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THE EARLY WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF VIRGINIA, 1722-1734.

As Shown by the Proceedings of the Colonial Council.

Edited and Annotated by CHARLES E. KEMPER, Washington, D. C.

(continued.)

June 7, 1732.

On reading at the Board a Letter from the Right Hon* the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Ld. high Treasurer of great Britain bearing date the 29th day of Feb* last & directed to the Governor & Council directing them to examine the Demand of Coll. Alexander Spotswood late Lieut. Governor of this Dominion for the sum of six hundred pounds for defraying the Charges he was at in a journey to treat with the Indians at Albany & Conestogo* & to report to their L* ships what may be just & reasonable to allow in Satisfacon for the same—It is ordered that a Copy of their Lord ships said L’re be forthwith sent to Col’ Spotswood & that he be desir’d as soon as convenient may be to lay before this Board the Accot of his Expenses & such Vouchers as he hath for proof thereof to the End this Board may be the better enabled to make a Suitable Report thereupon.

June 14, 1732.

Ordered that Mr. Drury Stith Surveyor of the County of Brunswick† Cause the line of the s* County to be run & mark’d

* In April, 1721, Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania, visited Governor Spotswood at Williamsburg, and while there filed with him a memorial in reference to Indian affairs. (Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, Vol. III, pp. 116-117.) No doubt this visit was instrumental in bringing about the Albany Conference of 1722.

† Preceding orders and notes have shown that the territory embraced in original Brunswick county developed more slowly than Spotsylvania. The immigration which came to Virginia through the Capes naturally
from that part of Bush river where he formerly left of to the
nearest place on Appomattox River as the Boundary between
that County & the County of Prince George.

went up the tidal streams, while the Scotch-Irish and Germans from
Pennsylvania followed the valleys between the Blue Ridge and Alle-
ghany Mountains in their migrations southward. The Roanoke Valley
enjoyed none of these advantages of location, and its fertile lands re-
mained vacant in large measure until nearly the middle of the eigh-
teenth century. Colonel William Byrd conceived the idea of settling a
colony of Swiss and other foreign Protestants on the Roanoke, and in
1735, obtained a Council order for 100,000 acres of land for that purpose.
(Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. I, p. 233.) He also pub-
lished, in 1737, a German book entitled Neu-Gefundnes Eden in Vir-
ginia [New-Found Eden in Virginia], which describes the advantages
of soil and climate enjoyed by the section in question. (Virginia
Magazine, Vol. XI, p. 381, note.) His enterprise was not successful,
and this portion of Virginia was left to develop gradually as the count-
ies on the east became more thickly settled. It was a frontier line, which
receded gradually with the natural increase of population in southeast-
ern Virginia. Its early annals are devoid of special interest. Fort
Christanna, and the Indian school established there by Governor Spots-
wood, passed out of existence when he retired from office. The Tus-
carora Indians, who fled into the Roanoke Valley after their defeat in
North Carolina, soon removed to New York, and the tributary Indians
who remained were so decayed in all respects that no serious troubles
ever occurred between them and the whites. The first settlers were
almost entirely of English descent, but later a considerable number of
Scotch-Irish Presbyterians came and settled principally in present Bed-
ford county. (Virginia Magazine, Vol. XII, pp. 417-421.) The set-
tlers in this section were chiefly small farmers and planters. Few great
estates, like those in Tidewater and the valleys of the James and Rapp-
ahannock, were acquired, but the population was industrious, intelli-
gent and law-abiding. They were active in defense of the frontiers
during the French and Indian War. (Boogher, Gleanings of Virginia
History, Washington, 1903, pp. 58-110.) During the Revolution they
were highly patriotic under the leadership of Patrick Henry, who resided
then in territory once a part of old Brunswick county.

The boundaries of Brunswick were never defined with certainty by
the General Assembly, and the extent of its original territory can only
be determined by legislative acts establishing new counties. In 1734, a
portion of its territory lying north of the Nottoway river was cut off,
and, with a part of Prince George county, formed into the county of
Amelia. Lunenburg followed in 1745, and then came Halifax (1752);
EARLY WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

JUNE 15, 1732.

