

THEY TEACH WILDLIFE, DON'T THEY?

And that's not all. Resources could become the fourth "R" as schools across the state add special projects and courses to teach appreciation and proper use of our natural world.

by Rick Estes

When I walked out the back door of the school into the wooded area, I expected to see kids running in all directions, squealing in excitement. Instead, I saw a child sitting quietly under a tree, pencil and paper in hand, apparently in deep thought. Other children were similarly involved, and seemed oblivious to my passing through.

These fourth graders were students at Bugg Elementary School in Raleigh, and they were participating in a wildlife learning activity that was actually their English class for the day. The activity, called "Animal Poetry," asks each student to write a short poem about what it might be like to be a wild animal.

This lesson is not part of the traditional "Three R's," but part of an educational effort to use the fourth R, "Resources," to motivate and teach youngsters. Sometimes the lessons are not always as quiet and contemplative as "Animal Poetry." One class is raising wild ducks in a school classroom, for example. Another takes to the woods for a week with 30 sixth graders. These are but a few of the unusual, but very successful ways some North Carolina teachers are helping their students learn to understand and appreciate wildlife and the environment.

Teaching schoolchildren about natural resources is not new, but much of the recent interest in using natural resources in the classroom and even as a classroom springs from two recent educational programs, CLASS Project and Project WILD. CLASS Project is a national conservation education program created by the National Wildlife Federation and distributed through workshops by the Wildlife Resources Commis-



Ken Taylor

sion's Division of Conservation Education. Project WILD is an interdisciplinary, supplemental environmental and conservation education program for educators of kindergarten through high school age young people. It has been adopted by 35 states, and is also distributed by the Conservation Education Division.

Sarah Heisel, from Almond Elementary School in Swain County, got her seventh grade students involved in a wildlife habitat project after attending a CLASS Project workshop.

"My students really got interested in wildlife, and particularly ducks, after we visited a local man who raises ducks," she said. "He gave us some duck eggs to hatch and raise. We didn't know what kind of ducks they were, but we hatched the eggs in an incubator in our classroom, and then

moved the little ducks to a brooder pen right in the school. Finally, when they were big enough, one of the boys moved them to a pond on his family's farm."

Eventually, all but one of the ducks flew away with other wild ducks from the area. However, Heisel said that the students learned much more than how to raise and release ducks.

"We built and erected bird feeders and bird nesting boxes all around the community, and the students really began to see their role as stewards of wildlife for the future," she said.

Sarah Heisel would like to see more teachers get involved with their students in CLASS Project and similar programs that help teach youngsters about natural resources. "I think most teachers would learn how easy it really is to teach some of these conservation lessons because you don't have to be an expert," she explained. "Once you get some of these things started in the classroom, the students take the lead and you can stand back and let them go."

In addition to the satisfaction she got from seeing the students' involvement, Sarah Heisel also became certified as the state's first CLASS Project classroom teacher. She shared the certificate from the National Wildlife Federation with her students.

While CLASS Project is a relatively new program, other special natural resource studies have been going on in some of our schools for many years.

An "environmental education" school camping program that has been running for several years began in Jackson County in the early 1970s. Originally held at the Deer Lake facility in the Pisgah National Forest near



Education games are fun and help make nature studies come alive for elementary school students (left), but solo encounters between the child and nature are still the cornerstone of a good outdoor education program (facing page). Programs that stimulate wonder and curiosity about the environment will give the child a lifelong interest in nature.

Asheville, the camping programs now take place at Camp Merriewood, a privately owned facility near Cashiers.

Following a two- or three-year period of dormancy, the program was revived when Jackson County's seventh and eighth grade teachers attended the state's first Project WILD workshop in August 1984. Junior high students, their teachers and natural resource agency personnel spend three days and two nights at Camp Merriewood studying nature through activities that include all the basic curriculum subjects.

The camp facilities are donated to the schools during several weeks in late spring and early fall when regular camp groups are not present. The agenda that the teachers and students follow while at camp was worked out jointly by personnel from Western Carolina University, Jackson County Public Schools, the Wildlife Resources Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service.

Students sharpen their math skills through a Project WILD activity called "How Many Bears Can Live in this Forest?" At the same time they learn something about the carrying capacity of wildlife habitat. They practice through "Animal Poetry," another WILD activity. Physical education, music, social studies and science are all taught using Project WILD activities. The students also investigate the stream, woods, and fields at camp with the guidance of natural resource personnel.

It is not necessary to leave the school campus or even to go outdoors to include natural resource education in the school curriculum. At Bugg Elementary School in Raleigh, all the teachers in kindergarten



Teachers like Jan Wise (left) from Woodleaf School near Salisbury are finding ways to improve the learning experience for their students. Woodleaf sixth graders have been having school outdoors at Umstead State Park near Raleigh for over eight years. Resource specialists are an important part of many schools' outdoor studies programs. Bea Blount (right) with the Resource Center in Salisbury, assists teachers throughout the school system with nature studies.



Joy Dawes



Joy Dawes



Rick Estes

Children "become" the components of habitat in a game that teaches how people can have an impact on their surroundings. Such activities encourage student participation and increase understanding.

special needs of our endangered wildlife, but also to make youngsters aware of the needs of all wildlife. The day included slide and puppet shows, art contests, live animal demonstrations, and a school-wide parade with students dressed as different animals. "The student interest in 'All Species Day' was fantastic, and they're already looking forward to next year's events," said Amy Hannon, a parent-volunteer who helped coordinate the event. The idea for "All Species Day" came from a story about a school in Texas that had held a similar program, and from a CLASS Project workshop that some Sadie Saulter teachers had attended.

Why would all these teachers, and the hundreds of others we haven't mentioned, put forth the extra effort that's required to run these natural resource programs? With today's emphasis on teaching the basics, why do these educators take the time to teach kids about wildlife and the environment? Jan Wise, a sixth grade teacher at Woodleaf School near Salisbury, has an answer to these questions. Woodleaf administrators, teachers and other staff members have been taking their sixth grade classes to Umstead State Park near Raleigh for a week-long nature study for over 10 years.

"The natural resources are everybody's future," said Ms. Wise. "No matter what career a youngster eventually enters, his work and his whole life depends on the resources of nature. In fact our understanding and appreciation of nature is the real basis of all education. After that, we should teach English, history and math. Whenever a

Project WILD activities like "Habitat Lap Sit" are fun and teach concepts such as the importance of arrangement of food, water and shelter in wildlife habitats. Rick Estes with the Wildlife Resources Commission and Gina Pulley, science teacher at Bugg Elementary School in Raleigh, help other teachers learn to use WILD activities to teach their classes.



News and Librarians/Scott Sharpe

through fifth grades taught their classes using Project WILD activities on "WILD Day at Bugg" last fall.

Even high school biology classes can learn from WILD lessons. At Raleigh's Millbrook High School, biology teacher Suzanne Cooper taught population dynamics using "Oh! Deer," a simulation game involving students as white-tailed deer and the components of habitat. Betty Ann Welsh and Edna Eason adapted another WILD activity to help their Millbrook students learn how single-celled organisms are able to carry on the necessary life functions in their microscopic world.

At Sadie Saulter Elementary School in Greenville, students, teachers, and parent volunteers celebrated what they hope will become an annual event. "All Species Day" was held last year to draw attention to the

natural object or concept is the center of study in the classroom, the student interest is there. That interest can be used for motivation to teach the other subjects."

Those ideas are important to all of us whether we are professional educators, environmentalists, or hunters. The next generation faces some tough choices about the environment, probably even tougher than those we face now.

Chief Seattle of the Suquamish tribe advised us 130 years ago: "Teach your children what we have taught our children... that the earth is your mother. Whatever befalls the earth, befalls the sons of the earth. Man does not weave the web of life, he is merely a strand in it."

Teaching an appreciation of our natural resources—the "Fourth R"—is not only our best hope; it is our only hope. ☐

Euler

Get this at a recent meeting

FARM ACREAGE IN THE
FIRST TENNESSEE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

COUNTY	1969	1974	1982	% DECREASE FROM 1969 TO 1982
Carter	62,380	52,648	47,125	24.5
Greene	321,036	261,766	262,638	18.2
Hancock	103,629	83,125	80,629	22.2
Hawkins	215,716	182,541	171,543	20.5
Johnson	86,644	65,586	66,829	22.9
Sullivan	130,127	103,297	99,782	23.3
Unicoi	27,724	19,897	14,328	48.3
Washington, TN	149,937	128,505	119,404	20.4
FTDD	1,097,193	897,365	862,278	21.4
TENNESSEE	15,056,907	13,314,243	12,474,815	17.1

SOURCE: Census of Agriculture, 1969, 1974, 1982

TABLE 7

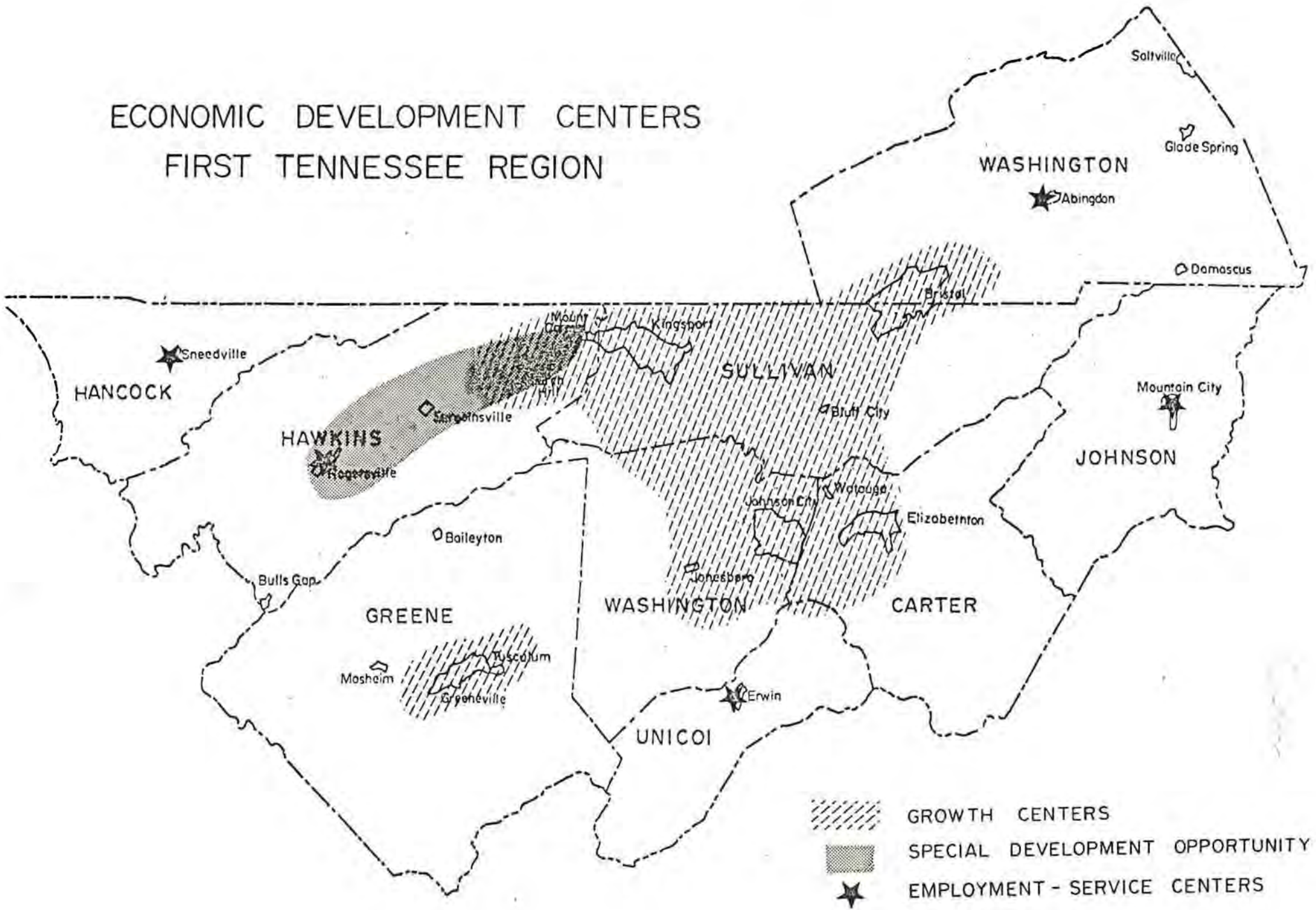
POPULATION & POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR
THE FIRST TENNESSEE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

COUNTY	1970	1980		1990	2000	% INCREASE 1970-2000
	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>ESTIMATED</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>ESTIMATED</u>	<u>ESTIMATED</u>	<u>ESTIMATED</u>
Carter	43,259	53,700	50,205	53,713	56,658	31.0
Greene	47,630	54,000	54,422	58,198	61,023	28.1
Hancock	6,719	6,300	6,887	7,124	7,288	8.5
Hawkins	33,757	37,700	43,751	49,176	54,914	62.7
Johnson	11,569	14,000	13,745	14,861	15,929	37.7
Sullivan	127,329	140,100	143,968	151,238	155,202	21.9
Unicoi	15,254	17,200	16,362	16,720	16,797	10.1
Washington, TN	73,924	96,900	88,755	95,987	102,772	39.0
FTDD	359,441	472,200	418,095	447,017	470,583	30.9

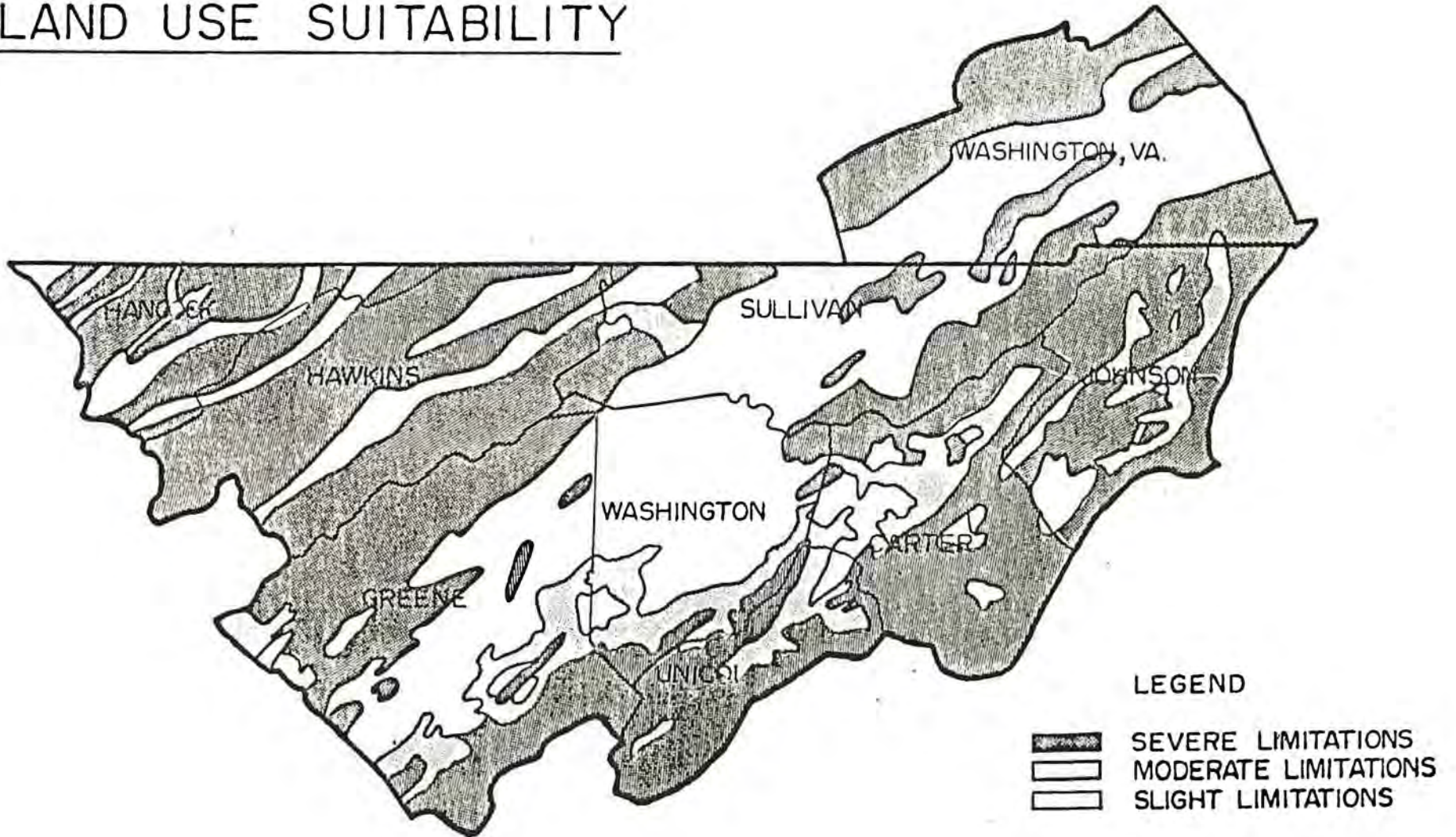
Source: Census of Population: 1970 and 1980
1990-2000 U.T. Dept. of Sociology

Ellen

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTERS FIRST TENNESSEE REGION



LAND USE SUITABILITY



S. Linn

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

SYCAMORE SHOALS STATE PARK
and
COLONEL JOHN CARTER HOUSE

Elizabethton
Carter County
Tennessee

by

Miss Pollyanna Creekmore
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1979 HISTORIC SITE SURVEY

Tennessee Division of Archaeology



Charles P. Stripling

1980

While there are other likely candidates for a representative county for this region, Carter was almost a predetermined choice. It is the oldest county (created in 1796) lying wholly within the bounds of the Unaka Mountain region. A map dated 1836, showing Carter County divided into ten civil districts, is available at the state archives. The 1850 census shows the same number of districts created, making it relatively easy to trace an individual through the tax lists and deed books. Another map that was of some aid with regard to the iron industry in Carter County is Matthew Rhea's Map of the State of Tennessee (1832). Published in Eastin Morris's Tennessee Gazeteer, 1834, this map indicates creek names and the general locations of forges and furnaces on each creek.

Another deciding factor in the selection of Carter was the fact that rather extensive research and field work had been performed there during previous survey and excavation projects. A body of preliminary working data had been accrued by this project's principal investigator and some contacts with local informants had already been made.

As one of the easternmost regions of the state, the land that became Carter County was one of the first areas of white settlement. The area along the Watauga River was a natural choice of settlers moving west from Virginia and North Carolina. The first transient long hunters and traders had come to this region as early as 1760 (Dixon 1976:4), but the first permanent settlements did not take place until between 1766 and 1769. According to Goodspeed (1887:906), Andrew Greer and Julius Dugger were two of the first white men in the Watauga area. Max Dixon (1976:4-5) indicates that Greer was merely a transient in 1766, and that the first settlement was on Boone's Creek by a family group led by William Bean in 1769. Other early settlers to the area included John Carter, Jacob Brown, and the renowned James Robertson.

After establishing ties with the Cherokees and obtaining a land lease from them, the Watauga Association was established in 1772 as the first governmental organization for the settlements west of the Appalachians (Dixon 1976:16). In March of 1775, several land transactions took place between the Indians and the whites. The most notable of these was the Transylvania Purchase in which a private concern headed by Richard Henderson acquired some twenty million acres including the entire Cumberland River watershed and the southern half of the Kentucky River watershed. This transaction, referred to as the largest real estate deal in American history, inspired the leaders of the Watauga Association to come forward and buy outright the land on which they lived, thus making their region of settlement a little more secure (ibid., pp. 30-31). Although these purchases were considered illegal by the British Government, the coming of the Revolutionary War would nullify this opposition.

After the war, the people of the Watauga region, having considered themselves for many years a separate entity from the parent state of North Carolina for political and geographical reasons, drew up a constitution and established the State of Franklin (ibid., pp. 63-65). The Continental Congress had asked that states with territorial claims to the west cede these

to the nation. The Wataugans had taken their cue from this and when North Carolina complied with the Congress's request, steps were taken to establish a separate state fashioned in their own interests. This statehood venture was short-lived, however, because it was never recognized by the U. S. Congress or the state of North Carolina. However, this did not stop the new Franklinites from conducting state business. During this time (1734-1788), North Carolina repealed its Act of Cession, and then finally recessioned its trans-Allegheny lands to the United States in 1789. This action brought about the prospect of creating separate states through prescribed procedures and the state of Franklin was dissolved (Dixon 1976:66-67).

The role of the Wataugans in the incipient settlement of America's western frontier was, like other frontier communities, a vanguard one. And with the coming of territorial status and eventually statehood, the drafting of the Tennessee Constitution, in 1796, exhibited the tradition of the Watauga Association and the State of Franklin (ibid).

The county of Carter, created in April of 1796, was taken from Washington, the oldest county in the state (Goodspeed 1887:470). At the time of its creation, Carter was much larger than it is today. Subsequent county formations reduced the county to its present size. The year 1835 saw the creation of Johnson County out of the northwest portion of Carter, and in 1875, Unicoi was formed out of the parts of Washington and a southeastern portion of Carter.

At a very early date it was recognized that this region was exceptionally rich in iron ore and the industry that developed was noted for its excellence. The earliest iron manufactory in the region is thought to have been built in Sullivan County around 1784, with others in Washington and neighboring counties coming later (Nave 1953:1). The oldest ironworks in the area that became Carter County was built by Landon Carter about 1792; and, by 1840, the county had more iron manufacturing operations than any of its neighbors in East Tennessee (ibid). The production of iron appears to have been a thriving industry in Carter County from the 1790s through the early 1900s. The highest level of development took place in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with a decline and virtual cessation in recent years (Maher 1964:1).

The 1850 Carter County Census.

Besides "farmer", the three most often reported occupational categories on Carter's 1850 census are "laborer", iron production related occupations ("hammerman", "collier", "moulder", etc.), and "blacksmith" (see Table 1). Of these three, the latter two are considered to be site specific in nature.

In several instances on the 1850 Carter County Census an individual is recorded as a farmer plus another occupational category (i.e. "farmer and merchant" or "farmer and lawyer"). In these instances the individual was counted in the category other than "farmer" for purposes of the occupational percentage tabulations. In this situation, it was reasoned that if the individual had indicated his "dual role" to the census taker, he must have considered the occupation other than "farmer" a professional interest.

Table 1. Occupational categories shown on 1850 CARTER COUNTY census with percentage figures for occupations other than "Farmer."

