

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, Part II (Concluded)

By Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Va.

Read by Charles I. Landis

On February 3, 17138-39, William Hartgrove executed his note to Hugh McKown. The note contains this endorsement: "Lives at ye Forks of Octararo." William Anderson, a witness. Note was signed to John Trimble, April 3, 1742 William Hartgrove and John Trimble moved to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1750. Court papers 385.

John and William Handly, weavers by trade, on March 14, 1746-7, executed their bond to "Charles Tennett of Mill Creek Hundred and County of New Castle, Minister of the Gospel," for L. 26. 18 s.

Bond witnessed by Thomas Cochran, Margaret Cochran and William McCue or McCord. In January 1748 Mr. Tenant assigned the note to Thos. Boggs when he was still living at Mill Creek Hundred, and Thomas Boggs in turn assigned the note to Thomas Thompson of Augusta County, Virginia. Thomas Thompson and certainly one of the Handlys moved to Augusta County prior to 1755. See Thompson vs. Handly. Court Papers, 401.

Rev. Charles Tennett mentioned above was a brother to Rev. Gilbert Tennett, who was prominent among the early Presbyterian Ministers in Lancaster and Chester Counties, and in adjacent territory prior to 1750. This note shows that in the period 1745-50, Rev. Charles Tennett lived at Mill Creek Hundred in the present State of Delaware and probably purchased at that point.

Peter Coughran (Cochran) was a resident of Lancaster County and prior to 1750 removed to Augusta County, Virginia. Montgomery vs. Cochran, Court Papers 390.

"I, James Craig, in London Grove and County of Chester and Province of Pennsylvania" executed his bond to William Hartley, merchant, for 22lb., dated 25 Feb. 1736-37, signed James Craig. (See Hartley vs. Craig, Court Papers 391.)

James Craig was a second son of William Craig and Janet Craig. The Craig family resided at or near Kennett Square, Chester County, and removed to Augusta County, Virginia in 1740. James Craig was one of the largest owners of land in Augusta County, Virginia, a member of the County Court of Augusta County, Virginia, 1771 to 1779, and two of his sons, George and William Craig, were soldiers of the Revolution.

John Francis patented 32 acres of land in Augusta County on Timber Spring, a branch of the Long Glade, adjoining John Cathey's land, December 4, 1745. Survey Book p. 10.

A detached deposition of Margaret Anderson filed in the Augusta County, Va., records, in 1751, states that she knew John Francis in Chester County, Pa., before his removal to Virginia. This shows that both John Francis and Margaret Anderson had lived in that county prior to 1751.

The settlement of Robert Coburn's Estate shows that, in 1749, buffalo hides were appraised in Augusta County, Virginia, at 2 shillings (33½ cents Virginia currency.) This is important in the natural history of the Valley, because it shows that certainly as late as 1749, buffalo still existed or ranged in the Valley of Virginia in large numbers.

(Note: See first instalment in issue of June, 1921.)

The records of Orange County, Virginia, show in 1740, Robert Hook, a native of the North of Ireland, was living in what is now Augusta County, Virginia. He landed at Philadelphia, and settled either in Lancaster or Chester County, Pennsylvania, before his removal to Virginia. He located in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia, about 2½ miles to the south of Cross Keys. His descendants are still in that county and other portions of Virginia. In 1758 he was a Captain of Militia in the French and Indian War, and at that period also a member of the County Court of Augusta.

Walter Drunning, trader (Indian) of Prince George County, Maryland, executed his bond to Hugh Parker, Merchant, of Lancaster, Pa., dated December 18, 1740. Thomas Cresap qualified as administrator of Hugh Parker. Walter Drunning removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1763. Cresap, Administrator, vs. Drunning, Court Papers 406.

On January 5, 1737-8, Michael Dougherty was a resident of New Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pa., and executed his bond to Simon Hadly, Yeoman, of Mill Creek Hundred (Delaware). In June, 1752, Michael Dougherty was a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, and lived on the James River. Neile vs. Dougherty, Suit Records.

