

## 1740

- 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.*

1740 Tithables, Amelia County:  
**Hans Hendrick, Hans Hendrick Jr.,** Moll, Nan – 4

*John Hendrick is not on this list. The same justice's district in 1741 showed John Hendrick but not Hance. The lists are apparently not complete for either 1740 or 1741.*

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, 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*)

1741 Tithables, Amelia County:  
**John Hendrick** – 1

*Only one list survives for central Amelia, and Hance Hendrick and his son Hance Jr. must be on one of the missing tax lists.*

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, Courts 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 unknown 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 Tax List: Among those listed as Tithables in Amelia County, District of William Clement, Constable [“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. There was a prescribed order for listing: (1) Master of the Household; (2) Eligible Sons of the Master, if any, oldest to youngest; (3) Male Relatives of qualifying age living in the household, if any; (4) White Servants or Apprentices, if any, and (5) Slaves, if any, listed by their single names, usually, but not consistently, according to age. Masters were required to prepare their own lists and to give them into the district collector. The Magistrate for this district apparently was not functioning, for he, not the Constable, had the responsibility for taking the Tithables from the Masters and compiling the District list, which had to be sworn to when filed with the County Court. Whatever the reason, Constable Clement did a thorough job.*

*The fact that Benjamin Hendrick was not listed as a tithable here suggests either 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 the land was later patented by Henry Nelson (VPB 24:236). He was 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, who was 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 Hudgins, 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 Flat Creek. (*Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 1:219*)
- In those days of self sufficiency, virtually every yeoman had carpenter skills, but just because Hans was being 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 - sons, freemen, servants, indentured servants, or slaves.*
- 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 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)

*As noted earlier, Colonial Virginia Grand Jurors were selected among the most reputable or established freeholders--and those in favor with Court. To have been a grand juror gave a Virginian a recognition of 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 take – 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.*

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 Osborne, 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. But he had placed three slaves on land in Amelia, for whom he was*

*taxed. Note that John Hendrick is missing. There may be a list missing for this year.*

*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.*

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.*

June 1746

Goochland Tithables: List of Alexander Trent for St. James Southam Parish of Goochland County: (*Goochland County, VA, Tithables, 1746*)

**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) Benjamin Hubbard, **Ben Hendrick** – 2

**Hance Hendrick** – 1

**Macajah Hendrick**, Moll, Nan – 3

**Benjamin Hendrick** – 1 (total of 7)

Ben, Harry, Jenny, Betty – 4

Joseph Hurt, **Zachariah Hendrick** – 2

*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 taxable on the same two negroes on which Hance Hendrick has been paying the tax in prior 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.*

*Subsequent Amelia County tithables lists are published, but unfortunately do not indicate which were taxpayers and which were their dependent tithables. With a few exceptions, I will not include further Amelia tithables in the Chronology for that reason.*

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*)

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.*

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*)
- 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*)
- 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.*

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 processioner 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, 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.*

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 law suit. 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 law suit. 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. (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

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.*

## 1750

- ca1750 Estate Papers: Among the loose papers, Amelia County preserved in the Virginia State Archives is a bundle of nineteen items relative to the settlement of the estate of **William Hendrick**, decd, late of Amelia County. They show that, prior to marrying Hendrick, his widow Martha had been married to James Merrit of Essex County, with whom she had no issue. Martha and her third husband Robert Hudgen were involved in both the final settlement of the Merrit estate and the administration and settlement of **William Hendrick's** estate. The inventory and appraisal of Merrit's estate was made in Jan 1734 in Caroline and Essex counties and was recorded in Essex on 21 Jul 1736. Among the records is a receipt entered in an accounting of September 1737 for the marriage bond (itself undated) of **William Hendrick** and Martha Merrit in Essex County. The bond has not survived among Essex records, and was surely dated two or three years earlier. There are a number of papers within the bundle relative to lawsuits among the Merrits concerning James Merrit's estate which have no significance to a Hendrick study. (Amelia County, Va., Loose Papers, Virginia State Archives.)
- ca 1750 **William Hendrick** of Hanover County, Virginia coat of arms described in Crozier's General Armory: a Registry of American Families Entitled to Coat Armor William Armstrong Crozier (1904; reprinted 1966), p71.
- There is no evidence that this is genuine. Crozier includes no explanation or evidence for this entry. As the introduction to this book notes, most of the information he published was based on claims from correspondence with descendants. The turn of the century, when this was published, was a time when genealogy had become quite popular – witness the large number of Hendrick genealogies created at that time. It was also a time of bogus, poorly researched, and even completely fraudulent genealogies. Absent corroboration, we have to consider this a family “legend” provided by a descendant anxious to establish a distinguished lineage.*
- 7 Feb 1749/50 Deed: **John Hendrick** and wife **Mary**, to Richard Cole, all of Frederickville Parish, Louisa County, for £30 Virginia money, 200 acres in Louisa County on both sides of the South fork of Contrary, adjoining John Crumpton, Jr... /s/ **John Hendrick, Mary “X” Hendrick**. Wit: **William Hendrick**, Benjamin Bibb, James Johnson. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds A:368)
- This is the same land he purchased in 1744, which adjoined William Hendrick. This is the last record of a John Hendrick in Louisa for forty years. He apparently returned to Hanover, where a John Hendrick, identified as a son of William Hendrick Sr., appears in 1756 as a customer of Partridge & Company (see below).*
- 11 May 1750 Probate: Estate of John Young, late of Caroline County, decd. The Last Will & Testament of the Decedent was exhibited in Court by Sarah Young, the executrix named therein, and was proved by Owen Gwathmey, who declared he saw Samuel

Spoooner and William Bickerton witness the same. On motion of Executrix, she granted Certificate of Probate with Benjamin Hubbard, her bondsman. Order that John Sutton, William Evans, William Dudley, and Samuel Norment appraise said Estate. (Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 4:218)

*John Young's daughter Elizabeth is thought to have been married to Zachariah Hendrick. Benjamin Hubbard is the father of the Benjamin Hubbard who was a son-in-law of Adolphus Hendrick. William Evans may be Adolphus Hendrick's son-in-law, still in Caroline County.*

28 May 1750      Probate: Estate of Isaac Morris, late of Amelia County, Decd. LW&T presented by Mary Morris, executrix named therein, and proven by the oaths of **Benjamin Hendrick** and Jacob Seay, ordered recorded. (Amelia County Court Orders 2:163)

