The Journey of “Scotch John” Michie
The Lifespan of “Scotch John” Michie

John Michie was born in 1685 in Aberdeenshire Scotland. In that year, Charles II of the Scottish House of Stewart, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland died. He was succeeded to the combined thrones by his brother James II. Three years later, James II would be ousted in favor of joint monarchs William III & Mary II, an immediate consequence of England’s Glorious Revolution of 1688.

Scotch John as he was known in the New World died in Albemarle County in 1777 one year after an independent Virginia declared itself free of British Crown rule. In 1777, Patrick Henry was serving as the first post-colonial Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia under the provisions of its new Constitution enacted at the start of the American Revolution.

The remarkable life of a first-generation Virginian
17th Century England and Scotland

Tudor and Stewart Britain

Truly Tumultuous Times
1603- Elizabeth I dies heirless
1603- James VI of Scotland of the House of Stewart also becomes James I of England
1625- Charles I, son of James I, becomes King of England and Scotland
1639- Bishops War in which Scotland resisted Church of England and a trigger to the ensuing English Civil War
1642- Civil War breaks in the British Isles
1649- Charles I executed by order of English Parliament
1650- Charles II, son of the executed King, rallies Royalist and nationalist supporters in Scotland
1651- Oliver Cromwell and the English army invade and plunder Scotland
1651- Charles II flees to the court of the King of France with whom he’s allied
1660- Charles II (Stewart Monarchy) invited to return and restored to English and Scottish thrones
1685- Charles II dies and is succeeded by his brother James II

A Time of Turmoil in the Old World
John Michie’s Scotland 1600-1685

The family name, **Michie**, is likely a derivation of Maclan. The Maclan Clan was a sept, or subclan, of the larger MacDonald Clan. The native region of the Maclans/Michies had traditionally been the peninsula of Ardnamurchan located on the West Coast of Scotland. In the early 17th Century, the MacDonaldfs along with their lesser clans such as the Michies/Maclans were forcibly expelled by the more powerful Campbells from the Western Scottish Highlands. The uprooted Michies resettled in Western Aberdeenshire.

Another possible derivation of the surname Michie is that it came from a MacDonald sect established by Michael MacDonald; Michie being derived from the Gaelicization of the French name Michel which had been brought to Scotland as part of the Norman Conquest.

*Scottish Roots*
The Fighting Farquharsons of Aberdeenshire

When the Michies migrated out of Ardnamurchen, the most prominent Clan in Western Aberdeenshire were the Farquharsons. The Farquharsons had a reputation as fierce fighters within and without Scotland. During the English Civil War they had sided with the Royalists and were staunch supporters of the Stewart Monarchs. The Farquharsons were one of fourteen Scottish Clans which formed the Chattan Clan, a formal military alliance committed to assist the Stewarts in times of foreign invasion or domestic strife.

Future In-Laws of Robert Michie, the Father of John Michie
Michie/Faquharson Union

Scotch John’s father, Robert Michie, was born in 1660 near Castletown, Corgarff, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His father had been John Michie who had been born about 1640.

Margaret Farquharson was born in 1660 and lived at Allergue, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Her father likely was John Farquharson born around 1645.

In 1681, Robert Michie and Margaret Farquharson were married. Their first child, John, was born in 1685. Five siblings followed; James (1686), Anna (1689), Jeanne (1691), Alexander (1692) and Donald (1694). It was Scottish tradition that Robert and the other male children derived work from and owed allegiance to the Farquharson Clan. His relationship with the Farquharsons would shape John Michie’s life irrevocably in 1715.

The Parents of “Scotch John” Michie
Sometime between 1694 and 1699 the marriage of Robert and Margaret Michie ended; probably due Margaret’s death. There exist records that, in 1699, Robert Michie took a second wife, Margaret Forbes of Skellatar, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. The new Mrs. Michie was born around 1680. Their marriage produced 3 additional Michie children Harry (1700), Barbara (1701), and Robert (1702)

Forbes was a powerful and prominent Clan of Eastern Aberdeenshire which dated its origins back to the mythical Duncan Forbes in the 13th Century. At the beginning of the 18th Century, the Forbes were appointed agents of the English monarchy in Scotland.

