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Our Committee never consented to Mr. Mitchel's Effects being carried to Norfolk or Portsmouth, but positively forbade it. Notwithstanding several Attempts were made to take them off secretly and the Skipper of the above mentioned Vessel tho' the Bearer of the Original of which this is a Copy expressly sent for Mitchel's Effects on Oath denied the Whole Truth and declared his Business was of a very different Nature.

I am &c.,

W. R. W. Curle.

(to be continued)

EARLY SETTLERS IN GREENBRIER COUNTY.

Extracts from the Journal of Dr. Thomas Walker.

Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle County, was one of the first men to make a trip into, what is now, the State of Kentucky. In going there he went from Charlottesville, by way of what are now Roanoke, Salem, Wytheville, in Virginia, to the Holstein River, thence through the Cumberland Gap to what is now Barboursville, in Kentucky, thence to and up Rock Castle River, and in returning by way of New River, thence up the Greenbrier and Anthony's Creek, crossing over to Jacksons River in the lower edge of Bath County, to Hot Springs, thence to Panther Gap, near Goshen, on to Staunton. He left home March 6, 1749 (old style), really 1750 (new Style) and reached home July 13th, 1750. He was accompanied on this trip by Ambrose Powell, the surveyor of Culpeper County, William Tomlinson, then of Virginia, afterwards a prominent citizen of Kentucky, Colby Chew, member of a distinguished family in Orange County, Va., Henry Lawless and John Hughes.
In 1888, some parts of the Journal, kept by Dr. Walker on this trip, were published by Mr. William C. Rives of Albemarle, a descendant of Dr. Walker.

After this publication the missing leaves were found and the whole Journal was published in 1898, by the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky, the extracts found below are taken from the Filson Club publication and begin with July 4th, 1750.

Greenbrier.

"4th.—We went up the river, 10 miles through very bad woods."

"5th.—The way being worse, we travelled 9 miles only."

"6th.—We left the river. The low grounds on it are of very little value, but on the Branches are very good, and there is a great deal of it, and the high-lands is very good in many places. We got to a large creek, which affords a great deal of Very good land, and it is chiefly bought. We kept up the creek 4 miles and camped. This creek took its Name from an Indian called 'John Anthony' that frequently hunts in these woods. There are some inhabitants on the Branches of Green Bryer, but we missed their plantation."

Note.—In a memoir, dated July 15th, 1798, and spread upon the records of Greenbrier County, Va., in Deed Book 1, page 754, etc., John Stuart says that the Green Bryer River was first discovered in 1749 (about) by white people, and that Jacob Marlin and Steven Suel were the first settlers at the mouth of Kanpp's Creek, about where the town of Marlinton now is, that not long after this the County was explored by General Andrew Lewis on whose report an order of Council was obtained, granting 100,000 acres on Green Bryer to the Hon. John Robinson (Treasurer of Virginia) and others to the number of 12, including Col. John Lewis and his two sons, William and Charles, upon the condition of settling the land with inhabitants, but the war, breaking out between England and France in 1755, the Indians, urged by the French, made war on the inhabitants and compelled them to retreat to
the older settlements for safety. Suel was killed by the Indians but Jacob Marlin was not. He further adds that in 1762 the people returned and settled in Green Bryer again.

I find in an old original patent in my possession, dated 1st day of June, 1750, that this order of the Council was dated the 29th day of October, 1743, and granted to John Robinson, Esquire, James Wood, Henry Robinson, Thomas Lewis and Andrew Lewis, the privilege of taking up certain lands, under which numerous surveys were made in what is now Bath, Alleghany and Highland Counties on the condition of paying, for each fifty acres, one shilling, yearly, to be paid on the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel, and also cultivating and improving three acres, part of every fifty within three years. The order for the Green Bryer location may have been later. From a list of the surveys made for the Green Bryer Company, filed in November, 1782, in Augusta, by Mr. Lewis, I have the following, showing the surveys made with their dates, which gives valuable information in regard to these early inhabitants of what is now Greenbrier County:

1750.