*Isaac Morris's will (not read) apparently named children Moses, Elizabeth, and Leah. A 1767 by his widow Mary Morris reads "whereas the said Isaac Morris by his last will & testament dated 7 December 1749, after making provision for his daughter Elizabeth, his son Moses, and his daughter Leah..." (Amelia DB 9, p321). Leah was quite an unusual name, and note that his next-door neighbor Benjamin Hendrick was married to a Leah – though not the same person.*

Jun 1750              Tithables, Lunenburg County, List of Cornelius Cargill:  
**Hance Hendrake** – 2 tithes

*Col. William Wynne and his son William Jr. are adjacent to Hance in this list. Though Hance will later appear in Amelia, he is apparently following his in-laws in to what would later become Halifax County.*

1 Jun 1750              Land Patent: Thomas Tillman, 47 acres in Goochland County, on head branches of Bear Creek of Willis's River, adjoining **Adolphus Hendrick**, said Tillman, and Anthony Lavilian. For 5 shillings. (Virginia Patents 29:189)

*This adjoined Adolphus Hendrick's 1739 patent on the northwest side.*

22 Jul 1750              Probate: Estate of Isaac Morris, late of Amelia County, Decd. Henry Dawson, William Farlow, Samuel Whitworth, and **Benjamin Hendrick**, or any three, ordered to appraise the Estate and make return. (Amelia County Court Orders 2:255)

*This was Benjamin Hendrick Sr., for he participated in this appraisal and signed it as "Benjamin Hendrick, Sr." (see below). Isaac Morris's land nearly adjoined both Benjamin Hendrick's patents of 1751 and 1753. Appraisers were neighbors with no interest in the estate. Isaac Morris's land was much closer to Benjamin Hendrick's patent of 1751 than to his 1747 patent. His 1753 patent was also fairly close to Morris. From earlier evidence (see above) Benjamin had claimed that 1751 patent by 1748, and this record implies he was actually living there at this time.*

- 17 Aug 1750 Appraisal: On petition of **Benjamin Hendrick** that his improvements on his 400 acres on Walnut Branch be valued, the Court appointed Samuel Whitworth, John Drinkwater, Thomas Wingo, and Thomas Whitworth, or any three, to value same and make return. (Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:271)
- This could have been either Benjamin, Sr. or Benjamin Jr. Benjamin Sr.'s patent of 1747 for 400 acres was on Walnut Branch, though why he would be asking to have improvements valued on land he already owned is mystifying. This sort of request was normally used to negotiate a lower price on land being leased or bought. It therefore seems more likely that this is Benjamin Jr., who from other records was about 20-25 years old at this time.*
- 27 Aug 1750 Deed: Josiah Burton, of Northampton County, North Carolina, to Leonard Keeling and Joseph Wyatt, of James City County, Virginia, for £50, 400 acres more or less in Cumberland County, Virginia, on the head branches of Soakarse and Little Guinea Creeks and on both sides of the Buckingham Road, adjoining Julius Allen, William Patman, **Adolphus Hendrick**, Matthew Marks, and James Daniel... /s/ Josiah Burton. Wit: John Hopson, Vincent Branson, John Burton, Sarah Hopson. (Cumberland County, VA, Deeds, 1:199)
- This would later be sold again (see below). The patent to Burton was on the west side of the land Adolphus Hendrick had bought from William Tabor. The "Buckingham Road" was roughly what is now US Highway 60.*
- 21 Sep 1750 Probate: Estate of Isaac Morris, late of Amelia County, Decd. An appraisal of the Estate as worth £380/14/0 was filed by **Benjamin Hendricks, Sr.**, William Ligon, Jr., and Jacob Seay for Mary Morris, executrix. (Amelia County, VA, Wills 1:68)
- Note that he signs as "Sr." indicating that there was a second adult Benjamin Hendrick in the county (who would have been styled as Benjamin Hendrick Jr.) The only person that could be is the son of Benjamin Hendrick, who is tithable to his father in 1748 and 1752, but who may hve been an adult in 1750. Benjamin Hendrick again signs as "Sr." a few months later.*
- 16 Oct 1750 Marriage: **Benjamin Hendrick**, probable son of **William Hendrick**, married Rachel Graves (probably the daughter of Henry Graves and Mary Williams). Probably in Louisa or Hanover County, Virginia. (Bible referenced earlier - see 1730)
- 26 Nov 1750 Deed Proof: Thomas Whitworth and **Hance Hendrick** proved the deed of William Silcock to William Barnes. (Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:289)
- 26 Nov 1750 Failure to Answer Jury Call: **Hance Hendrick**, one of those Petit Jurors sworn last June to hear the case of William Callicot vs. Gower Dennis, an action in Debt, was one of seven who failed to answer when called. Fined 10 shillings unless appearance at February Court and give sufficient reason for their absences. (Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 2:292)

- 20 Mar 1751 Probate: Estate of Isaac Morris, later of Amelia County, Decd. A further Inventory and appraisement by **Benjamin Hendrick, Sr.**, and Jacob Seay, including an Inventory and Appraisement from Hanover County by John DuPriest, George Turner, and Robert Harris, for Mary Morris and Moses Morris, executors, sworn to and recorded. Estate included 11 slaves. (Amelia County, VA, Wills 1:68)
- 10 Apr 1751 Land Patent: **Benjamin Hendrick**, 400 acres in Amelia County, on both sides of Mayes' branch of Flat Creek, on the upper side of the Fort branch of the said branch, adjoining William Sizemore and Lewis Turner. Being a grant to William Powell (17:263) dated 17 March 1736, who failed to make cultivation and improve, now granted to said Hendrick at his petition. For £2. (Virginia Patents 29:401)
- Benjamin Hendrick had apparently claimed this land by 1748, since this is the land called his in the 1748 deed by William Farley for the adjoining land. William Powell's grant was dated fourteen years earlier, and the seating and planting requirement specified a three-year timeframe, so the land would have been available roughly ten years earlier. It is unlikely that the land would be unclaimed for long, so Benjamin Hendrick could have claimed it as much as ten years earlier, perhaps immediately after his arrival in Amelia. He may have purchased the rights from William Powell.*
- 19 Apr 1751 Amelia County Road Order: **Benjamin Hendrick** given leave to clear a bridle way across lands of John Farley, Isaac Morris, and Stewart Farley into the Main Road the most convenient way to the Church so as not to injure their plantations. (Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 6:319)
- This refers to Hendrick's patent of 1751, for the Farley land was immediately north and Isaac Morris was immediately north of the Farleys.*
- 18 May 1751 Law Suits: In actions for Debt, Samuel Cobbs obtained a Judgment for £1/9/8 against **Benjamin Hendrick**; Thomas Nash's suit against **Benjamin Hendrick** was dismissed. (Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 6:333)
- Both plaintiffs were Amelia residents, so the debts must have been contracted after Benjamin's move into Amelia County.*
- 27 May 1751 Deed: Thomas Parker, of St. Ann's Parish, Essex County, to William Trigg, of Southam Parish, Cumberland County, for £60, 400 acres in Cumberland County on the heads of the east branch of Willis' River, adjoining William Holloday, James Daniel, and **Adolphus Hendrick**. /s/ Thomas Parker. Wit: John Dobie, John Burton, Daniel Fain. (Cumberland County, VA, Deeds, 1:345).
- This again refers to Adolphus Hendrick's patent of 1739.*
- 28 May 1751 Deed: Lowry Melton to **John Kendrick (Hendrick?)**, both planters of Fredericksville Parish, Louisa County, for £3 Virginia, 25 acres in Louisa County on the North side of a branch of North Anna River called Tomahawk, adjoining Carter... /s/ Lowry "X" Melton. Wit: Dan: Burford, John Estes, French Waggard, (Louisa County Deeds A:425)