Robert Michie from a lesser Scottish Clan married into two of the most powerful Clans in Scotland; Clans whose influence reached all the way to the thrones of England and Scotland.

Upwardly Mobile Scotsmen
Scotland, England, Virginia 1685 to 1714

Scotland

Pop. 1 million

John Michie born to Margaret and Robert Michie

England

Pop. 5 million

King Charles II dies and is succeed by his Catholic brother James II. Monmouth Rebellion is crushed.

Virginia

Pop. 60,000

College of William and Mary founded 1693

1685-1714

30 Year Historical Backdrop

1685

Scottish “Darien” Colony established in Panama 1698. Colony abandoned. One fifth of Scottish wealth is lost. 1702

Glorious Revolution – William & Mary invited to ascend to English/Scottish thrones. James II goes into exile in France 1688

Act of Settlement determines Protestant monarchical succession 1701

Williamsburg established and designated colonial Capitol 1699

Tobacco Inspection Act passed 1713

Alexander Spotswood named colonial Governor 1710

Scottish nationalists and Jacobites openly dissent the Acts of Union 1710

Scottish Act of Union completing the creation of Great Britain 1707

English Act of Union 1706

Queen Anne I, the last Stewart monarch dies 1714

George I becomes first Hanoverian King 1714

1714

One fifth of Scottish wealth is lost. 1702

Scottish Act of Union completing the creation of Great Britain 1707

Queen Anne I, the last Stewart monarch dies 1714

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1685

College of William and Mary founded 1693

1714

Williamsburg established and designated colonial Capitol 1699

Tobacco Inspection Act passed 1713

Alexander Spotswood named colonial Governor 1710

Scottish nationalists and Jacobites openly dissent the Acts of Union 1710
Scotland and England 1715

**Scotland**
- Jacobite and Scottish nationalists take control of Aberdeen and Inverness under the Earl of Mar 1715
- Col. John Farquharson, likely John Michie's father-in-law raises rebel troops in western Aberdeenshire
- 30 year old John Michie joins or is pressed into service for Jacobite forces

**England**
- James Stuart son of exiled James II attempts to regain British. Initiates Jacobite Rebellion of 1715
- Col. Farquharson leads into northern England a force of Scottish Jacobites including John Michie and fellow combatant James Watson.
- Invading Scottish Jacobites are met by English army forces at Preston in Lancastershire
- Most Scottish rebel prisoners are detained in local English gaols
- Scottish Jacobites are surrounded and captured
- Scottish ringleaders including Col. Farquharson and English prisoners are sent to London for trial and sentencing.
- J. Michie and J. Watson are deported from Liverpool aboard former slave ship Elizabeth & Ann - Dec 1715
- J. Michie and J. Watson are sentenced to transportation to the North American colonies

**A Fateful Year**
Battle of Preston and Consequences

On November 9, 1715, nearly 4,000 Scottish rebels and Jacobite sympathizers captured the English town of Preston only to be surrounded and defeated by a larger English army on November 14. 1000 Scots and 460 English Jacobites were taken prisoner to stand trial in Liverpool or London.

Prisoner Records After the Scottish Rebels’ Defeat at Preston, Lancastershire, England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Trade</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Anderson</td>
<td>Kilbrannan</td>
<td>Cheadon</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Smith</td>
<td>Kilbrannan</td>
<td>Cheadon</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Anderson</td>
<td>Kilbrannan</td>
<td>Cheadon</td>
<td>ditto</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cheadon</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the losing side
HMS Elizabeth&Ann

- Elizabeth&Ann first transported Puritans to the Massachusetts Colony in 1635.
- With the advent of the commercial slave trade by 1680’s, the Elizabeth&Ann was refitted to transport African prisoners to New World plantations.
- The Jacobite Rebellion offered a less risky transportation enterprise.
- The ship, 3-masted similar to the Mayflower, was about 100 feet long and 26 feet wide.
- Its captain was Edward Trafford who was to set sail for Trinidad or other suitable New World port.

