No patent was issued to John Hendrick for this land. This may be the land patented by Benjamin Hendrick (see 1 Oct 1745).

12 Jan 1743/44 Witness Fee: Ordered William Wright to pay **William Hendrick, Sr.**, for one day's attendance and for coming and going 40 miles as a witness in the suit of Francis Wright vs. William Wright. Ordered Francis Wright to pay **John Hendrick** for three days attendance as a witness in his suit versus William Wright. [Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:90]

This was William Hendrick, Sr., of Hanover, son of Hans, Sr., coming from his plantation in Hanover to testify in a law suit being tried in Louisa Court. Witnesses from outside the county were paid a mileage allowance in addition to the per-diem. Dividing the 40 miles allowed in half (coming and going), gives 20 miles one-way which was the approximate distance from William Hendrick Sr.'s plantation on Little River in Hanover to the Louisa Courthouse.

The witness John Hendrick, who testified for the Plaintiff, was surely the same John Hendrick who had made the improvements on William Clift's land. He was allowed three days' attendance at Court, but received no travel allowance, being a Louisa resident.

20 Jan 1743/4 Suit: In the matter of John Morris vs. William Silcock and **Hance Hendrick** in Case, a continuance was granted. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 1:260A]

10 Mar 1743/4 Writ Granted: In the matter of Benjamin Hubbard, assignee of **Hans Hendrick**, vs. Francis Bearding in Debt, the Defendant not appearing, order an Alias Capias Writ be issued against said Bearding. [Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 3:264]

This is probably the father of the Benjamin Hubbard who was the son-in-law of Adolphus Hendrick. His father, Benjamin Hubbard Sr., was a merchant in Caroline County. The son was in Amelia.

9 Jul 1744 Deed: Charles Smith to **John Hendrick**, both planters of Fredericksville Parish, Louisa County, for £15 Virginia money, 200 acres in Louisa County on both sides of the South fork of Contrary Creek, adjoining John Simpson – part of a 400-acre patent to said Smith on 9 Jun 1736.../s/ Chas. Smith. Wit: Thomas Ballard Smith, William Davenport, Thomas Gresham. [Louisa County, VA, Deeds A:146]

The patent to Charles Smith adjoined the patent to William White which William Hendrick Jr. had bought a year before from Monkus. Thus, John Hendrick and William Hendrick are now living on adjoining land (or nearly so, depending of which part of the patent John was buying.)

Note that William Hendrick Jr. would later buy the second half of this patent.

ca June 1744 Tithables, Amelia County:
List of William Clement, between Flatt Creek and Appomattox River

Hance Hendrick Sr., Hance Hendrick Jr., Thomas Osborn, Moll, Nan – 5
Benjamin Hendrick's list: Ben, Harry, Jenny (slaves) – 3

Benjamin Hendrick is not himself tithable, indicating that he was still in Caroline or King William County. But he had placed three slaves on land in Amelia, for whom he was taxed. Note that John Hendrick is missing.

Thomas Osborne is apparently Hance Hendrick's son-in-law. In 1739, the tithables listed Lucy a negro belonging to Thomas Osborne but not Osborne himself. That was perhaps his father, since no Lucy is listed here. Thomas Osborne, like Henry Isbell, had already surveyed land nearby which was later patented by someone else (VPB 26:150). Although other explanations exist, it could be that Osborne was underage in 1739, probably orphaned.

10 Aug 1744

Attachments: In the matter of Benjamin Hubbard, assignee of **Hans Hendrick**, vs. Francis Bearding in Debt, an attachment having been made on 3 cow hides, 3 pieces of Virginia [spun] cloth, 3 rugs, 5 sheets, 1 basket of spun cotton, 4 basons, 6 spoons, 2 axes, 3 iron pots, 1 set of shoemaker tools, 2 pairs of cotton cards, etc, etc, and the Defendant not appearing, judgment for the Plaintiff for 6,000 pounds of Tobacco and Cask, to be discharged by the payment of 3,000 pounds of Tobacco and Cask with interest from 25 Mar 1740. The Sheriff ordered to sell the goods attached and pay proceeds to Plaintiff in discharge of the judgment... (*Caroline County, VA, Court Orders*, 3:301)

This was quite a large debt as evidenced by the amount of chattel attached. Usually the attachment was symbolic, i.e., a spoon or a hammer or a bridle, but in this case a wagon was required to haul away the attachments. One wonders how Bearding came to owe Hance Hendrick such a substantial amount.

