

## The Line of Hance Hendrick II

1.2 **Hance Hendrick II** (c1690s? - 1773) “Hance Hendrick Junr.” is first mentioned as a neighboring landowner in a 1718 patent to Edmund Jennings in King William County.<sup>1</sup> Oddly, the land in question was that patented in the name of his father seven years later (see above). On 24 March 1725/6, patents were issued to both Hance Hendrick Sr. for the abovementioned 200 acre parcel, and to Hance Hendrick Jr. for a separate 100 acre parcel located a mile and a half east. Both tracts lay just over the line in what became Caroline County in 1728.<sup>2</sup> He was probably the Hance Hendrick who surveyed 400 acres in Spotsylvania County and received a patent for it in 1728.<sup>3</sup> (His brothers William and Adolphus Hendrick had surveys and patents on the same dates for nearby land, though none appear to have lived in Spotsylvania.) No record of the disposition of this patent has been found. Hance Hendrick II did not move there, for there are no other records of him in either Spotsylvania County, or its successor, Orange County. He remained in Caroline, for he subsequently appears several times in the surviving Caroline County court records, though never as “Junior”. His last appearance as a Caroline resident was on 8 July 1737, when he served on two juries.<sup>4</sup>

On 16 June 1738, as Hance Hendrick of Caroline County, he received a patent for 400 acres on Mayes Branch of Flat Creek in southwestern Amelia County.<sup>5</sup> He was not among the 1738 tithables, but was tithable in 1739. He evidently removed to Amelia in the winter of 1738-9, for records of a debt suit against him in Caroline County beginning in March 1739 show he was no longer residing in that county.<sup>6</sup> His first appearance in Amelia records is his witness to a deed on 20 July 1739 for land adjoining his deceased nephew William Hendrick.<sup>7</sup> He appears for the first time in the tithables of 1739. Later that year, on 19 November 1739, he was cited for not attending church and, on 21 December, served on a jury.<sup>8</sup> He subsequently appears regularly in Amelia’s records. Though no Caroline deed records survive, there is a 1746 court record showing that Hans Hendrick had sold his Caroline land to William Evans.<sup>9</sup> This may have occurred some years earlier, for Evans had returned to Cumberland County by 1740. Hance appears in the 1740

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<sup>1</sup> Virginia Patent Book 10, p393

<sup>2</sup> This is easily proven by plotting these an surrounding patents. Others have concluded that they lay on opposite sides of the Caroline-King William line, based on Hance Sr.’s patent being mentioned later in a patent for land in King William County. That patent obviously used an old survey, made before the area became Caroline, although the patent itself was not issued until after Caroline was formed. In any event, plotting the two patents establishes that they lay well within the borders of Caroline County. Both were north of the north fork of Boot Swamp, which lay entirely on the Caroline side of the line.

<sup>3</sup> 6 Aug 1728 Surveyor’s Report in Spotsylvania County Wills, A:77. Patent in Virginia Patents 14:112

<sup>4</sup> Caroline County Court Orders, Book 2, p433-434

<sup>5</sup> Virginia Patent Book 17, p529

<sup>6</sup> Caroline County Court Orders, Book 2, p527, p549, p606, p613. The case was not settled until mid-1740, but the first record in July 1737 shows Hans Hendrick was no longer subject to the Caroline court’s jurisdiction, as the court attached his property left behind in the hands of William Evins, Though he himself was not within the court’s jurisdiction, the property he had left behind in Caroline was. This property was a debt he was owed by William Evins, who was a Caroline resident.

<sup>7</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 1, p195.

<sup>8</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1, p80, 86.

<sup>9</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 2, p26 at the January 1746 court. The deed was proved by the witnesses, not by Hans Hendrick himself, since he had been in Amelia for six years by this time. It is likely that the deed was proved at this time to permit William Evans to sell the land himself.

tithables with his son Hance Jr., who had evidently turned 16 between 1739 and 1740.