The 112 Scottish deportees boarded the ship in Liverpool harbor at the end of November 1715. They were chained in a group of six below Elizabeth&Ann’s decks. Over the journey, they were fed molasses and oatmeal, salt beef, and sea biscuits softened by adding water, except on Sunday, prisoners received 2 gills of gin to be shared with the group of six. Upon arriving in America in January 1716, Capt. Trafford docked at York, Crown Colony of Virginia and released his cargo of Scots. Trafford went on to Williamsburg to get compensated for his work.

2 gills of gin = 10 fluid ounces
Eizabeth&Ann Manifest

Liverpool, England to Yorktown, Virginia
14 January 1716

Virginia-
By his Majestys' Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Cheif of this Dominion-

These are to certify that the above Lift of one hundred & Twelve Rebel Prisoners, Imported into this Colony in the Ship Elizabeth & Ann, of Liverpool, Edward Trafford Master, was taken (by my order) upon the arrival of the said Ship in York River by the officer of the Customs there, and contains the Names of all the Prisoners Imported in the sd ship & that besides the said one hundred & twelve persons, the Master did Report that one other Prisoner by name Duncan Mackfale died at sea, which upon Examination of the other Prisoners appeared to be true-

Given under my hand at Williamsburgh this 14th day of January 1716-

*List of rebel prisoners imported by Capt Edwd Trafford, in the Elizabeth & Anne from Liverpole:  http://www.immigrantships.net/v2/1700v2/elizabeth&ann17160114.html

Of the 112 former Scottish rebels on the Elizabeth& Ann, 29 had already been made indentured servants. The remaining 83, including Michie and Watson arrived at the Port of York as convicted felons.

Uncertain Future
The New World
Colonial Virginia 1716 - 1728

30 year old John Michie disembarks
In January 1716, John Michie was deposited on the docks of the Port of York. Fourteen years later, he had acquired a grant for 400 acres in western Hanover County (now Louisa County) and had begun to build his family’s homestead, Riverview Farm on between Harris and Beaver Creeks. Today the journey represents a distance of 120 road miles. However, in the 18th Century it represented a journey of nearly 230 river miles.
Port of York 1716

Founded in 1619 and located on the north side of the Virginia Peninsula, York was originally named Charles City after King Charles I. It was renamed York after Charles’ execution in 1649. The Virginia House of Burgesses, in 1691, designated York as an official port through which tobacco could be exported. The crown subsidized wharfs and warehouses to accommodate the tobacco trade.

Among the early investors in the Port of York, was Charles Chiswell, Clerk of the Governor’s Council of Colonial Virginia. In 1716, Chiswell was granted a “parcel of land lying within the high-water at Yorketown, 100 feet by 80 feet for the purpose of erecting thereon a storehouse and wharf”. Chiswell may have offered Michie employment. Maybe, Michie’s first stoke of good luck.

What did Michie do upon arrival?
Charles Chiswell

An early entrepreneur at the port of York, by 1720 Charles Chiswell would also begin construction on the Scotchtown Plantation in the future Hanover County. Chiswell held the prominent position of Clerk of the General Court in Williamsburg.

In addition to being a wealthy planter, Chiswell also was a metallurgist. He invested heavily in land where profitable iron ore deposits could be found. He patented land requests for land exceeding 100,000 acres, scattered over New Kent, Hanover, Louisa, Spotsylvania Counties. In the 1720s he built the Fredericksville furnace located one half mile north of the North Anna River near Sturgeon Creek.

In 1728, he would also buy land on the south side of the North Anna River; land on which the North Anna Nuclear Power Plant is now sited.

During his life in Virginia, John Michie would become neighbors with or would do business with Nicholas Meriwether, Ambrose Joshua Smith, and John Poindexter, three prominent Virginians. Through them, Michie likely was acquainted with Charles Chiswell.

On 28 Sept 1728, "...Charles CHISWELL, Gent. was granted 4975 acres (N.L.) Hanover Co., on both sides of Contrary Riv. & Frank's Run, on S. side of the Northana (Riv) adj. lines of Col. Nicholas Meriwether, Benjamin Brown, Mrs. Barbary Winston, John Poindexter, Ambrose Joshua Smith 7 Capt. William Fleming; on Elk Creek; to Capt. Carr's line, & c; P:334. for 19 Lbs. 10 Shill., & Imp. of 22 pers: including WILLIAM JARMAN..."