1850 Census Occupational Category	Number of Individuals in Each Category	Percentage	Probable Site Specific Categories	Percentage
Farmer	618			
Laborer	89	35.3%	-	-
Blacksmith	21	8.3	21	16.8%
Minister	13	5.1	12	9.6
Hammerman*	12	4.8	12	9.6
Collier *	11	4.4	11	8.8
Carpenter	10	3.9	-	-
Merchant	10	3.9	10	8.0
Wagonmaker	10	3.9	10	8.0
Tailor	7	2.8	7	5.6
Millwright	5	2.0	-	-
Wagoner	5	2.0	-	-
Lawyer	4	1.6	-	-
Hatter	4	1.6	4	3.2
Miller	4	1.6	4	3.2
Physician	4	1.6	4	3.2
Shoemaker	4	1.6	4	3.2
Saddler	4	1.6	4	3.2
Midwife	4	1.6	-	-
Constable	2	.8	-	-
Gunsmith	2	.8	2	1.6
Seamstress	2	.8	2	1.6
Teacher	2	.8	2	1.6
Tanner	2	.8	2	1.6
Potter	2	.8	2	1.6
Iron Manufacturer*	2	.8	2	1.6
Moulder*	1	.4	1	.8
Founder*	1	.4	1	.8
Harnder*	1	.4	1	.8
Justice of Peace	1	.4	-	-
Sheriff	1	.4	1	.8
Deputy Sheriff	1	.4	-	-
Weaver	1	.4	1	.8
Wheelwright	1	.4	1	.8
County Surveyor, (Farmer)	1	.4	-	-
Bricklayer	1	.4	-	-
Cabinet Maker	1	.4	1	.8
Hunter	1	.4	1	.8
Cooper	1	.4	1	.8
Clerk	1	.4	-	-
Nailer	1	.4	1	.8
Horse Jockey	1	.4	-	-
"In the State Senate"	1	.4	-	-
TOTAL	252	100.0%	125	100.0%
*Iron-producing occupations	28	11.2%	28	22.4%

As is to be expected, the area having the most diversified occupation types is civil district 7, where the county seat of Elizabethton is located. This district, and districts 9 and 10 in the northwest corner of the county, contain nearly all of the iron producing occupations. Blacksmiths have a more general distribution.

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Of the three most-often reported occupational categories other than farmer on the 1850 Carter County Census, iron production occupations and blacksmithing are considered site specific in nature.

Iron Manufacturing Sites.

Field survey located ten sites or components having to do with the iron industry (see Table 12). These site types can be broken down as follows: 5 furnaces, 4 bloomery forges, and 1 ore-washing/processing operation. In addition to using bibliographic sources and maps, these sites were located rather easily through local informants because they are well-known, especially to the site property owners. The sites, except for the ore-washing operation, are represented by moderate to heavy surface scatters of slag material, a by-product of the smelting process. The nature of this residue will be described later in this report.

In addition, three of the furnace sites have the remains of the stone furnace stacks present. These stacks are, on the average, thirty feet square and constructed of large limestone blocks. One built during the latter half of the 19th century was made with a circular brick inner core. The limestone exterior tapers toward the top of the stack which ranges in height from thirty to forty feet.

An iron-producing or refining operation might include any or all of the following: a blast furnace, a forge (finery or bloomery), a splitting and/or rolling mill, and other subsidiary buildings as may be needed. A blast furnace would have to be located in an area where the right combination of natural resources occurred; these being iron ore, limestone, wood for making charcoal, and a stream with sufficient flow to turn a water wheel (Wigginton 1979:80). The furnace was usually erected against a hillside, and a ramp extended over to the top of the stack so the charge of limestone, ore, and charcoal could be deposited within it (Kauffman 1966:24). The limestone acted as a flux material, which reacted chemically with the ore to lower the temperature at which the iron would become molten. The inner chamber reached its greatest diameter approximately one third of its height from the bottom, and this area is referred to as the bosh (ibid.). The area within the stack above the bosh was where the charge was placed. As the charge was heated, the furnace area below the bosh was filled with molten iron and slag. "The ground floor around the furnace, called a casting floor, was covered with sand and was roofed. At regular intervals, the furnace was tapped and molten metal flowed through large gutters, called sows, into smaller gutters, called pigs" (ibid.).

Water power was essential to the operation of a blast furnace. A water wheel, usually an undershot wheel, provided power to operate the pistons of the blowing tubs which in turn produced a blast of air conducted to the bosh area of the furnace via an air pipe called a turyere (ibid., p. 23).

The charcoal necessary for firing of the furnace or forge was produced by burring or charring wood under controlled conditions, in which a limited

Table 12. Sites recorded in CARTER COUNTY.

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Single family dwellings Farmers, etc.	No. of Sites and Occupational components recorded		Percentage	Projected Percentage from 1850 Census
	Total	5		
Non-domestic sites 1850 Census				
<u>Occupational category</u>				
Iron-producing occupation	10		27.0	22.4
Blacksmith	6		16.3	16.8
Minister	0			9.6
Merchant	2		5.4	8.0
Wagon maker	0			8.0
Tailor	0			5.6
Hatter	0			3.2
Miller	12		32.4	3.2
Physician	0			3.2
Shoemaker	3		8.1	3.2
Saddler	0			3.2
Gunsmith	0			1.6
Seamstress	0			1.6
Teacher	1		2.7	1.6
Tanner	0			1.6
Potter	1		2.7	1.6
Sheriff	0			.8
Weaver	0			.8
Wheelwright	1		2.7	.8
Cabinetmaker	0			.8
Hunter	0			.8
Cooper	0			.8
Nailer	1		2.7	.8
	Total	37		
Other Non-domestic Sites				
Lime Kiln	1			
"Corduoy" Lumber Roads	1			
Resort Hotel	1			
Woolen Mill	1			
Gunpowder Mill	1			
Distillery	1			
County Poorhouse	1			
	Total	7		
Total Sites and Components Recorded		49		

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amount of air was allowed to come into contact with the burning wood (Wigginton 1979:81). Charcoal production required an exacting and time consuming process monitored by skilled laborers called colliers. The charcoal mound or "kiln" was produced when the logs for burning were stacked, standing up on end, around a central pole or wooden box, and then covered with dirt to seal off the air (ibid.). Small openings in the dirt provided enough air for the wood to smolder and char. These mounds could be stacked either on the level ground or in a pit. One furnace site recorded during the survey (40CR22) contained an area of extremely black, burned looking earth, which could possibly be the remains of a charcoal kiln, or at least a storage area for charcoal.

Here it might be desirable to attempt to clarify some of the occupational names appearing in the census listings which are associated with the iron industry.

The occupation "hammerman" is found in the 1850 Carter County census in the same districts as "iron manufacturer" and "collier". Webster's Third International Dictionary (1971) defines a hammerman as a person who works with a power driven hammer, such as a jack hammer. In this instance it is assumed that this occupational category refers to the operator of a water driven trip hammer, a forging tool described in the section of this report concerning bloomery forges.

A "moulder" (or molder) is defined by Webster as a maker of foundry molds, i.e. for casting iron implements. This may have been a person who actually tapped molten metal into molds of various kinds.

A "founder" is a foreman who directs the operation of an iron blast furnace, according to Webster.

The term "hardner" is perhaps a little more difficult to decipher. It is listed in Carter County's 1850 census in the same district as five other iron-related occupations. Since there is no such word defined by Webster, it was presumed that it could have been a colloquialism for "hardner" or "hardener", which is defined as a worker who hardens steel objects by heating and quick cooling (Webster 1971). The word "harn" is likewise defined as a contraction of "harden" (ibid.).

The type of forge utilized in the late eighteenth through early twentieth centuries in the Carter County area was the Catalan or what is commonly referred to as the bloomery forge. A typical bloomery consisted of a level stone hearth approximately six to eight feet square. A fireplace, 24 to 30 inches square and from 15 to 20 inches deep, was located in one corner of the hearth. The sides and bottom of the fireplace were lined with cast iron plates and an air blast pipe opened into the back about 6 to 8 inches above the bottom plate (Nave 1953:11).

The hearth was filled with charcoal and the ore was piled against a dam of charcoal opposite the blast pipe. Four hundred pounds of ore was the common charge for one fire, two thirds of which was smelted ...When the (air) blast had been applied to the fire for about two hours, most of the iron melted and formed a mass at the bottom of the hearth (ibid.).

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This spongy mass of metal was worked with iron poles into a ball, or bloom, as it was called. The bloom was rolled and beaten with hammers to remove most of the impurities.

The old bloomeries produced wrought iron which is a mixture of iron and iron silicate in a physical, rather than chemical, association (Wiggin-ton 1979:83). The iron silicate is a glass-like slag which is one of the by-products of the process. When a certain amount of this material is left in the iron and worked throughout the mass, the result is the tough, grainy, fibrous texture of wrought iron which makes it resistant to corrosion and fatigue, and produces a strong, malleable metal that will take a strong weld (ibid.).

Samples of the slag were collected from three forge sites and from four furnace sites. The debris from a furnace site generally consists of a glass-like substance, hardened molten slag which accumulated in the furnace above the molten iron and was tapped off separately. In the case of the Carter County sites, this material was usually of a dark green color; however, it may range from light blue to nearly black. The by-product debris found on a forge site consists generally of two types: a grey, compact metallic residue, and a brittle less heavily compacted substance of a yellowish-brown color with charcoal fragments imbedded.

Housed in the same building as the forge hearth was a great trip hammer and anvil used in shaping and removing impurities from the iron blooms.

[Both hammer and anvil] were made of iron and weighed about 750 pounds each. They were interchangeable and both had an eye hole six inches by one foot through which a beam was placed to fasten them securely. The anvil was set on oak beams that spanned a pit in the ground to give it spring. The hammer was suspended from a wooden beam on a pivot or hinge, and a revolving shaft with four large iron cogs lifted the hammer at short rapid intervals according to the speed of the shaft. A "bray" beam stopped the upward thrust of the hammer and acted as a spring to knock the hammer down with a great force (Hlave 1953:12).

Water power was necessary for the operation of the trip hammer and to produce the air blast in the hearth. Thus a forging operation may have had more than one water wheel and, like a furnace, would have to be located near a stream of sufficient velocity or from which a pond could be diverted.

Forges did not produce small bars of iron which were needed by blacksmiths because of the rapid cooling of smaller pieces of metal. For this reason a slitting or rolling mill was required to reduce the larger bars into more workable sizes. These operations, usually under the same roof, accomplished this task by cutting some of the bars and rolling others into sheets which were then cut into usable sizes. A special product of the slitting mill was a rod cut to specific dimensions from which the blacksmith could forge nails (Hauffman 1966:35).

As previously indicated, an ironworks could consist of several operations. The iron-production related sites recorded in Carter County appear to have had, in general, only one of the aforementioned operations at any one time.

In the case of the furnace site at the community of Sadie, Tennessee (40CR20), the Knoxville Car Wheel Company built a furnace on or very near the site of a previous operation, the old Speedwell Forge.

The Stonedam Bloomery Forge (40CR19) appears to have had a previous operation on its site, perhaps a furnace. A local informant described how the present property owner had bulldozed away a large earthen ramp which extended north of an area of heavy surface scatter of iron slag. The supposition here is that since the site area is not adjacent to a hillside, a ramp would have been required to reach the top of a furnace in order to charge it.

The Union Furnace (40CR21) was built by Alfred M. Carter about 1847. There were two other furnaces in the Stony Creek area, northeast of Elizabethton, operated by Carter in years previous to this. These were razed as the Union Furnace was put into blast (Nave 1953:7).

Also located in this vicinity were two forges, the Upper Forge and the Lower Forge, which operated in connection with Carter's furnaces (ibid., p. 48). Writing in 1859, J. P. Lesley, in his Iron Manufacturer's Guide to the Furnaces, Forges, and Rolling Mills of the United States, describes these two forges:

Upper Carter Bloomery Forge, situated on Stony Creek, at Union Furnace, ... was built in 1820 and rebuilt in 1841, and is now abandoned and in ruins. Lower Carter Bloomery Forge, situated on Stony Creek, below Union Furnace, ... built about 1810, rebuilt in 1845, has 2 refinery fires and 1 hammer driven by water, and made in 1856 about 9 tons of bars.

It would seem evident that these forges operated in connection with the two earlier furnaces in the area, and the Lower Forge continued to operate in connection with Union Furnace. This points to the fact that A. M. Carter was a producer of large quantities of pig and cast iron as well as malleable bar (forged) iron, while it appears that other operators concentrated on one type of product (Nave 1953:48).

The Union Furnace was utilized in the late 1800s by the Knoxville Car Wheel Company, producing iron to be made into train wheels. Later, the Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company acquired the property, according to local informants.

Approximately one half mile east of the site of the Union Furnace, another surface scatter of glass slag was observed in the garden area of a residence, extending up the pronounced slope of a hill behind the residence. No names could be associated with this site (40CR22) by local informants, but because of the location against the hillside and the type of slag present, it has the earmarks of a furnace site. As previously mentioned, this also has what appears to be the remains of a charcoal kiln or stove.

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area. It is thought that this could have possibly been the site of one of the aforementioned A. M. Carter furnaces which was razed as the Union Furnace was put into operation. These two older furnaces were named the Aerial, built around 1818, and the Evelina, built about 1835, and the Union Furnace was located between them (Nave 1953:47-48).

The site of an ore-washing and processing operation (40CR23) is located in the same general area as Carter's operations, and was used around the turn of the last century in connection with the Taylor Ore Bank, according to local informants. In Tennessee Division of Geology Bulletin number 52 (King, et al., 1944:187), the authors state that the Taylor Bank was mined between 1890 and 1909, first by the Knoxville Car Wheel Company and later by the Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company. It is not inconceivable, however, that it could possibly have been mined earlier in connection with the furnace site (40CR22), which is situated adjacent to it. At any rate, the ore-washing operation is associated with the turn-of-the-century mining of the Taylor Bank. Local individuals interviewed remembered the operation in progress and the remains of a small earthen dam are visible which controlled the flow of a creek on which the ore-washing machinery was located. This creek was appropriately dubbed Muddy Branch.

Site 40CR24 is a furnace site located approximately 3.5 miles northwest of the vicinity of A. M. Carter's Stony Creek operations. It is on a tributary of Stony Creek called Little Stony Creek, on the side of Holston Mountain.

In their discussion of iron and manganese deposits in northeastern Tennessee, King, et al. (1944:207) give the location of the Little Stony Creek iron mine and mention that the remains of an iron furnace "are still visible in the valley of Little Stony Creek at an altitude of 2,840 feet." From this rather specific information, the site of the furnace was located. Nave (1953:47) states that A. M. Carter constructed a furnace about 1840, on Little Stony Creek, which was known as the Rockbridge Charcoal Furnace. For an unknown reason this furnace went out of blast by 1845 (ibid.). King, et al. (1944:207) indicate that the Little Stony Creek mine was worked for iron ore prior to the Civil War, and was probably not worked after that time. Based on this information, it is felt that the furnace remains located on Little Stony Creek (40CR24) represent the site of another of A. M. Carter's operations.

The Farm Hall Bloomery Forge (40CR25) is situated on the north side of Stony Creek, a little over four miles northeast of Elizabethton. It was owned and operated by John Nave, Jr. This is possibly the same forge built by John Nave, Sr., in 1811, and rebuilt in 1838, which had two bloomery fires and one water driven hammer, and in 1856 made about 40 tons of bars, according to Lesley (Maher 1964:58). This forge went out of business during the Civil War, probably because the owner was a secessionist (Nave 1953:60).

Landon Carter's forge at Elizabethton (40CR27) is considered the oldest ironworks in Carter County. Various sources place the construction date anywhere between 1792 and 1797. Landon's son, A. M. Carter, enlarged the operation after his father's death. The works were rebuilt in 1830, and A. M. Carter continued to operate the forge until his death in 1850 (ibid., pp. 44-6). David W. Carter, son of A. M., was the last operator and the forge

went out of business around the time of the Civil War (ibid.). According to Lesley (1859), this forge had two refinery fires, one chafery fire, and one water-driven hammer, and in 1856 made about 100 tons of bars (Maher 1964:58). 67

South of Elizabethton, in the Doe River Valley, two other ironworks sites were located. The remains of a stack at the site of O'Brien's Furnace (40CR26) may be seen approximately 3.5 miles south of Elizabethton near the community of Valley Forge. This furnace was built around 1820, and was out of blast by 1840 (Nave 1953:66-70; Safford 1855:51).

An operation known as Hampton's Bloomery Forge (40CR38) was located further up the Doe River south of the village of Roan Mountain and was operated by Johnson Hampton prior to 1854 (Nave 1953:70-1). The exact history of this operation is confusing at best due to lack of records, but suffice to say it could have been established as early as the late 1820s, and operated until possibly the 1880s (ibid. and Killebrew 1881:21). This forge had an ore mine associated with it known as the Crab Orchard Mine.

The occupational category of "nailer" indicates an operation which produces nails from the specialized rods produced at a slitting mill.

James I. Tipton is listed on the 1850 census in district 7 (Elizabethton) as the only "nailer" in the county. He is also listed in the manufacturing schedule of this census as operating a saw mill, a grist mill, a nailery and rolling mill, and a cupola (a type of furnace for melting pig iron).

Although the site of Tipton's house and possible area of his saw and grist mill (s) were recorded (40CR17), it is not certain whether the nailery and other operations were in the immediate vicinity.

Other Non-domestic Sites Suggested by 1850 Census.

Blacksmithing was one of the most important crafts in the incipient settlement and continued growth of any area. Almost every aspect of life required some form of iron-working, whether it was industrial in nature, agriculturally oriented, or making implements for the home and hearth. In most of the counties under consideration for survey, the 1850 census shows blacksmithing to be among the most-often reported occupations.

In Carter County all of the blacksmithing sites recorded date from the latter half of the 19th century and early 20th century. The earliest of these was probably established between 1860 and 1870 (40CR28). In this instance the individual, David Ritchie, is listed as a blacksmith in the 1870 and 1880 census reports, and then in 1900, he is listed as a wagon-maker. In the case of another site (40CR15), James McCatherine is listed on the 1870 manufacturing schedule as a carriage and wagon maker. In 1880, this same schedule lists him as a blacksmith and a wheelwright. It would seem that blacksmithing would be an integral part of any of the above-mentioned occupations, and it appears that these particular individuals were moving toward some degree of specialization.

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The occupational category "merchant" might be expected to be associated with an urbanized area or a township setting. Of the ten individuals listed as merchants on Carter's 1850 census, half of them are located in the seventh civil district which contains the county seat of Elizabethton.

It was discerned through survey that a general merchandise store in an outlying rural situation often served as a post office for a localized neighborhood or for a larger region, as the area's population may have dictated. Two sites were recorded in Carter County which involved general merchandise stores. One of these (40CR30) consists of an associated blacksmith shop and store, and the other (40CR35) involves a store associated with a grist mill.

"Wagonmaker" is a site specific occupation represented by ten individuals on the 1850 Carter County census. There were no sites located which could be attributed solely to wagonmaking in Carter County. As mentioned earlier, the James McCatherine site (40CR15) involved carriage and wagon making, and it appears to have evolved into a blacksmithing and wheelwrighting operation.

Of the individuals listed as "tailor" and "hatter" on the 1850 census, over half of them were located in or near the town of Elizabethton. No local informants were encountered who knew of any tailors or hatters, even as late as the turn of the century.

Three of the four physicians listed on the 1850 census were situated in Elizabethton. During the course of the survey it was discerned that in a rural setting in the mid-nineteenth century, a doctor would generally practice out of his own home. In some cases a rural doctor's house may have been set up in such a manner as to accommodate a bedridden patient. Needless to say, whether a doctor had an office, in or out of a township, house calls were generally the order of the day.

There were no local informants interviewed in Carter County who knew the specific locus of a physician's office or house site.

Three sites involving shoemaking were recorded during the Carter County survey. The Lewis cobbler shop is a small, single story log building which was standing at the time of survey on its original site (40CR32). The local informant, a descendent of the Lewis family, placed the construction of the building and the adjacent associated residence, also still standing, as contemporaneous with that of the Rueben Brooks house, about 1845. It is not known how early Steven and J. F. M. Lewis started cobbling in the log house, but they are listed in the 1881-82 Tennessee Business Gazeteer and Business Directory as shoemakers.

Levi Taylor is listed as a shoe and boot maker in both the population and manufacturing census schedules for 1880. Although the dates for the site of his operation (40CR33) are uncertain, local informants and tax records place Taylor in the area between the end of the Civil War and after the turn of the century. Levi worked with a relative, A. J. Taylor, in a cobbling shop which stood immediately adjacent to their residence. A portion of this site was in a plowed tobacco patch at the time of survey and a small collection of ceramic material, including stoneware and white-ware, was obtained.

Already mentioned in regard to general merchandise stores, the John Taylor mill site (40CR35) also had a shoe shop which operated within the mill building, according to local informants. From the way this shop was described, it is possible that its function was one of shoe repair rather than shoemaking.

Although saddle and harness making was probably quite a viable and important occupation during the mid-nineteenth century, only four individuals are listed as saddlers in the 1850 Carter County census. There were no informants located who knew of any such operations. Neither could any leather tanning operations be located.

The occupation "miller" was claimed by only four individuals when the census was taken in 1850. None of these were located in the county seat at Elizabethton; however, there was a millwright in that town.

The majority of the mill sites recorded dated from the second half of the nineteenth century, and most of these were established after 1875. In most cases, a grist and a saw mill were usually operated under the same roof. An exception to this is the site of the Anderson-Milam mills (40CR42) in the fifth civil district, in which the two operations were housed in separate buildings.

Many of the mill sites had an associated mill pond, or forebay as it was sometimes called, because most of the tributary streams in Carter County are not of sufficient velocity to turn a water wheel. If it did not have a pond, a mill would usually have a race which ran directly off a creek a sufficient distance upstream to build up enough head to turn a wheel by the time it reached the mill. An example of this is on the John Taylor mill site (40CR35).

One of the older mill sites encountered in Carter is known as the Samuel Hyder mill (40CR41). This saw and grist mill was retained in the Hyder family, one of the earliest to settle in the district five area during its entire period of operation. The exact construction date has not been determined, but, by virtue of the individuals associated, it was probably built in the 1840s, and possibly earlier. It was passed from father to son and the operation continued until the 1950s, when the last miller and present property owner, Roger Hyder, finally dismantled the four-story building. The mill had a forebay and was always run by water power. The informant, Mr. Hyder, explained how both the saw and grist milling operations were powered by the same wheel. There were large, wide fabric belts turned by a gear arrangement from the water wheel, which were manually switched from one wooden cog wheel to another to operate either mill stones or the circular saw.

It was not uncommon for an old milling operation to be refurbished and converted to gasoline power. Some of these were in operation in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Despite the fact that there is considerable data available concerning early gunsmithing, and although local gun collectors know well the early individuals involved in gun manufacture, it was not possible to locate an

informant who knew the precise site of a gunsmithing operation.

One of the two gunsmiths listed on the 1850 Carter County census is Benjamin Dyer in district three. Research of deed records shows that he owned property in both districts one and three at various times. This would place him in the vicinity south and east of Elizabethton, towards the Roan Mountain area.