Since defendants had to be sued in the county they lived in, it was unwieldy for Hance Hendrick to travel to Caroline to pursue the debt in court. It was common to sell the debt to a local resident, who would then go to court to collect it. Benjamin Hubbard Sr. was a long-time merchant of Caroline and, as such, likely had the money necessary to act as a factor.

19 Apr 1745

Stock Mark Registered: **Benjamin Hendrick** appeared in open court and registered his ear mark (for pigs) as a Crop and Hole in Right Ear, and an Underkeel in the Left Ear. (*Amelia County, VA, Court Orders* 1:311B)

Benjamin Hendrick, son of Hans, Sr., had moved to Amelia County from Caroline. He was joining his older brother Hans, had settled on an adjoining plantation, which he subsequently patented (see below).

17 May 1745

Amelia County Road Order: Ordered that **Benjamin Hendrick**, William Edwards, William Silcock, Henry Nelson, Thomas Nelson, George Moore, William Jones, John Harris, William Russell, William Farley, Jr., James Brumfield, **John Hendrick**, and James Brumfield be added to [the road maintenance] gang of which **Hance Hendrick** is Surveyor [Overseer]. [*Amelia County, VA, Court Orders* 1:315A]

All of these persons lived in a very tight area of Amelia. Which John Hendrick this was is unknown, but he obviously was a neighbor of both Benjamin and Hance, both of whom had sons named John. He could also have been the son of Adolphus. Since no John Hendrick owned land in Amelia for another nine years, this seems most likely to have been Hance's son, but it could have been one of the others.

Jun 1745 Tithables, Amelia County:

Most of the Amelia tithables are missing this year.

10 Jul 1745 Land Patent: John Bently, 200 acres in Amelia County, on the heads of Pruitt's Creek between the lines of William Gates, William Evans, **William Hendrick**, and William Hurt. For £1. [Virginia Patents 23:887]

This is William, son of Adolphus, who had died several years earlier. (In fact, his widow's husband had long before patented the land.) Patents repeated the language of the survey used, and the survey for this patent is obviously several years old.

17 Aug 1745 Judgment: Upon consideration, the Court gave judgment to John Morris for £10 and costs against William Silcock and **Hance Hendrick**, his common bail. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 1:337A]

20 Sep 1745 Land Patent: William Spiller, 1,600 acres in Louisa County between Contrary River and Christopher Run, adjoining Mr. Chiswell, Colonel Meriweather, Robert Hester, William Taite, Thomas Adams, and **John Kendrick** – being 400 acres formerly granted to Samuel White on 22 Sep 1739, and 800 acres granted John Kimbrough (as Kembrow) in two patents on 22 June 1740, both said grantees having conveyed to said Spiller, and the 400-acre residue never before granted. For £2. [Virginia Patents 22:482]

This applies to a John Kendrick who was also in Louisa at the same time as John Hendrick. Interestingly, the patent was about half a mile north of the William Clift patent, and about 1½ or 2 miles north of the lands purchased by John and William Hendrick. The corners and line referred to as "John Kendrick's" in the land description refer to a parcel on the far (north) side of this patent. Note that this is a different parcel than his survey of 1748/9 below.