Joost Heid* in behalf of himself & partners having enter'd a Caveat to stop the granting a Patent to William Russell for Land in the Western Side of the River Sherundo granted by Order of this Board in June 1730, to John Vanmeter. It is ordered that the pretencons of the Several parties be heard before this Board on the second day of the next general Court & in the Mocon of the sWm. Russell leave is granted him to take Deposicons of witnesses in the province of West Jersey to be made use of at the time of hearing he giving the said John Vanmeter & Joost Heid timely notice when & where he will take the Examinacon of the sW Witnesses.

JUNE 16, 1732.

Coll*. Spotswood this day attended the Board & pursuant to

Prince Edward and Bedford (1753); Mecklenburg and Charlotte (1764); and Pittsylvania (1766). The organization of these counties from terri-
tory once a part of Brunswick, gradually carried the frontier line to the Blue Ridge, beyond which the original county never extended. The country west of the mountains fell within the imperial boundaries of Augusta when what county was created in 1738.

*This Order indicates that Jost Hite had probably reached the Valley of Virginia with his family at the date of its entry, and Kercheval's statement that he came in the summer of 1732, seems to be confirmed. (History of the Valley, 2nd ed., 1830, p. 41.) It is also evidence that Hite's difficulties concerning lands commenced immediately upon his arrival in the Valley. Subsequent Orders show that his controversy with William Russell was speedily settled in his favor, but the litiga-
tion with Lord Fairfax, which begun in 1736, was not decided until 1786. (Revised Code of Virginia, 1819, Vol. II, pp. 346-47.) The
decision was finally in favor of Hite and those claiming under him. In this controversy the right of the case was undoubtedly with Hite. While the lands in dispute unquestionably fell within the boundaries of the Northern Neck as fixed by the commission of 1745, yet Lord Fair-
fax, in accepting the Rapidan as the southern boundary of his grant, agreed that all crown grants made prior to that date should be con-

William Russell, mentioned in this Order, was, as a subsequent order
the Directions the Rt. hon" the L." Com" of his Majesty's Treasury delivered in the accot of his Disbursments on the Treaty with the Northern Indians at Albany in the year 1722. He also laid before the Board several Extracts of the Minutes of Council & Assembly whereby he was requested to take the Trouble of presiding in the Negotiation of the s't Treaty & producing some Vouchers to shew the greatness of the Expence submitted to the Consideracon of this Board whether it was possible to Keep a particular account of every sum disburs'd considering the Variety of the Expence Whereupon the Board taking the same into consideracon & being Sensible that the keeping regular Vouchers for every article expended in that service was impracticable from the Nature of the Thing thought fit to propose that Coll. Spotswood should make oath to what he believes in his Conscience that Journey & Service cost over & above the one Thousand pounds given by the Gen'. Assembly and accordingly the said Coll. Spotswood made Oath that he verily believed the expence of the s't Journey & Treaty at Albany did not cost him less than the sixteen hundred Pounds charged in his Accot The Governour & Council came to the following Resolution:

That inasmuch as it appears that the said Journey to Albany will show, one of the earliest adventurers in the Valley of Virginia. He was a native of England and is said to have come over with Governour Spotswood in 1710. It is also stated that he accompanied the Governour across the Blue Ridge in 1716, and consequently was a "Horse Shoe Knight." In 1722, he was a resident of King and Queen, and in that year purchased land in Spotsylvania county. He died in Culpeper county, October 18th, 1759, aged seventy-two years. (See William Russell and his Descendants, Lexington, Ky., pp. 1-3; Spotsylvania County Records, New York, 1905, p. 93.) Colonel William Russell of the Virginia line in the Revolution, was his eldest son, and Russell county, Va., was named for him.

The object in taking the depositions here mentioned is not understood. Possibly Russell was trying to prove that Van Meter had not brought the requisite number of families to settle upon the land conditionally granted to him by Council Order of June 17th, 1730. As shown in the last issue of the Magazine, the Van Meters came to Virginia from Salem, West Jersey, which town is now the county seat of present Salem county, New Jersey.
was undertaken by Coll. Spotswood at the joint Request of the Council & House of Burgesses met in Assembly and that it is generally acknowledged that his presence at the 4th Treaty was of Singular service for the establishing that Peace with the Indians which ever since has kept the Frontiers of this Colony in quiet it is highly reasonable his Expences on that Service should be paid what appears to amount to six hundred pounds Virginia Currency at that time fifteen P. Cent less in Value that Sterl.