Several records further connect Hans Hendrick II to other members of the family. In 1740 he had testified that the estate of his nephew William Hendrick owed him two shillings, and the records of the estate show he was paid.<sup>10</sup> In 1742 he was appointed overseer of a road, with Philemon Childress (probably Adolphus Hendrick's son-in-law), Hans Jr., and John Hendrick (perhaps Adolphus' son) assigned to assist him.<sup>11</sup> He and his brother Benjamin Hendrick later lived on adjoining property, and appear in a number of record together.

On 21 March 1739/40 he sold half of his 1738 patent to James Brumfield, with John Hendrick a witness.<sup>12</sup> In 1741 and 1742, the Amelia tithables show Hance Hendrick with his son Hance Jr., Henry Isbell (in 1742), and two slaves, with John Hendrick maintaining a separate household in the same district. By 25 July 1746 he was again Hance Hendrick "Senior", when he received a patent for 200 acres adjoining his existing land. The following day he received another 304 acre patent less than a mile to the west.<sup>13</sup> That second patent for 304 acres was described as "beginning at his son Hans Hendrick's corner hickory", reflecting a patent to Hans Hendrick Jr. dated the same day.<sup>14</sup> The father and son are generally identified as Sr. and Jr. until the son moved to Halifax County in 1752. One interesting record is a 12 May 1760 deed by Robert Vaughn to Hance Hendrick, Benjamin Hendrick and "others of the Presbyterian Congregation" of one acre on which to build a church, located within a few hundred yards of Hance Hendrick's home plantation.<sup>15</sup>

With the 1746 patents, Hance Hendrick owned two parcels in western Amelia – his 304-acre patent and a second tract of 400 acres (half the original patent plus the patent of 1746) about a mile and a half to the east. Oddly, Hance Hendrick sold all of his Amelia lands long before his death. On 8 November 1754 he and his wife Rachel sold his 304-acre patent to Benjamin and Titus Hurt.<sup>16</sup> On the same day they sold 100 acres of the remaining tract to his brother Benjamin Hendrick.<sup>17</sup> Eleven years later, on 2 June 1765, Hance Hendrick sold the remaining 300 acres "whereon I liveth and my son John Hendrick liveth" to Thomas Ligon for only £21.<sup>18</sup> No wife released dower.

Neither he nor his son John Hendrick owned land in Amelia at this point, and one wonders if the very low price of the sale to Ligon might not have been in exchange for a lifetime right to continue living on the land. Thomas Ligon did not record the deed until 1792, 27 years later, giving some credibility to that hypothesis. More than three years later a deed by Edmund Booker of 1 February 1768 and one by Major Brumfield of 26 October 1769 both still referred to this land as Hance Hendrick's.<sup>19</sup> It is probably significant that Hance Hendrick appears in no records between this 1765 deed and his will of 1773. Though he was located only a short distance from the courthouse, his complete absence from the records implies a significant infirmity..

His will, dated 30 January 1773 and evidently proved within a few months, gave a life estate to

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<sup>10</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1, p126 and loose papers of William Hendrick's estate (q.v.).

<sup>11</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1, p189.

<sup>12</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 1, p228.

<sup>13</sup> Virginia Patent Book 25, p124 and 123, respectively

<sup>14</sup> Virginia Patent Book 25, p121

<sup>15</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 7, p336.

<sup>16</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 5, p207.

<sup>17</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 5, p205

<sup>18</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 19, p227.

<sup>19</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 9, p289 and Book 11, p63.

wife Rachel, bequeathed a slave to son John Hendrick, daughter Elizabeth Osborne, and daughter Anne Hendrick, and bequeathed cash to daughter Sarah Goode and son Hans Hendrick. It may not have named all his children, for the balance of the estate was to be divided equally “between all my sons and daughters”.<sup>20</sup> The will was witnessed by Benjamin Hendrick, Obadiah Hendrick, John Hendrick, and Thomas Osborne, with Benjamin Hendrick and Thomas Osborne named executors. The witness Obediah Hendrick was the son of Benjamin Hendrick. John Hendrick was also probably not his own son, for his witness to the will would have invalidated his own inheritance, thus was probably the son of Benjamin. The inventory, undated but apparently taken in 1773, showed six slaves and a relatively small total value of £467.<sup>21</sup> The inventory also included a long list of furniture, two horses, books and spectacles, a number of hogs, 2 beef steers, a flock of sheep, 20 geese, and quantities of corn, potatoes, wheat, and tobacco. Since the appraisers were neighbors, we can be reasonably certain he had been living on the land sold to Ligon, or some adjoining parcel.