November 22nd, Felty Yockham......................... 480

1751.

April 22nd, Frederick See............................ 480
April 10th, Patrick Davis.............................. 140
April 10th, Lem Howard................................. 950

A note on the paper says as to the last, now in dispute between the heirs of Shas. Lewis and Mr. Boyer.

April 13th, Thomas Lewis............................... 1000
April 17th, Edward McMullen......................... 335
April 16th, John Madison.............................. 750
April 19th, Company near Edward McMullen's........ 182
April 20th, Company on the river..................... 90
April 20th, Alexander Wright......................... 385
April 24th, Mathias Yockham......................... 330

Note.—This name is spelt by subsequent writers “Yolk- com.”
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April 24th, Company W. Side Muddy Creek, Joining F. Yockham .......................................... 130
April 25th, John Keeney ................................................. 40
April 25th, Keeny .......................................................... 375
April 25th, Malr Hanger (R. M.) ....................................... 150
April 29th, Company, now Jos. (?) Williams .................. 210
April 30th, George Weyer, now William Frogs .............. 450
May 1st, Geo. See joining Archd. Clendenning ............. 360
May 1st, Archd. Clendenning .......................................... 360
May 1st, Wm. Wright ...................................................... 330
May 2nd, Company W. Side Wrights, Jos. (?) Lockhart. 270
May 2nd, Company, now Arbuckles, Asse. of Roger North .................................................. 400
May 2nd, Company, now Wm. Longs. .................. 200
May 3rd, Joseph England (now the company or Blackburn) .................................................. 300
May 3rd, Abraham Ears, now P. Anderson (R. M.) .......... 285
October 4th, John Stufall Mirs, now Renicks ................. 215
October 5th, Company, Spring Lick Creek .................... 185
October 6th, Comp'y Spring L. C., now William Mc-
Clenisham ................................................................. 188
October 12th, Comp'y, now Co. Lewis on Greant Sinking
Creek ........................................................................... 290
Oct. 12th, Company, near E. Head Little Sinking Creek
(Donnelly) ................................................................. 300
October 12, Do. Joining ............................................. 265
October 13th, Company, Madison's Camp ................. 500
October 16th, Company, now John Stewart's .............. 232
October 16th, Company, Horney Block ....................... 323
October 16th, Company, at Camping Spring ............... 220
October 21st, John See, now Days at Deep Spring ....... 250
October 21st, Andrew Lewis, Falling Springs .......... 500
October 22nd, Company, at Locust Bottom .................. 370
October 22nd, George Kennedy, transferred to John
Dickinson ................................................................. 312
October 22nd, William Hopkins, now P. Andersons .......... 448
October 24th, John Hopkins ........................................... 150
October 25th, James Ward ........................................ 150
October 25th, Wm. Gregg ........................................... 300
October 25th, Thomas Berry, now Fels (R.) Gelbards
dis'd, by Clark ...................................................... 250
October 26th, Erwalker Johnston ................................. 200
October 26th, Thomas Campble .................................. 320
October 26th, Archibald Hopkims ................................ 200
October 26th, Samuel Carrel ...................................... 250
October 28th, John Trotter, now Erwalker Johnston ........ 300

1752.
April 27th, James Ewing, sold to John McClenishan .......... 480
April 27th, Thomas Dove ........................................... 240
April 27th, John Lewis, now John Rush (Bush ?) ............ 325
April 27th, Nap Gregory, now John Poage ...................... 420
April 28th, Wm. Moore .............................................. 450
April 28th, Thomas Meek ........................................... 317
April 28th, Moses Moore ............................................ 210
April 29th, John Brown ............................................. 270
April 29th, John Brown (William Sharp, Intruder) .......... 350

I would add by way of note that in 1763, said Frederick
See and Felty Yolcom were killed at their homes by the
Indians, and their families made prisoners. They were then
living on Muddy Creek. This same party of Indians (sixty
in number) then came on to Archibald Clendenning (2 miles
west of Lewisburg) and killed him and either killed or cap-
tured his family and others living with him, Conrad Yolcom
being the only one who escaped from Clendenning's. The
original settlers above mentioned can perhaps be located by the
names now attached to Streams and Creeks—for instance,
there is a Keeny Knob on Muddy Creek; Knapp's Creek
takes its name from Nap Gregory; Sewel Mountain is named
for the original settler Suel; Renneck's Valley is named for
this Reneck; Hopkins Mountain probably takes its name from
one of the above parties, etc.