*Tomahawk branch was about 3-4 miles west of the land John Hendrick had sold a few months earlier. However, this appears to be the John Kendrick who was living in Louisa at this time, not John Hendrick.*

- 27 Aug 1751 Amelia County Road Order: **Hantz Hendrick** appointed Overseer of the road from Crawford's House to the Folly. Same hands to be his gang for clearing said road. (Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 6:353)
- 28 Aug 1751 Bondsman: Samuel Whitworth's license to keep an Ordinary renewed, with **Hantz Hendrick** as Security. (Amelia County, VA, Court Orders 6:361)
- 20 Sep 1751 Land Patent: Thomas Tabb, 222 acres in Amelia County, on the Forks of Sandy Creek, adjoining Isbell, Dawson, **Hans Hendrick**, Joseph Echols, Abraham Hurt, and Quarles. For £1/5. (Virginia Patents 31:3)
- This adjoins both the 1746 patents to Hance Hendrick Sr. and Jr. The Hans Hendrick referred to here is Hans Jr. The corner and lines of Hance Hendrick Sr.'s patent are not identified as to the landowner.*
- Nov 1751 Deed: Robert Brumfield to William Keys, both of Raleigh Parish, Amelia County, for £20, 400 acres in Amelia County on the upper side of Flat Creek, adjoining **Hans Hendrick**, Turner, William Farley, Craddock and Brumfield.... /s/ Robert "X" Brumfield. Wit: **Hans Hendrick**, **Hans Hendrick Jr.**, Richard Jones. (Amelia County, VA, Deeds 4:215)
- 19 Mar 1752 Deed: **Hans Hendrick, Jr.**, to **Obediah Hendrick**, both of Raleigh Parish, for £30, 200 acres in Amelia County on the head of branches of Sandy Creek, adjoining a ridge... /s/ **Hans Hendrick, Jr.** Wit: Stewart Farley, Peter "X" Burton, Robert Garrett. (Amelia County, VA, Deeds 4:327)
- This is his patent of 26 July 1746. Hans Hendrick Sr. would later sell his adjoining patent, which would then be resold to the same Obediah Hendrick, giving him one contiguous 504-acre parcel.*
- 20 Mar 1752 Deed: William Keys to Abraham Verser, both of Raleigh Parish, for £10, 100 acres in Amelia County on branches of Sandy Creek, adjoining said Verser, Turner, William Barnes, and **Obediah Hendrick**... /s/ William Keys. Wit: **Benjamin Hendrick, Sr.**, Robert Garrett, **James Hendrick**. (Amelia County, VA, Deeds 4:335)
- 19 Apr 1752 Probate: Estate of William Thornton Smith, late of Amelia County, Decd. A further inventory of the Estate was returned by William Baldwin, John Baldwin, and **Hance Hendrick** totaling £79/12/8 for Ann Smith, administratrix, and ordered recorded. (Amelia County, VA, Wills 1:61)
- 26 May 1752 Deed: Robert Hudgens, planter, to Samuel Tarry, both of Amelia County, for £50, 300 acres in Amelia County adjoining Thomas Lorton, Samuel Bentley, and **Elizabeth Hendrick** – a patent to William Evans dated 13 Oct 1736, who conveyed

to said Hudgens on 21Mar1739... /s/ Robert “X” Hudgens, Martha “X” Hudgens. Wit: John Brunskill, Alexander Roberts, Edward Booker. Martha, wife of said Hudgens, relinquished Right of Dower. (Amelia County, VA, Deeds 4:347)

*Hudgens and his wife, the widow of William Hendrick, are preparing to move to Cumberland County.*

21 Jul 1752 Deed: William Hogan, of Halifax County, to **Hance Hendrick**, of Amelia County, for £20, 140 acres in Halifax County on Dan River and Hogan’s Creek, being the lower part of a patent to said Hogan dated 5Apr1748... /s/ William “WH” Hogan. Wit: None. (Halifax County, VA, Deeds 1:8)

*This was Hans Hendrick III, son of Hans, grandson of Hans, who henceforth was Hans without the “Jr.” qualifier. He remained in Halifax for fifteen years before moving to waters of the Saluda in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina. Shortly after he moved from Halifax, the land he had owned became a part of Pittsylvania County.*

*The land was on the north bank of the Dan River just east of the present town of Danville, Pittsylvania County and just north of the North Carolina state line. Interestingly, his uncle John Hendrick’s sons would later settle in almost exactly the same location, though after Hans had left the area. “Hagan’s Creek” was called both “Hendrick’s Branch” and “Hance’s Creek” in later deeds, then assumed some new name.*

24 Aug 1752 Deed: Thomas Harvey, of Lunenburg County, to John Taylor, of Cumberland County, for £18, 400 acres in Cumberland County on both sides of Tear Wallet Run, adjoining Robert Peak’s corner, cross Tear Wallet Run five times, then on William Kent, **Adolphus Hendrick**, William Daniel... /s/ Thomas “TH” Harvey. Wit: James Taylor, Daniel Mayor. Elizabeth Harvey, wife of Thomas, relinquished Right of Dower the same date. (Cumberland County, VA, Deeds, 2:15)

*This refers to Adolphus Hendrick’s patent of 1739.*

9 Nov 1752 Slave Aged: Sylvia, a Negro girl belonging to **Zacha Hendrick**, was adjudged to be eight years old. (Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 4:352)