Whether his wife Rachel was his only wife is unknown, as is her maiden name. She is mentioned elsewhere only in the release of dower in the 1754 deeds, well after the elder children were born.<sup>22</sup> In a bizarre twist of logic, a good many genealogies identify her as the Rachel Ragan who married his great-grandson. [An 1893 Alabama biography identifies Rachel Ragan as the wife of Hance Hendrick, son of William Wynne Hendrick, grandson of Hance Hendrick III, and great-grandson of this Hance Hendrick.<sup>23</sup>]

1.2.1 **Micajah Hendrick** (c1720? – c1748?) He was likely a son of Hance who died young. The first record of a Micajah Hendrick is in the 1746 tithables of Amelia, when “Macajah” Hendrick appeared adjacent to Hance Hendrick. That he was likely a son of Hance is suggested by his being taxed on two slaves, Moll and Nan, who had been chargeable to Hance Hendrick in 1742, 1743, and 1744. He appears again in the 1747 tithables, but not thereafter, and no further record of him in Amelia or elsewhere has been found. Nor does he appear to have left a wife or children. His early death may explain Hance Hendrick III. naming one of his children Micajah. It would also explain his father’s accumulation, then sale, of land.

Note that he was not tithable in Amelia before 1746, when he was separately listed. That suggests he may have been old enough to have been left behind in Caroline when Hance Hendrick moved into Amelia. Hance Hendrick had clearly brought with him his son Hance Jr., who was tithable to his father in 1740-44.

1.2.2 **Hance Hendrick III** (c1723/4 – by1784) He was a tithable of his father in 1740, 1742, 1743, and 1744. That strongly suggests a birth date no later than late 1723 or early 1724, which would have made him tithable in 1740 at 16 and still under 21 in 1744. However, it is possible he was a bit older, for he had been assigned to his father’s road gang by name on 19 February 1741/2, implying either that he was a separate householder or that the clerk was not familiar with his age.<sup>24</sup> Further proof lies in the patents by Hance Sr. and Jr. of 26

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<sup>20</sup> Amelia County Will Book 2, p97.

<sup>21</sup> Amelia County Will Book 2, p128, apparently taken in 1773.

<sup>22</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 5, p205, 207.

<sup>23</sup> Memorial Record of Alabama, (Brant & Fuller, printers, 1893), pp963-4.

<sup>24</sup> Amelia County Court Orders, 1, p189. He was explicitly assigned to work on a road for which his father was the overseer, indicating he was maintaining a separate household.

July 1746, one of which refers to the other as the land of “his son Hans Hendrick.” Hance Hendrick III sold his own patent of 1746 to his cousin Obediah Hendrick on 19 March 1752, and appears no further in Amelia records.<sup>25</sup> He is easily distinguished from his father, since only Hance III could sign his name.

By the time he sold his patent in 1752 he had evidently already moved to Lunenburg County, where he appears as a single tithable in the tax lists of 1749 and 1750, located in a district that would become Halifax County in 1752 (and would later be Pittsylvania). He was absent from that district’s tithables in 1750 and 1751, evidently having temporarily returned to Amelia where he was tithable again in 1752. He was Hance Hendrick of Amelia County, when he bought land in the same area of Halifax County on 21 July 1752, to which he added adjoining land in 1755.<sup>26 27</sup> This land was nearly on the North Carolina line in what would become Pittsylvania County in 1767. He remained here for nearly fifteen years, appearing frequently in Halifax County and Antrim parish records, often in conjunction with his father-in-law William Wynne.<sup>28</sup> After roughly 15 years in Halifax, he sold 194 acres of his land on 25 February 1766 to George Lumpkin, with his cousin Humphrey Hendrick, recently arrived in the area, a witness.<sup>29</sup> [George Lumpkin, of Orange County, North Carolina, had a son who was probably later a brother-in-law of Humphrey Hendrick.]

