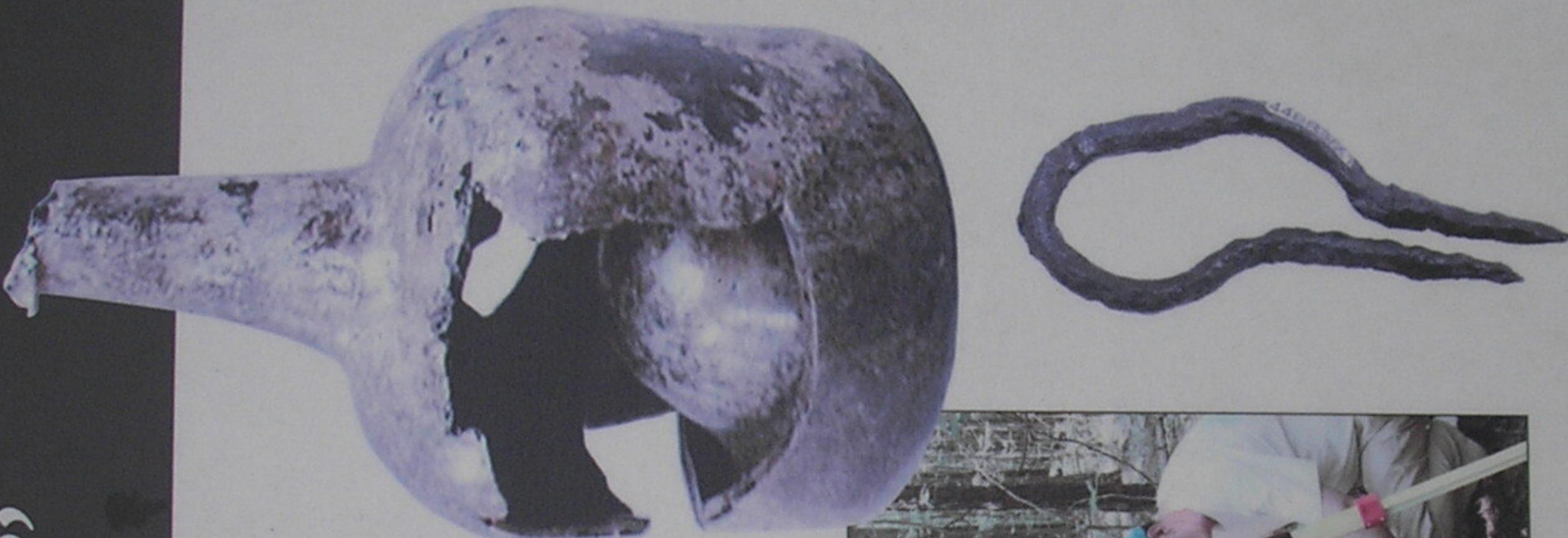


“Fort of the British Empire”

out in 1714 by a tract of land set by the area and (at that time) and his queen.

Brunswick County pioneer of European origin, looking for new land. Governor Spotswood, in protection of Virginia, as to the profits of the fur trade, received a charter from the General Assembly of Virginia. The wilderness on the frontier had been driven out by settlers and the Algonquian tribes.

Archaeological efforts in 1978–1981 and 2001–2004 have determined the outline of the fort's walls, the locations of some buildings, and the nature of trade items at the fort. Artifacts such as the wine bottle and jew's harp can be seen at the Brunswick County Museum in Lawrenceville.



Life was busy at the fort. Rangers rode out daily on circuits of the territory. Native Americans came in to trade their pelts, and for a while a school operated within the fort for Indian children. This activity slowed when the charter for the Indian Company was rescinded. By 1718 the school was closed and the funding for the rangers ended. Trade continued until 1722, and although some of the Saponie joined other tribes, some remained at the fort years afterward.