*Zacha. here appears to have been Zachariah Hendrick, son of Benjamin Hendrick, Sr., of Amelia. Zachariah apparently remained on the Hendrick land in Upper Pamunkey Neck when his father and brothers moved to Amelia. He doesn’t appear in Amelia until 1755. Zachariah died in Cumberland County in 1781 (see below).*

*Both Campell (historian) and Dorman (abstracter) in working with Caroline County Court Orders erroneously identified all Hendricks as Kendricks. There was a Jacob Kendrick, quite active in Caroline Court records in the 1740s and 1750s, but he was the only one of that name. All of the others were of the Hendrick family.*

*The ages of slaves had to be established partly to determine when they became taxable, and partly because slaves were more valuable than land in Colonial*

*Virginia, and age was so critical in that value. In theory, the parishes were obligated to keep birth records to establish ages. A Virginia law required slave owners to record the births of slaves with the local parish, in part so that their later tithable status could be determined. Where such a record did not exist, young slaves had to be court certified as to age. At this particular session of Caroline Court seventeen slaves, ranging in subsequently adjudged ages of eight to thirteen years, were presented for certificates.*

24 Mar 1752/3 Juror: **Adolphus Hendrick** was one of the jurors in Donald & Co. vs. Chandler, an action for Damages. (Cumberland County, VA, Court Minutes,1:8)

15 May 1753 Grand Jury: Among those empanelled on the Grand Jury of Halifax County for this Term was **Hance Hendrick**, who with Edmond Floyd and William Armstrong charged Richard Witt and Mary Kimbro with living in Adultery, and with Daniel Green charged George Weir and Sarah Sizemore with living in Adultery, and with Edward Parker and Daniel Green charged Henry Sizemore and Elizabeth Rhodes with the same Crime. All couples were indicted. (Halifax County, VA, Court Minutes 1:98)

*One of the jobs of the grand jury in those days was to make presentments like this. At this time, there were no public prosecuting attorneys.*

29 May 1753 Marriage Bond: In Cumberland County, John Colquitt to **Elizabeth Hendrick**, orphan of **William Hendrick**, bonded by John Colquitt. [William & Mary Quarterly, Vol.7, p284 and again in Vol. 20, p29]

*As later records will show, she was the daughter of the William Hendrick who was the deceased son of Adolphus Hendrick.*

28 Aug 1753 Court Order: **Benjamin Hendrick** ordered to appear in Cumberland County Court and give truthful testimony in the case of **Dolphus Hendrick**. vs. James Adams or be subject to a fine of £100. **Dolphus Hendrick** was awarded £2/15 to be paid by 15 Sep 1753. The Court ordered James Adams to pay his witness **Ben Hendrick** 250 pounds of Tobacco for ten days Court attendance. (Cumberland County, VA, Court Orders, 1:70)

*This Benjamin Hendrick was the son of Dolphus Hendrick. Notice that he resided in Cumberland, for he was paid no mileage from outside the county. Notice also that the court compelled him to testify, apparently for the defendant, an unusual step indicating he was closely related to Dolphus. Benjamin, Sr., of Amelia County, would have received mileage as well as a witness fee, which was 25 pounds of Tobacco per day. If Ben was called to testify against his father it was obviously as hostile witness. There are few instances where a witness had to be threatened with a fine in order to obtain his/her testimony.*

11 Oct 1753 Proof of Service: Moza Hurt and John Hurt appeared in Caroline County Court and made oath that they had done their duty as constables. (Caroline County, VA, Order Books, 3:431)

*Both Hurts were either already Hendrick in-laws or would be. Moza Hurt died in Halifax County. A John Hurt of Caroline owned land in Amelia as late as 1782 (see below).*

17 Nov 1753 Land Patent: **Benjamin Hendrick**, 400 acres in Amelia County on head branches of Stocks Creek, adjoining Echols, Turner, Henry Dawson, and Harris. For £2. (Virginia Patents, 32:299)

*This is less than a mile northwest of his 1751 patent, and roughly a mile north of the 1738 patent to his brother Hans Hendrick.*

28 May 1754 Sued: **Benjamin Hendrick** was sued for Trespass by William Trigg in Cumberland County Court. (Fretwell, p146-147)

*This was also Benjamin of Adolphus. Defendants had to be sued in their county of residence, and trespass cases were usually about infringements on land (sometimes about infringements on other types of property). William Trigg had bought a patent to Samuel Atkinson just south of Adolphus Hendrick's patent of 1738.*

18 Oct 1754 Deed: Joseph Wyatt & Lennard Keeling, of James City County, to John Burton, of Cumberland County, for £51, 400 acres in Cumberland County, lying at the head of Soke Arse and Little Guinea and on both sides of the Buckingham Road, adjoining Julius Allen, William Patman, the south side of the Road in **Adolphus Hendrick's** land, then with **Hendrick's** line to Matthew Marks, James Daniel, said Burton, Daniel, Patman, and back to Allen... /s/ Joseph Wyatt, Lennard Keeling. Wit: Gideon Marr, William Trigg, John Woodson. (Cumberland County, VA, Deeds, 2:180)

*This was a patent (originally to Josiah Burton) on the west side of the land Adolphus Hendrick had purchased from William Tabor.*

22 Oct 1754 Deed: John Colquitt, wife **Elizabeth**, of Southam Parish, Cumberland County, to Samuel Tarry [Terry], Gentleman, of Amelia County, for £80, 400 acres in Raleigh Parish, Amelia County, on the upper side of Flat Creek, adjoining William Hurt, William Mayo, near Pruitt's Creek—being a patent to Robert Hudgens dated 1 Feb 1738, who conveyed to **Elizabeth Hendrick**... /s/ John Colquitt, **Elizabeth "X" Colquitt**. Wit: Benjamin Childress, Ben Harris, Martha "X" Hudgens, Robert "X" Hudgens. (Amelia County, VA, Deeds 5:200)

*Elizabeth had apparently moved to Cumberland County with her mother and stepfather. She and her new husband are now selling her father's original claim, given to her by her stepfather, in northern Amelia.*

28 Nov 1754 Deed: **Hans Hendrick Sr.**, to **Benjamin Hendrick Sr.**, both of Raleigh Parish, Amelia County, for 15 pistoles current money, 100 acres in Amelia County adjoining the lines of said **Hans Hendrick** and said **Benjamin Hendrick**, a second branch, and Brumfield's line... /s/ **Hans Hendrick, Sr.** Wit: None. **Rachel**, wife of said Hans, relinquished Right of Dower. (Amelia County, VA, Deeds 5:207)