"John Caldwell, in the parish of Lifford and County of Donegal (Ireland), Chapman (Merchant) to William Hogg of the City of London Derry, Merchant," gave his bond to William Hogg above named for lb. 21, 3 s., dated August 1, 1747. Witnesses, John McConnell and Robert Hamilton. This bond was assigned by William Hogg to Robert Hamilton. Hamilton vs. Caldwell, Court Papers 393.

This shows the settlement in Augusta County, Va., both of Robert Hamilton and John Caldwell, and gives the place of their nativity in Ireland. John Caldwell's first deed recorded in Augusta County, Va., is dated June 18, 1757, and was made by William Caldwell and Ann, his wife, for 400 acres of land near Tinkling Spring Church. This John Caldwell was a son of William Caldwell. Deed Book 7, p. 443.

There is also a bond filed in the same suit of John Caldwell and James Hamilton for lb., 31, 12 s., 3 p., payable in Pennsylvania currency. Bond dated November 9, 1747. The Caldwells mentioned in this note were in all probability relatives of John Caldwell, who was the ancestor of John C. Calhoun, and this John Caldwell was probably a native of Donegal, Ireland.

In 1751, Presbyterian marriages in Augusta County were solemnized "according to the rules and discipline of the Church of Scotland." See Marriage Contract between James Young and Sarah McMarley, dated May 7, 1751. D. B. 7, p. 252.

Warwick, Lancaster County, Pa., was one of the marketing localities in which the early settlers of Augusta County traded. In 1753 "salt and rum" were brought to Augusta from that place. Salt was then worth 10 s. a bushel, and rum 10 s. a gallon. See account of John Thompson filed in Court Papers 393.

John Noble's will is dated June 10, 1752, and was probated Nov. 16, 1752. He names his wife, Mary and the following children, James, Alexander, Patrick, Exekiel and a daughter named Jean. His wife Mary and "my brother, James Calhoun" were named as executors. Some of his land lay "on Cripple Creek in the Big Spring." The witnesses were William, Patrick and Agnes Calhoun. See Will Rogers of Augusta County, Va.

Cripple Creek is a tributary of New River in Southwestern Virginia, but, as stated in a previous note, John Noble's home seems to have been in the neighborhood of the Natural bridge in the present County of Rockingham, Va. The records, therefore, show that the foregoing members of the Calhoun family were living in Virginia in 1752.

Charles Gallaher made his will December 14, 1750, and gave legacies of lb., 10 each to his friends, "The Rev. William Wappeler (or Wasseler), and

the Rev. Mr. Taylor." Ephraim Love, who came to Virginia from Lancaster County, Pa., and William Hopkins, were the legatees and made the executors of the will. Both lived in the western portion of present Rockingham County, Va. It cannot be determined from the records which one of the names was, Wappeler or Wasseler, but it was one or the other. The Love and Hopkins families were Presbyterians, and it is probable that both of these ministers were of that faith and came to Virginia from Pennsylvania, but Foote, Davidson and Johnson, the Virginia Church Historians, make no mention of them. They were early ministers in the Shenandoah Valley, and this note is written to preserve their names and something of their history.

John Hinton, a resident of Berks County, Pa., bought 400 acres of land from Jeremiah Harrison on Linville's Creek, now in Rockingham County, Va., on October 14, 1765. Deed Book 12, pp. 391-394.

Casper Wister, of the City of Philadelphia, brass button maker, vs. John Mayfis (Maphis), wheelwright, of Salem County (N. J.), judgment for lb., 1 and 11 s. See Order Book No. 1, Augusta Records.

John Frame was a resident of Laycock Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and on March 16, 1750-51, gave his note to George Warfell, of Strasburg Township, in the same county. Warfell vs. Frame, Court Papers 406. John Frame removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1760, and settled on Middle River near Augusta Church neighborhood.