On 26 May 1769 Hance Hendrick and his wife Margaret, “of the Province of South Carolina” sold his remaining 100 acres in what had by then become Pittsylvania County.<sup>30</sup> He had settled in Berkley (later Laurens) County, South Carolina where 300 acres was surveyed for Hance Hendrick on 17 September 1767.<sup>31</sup> Although this tract does not seem to have been granted, three other grants totaling 750 acres in the same area were recorded to Hans Hendrick from 1771 through 1774.<sup>32</sup> Hance Hendrick was alive in 1775 when he sold a 20-acre parcel, and may have still been alive when his lands were mentioned in a mortgage for adjoining land on 1 July 1783.<sup>33 34</sup> He was dead by 10 September 1784 when his son Micajah deeded to his widow Margaret two of the grants made to Hance Hendrick.<sup>35</sup> He died intestate, according to later records. Margaret appears in the 1790 census of Laurens Later deeds and the will of his wife Margaret, proved 2 January 1797, identify two sons and six daughters.<sup>36</sup>

His wife was Margaret Wynne, who as “Margaret Hendricks” was among the children

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<sup>25</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 4, p327.

<sup>26</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 1, p8.

<sup>27</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 1, p20.

<sup>28</sup> For instance, they witnessed deeds for one another (Halifax Deed Book 1, p20 and Book 6, p152) appeared in the same processioning district (Antrim Parish Vestry Book, p49) and were assigned to the same road gangs (Court Orders 4, p11, 2, p73 and p88). William Wynne also witnessed Hans and Margaret’s final sale in Pittsylvania in 1769.

<sup>29</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 6, p152.

<sup>30</sup> Pittsylvania County Deed Book 1, p125.

<sup>31</sup> South Carolina Colonial Plats 9, p150.

<sup>32</sup> South Carolina Royal Grants 23, p306; 28, p296; 30, p627.

<sup>33</sup> Laurens County (SC) Deed Book E, p19. (not recorded until 1793, when the witnesses testified they saw Hance Hendrick, deceased, sign the deed. )

<sup>34</sup> Charleston County (SC) Deeds M-5:15-153.

<sup>35</sup> Laurens County (SC) Deed Book B, p233.

<sup>36</sup> Laurens County (SC) Will Book A-1, p158.

named in the will of William Wynne dated 8 October 1777 and proved the following year.<sup>37</sup> She is misidentified in at least two published Wynne genealogies as the wife of his cousin Humphrey Hendrick (qv), probably because William Wynne's widow and grandson later sold his home plantation to Humphrey Hendrick (who promptly resold it to his brother Absalom). Hance Hendrick had probably married her not long after settling in Lunenburg in 1749, most likely around the time he and William Wynne witnessed each other's deeds in 1755. Her will of 1797 identifies the following six children.<sup>38</sup>

1.2.2.1. **Micajah Hendrick** (c1755-60 –1830s) Micajah and his brother William served as privates in the King's Loyal Militia during the Revolution, he appearing on several payroll records from mid-1780 through late 1782 when the British abandoned Charleston.<sup>39</sup> He apparently refuged to Pittsylvania County following the war, most likely living with in-laws or his Hendrick cousins. On 10 September 1784, as a resident of Camden parish, Pittsylvania County, he sold his mother the two Hance Hendrick patents of 1773 and 1774.<sup>40</sup> He appeared in the 1785 census of Pittsylvania with a household of three whites. Micajah was back in Laurens, identifying himself as the eldest son and heir of Hance Hendrick, on 6 June 1791 when he and his mother sold Hance Hendrick's 1771 grant to John Willard.<sup>41</sup> He was by now married to Magdalene, who released her dower interest. Micajah appears in the 1790 Laurens census (actually taken in 1792) as head of a household of one male and three females. His mother (one male, 3 females) and brother William were enumerated nearby. In the 1800 census, he was not yet 45 with a household of six.<sup>42</sup> On 13 February 1800 he sold the last of his father's land to his brother "William Winn Hendrick" and evidently left the area.<sup>43</sup> He may have gone to Georgia whose 1810 census is lost and where apparently the same Micajah Hendrick appears in the 1820 census of Gwinnett County.<sup>44</sup> (There is a possibility that he was in Wilkes County, North Carolina in 1810, where a daughter may have married.) He appears in the 1830 census of Henry County, Alabama, age 60-70 with a wife the same age and an elderly female.<sup>45</sup> His will (not read) is dated 1832 in neighboring Barbour County.