– Jan 1746 Deed Proved: **Han Hendrick's** deeds of Lease & Release of land indented to William Evans proved by John Young, John Price, and John Hampton, witnesses thereto. [Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 2:11]

The deeds of Caroline are lost, so we have no way of knowing when this deed was written but it is likely the date was around the time William Evans sold out in Amelia in 1740 and returned to Caroline. This was Hance, Jr., having sold out in Caroline County, and already long gone to Amelia County. A William Evans was perhaps a son-in-law to Adolphus Hendrick. John Young, who died by 11 May 1750 in Caroline County, is thought to have been the father of Elizabeth Young believed

to have married Zachariah Hendrick, son of Benjamin Hendrick, Sr., of Amelia. Zachariah was apparently married by this time, subsequently appears in Caroline records until 1756, and joined his father in Amelia in the mid-to-late 1750s, later moving a few miles north to Cumberland County where he died in 178. John Young was associated with several Caroline Court matters associated with the Hendricks and Hurts.

- 16 May 1746 Deed: John Crawford, of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, to Alexander McKey, of Henrico County, for £50, 400 acres in Raleigh Parish, Amelia County, adjoining Saylor's Creek, Richard Ward, and Beadle... /s/ John Crawford. Wit: Samuel Cobbs, Charles Turnbull, David Bell, **Hans "X" Hendrick**. (*Amelia County, VA, Deeds 2:366*)
- 16 May 1746 Grand Juror: **Hance Hendrick** among those empanelled to the Grand Jury. (*Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:2-A*)
- June 1746 Goochland Tithables:
List of Alexander Trent for St. James Southam Parish of Goochland County:
[Library of Virginia]
- Dolphus Hendrick**, Philemon Childers, and Negroes Jacob and Sary - 4
- Adolphus' older sons were not members of his household, and apparently were not even living in the same county. Moses and Benjamin may not have been 16 yet, or may merely have been elsewhere. Philemon Childers is Adolphus' son-in-law.*
- Amelia Tithables:
List of Thomas Tabb, between Flatt Creek and Appomattox River)
[Library of Virginia]
- Benjamin Hubbard, **Ben Hendrick** – 2
Hance Hendrick – 1, **Macajah Hendrick**, Moll, Nan – 3 (total of 4)
Benjamin Hendrick – 1, Ben, Harry, Jenny, Betty – 4, Jos. Hurt, **Zach. Hendrick** – 2 (total of 7)
- Ben Hendrick may be Adolphus Hendrick's son, living with his brother-in-law, though he could have been Benjamin Sr.'s son (who appears on the next available list in 1749).*
- Micajah Hendrick only appears in the 1746 and 1747 tithables. Note that he is evidently a son of Hance Hendrick in both years. Benjamin Hendrick is now living in Amelia with three of the negroes on whom he paid tax in 1744. (The 1745 tithables are lost.) Note also that Joseph Hurt appears before Zachariah Hendrick on the list, though the normal protocol was to list sons before employees or sons-in-law.*
- 3 Jun 1746 Debt Acknowledged: In the matter of Humphrey Bell of London, Merchant vs. **Benjamin Hendrick** for Debt, the Defendant came into Court and acknowledged

that he owed the Plaintiff £14/13/0. Judgment for the Plaintiff in that amount and costs. (*Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:9-A*)

This debt action evidently followed Benjamin from Caroline or King William County. Humphrey Bell did business in the Pamunkey River basin, not in the James River basin. It was surely this store bill that ended up in the Amelia archives.

3 Jun 1746 Case Dismissed: The petition of Humphrey Bell of London, Merchant, vs. **John Hendrick** was heard by the Court and dismissed. (*Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:9-B*)

As with the item above, this seems to have followed John Hendrick from either Caroline or King William, meaning that this John Hendrick must have been an adult whilst still in Caroline.

Petitions were employed when the creditor had documentary evidence of a debt (a note or an account) and desired only payment. If he wanted damages also, a case had to be filed so that a determination action, by judge or jury, could go forward. This was a second action by Bell in Amelia that involved a note payable. If the Court dismissed the action, it was usually because the plaintiff was able to produce evidence that the note or account had been paid, which frequently required adjudication as to whether a payment in kind had been of the value of the debt owed.