The other gunsmith on the 1850 census is Reuben Hatcher in district nine. Some of his deeds mention "the blue spring branch" which is a tributary of the Watauga River in the ninth district. This area is east and slightly north of Elizabethton.

Israel McInturff is a well known gunmaker in this area who is listed on the Carter County 1820 manufacturers' census as having "a rifle gun manufacture ... on Buffalo Creek". This would put him in the area of civil district five. It is not known whether the region he was in later became part of Unicoi County.

Pursuant to the occupational category "teacher", there was one school site recorded during the course of the survey. This is the original site of the Duffield Academy (40CR49) in Elizabethton, credited as being the first school in Carter County. Located just a few yards south of the present Duffield Academy building, the original school site is supposed to date from 1809.

The historic pottery site survey conducted by Smith and Rogers in 1977 and 1978 recorded one pottery manufacturing site in Carter County. This is the Isaac Hart-John Mathorn pottery site (40CR9). These men are listed in the 1820 Manufacturers' Census as having an earthenware pottery. The operation which had existed on the site was, according to local tradition, operated by John Mathorn's son, George (last name spelling changed to Mottern). It is supposed that this was a continuation of the 1820 pottery manufacture and was in operation until perhaps the 1870s (Smith and Rogers 1979:31).

Other Non-domestic Sites Recorded in Carter County.

There were several sites recorded during the survey involving operations not suggested by the occupational categories of the 1850 census in Carter County. These sites were indicated as a matter of course by local informants during interviews.

The Elliot Hollow Lime Kilns site (40CR37) consists of an area where limestone was burned to extract lime for industrial and agricultural uses. There are the remains of a circular kiln constructed of brick during the late 1930s and last fired in 1951, according to local informants. Adjacent to this can be seen the remains of two separate wood and earth lime kilns. These are areas against the base of a hill where wood and limestone were stacked and covered with earth to produce a slow-burning smoldering fire. These latter two kilns were in operation during the late nineteen-teens.

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The R. E. Woods Lumber Company harvested the forests approximately twenty miles northeast of Elizabethton, near the Carter-Johnson county line, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This area (40CR10) is now a part of the Cherokee National Forest. The remains of log-supported roadbeds over which traversed small railroad cars can still be seen in an area of the forest.

On top of the highest peak of the Roan Mountain on the Tennessee-North Carolina border once stood a stately resort known as the Cloudland Hotel (40CR39). This three-story 166 room establishment played host to European royalty and celebrated Americans from the 1880s until shortly before it was torn down in 1917.

The site of the Watauga Woolen Mill (40CR18) was recorded in the town of Elizabethton. This enterprise was established between 1870 and 1875, according to Goodspeed (1887:1293 and 1298). Descendants of one of the factory's proprietors thought that the building had burned in the 1890s.

The site of the powder mill on Powder Branch in civil district five was indicated by local informants. According to tradition, a woman named Mary McKeehan made gunpowder on this site (40CR40) in the days prior to the Battle of Kings Mountain in 1780.

Further up Powder Branch a man named Joe Hyder operated a distillery, according to local informants. This site (40CR45) was the locus of his activity between 1860, or earlier, and 1880, as extrapolated from the tax and census records. From the very earliest settlement of the East Tennessee region, the distilling of whiskey and brandy in small localized stills was very common. There are no less than ten distilleries listed in the 1820 manufacturers' census. In fact, since three of those operations are attributed to Hiders (name spelling alternate), it is possible that Joe Hyder's distillery was a continuation of one of the 1820 establishments.

An establishment known as the County Home or County Poorhouse stood on the north side of Watauga River, east of Elizabethton. Its site (40CR50) is now covered for the most part by the Tennessee Department of Transportation garage. In the censuses for a few other sample counties the occupation of "superintendent of poorhouse," or a similar appellation, appears for a single individual. Carter's 1850 census has no such listing.

Domestic Sites.

Another type of site suggested by the 1850 census (or any early census, for that matter) is a family dwelling or farmstead. In an attempt to record such sites informants were routinely asked during interviews if they knew of any old "homeplaces" in their vicinity. The ones that were generally known were the more renowned, still-standing homes of people of distinction. Most of these are on the Tennessee Historical Commission's inventory list or the National Register of Historic Places.

A helpful tool with regard to locating early farmsteads turned up in the form of a map by Miss Pollyanna Creekmore and Mrs. Muriel Spoden showing

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the plats of some of the first landowners along the Watauga River in the vicinity of Elizabethton. The map is based upon research of the original land grants and warrants issued to early Watauga settlers. Unfortunately this was not obtained until late in the survey, so its maximum utility was not fully explored. As with any of the other sources, it serves as a guide to place one in an area to begin asking questions and interviewing present-day landowners.

The sites of houses attributed to two of the earliest settlers along the Watauga were recorded during the latter part of the Carter County survey. The Andrew Greer house site (40CR46) was indicated to us by the owner, a life-long resident of the area, who had been told as a child of its location and significance. The remains of a stacked stone chimney are visible at the edge of a cultivated field, and limestone said to be pieces of the house's foundation are exposed at plowing time. The owner of this site also owns a land tract containing a log house, which is now the core of a large frame house. This log building is credited by the owner as having been built by Andrew Greer to serve as a trading post and store when he first came to the Watauga area.

Information was also supplied by the owner of the Greer site concerning the site of Isaac Lincoln's house (40CR47). Lincoln was one of the four wealthiest men in Carter County in 1797, according to the tax records (Merritt 1950:140). He settled in the area shortly after Andrew Greer. Lincoln's grave is in a tiny cemetery plot in the immediate vicinity of his indicated house site. His tombstone shows his death date as June 8, 1816.

A somewhat unusual dwelling site was recorded, consisting of an area once inhabited by a locally-known hermit. The site (40CR44) is where Uncle Nick Grindstaff spent forty years of his life on the top of Iron Mountain in Eastern Carter County. It seems that Uncle Nick went west to seek his fortune and while in Oklahoma, he was hit over the head and robbed. After this incident, he was "not quite right" and he returned home to Tennessee a disillusioned man. He went to live on Iron Mountain and died there in 1923, after forty years of near-isolation. His grave is near where his house stood and is marked by a small monument.

CHAPTER III
Section B - Carter County

Tennessee, The Volunteer State, John T. Moore
(1923), Vol. I, p. 809:

CARTER COUNTY

Carter County was the first county erected by the first General Assembly of Tennessee in April, 1796, before the state was admitted into the Union, June 1, 1796. It was taken from Washington County, the oldest county in the state, and was named for Landon Carter, son of John Carter. The county seat, Elizabethton, was named in honor of his wife, Elizabeth. William Been, the first permanent settler, and other pioneers located on or near the Watauga River in this county. In this valley homes were established by Valentine Sevier, Sr., father of John Sevier, by James Robertson and by Jas. P. Taylor, grandfather of Robert L. and Alfred A. Taylor. It is said that James P. Taylor was one of the greatest orators of his time as well as eminent as a lawyer. His brother-in-law was Thomas D. Love, for whom Robert Love Taylor was given his middle name.

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was probably organized on July 4, 1776, at the home of Samuel Tipton. The justices of the peace present were: Andrew Greer,⁵ Landon Carter, Nathaniel Taylor, David McNabb, Lechonal Campbell, Guttredge Garland, John Vaught, Joseph Lands, and Reuben Thornton.

Statistics of Carter County: Population, 1920, 21,488. Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1921, \$7,993,976. Area, 298 square miles. Number of farms, 2,717. Railway mileage, eighty-three. Drained by Watauga River. Surface mountainous with fertile valleys and well timbered. Corn, oats, grass, and live stock are the staple products. An abundance of iron ore is found in the county. Elizabethton, the county seat, has a population of 2,749. Has three banks, a weekly newspaper, grist, saw, and woolen mills, good churches and schools; iron works in vicinity. Scholastic population of county, 7,712; high schools, thirteen; elementary schools, forty-nine.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Even before Tennessee had been officially received into the federal union, the area which later came to be known as Carter County was assured of a separate existence. No longer would it be just the upper part of Washington County, the northern and eastern section of that political subdivision. Probably from the location of Jonesboro as the county seat of Washington County in the year 1778, the Citizens of the upper section led chiefly by the Carters, Tiptons, and the Taylors, had longed for the time when they could break away from the mother county and form a governmental unit in which they would have more influence and one whose political center would be closer to their land holdings.

The general assembly of the newly organized state of Tennessee met in Knoxville and passed a law on April 9, 1796, providing for the creation of a new county out of the northern and eastern section of Washington County. This new county was to bear the name of Carter in honor of Landon Carter, a prominent leader in his own right since the death of his father, Colonel John Carter. The official reason for the creation

¹Tradition says there was some discussion over the naming of the new county. Apparently the followers of Col. John Tipton wished to call it Tipton County. It must be remembered that Landon Carter had been secretary of state under Governor Sevier in the Franklin state. Sevier was now governor of Tennessee; William MacLin, a brother-in-law of Carter, was secretary of state, Carter was treasurer of the Washington District. Col. John Tipton was only the Washington County senator. Under these circumstances it seems that the Carter influence was the more powerful. However, it cannot be denied that the Tipton influence in the early history of Carter County was great—a factor with which any historian must reckon.

of the new county is found in this official language, namely: that the citizens of that area "labored under considerable difficulties and inconveniences in attending courts, general musters, elections and other public duties."² The boundaries of the new county were to be laid out by Nathaniel Taylor and Joseph Brown and included much more than the present area of the county. Specifically, it included all lands east of the following line:

. . . from a point on the North Carolina-Tennessee line due north to strike the house of George Haines [sic.], thence by the nearest direction to Buffalo Mountain, thence along the heights of Buffalo, to a high knob near the north end thereof, thence in a direct line to Jonathan Tipton, Jr.'s residence leaving it within the bounds of Washington County, thence in a direct line to the south bank of the Watauga River at Jeremiah Dungan's ford, thence due north to the Sullivan County line.³

This included a part of what is now Unicoi County and all of the present counties of Carter and Johnson. It contained approximately seven hundred square miles and extended about thirty-five miles northeast to southwest and was about twenty miles wide.⁴

²George Roulstone (com.), Laws of the State of Tennessee (Knoxville: George Roulstone, 1803), Chapter XXXI, 1796, pp. 100-102.

³Ibid. Brown and Taylor were to be allowed \$2.50 per day for surveying the line; markers were allowed \$1.00 per day. It is interesting to note that these same reasons, official and unofficial, were operative in the establishment of Johnson County about 40 years later.

⁴Eastin Morris (comp.), The Tennessee Gazetteer (Nashville: W. Hasell Hunt & Co., 1834), 25. Johnson County was cut away in 1836 with an area of about 340 square miles; Unicoi County took away about 80 square miles in 1875 leaving the mother county with a present area of about 300 square miles.

Location of County Seat

For the purpose of locating a county seat the legislature appointed a commission of five who were to proceed at once "to appoint, fix on, and lay out a place the most suitable and convenient . . . for the purpose of erecting a court house, prison and stocks for the use and benefit of the county."⁵ This committee consisted of Landon Carter, Reuben Thornton, Andrew Greer, Sr., Zachariah Campbell, and David McNabb. They were "to contract and agree with suitable workmen for erecting and building . . . a court house, prison and stocks."

This committee chose as the proper site for the new county seat a fifty-acre tract at the foot of Lynn Mountain, east of Doe River, about a mile above where the river empties into the larger Watauga.⁶ The name selected for the town was Elizabethton in honor of Elizabeth MacLin Carter, wife of Landon, for whom the county had been named. This tract of land was divided into seventy-seven lots the majority of which contained one-half acre. At least two lots and the town square which contained about one and one-half acres were

⁵Roulstone, *op. cit.*, 101.

⁶Again tradition says that the Taylors wished to locate the county town site on their lands on the Watauga River about two or three miles below the present site of Elizabethton. Apparently the Tiptons sided with the Carters in locating the town site on lands of Samuel Tipton, son of Colonel John Tipton, within easy distance of the old John Carter home. Perhaps the compromise also included that the name for the town should be Elizabethton in honor of Mrs. Carter. Judge Williams, dean of Tennessee historians, said in his little volume, *Brigadier-General Nathaniel Taylor* (Johnson City: Watauga Press, 1940), that the town was first called "Elizabeth," but he did not cite any authority. (p. 9). The writer has frequently seen the name of the town spelled "Elizabethton."

reserved for use of the county. The others were sold at public lottery under the supervision of Landon Carter, a John Carter, and Nathaniel Folsom.⁷ Numbers were placed in a container of some sort. After paying Tipton \$10.00, the buyer chose a number which entitled him to the lot in the original plan bearing that number. This fact helps to explain why those who purchased more than one lot found their property located in widely scattered sections of the town plan.⁸

By an act of the legislature passed October 23, 1799, this fifty-acre tract was "to continue to be a town, agreeably to the plan of said commissioners, filed in the Clerk's office of the said county," such town to be known as Elizabethton. Samuel Tipton's deeds of conveyance to the commissioners were made "good and valid" in all courts of law and equity.⁹

To enable the county to pay the expenses involved in furnishing the necessary public buildings the legislature enacted a tax levy.¹⁰

⁷History of Tennessee (Nashville: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1887), 909. Hereafter cited, Goodspeed, *op. cit.* This source gives the date of the lottery sale as October 6, 1796, but the writer has found at least 13 deeds to town lots bearing date October 4, 1796. Deed Book A (Register's Office, Elizabethton).

⁸About 20 lots were sold at the lottery sale; during the following year Tipton disposed of 13 more. He continued to sell town lots until about 1820 at prices ranging upward to \$15.00 and \$20.00 as real estate prices advanced in the town. Some of the earliest purchasers were John Reneau, John Carter, George Emmert, Thomas Lackey, Abel Pearson, Daniel Harkleroad, Joseph Mason, Landon Carter, Abraham Tipton, Jacob Miller, John Brown, James Lacy, and Joshua Roiston.

⁹Edward Scott (comp.), Laws of the State of Tennessee (Knoxville: Heiskell and Brown, 1821), I, Chapter V, 637.

¹⁰Ibid., Chapter XXXI, 1796, p. 557. Tax rate was as follows: 12½ cents on each 100 acres of land and on each white poll between 21 and 50 years of age; 25 cents on each town lot and on each slave between the years of 10 and 50. Ibid.

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CHAPTER FOUR

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN CARTER COUNTY

Little concern for education was manifested during the early years of the Watauga settlements. Survival and the fight for liberty became the main concern of the inhabitants. What educational opportunities existed must have been limited to home instruction and training. Most of the early men could read and write as is evidenced by the fact that only two could not sign their names to the earlier mentioned 1776 petition to North Carolina.

The wealthiest inhabitants availed themselves of educational opportunities back in the coastal states. Young Landon Carter was educated at Liberty Hall, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Perhaps others attended schools in Virginia and North Carolina, and it can safely be assumed that some children of the early settlers received some formal schooling at Martin's Academy at Jonesboro which had been chartered by the North Carolina legislature in 1783. Landon Carter was one of its trustees and remained an active supporter of the school.¹ Some students from the county also attended Greeneville College.²

¹In the first meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington College after its chartering by the legislature of the Territory South of the River Ohio, Carter was instructed "to dispose of three tracts of land on Doe River belonging to Martin Academy--420 acres donated by Col. Waightsell Avery of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina." Carr, *op. cit.*, 4, 11.

²Dr. Charles Coffin, business agent for the Greeneville College, on a visit to Carter County during February, 1803, recorded in his journal, "Mr. Blevins, father of the lad sometime ago a pupil at college, called . . . to express his desire to send his son back" and "Mrs. Carter, Mr. Blevins & old Mr. Guin would send each a daughter." Tennessee Journals (typewritten copy in the McClung Collection, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville).

POPULATION OF CARTER COUNTY (1791-1860)

Year	Whites		Total	Negroes		Total
	Male	Female		Slaves	Free Negroes	
1791	710	579	1289	113		1402 ^a
1800						4813 ^b
1810	1959	1969	3928	269		4197 ^c
1820 ^d	2306	2178	4484	345	6	4835
1830	3064	2886	5950	460	14	6414
1840	2575	2420	4995	352	22	5369
1850	2987	2924	5911	353	32	6296
1860	3377	3351	6728	374	22	7124

^a1791 figures from population census taken last Saturday in July, 1791 (WPA Project Washington County List of Taxables, Jonesboro Courthouse)

^bGoodspeed, op. cit., 360.

^cBrookes Universal Gazetteer, 1823.

^dCensus Reports Abstracts, except 1830 which is from the 1830 microfilm schedules.

CARTER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

TAX LISTS - 1799

Tennessee State Archives, Nashville

Transcribed by Mrs. Sherman Williams

"A list of the Taxable property and poles in Carter County for the year 1799"

Key to Column Numbers

- [1] Acres of Land
 [2] Free Polls (Free white males, 21-50 years of age)
 [3] Negro Slaves (10-50 years)

*

	[1]	[2]	[3]		[1]	[2]
Archer, John	200			Cooper, Joel	177	
Archer, William		1		Cooper, Edward		1
Adams, Moses	100	1		Cooper, Nathan		1
Anderson, Thomas Senr	150	1		Cooper, Abraham	100	
Anderson, Thomas, Jr.	150	1		Cayler, Stephen		1
Anderson, Joshua		1		Cooper, Jobe	150	1
Ashe, Thomas L.		1		Cobb, Pharciah	625	1
Abner, Elisha	150			Clark, Abraham		1
Bailey, Cottril	259			Crawson, Samuel		1
Bogart, Samuel, Jr.	188	1		Crippin, John		1
Bogart, Samuel, Sr.	352			Cobb, Atheldredd	50	1
Bogart, Henry	128			Conner, Julius	400	1
Byler, Abraham	775	1		Clark, Josiah	200	1
Brown, John C.		1	1	Cooper, Patience	300	
Blythe, Andrew		1		Carriger, Godfrey Senr	1794	
Boyd, William	400	1	2	Carriger, Michael	806	1
Bowren, Elijah		1		Crawley, William		3
Bowers, Leonard	100	1		Carter, John (T)	415	1
Bailey, Charles		1		Carriger, Nicholas	450	1
Bishop, Samuel		1		Campbell, William		1
Boon, Mordicai		1		Carriger, Godfrey Junr	497	1
Bowerman, John		1		Crcsswhite, George	100	1
Burk, Arthur		1		Carriger, Henry		1
Bridges, William	150			Casebolt, John		
Bridges, Joseph		1		Carriger, John		1
Bradrick, William		1		Carter, Landon	10450	1
Bullinger, Peter	250			Crow, Robert		1
Boon, Hezekiah	275			Chitsey, Isaac		1
Boon, Solomon	200	1		Campbell, Zachariah	140	
Baker, John	125	1		Campbell, Isaac	150	1
Branstetter, Peter	225	1		Campbell, Jeremiah	94	1
Bassendine, Charles	190	1		Campbell, Solomon	200	
Coyler, Charles	279	1		Colbaugh, Jacob		1
Cooper, John		1		Campbell, Zachariah Junr		1

	[1]	[2]	[3]		[1]	[2]	[3]
Carver, Thomas	310	1		Garland, Samuel	100	1	
Cunningham, John		1		Gourley, Hannah	200	1	
Colter, Andrew	400			Greer, Andrew	325		2
Cunningham, William	172	1		Gillam, John		1	
Cain, John	115	1		Garland, Samuel Senr	525		
Cutbirth, Daniel	100	1		Greer, John		1	
Cutbirth, Benjamin		1		Garland, Harper		1	
Cutbirth, Benjamin Senr	200		1	Greer, William		1	
Cain, Peter		1		Gregory, Mordicai		1	
Davis, William	200	1	1	Greer, Alexander	395	1	3
Davis, Joseph		1		Grindstaff, Michael	100		
Davis, Nathan	259	1		Gabbard, Jacob		1	
Dunlap, Samuel		1		Grindstaff, Isaac		1	
Dyer, John	125	1		Grindstaff, John	25	1	
Drake, Benjamin	439			Grindstaff, Nicholas		1	
Drake, Abraham		1		Gwinn, James, Junr		1	
Drake, Isaac		1		Gwinn, Champ		1	
Davidson, Benjamin		1		Garland, John		1	
Davidson, William		1		Gibson, Amos		1	
Davidson, John		1		Graves, Boy		1	
Davidson, Egnus		1		Gwinn, James, Senr	100		
Davidson, Samuel		1		Graves, John	60		
Dunkan, Laurance	100	1		Griffin, William	398	4	
Duggard, William	275	1		Hawn, Christopher	100		
Duggard, Julius	255	1		Haun, Abraham	100		
Duglass, George		1		Hollaway, William	100		
Duglass, Thomas		1		Haines, George	100		
English, Robert	400	1		Hawn, George			
English, Henry		1		Hawn, Matthias	100		
Emmert, George	467	1		Hyder, Adam			
Eden, James, Senr.	400	1		Hyder, Jacob			
Eden, James		1		Hyder, Michael	150		
Eden, Austin	100	1		Hyder, John	150		
Emmert, Peter	100	1		Hyder, Elizabeth	150		
Engle, Peter	100	1		Hawn, Sebastian	200		
Engle, George		1		Hawn, Jacob			
Engle, William		1		Huffman, Daniel	96	1	
Elliot, Thomas	50	1		Hendricks, Solomon	275	1	
Edwards, Abner	100	1		Hendrick, John	650	1	1
Eastridge, Brazeal		1		Harden, William		1	
Eastridge, Richard	50	1		Hooser, Randolph	150		
Franks, Richd		1		Hooser, Randolph Junr		1	
Folsom, Nathl	100	1		Hinbaught, Peter		1	
Faught, Jacob	100	1		Harmond, Henry		1	
Fisher, Anthoney	150	1		Heatherly, Hugh		1	
Fisher, William	100	1		Helton, John		1	
Fisher, John		1		Humphreys, Jahew	123	1	
Ford, Joseph		1		Hinson, John	238	1	
Garland, Cutradge	250			Heatherly, Ewins	50		
Garland, Joseph	284			Heatherly, John		1	