1.2.2.2. **William Wynne Hendrick** (c1760 – 1836) He served with his brother in the King's Loyal Militia, appearing on several payroll records, his name variously entered as Winn, Wayne, and William.<sup>46</sup> Although he may have taken refuge after the war in Pittsylvania County with his older brother, there is no sign of him there. He is in the 1790 census (taken in 1792) of Laurens as head of a

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<sup>37</sup> Pittsylvania County Wills & Deeds 5, p 444-5.

<sup>38</sup> Laurens County (SC) Will Book A-1, p158.

<sup>39</sup> Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark (1981), Vol. 1, p262, 264, 269, 271, 272, 335, 336, 337.

<sup>40</sup> Laurens County (SC) Deed Book B, p233.

<sup>41</sup> Laurens County (SC) Deed Book D, p43.

<sup>42</sup> 1800 Laurens census: Micajah Hendrick 10010-21010

<sup>43</sup> Laurens County (SC) Deed Book F, p522.

<sup>44</sup> Gwinnett County 1820 census: Micajah Hendrick 110001-01002-3

<sup>45</sup> Henry County 1830 census: Micajah Hendrick 000000001-0000000010001

<sup>46</sup> Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark (1981), Vol. 1, p269, 271, 272, 335, 336, 337.

household of one male and two females. He married Margaret, the daughter of Joel Burgess, whose 1803 will mentions his son-in-law “Wm. Win (sic) Hendrick” and gives him \$40 “until his daughter **Tabitha** arrives to the age of 16” after which the money was to go to Tabitha.<sup>47</sup> He appears as “Winn” and “William W.” Hendrick in the 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830 Laurens censuses.<sup>48</sup> These census records, combined with the special 1829 census, suggest he had two sons named **Hance** and **Joel**. The two sons were later in Talladega County, Alabama where they appear in the 1850 census [and where their distant cousin William W. Hendrick was also located].

An 1893 biography of H. G. Hendrick, a grandson of William Wynne Hendrick and Margaret Burgess, says that his grandfather William Hendrick married Margaret Burgess and moved from Laurens District to Talladega County, Alabama in 1833, and died there in 1836.<sup>49</sup> This statement further declares that his son Hance Hendrick (H. G.’s father) was born in 1797, married Rachel Ragan “a native of Georgia”, and moved to Talladega County, with his father. The sons Hance and Joel are in the 1850 census of Talladega County, Hance aged 55 and Joel aged 44. (Hance’s wife Rachel is 50, born in South Carolina.)