24 Jun 1746 Road Order: Ordered that Wm. Armistead Smiths Orphans, James Johnson, Thomas Vowel, William White, **William Hendrick** and John Kendrick and the Labouring male Tithables belonging to each of them; do clear the upper end of the road from Smiths Orphans New plantation; to the round slash between the branches of contrary & North East creek & James Johnson is appointed Overseer of the Same. [*Louisa County Road Orders 1742-1748, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett, Virginia Highway & Transportation Research Council, 1975*], page 21]

18 Jul 1746 Juror: **Hance Hendrick** served as a juror for three trials this date: (1) *David Bell vs. James Clark*, an action in Trespass; (2) *James Scott vs. William Battersby* in Assault and Battery; and (3) *Tarlton East vs. Thomas Lorton* in Trespass for Slander. (*Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:13-B, 14-B*)

At this time only Grand Jurors were selected and summoned formally. For Petit Jury actions, the Sheriff rounded up twelve freeholders, residents of the County, who were not related to the parties in contest or otherwise disabled, from those attending Court or hanging around the Court House grounds (or nearby tavern). A freeholder might sit juror on as many as a half dozen trials on a given Court day, and that many more again if the Court sat a second day or more. It was not unusual for a Defendant in one case to sit as a juror on the next. Court Days were festive occasions, generally drew a crowd, making the Sheriff's job of finding a jury relative easy. In this instance, Hans sat on three juries in one day. He was paid for none. Witnesses were paid, jurors were not. It was one of the public responsibilities that went with being a freeholder.

25 Jul 1746 Land Patent: Joseph Terry, 400 acres in Goochland County, on the head of east branch of Bear Creek of Willis River, adjoining William Holladay, James Daniel, Samuel Atkinson, and **Adolphus Hendrick**. For £2. (*Virginia Patents* 24:290)

Joseph Terry had been a distant neighbor to the Hendricks in Caroline-King William counties.

25 Jul 1746 Land Patent: William Farley, Jr., 200 acres in Amelia County between the branches of Flat Creek and Sandy Creek, adjoining **Hans Hendrick** and Craddock. For £1. (*Virginia Patents* 24:326)

25 Jul 1746 Land Patent: **Hans Hendrick, Jr.**, 200 acres in Amelia County, on the heads of branches of Sandy Creek, beginning of the Ridge. For 20 shillings. (*Virginia Patents* 25:121)

Note the 6½ year delay between the survey for this land (see 13 December 1739) and the patent. Hans, Jr., was the third in succession with the name, being the son of Hans of Amelia, and the grandson of Hans, Sr., of King William, the immigrant patriarch. To obtain the patent here, he had to have been of legal age, i.e., 21-years-old, but was likely older since he probably began the patent process with a survey at least a year or more earlier. Hans, Jr., lived in Amelia until 1752 when he moved with his in-laws (he married Margaret Wynne) to Dan River waters in southern Halifax County, then in the mid-1760s moved to Reedy Creek of Saluda waters in Ninety Six District, South Carolina, where he died during the Revolution, apparently as a fervent King's man and Tory (see below).

25 Jul 1746 Land Patent: **Hans Hendrick, Sr.**, 304 acres in Amelia County, between the branches of Sandy Creek and Flat Creek, adjoining his son **Hans Hendrick**, William Farley, Henry Isbell, and Morris. For £1:10s. (*Virginia Patents* 25:123)

See the survey for this land on 5 February 1741/2, just over four years earlier.

25 Jul 1746 Land Patent: **Hans Hendrick, Sr.**, 200 acres in Amelia County, on both sides of a branch of Mayes's branch of Flat Creek, adjoining Smith, Sizemore, said **Hendrick**, Turner, and Powell. For £1. (*Virginia Patents* 25:124)

The three patents obtained this day were obviously a concerted effort by father and son. Whether Hans, Jr., was the eldest son is unknown, but he elected to move with his in-laws rather than remain with his father. Henry Isbell's land was actually patented at this time by Henry Nelson (see above) Isaac Morris, also from Pamunkey Neck, had apparently claimed the land to the north later patented by Thomas Tabb.