*This is the northern part of one of his 1746 patents, the one that adjoined Benjamin Hendrick's 1751 patent.*

*The Spanish pistole was more commonly used in the colonies than the French pistole, but whichever it was, it was worth somewhat less than a pound sterling. The price paid for this land was quite modest.*

28 Nov 1754 Deed: **Hans Hendrick**, of Raleigh Parish, Amelia County, to Benjamin Hurt and Titus Hurt, of St. Margaret's Parish, Caroline County, for £40, 304 acres in Amelia County between branches of Sandy Creek and Flat Creek, adjoining William Farley, Henry Isbell, and Morris... /s/ **Hans Hendrick**. Wit: **Benjamin Hendrick**. **Rachel**, wife of said Hans, relinquished Right of Dower. (Amelia County, VA, Deeds 5:209)

*This is his other patent of 1746 which adjoined the patent of the same date to Hans Hendrick Jr. The Hurts would later sell this patent to Obediah Hendrick, who owned 200 acres of adjoining land.*

28 Nov 1754 Deed: William Johnson to **John Hendrick**, both of Raleigh Parish, Amelia County, for £20, 200 acres in Amelia County adjoining Turner, **Benjamin Hendrick**, **Hans Hendrick**, Baser Barnes... /s/ William Johnson. Wit: None. (Amelia County, VA, Deeds 5:219)

*This adjoins the land Benjamin Hendrick just bought from his brother and the original 1738 patent to Hans Hendrick. The deed at 2 June 1765 makes it clear that this is John Hendrick "carpenter" the son of Benjamin Hendrick.*

1755 Taxables: Among those in Halifax County assessed for Land and Negroes by Robert King, Esqr:

**Hance Hendrick**, 200 acres, 0 negroes

William Wynne, 340 acres, 0 negroes

William Wynne, Jr., 425 acres, 0 negroes

[Halifax County, Virginia, Colonial Poll and Tithables Lists, M. B. Warren (Danielsville, GA: Heritage Papers, 1991), p38. Hereafter Warren.]

*Hans Hendrick's second son (see Laurens County, South Carolina) below, was named William Wynne Hendrick (or William Winn Hendrick). Some researchers have identified Hans Hendrick's wife as Margaret Wynne. William Wynne, a prominent Southside Virginian in its frontier days, had been a neighbor of the Hendrick family in Amelia County, likely was Hans's father-in-law. Hendrick and Wynne were located in that part of Halifax that became Pittsylvania County in 1767.*

16 Jan 1755 New Process: On petition of **Henry [Hans?] Hendrick**, by Charles Cupples his attorney, against William Simmons, the Sheriff failed to execute the process against the Defendant...a new Process awarded. (Halifax County, Va., Court Orders, 1:455)

16 May 1755 Judgment: The petition of **Henry Hendrake [Hans?] Hendrick** against William Simmons for £1/10/4 due on a note being heard, and the Defendant not appearing, judgment to Plaintiff for the amount due. (Halifax County, VA, Court Orders, 2:26)

*This court entry and the entry on 16 Jan 1755 were the only times that the name Henry Hendrick or Hendrake appeared in Halifax records, and no Henry Hendrick appears anywhere else in Colonial Virginia records. Hence, the Henry appellation was likely an aberration for Hans by a scribe who was couldn't read the short hand taken during the Court and was unfamiliar with Hans as a given name.*

1755 Tax list, Orange County, North Carolina:

**John Hendrick – 1**

*Orange County covered a huge territory, but this is mentioned because it bordered Halifax County, Virginia at this time. Person and Caswell counties, NC which border Halifax and Pittsylvania counties, VA were formed from Orange County. At least some persons are known to have owned land on both sides of the state line.*

15 Jul 1755 Deed: William Hogan to **Hans Hendrick**, both of Halifax County, for £20, [?] acres in Halifax County between said **Hendrick's** upper line and James Hogan's lower line, whereon said James lived – part of a 294-acre patent to said William Hogan dated 1748... /s/ William "WH" Hogan. Wit: Wm. Wynne, Wm "W" Austin, Wm. Griffen Hogan. (Halifax County, VA, Deeds 1:20)

This is apparently the other part of the patent. Hogan had already sold part of it to Hance Hendrick in 1752.

25 Sep 1755 Deed of Gift: James Brumfield of Amelia County to Major Brumfield, "for the consideration of Fatherly love and affection that the said James Brumfield bears to his well beloved son", 200 acres being part of a 400 acre tract patented by **Hans Hendricks** on the branches of Flat Creek. (Amelia County Deeds, 5:356)

*Hance Hendrick had sold this 200 acres to James Brumfield in 1740.*

10 Nov 1755 Land Processioned: Returns include the processioning of the several lines of William Trigg, Daniel Coleman, **Adolphus Hendrick** ("himself present"), Williams Daniels, etc. (Vestry Book of Southam Parish... 1745-1792, Ann K. Blomquist (2002), p89) He was also named a processioner for this district on 19 April 1756 (p88).

*This is the patent of 1739 being processioned. He apparently rented out his other land (his 400 acre purchase of 1740) for it was not processioned in his name in either 1748 or 1755.*

19 Nov 1755 Appointed Processioners: Ordered that James Hogan, **Hance Hendrick** and Edmond Floyd do Procession the bounds of every particular person's land from Sandy River down Dan to the County Line and Cain Creek, and all lands between

Sandy River and Cain Creek... [Charito, Marian D. (trans.), Vestry Book of Antrim Parish, Halifax County, Virginia, 1752-1817, p22. Hereafter Antrim Vestry Book.]