But in regard he hath lain so long out of his Money & hath been put to the trouble & expense of divers Journies to Solicit the payment thereof first from the Gen' Assembly and afterwards from this Board it is fit he should be repaid in Sterl. as much as the 4th Expences Amount to And whereas it also appears that during Coll. Spotswoods Absence on the service afd he was superseded in his Government by the Arrival of Coll. Drysdale it seems unjust that he should serve this Government in so important a Negotiation at his own expence when the Com" that attended him had a honourable allowance from the time of their Departure till their return and therefore it seems reasonable that Coll. Spotswood on whose Conduct the Success of that Treaty chiefly depended should at least have double the allowance given to the first Commissioners chosen out of his Majesty's Council which was six & Twenty shillings P. Diem & that a Report pursuant hereto be prepared to be signed by the Gov' & Council & transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury & to assure their Lordships that if upon the whole They Shall be of opinion that Coll. Spotswood ought to be paid out of his Majesty's revenues the 4th Sum of six hundred pounds the Ballance of his Disbursements together with the aforemencon'd Gratifications for his personal Trouble & Services this Board will readily order the Paym' thereof upon the first significacon of their Lordships Pleasure.

July 1, 1732.

A Report to the Lords of the Treasury in return to Coll. Spotswoods Services & Disbursements being prepared pursuant
to the Resolution of the Board of the 16th of last month was this day Sign'd by the Governour in Council.

Oct. 20, 1732.

Whereas upon the Complaint of the Saponie* Islands [Sic.; but evidently Indians is meant] the great Men of the Nottoways were ordered to attend here to justify themselves & their Nacon of the murder of some of the Saponie Nacon with which they are charg'd & have neglected to appear, It is Ordered that the Comanding officer of the Militia of the County of Surry do forthwith cause the 4th Nottoway Great Men to be seiz'd & brought under a guard to Williamsburgh in order to their Exam'con.

Oct. 27, 1732.

On hearing this day at the Board the matter in dispute on the Caveat of Joost Heyd Assignee of John & Isaac Van meter † for stopping a Patent sued out by W. Russell for land on Sherundo River, It is ordered that the 4th Joost Heyd have a Grant of all that Tract of Land included in the Entries of John & Isaac Van meter which lyes on the lower side of the first

* It has been shown in the course of these notes that the Saponi Indians were driven from their original home on the Yadkin River in North Carolina by constant attacks of the Five Nations. At this date they were settled near Fort Christanna. (Mooney, Siouan Tribes of the East, p. 43.) The building of this fort was commenced in August, 1714. (Spotswood, Official Letters, Vol. II, p. 212.)

† This land lay in the southern portion of present Frederick county, Va. The Carter grant adjoined it on the east. The Valley Railroad and Valley Turnpike pass through it, and the North Branch of the Shenandoah constitutes its southern boundary. "Cape Leanock" was evidently the Indian name for that river and here appears for the first time. The correct spelling would probably have made it a word of one syllable, like Cacapehon, now Capon river.

This Order brings us to a period when actual settlers were coming
Western Branch of Sherundo otherwise called Cape Leanock & the Branches thereof including the Land between that & the Mountains next to Opeckon & extending from Sherundo river along the lines of the Land taken up by Robt. Carter Esq'. dec'd to the s'w Mountains & thence Westerly as far as will include the Quantity of 20,000 acres granted to the s'. John & Isaac Van meter & that if the s'w W™. Russell will take up the quantity of land he pretends to claim by virtue of his entries & Surveys he be permitted to make a new Entry for the same be-

into the Shenandoah Valley in considerable numbers, and a brief notice concerning them is indispensable to a proper understanding of Virginia's first great extension toward the west. The earliest settlers in the Valley of Virginia were Germans, not Dutch in the sense of being Hollanders, a misnomer which still clings to them. They came almost entirely from the upper valley of the Rhine and sprung from the purest strains of the Teutonic race. Their homes were chiefly in the lower Palatinate, an old principality of Germany, and the adjacent states of Mainz, Treves, Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, and Wurtemberg. Coming from this section, they were called Palatines, a term finally applied to all German immigrants to this country during the colonial period. Two wars waged by Louis XIV of France caused an exodus from the Palatinate and adjacent districts. The first, known as the War of the Grand Alliance, had no other object in view than to annex Alsace and Lorraine to France. This war commenced in 1686, and the devastation of the Palatinate by the French armies has no parallel in modern history.