- 1.2.2.3. **Fanny Hendrick** (c1755? - ?) She was called Fanny Turner in her mother’s will. She was apparently the wife of Asa Turner, who is in the 1790 census of Laurens District as head of a household of five. Asa Turner remained in Laurens at least through the 1820 census. Fanny was over 45 beginning in the 1800 census, thus probably one of the eldest children.
- 1.2.2.4. **Margaret Hendrick** (c1765-70? – 1829) She was called “Peggy Forgey” in her mother’s will, apparently the wife of Jonathon Forgey. She was apparently married by the time of the 1790 census, and remained in Laurens. She left a will dated 6 June 1828 and proved in April 1829, which I did not read.
- 1.2.2.5. **Rachel Hendrick** She was apparently unmarried when her mother wrote her will. She was probably one of the three females in her mother’s household in 1792.
- 1.2.2.6. **Mary Hendrick** was called Mary Burgess in her mother’s will.
- 1.2.2.7. **Elizabeth Hendrick** She was called Elizabeth Wright in her mother’s will. On 17 November 1798, Elizabeth Wright of Pittsylvania County, Virginia gave a power of attorney to her husband Wright Wright to recover from her mother’s executor her share of the estate of “Hance Hendrick, decd., who was said Elizabeth’s father.”<sup>50</sup> Why she was in Virginia isn’t clear. A Wright Wright was in the 1800 census of Laurens, with two sons under 10 and a female 26-45.

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<sup>47</sup> Laurens County (SC) Will Book C1, p32.

<sup>48</sup> Laurens County censuses – 1800: Winn Hendricks 10010-20010, 1810: Wm W. Hendrick 11110-20010-4, 1820: Wm W. Hendrick 100001-00101-6, 1830: William Hendrick 00000001-1000001.

<sup>49</sup> Memorial Record of Alabama, (Brant & Fuller, printers, 1893), pp963-4.

<sup>50</sup> Laurens County ( SC) Deed Book F, p400.

1.2.2.8. **Martha Hendrick** (c1760 - ?) She was called Martha Willard in her mother's will, evidently the wife of John Willard. He may have been the same John Willard who served in the same Tory militia unit as the Hendrick brothers.<sup>51</sup> He is in the 1790 through 1810 censuses, and left a will in Laurens which I did not read.<sup>52</sup>

1.2.3 **John Hendrick** (? - by1792) Like his cousin of the same name, the son of Adolphus, John Hendrick is something of a mystery. As discussed in the earlier section, he may have been in Amelia at the same time as his father, or could have remained in Caroline. A John Hendrick was ordered paid as a witness for Hance Hendrick in Caroline County on 10 September 1736.<sup>53</sup> There is later a John Hendrick in Amelia County seemingly closely associated with Hance Hendrick. A John Hendrick witnessed a deed by Hance Hendrick II in Amelia County on 21 March 1739/40.<sup>54</sup> On 19 February 1741/2 he was assigned to Hance Hendrick's road gang, along with Hance Hendrick Jr. and Philemon Childers, perhaps a son-in-law of Adolphus Hendrick.<sup>55</sup> He was not tithable in 1740, but appears as a single tithable in 1741, 1742, and 1743 in the same district as Hance Hendrick. In 1742 he appears as a witness in both a court and deed record for neighbors of Hance Hendrick.<sup>56</sup> He is missing from the tithables from 1744, but a John Hendrick was assigned to another of Hance Hendrick's road gangs in 1745.<sup>57</sup> On 3 June 1746, John Hendrick was sued in Amelia court by a Pamunkey-area merchant over a store bill he had apparently incurred before entering Amelia.<sup>58</sup>

Whether these references apply to the son of Hance Hendrick or to the son of Adolphus Hendrick is not determined. The obvious proximity to Hance Hendrick, the absence of land ownership, and the fact that Hance Hendrick's son John was never a tithable of his father argue that these citations in Amelia are for a son of Hance Hendrick, apparently his eldest. However we cannot discard the possibility that this person was John Hendrick, son of Adolphus.

The first certain record of Hance Hendrick's son is in Hance Hendrick's 1765 deed to Thomas Ligon for the 300 acres "whereon I liveth and my son John Hendrick liveth" which was also witnessed by his son John Hendrick.<sup>59</sup> Benjamin Hendrick's son John was by this time styling himself as "John Hendrick, carpenter", the proof of which is offered below. We cannot unambiguously attribute any prior record to this particular John Hendrick, though Hance Jr.'s birth by 1723 or so (and Micajah's) argues that John Hendrick, if born in the same general period, could have been an adult two decades earlier. Certainly the two John Hendricks, as next-door neighbors, might account for there being two John Hendricks in the same tithables district from 1762 onward (if not from 1753).