On August 1, 1759, Archibald Cunningham, a peddler, of Drumore Township, Lancaster County, Pa. gave his bond to Philip Benezel of Philadelphia. Archibald Cunningham subsequently removed to Augusta County, Virginia. The bond bears this endorsement, "Lives within 20 miles of the C. T. House." Benezel vs. Cunningham, C. P. 405.

Samuel Gay and Robert Turk, probably resided in Lancaster, Pa., on December 4, 1744. They gave their bond to James McCune, of Salisbury Township in that county. The obligors of this bond removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750, and members of the McCune family also came to Augusta. The bond also appears in the papers. (C. P. No. 1.)

In 1748, William Patterson was a resident of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa. In 1749, he removed to Augusta County, Va. (Patterson vs. Wilson, Augusta Suit Records.)

William Patterson's descendants still live in Augusta County, Virginia, some of them near Harriston.

Prior to 1747, Col. James Patton, one of the early settlers in Augusta County, Va., obtained a grant from the Virginia Council, for 1000 acres of land in the county named, on the James, Roanoke and New Rivers, chiefly in the present Counties of Botetourt, Roanoke and Montgomery.

In 1739, Benjamin Borden, a native of New Jersey, but then living near present Winchester, Virginia, obtained a grant from the Virginia Council for 1000 acres of land in Augusta County, Virginia, chiefly in the southwestern part of the present County of Augusta, and in present Rockbridge County, Va.

In 1736, Sir John Randolph and others secured a grant from the Virginia Council, for 18,291 acres of land, embracing the site of present Staunton, Va., and surrounding country. This grant was almost immediately transferred to William Beverly, of Essex County, Virginia. Upon these grants of lands most of the settlers from Lancaster and Chester and adjacent counties in Pennsylvania settled.

The records of various suits brought in the Augusta County Court show that Benjamin Borden and William Beverly "employed agents and set up advertisements" in Pennsylvania in the counties named. In this way the Pennsylvania people were attracted to Virginia and most of the land was sold to them at the rate of L.3 per hundred acres. The great

period of migration from Pennsylvania to Virginia was from 1738 to 1754. This migration was interrupted by the French and Indian War, but was resumed to some extent after 1763, and continued until the commencement of the Revolution.

The large Dunkard element in the present Counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah and Page, came principally from the counties in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and their migration began actually in 1783, and continued until 1800.

Samuel Davies was a resident of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and on January 10, 1743-44, gave his bond to be auditor. (See Court Paper 385.) He removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1750.

Richard Woods was a resident of Paxton, Lancaster County, Pa., November 10, 1738. (See his petition in Carson vs. Woods, Court Papers 385.) He came to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1745.

On January 8, 1746, James Sharp was a resident of Chester County, Pa., and Andrew McClure executed his bond to him on that date, which was assigned to Robert Turk on June 28, 1746, by James Sharp. Both Robert Turk and James Sharp removed to Augusta County prior to 1750. (C. P. 395.)

In 1751, John Ramsey drove cattle from Augusta County, Virginia, to Pennsylvania, and sold them there. Davis vs. Ramsey.

On July 2, 1748, Rees Thomas, Carpenter, was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa. He moved to Augusta County and died there in 1751. See Ruddle vs. Thomas' Admr.

"Francis Hughes, late of Lancaster County, Pa.," bought from John Miller 200 acres of land on North River, in Augusta County, Va., Sept. 4, 1747. Deed Book 2, p. 11.

On July 28, 1747, Ephraim Love, a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., bought land on Muddy Creek, in Augusta County, Va., from Jacob Dye. Deed Book 2, p. 16.

John Lorentz made his will November 6, 1750, and had children then living in Pennsylvania. He was a native of Germany. His home was in the vicinity of present McGaheysville, Rockingham County. Will Book 1, pp. 272-273.

On August 10, 1753, David Henderson, acting as Attorney in Fact for William Henderson and John Cloyd, of Chester County, Pa., sold to William Henderson land on James River, in Augusta County, Va., and title and possession were passed by Liberty of Seizin, the old common law method of transferring land. Deed Book 3, p. 458.