The second was the War of the Spanish Succession—France against all Germany. In these great conflicts the Palatinate was made a desert, and its people became wanderers in every country of Europe not controlled by Louis XIV. Not even the Hugenots of France suffered a greater martyrdom than the Germans of the Palatinate.

They sought an asylum in America, and in 1710, four thousand came to New York. Their experience in that colony was not satisfactory, and they then turned to Pennsylvania. Commencing in 1717, they began to arrive in large numbers, landing at Philadelphia. They first settled in Lancaster and adjoining counties, and many of them then removed to Virginia in 1730-32. Among them was also a small element of Swiss. These Germans were almost unanimously Protestants, chiefly of the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. They were a literate people upon their arrival in America, and their descendants have so continued. The Peaked Mountain church record shows that an agreement to build a union church by the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations at McGaheysville, Rockingham county, Va., in 1768, was signed
ginning over against the mouth of Happy Creek, & running up the Western side of the s'. Western branch but not to cross the same so as to interfere with the grant hereby made to the s'. Joost Heid But for as much as during the dispute between him & the s'. Russell he hath been interrupted in seating the s' Land according to the Condicon on which the same was granted to the s'. Van meter further time is allowed him till the next General Court for complying with the sd. Condicon & he is accordingly hereby directed to have the number of Families on the sd. Land by that time in pain of forfeiting this p'sent Grant.

On the peticon of W'. Russell leave is granted him to survey 20,000 Acres of Land in lieu of the 19,000 formerly Survey'd

by forty-eight men, of whom forty-four wrote their names. (William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. XIII, pp. 248-49.) During the French and Indian War, these early Germans in the Valley were active participants. (Booher, Gleanings of Virginia History, pp. 30-58). In the Revolution they chiefly composed the 8th Virginia, or "German Regiment," commanded by Muhlenberg, and many of them also served in the 7th Virginia Regiment, Daniel Morgan's celebrated "Rifle Corps." The Valley Germans are popularly supposed to be without military spirit, but it can be truthfully said of them that in the War of the Revolution they participated in nearly every engagement of importance, from Boston Heights to Yorktown.

The descendants of these pioneer Germans have always been the governing element in the lower Valley, and they still hold leadership in that section. For several generations the German language was almost exclusively spoken, and this, together with different customs, tended to isolate them from eastern colonial Virginia. They have, however, been gradually blending with English Virginia, and to-day their different origin is in a large degree denoted only by the surnames which they bear. The German Baptist Brethren, familiarly known as Dunkards, were not among the pioneer Germans of the Valley in any numbers. Nearly all of this prosperous element of Virginia came to the State after the Revolution, between the years 1790 and 1800, and their history does not fall within the scope of this work. For accounts of the destruction of the Palatinate, see Macaulay's History of England, Menzel's History of Germany, and Cobb's Story of the Palatines. In Rupp's Collection of Thirty Thousand German Names, &c., will be found the names of nearly all the early German settlers of the Valley.
for him lying on both sides of Sherundo River above Happy Creek & in the fork of the sd. River* joining upon the land of Joost Heid & others interested in the Entry of John Van meter as the same is this day ascertained by the Board.

On the petition of Alex' Ross & others his partners † for a

* The land embraced in this Order was situated at the junction of the North and South branches of the Shenandoah. Present Riverton and Front Royal are within its boundaries. The descriptions given show that the tract covered territory lying directly within the fork of the two rivers.

The Council Orders show that this general locality was much favored by the earliest seekers of land in the Valley. The fertile soil and the easy passes through the Blue Ridge in this section doubtless furnished the reason. The gaps in this immediate section still bear the names given to them by the early settlers—Chester's, Manassas, Ashby's, and Williams' Gaps. An important Indian trail passed through one of them, probably Chester's Gap. Reference is made in an Act of 1732 to 'The Indian Thoroughfare of the Blue Ridge Mountains,' in Prince William county. (Henning, Vol. IV, p. 367; Kercheval, p. 33.)

