KEGLEY'S VIRGINIA FRONTIER

THE BEGINNING OF THE SOUTHWEST

THE ROANOKE OF COLONIAL DAYS

1740-1783

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

By F. B. KEGLEY

Introduction by Samuel M. Wilson Lexington, Kentucky

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THE SOUTHWEST FRONTIER BELOW THE MOUNTAINS'

On the south side of the James below the mountains the frontier at this time was represented by the Welsh settlement on the Meherrin; Col. Byrd's improvements on the Roanoke above Sandy Creek, including the three charming islands, Sapponi, Occaneeche and Totero; Major Munford's Quarter nearby; Col. Byrd's Land of Eden on the Dan and Major Mayo's Survey adjoining; Richard and William Kennon's grant on Cub Creek which supplied farmsteads for John Caldwell's Presbyterian Colony; Col. Richard Randolph's Quarter at the Mouth of Little Roanoke; Col. Clement Read's Bushy Forest Settlement; and John Irvine's Hat Creek Colony. Nearer the mountains on the southern branches of the James and the northern branches of the Staunton were such pioneers as Charles Lynch, Sr., David Ervin on the south side of Otter River opposite the Buffalo Lick, John Phelps on Otter River and between Buffalo and Elk Creeks, Abraham Cocke on the north side of Roanoke, James Daniel on the ridge between the head branches of Buffalo and Elk Creeks, Thomas Jones on the north side of Falling River and Col. John Bolling and Nicholas Davies on the Fluvanna.

On the South eastern creeks were Richard Moore, Thomas Jackson, John Lynch, John Davis, Richard Vaughan, Thomas Lloyd, John Mason, John Coles, Harry Morris at Col. Byrd's, Joseph Colson at Major Mumford's, John Tomasin at Col. Stith's, John Butcher an early adventurer and Peter Mitchell, the highest inhabitant on Roanoke River, about six miles above the fork. Among the first to become settled on Cub Creek were John and William Caldwell, James Logan, William Fuqua, Andrew Cunningham, John Stewart, David Logan, Thomas Cunningham, James Frankling, Thomas Daugherty, Alexander McConel, Israel Pickings, William Harwood, Thomas Vernon, David Caldwell, Richard Dudgeon, John McDaniel, James McLaughlin, John Walke, James Caldwell, John Waller, James Walkup, Thomas Blanks, George Harwood, William Stewart, Richard Treadaway, John Orr, William Rutherford, James Ferris, William Dudgeon. At Bushy Forest there were besides the Reads and Bouldins, Coles, Mortons, Jenningses, Cobbs, Spencers, Marshalls, Bedfords, McNesses, Carringtons, Erwins, Woodsons, Friends and Baldwin's.

In 1740 some traders went among the Cherokees from Virginia. They employed a Mr. Vaughan as a packman to transport their goods. West of Amelia County, the country was then thinly inhabited; the last hunter's cabin that he saw was on Otter River, a branch of the Staunton, now in Bedford County, Virginia. The route pursued was along the Great Path, to the centre of the Cherokee nation.²

¹A Journey to the Land of Eden by William Byrd.

The Cub Creek Settlement,

Early's Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches.

Virginia Land Office and Brunswick and Lunenburg County records.

²Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee

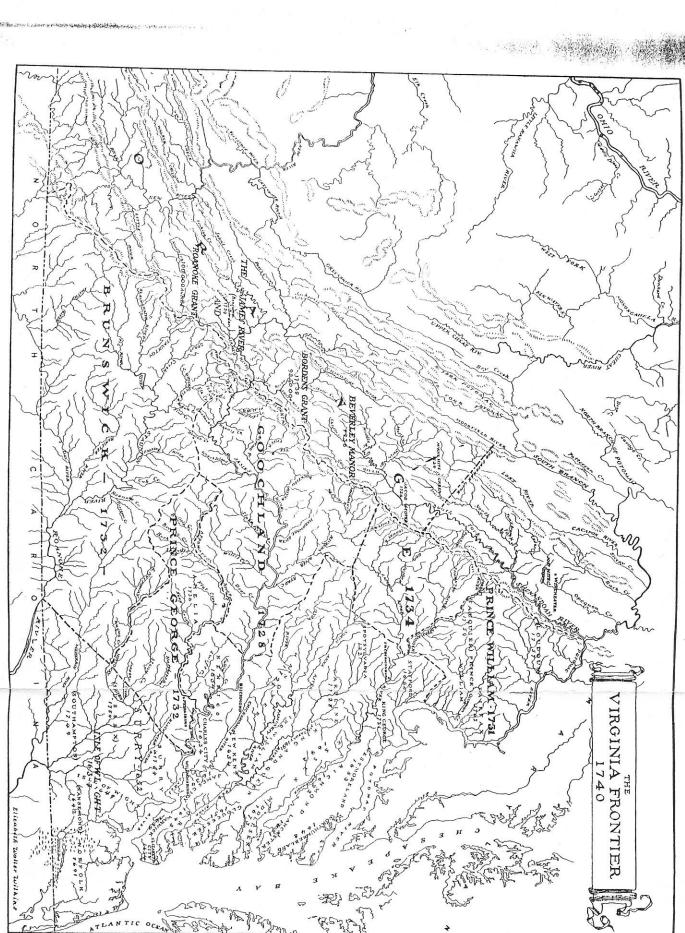
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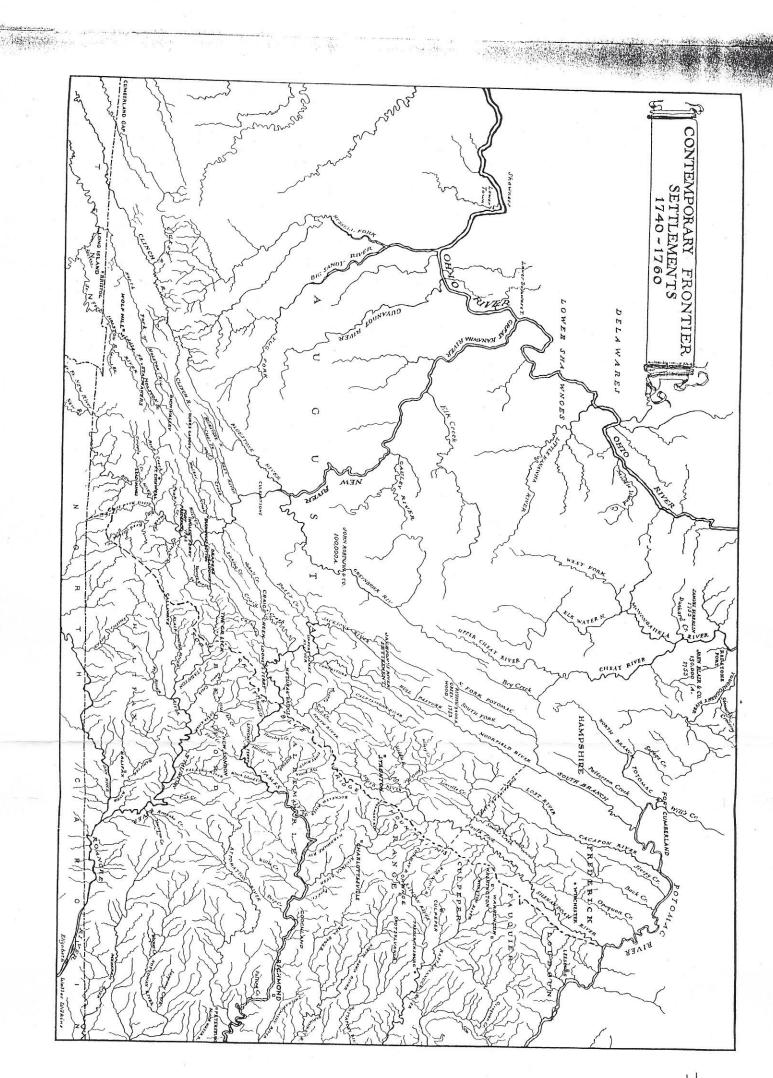
illy Sketches. .nd Lunenburg County records.