21 Nov 1755 Deed Proof: A deed from William Irby, Jr., to William Wynne was proved by the oath of **Hance Hendrake**, witness thereto... (Halifax County, VA, Court Orders, 2:73)

*The court clerk got the name half right this time. Grantee William Wynne was apparently Hans Hendrick's father-in-law.*

21 Nov 1755 Juror: **Hance Hendrick** was a juror in the trial of Jeremiah White vs. Nathaniel Hunt in Case. (Halifax County, VA, Court Orders, 2:75)

2 Dec 1755 Accounting: Among the accounts of Southam Parish of this date:  
To **Adolphus Hendrick** for the support of Lemmy Childreses children £3:0:0  
(Vestry Book of Southam Parish... 1745-1792, Ann K. Blomquist (2002), p85)

*This must refer to the children of his son-in-law Philemon Childers. Is Philemon Childers now dead?*

1756 Partridge Store Accounts: (See also 1734-1741 for an earlier mention of these ledgers.) Although the Partridge & Company ledgers for 1734-1741 mentioned no Hendricks, the other surviving ledger, for the year 1756, does. By this time, Partridge had opened a second store called the "upper store", and this ledger represents its accounts. While the location is uncertain, it was probably somewhere near the Hanover-Louisa county line, for residents of both counties are mentioned in its records. [*Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, volumes 24 & 25, several issues]

**William Hendrick's** account for 1756 was extensive, with purchases on 28 different dates in 1756. He bought significant quantities of nails through the year, ten hoes, 12 plates, a woman's cloak, a fan, a sugar chest and lock, a "best bonnet" and "best saddle", a set of teaware, a "fine hat", and cloth of various qualities. He also paid on the accounts of William Pollard, Joshua Arnold, and Judah Nuckolls, paid a "Note to Negro Harry", and was in turn paid from the account of James Dickason. The principal credit to his account was the 17 February receipt of 5 hogsheads of tobacco at Crutchfield's warehouse, partially divided with "his son John". [Vol. 25, p35] (A hogshead was around 1200 pounds at this time, slightly less than one laborer's annual production.)

*This seems obviously to be William Hendrick Sr., son of Hance Hendrick I. Crutchfield's warehouse was located slightly upriver from Page's in Hanover, and several miles downriver (east) of the William Hendrick land purchase of 1730.*

**John Hendrick's** account for 1756 shows an 18 February credit of 679 pounds of tobacco "by his father." John Hendrick made eleven purchases during the year, including a pair of woman's shoes, a blanket, nails, and sundries from the lower store. He also paid on the accounts of Mrs. Duke and Mr. Dabney (Nightingale Dalbey). [Vol. 25, p45]

*Note that he is identified here as the son of William. He is apparently the same John Hendrick who had earlier been in Louisa County living near William Hendrick Jr.*

**Benjamin Hendrick's** account shows only five purchases in 1756, including paper, blankets, and cloth. All of the purchases were in January, July, and December, suggesting that he was an infrequent visitor who perhaps lived a further distance from the store. Like William Hendrick, he paid on William Pollard's account, and had one hogshead of tobacco at Page's warehouse credited to him. [Vol. 25, p39]

*Page's warehouse was located at what was later called Hanover Town. From this, and his total absence from Louisa records, we assume he resided in Hanover County.*

**William Hendrick Jr.** is not mentioned in these records.

*William Hendrick Jr. (of Louisa) is not mentioned in these accounts, nor are his immediate neighbors. Living roughly 12 miles west of the Hanover border, they were apparently too far from the Partridge Upper store to make use of it.*

19 Feb 1756 Road Order: Edmund Green appointed surveyor of the road that leads from Lewis Green's [blurred] River to Joseph Terry's. Ordered that William Wynne [blurred] and their tithables, Lewis Green [blurred] Jr., and **Hance Hendrick** do clear and keep the same in repair. (Halifax County, VA, Court Orders, 2:88)

11 Mar 1756 Deed Proved: **John Hendrick's** deed indented to Sarah Young was proved by Edward Nelson, **Zachary Hendrick**, John Young, and Stephen Stone. (Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 5:154)

*Sarah Young, the grantee, was the widow of John Young and was a Hurt. John Young was her son. This was the last appearance of a Hendrick as a freeholder in Caroline records.*

*The identity of John Hendrick, grantor here, remains enigmatic. Whoever he was, this raises the possibility that he had remained in Caroline living on his own land until the 1750s. Sarah Young was widowed in 1750, so this deed must have been made sometime between 1750 and 1756. Was he the eldest son of Benjamin Hendrick, Sr., with his brother Zachariah witnessing? Was he John Hendrick, son of Adolphus, being the last of his father's sons out of Pamunkey Neck? Or was he the son of Hance only now leaving the county his father had exited more than fifteen years earlier? This was the same area from which Hans Hendrick had sold his land twelve years earlier, and the only other know land was that of Hance Hendrick the original, which had perhaps been inherited by one of his sons. John Young, apparently father or son, was involved in both conveyances.*

*Zachariah Hendrick, son of Benjamin, does not appear to have been a freeholder, but he did have at least one slave (see above). Perhaps he lived with John.*

- 16 Mar 1756 Report: **Hance Hendrick**, Edmund Floyd, and James Hogan returned a report of Processioning done by them. “In Obedience to an Order of Vestry...we... have Processioned the lands...for John Cargil, two tracts, at which we could no other persons present but ourselves; for Edmund Floyd, present, the same as before; James Hogan, the same as before (except the said Edmund Floyd); and for me, the said **Hance Hendrick**, present, the same as last mentioned. We do hereby certify that after due Notice no Person would shew us any other land /s/ **Hance Hendrick**, Edmon Floyd, James Hogan. (Antrim Vestry Book, 26)
- 29 Mar 1756 The House of Burgesses was presented with “a claim of **John Hendrick** for [taking up a runaway” The claim was again referred to the House on 27 April 1757 [Journals of the House of Burgesses 1752-1756, McIlwaine, p343, 426.]
- Which John Hendrick this was is anyone’s guess.*
- 10 Jun 1756 Road Order: On petition of Moza Hurt, ordered that his precinct be from Burke’s Bridge along the Church Road to Pamunkey River and have the lower precincts. Moza Hurt is appointed overseer of the road in room of Joel Hurt. (Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 5:168)
- 10 Jun 1756 Deed Proof: Joel Hurt and Hannah, his wife, appeared in Court and acknowledged their deed indented to Joseph Dejarnett. (Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 5:169)
- These Hurts were on their way south to join Hendricks and Hurts in Amelia County. I include these her only to indicate the migration of another, possibly related, family from Caroline to Amelia at a fairly late date.*
- 19 Aug 1756 Judgment: The petition of James Cary against **Benjamin Hendrick** for £1/5/0 due on a note in hand being heard, and the said Hendrick not appearing, judgment for the Plaintiff for the amount owed with legal interest from 1 Mar 1756... (Halifax County, VA, Court Orders, 2:167)
- This is most likely the son of Adolphus Hendrick, perhaps temporarily joining his brother Moses in Halifax. He was a Cumberland resident in 1753, but the next record of him there is nine years later 1762 when his father’s deed of gift shows him living on the gifted land. The fact that he was sued in Halifax means he resided there at the time, though he did not own land. He would go back to Cumberland for a few years and then return to Halifax-Pittsylvania, finally going to Georgia.*
- Dec 1756 Referees Award: In the matter of John Colquitt vs. **Adolphus Hendrick** in Cumberland County Court, Colquitt was awarded £50. Synopsis: Colquitt had married **Elizabeth**, daughter of **William Hendrick**, Decd., son of **Adolphus Hendrick**, at the urging of **Adolphus** who had promised Colquitt “one good likely Negro or the sum of thirty-five pounds current money.” After the marriage Colquitt was not given the slave nor paid the money. Further, Elizabeth, the only child of **William Hendrick**, Decd., had received nothing from her grandfather, nor had her father received anything during his lifetime. The slave or money promise was well known among the parties and had been discussed repeatedly after the marriage by