	[1]	[2]	[3]		[1]	[2]	[3]
Holland, Elijah		1		<u>McNabb, Baptist</u>		<u>1</u>	
Humphreys, Jesse	274	1		Morris, Levin	76	1	
Howard, John	130	1		<u>Moore, Absalom</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1</u>	
Heaton, John	200	1		Maxwell, Thomas	180	1	
Jackson, George		1		Moor, Daniel	80	1	
Jones, James	200	1		Matlock, William	100	1	
Jenkins, Roland	220			Mason, Michael	126	1	
James, Joseph Thompson		1		Musgrove, Samuel	320	1	
Jones, Thomas	140	1		Musgrove, Robert	320	1	
Justice, Jacob		1		Mingers, Jacob		1	1
Jentry, Joseph	110			Moor, James		1	
Jenkins, Hugh	100	1		Maclin, John		1	
Jackson, William	200			McNulty, John		1	
Kimmons, Joseph		1		Mannor, Booz		1	
King, William		1		Miller, George		1	
Kite, Ricnd	150			McHyea, John		1	
Kite, Isaac		1		Matlock, Margaret	120		
Lusk, John		1		Majors, Thomas		1	
Lusk, Robert	204			Miller, George Senr	60		
Lusk, Samuel	240	1		Moreland, William	400	1	
Lockard, Robert		1		Moreland, Charles		1	
Lockard, William		1		Miller, John		1	
Love, John		1		McAlister, Samuel, Sen ^r & Jun ^r	160	1	
Love, Joseph		1		May, John	50	1	
Lacy, Phillimon		1		McQueen, Hannah	275		
Lacy, James		1		McQueen, John		1	
Large, Robert	50	1		Mulkey, Phillip	100	1	
Large, Joseph		1		Miller, Daniel	50	1	
Large, Thomas		1		Miller, Christopher	100	1	
Lacy, William		1		Miller, Jacob	50	1	
Love, John		1		Miller, Henry	120	1	
<u>Lincoln, Isaac</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	Miller, Daniel Senr	120		
Lyons, John		1		Miller, John Junr	200	1	
Larew, Samuel	50	1		Mason, Joseph		1	
Loyed, James	50	1		Miller, Jacob	30	1	
Loyed, John	100	1		McCay, John		1	
Lewis, Lewis		1		Megehen, Brewer	100	1	
Loyed, Levi	100	1		Nowell, Joseph	150		
Law, Jacob	100	1		<u>Nave, Teter</u>	<u>200</u>		
Lindsey, Matthew		1		Nave, Abrah ^m	50	1	
McInturff, John Junr	218	1		Nave, John	100	1	
McInturf, Christopher	232			Nave, Henry		1	
McInturf, Israel		1		Nichols, Daniel	94	1	
McNabb, David	<u>258</u>	<u>1</u>		Neatherly, William			
McInturf, John Senr	200	1		Pugh, William	275	1	
McFall, Francis	200			Pugh, David	238	1	
McFall, John		1		Pickens, Joseph	100	1	
Moor, Parker		1		Peoples, Nathan		1	
Miller, Isaac		1		Peoples, William	100		
Miller, Adam		1					

	[1]	[2]	[3]		[1]	[2]
Peoples, John	166	1		<u>Stuart, James</u>	1200	
<u>Patton, John</u>	200			<u>Sevier, Abraham</u>	142	1
Peticoat, Thomas		1		Smith, John	100	1
Peoples, James		1		Stover, Christian		
<u>Price, Thomas</u>	48			Savage, Benjamin		1
Peters, Reuben		1		Stover, Daniel		1
Poland, John	200	1		<u>Sevier, Joseph</u>	360	1
Price, Solomon		1		Smith, John	200	1
Poland, Samuel		1		Smith, Jacob	300	1
Peters, John M.S.	796	1		Smith, William	100	1
Pearson, Abel		1		Smith, Samuel		1
Porthro, David		1		Snider, Michael	240	
Petree, Adam	100			Simmerly, John	300	1
Petree, Daniel	50	1		Smith, Nicholas	150	1
Perkins, George	100	1		Slimp, Michael	100	1
Potter, John	100	1		Slimp, Jacob	100	1
Phillips, Jesse		1		Smith, Edward	450	1
Patterson, Gawin	415	1		Storm, John	50	1
Pevehouse, John	200	1		Sewell, Dawson	50	1
Polley, Edward		1		Storm, Cornelius	100	1
Powel, John		1		Storm, Peter	300	
Prophit, John	100	1		Stout, George	100	1
Perkins, Jacob	240	1		Sands, Joseph	100	
Reasoner, Garret	208	1		Smith, Henry	200	1
<u>Robertson, John</u>	100	1		Stump, James Gwinn		1
Roe, John	50	1		Sewell, Abraham	50	1
Roe, Thomas		1		Sewell, Joseph	60	1
Rockwell, Dawson		1		Snyder, Peter	350	
Range, James	270	1		Snyder, Christian		1
Rodger, Robert	71½	1		Snyder, Peter		1
Reneau, John		1		Shown, Leonard	200	1
Reneau, Charles	313	1		Stout, Daniel	300	
Rippy, Henry		1		<u>Tipton, Joseph Senr</u>	500	1
Roler, John		1		Tipton, John Senr	2717½	
Roiston, Joshua	420	1		Tipton, Jonathan	494	1
Redman, Stephen		1		Threewit, Edward		1
Robertson, John		1		<u>Taylor, Andrew</u>	400	1
Russell, William	140			<u>Taylor, Nathaniel</u>	639	1
Russell, Richard	60			Taylor, Isaac	500	1
Russell, Thomas		1		Tipton, Samuel	944	1
Russell, Isaac		1		Tipton, Thomas	415	1
Roberts, William	85	1		Tyre, William	85	1
Reynolds, Moses		1		Tipton, John Junr	150	1
Reynolds, Henry		1		Tipton, Jonathan Senr		1
Rainbolt, Adam	115	1		Troy, John		1
Raizor, John Dr.	100	1		Taylor, Jacob		1
Rainbolt, Susannah	100			Twiford, William	100	1
Swingle, John	500	1		Thompkins, James		1
Smalling, Samuel	29	1		Thompkins, William	100	1
Scott, Absalom		1		Thompkins, Joseph	40	4

	[1]	[2]	[3]		[1]	[2]	[3]
Vance, Joun		1		Williams, Mark		1	
Vintrees, John	200	1		Walters, Robert		1	
Vandergriff, Gilbert	100	1		Watters, John		1	
Vanhoos, Valentine	100	1		Ward, Joshua	25	1	
Vintrees, John Junr		1		Wilson, Samuel	100	1	
Vaught, John	500			White, Richard	500		7
Vaught, Joseph		1		Whitson, Isaac		1	
Vannoy, William	532	1	1	Waggoner, David	572	1	4
Williams, George	317	1		Waggoner, Matthias	765	1	2
Wheeler, Carrington		1		Walker, John	300	1	
Williams, Archibald	236	1	1	Wilson, Garland		1	
Wyatt, William	1			Woodby, William		1	
Wheeler, William		1		White, James	1300		
Wright, Thomas	164	1		White, Hugh		1	
Williams, Lucreatia	700		3	Wilson, John	60	1	
Wyatt, Thomas	100	1		Wilson, William		1	
Whitson, William		1		Wilson, Joseph		1	
Whitson, Abr ^m		1		Wills, John		1	
Whitson, Jeremiah		1		Wills, Lewis	400	1	
Whitson, Jesse	297	1	2	*John Johnston	5000		
Williams, Sam ^l H.	200	1	3	*Phillip Dawatt &			
Worley, John	100	1		*Samuel Fleckinger	640		
Weston, William		1		*Robert Taylor	320		
Williams, Thomas		1		*Joseph Eller	200		

House of Representatives, Oct. 25th, 1799 Read and referred to the Committee of Finance.

E. W. Scott

25 Oct. '99 Referd as above.

J. Kennedy, Secy.

* Returned by the Sheriff.

*There are two additional columns in the original, "Stud Horses" and "Town Lots." Those owning one town lot each are: Charles Bailey, John Carter, John Casebolt, Benjamin Cutbirth, William Davis, William Davidson, Hannah Gourley, Andrew Greer, Phillimon Lacy, James Lacy, William Lacy, William Mingers, John Nave, John Reneau, Joshua Roiston, Joseph Tipton, Sr., and Thomas Tipton. Those owning two lots each are John Love and Samuel Tipton. William Crawley and Christian Stover owned three each; Isacc Lincoln had four; Peter Hinbaught, five; and Landon Carter, 15. It is presumed that these lots were located in Elizabethton, the county seat. Five men owned one stud horse each: Pharoah Cobb, John Smith, Joseph Tipton, Sr., Jonathan Tipton, Richard White.

SOME ORIGINAL GRANTEES TO LAND IN CARTER COUNTY^a

On Buffalo Creek

Andrew Taylor
George Williams
John Patton
Christopher McInturff
Evan Shelby
Adam Haun
Samuel Henry
Abraham Cooper
Robert English
Edmond Williams
John Tipton

On Gap Creek

Landon Carter
Nathan Lewis
Nathaniel Taylor
Simon Gundy
William Sharp
Thomas Talbot
Matthew Talbot
James Edens
Richard Kite

On Stoney Creek

Landon Carter
Thomas Miller
James Phillips

Jacob Beeler
Nathaniel Taylor
Samuel Gardland
John King
William Parker
John Sevier, Jr.
Andrew Greer

On Roans Creek

Nathaniel Taylor
Nathaniel Foster
Joseph Sams
John Brown
Lewis Mills
Moses Reynolds
William Cunningham
Samuel Williams
John C. Hamilton
John Potter
Ewings Heatherly
Jacob Heatherick
Thomas Payne
William Griffin
Abraham Boyler
George Perkins
Edward Sweetain
Jessee Hoskins
William Baily Smith
Samuel Tate
David Wagner
William Moreland
Rowland Jenkins
Richard White
William Sharpe
William Wilson
Reuben Stringer

In Watauga Valley

Samuel Tate
John Pevehouse
Landon Carter
Archibald White
Henry Bogart
John Tate
Zachariah Campbell
Andrew Greer
John Asher
Reuben Roberts
George Emmert
Martin Armstrong
John McCoy
Nathaniel Taylor
Godfrey Carriger
John Carter
Joshua Houghton
Edward Smith
Valentine Sevier, Sr.
Patience Cooper
Benjamin Ward
William Ward
Isaac Lincoln
Thomas Carney
Charles Asher
James Taylor
Moses Campbell

On Doe River

John Tipton
Daniel Miller
George Peetree
Weightsell Avery
Ebenezer Scrogs
Jacob He(a)drick
Joseph Greer
James Campbell
Jeremiah Campbell
Landon Carter
On Sinking Creek

John Tipton
William Watson
Jessee Bean
Nicholas Hall
Benjamin Holland
Robert Wilson
Charles Robertson
John Bell
Uriah Hunt
Jessee Hunt
David Jobe
John Young
William McNabb
David Greate
Joseph Tipton
Joseph Crouch
Samuel Bogard

^aFrom an analysis of land grants from North Carolina as recorded in the offices of the Register of Deeds, Jonesboro and Elizabethton.

GLOSSARY OF NOTES (Secondary Sources):

- *1 Tennessee, The Volunteer State, Vol. I, John T. Moore, (Nashville, 1923).
- *2 Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, J. G. M. Ramsey, 1853 (Reprint, 1967).
- *3 Daniel Boone, John Bakeless, (Pa., 1939)
- *4 The Wilderness Road, Robert Kincaid, (Ky., 1947).
- *5 Conquest of the Old Southwest, Archibald Henderson, (New York, 1920).
- *6 Dawn of Tennessee Valley and Tennessee History, S. C. Williams, (Johnson City, Tn., 1937).
- *7 Civil and Political History of Tennessee, John Haywood, 1823, (Reprint 1969, Knoxville).
- *8 History of Kentucky, Lewis Collins, (Ky., 1847).
- *9 History of the Lost State of Franklin, S. C. Williams, (Johnson City, Tn., 1928).
- *10 History of Tennessee, Wm. R. Garrett & A. V. Goodpasture, (Nashville Tn., 1900).
- *11 Tennessee During the Revolutionary War, S. C. Williams, (Nashville, Tn., 1944).
- *12 William Tatham, Wataugan, S. C. Williams, (Johnson City, Tn., 1947)
- *13 Tennessee Historical Markers, (Tenn. Hist. Comm., 1972)
- *14 History of Tennessee, G. R. McGhee, 1899, (Reprint, American Book Co., 1924).
- *15 A General Map of the New Settlements Called Transylvania (sic), November, 1776 (Virginia State Library).
- *16 Encyclopedia of the American Revolution, M. M. Boatner III, (New York, 1969).
- *17 Tennessee, A Short History, Folmsbee-Corlew-Mitchell, (Knoxville, Tn. 1966).
- *18 King's Mountain And Its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain Oct. 17th, 1780 and the Events Which Led To It, L. C. Draper, (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1881).
- *19 The Winning of the West, Vol. I, Theodore Roosevelt, (New York, 1906).
- *20 History of Tennessee, Goodspeed, 1887.
- *21 The Overmountain Men, Pat Alderman, (Johnson City, Tn., 1970).
- *22 History of Southwest Virginia, L. P. Summers, (Baltimore, Md., 1903).
- *23 William Tatham: American Versatile, George M. Herndon, (Johnson City, Tn., 1973).

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- *3 Daniel Boone, John Bakeless, (Pa., 1939)
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- *10 History of Tennessee, Wm. R. Garrett & A. V. Goodpasture, (Nashville Tn., 1900).
- *11 Tennessee During the Revolutionary War, S. C. Williams, (Nashville, Tn., 1944).
- *12 William Tatham, Wataugan, S. C. Williams, (Johnson City, Tn., 1947)
- *13 Tennessee Historical Markers, (Tenn. Hist. Comm., 1972)
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- *16 Encyclopedia of the American Revolution, M. M. Boatner III, (New York, 1969).
- *17 Tennessee, A Short History, Folmsbee-Corlew-Mitchell, (Knoxville, Tn. 1966).
- *18 King's Mountain And Its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain Oct. 17th, 1780 and the Events Which Led To It, L. C. Draper, (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1881).
- *19 The Winning of the West, Vol. I, Theodore Roosevelt, (New York, 1906).
- *20 History of Tennessee, Goodspeed, 1887.
- *21 The Overmountain Men, Pat Alderman, (Johnson City, Tn., 1970).
- *22 History of Southwest Virginia, L. P. Summers, (Baltimore, Md., 1903).
- *23 William Tatham: American Versatile, George M. Herndon, (Johnson City, Tn., 1973).

THE FIRST SURVEYORS FOR WATAUGA LAND SALES

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WILLIAM BAILEY SMITH was a skilled surveyor on the Watauga frontier, and probably taught Tatham and other young men lessons in surveying and in the first principles of engineering. "Smith was in the settlement before 1775, actively participating in civil affairs." (*12) "He, in 1779, served as one of the North Carolina commissioners for the survey of the Virginia state line along with Colonel Richard Henderson." (*2) "In 1775, JAMES SMITH purchased of William Bailey Smith, the surveyor, his surveying outfit when William Bailey Smith went to Transylvania (Ky.) to enter the service of Richard Henderson & Co. "William Bailey Smith was present at the Transylvania Purchase in 1775, and was a witness of the Watauga Land Purchase. (*6) "Captain William Bailey Smith who had been so successful the preceding summer on the Watauga (1777), within the Carolina Line, in getting volunteers to go and steady the Kentucky folk, was sent (early in 1778) by General Rogers Clark to recruit a force, though by Henry's instructions he was to take special care to keep the true destination of your force secret. Success depends on this. Orders are therefore given Captain Smith, etc.' (Official letter of Gov. of Va. I, 235-Henry to Clark Jan'y 24, 1778). In fact, volunteers from Holston and Watauga were informed that they were to go again to succor the Kentuckians. Smith turned up in the Tennessee Country, seemingly, in the summer (1778) when Colonel Evan Shelby approved of the plan to 'relief to Kentucky.'" "Smith was advanced 150 pounds to raise 200 men and meet me at Kentucky, in March." (*11)

JAMES STUART was a surveyor and served in running the line between Washington and Sullivan counties (1788). He surveyed many of the early Watauga warrants. He served as one of the commissioners for the purchase and transportation of supplies into the Watauga Settlement during the Indian troubles of 1776; was on the commission to locate the county site (1777) of Washington County and to lay out the town of Jonesborough (1779); and was a justice of the peace for North Carolina, Franklin, North Carolina again, the Territory South of the Ohio, and Tennessee." (*9)

Charles Robertson (or Roberson) referred to himself, in these land exchanges, as "of Watauga," or "of the Inhabitants of the Watauga," or "of the Watauga settlement," or "of Washington District or Watauga," and from the date 1778, as "of Washington County, North Carolina;" also Jacob Brown referred to himself consistantly, and simply as "of the Nolachucky."

Some of the landmarks mentioned in these old land records are:

- "Large Poplar Valley"
- "Road that leads to the Courthouse"
- "Lucas Road"
- "The Bent of Watauga River"
- "Brake's Island"
- "Buzzard's Hill"
- "the Long Cane Brake"
- "Furrar's Land"
- "Crab Orchard"
- "Window Roberson's Plantation" (1778)
- "Brantley's Camp"
- "Sycamore Shoals Plantation"
- "Tumbling Shoals"
- "Old Forge Race"
- "Old Cabbin"
- "The Waggon Road"
- "known as the black Spring"
- "a grist mill"
- "Joe's Pasture"
- "a red oak marked G.R." (could this be George Russell?) and man "sinking creek" which show the locations of caves and caverns.
- "Jones' Great Falls"
- "The Big Sprins"
- "His Manor Plantation"
- "the red & yellow (sic) banks"
- "Christian War Path"
- "Lumpkin's Old Place" (old in 1777)
- "Flanary's Old Camp" (old in 1777)
- "Great Crab Orchard"
- "John McMullins Cabbin"
- "Indian Path"
- "Quarry of Rocks"
- "Sycamore Shoals"
- "Blue Spring"
- "Gray's Improvements"
- "The Old Fort"
- "Old Indian Line"
- "Main Road"

Even the names of the mountains tell a story:

MOUNTAINS NAMES:

- Blue Ridge
- Stone
- Bays (a laurel tree or shrub)
- Yellow
- Iron
- Linn (a tree)
- Buffalo

MANY OF THE STREAMS DESCRIBE THE ANIMALS OF THE REGION:

- Beaver
- Buffalo
- doe
- horse

SOME STREAM'S NAMES DESCRIBE THE TERRAIN:

- Gap
- Cove
- Brush
- Reedy
- Lick (meaning salt lick)
- Cedar (tree)
- Stoney
- Knobb
- Limestone
- Roan (the color or the mountain ash, Rowan)

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VERY FEW STREAMS WERE NAMED FOR PERSONS:

Boone's Creek and Ble(a)vins Creek - both so named as early as 1775.

THE INDIAN NAMES WERE FEW:

Indian Creek and Indian Ridge; and the Watauga and Nolachucky Rivers.

There were "deep springs" and "swamps" and "rich valleys" and the terms "high", "low", "great", "big", "little", "upper", and "dry", attached to places and thus described the terrain in more detail.

The earliest surveys were made by William Bailey Smith and James Smith, James Stuart.

James Stuart Esq.

Manor Plantation is listed as being on 600 acres valued at L1500 in the Washington County 1779 Tax List (see attached). He owned 42 horses valued at L6139 and 36 valued at L360 and L113.12.0 ready cash and a L235 bond. Taxes valued at L17337.12.0. No slaves.

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"The settlers in Washington County availed of the opportunity to obtain grants from a government claiming sovereignty. Even those who had obtained grants or deeds from Charles Robertson, Trustee for the Wataugans, reinforced their titles by entries in John Carter's (entry-taker) office, later followed by grants signed by governors of North Carolina."

Pollyanna Creekmore capsules the land sales within the boundaries of Tennessee as follows: "The controversy which ensued over western lands show that we are dealing with, up until 1778, land that is really outside of any organized government. North Carolina had failed to exercise its jurisdiction over this land, but finally, in 1777, they created Washington County, and in 1778, a government was organized. That is when the records begin. One of the county officials under the laws of North Carolina was the entry-taker. Colonel John Carter was elected the entry-taker, an important office, and there was a system set out where a man could go and

- (1) enter his land;
- (2) then, a warrant was issued by the entry-taker;
- (3) then, the survey made;
- (4) then, the grant made....

but all along this chain of action anywhere it could be transferred to anyone else. We don't know what happened or how it happened but the entry-takers books were lost and this whole question of western land was one of the reasons that North Carolina was the next to the last state to ratify the federal constitution. This whole thing was finally settled by the compact of 1806; and not until that date did the state of Tennessee do anything about setting up a system of disposing of its public domain."

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Chapter IV: LAND USE STUDY
SECTION B: FIRST SETTLERS AND EARLIEST WHITE LAND OWNERS
AT THE WATAUGA OLD FIELDS

The first known settler in the area called the Old Fields (see Chapter II Section A) was a man named Honeycutt who was living in a log cabin "about Roanes Creek near Watauga" (*2) when James Robertson arrived on his first visit to the area in 1770. Prior to that date, it is believed Daniel Boone and other longhunters had frequented the area as early as 1760.

James Robertson built a cabin and planted a crop, then returned to North Carolina. In the fall of 1770 he gathered his family and friends together and headed the party of sixteen to settle with him in the Watauga Valley (Felix Robertson, Draper MSS. 6 XX 96) According to S. C. Williams (page 342 in Dawn of Tennessee Valley and Tennessee History), "in the group doubtless were two brothers of James Robertson, Charles and Mark, and seeming his brother, Jonathan, and his brother-in-law, William Reeves. Charles, the brother took up land on Buffalo and Sinking Creek just outside the present-day Johnson City."

There seems to be some disagreement as to the exact location of the land on which James Robertson settled: William says, "at and near the junction of the Watauga and Doe Rivers;" Ramsey says, "on the north side of the river (Watauga), at the upper end of the island, on lands since the property of A.M. Carter, Esq.," and Frank Merrit (Early History of Carter County, p.3) says "where Doe River joins the Watauga, the present site of Elizabethton." Goodspeed's History of Tennessee (1887) on page 906 states that James settled "beyond the bluff opposite the mouth of the Doe River." If this was his place of settlement, he did not receive a warrant (or land grant) which describes this location unless it possibly could have been the 434-acre tract recorded in the Watauga Purchase Book on page 18 dated April 3, 1775 and located on the north side of the Watauga River; on the banks of the river, "in a rich valley," and "on a ridge." No land during this research has been found which was located opposite the mouth of the Doe River on the banks of the Watauga River at that spot. James Robertson does, however, enter two tracts on the north side of the Watauga River which are on Stoney Creek (Watauga Purchase Book page 17, two tracts: 230-acres, 450 acres, both dated 1775).

It is known that (later General) James Robertson removed to what is today Hawkins County in early 1777 and located on the north side of the Holston River at the mouth of Big Creek. (John) Honeycutt also removed to the Holston River in 1777 and later migrated to Natchez, Mississippi by the famed Holston-Tennessee-

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Ohio-Mississippi water route. From Natchez, Honeycutt soon went into the Choctaw Nation (Alabama) where he resided until his death. (Draper MSS. 6 XX 49, Felix Robertson letter).

It is possible that James Robertson's Watauga Settlement land was located opposite the mouth of the Doe River on the north banks of the Watauga River. The researchers did not locate an early land owner for the property at this location. (See Plat on page 150 of this report).