George Lewis was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., and executed his bond to Nicholas Robertson of Cumry Township, Chester County, Pa. The date cannot be deciphered but the bond is filed among the suit records of Augusta County, Virginia, for the year 1752.

There was a colony of Dunkards on New River in Augusta County, Va., in 1751. Christian Weaver and John Negley, who had been residents of Cogalico (Sic) Lancaster County, Pa., on July 10, 1753. Gwyn vs. Negley, Court Papers 390. Settled among them.

On September 27, 1740, James Calvin, James Trimble, William Trimble and David Gamble were residents of "New Castle and Province of Pennsylvania." On that date they executed their bond to Valentine Henderson of Belfast, Ireland.

The Trimbles moved to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1745, and James Trimble was the grandfather of Allen Trimble, Governor of Ohio, from 1826-31, and of William A. Trimble who was elected to the United States Senate in 1833, and died in 1835, as a member of the Senate. Court Papers 400.

In 1768, Samuel Akerling filed a Chancery Suit in the County Court of Augusta County, Va., in which it is recited that in the year 1751 Akerling sold to Garrett Zinn, for L. 150 in gold, a tract of land on New River in said county, at a place commonly called Dunkard's Bottom. A bond for L. 50 was taken in part payment, which was placed in the hands of Akerling's brother who lived on the Yoghaghania River. The bill also recites that, during the French and Indian War, Akerling's brother, was captured and carried off by the Indians and his house destroyed by them, and with it the bond. Garrett Zinn moved to South Carolina and died there intestate. Court Papers 417.

Samuel Akerling was among those who fled from the Ephrata settlement in Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1750, and this suit shows that at least one of them settled in present West Virginia, probably in Taylor County. The remainder settled at Dunkard's Bottom, in the County of Montgomery, Virginia. (Also written Eckerlin.)

"The Great Road from Yadkin River in North Carolina, to Philadelphia." Pennsylvania, passed through the City of Lancaster, Pa., on its way to Philadelphia. It started in the south at the Yadkin River in North Carolina, and entered the Valley of Virginia through the water gap of the Roanoke River, a short distance east of the present City of Roanoke, Virginia. Through Virginia, its general course was on the eastern side of the Valley, until the present County of Rockingham was reached, and then the road was about in the center of the Valley. Staunton and Lexington in Virginia were eight or nine miles to the west of this road and Harrisonburg about five miles to the west. A few miles southwest of New Market, Va., the road took the line of the present Valley Turnpike and passed through Winchester, Virginia. It crossed the Potomac River at Williamsferry, now Williamsport, Md., and then deflecting to the northeast, passed through Frederick, Maryland, and the City of Lancaster, Pa., until Philadelphia was reached.

The route of this road is clearly and accurately outlined on the map of Virginia and Maryland made in 1751 by Col. Joshua Fry, Professor of Mathematics at William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., and Col. Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. The road was about 430 miles long. A copy of the Fry and Jefferson map is on file in the Library at Congress, Washington, D. C. Col. Fry commanded the first Virginia regiment during the French and Indian War, and George Washington served under him as Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Fry was the only American officer who ever commanded George Washington in the field. He died in the service and Washington succeeded him as colonel of the regiment. The general route of this road was also the Indian road of the Six Nations of Indians in New York in their visits to the Virginia Valley, and in their forays against the Catawba Indians of Western North Carolina. It is described with considerable accuracy by Morgan in his "League of the Iroquois" and is referred to in the Treaty of Lancaster (Pa.) made by Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1744, with the Indians mentioned above, for which see Vol. No. 3, Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, for the period.

"The Pennsylvania Road" is shown on the early survey of patented lands in Augusta County, Virginia, commencing 1745. This route was that of the Philadelphia--Yadkin River Road. See Survey Book No. 1, Augusta County, Virginia, records. The Pennsylvania Ford is an old crossing of Middle River, now called the Meriden.