VA Patent Book 13 Pg 334

Early Michie Networking?
From 1715 to 1735, Charles Chiswell was a renown and successful entrepreneur in Colony Virginia and a very influential person in the York, Pamunkey, North Anna River basin.
Back to the York in 1716 and its River Plantations

In 1633 the Virginia Assembly ordered the creation of Middle Plantation. It was in the center of the Virginia Peninsula, not along the James River where most of the other settlements had been established. The Middle Plantation’s location quickly increased the value and importance of property along the York on the opposite side of the peninsula.

In 1650, Edward Digges, son an English nobleman, planted Orinoco tobacco seeds in the sandy soil of his 1250 acre Bellfield plantation just a few miles from the Port of York. The result was a light-colored, aromatic leaf, known as "sweet-scented" tobacco which became the most popular tobacco in London. By the 1690’s, the York River region was producing the greatest amount of tobacco per year in colonial Virginia.

In 1716, hundreds of plantations and smaller farms dotted the land on either side of the York River. This land boom caused a colonial labor shortage. Scotch John needed work and immediate opportunities existed only a few miles from York.

Tobacco creates immediate opportunities for Michie
Beginning in 1619, tobacco formed the basis of the Virginia's economy. Tobacco was used to purchase the indentured servants and slaves to cultivate it, to pay local taxes and tithes, and to buy manufactured goods from England. Promissory notes payable in tobacco were even used as currency, with the cost of almost every commodity given in pounds of tobacco. Large planters usually shipped their tobacco directly to England, where consignment agents sold it in exchange for a cut of the profits, while smaller planters worked with local agents who bought their tobacco and supplied them with manufactured goods. Smaller planters would usually bundle their crops with others.

Not all indentured servants were field hands. Some were trained to provide trade and apprentice skills to plantation owners including those of masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers, wheelwrights, cartwrights, surveyors, and millers. Despite the introduction of slaves, in 1715 there still remained an abundance work for enterprising Europeans.

_There were jobs for a skilled and the opportunistic Scot_
Scottish Tobacco Lairds

After the 1707 Act Union, English overseas markets were more accessible to Scottish merchants. Due to its location on the West Coast of Scotland, the sea voyage from Virginia took 20 days less than to London. This time advantage meant that almost half of the tobacco coming into Europe was distributed through Glasgow. In return, tobacco merchants (nicknamed ‘tobacco lairds’) provided the colonists with basic commodities and luxuries in exchange for their tobacco. Commodity and merchandise trading merged with the growing slave trade expanding the “Triangular Trade” system.

Glasgow merchants used a store system along the shores and inland rivers of Virginia. The stores were looked after by Scottish factors (agents) who stockpiled hogsheads of tobacco in anticipation of the arrival of a Scottish vessel. Francis Jerdone was one such Scottish agent. The factors offered planters credit as well as consumer goods, plantation equipment and money in exchange for tobacco. Crop dependent, many Virginia planters would incur over time debilitating debts to Scottish merchants, including Washington and Jefferson.

*Scotland enters the tobacco trade in a large way*
West Point, Virginia

The town of West Point is located at the confluence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers, the head waters of the York River. On March 6, 1653, in appreciation of his services as colonial Governor from 1635 to 1638, John West was granted 3000 acres including the Indian village of Cinquoteck at West Point. Soon thereafter, the area became known as West Point Plantation. Towards the end of the 17th century the royal government began to establish towns in Virginia to serve as tobacco ports where taxes could be collected. In April, 1691, an act required that a town be built at the site of West Point. This town was established in August of 1701. At the time, the town was re-named Delaware Town in honor of Thomas West, Lord Delaware, the older brother of Governor John West.

In 1706, on behalf of the West family a survey of Delaware Town was laid out in \( \frac{1}{2} \) acre lots. The grantee was to pay 480 pounds of sweet scented tobacco each year by October 10\(^{th}\) and pay an annual rental of 1 oz of flax seed and 2 oz of hemp seed. The grantee must have also built a home within one year.