**Adolphus**, Colquitt, and Robert Hudgens, stepfather of **Elizabeth**, but no slave nor money had been forthcoming. So, Colquitt sued. Colquitt was awarded the money, but the suit was dismissed. (Cumberland County, VA, Loose Papers, LOV)

4 Apr 1757

Marriage: **John Hendrick** to Sabrine Garrot, “both in Maniken Town” by the Rev. William Douglas [The Douglas Register, p3 of original. Also quoted in Elliott, Katherine B. (comp.), Marriage Records 1749-1840, Cumberland County, Virginia (South Hill, Va.; Author, 1969), p66. Hereafter Cumberland Marriages.]

*This is a complete mystery. Manakintown was on the south bank of the James River in what is now Powhatan County (then Cumberland) and was about equidistant from the Hendricks of Amelia, Cumberland, Louisa, and Hanover. This could have been the son of Hance, a second marriage for John Hendrick of Hanover, or even either of the other two third-generation John Hendricks. The fourth-generation John Hendricks old enough to marry without consent seem already accounted for, though this could be John Hurt Hendrick. Note the coincidence that John Hendrick Jr. of Amelia married “Sabien Garrett” in 1785.*

*Rev. Douglas assumed the position as rector of St. James Northam parish of Goochland County in 1750 but did not begin recording marriages in his book until 1756. He performed marriages in several different counties, but this one seems to have been in Manakintown. In 1777 he moved to Louisa County where, though he was not the rector, he continued to perform and record marriages for another twenty-odd years.*

*As was the custom, the marriage was probably performed in the home parish and county of the bride.*

19 May 1757

Road Order: On petition of Edmund Floyd, surveyor of the road leading from Lewis Green’s Ford to Joseph Terry’s, he is discharged from that office, and **Hance Hendrick** is appointed surveyor in his stead. Ordered the same hands appointed under said Floyd, and John Whitehead and his hands, James Wadie, James Cargill, and **John Hendrick**, be his gang, and that they clear and keep the same in repair. (Halifax County, VA, Court Orders, 2:204)

18 Nov 1757

Wolf Bounty: The Halifax County Levy for 1757 included 100 pounds of Tobacco for **Hance Hendrick** for one wolf’s head. (Halifax County, VA, Court Orders, 2:247)

-----1758

Born: **Sarah Hendrick**, daughter of **Gustavus Hendrick**, location unknown but likely Hanover County. (Revolutionary War Pensions, John Eubank, F-W19232, R937)

*Sarah married John Eubank in Charlotte County in 1783 (see below). He died in 1790. Sarah was pensioned in 1838 in Lunenburg County. This is the earliest mention yet of a Gustavus Hendrick. The pension record has the name as Hendrich (with an “h”).*

- 25 Jan 1758 Last Will & Testament of **Adolphus Hendrick** of Cumberland County, made this date; probated almost six years later on 24 Oct 1763. Son **Benjamin Hendrick** to have 400 acres on Bear Creek in Cumberland County, stock belonging to said plantation, 1 feather bed and furniture, and Negroes Sarah, a woman, and Joseph, a boy, and their future increase. [Heirs of son] William Hendrick to have 5 shillings sterling. Son **John Hendrick** to have 5 shillings sterling. Son **Moses Hendrick** to have 400 acres on Deep Creek in Cumberland County, stock belonging to said plantation, 1 feather bed and furniture, and Negro Hagar and her increase. Sons **Benjamin** and **Moses** to have rest of household goods, to be divided evenly between them. Daughter Christina Evans to have Negro girl Lucy and her increase. Daughter **Alice Hubbard** to have £10 already received. Daughter **Mary Childress** to have Negro boy Frank during her natural life, then Frank to my two granddaughters Rachel Childress and Sarah Childress. Daughter **Betty Bostick** to have Negro girl Ester and her increase. Daughter **Jane Robinson** to have Negro girl Nan and her increase. Daughter **Jemima Bradshaw** to have Negro girl Tamar and her increase. Executors: **Benjamin Hendrick, Moses Hendrick.** /s/ **Adolphus Hendrick.** Wit: Samuel Jones, Samuel Melton, John Chumley. (Cumberland County, VA, Wills, 1:273-274)
- 17 Mar 1758 Case Lost: In the matter of **Benjamin Hendrick** vs. Rachel Hunt in Case, after trial by jury, verdict for said Rachel, the jury agreeing that she did not assume upon herself in the manner and form as the said Benjamin against her did declare. (Halifax County, VA, Court Orders, 2:287)
- 17 Mar 1758 Settlement: In the matter of Executors of Robert King, Decd., vs. **Benjamin Hendrick** on an Attachment, the parties having agreed, the suit dismissed. (Halifax County, VA, Court Orders, 2:309)
- 17 Jun 1758 **Moses Hendrick**, wife **Ruth** request membership in South River Monthly Meeting through Halifax Meeting. [[Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy](#), Vol. 6, p314-5.]
- They were surely long-established members of the Halifax Monthly Meeting (also called the Banister Monthly Meeting) prior to this date. The Halifax Monthly Meeting was part of Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting (whose records are lost) until 1758 when it was transferred to the authority of South River. Essentially all the members of the Halifax Monthly Meeting then formally requested membership in their new organization as part of that transfer. They would have continued to meet in Halifax, far more convenient to their home than the 25 mile or more trip to the main sites of South River's meeting houses.*
- There are several later references in this source to Moses Hendrick (son of Adolphus) and his wife Ruth Echols, including a list of their youngest nine children and their birthdates, which are not included in this chronology. Citations over more than 50 years of Quaker records include notations of the marriages of some of the children, their reception into Monthly Meetings in Ohio, and the death of Ruth.*
- 23 Jun 1758 Birth: **Elijah Hendrick** [born Amelia County, eldest son of **James Hendrick**, son of **Benjamin Hendrick, Sr.**]. (Revolutionary War Pensions, W10104, R12353)