Andreas Kline, Innkeeper of the Borough and County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, executed his bond to Frederick Seagir, of Lampeter Township, in the same county, yeoman, dated April 6, 1765. Seagir vs. Kline,

Court Papers 411. This shows the removal of Andreas Kline to Augusta County, Virginia, in or prior to 1765.

Melchoir Henneberger was a resident of Lancaster Town on May 31, 1765. Henneberger vs. Kline, Court Papers 411. Members of the Henneberger family reside at this date, 1921, in the City of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia.

Alexander Brownlee was a resident of Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1739, and on that date bought 400 acres of land from John Smith, cooper, on the Great Poplar Bottom of the North River in Augusta County, Virginia. The records further show that in 1776 he was living in the county and state last named. Court Papers 388.

George Hays was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. October 16, 1746, and on that date executed his bond to William Nealson. Hays died, and his widow, Sarah Hays, married secondly James Armstrong, who removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750. Nealson vs. Armstrong and wife, Augusta County, Virginia, Suit Records. See also Nevitt vs. Armstrong, Administrator.

Thomas Nevitt was a Quaker, living in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1754. Court Papers 388.

Jacob Neglee, of Lancaster County, Pa., bought from Mathias Eyler, part of the Massanutten (Massanutten) Tract, by deed, dated July 23, of Orange County, Virginia, in that part now Augusta, 200 acres of land, 1740. On August 6, 1755 his executors, John Neglee, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, Pa., yeoman, and Jacob Neglee, of the same place, tanner, sold this land to Ludowick Haunsdone, of Lancaster County, Pa., who was a tailor. Jacob Neglee, the elder, had been a shop keeper in Philadelphia. Jacob Strickler was a witness to the deed. Augusta County, Va., Deed Records.

The bond of Philip Charles Carson shows that he lived in the Township Tulpehocketn, Lancaster County Pa., on May 6, 1742, when he executed his bond to Nicholas Doack, of the same place, who assigned it to Nicholas Null, who removed from Lancaster County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., in 1750, and settled on the Shenandoah River in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia. See Null vs. Carson and Null vs. Craig. Court Papers 418.

On April 11, 1743, Thomas Story and John Rutledge were traders (Inliam Blyth, of Lancaster County, Pa. Both Thomas Story and John Rutdian) in Chester County, Pa., and on that date executed their bond to Willledge removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750. John Patton was a witness to the bond. Blyth vs. Story etc. Court papers 390.

Patrick Hays of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa., sold to William Hays, of Augusta County, Va., 259 acres of land in Beverly Manoro in the said County of Augusta on August 15, 1759, D. B. 15, page 253.

Samuel Anderson was a resident of Chester County, Pa., and on November 17, 1747, bought from John Moore 204 acres of land in Augusta County, Va. D. B. 1, p. 440, et seq.

James Patterson came from Chester County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., about 1740, and patented two tracts of land on the Long Glade. Later he returned to Chester County, Pa., and died there. His wife qualified as administratrix and married secondly Andrew Irvine, and she and her husband settled permanently in Augusta County, Va. Irvine vs. Patterson, Augusta County, Va., Court Records.

On December 31, 1741, Thomas Renick and John Holmes were residents of Lancaster County, Pa., and still lived there in 1744. Alexander Crawford was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., January 9, 1740. Prior to

1748, all the parties removed to Augusta County, Va. See Crawford vs. Renick, Augusta Suit Records.

James Laird came to Augusta County, Va., from either Lancaster or Chester County, Pennsylvania, prior to 1754, and in 1760, he bought 400 acres of land from William Downs in Augusta County, at the base of Land's Knob, about eight miles east of present Harrisonburg, Virginia. In 1754, Mary Laird appears as a witness in the suit of Beard vs. Moore, brought in the County Court of Augusta in that year.

The family is still represented in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in Richmond, and in other sections of Virginia, and many of them are in Kentucky and states further west. In the south and west the family have been devoted Presbyterians and many of them have been Presbyterian Ministers.