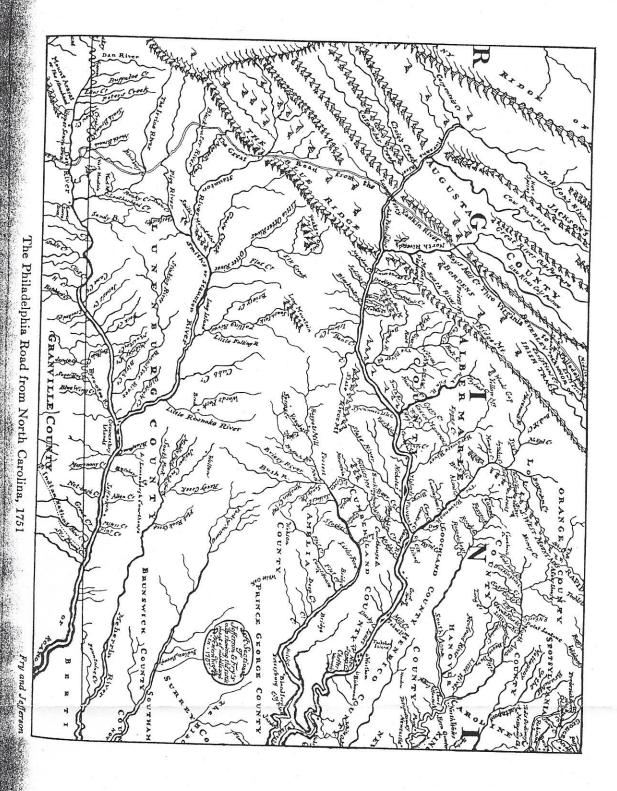


e new county of Lunenburg caled. Regardless of the ettlements on the southern orse Foard, to strike Nottaul Micheaux was necessary. nd to John Lad's; William changing the division line o run from the county line ables and but few were fit lwell and other inhabitants as 230 miles in length, and as represented that Bruns-Blanford were proposed and les to court. The opponents near Goochland Courthouse oshy on the south side of the mouth of Willis' Creek was illiam Cabell from his land lip Lightfoot and Col. John rejected. One from the land was "reasonable." One from as the crossing of the James "reasonable," and one from onsideration. A ferry across the franchise given by the One from Col. Benjamin

l raised corn on the Otter ney came to this section in rd, Thomas and William, closely identified with Old

20 acres on Walton's Fork athew Jordan, 5000 acres il. John Henry, 2224 acres us Callaway had 224 acres ver; Leonard Ballew, 2472 es near by. There followed Junenburg counties-John Fork of Horsley's Creek;





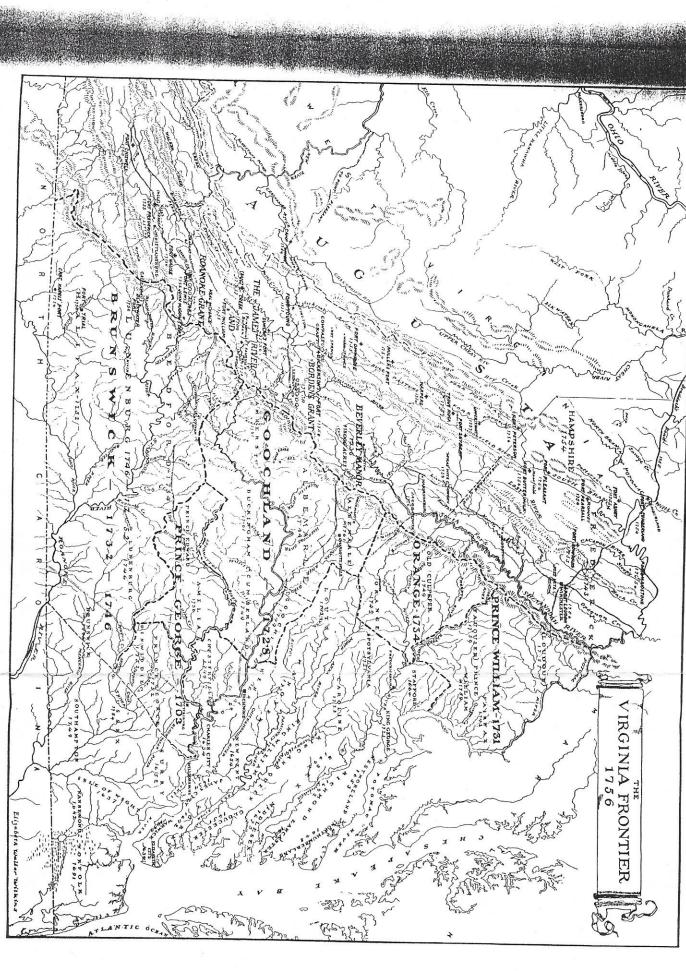
PACIE

IN'S LOCATION OF THE FORTS

to each extending entirely across our frontiers, sit Washington made a plan of the number of

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100	
125	mack
75	penon 15 miles
30	n Branch
60	19
500	erson's Crk20 miles
60	
60	h Branch20 miles
60	n branch20 miles
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40	son's River15 miles
100	14
40	16
250	Kiver18
40	
	Creek Bra. of Jas
75	River18 miles
	in of James
50	18
150	noke
20	Ck Water26 miles
20	's Kıver19
20	yo
No. of men garrisoning each	On what waters placed between them in miles

s's (which Capt. Hog is now building) is in others, according as they cover a thick or for securing the inhabitants of such waters. ble mountains between them, and are placed f creeks, &c, extending towards the Alleghany mall; in answer to which I must observe they bitants. It may be objected that the distance oon the most moderate and easy terms for I believe with tolerable justness may answer



"Officers are to apprehend those fleeing from justice and return them for trial."