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<sup>51</sup> Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark (1981), Vol. 1, p266, 273, 274, 275.

<sup>52</sup> Laurens County ( SC) Will Book D-1, p101.

<sup>53</sup> Caroline County Court Orders 2, p369.

<sup>54</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 1, p228.

<sup>55</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1, p189.

<sup>56</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1, p197 and Deed Book 1, p381 – both as a witness and both dated 16 April 1742.

<sup>57</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 1, p315

<sup>58</sup> Amelia County Court Orders 2, p264.

<sup>59</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 19, p227.

There is no evidence that John Hendrick ever owned land in Amelia, for the only deed to a John Hendrick is to John Hendrick, carpenter, the son of Benjamin Hendrick. Likewise, no land of his is mentioned in any deed or patent for adjoining land. Nor is it clear how long after 1765 he remained in Amelia. He was alive in 1773 when Hance Hendrick made his will, for he was bequeathed a slave, but no location is evident from the will. He was not named an executor of the will, which might be accounted for by his absence from the area. However, his lack of land ownership and the fact that he was living with his father in 1765, combined with the apparent absence of children might indicate an infirmity of some kind.

John Hendrick, carpenter, and William Ligon appeared in court on 25 October 1792 to prove the 1765 deed, both giving oath that the other John Hendrick was dead. Since he had not been in Amelia tax lists for at least ten years, we do not know where or when he died. He may have died childless in Amelia shortly after 1777, though no estate record was found. He was not in Amelia in 1782 or later, when the tax lists show only John Hendrick, carpenter in the county. In fact, we can account for all the John Hendricks in Virginia who appear on the 1782 and later tax lists. If was still alive in 1782, he was likely in another colony. It is entirely possible that he left Amelia sometime after 1765 and died elsewhere. It is equally possible that he died a bachelor in Amelia. For the moment we must consider him an unresolved mystery. Further research in Amelia tax lists after 1765, and into the loose estate papers, might resolve this mystery.

- 1.2.4 **Anne Hendrick** She was apparently unmarried when her father wrote his will in 1773. There seems no further record. Unless she was a middle-aged spinster, she must have been considerably younger than the elder children. Perhaps Rachel was a second wife of Hance Hendrick, and Ann a member of a younger set of children.
- 1.2.5 **Elizabeth Hendrick** Called Elizabeth Osborne in her father's will, she was presumably the wife of Thomas Osborne, an executor of the will. Thomas Osborne had been a tithable of his father Thomas Osborne Sr. in 1738, but was a tithable of Hance Hendrick in 1744. The marriage may have taken place about that time, for he was surely over 21 by 1744. They later seem to have lived in Prince Edward County but were not pursued further owing to the confusingly large number of people with this name. Surely it was their son John Hendrick Osborne who married on 2 July 1798 in Amelia to Susannah Goode, daughter of Robert Goode.
- 1.2.6 **Sarah Hendrick** She was "Sarah Goode" in her father's will, but which Goode she was married to is unknown. Samuel Goode and several children (including Robert Goode and Prudence Goode mentioned elsewhere in conjunction with Hendricks) lived in Amelia by about 1748. The only Sarah mentioned among them was apparently Sarah Collier, who had married Robert Goode in Prince Edward County by bond of 24 January 1765. Samuel Goode's brother John Goode was also an Amelia resident, though no wife's name seems to be recorded. The only other Sarah Goode found was the wife of another brother of Samuel Goode. Mackarness Goode bought land in Amelia not far from Hance Hendrick in 1743, but sold it the following year as a resident of Brunswick County.<sup>60</sup> In 1752 he sold land to

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<sup>60</sup> Amelia County Deed Book 2, p10 and p103.

Reps Osborne (brother of Thomas Osborne) with his wife Sarah releasing dower.<sup>61</sup> He seems a likely candidate to have been Sarah Hendrick's husband, perhaps married in the early 1740s, but we have no evidence whatsoever to prove it.

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<sup>61</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 3, p156.