26 Aug 1746 Witness Fee: **William Hendrick** having attended Court for 7 days as a King's Witness against William Collins and Others, and going and coming 37 miles 7 times, Ordered to be entered on record. (Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:201)

This was not William Hendrick Jr., son of William, who had the land on Contrary River in Louisa, for that William was a Louisa resident quite near the courthouse

and therefore could not have claimed mileage. Witnesses summoned by the Crown were not paid. Here William Hendrick was assuring that he was credited with a large donation of time and expense. That, and the distance involved, means this was William Hendrick Sr., of Hanover County, claiming 37 miles coming and going. Note that he had claimed 40 miles when summoned as a witness in a private matter three years earlier. His patent in Hanover was near the road connecting the Hanover courthouse to the Louisa courthouse.

Jan 1746/7 Deed Proved: **Han Hendrick's** deeds of Lease & Release of land indented to William Evans proved by John Young, John Price, and John Hampton, witnesses thereto. (*Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 2:11*)

This was Hans Hendrick II, who had probably sold this land several years earlier though it is only now being recorded. He had been in Amelia County for seven years by this time. A William Evans was perhaps a son-in-law to Adolphus Hendrick, whether this person or not is unknown. It could be that Evans had not recorded the deed until now because he wanted now to sell the land himself. John Young, who died by 11 May 1750 in Caroline County, is proposed by some as the father-in-law of Zachariah Hendrick, son of Benjamin Hendrick, Sr., of Amelia.

3 Jun 1747 Deed: John Harris to James Byars, both of Hanover County, for £32 Virginia, 400 acres in Louisa County on branches of Contrary River, adjoining William Thompson [description all in survey measures]... /s/ John "X" Harris. Wit: William Henderson, Peter Gregory, **William Hendrick**. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds A:280*)

James Byars was a neighbor to William Hendrick, Sr., on Little River in Hanover County also. His son Jeremiah later married Elizabeth Hendrick, daughter of John Hendrick, William Hendrick's brother.

10 Jun 1747 Tithables, Amelia County:
List of Thomas Tabb
Benjamin Hendrick, Zacariah Hendrick, Ben, Harry, Jenny, Bess – 6 tithes

List of Edward Booker, below Flatt Creek & above Nibbs Creek
Hans Hendrick, Hans Hendrick, Micha. Hendrick, Moll, Nan, Jno. Pursell – 6 tithes

Thomas Osborne Jr. is listed immediately below Hans Hendrick. Although the placement doesn't mean anything more than the sequence in which the tithables came forward, it's tempting to wonder if Osborne was a son-in-law.

25 Jun 1747 Land Patent: Thomas Tilman, 400 acres in Goochland County, on Bear Creek of Willis's River, adjoining William Holloday, **Adolphus Hendrick**, and Anthony Lavilian. For £2. (*Virginia Patents 26:41*)

This adjoins Adolphus Hendrick's patent to the northwest.

27 Jul 1747 **Adolphus Hendrick** assigned as a proccessioner in Southam Parish. [Vestry Book of Southam Parish...1745-1792, Ann K. Blomquist (2002), p17]

20 Aug 1747 Land Patent: George Moore, 400 acres in Amelia County, on the upper side of Flat Creek, adjoining Crawford, Holland, Henry Isbell, and **Hendrick**. For £2. [Virginia Patents 26:98]

This adjoins the westernmost of Hans Hendrick's 1746 patents, to the southwest.

21 Aug 1747 Juror: **Benjamin Hendrick** served as a juror for the trials of *Alexander Mackie vs. James Dix in Debt*, and *Thomas Yarbrough vs. Andrew Prister for Damages*. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:49-B]

Even though Benjamin was not yet on record as a freeholder insofar as a recorded title to land was concerned, he was a full participant in freeholder rights and responsibilities in Amelia.