† The persons engaged in this enterprise were known among the Society of Friends as Alexander Ross and Company. It has been shown that Ross was a resident of Cecil county, Md., at the time of his removal to the Valley. Josiah Ballinger, James Wright, Evan Thomas, and others in the colony, came either from Pennsylvania or the Elk River section in Maryland. Ballinger and Wright originally resided at Salem, West Jersey. About the year 1725 they removed to the upper part of old Prince George county, Maryland, and settled near the Monocacy, and thence removed to the lands mentioned in prior Council Orders, near Winchester. Permission was obtained from the Quarterly Meeting of Chester, Pennsylvania, to build a meeting-house in Virginia, and Hopewell congregation was formed. About the year 1733 Amos Janney, of Bucks county, Pa., and other Friends, settled in present Loudon and Fairfax counties, where they built, in 1741, a meeting-house called Fairfax, probably at or near the site of present Fairfax Court House. In 1733 Richard Beeson and others settled on and near Tuscarora Creek, a branch of the Opequon, where a meeting-house, called Providence, was erected. (Smith's History of the Province of Pennsylvania, printed in Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1831, Vol. VII, pp. 134-35.) The records seem to demonstrate that the Quakers, or Friends, were the religious pioneers in forming congregations and building churches in the Valley of Virginia.
Grant of 20,000 acres of Land joining on the So. Side of the Line of the Province of Pensilvania & on the west Side of the Boundary of my Lord Baltimore's Grant for the province of Maryland & joining to the Lands lately entr'd for by John Robinson Esq'. It is ordered that the Entry of the petitioner for the sd. Tract be received & that if upon Settling the Boundries of Pensilvania & Maryland the Said Land shall appear to be within this Government the Pet'. be prefer'd to a Grant thereof.

Ordered That the surveying the several Grants made to John Robinson Esq', Augustine Moore & John Robinson Jun' Gent. for Land on Conicathigah [Conacocheague] & Audeltank [Antietam] be Suspended until the Bounds of the province of Maryland be first settled.

Oct. 28, 1732.

The great Men of the Nottoway & Sapony Indians this day attending the Governor in Council upon the Complaint of the said Sapony Indians against the Nottoways for divers Murders committed on their people since their return into this Government & more particularly for joining with divers foreign Indians in an attack* made on the said Sapony Indians at their Fort in the month of August last Contrary to the express Orders sent them by the Governour & it appearing to the Board by the

*This Order is positive evidence that the Six Nations were not observing the treaty stipulations agreed upon at Albany in 1722, which restricted them to the territory west of the Blue Ridge in their travels through Virginia, and bound them, upon pain of death, not to molest the tributary Indians of the colony, among whom were the Saponi.

The Nottoway town was at this time is Isle of Wight county, on the Black Water river. It was visited in 1728, by Colonel William Byrd, who gives an amusing account of his entertainment there. He states that they then numbered two hundred souls and were about the only Indians of any consequence remaining in Virginia. (Byrd, History of the Dividing Line, 1728-29, p. 74, Richmond, Va., 1866.) In 1722, the Nottoways were living in Surry county, Va., and then numbered about one hundred warriors. They were described as being "of late a thriving and increasing people." (Beverly, History of Virginia, London, 1722, p. 184; reprint, 1855.)
Testimony of Mary Tatum that one Jenning (?) a Nottoway Indian on his return from the Saponie Fort owned at her House that he & others of that Nation had been that day fighting with the Saponies and it also appearing that the said Nottoways have at their Town four Prisoners of the Saponie Nation taken from the plantacon of Coll. R' Mountford [Munford]. It is ordered that the said Nottoway Indians for their Contempt in disobeying the Orders of the Governour be fined in the Sum of ten pounds, to be paid to the Saponies or the Value thereof in Goods, being the Compensation they agree to accept for the loss they have sustained by means of the said Nottoway Indians and that the same be accordingly paid before the fifteenth day of April next, and it's further Ordered that the sd. Jenning (?) & two other of the great Men of the Nottoway Indians be committed to the publick Goal & there detained until the Saponie Prisoners be delivered up to their Na'con and for the better preserving the Peace between the sd. Nations for the future It is ordered that Neither of the sd. Nottoway or Sapony Indians do presume hereafter to disturb or molest one another in their Hunting and if either of them shall offend herein the Indians found guilty of being the first Aggressours shall be transported out of this Colony and if any murder shall be committed by either of the sd. Nations on the other that Nation whose Indians shall comit the same shall be answerable for such murder unless they deliver up the P'sons concern'd therein to be tried & punish'd according to Law and whereas the Nottoway Indians frequently entertain at their Town parties of the Tuscarooro's inhabiting in No. Carolina & under Colour thereof do receive among them divers of The Six Nac'ons under the Governm't of New York who by their Treaties of peace are bound not to pass through any part of this Country to the Eastward of the great Mountains or to the Northward of Roanoke River without a Passport from the Governour of New York and then not exceeding ten in one Company the said Nottoway Indians are for the future to forbear entertaining at their Towns or giving encouragement to their Coming in this Colony any of the said foreign Indians on pain of being made accountable for any mischief or Injury the sd. Tuskarooro's or other foreign Indians shall do either to his Majesties Subjects or to the Saponies and
on the other hand the Saponys Indians are to be accountable for any Injury or mischief which Shall be done to his Majesty's Subjects or to the Nottoways by any of the Cattabaw Indians their Confederates who shall resort to their Town.