A “next” opportunity for Scotch John?
Pamunkey River

At West Point, the Delaware Town, the Pamunkey River flows into the York River 34 miles from the Chesapeake Bay and the Port of York. The Pamunkey originates 93 miles upstream at the confluence of the South Anna and North Anna Rivers just North of Ashland. In colonial Virginia, the Pamunkey was navigable by larger merchant ship to Hanovertown about half way upstream on its western bank. Also known as Page’s Warehouse, at the time the land was owned by John Page son of the colonial governor of the same name. Michie family history places “Scotch John” in Hanovertown some time after his arrival at York.

By the 1720, Colonial government had designated Hanovertown as an official tobacco depot and it serviced many of the inland plantations of New Kent and King William Counties. By the 1720’s, plantations such as Scotchtown located in present day Beaverdam and well west of the head waters of the Pamunkey utilized the wharfs and warehouses of Hanovertown.

*Working his Way Upstream*
Hanovertown

As reported by the Michie family, Hanovertown was a logical place for John Michie to stop once he had migrated into the lands bordering the Pamunkey, present day Counties of Hanover, King William, New Kent and Caroline. At the time, Hanovertown was the busiest commercial and tobacco port on the Pamunkey. It served most of the growing number of surrounding plantations. Hanovertown was a likely location where John Michie could make or renew personal connections or could find employment opportunities.

The siltification of the Pamunkey caused the town of Hanovertown and its commercial activities to disappear in the early 20th Century.

Half way point of Michie’s migration?
In the 18th Century, planters, settlers, merchants and John Michie were moving west from West Point on the Pamunkey disembarking on south bank in New Kent County or on the north shore in King William County. In 1654, New Kent County was formed from York County. It borders the York River and Pamunkey to the North and the Chickahominy River to the South. New Kent Courthouse is 12 miles west of West Point and 25 miles north of Williamsburg.

Cris Cross Plantation was built by George Poindexter in 1690 near New Kent Courthouse.

Chestnut Grove was built by John Dandridge in 1730; birthplace of Martha Washington.

Foster’s Castle was built in 1671 by Wm Bassett.

Cumberland Plantation built by Capt. Richard Littlepage in 1652. Cumberland provided the first commercial ferry across the Pamunkey.

On to the Pamunkey
King William County

In 1702, King William County VA was formed from King and Queen County. It is bordered by the Pamunkey River to the South and the Mattaponi River to the North. Less developed than New Kent during Michie’s time, King William Courthouse is only 20 miles from the Rappahannock River.

Elsing Green Plantation was originally built in 1692 as a hunting lodge for the West family (Lord Baltimore). Unity West granddaughter of Lord Baltimore was married to William Dandridge. and received Elsing Green as marriage gift. Unity West Dandridge received Elsing Green as a wedding gift. The Dandridges greatly expanded the property starting in 1716.

Chelsea Plantation was built in 1709 by Col. Augustine Moore. The Knights of the Golden Horseshoe Expedition led by Gov. Spotswood left from Chelsea in 1716.

Other King William County Plantations
- Seven Springs, 1725- William Dabney
- Sweet Hall, 1720- Claiborne Family

North shore of the Pamunkey
At the time of John Michie’s arrival in Virginia, Governor, Spotswood was recruiting enterprising and wealthy colonists to accompany him on an exploration west to the Blue Ridge Mountains. His intent was to open up new Virginia lands to settlement as far as the Shenandoah Valley. Many laborers and attendants would also have been needed.

Chelsea Plantation, only a few miles from West Point, served as a recruiting station for the expedition. Fifty notable men accompanied Spotswood west. On September 6, 1716, the party reached the Shenandoah River and then returned home, likely with reports and tales of the choice lands of Western Virginia. The returning explorers were widely acclaimed and Governor Spotswood honored their service by issuing them gold medals designating them and celebrating them as Knights of the Golden Horseshoe.
On July 15, 1717, Charles Chiswell received a grant of 9976 acres of new land in Hanover County from Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood "in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds of good and lawfull mony." On this land he would build the house that would later come to be known as Scotchtown. As early as 1717, Chiswell would need labor to begin clearing the land and construct the manor house, outbuildings, stables and likely an outdoor furnace. Like Gov. Spotswood, Chiswell was also an accomplished metalurgist.