27 Sep 1747 Execution Ordered: In the matter of *Humphrey Bell of London, merchant, vs. Benjamin Hendrick* in Debt, a judgment was awarded the Plaintiff on 20 Jun 1746 for £14/13/0 and 70 pounds of Tobacco and costs of 15 shillings or 150 pounds of Tobacco, and the Defendant having failed to pay, Plaintiff now given Execution against said **Hendrick**. (Amelia County, VA, Courts Orders 2:53-B)

Benjamin Hendrick having failed to pay the judgment against him, his creditor now had an execution, which ordered the Amelia Sheriff to seek out Hendrick's personal assets (not including land) and take as much of those assets as necessary to satisfy the amount of the judgment and costs owed.

1 Oct 1747 Land Patent: **Benjamin Hendrick**, 400 acres in Amelia County, on both sides of Walnut branch of Flat Creek, adjoining Craddock (now Cocks), Tanner, Ellis, and Crawford. For £2. [Virginia Patents 28:269]

He may have actually claimed this land long before. The expense of paying for surveys and clerks, and the natural delay in employing the surveyor, among other reasons, often caused delays between claiming land and patenting it. A patent a few months earlier had called this Hendrick's land. Although he had been exercising the rights and responsibilities of a freeholder for more than two years, this was the first record of Benjamin's having title to land. He would have more acres. The land was less than half a mile south of Hans Hendrick's westernmost 1746 patent. Benjamin, however, was apparently actually living on a parcel adjoining his brother which he would not patent until 1751.

10 Oct 1747 Land Patent: Robert Brumfield, 400 acres in Amelia County, on the upper side of Flat Creek, adjoining **Hans Hendrick**, Turner, William Farley, Craddock, and Brumfield. For £2. [Virginia Patents 28:253]

This adjoins the west side of Hans Hendrick's 1738 patent.

24 Nov 1747 County Levy: Among items charged to the County Levy for 1747: **John Hendrick**, for inspecting Tobacco fields, to be paid 1,724 pounds of Tobacco. [Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:248]

John Hendrick may have been a Constable, for it was usually the responsibility of a Constable to inspect the tobacco fields in his district. To preclude inferior tobacco getting as far as picking and curing, County Courts appointed Inspectors, generally the local Constable. It was the job of the Inspector to visit each tobacco field in his district and to tear out and remove inferior plants. He had the power to condemn an entire field, whereupon the planter was required to destroy the field forthwith. Failure to do so could result in a fine or prison or both. When tobacco was casked and taken to an official warehouse as ready for shipment, it was again inspected. Warehouse Inspectors were County officials, aristocrats appointed by the Royal Governor. They had the power to condemn and destroy a planter's entire casked crop if they deemed the tobacco inferior, upon which they would have the planter indicted for "tendering seconds."

- 26 Apr 1748 Default Judgment: The petition of James Coleman against **John Hendrick** for a Debt of £4:14s:1p, the Defendant failing to appear, judgment for Coleman plus costs. [Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:264]
- 20 May 1748 Deed of Gift: William Farley to son John Farley, both of Amelia County, 5 shillings and love and affection, 243 acres in Amelia County on the upper side of Flat Creek, adjoining **Benjamin Hendrick**, the Cattail branch – being the uppermost part of a patent to said William Farley on 5 Jun 1746... /s/ William Farley. Wit: William Jackson, Harris Jackson, John "X" Brown. Martha, wife of said William Farley, relinquished Right of Dower. [Amelia County, VA, Deeds 3:69]
- This is interesting. The upper part of Farley's patent, which did not mention any Hendricks, was bordered by John Harris, Isaac Morris, and William Powell. Benjamin Hendrick repatented the land of William Powell in 1751 (see below) but was apparently occupying it as early as 1748.*
- 21 May 1748 Land Processioned: "We the subscribers have processioned the lands in our precincts hereafter mentioned, beginning at William Trigg's line, then Daniel Coleman's, present Daniel Coleman, then **Adolphus Hendrick's** (sic), present **Benjamin Hendrick...**" [Vestry Book of Southam Parish... 1745-1792, Ann K. Blomquist (2002), p29]
- Benjamin is representing his father in the processioning of the 1739 patent. Adolphus Hendrick's other parcel, the 400 acres purchased in 1740, was apparently being rented out for it was not processioned in his name.*
- Jun 1748 Tithables, Amelia County:
List of Thomas Tabb
Benjamin Hendrick, Benjamin Hendrick Jr., Zachariah Hendrick, Ben, Harry, Jeny (sic), Dolly - 7 tithes
Hance Hendrick, Hance Hendrick Jr., Mary, Nann – 4 tithes
- 16 Aug 1748 Petition: The petition of **Hans Hendrick** against John Hancock being called... continued to next Court. [Goochland County, VA, Court Orders, 6:542]