To continue with Thomas Walker's Journal—"July 7th,
(1750), we kept up the Creek, and about Noon 5 men over
took us, and informed us we were only 8 miles from the inhabitants, on a branch of James river, called Jacksons River. We exchanged some Tallow for Meal, and we parted. We camped on a Creek nigh the top of the Alleghany Ridge, which we named 'Ragged Creek.' "

NOTE.—This must have been Meadow Creek, which runs near the crest of the Alleghany Mountains on the western side.

"July 8th, having shaved, shifted, and made new shoes we left our useless Raggs at Ye camp and got to Walker Johnstons, about Noon; we moved over to Robert Armstrongs in the Afternoon and staid there all Night. The People here are very hospitable and would be better able to support Travellers, was it not for the great number of Indian Warriors that frequently take what they want from them, much to their prejudice."

NOTE.—This Johnston probably lived on the strip of land extending westward from Jacksons River to the Alleghany crest which subsequently was patented to Samuel Johnston.

This Robert Armstrong, in 1746, lived on what was then called Newfoundland Creek, now called Bullpasture, but in the same year he obtained a survey of 270 acres on Jacksons River in the lower edge of Bath County, at the place where the road leading from Warm Springs to Greenbrier Court House leaves the river and goes over the Alleghany Mountains, through this 'old Johnston land.' "

NOTE.—This statement in regard to the conduct of the Indian Warriors bears out the statement made by Withers in his Border Warfare, "that while the delightful region of country between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany's was entirely uninhabited, after the whites reached the Blue Ridge mountains with their settlements, yet, it was still used as a high-way for belligerant parties of different nations, in their military expeditions against each other, which tended somewhat to retard the settlement and render residence in it insecure and unpleasant." It is doubtful whether this statement of Withers about the Indians retiring west of the Alleghanies as
soon as the settlements reached the foothills of the Blue Ridge is strictly accurate. Kerchival says that for a while the Indians continued to live in this section with the whites on apparently friendly terms, but I have no evidence of that being the case in this immediate territory.

Returning again to Walker's Journal—"July 9th, we went to the Hot Springs and found Six Invalids there. The Spring Water is very clear and warmer than New milk and there is a Spring of cold Water within 20 feet of the Warm one. I left one of my company this day."

Note.—The accommodations at the Hot Springs at that time must have been very crude. The main Hot Springs Tract of 300 acres was surveyed for Andrew Lewis, Thomas Lewis and Thomas Bullock on the 29th of June, 1763, but entries had been placed by both Bullet and the Lewises with the surveyor of Augusta County for it, a great many years before.

Continuing with Dr. Thomas Walker's Journal—"July 10th, Having a Path we rode 20 miles and lodged at Captain Jamison, below Panther Gap. Two of my company went to a smith to get their Horses Shod."

Note.—The name above should be Jameson, and it appears in the person of Wm. Jameson and John Jameson among the surveys on Jackson River in 1746.

"July 11th, Our way mending, we travelled thirty (30) miles to Augusta C. House, where I found Mr. Andrew Johnston, the first of my acquaintances I had seen since the 26th day of March."

"July 12th, Mr. Johnston, lent me a fresh Horse and sent my horses to Mr. David Stewards, who was so kind as to give them Pastureage. About 8 O'clock I set off, leaving all my company. It began to rain about 2 in the Afternoon and I lodged at Captain David Lewises, about 34 miles from Augusta C. House."

"13th. I got home about noon."

J. T. McAllister, Hot Springs, Va.