Which Orders & Injunctions aforesmenconed being com'unicated & fully explained to the s' Nottoway & Saponys Indians where by their respective great Men severally agreed & submitted to and it is Ordered that Copies hereof be delivered to the Interpreters of the said several Nations to be by them communicate to all the Indians at their respective Towns.

Dec. 15, 1732.

Whereas Information was this day given to the Board that the Tuscaroory Indians in Conjunction with divers Indians of the Six Nations * under the Governm't of New York are now amongst the Frontier plantacons in the County of Brunswick

*The Tuscarora Indians mentioned in this Order consisted of that portion of the tribe which remained neutral in the war of 1711-13. The hostiles were defeated with overwhelming loss in March, 1713, at Snow Hill, Greene county, North Carolina, by the South Carolina forces under Colonel James Moore. (Fiske, Old Virginia and Her Neighbors, Vol. II, p. 304.) It is well known that the defeated remnant fled into Virginia, and after remaining there a short time removed to New York and became the Sixth Nation of the Iroquoian confederacy. The date of their migration is not definitely known, but it was probably in the spring or summer of 1714. An Order of the New York Council passed June 15th, 1713, recites that the Tuscarora Indians being then at war with her Majesty's subjects in Carolina and the Flatheads (Catawbas), should not be allowed to settle in New York until peace had been declared. (Collections New York Historical Society, 1869, Vol. II, p. 463.)

In a letter to the Commissioners of Trade, dated July 21st, 1714, Governor Spotswood speaks of the peace which then existed with the Indians, and this would indicate that the Tuscaroras were allowed to join the Five Nations in 1714. (Spotswood, Official Letters, Vol. II, p. 70.) These Indians were a source of anxiety to Governor Spotswood during nearly the whole of his official career. Visits of the Five Nations to the Tuscarora town in Bertie county, North Carolina, and their attacks upon the tributary Indians settled in the vicinity of Fort Christians, were undoubtly the impelling reasons for the Treaty of Albany in 1722.
lying in wait to cut off the Sapony Indians for prevent [pre-venting] the Mischiefs w. may happen as well to the Inhabitants on the sd. Frontier as to the sd. Saponee Indians living under the protection of this Government. It is the opinion of this Board & accordingly Ordered that the Com'andng Officers of the Militia in the Several Frontier Counties give immediate Orders to take up & secure all such of the Northern Indians as shall be found on the North side Roanoke river & East sides the great Mountains within the Limits of this Colony not having passports from the Governour of New York conformable to the Treaty made with them in year 1722, & all Tuscarooro Indians living within the province of North Carolina who shall be found within the Bounds of Virginia without Licence to cause them & every of them to be Conveyed under a Guard to Wm'Burg there to be proceeded ag' according to the Directions of the act of Assembly in that Case made & provided.

May 4, 1733.

A Warrant under his Sign Manual dated the 25th of Jan' last & countersigned by the Lord's Com'' of his Majestys Treas-ury was this day read in Council directing of the payment of the Sum of nine hundred thirty-six pounds twelve shillings to Coll. Alex' Spotswood * out of the revenue of two shillings p hhd in

* This Order records the payment to Governor Spotswood of a debt justly due him for eleven years. Payment was doubtless delayed by the same influences which secured his removal from office. Upon his re-tirement he devoted himself to the management of his large estate, particularly the iron mines and furnaces. On July 18th, 1722, he pur-chased from William Beverley his interest in 15,000 acres of what was known as the "Ironmine land." The deed recites that Alexander Spotswood, Robert Beverley, of King and Queen, and Thomas Jones, of Williamsburg, merchant, had entered into a copartnership for the purpose of melting and casting iron. This copartnership was formed prior to February 20th, 1719, when the patent for the "Ironmine land" was secured. (Spotsylvania County Records, New York, 1905, p. 89.) The recitals in a deed dated December 21st, 1725, show that Governor Spotswood was then residing in London, and a deed dated February 26th, 1728, indicates that he was still in England. A deed dated November 6th
full of all demands for his Expenses & Service in Negotiating a Treaty with the Indians at Albany in the year 1722. And it is accordingly ordered that a Warrant be prepared for the Governor's Signing for the Payment of the af'ld Sum pursuant to his Majestys pleasure in that behalf.