According to Hanover County’s Historic Hanover website, Chiswell had named his country home, Scotchtown, in hopes of attracting a colony of Scot immigrants to perform the labor necessary to begin plantation operations including the construction of a mill. Hanover town would have been the river port through which building supplies would have been imported. It’s believed that an outbreak of yellow fever in the 1720s killed many of the Scots and caused the survivors to flee, probably westerly, leaving behind only traces of the Scottish castle Chiswell had intended to build.

Later Patrick Henry would own and use Scotchtown as his residence from 1771 to 1778. It’s believed that he penned his “liberty or death” speech there.

*Could Michie have found work here?*
John Michie, the Virginian

From the time John Michie left the Port of York little is known of what he did and where he went. He likely married a woman named Mary (Garth) born around 1705. As he went through his 15 year assimilation, other major events were occurring around him.

Colonial Virginia

In June 1728, John Michie appears in the records of the Governor’s Council of a survey for a Joshua Smith of 5000 acres of Goochland County bordering on Hanover County. The record notes that the property had been previously surveyed for John Syme, Isaac Winston, William Morris, George Alvis, and John Michie (perhaps as his first small land holding). Up stream from Hanover town, the South Anna and the North Anna form the Pamunkey. The South Anna flows through southern Hanover County usually only 3-4 miles from the boundary of Goochland County. From there it’s only a few miles upstream to Harris and Beaver Creeks. It would be 800 acres between these two creeks that Scotch John would acquire through feoffment in 1731.

Michie’s 15 year assimilation
Michie’s 12 Year Gap in Recorded Events

John Michie stepped off the Elizabeth & Ann in January 1716. Based on ship’s manifest records, Michie was not arriving as indentured servants. But he likely had no resources. There is no record that he knew anyone in the Virginia colony. What could he do?

For basic food and shelter, Michie needed to find work. Some free Scot émigrés might have voluntarily agreed to indentured servitude under a deal with a local businessman or planter, or the deal might have been brokered by the ship’s captain. Under this type of agreement, the servant was required to work for food, shelter, and maybe some craft training for a period of 5-10 years. At this time, however, new tobacco plantations were popping up inland along the York, James and Rappahannock River basins. Labor to grow and harvest the crops was in critical demand, despite the presence of slaves. Some plantations actually used hiring agents on the docks of York. What “Scotch John” did and where he went between 1716 and 1728 is a mystery, thus far; but by 1728, it’s clear that he had become a property owner. He would go on to found one of the prominent families of Central Virginia.

We can only make assumptions based on known events at the time.
Louisa County Gentleman
1730 - 1777
South Anna

After working his way up from the Port of to the headwaters of the York River and West Point; then onto the Pamunkey River and stopping for a time at the busy port of Hanover town, John Michie found his way further West to the meandering South Anna River. Off of the South Anna, he would settle and create his Riverview Farm between two of its tributaries Harris and Beaver Creeks in present day Louisa County.

Prior to 1730, Michie would marry a colonial woman named Mary (Garth?).

John Michie, 1442a, Hanover Co both sides Harris and Beaver Cr: bounded by Col Nicholas Meriwethers and Mr Abraham Venables c, James Watson and John Dashyer: 800 a of the tract g. to the sd Michie in two p. dated 25 Aug 1731 and the residue never before P (p 49) 15 Mar 135

Harris Creek Photo
Transportation to Louisa County

For those colonial settlers putting down roots in the York, Pamunkey, South Anna River basin transportation was a challenge. East to West travel was usually and most dependably done by boat especially. West of Hanovertown the vessel of choice for transportation was the bateau. It was a shallow-drafted, flat bottomed boat; the largest of which was nearly sixty feet in length and could have as many as five crew members. In addition to transporting travelers, bateaux also carried tobacco to river ports and wharfs and eventually to York for shipment abroad. Merchandise came back up stream to plantations and other settlements.

Since most navigable waterways in Colonial Virginia flowed West to East, major roads, the King’s Highway, the Fall Road and the Upper Road were built to run North and South.