David Laird, a son of the immigrant from Pennsylvania, was a Captain in the Tenth Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, during the Revolution, and his brother, James Laird, saw active service in the militia of Rockingham County, Va., during that war. He recovered a judgment against Michael Garber in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for lb 50, 10 s. in gold or silver. The judgment was rendered at the April and July Term of said Court in 1788. (Deed Record of August Co., Va.)

In 1787, Michael Garber was a resident of York County, Pa., and subsequently removed to Staunton, prior to 1800. He was the ancestor of the Garbers and Harmns of Staunton and Augusta. (See Gish's Executors vs. Garber, District Court Records No. 1, pp. 347-354.)

In a sketch of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, by Ex-Governor Love," in 1869, the statement is made that Mr. Calhoun's ancestors, when they removed from Pennsylvania, settled in Wythe County, Virginia, and later removed to the Abbeville District, in South Carolina. Present Wythe County, Va., was then a part of Augusta County, Va.

Survey Book No. 1, of Augusta County, Va., contains the following surveys for members of the Calhoun family:

William Calhoun, 335 acres on Reed Creek, March 25, 1748, p. 34.

"Surveyed for Patrick Calhoun, 159 acres near to where he lives on the waters of Reed Creek, part of James Patton's order of Council." March 5, 1759, p. 47.

Surveyed for James Calhoun, 619 acres in Augusta County, on Reed Creek, and a branch thereof, April 3, 1749, p. 46.

John C. Calhoun was a great grandson of Patrick Calhoun, and 1748 probably marks the year of their removal from Pennsylvania to Virginia. In 1752, John Noble died and his will is recorded at Staunton, Virginia. He names and made his brother-in-law, Patrick, and William Calhoun his executors, and Mary was the name of his wife, thus we have our members of the Calhoun family who settled in Virginia, Reed Creek, on which they lived, in present Wythe County, Virginia, and which is a branch of the New River.

The home of John Noble, who married Mary Calhoun, was on Buffalo Creek, a branch of James River, not far from the Natural Bridge, in present County of Rockbridge, then Augusta County. Survey Book, 1, p. 77.

Ephraim Love came from Lancaster County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750, and settled at the head of Muddy Creek, in the present County of Rockingham, about eight miles northwest of Harrisonburg. During the French and Indian War, he commanded a company of Augusta County militia, and on September 2, 1760, Daniel Calhoun and James Calhoun were members of his company. (p. 24, Courts Martial Record, Augusta County, Va.)

The records of Augusta County, Virginia, show that, during the French and Indian War, some of the settlers who lived on the New River fled from their homes and came to Augusta, among them the Prince family, and it

is highly probable that the Calhouns named in this note were brothers of Patrick Calhoun. The records of Augusta also show that Hugh Calhoun was a witness to a deed made to John Noble, who married Mary Calhoun, prior to 1750.

On August 19, 1765, John Buchanan and William Thompson, Executors of James Patton, deceased, of the County of Augusta, in the Colony of Virginia, conveyed to Patrick Calhoun, late of the same place but now of the Province of South Carolina (yeoman), 322 acres of land, the same plantation whereon said Patrick Calhoun formerly lived. Deed Book 12, p. 181.

On October 16, 1765, Patrick Calhoun, of the Province of South Carolina and County of Granville and Settlement of Long Cane (Creek) of the one part, and Hugh Montgomery of the other part, conveyed 610 acres of land situated on Reed Creek and a branch thereof. Deed Book 14, p. 1.

Those conveyances show that Patrick Calhoun, the great grandfather of John C. Calhoun, removed from Augusta County, Virginia, to South Carolina, in the year 1765.