*Elijah appears relative to James Hendrick's estate in Halifax County in the mid-1780s-early 1790s. He entered military service in 1776 from Halifax County, and participated in a number of campaigns with the 15th, 7th, and 5th Regiments of Virginia Foot, Continental Line, rising to rank of Sergeant. He married Nancy Ann Harrison on 27 Oct 1785 in Charlotte County. Pensioned in 1820 in Pike County, Missouri, where he died on 11Sep1830. Widow pensioned in Pike County in 1844, where she died 13Jun1852. Pension file includes all children, some grandchildren, with birth dates.)*

Sep 1758 Act endorsing reimbursements to the "Militia of the County of Amelia, and for Provisions furnished by sundry Inhabitants of the said county". Among the names: ...**Humphrey Hendrick** (£4/11/0)... **John Hendrick** (£5/6/0)...Charles Smith... [Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. 7, p201-2. Also abstracted by Bockstruck, p66.]

*Both Hendricks, based on their age and the amount of payments, appear to have been among members of the militia rather than suppliers of provisions. Humphrey Hendrick and Charles Smith are the son and son-in-law of John Hendrick of Adolphus. The other John Hendrick is unknowable, but might have been John Hurt Hendrick.*

c1758 Birth: **Obediah Hendrick** born. (Revolutionary War Pensions, F-S38017, R1253)

*This Obediah is apparently the son of John, grandson of Benjamin. He enlisted in a Georgia Regiment of Foot, Continental Line, from Charlotte County in 1777. (Because Georgia was the least populated of the Colonies, three of the four regiments that Georgia committed to field for the Congress, namely the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, were to be raised in Virginia, then the most populous Colony. Only the 2nd Georgia Regiment of Foot, partially manned and never properly equipped, actually saw action in Georgia. The other two regiments were farces, all recruiting officers and no soldiers largely due to bounty jumping. Which regiment Obediah joined is not given in pension records. But if his service was legitimate, he probably received a Land Bounty from the State of Georgia.) Obediah was pensioned in Charlotte County in 1819. In 1821, he was still in Charlotte, residing with a wife, aged 65, a daughter, aged 40, and two granddaughters, aged 16 and 17)*

*His actual year of birth is uncertain. He said he was "about" 65 in 1821 (c1756). On 4 Feb 1833 he testified to being two years older: "I Obadiah Hendrick of the county of Prince Edward and state of Virginia, do hereby certify I am 74 years old the 24th of (Sept) last, that I was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and am now drawing a pension, and that Daniel Hendrick of the county of Charlotte and state of Virginia served as a militiaman in the Revolutionary war, three tours..." The pensioner census of 1835 shows him in Charlotte County, age 79 (c1756), but by the 1840 pensioner census he was listed back in Prince Edward County, age 82 (c1758). Whichever of these four different dates is actually correct, his service in Georgia explains his absence from Amelia in the 1782 state census.*

c1750 **Zachariah Hendrick** born. Drawing pension from Patrick County, Virginia from 1827.

20 Feb 1759 Deed of Gift: **Adolphus Hendrick** to Joseph Robinson and wife Jane, gift to daughter Jane, one Negro woman named Nan and her increase, now in the possession of said Joseph and Jane.. /s/ Adolphus “AH” Hendrick. Wit: Adcock Hobson, William Hopson, Field Robinson, John Burton. (Cumberland County, VA, Deeds 2:468)

20 Feb 1759 Deed of Gift: **Adolphus Hendrick** to Charles Bradshaw and wife Jemima, all of Cumberland County, gift to daughter Jemima, four Negro slaves—woman Tamer, girl Lewey, boy Jacob, girl Hager, and their increase, now in possession of said Charles and Jemima... /s/ Adolphus “AH” Hendrick. Wit: Adcock Hobson, William Hopson, Field Robinson, John Burton. (Cumberland County, VA, Deeds 2:469)

*Note that Moses Hendrick was by the will originally supposed to have the negro Hagar. Perhaps his embrace of Quakerism caused Adolphus to transfer her to Bradshaw.*

17 May 1759 Road Order: On motion of Isham Womack, surveyor of the road leading from Halifax Courthouse to Polecat Creek, ordered that William Echols, Jr., John Ballenger, John Skurlock, John Grissell, **Moses Hendrick**, John Payne, Charles Cawthron, William Russell, Chistopher Choat, John Howell, and William Snugs be his gang. (Halifax County, VA, Court Orders, 2:368)

12 Jun 1759 Judgment: The petition of **William Hendrick** against John Lane for £1/9/2 being heard, judgment for the Plaintiff for the amount owed. (Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 6:26)

*This could have been either William Hendrick of Hanover or William Hendrick, his son, of Louisa. The “petition” means he probably did not personally travel to the court—see the earlier explanation of the petitioning process. Dorman had the name as “Kendrick” in his abstract, but he identified at least a dozen Hendricks as Kendrick at one time or another. William Hendrick Sr. seems the likely candidate, for he was twice as close as his son.*

11 Oct 1759 Lease & Release: **Adolphus Hendrick** to Humphrey Keeble, both of Southam Parish, Cumberland County, for £150, 400 acres in Cumberland County on both sides of Deep Creek, adjoining William Bradshaw – being a patent to William Taber in 1737... /s/ **Adolphus Hendrick**. Wit: Richard Anderson, William Easley, John Nowell, Thomas Davenport, Jr.. (Cumberland County, VA, Deeds 2:535)

*This was the tract that Adolphus had devised to his son Moses in his will made in 1757 (see above). Moses had gone to Halifax County with his Echols in-laws, apparently had no interest in the Deep Creek plantation.*

21 Dec 1759 Processioning Witnesses: A Report of Processioning returned by Benjamin Hubbard, William Echols, Jr., and Benjamin Dickson. Among those who land lines were checked were: **Moses Hendrick**, done in the presence of himself, John Wood, and William Echols, Sr., and William Echols, Jr.; Joseph Echols and Richard

Anderson, done in the presence of William Eckhols, Sr., and **Dolphus Hendrick**. (Antrim Vestry Book, 47).

*William Echols, Sr., was Moses Hendrick's father-in-law. Dolphus Hendrick, apparently on a visit from Cumberland County where he lived, was Moses' father, and the father-in-law of Benjamin Hubbard, one of the processioners. The other Echols were all in-laws of Moses Hendrick.*