Local paths and “roads” in the interior of colonial were generally dictated by a planter’s or by a group of planters’ needs to get their crops to the closest river port. The transport of tobacco was a necessity. A thousand pounds would be dried in large hogshead casks which were fitted with axle and wheels. They were then rolled to ports over rough-cut roads.

Getting from here to there

"Rolling Roads"
In 1731, on his newly acquired 800 acre tract of land in western Hanover County, John Michie would create a homestead and raise a family. Seven children would be born to John and Mary Michie over the next nine years. In 1732, Louisa County would created and going forward include his Harris Creek property, called Riverview Farm.
John Michie’s Riverview Farm

The present day Riverview Farm is located at the intersection of State Routes 604 and 714 near the South Anna River and Harris Creek. The farmhouse is a large, two-story dwelling which has been changed and modernized over the years.

Riverview Farm remained in the Michie family from 1730 until 1832 when it was sold to the Pettus family of Louisa.
# Public Record of John Michie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1728</td>
<td>John Michie appears in the records of the Governor’s Council of a survey for a Joshua Smith of 5000 acres of Goochland County bordering on Hanover County. Michie identified as adjoining property owner or having other interest in land</td>
<td>Virginia Governors Council Record</td>
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<tr>
<td>1730</td>
<td>John Michie granted 800 acres in Hanover County (later Louisa County) lying near Harris Creek</td>
<td>Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1731</td>
<td>John Michie acquires 1442 acres both sides of Harris and Beaver Creeks – Hanover County adjacent to Meriwether, Venerables, Watson, and Dashyer</td>
<td>Sketch of the Michie Family</td>
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<tr>
<td>1746</td>
<td>John Michie acquires 1250 acres on Buck Mountain Albemarle County from John Henry</td>
<td>Sketch of the Michie Family</td>
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<tr>
<td>1767</td>
<td>John Michie acquires 5120 acres in Louisa County from Thomas Johnson</td>
<td>Deed Book D1/2, p.28 Louisa Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>John Michie acquires from Charles and Dorothea Smith 797 acres in Fredericksville neighboring Medrick and Harris</td>
<td>Louisa County Historical Magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1777</td>
<td>The will of John Michie is recorded</td>
<td>Albemarle County Will Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1778</td>
<td>Estate of John Michie is settled.</td>
<td>Albemarle County Will Book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
William Michie

William was born in 1730 to John and Mary Michie. At age 36, William enlisted in the 1st Regiment of the Virginia Revolutionary Militia. Patrick Henry would become a colonel in the same unit.

Corporal William Michie and the 1st Regiment were encamped at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania during the bitter winter of 1777-1778, when he was notified that his father, “Scotch John” had died at age 92 in Albemarle County, Virginia. He was furloughed from his Regiment and returned to his home.

William with his wife, Frances (Jarman), would eventually settle their family in Albemarle County on the 1250 acres acquired by his father in 1746 from John Henry. In 1784, he would build and operate Michie Tavern on the portion of the property near the Buck Mountain Road. He would also be a county magistrate, a county sheriff, and a vestryman in Trinity Parish. At age 81, he would die in 1811 in Albemarle County Virginia.
In 1735, Robert Michie would be born to John and Mary Michie at their farm, Riverview, located in Louisa County. Like his older brother, Robert would serve in the Virginia Revolutionary Militia. He would rise to the rank of captain by 1781.

Robert would marry Anne Watson, daughter of his father’s fellow Scottish émigré, James Watson, and they would settle on property in the Green Springs community of western Louisa County and they would raise their children there. Robert and his wife would engage in a long and acrimonious lawsuit with his father-in-law, James Watson (Scotch John’s Elizabeth & Ann shipmate), over Anne’s inheritance and dowry.

Like his older brother William, Robert was Fredericksville Parish vestryman. Thomas Jefferson was also a Fredericksville vestry man from 1767 to 1770. Robert would die in Louisa County in 1793 at age 58.

12 February 1781, Louisa County Court Order Book “William Harris is recomm’d to his Excellency the Governor as fit and proper to act as Captain. Robt Michie as 1st Lt. Butler Bradburn as 2nd Lt. & James Moorman as Ensign of the Company of Militia formerly comm’d by Thomas Johnson Capt.”
Michie Homestead circa 1790