JUNE 13, 1733.

The Indians of the Sapony & Nottoway Nations this day attended the Gov' in Council & represented that in Order to put an end to the Hostilities * between them they had entred into Terns of peace & amity in which the Tuscarooro Indians were willing to be included & it was this day agreed between them that the great Men of the Sapony & Nottoway Nations meet at the Tuscarooro Town & there conclude a peace amongst themselves & at the request of the Saponies Leave is granted them to incorporate with the Tuscarooro's if they see fit upon this Condicon that neither of the said Nacons do presume to hunt upon any patented Lands within this Government nor come amongst the Inhabitants in any greater number than three in a Company, and Leave is also granted the said Saponies to remain where they now are until the Corn be gathered in and then if they do not cohabit with the Tuscarooro's that they remove to some place without the Inhabitants between Roanoke & Ap-

1732, shows that he had then returned to Virginia. (Idem, pp. 97, 106, 123.) Recalled to the service of the King and made Major-General in the British army, he died June 7th, 1740, at Annapolis, Md., upon the eve of his departure as Commander-in-Chief of the expedition against Carthagena. He will live in the history of Virginia as the best of her colonial governors. His short journey from Germanna to the Shenandoah was the first march in "The Winning of the West."

* Council Order of May 5, 1732, in reference to the Saponi Indians, fixes the date of their return to Virginia. They were again seeking protection against their ancient enemy, the Iroquois. It was shown in the July number of the Magazine that they finally made peace with the Six Nations, and removed first to Pennsylvania, in 1740, and thence to New York about 1753. Their removal to Pennsylvania, was probably coincident with the transfer from North Carolina to New York of that portion of the Tuscarora nation which remained for a time in North Carolina after the conclusion of hostilities.
pomatomox rivers where a sufficient Tract of Land shall be assign'd them according to the former directions of this Board and it is ordered that M' R' Hix do attend the sd. Saponies in their present Treaty with the Tuscarooro's & report to this Board the Condicons of the peace concluded between them.

Oct. 17, 1733.

On hearing this day in Council the petition of divers of the Inhabitants of St. Georges Parish in the County of Spotsylvania, complaining that the Vestry of the said Parish have ordered two new Churches to be built neither of which are any way convenient to the upper Inhabitants of the said Parish, and on Considering what was in behalf of the Vestry, it appearing to the Board that no Complaint was offered to [by?] any of the Inhabitants until after the said Churches were begun to be built and that the same is now so far proceeded in that the work cannot be interrupted without putting the Parish to a very great & considerable Charge. It is the opinion of this Board That the saide Petition be rejected but nevertheless that the said Vestry according to the Proposal this day made in their behalf do with all Convenient Speed cause a Chappel of Ease to be built for the use of the upper Inhabitants of the said Parish as shall be found most suitable for that purpose.

Dec. 12, 1733.

William Beverly Gent. having entered a Caveat* for stopping

* This Order fixes the date of the Massanutton settlement, discussed in note 4, p. 120, of the October number of the Magazine. It shows the end of the litigation between William Beverly and Jacob Stover, identifies the land in dispute, and demonstrates that 1733 was the year in which the petition was filed. The petitioners had settled there about four years prior to that date, and therefore must have come in 1729 or 1730, in all probability the latter year.