The petition was filed in Goochland because the defendant was resident there. Note that a petition was essentially “mailed in”, and did not require Hance Hendrick to actually show up. When a creditor had paper evidence of a debt owed and delinquent, such as a promissory note or a book account, and sought only the amount owed, he petitioned the Court to order the Debtor to pay the note. In this instance, Hans had a note of Hancock’s which had gone unpaid and wanted the Court to order Hancock to pay it. If damages were to be asked, then the matter required adjudication, either by the judiciary or a jury, which involved the more complicated legal process of a lawsuit. A petition was a relatively simple process, there being no doubt as to the existence or the amount of the debt – unless the debtor either denied the debt, claimed it had been paid, or disputed the amount. When such occurred, the issue was joined and the matter became a lawsuit. Basically, by use of the petition, creditors used the Court as a collection agency with the delinquent debtor having to pay Court costs.

20 Aug 1748 Land Patent: Josiah Burton, 400 acres in Goochland County on the heads of branches of Soakarse and Little Guinea. On both sides of the Buckingham Road, bounded by Julius Allen and William Patman on the south side of the Road in **Adolphus Hendrick’s** line, and adjoining Matthew Marks, James Daniels, Burton, and the heads of several branches of Little Guinea... For £2. [Virginia Patents 26:574]

This refers to the land Adolphus Hendrick had purchased from William Tabor, which adjoined Burton’s patent to the east. The Buckingham Road was the principal east-west road in Goochland south of James River. Adolphus’ adjacency to the road enhanced the value of his land.

23 Oct 1748 Deed: John Crumpton, wife Elizabeth, of Amelia County, to **William Hendrick Jr.**, planter of Louisa County, for £12, 200 acres in Louisa County on the South fork of Contrary, part of a 400-acre patent to Charles Smith, adjoining Ambrose Joshua Smith... /s/ John Crumpton, Elizabeth “X” Crumpton. Wit: **John Hendrick**, Benjamin [“B”] Arnold, John MacCarty. [Louisa County, VA, Deeds A: 331]

This is the second half of the same patent that John Hendrick had bought in 1744. It also adjoined the land William Hendrick already owned from this 1743. The witness was surely the same John Hendrick who already owned the other half of the Smith patent. Benjamin Arnold may have been an in-law, for he later had land to the westward, and may have been the same Benjamin Arnold who had a son named Hendrick Arnold.

12 Jan 1749 Land Patent: Thomas Harvey, 400 acres in Goochland County, on both sides of Tear Wallet run, adjoining Robert Peak, William Kent, **Adolphus Hendrick**, and William Daniel. For £2. [Virginia Patents 28:309]

This borders the southern part of Adolphus Hendrick’s 1739 patent. Tear Wallet Run was a branch of Little Guinea Creek. Note that this area had been Cumberland County for nearly two years, though the patent says Goochland. That indicates the survey was at least two years old.