A great deal has been written on General James Robertson, therefore only a short summary of his life is given in this report and may be found in Appendix C. Also in Appendix C is a pamphlet on James Robertson's sister, Ann Robertson, one of the heroines at the seige of Watauga Fort. James Robertson migrated from his Hawkins County home to the Cumberland country in 1779 where he became known as the "father of Middle Tennessee." An outline of the major events in his life while in East Tennessee follows.

J. G. M. Ramsey (page 141-143 Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee History) states that Andrew Greer, an Indian Trader, was "one of the first, if not the first settler of Watauga." See hereafter for the place Andrew Greer built his home, plantation and mill (also see the Plat on page 150 of this report).

OUTLINE OF THE MAJOR EVENTS RELATING TO JAMES
ROBERTSON'S LIFE ON THE WATAUGA AND HOLSTON
SETTLEMENTS

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- 1770 - explored Watauga Valley and stayed with Honeycutt on Roane's Creek.
- 1771/2 - Permanently settled on Watauga River.
- 1774 - made trip to Cherokee towns after the murder of Crabtree and won their confidence.
- 1774, early in July - with Wm. Falling went as "peace messengers to Overhill Cherokee towns.
- 1774, July - with Capt. Wm. Cocke, tarred & feathered a British Capt. Nugent.
- 1774, August - with Capt. Evan Shelby mustered at Fort Shelby (Bristol) & marched to battle of Point Pleasant.
- 1775 - reported to have been at the Sycamore Shoals at Henderson Purchase Council.
- 1775 - assumed by S. C. Williams (Dawn of Tenn. History) to have been a member of the Watauga Association (court records of members lost).
- 1776 - May: with Capt. John Shelby marched to Nolachucky settlements to "corral" seventy suspected tories and compel them to take an oath of allegiance to the American cause. "recalcitrants were drummed out of the settlement."
- 1776, circa July 5 - a company of "fine riflemen" were enlisted & put under command of Capt. James Robertson.
- 1776 - signed the Wataugan's petition to the N. C. General Assembly.
- 1776, by July 20 - was second in command under Colonel John Carter, at Fort Watauga during the time it was under siege by Chief Abram and his warriors.
- 1776, October - joined Colonel Wm. Christian's 3000-man army for the Cherokee Campaign.
- 1777, Jan. or Feb. - removed with his family to the mouth of Big Creek (Hawkins Co.).
- 1777, March 10th - pursued Cherokees who had scalped F. Calvatt, killed one, and retook the stolen horses. (occurred near Rice Mill in Hawkins Co.)
- 1777, July - was appointed North Carolina Indian Commissioner. Attended Long Island treaty (Avery Treaty). (occurred in Sullivan Co.)
- 1777, September - took a message to Overhill Indians.
- 1777, November - Virginia ordered a road survey from the North Fork of the Holston River (Kingsport) to Capt. James Robertson's house at the mouth of Big Creek (Hawkins Co.).
- 1777/78 - made a disposition regarding the claim of the Transylvania Company which was presented to the Virginia Assembly.
- 1778/79 - made his first trip to the site of Nashville.
- 1779, in the fall - removed to settle the site of Nashville where he became a Colonel and afterward brigadier general of his district, Indian Commissioner to the Cherokees, member of N. C. Legislature (1796), member of the convention that framed the first constitution of the State of Tennessee.

one eighth part to Richard Henderson his heirs and assigns forever;
 " " " " Thomas Hart " " " " "
 " " " " Nathaniel Hart " " " " "
 " " " " John Williams " " " " "
 " " " " John Lutterell " " " " "
 " " " " James Hogg " " " " "
 one sixteenth part to David Hart " " " " "

" " " " Leonard Hendly Bullock his heirs and assigns forever; the yearly rent of four pence to be holden of the Chief Lord or Lords of the premises and the said....etc...ect... etc...ect...etc...Oconistota, Attacullacullah, Savanooka otherwise Coronch for themselfe and the whole nation aforesaid have ordered and appointed and do make Joseph Martin, and John Fair (torn) their true and lawfull attorney jointly. In witness whereof the said Oconistota, Attacullacullah, Savanook, otherwise Coronah, the three chiefs appointed by the warriors and other head men to sign for and in behalf of the whole Nation hath thereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year above written.

Signed sealed and Delivered in
 Presence of:
 Wm. Bailey Smith
 George Lumpkin
 Thos. Houghton
 Caselton Brooks
 John Bacon
 Tilman Dixon
 ValentineSevier
 Thos. Price

(signed by their marks)
 OCONISTOTA
 ATTACULLACULLAH
 SAVANOOKA, otherwise CORONAH

Joseph Vann, Linguister"

(xeroxed copy attached)

THE PATH DEED

THE CHIEFS OF THE CHEROKEES TO RICHARD HENDERSON & CO.
(found in Hawkins County Deed Book #1, page 147)

"The Chiefs of the Cherokees to Richard Henderson & Co.
Registered November the 1st 1794...Transd from Liber E. page 127

This indenture made the 17th day of March in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and seventy five. Between Oconistota Chief Warrior and First Representative of the Cherokee Nation or tribe of Indians, and Attacullullah & Savanooka, Chiefs appointed by the warriors and other head men to convey for the whole nation: Being the Aborigines and sole owners by occupancy from the beginning of time of the lands on the waters of the Ohio River from the mouth of the Tenese River up the said Ohio to the mouth or emptying of the Great Canaway or New River and so cross by a southward line to the Virginia line by a direction that shall strike or hit the Holston River six English miles above or Eastward of the Long Island therein and other lands and territorys tereunto adjoining of the one part and Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, John Williams, John Lutterell, William Johnstone, James Hogg, David Hart, and Leonard Hendly Bullock of the province of North Carolina of the other part witnesseth that the said Oconistota for himself and the rest of the said Nation of Indians for and in consideration of the sum of Ten thousand pounds lawfull money of Great Britton to them in hand paid by the said Richd Henderson & Co. the receipt thereof the said Oconistota and his whole nation do for themselves and the whole tribe of people have granted bargained and sold....etc...etc.etc....all that tract territory or parcel of land: Beginning on the Holston River where the courses of Powels Mountain strickes the same thence up the said River as it meanders same thence along the line run by Donelson & Co. to a point six English miles Eastward of the Long Island in the said Holston River thence a direct course towards the mouth of the Great Canaway until it reaches the top Ridge of Powels Mountain thence westward along the said Ridge to the Beginning....with all the..... etc. etc. etc.....rents, services, all the estate, right, title, etc....etc....unto the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Lutterell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart & Leonard Hendly Bullock their heirs and assigns, etc....and tenants in common and not as joint tenants that is to say:

LAND PURCHASE OF WATAUGA AND WATERS OF HOLSTON FROM CHEROKEES - 1775
 WATAUGA PURCHASE (found in Watauga Purchase Book page 1,2,3,&4)
 (P. Creekmore Research)

"This Indenture, made the 19th day of March, 1775, by Oconostota, Chief Warrior and First Representative of the Cherokee Nation or Tribe of Indians, and Attacullecully and Savanucah, otherwise Coronoh, for themselves and the rest of the whole nation, being the aborigines and sole owners by occupancy from the beginning of time, of the lands on the waters of Holston and Wataugah Rivers, and other lands thereunto belonging, of the one part, and Charles Robertson, of the settlement of Wataugah, of the other part, Witnesseth, etc."...the consideration of "the sum of two thousand pounds, lawful money of Great Britain, in hand paid,"...the survey embraced..."all that tract, territory or parcel of land, on the waters of Wataugah, Holston and Great Canaway or New River: beginning on the south or south-west of Holston River, six English miles above Long Island, in said river; thence a direct line near a south course to the ridge which divides the waters of Wataugah from the waters of Nonachuckeh: thence along the various courses of said ridge nearly a south-east course to the Blue Ridge or line dividing North-Carolina from the Cherokee lands; thence along the various courses of said ridge to the Virginia line; thence west of Holston River to the first station, including all the waters of Wataugah, part of the waters of Holston and the head-branches of New River or Great Canaway, agreeable to the bounds aforesaid to said Charles Robertson, his heirs assigns," etc.....
 "And also, the said Charles Robertson, his heirs and assigns, shall and may peaceably and quietly, have, hold, possess and enjoy said premises, without let, trouble, hindrance or molestation, interruption and denial, of them, the said Oconostota and the rest, or any of the said Nation."

Signed in presence of:

Wm. Bailey Smith
 Jesse Benton
 Tillman Dixon
 Wm. Blevins
 Thos. Price
 Jas. Vann, Linguister

(signed with their X marks)
 OCONOSTOTA
 ATTACULLECULLY
 TENNESY WARRIOR
 WILLINAWAUGH

((found in Watauga Purchase Book, pages 1,2,3,&4)
 The lands sold to Charles Robertson, were afterwards regularly patented to the settlers. Occupancy had probably heretofore given ownership. Charles Robertson thus acted as the trustee for all the land purchased.))

Watauga Purchase Book, pages 115, 116, 117: (P. Creekmore Research)

NOLICHUCKY LAND PURCHASE - 1775

"This indenture, made the 25th day of March 1775, between Oconostota, chief warrior and head prince, the Tenesay Warrior, and Bread Slave Catcher, and Attakullakulla and Chenesley, Cherokee chiefs of Middle and Lower Settlements, of the one part, and Jacob Brown, of Nonachuchy, of the other part - consideration ten shillings....a certain tract of parcel of land lying on Nonchuchy River, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of a creek called Great Limestone, running up ridge that divides Wataugah and Nonachuchy, joining the Wataugah purchase, from thence up the dividing ridge that divides the waters of Nonachuchy and Wataugah, and thence to the head of Indian Creek, where it joins the Iron Mountain, thence down the said mountain to Nonachuchy River, thence across the said river including the creeks of said river, thence down the side of the Nonchuchy Mountain against the mouth of Great Limestone, thence to the beginning.

In presence of:	(signed with their marks)
Samuel Crawford	OCCONOSTOTA
Jesse Denham	THE TENESAY WARRIOR
Moses Crawford	THE BREAD SLAVE CATCHER
Zachary Isbell	ATTAKULLAKULLA
Witness the Warriors:	CHENESLEY
Thomas Bulla	
Joseph Vann	
Richard Henderson"	

Jacob Brown became the purchaser of this land which embraced much of the best lands in Washington and Greene counties. Jacob Brown afterwards regularly patented these lands to the settlers. Occupancy had probably heretofore given ownership.

Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, J. G. M. Ramsey, 1853, page 121: states that another deed of the same date (March 25, 1775) and between the same parties (Cherokees and Jacob Brown) conveyed land "lying on Nonachuchy River, below the mouth of Big Limestone, on both sides of said river, bounded as follows: joining the rest of said Brown's purchase. Beginning on the south side of said driver, below the old fields that lie below the said Limestone, on the north side of Nonachuchy Mountain, at a large rock; thence north 32 west to the mouth of Camp Creek, on south side of said river; thence across said river; thence north-west to the dividing ridge between Lick Creek and Watauga or Holston; thence up the dividing ridge to the rest of said Brown's lands; thence down the main fork of Big Limestone to its mouth; thence crossing the river to a straight course to the beginning."

Draper MSS 11 DD 82 King's Mountain Papers; (P. Creekmore Research)
& Draper MSS 14 DD 104 King's Mountain Papers: (P. Creekmore Research)
"(The facts stated in the article are taken from the papers of one, who has a distinguished past in the proceeding of the time, and who filled the highest office in the State of Kentucky - the late Governor Shelby)" (this would be Isaac Shelby).

"Shelby - Early Times in Tennessee

"At the early period of our national experience the boundless soil and mild climate of Tennessee attracted the notice of adventurers. In the year 1771, during our Colonial dependence, several settlements were made north of Holston River, in that part of Tennessee which now includes the counties of Sullivan and Hawkins; some settlements were also made about the same time, south of the same river. The pioneers who thus adventured were principally from North Carolina. Although the country above mentioned properly belonged to North Carolina, the settlers north of the Holston agreed among themselves to adhere to Virginia, and be governed by its laws, as well for protection against the Indians as against the numerous bands of horse-thieves and other marauders who infested the borders. Those who settled south of the Holston, considered North Carolina as the parent state or colony, but they were governed by laws of their own making. Although they acknowledged separate jurisdictions, they were united for common interest and for mutual defense, and in the prosecution of their bold enterprise of effecting permanent settlements in what might be called an enemy country, they encountered obstacles which appeared as just almost insurmountable.

The settlements on both sides of the Holston gradually increased by the accession of new emigrants, notwithstanding they were exposed to the attacks and inroads of their savage neighbors, but in 1774 emigration received a check in consequence of the combined efforts of the Shawnee and other hostile tribes, who penetrated as far as Sullivan County, committing numerous depredations upon the property of such of the settlers as were unable to oppose effectual resistance, and sacrificing the lives of those who were unable to escape from their murderous assaults.

In this state of things the government of Virginia in July, 1774, ordered an expedition against the hostile tribes, the command of which was given to Colonel Andrew Lewis. To cooperate in this expedition upon the success of which in a great degree depended the safety of the frontier settlements.

Capt. Evan Shelby raised a company of fifty men, in that part of Tennessee now called Sullivan and Carter Counties. They set out about the 17th August, and in the beginning of September

formed a junction with Col. Christian, on New River. Animated by that bold and daring spirit, which subsequently, in more brilliant scenes, animated their descendants, they bore a part in the celebrated battle of the Great Kenawha, on the 10th October where the Indians were defeated with considerable loss. In this battle the late Gen. James Robertson and Col. Valentine Sevier (then both non-commissioned officers) were distinguished for their vigilance, activity and bravery - qualities for which they were more particularly distinguished in subsequent contests with the Indians in Tennessee. This battle was fought at the time the first Congress sat in Philadelphia, and its result had the effect of suppressing the depredations of the Indians until July, 1776, when the colonists, by their expression actions declared themselves independant and pledged their lives, forbears and sacred honor to maintain their independence. The war of the Revolution had now assumed such an aspect that the British government did not hesitate, through their emissaries, to stir up the Indians to renewed hostilities upon the frontiers: acting upon the Maxim that it had the right to employ all the means which God and nature had put into his hands.

Influenced by a British agent named Cameron, the Cherokee, then a powerful tribe, prepared for war, but their intention was happily frustrated. About the first of July, three men, namely Isaac Thomas, William Fawley (Falling), and John Blankenship, who had resided several years among the Cherokees, left the nation, and making their way to the white settlements, communicated the information that twelve hundred warriors were armed and equipped, and ready to march against the frontiers. The departure of the men caused the Indians to postpone their march for two weeks which gave time to the whites to prepare for their reception by the construction of forts, and other means of defense, and at the same time, two companies from Washington County, Virginia under the command of Captains James Thompson and William Cocke and one company from what is now called Sullivan County Tennessee under Capt. James Shelby, amounting together to one hundred and seventy six men, marched toward Long Island in the Holston for the purpose of watching the motions of the enemy. When they arrived within a mile of the Island, they met the Indians, about eight hundred in number, advancing under the command of Dragging Canoe, a daring and experienced chief. The Indians relying upon their superiority of numbers, did not observe their usual caution, but flushed with the hopes of anticipated victory, rushed upon their antagonists in great disorder. The result proved that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Both parties engaged hand to hand but a few minutes decided the battle in favor of the white. Thirty-six of the Indians were killed on the spot and the rest fled in great confusion, seeking refuge among the hills and mountains. The other division of the Indian force, consisting of four hundred warriors, attacked the fort at the Sycamore Shoals but were

gallantly repulsed by Robertson and Sevier.

This ended the invasion of the Cherokees to the Great disappointment of Cameron who had no doubt of its successful issue, and that the whites would be compelled to abandon the country. Notwithstanding their defeat in these two instances, the Indians led on by false hopes, and urged by British agents, continued to harass the frontiers, and in consequence of these aggressions, the governments of Virginia and North Carolina, in the fall of 1776; raised a force of between two and three thousand men for the purpose of attacking the Cherokee towns. This army was placed under the command of Col. (Wm) Christian, who advanced into the Indian Country. The Cherokees who had not recovered from their defeat at Long Island and the Sycamore Shoals, could not be brought to a general action, and they at length sued for peace. The propositions to bury the tomahawk were listened to by Colonel Christian, and it was agreed that a treaty should be held the ensuing Spring, owing however to the opposition of Dragging Canoe whose will was still for war, the treaty was postponed until the ensuing summer. This restless and warlike chief, removed with three or four hundred warriors, who adhered to his fortunes, to the Chickamauga, a branch of the Tennessee.

In the latter part of June, 1777 the Cherokees assembled to the number of twelve or thirteen hundred, at Great Island, the place appointed for holding the treaty. The government of N. Carolina and Virginia at the same time ordered between seven and eight hundred militia to assemble at the same place, in order by a display of force to overawe the Indians and afford protection to the commissioners who were Cols. Avery and Lanier and Major Winston on the part of North Carolina, and Cols. Christian, Preston, and Evan Shelby, on the part of Virginia. A treaty of peace was finally concluded in August, but such was the condition of the country in consequence of the Revolutionary struggle, and such the influence of British emissaries, that the parties enjoyed the blessings of peace but a short time.

Whilst those events were passing, Dragging Canoe, whose enmity to the whites never slumbered, was not inactive, and during the year 1778, his party having considerably increased in numbers, he frequently harassed the frontiers by his predatory incursions and many of the whites fell victims to the tomahawk, and scalping knife. In the beginning of the year 1779, this warlike chief could number amongst his followers up-wards of one thousand warriors from almost every tribe on the Ohio. Their depredations extended from Georgia to Pennsylvania, and consequently upon the whole of this extensive frontiers, life and property was insecure. The governments of North Carolina and Virginia determined to make another vigorous effort, vigorous as far as their

circumstances and means would permit. They accordingly raised a force of one thousand men under the command of Col. Evan Shelby, and a regiment of twelve (militia?) men under the command of Col. John Montgomery. This force was ordered to proceed against the Indians. It is worthy of remark that nearly the whole of the supplies necessary for the campaign, were purchased upon the individual responsibility, and through the personal exceptions of Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, whose active patriotism was displayed during the trying scenes of the revolution, and in the border warfare of that period; as well as during the late war with Great Britain; when with the gallant Harrison he triumphed upon the Thames. The army assembled at the mouth of Big Creek in Tennessee, about four miles from where the town of Rogersville now stands, about the 10th April, having made their preparations they descended the river in canoes or piroges, with so much caution and that they completely surprised the enemy who fled in every direction without giving battle. They were however hotly pursued and about forty were slain. Their towns were burned, their corn destroyed and their cattle driven off. This victory dispersed the Indian force, and for some time gave peace to Tennessee and opened a communication with the settlements in Kentucky. Although for some years after the war was frequently renewed, the tide of emigration continued to swell; the permanency of the settlements was secured, and in the year 1796; Tennessee was admitted into the Union as a sovereign and independent state.

Since that period she has continued to advance in prosperity and now occupies a distinguished position among her sister states. That she may continue to prosper is the sincere wish of one whose recollections still linger round the scenes that were once familiar and are still dear to him." "W.T." ((this is the same as Draper MSS 14 DD 104; King's Mountain Papers: with the exception of the title at the top which in 14 DD 104 reads: (very dim and hard to see) "MacCelland Thompson (possibly???) - Early Times in Tennessee - From the written messenger."))

OVERMOUNTAIN MEN (HOLSTON SETTLERS AND
 CHAPTER VIII; WATAUGANS) IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR; 1780-1783
 WITH EMPHASIS ON THE MUSTER AT SYCAMORE SHOALS
 SECTION A - Events leading up to the Muster at
 Sycamore Shoals

"The year 1779 was pregnant with events of importance to the pioneers of Washington County and newly formed Sullivan County. The Indian Chief, Dragging Canoe, who had refused to take part in the Treaty of Holston (Long Island- July, 1779), established a force of banditti (called Chickamaugans), 1000 strong, with headquarters at Nickajack Cave, and began a series of depredations. The expedition of Evan Shelby was made to destroy this rendezvous. The Cherokee became hostile (Colonels) (William) Campbell, (John) Sevier and (Evan) Shelby invaded their territory. The capture of Savannah, in 1778, followed by the defeat of General Ashe in 1779, opened communications with the Indians and renewed their hostilities." The frontiersman from Eastern Tennessee to middle Tennessee and Kentucky maintained their ground as the 'Rear-Guard of the Revolution,' they threw forward into the wilderness the 'Advance Guard of Western Civilization.'" *10

"On May 12, 1780, Charleston, S. C., together with the American Army which defended it, was surrendered by General Lincoln to General Sir Henry Clinton, commanding the British Army. "Savannah was occupied" and the entire southern coast was in possession of the British. Lord Cornwallis moved to the north and west and routed the American army under (Gen. Horatio) Gates at Camden, while Sumpter was defeated by Tarlton. Colonel (Elijah) Clarke, of Georgia, who was operating along the Savannah River, was driven from the field and found temporary refuge on the Watauga. (Gen. Francis) Marion and (Gen. Charles) Lee were powerless to protect the country. Supposing all opposition at an end Lord Cornwallis issued a proclamation threatening severe penalties against all who should give aid to the American cause, summoned all loyalists to enlist in the English army, and relying on these recruits (tories) to hold the country in subjection, marched north to overrun North Carolina. Feeling secure on his right flank which extended towards the Atlantic coast, he formed a mounted force of English regulars and tories to guard his left flank against attack from the west. The command of this body was entrusted to Major (Patrick) Ferguson, a brave and skillful English officer. Keeping Ferguson somewhat in advance & on his left, Cornwallis advanced to North Carolina and took post at Charlotte. *10

"After the fall of Charleston (12 May 1780) Sir Henry Clinton appointed Major Patrick Ferguson of the 71st Highlanders Inspector of Militia in the Southern Provinces. Assisted by Maj. George Hanger (until 6 Aug., when the latter took command of Tarleton's cavalry) Ferguson raised about 4,000 Loyalist militia in the vicinity of Ninety-Six. As early as July Ferguson started pushing north to extend his operations. Meanwhile, the Tory leaders Morgan Bryan and John Moore had raised about 1,500 men in the Catawba District. About the same time Thomas ("Gamecock") Sumter was starting his partisan operations, and Col. Chas. McDowell, who commanded the N. C. rebel militia, was calling for assistance from the "Over Mountain Men" across the Blue Ridge Mountains. Chas. McDowell was what the historian Fisher calls 'a rather inactive partisan leader,' but he was joined by a couple of the other kind. Col. Isaac Shelby arrived with some 600 'overmountain men,' and Col. Elijah Clarke was in the area with a force of Ga. and Carolina militia." *16

(Col. Isaac) "Shelby, in Sullivan County, and (John) Sevier, in Washington County, in obedience to the command of General (Griffin) Rutherford, had levied one hundred men each, and were on the point of moving to the defense of Charleston, when news arrived that Charleston had fallen, and that the enemy was moving northward and were approaching the North Carolina line. Both of these energetic commanders doubled their levies, and with two hundred men each, marched promptly to the camp of Colonel (Charles) McDowell, who commanded the North Carolina troops at Cherokee Ford, in South Carolina. Sevier, being unable to leave home, sent his regiment under the command of Major Charles Robertson." *10