James Patton vs. James Cohoon, Court Papers 393:

In 1750, Col. James Patton brought a slander suit for damages against James Cohoon, whose name also appears in the records as James Calhoun. He was undoubtedly the brother of Patrick Calhoun. The slanderous words were uttered on March 26, 1750, and were in effect that Col. Patton pretended to offer and sell as his own, land on the Roanoke and New Rivers, and by implication this land did not belong to Col. Patton. In Col. Patton's petition, it is expressly stated that he had obtained large grants in the sections mentioned "in order to establish a Barrier against His Majesty's enemies,"—the Indians. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Four sons of Christopher Francisco settled in Augusta County, Virginia—John, George, Ludwick and Christopher Francisco, Jr. (Hurdman vs. Francisco, Court Papers 407.) Ludwick Francisco was a Captain of the Augusta County Militia for which fact see the Court-Martial Record of that County.

John Moffet, mason of Augusta County, Va., sold to Matthew Robertson, of the Province of Pennsylvania, 4991 acres of land in Augusta County, in Beverly Manor. Deed dated November 20, 1746. Deed Book 1, p. 17. Alexander Robertson, son of Matthew Robertson, was a Major in the Revolutionary War, from Augusta County, Va. The record in the suit of Moffet vs. Graham shows that John Graham had lived in West Nantmill, Chester County, Pa., and removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750.

John Megret lived in Lancaster County, Pa., and on August 11, 1749, gave his bond to Abraham Foree, of Strasburg Township in that county. (Foree vs. Megret, Augusta County Records.)

John Megret was living on the Shenandoah River near present Elkton, in the present County of Rockingham, Virginia, as shown by a road petition filed at the May Term of the Augusta County Court, 1749. (See Court Papers 1.)

John, William and Andrew Pickens, natives of Ulster, Ireland, settled in Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1739. They removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1745, and Andrew and William Pickens were members of the First County Court in Augusta, which sat for the first time on December 9, 1745. William Pickens married Jane Scott, daughter of Sam who lived on Cub Run, in the present county of Rockingham, and the writer has no further information concerning him or his descendants. General Andrew Pickens was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster County, Pa., September 19, 1739. He was the son of either John or Andrew Pickens named above, and it is believed of the latter. He was removed to the Waxhaw Settlement in South Carolina. General Pickens was highly distinguished in the Indian and the Revolutionary Wars, and con-

spicuous for his valor in the Battles of the Cow Pens, Haw River, Augusta, Georgia, and Eutaw Springs. General Henry Lee, in his "Memoirs of the War in the South," (Revolution), states that General Pickens contributed in an equal degree with Sumpter and Marion to the liberation of the South, during the Revolution. After the Revolution, he served in the State Legislature of South Carolina, and in the United States Senate. General Lee describes him as "a great and good military chiftain," and says that he was a sincere Christian. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was the founder of one of the most distinguished families in South Carolina and the ancestor of many of the men prominent in the affairs of the South since the Revolution.

The first deed admitted to record in Augusta County, Va., was on December 9, 1745, from Andrew Pickens to William McPheeters. (See Deed Book, page 1. Will Book, page 1.) "Memoirs of the War in the South," by Gen. Henry Lee.—"Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution.

The records of Orange County, Va., of which Augusta was once a part, show that John Anderson, a native of Ulster in the North of Ireland, landed in Philadelphia, and settled first either in Lancaster or Chester County, Pa., most probable in the latter county. He removed to Augusta County, Va., in 1738, and was a member of the first County Court of Augusta, in 1745. Among other children, he had a son, named Robert, who married Ann Thompson, of Virginia, and shortly thereafter removed to the Long Cane Settlement in the Abbeville District of South Carolina. During the Revolution, he served as a Captain, then as a Colonel under General Andrew Pickens. Subsequently, he commanded an expedition against the Cherokee Indians and reduced them to submission. Anderson County, and the City of Anderson, S. C., were named for him, and he was the founder of a highly respectable family in South Carolina and states farther south.

On December 18, 1740, Rev. John Craig baptized for William Calwall (Caldwell) a son named John "at John Calwall's (Caldwell's) at Buck Mountain." This place is just over the Blue Ridge from Augusta County, Va., in the present County of Albemarle, Va. This shows that John Caldwell had moved from Lancaster County, Pa., to Virginia, prior to 1741.

See Rev. John Craig's record of baptisms owned by Augusta Church, Va.

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