13 Mar 1748/9 Survey: **John Kendrick**, 335 acres on the branches of Contrary River and Christopher's Run in Louisa County. Adjoining William Spiller, Warner Lewis & Ralph Wormleys, John Kembrow, and Robert Hester. [Louisa County Survey Book, p60]

This is the John Kendrick of Louisa, not the John Hendrick. The land was apparently not patented. Note that this is not the same land which William Spiller's patent of 20 Sep 1745 had called the land of John Kendrick. That was on the southwest side of Spiller's patent, while this is to the northwest of it.

21 Apr 1749 Deed of Gift: Robert Hudgens to **Elizabeth Hendrick**, both of Raleigh Parish, Amelia County, for natural love and affection, 400 acres in Raleigh Parish, Amelia County, on Pruitt's Creek, adjoining William Hurt, William Mayo, and James Collins... /s/ Robert Hudgens. Martha, wife of said Hudgens relinquished Right of Dower. Wit: Thomas Watkins, James Alexander, Hezekiah Ford. [Amelia County, VA, Deeds 3:179]

Since her father, William Hendrick, had died with a claim to his unpatented parcel (later patented by Hudgens), she had a legal claim to the patent as her father's heir. That is, she could have initiated a chancery suit for compensation from Hudgens. (Remember that William Hendrick's children, not his wife, inherited his interest in land.) Hudgens is "doing the right thing" here by deeding the land to her.

Why Hudgens picked this particular time to convey title to her is not apparent. One possibility is that Elizabeth Hendrick may have reached 14 by this date, the age at which she achieved certain rights, including the right to choose her own guardian (who might have contested ownership of the land). Her mother's first husband was dead before 1734, so it is certainly possible that her parents married early enough for her to be born by mid-1735.

Jun 1749 Tithables, Lunenburg County:
Hance Hendrick - 1 white tithe, no slaves

Tithables, Amelia County:
List of Thomas Tabb for Raleigh parish, above Flatt Creek
Benjamin Hendrick Sr. – 1, **Zachariah Hendrick** - 1, **Benjamin Hendrick Jr.**, **Jas. Hendrick** – 2, Betty, Ben, Harry, Jenny – 4 (8 tithes total)

Hance Hendrick, Moll, Nan – 3 tithes

21 July 1749 Witness Fees: On individual motions by **Benjamin Hendrick**, **John Hendrick**, **Joseph Hendrick**, and Joseph Pollard, witnesses for Barnes in the matter of *Thomas Williamson vs. William Barnes*, ordered that each be paid 25 pounds of Tobacco for one day's attendance at Court. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:164]

There are no further appearances of a "Joseph Hendrick" in contemporary records, suggesting that the identification possibly was a copying error by the clerk, actually referring to a second John. There were two John Hendricks living side by side in

Amelia for forty years. They were of approximately the same age.

16 Aug 1749 Petition: The petition of **Hans Hendrick** against John Hancock being called, continued to next Court at the cost of petitioner. [Goochland County, VA, Court Orders, 6:545]

By this time Cumberland County Court had been in existence for two months and the Goochland Court no longer had jurisdiction unless Hancock lived north of the James River, i.e., was still a resident of Goochland. The matter apparently was not taken to Cumberland Court, and was not further pursued in Goochland.

19 Sep 1749 Probate: Estate of William Thornton Smith, late of Amelia County, Decd. Joseph Moseley, William Baldwin, John Baldwin, and **Hance Hendrick**, or any three, ordered to appraise Estate. [Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:179]

17 Dec 1749 Last Will & Testament of Isaac Morris of Amelia County, made this date; probated 28 May 1750. Witnessed by **Benjamin Hendrick**, Jacob Seay, and Thomas Whitworth, Sarah "X" Edwards. [Amelia County, VA, Wills 1:64]

Isaac Morris had a daughter named Leah and Benjamin Hendrick's wife was named Leah, though we can easily show that they were not the same person. The coincidence of two neighbor women with that very unusual name is intriguing.