Major Charles Robertson's force was chosen at "a meeting of sundry of the Militia Officers of Washington County, this 19th day of March, 1780: Present John Sevier, Colonel: Jonathan Tipton, Majors, Joseph Willaons, John McNabb, Godfrey Isbell, William Trimble, James Stinson, Robert Sevier, Captains, and Landon Carter, Lieutenant, in the absence of Valentine Sevier, Captain (on the same page is a list of Captains including the above listed ones plus: Captains Hoskins, Bean, Brown, Trimble, Gist, Davis, Patterson, and Williams) Sevier responded by sending 200 of his Washington County regiment under Major Charles Robertson. Sevier himself, unwilling to leave his county open to forays by the Chickamauga Indians (While Robertson was on this campaign in South Carolina, the Indians in a small body raided the lower settlements but were met and driven back by Major Jonathan Tipton at the mouth of Flat Creek of the Nolachucky.)" *11

Col. Shelby "found Colonel Patrick Moore strongly entrenched on the Pacolet River, in a redoubt known as Thicketty Fort (which had been erected by Gen. Andrew Williamson in his 1776 Cherokee War Campaign *11) Capt. William Cocke, subsequently United States Senator from Tennessee, was sent to demand the surrender. This was refused, whereupon Colonel Shelby drew up his men to storm the fort. Alarmed at the formidable appearance, Col. Moore proposed to surrender." *10

"Thus without firing a gun, ninety-three Loyalist, with a British sergeant-major stationed there to discipline the Tories, were surrendered. About two hundred stands of arms were taken, all loaded with ball or buckshot". *11

Thus - "Shelby Captured THICKETTY FORT, S. C., 13 July, 1780" *16

August 8, 1780

"Colonel (Isaac) Shelby, in command of six hundred men, was attacked at Cedar Springs by Ferguson with his entire command." *10
"First Major James Dunlap of Ferguson's forces, "attacked with a force of dragoons and mounted riflemen, "....." a hand-to-hand conflict ensued "....." the enemy in route was pursued for two miles when Ferguson came to Dunlap's assistance. The combined forces were too much for the Patriot force which made a hasty retreat. Ferguson, having maintained the chase four or five miles, now abandoned it. The loss of the Americans was four killed and twenty wounded; of the enemy about thirty killed and wounded and fifty captured." *11

Back home at Watauga, "in August, 1780, signs of Indians were discovered to the south of Nolichucky from Greasy Cove, and concluding an Indian party were coming in for mischief, a party of men went and waylaid the Red Bank ford, at Greasy Cove, and in the night the Indians came there and were fired on and fled; next morning signs of blood were discovered. The white fired too hastily or they would have given a better account of the Indians. Col. John Sevier concluded to carry on a campaign against their towns, and men to the number of 100 had collected at the Greasy Cove, and others expected to join them, when on Hill went out from camp one day hunting, and was fired on by an Indian who missed him, and Hill instantly levelled his rifle, and fired, and thinking he had brought the Indian down, but presuming that there were others there, ran for the camp. A party went out, found the dead Indian near by a camp, which gave evidence that this Indian was there nursing a disabled companion; doubtless wounded at the ford a few nights before. The disabled Indian had, however, crept off and escaped. The people who had collected were so filled with apprehension that it was deemed best to abandon the expedition." (Draper MSS 32 S 140-180-Sevier PPRS; P. Creekmore Research).

Draper MSS. 30 S 351-397 p.7; Sevier Papers: (P. Creekmore Research): Letter from Col. G. W. Sevier;

"The property of the Tories on the Western Waters was declared confiscated, and subject to entry. Col. (John) Sevier Col. (John) Carter and their friends entered a good deal of these lands; and the Tories still hovering in the country, got wind of it and resolved among themselves to go in a body to Col. (John) Carter's office and demand the privilege of examining the entry-taker's books; and if it should prove true, then they revolved upon killing both Sevier and Carter. Prominent among Tories were Jim Bradley, Elias Pyburn and brother, Jonathan Holly, one Dykes, Henry Grimes, Philip Shelby, James Crawford, Isaac Baldwin, William Goins, and Thomas Barker. Dyke's wife gave Col. Sevier the information; he had befriended her, and furnished her with the necessaries of life, when her husband was off aiding and abetting, secretly if not openly, the British and loyalists, and she in great distress. Col. Sevier informed Col. Carter -- and situated as they were, to transcribe the books, leaving the entries blank opposite to the Tory confiscations; and hide out the bonafide records. This was accordingly done; Col. Carter hid out the books in the woods -- this was sometime in 1780, and about the succeeding Christman, Col. Carter was taken ill with the small pox and soon died (died in the summer of 1781). The records were never found, but the Tories were soon subdued, and the titles of those who had entered these confiscated lands were deemed valid."

Back with the Overmountain men in the Carolina:
"August 18th (1780) occurred the battle of Musgrove's Mill, on the Enoree River." This feat "displayed a species of strategy peculiar to Tennessee military genius. Colonel (Isaac) Shelby, learning that a party of four or five hundred tories was encamped at Musgrove's Mill, determined to surprise them. But Ferguson's force of two thousand men lay between. Shelby, with his famous 600 men, 400 hundred Tennesseans, and (Col. Elijah) Clarke's Georgians, and (Lt. Col. Joseph) Williams' South Carolinians, moved rapidly during the night by a circuitous route, passed around Ferguson's camp, and reached the vicinity of Musgrove's Mill before day. While forming his line for the attack at day-break, Colonel Shelby was surprised to learn that the enemy had just been reinforced by a detachment of British

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regulars and Tories under the Command of Colonel (Alexander) Innis. In this dilemma it was not safe either to attack or retreat. He decided to prepare a hasty ambush, and sent forward Capt. Shadrach Inman with a small force to entice the enemy to attack him. The enemy attacked and were completely routed. Shelby pursued them, capturing many prisoners, and contemplating an attack upon the post at Ninety-Six, when his movement was suddenly arrested by a courier from Colonel (Charles) McDowell announcing the disastrous defeat of General (Horatio) Gates at Camden. His position was now full of danger." Retreat was necessary. "Escaping with his prisoners and booty, he evaded pursuit, and rejoined Colonel McDowell where he turned over seventy prisoners." *10

One incident reported by Major James Sevier bears reporting:

Draper MSS 32 S 140-180 (Sevier Papers): (P. Creekmore Research)

"Col. (John) Sevier was NOT out. Col. Valentine Sevier was: what capacity not recollected. The Americans, about 250, against double their number, at the Enoree (near MUSGROVE MILL), took post in a fine grove of timber, and as the British marched up the mountaineers poured in upon them a deadly fire. Robert Beane shot down Major Frazier, and William Smith got a fair shot at Col. Ennis, who was wounded. The British were forced to recross the river, and as one of them sheltered himself behind a tree, Thomas Gillespie brought him down." Besides above mentioned Wataugans "were Thirah (Pharoah) Cobb, Jesse and Edward Beane."

Though Clarke and Shelby may have gained no advantage, "they gave the Tories a good licking at (this) Musgrove's Mill (battle), 18 Aug., 1780." *16

They were considering an attack against Ninety-Six, about 30 miles away, when news of Gates' defeat at Camden, 16 Aug. prompted them to beat a hasty retreat. Ferguson got as close as 30 minutes behind them as they headed for Gilbert Town, but he was stopped by a message calling him to Camden. At British headquarters Ferguson was told by Cornwallis of the forthcoming invasion of N. C. Ferguson now boldly announced that the rebellion was finished in his area. But trouble was brewing. Before he had withdrawn (from his post which was 22 miles from Gilbert Town, the town of 'Old Fort', near the source of the Catawba in the Blue Ridge Mountains), on the 10th Oct., he paroled Samuel Phillips and sent him across the Blue Ridge

with a warning to the militia commander, Shelby. If they did not 'desist from their opposition to the British arms, and take portection under his standard, 'said Ferguson, 'he would march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay their country waste with fire and sword.' The 'over mountain men' had already decided they had better go get Ferguson before he came after them, and this message served to accelerate their efforts. When Clarke and Shelby reached N. C. after the action of 18 Aug., their men were suffering from exhaustion and malnutrition, and their forces as well as McDowell's had scattered. This is why Ferguson so far met no resistance." *16

(Colonel Isaac Shelby and Captains Charles Robertson & Valentine Sevier's men returning from Musgrove's Mill)
"Reaching the mountain region in safety, they met Colonel McDowell's party, considerably dimished in numbers as we may well suppose. Colonel Shelby, with the approbation of Major Robertson, now proposed that an army of volunteers be raised on both sides of the mountains, in sufficient numbers to cope with Ferguson. All of the officers and some of the privates, were consulted, and all heartily untied in the propriety and feasibility of the undertaking. It was agreed that the Musgrove prisoners should be sent to a place of security; that the over-mountain men should return home to recruit and strengthen their numbers; while Colonel McDowell should send an express to Colonels Cleveland and Herndon of Wilkes, and Major Winston of Surry, inviting and urging them to raise volunteers, and join in the enterprise; and that Colonel McDowell should, furthermore, devise the best means to preserve the beef stock of the Whigs of the Upper Catawba valleys and coves, which would undoubtedly be an early object of Ferguson's attention; and McDowell was, moreover, to Obtain information of the enemy's movement, and keep the overmountain men constantly apprised of them (MS statement of Major Joseph McDowell and Captain David Vance, preserved by the late Robert Henry of Buncombe Co., N. C.)." *18

"As the term of service of their men having expired, Colonel Shelby and Major Robertson, with their Holston and Watauga volunteers, parted company with Colonel Clarke, leaving the prisoners in his charge and took the trail which led to their homes over the Alleghanies. Colonels McDowell and Hampton, with their Burke and Rutherford followers, now less than 200 in number remained in the Gilbert Town region till forced back by the arrival of Ferguson shortly after..... in the early part of September." *18

"Colonel Charles McDowell and Colonel Andrew Hampton with about 100 - 160 men, had retired before Ferguson's forces from Cane Creek and Upper Catawba, arriving at Colonel John Carter's on the 18th of September, and were now refugees mostly encamped on the Watauga (MS letter Col. Joseph Martin, Long Island of Holston, Sept. 22, 1780)." *18

Draper MSS 16 DD 12: King's Mountain Papers: (the MSS. on microfilm is incomplete) (P. Creekmore Research): Letter from Colonel Joseph Williams:

"Sir Long Island ye 22nd Sept.1780

on 2d instant I left the Cherokee's nation where I had had a convince-ing proof of their friendship. Two agents belonging to the Crown of Great Briton came there with about 400 of the out lying Cherokees in order to take on prisoners and bring me to there measure. All there threats offers etc. was nobley rejected by the old warrior (probably Oconostota) who told them that he would die on the place before he would give up. ordered them off ameadeatly that he had nothing to do with them nor their goods but still buys for a supply from your Excellency - we are all on the quarter in great confusion on the 16th instant Col. McDowell with about 300 men arive at Col. Carter's about 25 miles up. This informs that a body of about 1500 English & Tories was on there way to this place - they took _____ of which they no quarter gave - disposed of nine wagon loads of publick skins at a low prive for fear they would fall in there hands I have a large quantity of drest leather in the nation which I would have brought as soon as matters are setld. I shall wait a few days to see how things are in the meantime any-thing can be done for the Indians. To _____ there clothes shall be extremely glad as I think it highly necessary that I assshore (assure) you the enemy will and has embraced every opportunity in rousing the minds of the Indians our friends the Cherokees was sent for by his Majesties agents to"(ends here).

CHAPTER VIII- 1780 MUSTER OF OVER MOUNTAIN MEN AT SYCAMORE SHOALS

SECTION B: SYCAMORE SHOALS MUSTER - Sept. 25, 1780

Upon the receipt of the letter from Major Ferguson, Colonel Isaac "Shelby went some forty miles to a horserace, near the present village of Jonesboro, to see Colonel (John) Sevier..... to inform him of Ferguson's threatening message, and concert measures for their mutual action. The result was that these brave leaders resolved to carry into effect the plan Shelby and associates had formed the previous march, when east of the mountains - to raise all the men they could and attempt, with proper assistance, to surprise Ferguson by attacking him in his camp; or, at any rate, before he should be prepared to meet them. If this was not practicable, they would unite with any corps of patriots they might meet, and wage war against the enemies of their country; and should they fail & the country eventually be over-run and subdued by the British, they could take water, float down the Holston, Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi, and find a home among the Spaniards in Louisiana. Some of McDowell's officers were seen and consulted by Shelby and Sevier before they parted. Colonel Sevier engaged to see other of them, and bring them all into the measure; while Shelby, on his part, undertook to procure the aid and co-opertion of Colonel William Campbell, of the neighboring county of Washington, in Virginia, with a force from that region, if practicable. A time and place for the general rendezvous were appointed, the 25th of September, 1780, at THE SYCAMORE FLATS OR SHOALS, ON THE WATAUGA RIVER." *18

"In his pamphlet of 1823, (Col. Isaac) Shelby wrote:
 "Having made the arrangements with Sevier, I returned home immediately, and devoted myself to all the necessary operations for our intended enterprise. I wrote to Col. Campbell informing him what Sevier and I had agreed upon, and urged him to join us with all the men he could raise. This letter I sent express to him (Shelby used John Adair as a messenger to Campbell, as well as his brother, Moses) at his own house, forty miles distant, by my brother, Moses Shelby. Col. Campbell wrote me for answer, that he had determined to raise what men he could, and march down by Flower Gap to the southern borders of Virginia, to oppose Lord Cornwallis when he approached that State; that he still preferred this course to the one proposed by Sevier and myself, and therefore declined agreeing to meet us. Of this I notified Col. Sevier by an exxpress on the next day, and immediately issued an order called upon ALL the militia of the County to hold themselves in readiness to march at the time appointed. I felt, however,

some disappointment at the reply of Col. Campbell. The Cherokee Towns were not more than 80 or 100 miles from the frontiers of my county, and we had received information that these Indians were preparing a formidable attack upon us in the course of a few weeks; I was, therefore, unwilling that we should take away the whole disposable force of our Counties at such a time; and, without the aid of the militia under Colonel Campbell's command, I feared that we could not otherwise have a sufficient force to meet Ferguson. I, therefore wrote a second letter to Col. Campbell, and sent the same messenger back with it immediately, to whom I communicated at large our views and intentions, and directed him to urge them on Col. Campbell. This letter and messenger produced the desired effect, and Campbell wrote me that he would meet us at a time and place appointed." *11

"About the same time, (Col. Isaac Shelby) he also wrote to Colonel Arthur Campbell, the cousin and brother-in-law of Colonel William Campbell, and who was the County Lieutenant or superior military officer of the county, informing him of Ferguson's progress and threats, and telling the touching story of McDowell's party, driven from their homes and families; and appealing to the County Lieutenant, whether it would not be possible to make an effort to escort and protect the exiles on their return to their homes and kindred, and drive Ferguson from the country. Colonel Arthur Campbell had just returned from Richmond, where he had an interview with Governor (Thomas) Jefferson, and learned that vigorous efforts were being made to retrieve the late misfortunes near Camden, and repel the advances of the enemy now flushed with victory." *18

"Colonel Arthur Campbell informing Shelby, through the messenger, Mr. (John) Adair, of the Governor's sentiment, and the efforts that would soon be made by Congress to check the progress of the enemy. 'The tale of McDowell's men,' say Arthur Campbell, 'was a doleful one, and tended to excite the resentment of the people, who of late had become inured to danger by fighting the Indians, and who had an utter detestation of the tyranny of the British Government.'" *18

"That day, the 22nd of September, 1780, the order was made for the men, who seemed animated with a spirit of patriotism.....An express, at the same time, was sent to Colonel (Benjamin) Cleveland, of Wilkes County, North Carolina, to apprise him of the designs of the men on the western waters, and request him to meet them, with all the troopshe could raise, at an appointed place on the east side of the mountains." *18

"Sevier took it upon himself to keep Colonels McDowell and (Andrew) Hampton (a refugee from Rutherford Co., N.C. with a small number of men) and the refugees under them informed and to have them equipped and supplied for the campaign." *11

"Colonel William Campbell went to the place of rendezvous by way of Colonel Shelby's, while his men, who had assembled at the first creek below Abingdon, marched down a nearer way - by the Watauga Road." *18 On the way they were joined by those mustering for the journey at Colonel John Pemberton's home and were gathered under the giant Pemberton Oak (still standing near Route 421 SE of Bristol).

"From a grist mill near Matthew Talbot's home at the rendezvous came meal for breadmaking; and on what has ever since been known as Powder Branch of Buffalo Creek Mary Patton superintended a small powder mill which supplied, at least in part, the needs of the western riflemen. Lead for balls was mined in the mountains in the rear of John Sevier's home (Bumpass Cove). Intense activity was in evidence at each of these places in the production of essential supplies and munitions. For the purchase of supplies and meeting the expenses of the expedition, Sevier and Shelby were in hard times. There was very little curenacy and less coin to be found in the West; and what little the people had been able to procure had been paid to the entry-taker in the purchase of North Carolina public lands. The entry taker for Sullivan County was John Adair. Sevier, perhaps accompanied by Shelby, went to see him and proposed that the public funds in his hands be advanced to meet the exigencies." *11

"John Adair, Esq., late of Knox County, was the Entry-taker, and his reply was worthy of the times and worthy of the man. 'Col. Sevier, I have no authority by law to make that disposition of this money. It belongs to the improverished treasury of North-Carolina, and I dare

not appropriate a cent of it to any purpose. But, if the country is overrun by the British, liberty is gone. Let the money go too. Take it. If the enemy, by its use, is driven from the country, I can trust that country to justify and vindicate my conduct. Take it.'" *2

"Shebly and Sevier pledged themselves to see it refunded. That was scrupulously attended to at the earliest practicable moment. The evidence of it is before this writer, in the original receipt now in his possession: 'Rec'd, Jan'y 31st, 1782 of Mr. John Adair, Entry-taker in the county of Sullivan, twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars, which is placed to his credit on the Treasury Books. 12,735 Dollars) Per Robert Lanier, Treas'r. Salisbury Dist.'" *2

Documented evidence of the rendezvous of the Over Mountain Men being held at Sycamore Shoals is as follows:

An Account of the March and Battle of King's Mountain by an unknown member of Campbell's regiment: "were ordered out under the command of Col. William Campbell; and rendezvoused on Watauga".....(*18 p.520)

Diary of Memorandum, by Ensign Robert Campbell: "in the expedition to King's Mountain, Col. Campbell, Col. Shelby, and Col. Sevier rendezvoused at the Sycamore Flats, on Watauga, at the foot of Yellow Mountain, on the 25th of September 1780." (*18,p.535)

Gov. Isasc Shelby's Pamphlet, Battle of King's Mountain; "The 25th day of September, 1780, at Watauga, where the time and place appointed for our rendezvous, Col. Sevier had succeeded in engaging in our enterprise, Col. Charles McDowell and many of the refuges before mentioned - and when assembled were as follows:"(*18,p.563)

Draper MSS 1 5 (or S DD (P. Creekmore Research) page 80: Letter to Draper from Hugh McClung, 1880: "Col. N. G. Taylor owns and lives at Sycamore Shoals, where his father and perhaps grand-father lived."

"The rendezvous for all commands was fixed at Sycamore Shoals of Watauga ("the camp on Watauga, on the 25th of September presented an animated spectacle."*2), a spot already made famous by the Transylvania treaty of 1775, where already lay McDowell and the North Carolina refugees ('The whole met at Col. McDowell's encampment on Watauga' Arthur Campbell.) The 25th day of September, about ten days away was the day named. In Washington Counties, Virginia and North Carolina, and in Sullivan County, there was un-

precedented excitement and bustle. Beeves were being rounded up and assembled at the Shoals; family ovens were kept hot, and the women early and late plied their needles in making their militiamen comfortable and presentable. Catharine Sherrill Sevier, the Colonel's (John) recently wedded wife, spent a part of the honeymoon in making and mending clothes for her husband and three of his sons who ranged in age between sixteen and twenty-one." *11

Mrs. John Sevier ("Bonnie Kate") said year afterward "had the Colonel's ten children been sons and large enough to service in that expedition, I could have fitted them out." *11

"Young boys insisted upon going. 'Here' pointing to Sevier's 16 year old son, said Mrs. Sevier to his father, 'is another of our boys who wants to go with his father and brothers to war; but we have no horse for him, and, poor fellow, it is a great distance to walk.' A horse was provided and the boy went." *11

"With the exception of the few colonists on the distant Cumberland the entire military force of what is now Tennessee was assembled at the Sycamore Shoals. Scarce a single gunman remained, that day, at his own house. The young, ardent and energetic had generally enrolled themselves for the campaign against Ferguson. The less vigorous and more aged, were left, with the inferior guns, in the settlements for their protection against the Indians; but all had attended the rendezvous. The old men were there to counsel, encourage, and stimulate the youthful soldier, and to receive, from the colonels instructions for the defence of the stations during their absence. Others were there to bring, in rich profusion, the products of their farms, which were cheerfully furnished gratuitously and without stint, to complete the outfit of the expedition. ----anything the frontier man owned, in the cabin, in the field or on the range, was offered, upon the altar of his country. The wife and sister were there, too, were the heroic mothers, with a mournful but noble pride, to take a fond farewell of their gallant sons. The large mass of the assembly were volunteer riflemen, clad in the home-spun of their wives and sisters, and wearing the hunting shirt so characteristic of the back-woods soldiery, and not a few of them the moccasins of their own manufacture. A few of the officers

were better dressed, but all in Citizen's clothing. The men of Campbell was stern, authoritative and dignified. Shelby was grave, taciturn and determined. Sevier, vivacious, ardent, impulsive and energetic. (left before Muster but his men were thru) McDowell, moving about with the ease and dignity of a colonial magistrate, inspiring veneration for his virtues and an indignant sympathy for the wrongs of himself and his co-exiles. All were completely wrapt in the absorbing subject of the revolutionary struggle, then appraoching its acme, and threatening the homes and familes of the mountaineers themselves. Never did mountain recess contain within it, a loftier or a more enlarged patriotism - never a cooler or more determined courage." *2

"On Monday, the 25th of September, at the place or rendezvous at the Sycamore Flats or Shoals, at the foot of the Yellow Mountain on the Watauga, about three miles below the present village of Elizabethton, Colonel Campbell's 200 men assembled, together with Colonel Shelby's and lieutenant - Colonel Sevier's regiments of 240 men (total 480 men). There McDowell's party had been for some time in camp (160 men); but Colonel McDowell himself, as soon as the expedition had been resolved on, hurried with the glad news over the mountains, to encourage the people, obtain intelligence of Ferguson's movements, and hasten the march of Colonel Cleveland and the gallant men of Wilkes and Surry. While yet in camp, all heart were gladdened by the unexpected arrival of Colonel Arthur Campbell with 200 more men from his County, fearing the assembled force might not be sufficient for the important service they had undertaken; and uniting these new recruits with the other, this patriotic officer immediately returned home to anxiously watch the frontiers of Holston, now so largely stripped of their natural defenders. (MSS statement from one of Campbell's men rec'd by Draper from David Campbell)." *18

"Mostly armed with the Deckard (or Dickert which was largely manufactured' near Lancaster, Ps., by a person of that name. It was, for the period, a gun of remarkable precision for a long shot, spiral grooved, with a barrel some 30 inches long and with its stock some 3½ or 4 feet, carrying bullets varying from 30 to 70 to the pound of lead.) rifle, in the use of which they were expert alike against Indians and beasts of the forest, they regarded themselves the equals of Ferguson and his practiced riflemen and musketeers.