FURTHER PAY OF MILITIA ALLOWED BY THE ASSEMBLY

1765. Pay of militia called into service and for provisions furnished, some account of which was annexed to the bill. Further accounts were to be settled by the commissioner appointed for the western counties. Items of local interest:

To Alexander Sayers, deceased, Israel Christian, Admr. For his pay as Captain of Militia in 1759, £12/6/0.

To Audley Paul, Lieutenant, 6/3/0. To Joseph Ray, Sergeant, 2/14/9.

To Thomas Walker, Thomas Lewis and Peter Hog, each for four days attendance as commissioner to settle accounts, 2/0/0.

To John Armstrong for provisions, 1758, 30/0/0. To Lanty Armstrong for provisions, 1758, 30/0/0.

To James, Mathew and John Arbuckle, for service, each 2/1/0.

To Alexander Sayers, for wagonage and provisions, 1761, £281/9/6.

To James Amox (Emacks) service, 2/1/0.

To John Chiswell, for company, lead and provisions, 1763, 110/6/4.

To Robert Breckenridge, late Captain of a Company of militia stationed at Fort Chiswell, 1761, £251/18/0.

To Lieut. William Woodward for conducting a party of Cherokees to the City, 1762, 25/1/6.

To Leonard Price, Adjutant for the 700 additional forces for the relief of Fort Loudoun-

THE AUGUSTA MILITIA OFFICERS IN THIS PERIOD

August 16, 1763. Col. John Buchanan, Lieutenant of the County; Elijah McClenachan, Lieut. of militia; Robert Shanklin, Capt. of militia; Andrew Lewis, Lieutenant of the County; William Preston, Colonel of the County; Walter Cunningham, Alexander McClenachan, William Crow, John Bowyer, Captains of militia; John McClenachan, Michael Boyer, William McKee, David Long, Lieutenants of Militia; James Ward, Ensign.

September 21. Samuel McDowell, Capt. of Militia; John Greenlee and Wm. Edmiston, Lieutenants of Militia; Robert Curry and Samuel Edmiston, Ensigns.

June 22, 1764. John McNeill, Colonel of Militia; William Christian, Captain of a company by Act of the Assembly; George Skillern, Captain in the place of James Alexander by order of Col. Andrew Lewis.

1765. James Robinson, Captain of Militia.

1767. Andrew Hays, Captain; James Cloyd, Captain; Jas. Lapsley, Ensign. Abraham Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel of the County; Thomas Madison, Capt. of Militia; Samuel Wallace, Lieutenant of Militia; Mathew Arbuckle,

Lt. Peter Vareman Augusta Ce, 1767 NoT Peter Vardeman Bet. 13: 1764

Sin

Makes that Campanie wheles. Therefore you are appained Capt over that Campanie in his known. This you are to make I then agreented with. and with Ist campaine to along Such orders as Is hate from time to time send you. you are to show this to James Alexander that he may have no further pretentions to I campain.

Jame your servant

George Skillern Appointed Captain to Succeed James Alexander



Lieutenant; James Robinson, Ensign; Jonathan Smith, Captain of Militia; John Skidmore, Captain; Peter Vaneman, Lieutenant; George Poage, Captain; Andrew Lockridge, Captain; James Elliot, Lieutenant.

1768. Mathew Patton, Captain; Robert Lusk, Ensign.

SHIFTING OF POPULATION, 1760-1770

In 1761, Edmund Burke, in his "Account of the European Settlements

in America," says:

"The number of white people in Virginia is between sixty and seventy thousand; and they are growing every day more numerous by the migration of the Irish, who, not succeeding so well in Pennsylvania as the more frugal and industrious Germans, sell their lands in that province to the latter, and take up new ground in the remote counties in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. These are chiefly Presbyterians from the northern part of Ireland, who in America are generally called Scotch-Irish."—Ford—The Scotch-Irish in America, 198.

"At the close of the French and Indian War, notwithstanding the vast extent of territory which the provinces of Virginia and Pennsylvania contained, such was the nature of the Country, that a scarcity of improvable lands began to be felt in these colonies, and poor people could not find spots in them unoccupied equal to their expectations. Most of the richest valleys in these more populous provinces lying to the east of the Alleghany Mountains were either