As the place of the first permanent settlement made by white men west of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, the location of Massanutton is of more than local historical importance. Some uncertainty has surrounded the question of its exact location, but these doubts have been resolved.
a Patent sued out by Jacob Stover for a Tract of Land lying on both sides Sherrando River, and in the second Fork thereof. On hearing the Parties by their Council It is the Opinion of

The southwestern boundary was about three miles northeast of present Elkton, Rockingham county, Virginia. This is demonstrated by the following facts: By patent dated Dec. 13, 1738, and recorded in the land office at Richmond, Va., Jacob Stover was granted 800 acres of land lying on the south (southeast) side of the Shenandoah river, then in Orange county, "adjointing another tract of the said Stover containing 5,000 acres." By deed dated Oct. 21, 1741, recorded at Orange, Va., Jacob Stover sold to Joseph Bloodworth a tract of land "containing by estimation 820 acres, be the same more or less," lying in Orange county on the east (southeast) side of the Shenandoah river adjoining "Stovers pattent [Sic]." In this deed the point of departure is given as being between Hawksbill Run and Elk Run. The latter stream flows into the Shenandoah immediately at Elkton; the former about one and one-half miles to the southwest. By deed dated March 9, 1741, and recorded at Orange, Va., Joseph Bloodworth sold to Adam Miller the same tract of land "containing by estimation 820 acres, be the same more or less," lying on the east (southeast) side of the Shenandoah. The same point of departure is given as above, and the closing lines touch the courses of "Stover's pattent [Sic]." It will be observed that Bloodworth sold to Miller before acquiring title from Stover. By deed dated Sept. 27, 1764, and recorded at Staunton, Va., Adam Miller conveyed 280 acres of land to his son-in-law, Jacob Bear, "being the same plantation on which said Adam Miller now lives, and which he purchased from Joseph Bloodworth, and he from Jacob Stover, and is part of a greater tract of 820 acres." The Bear family still reside upon this land, which includes the well-known Bear Lithia Spring. Here Adam Miller, the first of the Valley pioneers, lived and died.

These deeds are positive evidence that one of Stover's 5,000 acre grants commenced about three miles northeast of present Elkton. The location of the other grant is positively known to have been immediately below present Port Republic, as shown in the last issue of the Magazine, and therefore can be eliminated from this discussion. The courses and distances of the grant under discussion do not extend far back from the river on either side, and being surveyed in a narrow strip, 5,000 acres, approximately eight square miles, could easily have been extended down the river a distance of twelve miles, or perhaps further, and this, it seems, was the case. The northeastern boundary of Massanutton seems to have been in the neighborhood of Newport, a village in present Page county, distant about twelve miles from Bear Lithia Spring, the southwestern boundary of Stover's lower grant
this Board and accordingly Ordered That a Patent be granted the said Stover For ye Tract of Land in dispute, pursuant to the grant thereof made to him in the Year 1730, and that the said Caveat be set aside.

Gottschalk, the Moravian missionary, described it in 1748 as "a narrow, small, and oblong district." (Virginia Magazine, Vol. XII, p. 229.)

The Fairfax Line crossed the Page Valley at Newport. Before the organization of Rockingham county in 1778, the county of Augusta extended down the Shenandoah to this point. North and east of the Fairfax Line was original Frederick county. In 1746, the estate of Abram Strickler, one of the petitioners, of 1733, was appraised in Augusta county, and that of Michael Rinehart, another petitioner, in 1749. (Waddell, Annals of Augusta County, 2nd ed., pp. 78, 80.) In addition, Mathias Selzer, still another petitioner, was appointed a member of the county court of Augusta in 1751. (Summers, History of Southwest Virginia, p. 821.) On the 26th, of June, 1740, Abram Strickler and others presented a petition to the County Court of Orange for a public road from Smith's Creek over the "Buffiloe Mountains" to the mouth of "Massanutten" and thence over the Blue Ridge to Mr. Thornton's mill. Petition granted, and Abram Strickler and Philip Lung (Long), another of the petitioners, were ordered to lay off and supervise the construction of the road. Massanutten Creek flows out of that range of mountains into the Shenandoah in the vicinity of Newport.

These court records are cited to show that all, or nearly all, of the petitioners of 1733, resided in territory which became a part of Augusta when that county was organized, and therefore south of the Fairfax Line. The court orders fix the location of Massanutten on the Shenandoah between Bear Lithia Springs on the southwest and Newport, Page county, Va., on the northeast. The "Buffalo Mountains" appear for the first time in this petition, and this was probably the name given to the Massanutten range by the first settlers. The road in question is probably that which crosses the mountains from New Market to Luray. The two grants of 5,000 acres each, dated December 15th, 1733, were the first crown patents issued for lands in Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge.

In 1733 this interesting colony numbered fifty-one persons, and nine plantations had been cleared. They state that a few persons had preceded them in that locality, and this must refer to Adam Miller and his family, who were frequently visited by the Indians. (Palmer, Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. I, pp. 219-20.)