They were little encumbered with baggage - each with a blanket, a cup by his side, with which to quench his thirst from the mountain streams, and a wallet of provisions, the latter principally of parched corn meal, mixed, as it generally was with maple sugar, making a very agreeable repast, and withal full of nourishment. An occasional skillet was taken along for a mess, in which to warm up in water their parched meal, and cook such wild or other meat as fortune should throw in their way. The horse, of course, had to pick their living, and were hobbled out, of nights, to keep them from straying away. A few beeves were driven along the rear for subsistence, but impeding the rapidity of the march, they were abandoned after the first day's march." *18

Draper MSS 30 S 351-397 p.20; Letter from Col. G. W. Sevier:
(P. Creekmore Research)

"The Lead Mine. On (John) Sevier's land, some two and a half miles from his residence (this was his residence in Nolichucky), in the mountains, was a lead mine, from which the old frontier men supplied themselves with lead for their campaigns, and hunting. It was but a small vein, but there was a sufficiency for the purpose for which it was then needed, and it proved of immense benefit at that early day." (his home was called Mount Pleasant)

Draper MSS 15 DD 21: Letter from George Christian (P. Creekmore Research)....."proceeded to King's Mountain where they found Maj. Ferguson who had taken an advantageous position on the top of the Mountain with a Band of Brittish Regulars aided by some hundreds of tories - whom they encountered & defeated killing & taking prisoners nearly every man - In this Battle my Father (Captain Gilbert Christian) commanded a company under (Col. John) Sevier - It will be remembered that in those days Captain wore no apperletss carried rifles & knew now to use them."

"Bivouacking for the night, early on the morning of the 26th, the officers order their men to assemble for a brief religious service. The Rev. Samuel Doak, who had spent some time in Sullivan County, but had recently moved to Little Limestone creek of the Nolachucky, was present and led the devotions in a fervid invocation for Divine blessing upon the xpedition, praying that the men might smite the foe, closing with an Old Teatment phrase: 'The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon.'" *11

Draper MSS 15 DD: King's Mountain Papers. (P. Creekmore Research)
 Letter to Draper from J. G. M. Ramsey 1880:

"It is an invariable tradition all over E. T. (East Tennessee) that on the point of march of the Riflemen from Sycamore Shoals, on Watauga, the troops engaged in Divine Services & were addressed by a Presbyterian clergyman then present. This minister is said to have been Rev. Samuel Doak. He was then or soon after the founder of & president of Martin Academy, the first academy chartered by law west of the Alleghany Mountains - has since been included (1795) as the present Washington College of which he became the founder & first President. The tradition has preserved this further that in his prayer or address he used the words or petition 'Teach our hand to war & our fingers to fight' & also 'The sword of the Lord & of Gideon!' I have heard this tradition from my boyhood & from all my knowledge of the man I believe it substantially true. Dr. Doak was my father's Pastor & I am Alumnus of his college."

"Heart were thrilled by these words; and then farewells were waved as the riflemen mounted horses to commence a toilsome advance up Gap Creek". *11

"They were clad in fringed hunting shirts, and their long Deckard rifles gleamed in the sun." *11 "A shot-pouch, a tomahawk, a knife, a knapsack and a blanket, completed the soldier's outfit." *19

"Officers and men towards the east and Ferguson, with a grim resolution to conquer." *11

"On the 26th, (from the 'State of Proceedings of the western army from Sept. 25, 1780, to the reduction of Major Ferguson and the army under his command,' signed by Campbell, Shelby, and Cleveland. The Official report; it is the Gates MSS. in the N. Y. Historical Society.) They began the march, over a thousand strong, most of them mounted on swift, wiry horses. They were led by leaders they trusted, they were wonted to Indian warfare, they were skilled horsemen and marksmen, they knew how to face every king of danger, hardship, and privation. Their fringed and tasselled hunting-shirts were girded in by bead-worked belts, and the trappings of their horses were stained red and yellow. On their heads they wore caps of coon-skin or mink-skin, with the tails hanging down, or else felt hats, in each of which was thrust a buck-tail or a sprig of evergreen. Every man carried a small-bore rifle, a tomahawk, and a scalping-knife. A few of the officers had swords, and there was not a bayonet nor a tent in the army (Gen. Wm. Lenoir's account, prepared for Judge A. D. Murphy intended history of North Carolina Lenoir was a private in the battle.) *19

"My countrymen, you are about to set out on an expedition which is full of hardships and dangers, but one in which the Almighty will attend you.

"The Mother Country has her hands upon you, these American Colonies, and takes that for which our fathers planted their homes in the wilderness—OUR LIBERTY.

"Taxation without representation and the quartering of soldiers in the homes of our people without their consent are evidence that the Crown of England would take from its American Subjects the last vestige of Freedom.

"Your brethern across the mountains are crying like Macedonia unto your help. God forbid that you shall refuse to hear and answer their call—but the call of your brethren is not all. The enemy is marching hither to destroy your own homes.

"Brave men, you are not unacquainted with battle. Your hands have already been taught to war and your fingers to fight. You have wrested these beautiful valleys of the Holston, and Watauga from the savage hand. Will you tarry now until the other enemy carries fire and sword to your very doors? NO, it shall not be. Go forth then in the strength of your manhood to the aid of your brethren, the defense of your liberty and the protection of your homes. And may the God of Justice be with you and give you victory."

"Let Us Pray"

"Almighty and gracious God! Thou hast been the refuge and strength of Thy people in all ages. In time of sorest need we have learned to come to Thee—our Rock and our Fortress. Thou knowest the dangers and snares that surround us on march and in battle.

"Thou knowest the dangers that constantly threaten the humble, but well beloved homes which Thy servants have left behind them.

"O, in Thine infinite mercy, save us from the cruel hand of the savage, and of Tyrant. Save the unprotected homes while fathers and husbands and sons are far away fighting for freedom and helping the oppressed.

"Thou, who promised to protect the Sparrow in its flight, keep ceaseless watch, by day and by night, over our loved ones. The helpless woman and little children, we commit to Thy care. Thou wilt not leave them or forsake them in times of loneliness and anxiety and terror.

"O, God of Battle, arise in Thy might. Avenge the slaughter of Thy people. Confound those who plot for our destruction. Crown this mighty effort with victory, and smite those who exalt themselves against liberty and justice and truth.

"Help us as good soldiers to wield the SWORD OF THE LORD AND GIDEON."

"AMEN"

The sermon and prayer of Samuel Doak are used through the courtesy of Mrs. Rollo H. Henley, Washington College, Tennessee. It is taken from the scrapbook of her father, J. Fain Anderson.

Samuel Doak's Famous Sermon & Prayer at Sycamore Shoals Muster Sept 1780

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SAMUEL DOAK (1749-18)

Samuel Doak, "the father of education in Tennessee, was born in August, 1749. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Mitchell) Doak, who emigrated from northern Ireland and first settled in Chester County Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Augusta County, Virginia, where their son, Samuel was born. Young Doak at the age of sixteen was studying the classics under Reverend Archibald Alexander. In 1773 he entered Princeton College from which he was graduated in 1775, during the presidency of Dr. Witherspoon. He was for two years, a tutor at an academy in Virginia which later became Hampden Sidney College, and at the same time studied theology under Reverend John Blair Smith, and later under Reverend William Graham in his native county. About this time he married Ester H., the daughter of Reverend John Montgomery; and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hanover (Va.). He soon turned southward for a location." (*9) He preached for two years in Sullivan County (then Washington County, Virginia until 1779) where he lived near the forks of the Holston and Watauga Rivers, called the "fork country," he held many camp meetings in Sullivan County including the William Rhea home near Blountville - the old rock he stood on is still visible) "He later removed to a settlement on the Little Limestone (below Jonesborough) at the request of the inhabitants. According to the tradition in riding through the forest in that neighborhood he unexpectedly came upon a group of settlers who were felling trees. Learning that he was a minister, they requested him to preach, and this he did, using his horse as a pulpit." (*9) "Soon by the help of the settlers there arose, on a farm acquired by Doak (on Hominy Branch of Little Limestone Creek), three log buildings, one to shelter his family, another for use as Salem Church and the third for an academy. (*11) "The structures for the church and the school stood on rising ground shadowed by grand old trees, quite near each other and only a few yards west of the present (1890) Salem Church. A small monumental ridge of earth marks sites of the historic church and school. (Alexander and Mathes, 4; *11)."

"In 1783 Doak's school was incorporated by the North Carolina Legislature as Martin Academy. In 1795 the territorial legislature chartered Martin Academy as Washington College, located at Salem, and Doak was made its president." (*14) (S. C. Williams states in Tennessee During the Revolutionary War page 104 that it was in 1782 that the Academy was chartered and it was named for Alexander Martin, at the time governor of North Carolina). "Its first graduates were given A. B. diplomas at the first commencement, August 15, 1796. They were John Whitfield Doak, son of the president, and James Witherspoon, perhaps a relative of the president of Nassau Hall (now Princeton University)." (*11)

"Soon after the settlement at Salem (1780), Mr. Doak had occasion to go some thirty miles towards Abingdon for family supplies (Sapling Grove Shelby store in Sullivan County). His wife, seeing some Cherokee warriors approaching, snatched up her infant son, John Whitfield, and fled to a place of concealment, from which she saw them plundering and burning the cabin. Had the child awakened and cried, both it and the mother would have been captured or killed; but she escaped in the night to a blockhouse where she met her husband on his return." "On another occasion, while he was preaching at Salem, a man rode up in full gallop, exclaiming, 'Indians! Indians! Ragdale's family are all murdered.' Mr. Doak immediately closed his discourse, snatched up his rifle and led in pursuit of the savages." (Alexander and Mathes, quoting MSS of Rev. W. W. Doak, *11)

"COLONEL ISAAC SHELBY (1750-1826). Militia leader, 1st Gov. of Ky. Son of the soldier and frontiersman Evan Shelby, Jr. (1719-1794), Isaac was reared on the frontier of Maryland. About 1773 he moved with his family to the Holston settlements and in 1774 he served in his Father's Fincastle (County) Company as a Lt. He distinguished himself in the battle of Point Pleasant, 10 Oct. 1774 (Dunmore's War), and his account of that action is considered to be one of the best. Until July, 1775 he was second in command of the garrison at Point Pleasant. After surveying lands in Ky. for the Transylvania Company and later, for himself, he was appointed Capt. of a company of Va. minutemen in July, 1776. For the next three years he was engaged in providing supplies for various frontier garrisons and for the expeditions of Lachlan McIntosh (1778) and George Rogers Clark (1779). He also was involved in important dealings with the Indians, and in surveying lands in Ky. Early in 1780 he was appointed Col. of militia in Sullivan Co., N. C. " (*16)

"In response to an urgent call from Col. Charles McDowell, in July, 1780, he joined the latter at Cherokee Ford, S. C. with about 600 'Over Mountain Men' and captured Thicketty Fort. He combined forces with Elijah Clarke to repulse the attack of a Tory detachment at Cedar Springs, 8 Aug., and to win the engagement at Musgrove's Mill ten days later. Shelby figured prominently in the victory at King's Mountain, 7 Oct. 1780, and he also 'has been accorded credit for the scheme of attack...' Local Indian problems kept the frontiersmen close to home until a treaty was negotiated on 20 July 1781. With 200 men Shelby joined Col. Hezekiah Maham to capture a British post at Fair Lawn, near Monck's Corner, S. C., 27 Nov. 1781. While engaged in this expedition he was elected to the N. C. legislature. He attended its sessions in Dec. 1781 and re-elected, he sat in the sessions held at Hillsboro in April, 1782." (*16)

"The next year he moved to Ky., where he was a member of the conventions of 1787-89 that prepared the way for statehood. On 4 June 1792 he took office as the 1st Gov., but four years later he declined re-election and devoted the next 15 years to his private affairs. In Aug. 1812 he again became Gov., and the next year he led 4,000 volunteers north to take part in the victory over the British at the Thames, 5 Oct. 1813. In Mar. 1817 he declined the portfolio of Sec. of War to President Monroe, maintaining that he was too old. A rugged frontiersman and a good military commander, Shelby was also a remarkably able statesman. He was an active resourceful, and patriotic leader." (*16)

Isaac Shelby settled with his father, Evan (his other son John settled nearer to Bluff City) at Sapling Grove (today's Bristol, Sullivan County, Tennessee) before 1772, where they kept a store, and built Shelby's Fort which figured prominently in the defense of the frontier. First large muster held at this fort was in 1774 for the march to the battle of Point Pleasant.

"COLONEL WILLIAM CAMPBELL (1745-1781) was a patriot leader at King's Mountain; and in Virginia. He was of a family that had settled in the Holston Valley at Aspsenvale (near Abingdon), Virginia, after coming from Argyll, Scotland by way of Northern Ireland and Pennsylvania. William Campbell grew into a gigantic frontiersman of great strength and endurance. He married Elizabeth, sister of Patrick Henry (Gov. of Va. and statemen). As a Captain of militia he fought the Cherokees and took part in Dunmore's War of 1774. On 15 December, he became Captain in the First Virginia, Patrick Henry's Regiment; Campbell resigned his commission in October 1776. Thereafter he took part in the partisan warfare of the frontier, served as boundary commissioner in dealings with the Cherokees, rose to Colonel in the militia, and was a delegate to the Virginia legislature." (*16)

"At the urging of Isaac Shelby, Campbell led 400 Virginia riflemen to join the forces being assembled to attack the column of Tories under Patrick Ferguson that was treating to invade the country of the 'Over Mountain Men.' When the others could not agree upon a commander they elected Campbell 'Officer of the Day,' and as such he was nominal leader of the composite force that won the important victory at King's Mountain, S. C. on the 7th of October, 1780. Two months later he became Brigadier General of militia." (*16)

"With a few riflemen he joined Greene for the battle of Guildford, N. C., 15 March 1781, and he later led a body of riflemen to reinforce Lafayette in Virginia. On 13 June he arrived with 600 men, and about 10 days later this force had grown to 780. The mountaineers did not, however, take part in the action at Green Spring, 6 July. Campbell fell sick shortly thereafter and died at Rocky Mills, Hanover County, on 22 August 1781 (near Williamsburg and Yorktown, Va.)."

OVERMOUNTAIN MEN IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR ACTIVITIES
CHAPTER VIII -(BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN INCLUDED): 1780-1783.

SECTION C - March to the Carolinas:
ROUTE OF THE OVERMOUNTAIN MEN from Sycamore Shoals
(Elizabethton, Carter Co., Tennessee to King's
Mountain, South Carolina)

Draper MSS 4 DD 41: King's Mountain Papers: (P. Creekmore Research):
"Route of King's Mountain Men

Elizabethton, Tennessee
Sept. 18, 1880

Lyman C. Draper Esq.

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 27th should have been answered earlier, but some of your questions I could not answer on my own knowledge. I have waited until I could obtain certain information.

1. At the 'resting place' there is no spring but Doe River, a bold ariel limpid mountain stream, flows hard by, and would furnish water for a million of men.
2. The 'resting place' or 'shelving rock' is one mile from the Crab Orchard & five miles from the top of the gap of Yellow Mountain.
3. The gap through which the troops passed is called "Elk Hollow" thence down Roaring Creek to North Toe. This gap however, is but a very slight depression between the Yellow and Roan (Mountains) -
4. The 'summer house of Avery' is in the Crab Orchard on North Toe and the summer house is four miles above the 'Bright Spring.'
5. On the Yellow Mountain, a little to the left of 'Bright trace,' but near to it is a spring still called 'Bright's Spring.' It is on the north side of the mountain, and its water flow northward into Doe River. It is _____ miles from the 'resting place.'
6. Col. Jno. Carter's residence is just one half mile from Elizabethton and a north-east course from the village. I believe I informed you that all our family records were destroyed when I was a boy & we have never been able to replace them - for this reason I cannot give you either the date of my great grandfather's birth or death. My grand-father Genl. Landon Carter for whom this county was named was 18 years of age at the time of the battle of King's Mountain, was on that engagement and was Lieutenant of Capt. Sevier's company.

Very respy. Yrs., W. B. Carter

P.S. The book & pamphlets were recd. for which please accept my thanks. W.B.C."

Draper MSS 14 DD 45: King's Mountain Papers: (P. Creekmore Research)

"Elizabethton, Carter Co., Tennessee
August 19th 1880

Lyman C. Draper Esq.

Dr. Sir,

The enclosed letter from Maj. Webb will explain why I write to you - I answer your questions in order I find them in your letter to Maj. Webb.

1. I send you a poorly drawn map showing the locality of Gap Creek etc.
2. The 'resting ground near Crab Orchard' (a shelving rock is still pointed out as the sport) is five miles from the summit of Yellow Mountain. There is a tradition that the 'King's Mountain men' camped there, but whether on the 1st or end night I cannot say - From the Sycamore Shoals in (up?) Gap creek is from 20 to 22 miles & _____ is probably line that they ascended the mountain on the 2d day. The 'shelving rock' in the _____ at Orchard Valley.
3. They ascended the mountain by 'Bright's Trace' in a gap between the Yellow & Roan Mountains, thence down Roaring Creek to North Toe to another Crab Orchard. The whole valley some 10 or 12 miles in length is called Crab Orchard but it is about 6 miles from where the Crab Orchard was to summit of the Yellow from this spot in the valley to the base of the mountain is between four & five miles from the western base to summit is a little over one mile - although quite steep. I have ascended to the top of the gap, on horse back, in 30 minutes.
4. The Yellow mountain is bald on the summit, but not so in the gap. We often speak of the 'bald of the Yellow but it is never called 'Bald Mountain' The Yellow Mountain North West &
5. I have never been on the summit of the Yellow but I know there is a large plain, or almost a plain, on the summit free from timber, and thereon many springs, some of which flow into North Toe, and others into Doe. These springs are from one to two miles from the base of the mountain.
6. It is some four or five miles from the summit to the Crab Orchard in North Toe and about 9 miles to Bright's Spring on North Toe.
7. I cannot claim on which side of the river Watauga was the camp. Col. John Carter lived four miles above Sycamore Shoals and on the SOUTH bank.

Do you know certainly from what county in Virginia Col. John Carter came? I am his great grandson, and unfortunately our family records were destroyed by fire, many years ago, and we have labored in vain to fix the cty from which he came. My brother Commodore S. P. Carter, U.S. Navy would be very thankful to you for any light on this matter.

Very respy. yrs. W.B.Carter

(map at bottom of page)

points of march:

"Resting Place" at "Shelving Rock, about a mile beyond Crab Orchard" (some twenty miles from Sycamore Shoals) on the "Big Doe River" a bold & limpid mountain stream, flowing hard by, afforded the campers, their horses and beef cattle, abundance of pure and refreshing water."

Here a man by the name of Miller resided, who shod several of the horses of the party.

*18

On bald of the Roan, the troops were paraded, though "the sides and top of the mountain were covered with snow, shoe-mouth deep."(*19) During the parade rifles were ordered discharged, but such was the rarity of the atmosphere that there was scarcely heard any report." (*11) "Although without experience of drill it may be doubted if a braver or physically finer set of men were ever got together on this continent." (*19)

"As we ascended the mountain" following the well-known Bright's Trace, through a gap in Yellow Mountain on the North and Roan Mountain on the south. The ascent was very steep along a common foot path." As they receded from the Lovely and verdant Crab Orchard Valley, they found the sides and top of the mountain covered with snow, shoe-mouth deep; and on the summit there were about a hundred acres of beautiful table-land, in which a spring issued, ran through it, and over into the Watauga." (Ensign Robert Campbell's diary) (*18) Here the volunteers paraded, under their respective commanders, and were ordered to discharge their rifles; and such was the rarity of the atmosphere, that there was little or no reports (MS letter to Dr. JGM Ramsey 1880 - as a fact related to him by several of the old King's Mountain soldiers.)

APPENDIX A

THE TAYLOR FAMILY

The famous Taylor family of Tennessee became the owners of both the Watauga fort site and the "Sycamore Shoals Plantation," as well as part of the land on the north side of the Watauga River's Sycamore Shoals. Due to their prominence in Tennessee history, their story would contribute to the interpretation of what transpired at the Sycamore Shoals park site. Therefore some time has been given to collecting the Taylor family information and it is herein attached to this report. All material P. Creekmore Research.

The short history of the Taylor family is taken from the: Not Complete Genealogy But An Outline of Taylor, Love & Alexander Families, Franklin Deaderick Love (McClung Collection, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville - an unpublished mss.), and Brigadier-General Nathaniel Taylor, S. C. Williams (Johnson City, Tn. 1940) (a full xeroxed copy of the letter is attached), and the other sources are placed within the text.

Documents attached to this Appendix are:

- Brigadier-General Nathaniel Taylor, S. C. Williams (1940)
- The will of Andrew Taylor, Sr., certified copy (1787)
- Knoxville News Sentinel articles on the Taylor family
 appearing in the May 23, 1903, a 1908, June 6, 1908,
 June 13, 1908, June 20, 1908, July 4, 1908 (McClung Room,
 Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tn.)
- Letter to Hon. William Carroll from Alfrew W. Taylor (1833)
 (McClung Collection, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville)
- Article-General Nathaniel Taylor and Some Papers Relating
to His Service in The War of 1812, Ernest W. Goodpasture
(The American Historical Magazine, Vol. 9, No. 2-April
1904 p.193-200)
- Inventory of Estate of General Nathaniel Taylor's Estate-1826
- Inventory of Estate of Dr. Isaac Taylor - 1843
- Inventory of James P. Taylor Estate (incomplete) - 1834
- Inventory of Slaves of Nathaniel Taylor - 1854
- Inventory of Nathaniel P. Taylor - 1844
- Inventory of Mary (Patton) Taylor - 1853
- Inventory of A. W. Taylor - 1857
- Taylor, J. P., A.A., & H. L., Life and Career of Senator Robert
Love Taylor, Nashville, 1913.
- Ausburg, P. D., Bob and Alf Taylor, Morristown, Tenn., 1925.

