

1750 - 1759

- 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, before marrying Hendrick, his widow Martha had first been married to James Merrit of Essex County, with whom she had no issue. Martha and her third husband Robert Hudgens 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

Spooner 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.

- June 1751 Tithables, Amelia County, List of Thomas Tabb for Raleigh parish:
Hance Hendrick Senr., Ben, Moll, Nan – 4
Hance Hendrick Junr., Joan? – 2
John Hendrick – 1 *[The first name is smudged but is probably John]*
Benjamin Hendrick, Zac. Hendrick, James Hendrick, Benjamin Hendrick,
Ben, Harry, Jenny, Bess – 8
- 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.*
- 28 Oct 1751 Ledger: **Tempy Hendricks'** account charged for knitting needles, etc. by Wm. Henderson. [Col. John Chiswell's Day Book, Hanover County, "Frederick's Hall Plantation Ledgers and Other Volumes, 1727-1862" (Collection #01422), The Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collection Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina]
- 1751 Ledger: **Wm Hendrick** charged for misc. domestic goods "p **Tempy**". [Col. John Chiswell's Day Book, Hanover County, "Frederick's Hall Plantation Ledgers and Other Volumes, 1727-1862" (Collection #01422), The Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collection Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina]
- Chiswell's Day Book contains his mercantile accounts for 1751-1757. These two entries in 1751 are the first of five entries for Hendricks, who apparently did not do much business as Chiswell's store.*
- The identity of Temperence Hendrick is uncertain. The fact that she has a separate account implies that she was a widow or spinster. Since we don't know of any Hendrick whose widow she might have been, it seems likely that she was a spinster daughter of William Hendrick.*

- 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)
- 4 Feb 1752 Ledger: **Wm Hendrick** charged for misc. goods. [Col. John Chiswell’s Day Book, Hanover County, “Frederick's Hall Plantation Ledgers and Other Volumes, 1727-1862” (Collection #01422), The Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collection Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina]
- 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.*
- June 1752 Tithables, Amelia County, List of Thomas Tabb for Raleigh parish:
 Benjamin Hubbard, **Moses Hendrick** – 2
Benjamin Hendrick, James Hendrick, Benjamin Hendrick, Obediah Hendrick, Ben, Henry, Dolly, Jenny – 8
Hance Hendrick, Ben, Moll, Nann, Jenn – 5
John Hendrick, Kitt(?) - 2

Moses Hendrick is apparently Adolphus Hendrick's son, living with his uncle Benjamin Hubbard.

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.

21 Dec 1752 Ledger of unknown merchant shows **William Hendrick** with a balance of 7s 6p. ["Frederick's Hall Plantation Ledgers and Other Volumes, 1727-1862" (Collection #01422), The Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collection Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina]

This is from the ledger of an unidentified merchant of Hanover County. See also 30 Sep 1754 for the other entry in this ledger.

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.

June 1753 Tithables, Amelia County, List of Thomas Tabb for Raleigh parish:
Edmund Booker Senr., James Bowles, James Harris, **John Hendrick**, George, Jack, Phillis, Billey, Daphney, Bobb – 10

Hans Hendrick, Bentiner, Ben, Moll, Fanny, Nan – 6
John Hendrick, Kitt – 2

Benjamin Hendrick Senr., **Benjamin Hendrick Junr.**, **Obadiah Hendrick**, **James Hendrick**, Ben, Harry, Jenny, Bess – 8

We now have two John Hendricks in Amelia.

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 Adolphus 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 Adolphus. 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. [Abstracts of the Cumberland County, Virginia, Court Order Books, May 1756 to June 1762, Shela S. Fretwell (Privately published, 1988), 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.

30 Sep 1754 Ledger of unknown merchant shows **William Hendrick** with a balance of 7s 6p. Paid out in cash on 29 October 1754. [“Frederick's Hall Plantation Ledgers and Other Volumes, 1727-1862” (Collection #01422), The Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collection Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina]

This is from the ledger of an unidentified merchant of Hanover County. See also 21 Dec 1752 for the other entry in this ledger. William Hendrick apparently didn't deal much with this merchant, as his credit balance was paid out later this year.

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.

July 1755 Chancery Suit: “William Hendrick & Martha his wife, Plaintiffs, against Mary Duke and Joab Mountcastle, Execrs. of the last will etc. of James Duke, dece’d., Defendants, in Chancery. This day [sometime in July] came the parties by their attorneys, the Court having fully considered the points reserved to be argued are of

opinion that the act of limitation is no bar to the plaintiffs demand, therefore it is ordered that the decree made in this case last court stand ____ be established and that the defendants pay the plaintiffs their costs. From which decree the defendants by their attorneys prayed an appeal to the Ninth day of the next General Court and the same is allowed if they have time till the next court to give security for the execution thereof.” [Charles City County Court Orders 1751-1757, p296, photocopy courtesy of John Bridges.]

This is not entirely readable, but Martha Hendrick was injured in some way either by the will or by the executors' implementation of the will. (We know that Martha was the injured party because that is the only reason for her to be identified as a plaintiff.) James Duke was the son of the older James Duke who was married to Mary Byrd; the younger James Duke was married to Mary Marston. It's very plausible that Martha Hendrick was a daughter of the younger James Duke -- that would explain the given names that crop up in the next couple of generations of his line. Since James Duke's children were, at most, in their mid 20s when he died, William Hendrick must have been William Hendrick II.

Chancery court was reserved for extra-legal matters, often related to contracts or estates, in which some harm was caused by an otherwise legal act. The reference to the "act of limitation" has to do with the limited time period for contesting actions, but we have no clue as to what action was being contested.

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 hogshhead 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)
- 19 Mar 1756 Ledger: 1 pair womens shoes at 5 shillings charged to account of Moses Lipscomb by **W. Hendrick**. [Col. John Chiswell's Day Book, Hanover County, "Frederick's Hall Plantation Ledgers and Other Volumes, 1727-1862" (Collection #01422), The Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collection Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina]
- 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.

- 19 Mar 1756 Ledger: **Benjamin Hendrick's** account charged 34 shillings for 7 yards of crape. [Col. John Chiswell's Day Book, Hanover County, "Frederick's Hall Plantation Ledgers and Other Volumes, 1727-1862" (Collection #01422), The Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collection Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina]

This is the only charge in Chiswell's ledger for Benjamin Hendrick, who apparently did more business at Partridge's store. Perhaps Partridge didn't carry crape. Whether this was for dresses or a funeral is unknown.

- 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 award 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.) Which regiment Obediah joined is not given in pension records. However, he appears on three muster rolls in 1779 in the 3rd Georgia Continental Regt. As a fifer and drummer. 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 may explain 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, Christopher 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.