APPENDIX A

THE TAYLOR FAMILY

"The Taylor family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Tennessee. Andrew Taylor, the great-great grandfather of Robert and Alfred Taylor (of the "War of Roses" fame) came to what is now East Tennessee (then a part of North Carolina) in the days of the Revolution. Col. Nathaniel Taylor, son of Andrew Taylor was colonel of a Tennessee regiment under Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans and was afterward made a Brigadier-General of Tennessee militia as a reward for gallant and meritorious conduct." "James P. Taylor, son of Gen. Nathaniel Taylor was attorney-general of the First Judicial Circuit from 1814 to 1816." Nathaniel Green Taylor, son of James P. Taylor, was one of the most distinguished and brilliant of East Tennessee's sons. "Before the (Civil) War he was a Whig and was a member of Congress from 1853 to 1857. During the war he was a stanch Unionist, whereas his brother-in-law, Landon C. Haynes, was a Secessionist and a member of the Confederate Congress. In 1865, Nathaniel G. Taylor was again elected to Congress from the First District and was afterwards appointed Indian commissioner by President Johnson." Nathaniel G. Taylor was the father of the two Taylor Governors of Tennessee, Alfred A. Taylor, the Republican (and U. S. Congressman), and Robert L. Taylor, the Democate (and U. S. Senator). (quotes from Tennessee, the Volunteer State, Vol. I, J. T. Moore, p.570)

ANDREW TAYLOR, SR. (1730-1787)

Andrew Taylor, Sr., the progenitor of the Taylor family described above, was born about 1730/35 in Ireland and emigrated to America with his father, as early as 1740, when they settled a few miles from the present city of Lexington, Virginia on Mill Creek. His father was Isaac Taylor, Sr. a soldier in Captain Buchanan's Virginia Company in 1742.

"Andrew Taylor, Sr. first married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wilson, his father's neighbor, in 1755/6. At the time he lived on 250 acres afterward given to him by his father, Isaac Taylor, Sr. on Mill Creek; which farm he sold in 1778. Before Andrew left Rockbridge County (earlier Augusta County) Virginia, he had, after the death of his first wife, married a second time to his wife's sister, "Annie' Wilson." Annie survived her husband by 37 years and was buried by his side in the "old Taylor Grave Yard" on an eminence east of the "old Taylor Homestead at the confluence of Powder Branch and Buffalo Creek in Carter County, Tennessee."

In July, 1778, Andrew Taylor, Sr. settled on Powder Branch of Buffalo Creek, a tributary of the Watauga River on an 450-acre land grant entered for him by his neighbor, Christopher Cunningham, Sr. (N.C. Warrant #297, Land Grant #164). "His home was east and just across Powder Branch from the present (1929) Taylor brick homestead, and was on a small flat." "The house was torn down, and the logs used for other purposes about 1840. "The house was described by William and Major George Taylor, grandson of General Nathaniel Taylor to Franklin D. Love as follows:

"The house was constructed of logs, with an open passage way between the north and south ends. It was two stories, and had six rooms, rear and front, and a porch in front and in the rear. It had a shed kitchen."

The house from their description would have likely had improvements made by its second owner, General Nathaniel Taylor whose father, Andrew Taylor, Sr. willed "the land where I dwelleth to my son, Nathaniel." (see attached copy of the will) (he received only half of the land but had the house)

Andrew Taylor, Sr. came to the Watauga settlement three years after the Transylvania purchase of 1775 and two years after the siege of Fort Watauga but his descendants in a short time owned both of these sites. He was present, however, at the muster of the overmountain men for the march to North Carolina to accost Major Ferguson of the British "regulars." Indeed he saw two of his sons mount their horses as part of this impressive group (1780).

Andrew Taylor, Sr. was a delegate to the second constitutional convention of the State of Franklin held in Jonesborough on December 14, 1784. He became a justice of the peace for his county under this government, and was in favor of forming this "separate and distinct state." He was one of the "council of state" for the State of Franklin in 1785. He is sometimes listed as being on the group to the Battle of King's Mountain but this is probably due to the confusion of distinguishing between Andrew Taylor senior and junior. In fact, the 1785 reference above probably was Andrew Jr. rather than Sr.

Andrew Taylor, Sr. died in the fall of 1787. He gave and "recommend my soul into the Hands of Allmighty God that give it" and his body to be buried in a Christian manner but shows that he was a man of the Christian faith. Although he willed his homeplace land to his son Nathaniel he left the "dwelling house" "with a sufficient maintainance and support during her (his wife's) time in this life." He also left her all of his household furniture, three milk cows and "the young mare." He

required his son Nathaniel to "find a sufficient maintainance & support for my beloved wife, Ann, during her life & likewise for my two daughters and for a negro wench named Poll & her issue together with the child of the negro wench, Rhoday." The other half of the land on which Andrew Taylor, Sr. lived (not the homeplace) went to his son Andrew, Jr. plus part of "the upper end of the tract adjoining Cunningham's line" excepting some improvements thereon which he left his wife in another life-estate manner. He gave his son Isaac 640 acres of land which he had purchased from Isaac Taylor (his brother). He left small sums of money to his son, Matthew and "my beloved son, David McNabb" (who was his son-in-law); and horses, livestock, slaves, wagons, land on which he had tenants living on, and open land, a "flock of sheap," a "still," etc.

He does not mention the mill on Powder Branch which was said to have "fallen into disuse as early as 1800" and had been built by Andrew Taylor, but this could have been what he referred to in his will "as improvements adjoining Cunninham's line: which is the location of the said mill. (Goodspeed's History of Tennessee, 1887)

During Andrew Taylor's life on the Watauga in what came to be named "Happy Valley" by the Taylor family, he saw his children prosper and his two older sons, Isaac and Andrew, Jr. enlist in the Revolutionary militias to "give their best efforts against the allies of the British, the Indians." Isaac served in February and March, 1780, under Capt. Robert Sevier and Col. John Sevier. The following June, he served under Colonel Charles Robertson at Ticketty Fort; again in 1780 as an Indian spy under Colonel Landan Carter; and in 1781 under Capt. Christopher Taylor.

One service of Andrew Taylor, Sr. which has gone unnoticed but was located by F. D. Love was:

"On May 25th 1779, Andrew Taylor, Sr. was appointed one of the Tax Assessors for Washington County, North Carolina and again for the year 1781. He was allotted \$10 per day for his services.

Andrew Taylor, Sr. had a total of seven children (see attached -a short genealogy of the Taylor Family), perhaps the most famous of whom was General Nathaniel Taylor, the only son by his second wife, Ann Wilson Taylor.

GENERAL NATHANIEL TAYLOR (1771-1816) (see several full accounts attached) was born of Mill Creek, in Rockbridge County, Virginia, on February 4, 1771, the son of Andrew & Ann (Wilson) Taylor, Sr.

He was a mere child when his father settled in the Watauga country. Here he spent practically all of his boyhood, and grew up a part of all of his surroundings, absorbing the spirit of his times...."a dashing knight and a fearless character." "The forty-five years of his life was crowned with success and luster.

It is not known what educational advantages Nathaniel had but "there is no doubt whatever....that he had an education... all of his documents an paper evince that fact." William' surmises that "he was tutored by his clerkly uncle, Isaac, or by Matthew Talbot, Jr. and then sent for futher instruction to the Rev. Samuel Doak's Martin Academy."

"In November, 1791, he exchanged 65 acres of rich farm land on Buffalo Creek for a black pony, "rode off to Virginia to fetch his bridge, Mary Patton, daughter of James Patton, Jr. "In due time, they returned with her belongings" to the Watauga country, and settled at the old "homeplace" of Andrew Taylor, Sr. "This was the beginning of a remarkable career. As shown by the records of his various transactions" (see attached documents: the settlement of his estate); "he commenced to add to his landed holding, his slaves, and his stock, and carried on extensive dealing in flour, gunpowder"; (continued on page 638 of this report - next page).....

SOME INFORMATION REGARDING THE TAYLOR FAMILY SLAVES:

Nathaniel Taylor's Slave Inventory (Carter Co. Court Clerk's Office - loose papers) (P. Creekmore Research) - dated January 1854:

"April - superanimated negro man-(charge upon estate)
Sam & Sanah - man & wife aged 60 to years of but little value - doing for themselves by consent.
Horace, aged about 40 years, crippled from white swelling.
Maria, infant son; former 30 yrs. & later ca. 3 mos.
Bill, son of Maria aged about 13 years
Sall, daughter of Maria aged about 13 years
Rebecca, aged about 12 years
John (boy), aged about 10 years
Martin, . aged about 4 years
Amon, aged about 14 years
Saml., aged about 12 years
Carolina (girl), aged about 8 years, most of the above

have been hired out till March 1st, privately. Another inventory of Gen. Taylor's estate dated 1826 lists his slaves as: Nego Harry \$500; Negro Sandy & West \$1000; Salla, Mik & Pampy \$1500; Sams, Agy, Alex \$1400; Easter, Hampton, Darky, Peter, Val \$1200; Auk, Jasper, Jonas \$1300; Virgil, Marish, Clinton \$1300; Anius, Elsy, Ruth & Anderson \$1200; old negroes, Old Sam, Bob, Milly & Henretta (now dead)

NATHANIEL TAYLOR (continued)

(The Taylors had a Powder Mill on Powder Branch for many years. It was probably the same one used by young Mary Patton to make gunpowder for the overmountain men in 1780; or perhaps there were two. This obviously is how the branch of Buffalo Creek got its name.) "iron, salt, leather, etc., very successful in all his endeavors, becoming one of the richest men in Carter County."

It is estimated by Judge William that has land holdings were in excess of 7,000,000 acres; one tract alone in Virginia was 62,000 acres; and he had land in several states.

"Through the Carter County militia, which held regular musters and elected their officers, Nathaniel Taylor rose from private to Lieutenant, than to Captain, Major and finally Colonel" and later he was appointed Brigadier General.

"The first experience Nathaniel Taylor had as a soldier was in 1793, when as a captain at the age of 22 years, he ranged on the Nolachucky River against the Indians."

Again in October, 1793 he was on the Hightower campaign with General John Sevier. In 1794-5 he was on another campaign at Mossy Creek. "On October 4, 1796, Taylor was commissioned first major in the Carter County regiment of militia. By 1803 he had been advanced to the rank of Colonel."

In 1793 Taylor was appointed a justice of the peace for Washington County by Gov. Wm. Blount; and was chosen the first sheriff of Carter County in 1796; in the same year he was one of the commissioners named to lay off the county seat. "Elizabeth" (later Elizabethton); in 1803 he succeeded Col. John Tipton as a member of the state Senate; was a trustee of Duffield Academy in 1806; in 1809 he was a representative in the legislature from Carter County.

He was on Colonel George Doherty's Campaign toward New Orleans in 1803. When the command reached Natchez, they learned that the Spanish authorities at New Orleans had already turned over the city to the United States. The command then marched back home.

In 1804 Taylor was raised to the rank of brigadier-general, in command of the First Brigade, which was composed of the regiments from the five counties of Upper East Tennessee. From 1804 to 1814 General Taylor was immersed in business affairs, and succeeded in building a large estate. In 1814-15 he served under General Jackson's command during the War of 1812. He returned home from New Orleans about April, 1815 and died February 20, 1816, a little over 45 years of age. "The hardships he endured in his last service in behalf of his loved America was the occasion that brought on his fatal illness, resulting in death." He is buried in the Old Taylor cemetery.

"He owned above 3,000 acres of land, covering the major part of Happy Valley. He owned the land on which the Richard Henderson & Company treaty with the Cherokees was held in March, 1775; on which stood Fort Caswell (Watauga Fort); which was attached and besieged by the Indians in July, 1776; and where the King's Mountain men rendezvoused in September, 1780." (see chapter IV - Land Use Study)

As stated above, General Taylor died an early death at the age of 45 years. The 21 page report to the Carter County Court regarding the settlement of his estate is dated 10 years after his death in 1826. The only items which are listed are those which were sold or valued; the vast majority of the settlement is accounts and notes and cases which had been either paid to the estate or settled in some manner. It shows the General's wealth. He apparently had a large collection of guns. Twenty slaves are listed and some of the livestock. One item of interest is a statement made by the Executor of his estate, his son, James P. Taylor which declares that his father had conveyed to him during his lifetime the "Sycamore Shoals Plantation" as a gift and it was valued at \$6.00 per acre and totaled \$2200.80 which would make the plantation about 366 acres. (see xeroxed copy of the settlement attached)

NATHANIEL & MARY TAYLOR:

General Taylor died in his home, the old home of his father before him. However, his wife, Mary soon moved to a new home which some say she built and other say the General was building it at the time of his demise. This home is still standing and is called "Sabine Hill" which is built on Watauga Point on the old Talbot homeplace property. (See Chapter IV) In 1963 Mr. and Mrs. James L. Reynolds had purchased the home and were restoring it. One room is said to be decorated in red, white and blue. Mary Patton Taylor made this her home until her death 37 years later on August 2, 1853. She was loved by all for her many kindnesses and

charities. She took in several of her grandchildren whose father's died early and reared them in this home. She managed her husband's affairs in such a way as to have left them greatly increased in value at the time of her death, some of which is shown in the attached inventory of part of her estate, dated December 19, 1853.

The personal appearance of these two people is described in some detail by their ancestor, F. D. Love who was told these facts by people living who had known the General and his wife.

"In personal appearance, the General was about six feet in stature, weighed 180 pounds; was erect, muscular, graceful and possessed a military bearing; his dark eyes were deepset, piercing and hypnotical; facial features, flush, sharp and classical; his mouth, firm and pleasing; his nose, straight and regular in all its lines; his head symmetrical, and heavily coated with wavy brown hair, slightly auburn tinged; in plain, his every feature portrayed dash, energy, eagerness, courage and resolution, and was typical of the finer type of his day. He often used a slang expression, "going good."

"Mary (Patton) Taylor was born in Augusta (Now Rockbridge) County Virginia, the daughter of James Patton, one of the very earliest settlers of that section of Virginia. She was strong-willed and capable and possessed an individuality beyond the ordinary. She was rather stout in middle life, blonde, blue eyes, light brown hair, florid complexion and a full, well rounded face and a shapely nose. She was about 5 feet 6 inches tall. She did not cease to be a busy person until her declining years and she was physically incapacitated for work. She was a fine conversationalist which made her company desirable."

THE HON. JAMES P. TAYLOR: (1792-1833)

James Patton Taylor was the eldest of Nathaniel and Mary Taylor's nine children. He married Mary Carter, the daughter of Colonel Landon Carter and Elizabeth Maclin Carter for whom Carter County and Elizabeth(ton) received their names. (see Appendix B - Carter Family) The merging of these two prominent families increased the wealth and fame of their standing in the Watauga Valley. He was the first Attorney General of First Judicial Circuit court from 1814 until his death in 1833. He was given the "Sycamore Shoals Plantation" by his father before 1816 and built his home there (near where the social center, the Franklin Club house now is situated) on the rise of land on the southeast edge of the Sycamore Shoals park property. James P. Taylor's brother, Alfred W. Taylor fell heir to the old homeplace on Powder Branch, "and built a home on an eminence back of the barn as now located (1929). The brick house down near the present (1929) highway was not built until 1840 where he lived until his death. It was at the spring right in front of this house that General Taylor held his barbecue and mustered in the volunteers for the War of 1812." The sons of Alfred W. Taylor remembered helping burn the bricks on the property to build this home.

This "very brilliant lawyer and successful business man", James P. Taylor died of scarlet fever at the early age of 40 years leaving his widow with four children, two sons and two daughters. "Generally speaking, the descendants of James P. Taylor adhered to the Union cause in the Civil War, while those of his brother, Alfred W. Taylor, followed the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy, producing efficient officers such as Nathaniel Macon, George Duffield, and Henry Harrison (Tip) Taylor."

NATHANIEL GREENE TAYLOR (1819 -):

Nathaniel Greene Taylor was the most well known of the children of James P. & Mary (Carter) Taylor, who was born at Happy Valley on December 29, 1819. He graduated from Princeton College in 1840 and studied law. He was also a licensed Methodist Minister and supplied service for the churches near his home. He married his cousin Emily Haynes, daughter of David and Rhoda (Taylor) Haynes. Mr. Taylor was one of the "most distinguished and brilliant of East Tennessee's sons. Before the (Civil) War he was a Whig and was a member of Congress from 1853 to 1857. During the war he was a staunch Unionist, whereas his brother-in-law, Landon C. Haynes (of the restored Tipton-Haynes House in Johnson City), was a Secessionist and a member of the Confederate Congress. In 1865, Nathaniel G. Taylor was again elected to Congress from the First District and was afterwards appointed Indian Commissioner by President Johnson." In 1852, he was a presidential elector for the Whig party and in 1859, he was appointed a delegate to the Union

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Convention held in Baltimore. In 1880, Hugh McClung of Knoxville, wrote to Lyman C. Draper, "Col. Taylor owns and lives at Sycamore Shoals."

"Toward the end of 1863 the destitution in that division (East Tennessee) of the state, due to the occupancy of three armies, became alarming. In that crisis Mr. Taylor, of his own initiative went North for help. A great public meeting was held at Faneuil Hall at which Mr. Taylor and Edward Everett made eloquent appeals. Money poured in and the destitution was relieved." This was called a "Distress Fund" which reached the sum of \$252,202. "He was a natural orator and, under proper inspiration, a great orator, chaste, graceful, and eloquent." (Tennessee, The Volunteer State, Vol. II, John T. Moore - 1923)

Nathaniel G. and Emily (Haynes) Taylor had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Two of these sons who rose to permanent fame in Tennessee history, both becoming Tennessee Governors on different political tickets, were Alfred Alexander Taylor and Robert Love Taylor.

ALFRED ALEXANDER TAYLOR (the Republican Congressman & Tennessee Governor):

Alfred A. Taylor was born on the Sycamore Shoals Plantation in August 1848. He spoke often of the boyhood fun shared with his brothers and sisters on the banks of the Watauga River on the fields of the historical grounds of their plantation." He was educated at Edge Hill School, Princeton, New Jersey and at Kelsey's School, Clinton, New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and a member of congress 1875-6; republican candidate for governor against his brother, Robert L. Taylor, in the so-called 'War of Roses', in 1886, and was defeated. He was again a member of congress from 1889 to 1895; and although a republican was elected governor of Tennessee over Governor A. H. Roberts, in November, 1920. He served as governor from 1921 to 1923. He is a noted Chautauqua and lyceum lecturer and a pleasing orator. He is a Methodist, a Mason and an Elk." (Tennessee, The Volunteer State, Vol. II, J. T. Moore, -1923)

He was a candidate for elector on the Haynes-Wheeler ticket in 1876 and later on the Garfield-Arthur ticket. He was an opponent of Major A. H. Pettibone, in the First District for nomination for Congress in 1878. After a very exciting campaign he was defeated by Pettibone as the Republican candidate. Then the democrates nominated Robert L. Taylor, Alfred's brother, on their ticket. Robert lost the race. But this set the stage for these famous and beloved political protagonists who in 1886 met in the War of Roses each running for Governor of Tennessee. Alfred lost to his brother but the story is a interesting one.

"The two brothers opened their campaign of joint discussions at Sweetwater, Tennessee, on September 9, 1886, and traveled all over the State together. Their father, Nathaniel G. Taylor, was running on the Prohibition ticket (at the same time), but made no campaign speeches. (In Notable Southern Families, Carters of Tennessee, D. W. Carter states that David Haynes Taylor is named as the Prohibition party candidate for Governor of Tennessee in 1886.) He probably voted for Alf, as he was a Republican." "The campaign the two brothers carried on was known throughout Tennessee as the "War of the Roses;" and it was probably as colorful a campaign as ever took place in Tennessee or anywhere else, for that matter." "They drew immense crowds." (Tennessee Senators, Kenneth McKellar, 1942, pages 513 and 516).

"On the way from Chattanooga to Nashville they were in a railroad wreck at Bridgeport, Alabama. The party had to spend the night under the hospitable roof of a little hotel there. The next morning the little woman who ran the hotel went out into her garden and clipped two bouquets, and as her distinguished guests departed she presented a white rose to Bob and a red rose to Alf. A brilliant young newspaper man called Bob the 'Knight of the White Rose' and Alf the 'Knight of the Red Rose' and from then on the campaign was spoken of as the 'War of Roses.' The lady's remark when giving the brothers the roses was this: 'I want you to accept these flowers, gentlemen, for the sake of your mother. I know she must be proud of boys who can be politicians and still be brothers.' The campaign ended in the election of Bob Taylor by 16,000 majority." (Ibid, page 516.)

Alfred married Jennie Anderson and lived in Embreeville, near Milligan College, Tennessee which he made famous the world over as the home of the Taylors. They had ten children.

ROBERT LOVE TAYLOR, the Democrat: U. S. Senator and Tennessee Governor:

Robert Love Taylor was the second son born of Nathaniel G. and Emily (Haynes) Taylor on the Sycamore Shoals Plantation in Happy Valley on July 31, 1850. He was educated at Pennington, New Jersey and at Grant University, Athens, Tennessee and licensed to practice law in 1878. His first political activity is told above when he lost as a democratic candidate for congress to Judge A. H. Pettibone. In 1884, he was presidential elector on the democratic ticket, and in 1886 he won the famous battle called the "War of Roses" (described aforesaid under Alfred A Taylor) fought with his brother, Alfred A. Taylor for the governorship of Tennessee. He was re-elected as Governor of Tennessee in 1888. In 1892, he was again a presidential elector; and was an unsuccessful candidate for the U.S. Senate in 1893. In 1896, he was again elected Governor of Tennessee for the third time.

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Later, he was defeated twice for Congress and elected once. He made three races for U.S. Senator and was elected in the last one in 1907. "His reputation as a lecturer and stump speaker is well known and he is loved by more people than any other man in the state. He never failed to increase his public appeal with his famous 'fiddle and bow,'" (Tennessee The Volunteer State, Vol. I, John T. Moore, page 570.)

"In 1909 Senator Taylor introduced a bill to look into the feasibility of buying a valuable collection of original manuscript papers of General Andrew Jackson." This man was devoted to Tennessee history and his Watauga Valley home which he once described in a lengthy prose which began, "The native valley of the beautiful Watauga and lesser streams, the Doe, the Buffalo and the Stony, reposing like the Vale of Cashmere in the midst of the green hills and towering mountains, half veiled in the purple haze that is born of 'Magnificent distances,' is one of those charming spots of earth the like of which it would be difficult to find elsewhere, even with the limits of this vast region of bewitching sceneries. When the Divine Architect fashioned it He embodied His most exquisite ideals of terrestrial beauty and sublimity. Here he wrought also as Sculptor, Painter, Poet, and Musician, and harmonized His handwork with the last touch of Divine perfection. Here we look upon a broad valley cut like a cameo....." etc. (Tennessee Senators, Kenneth McKellar, 1942, Kingsport).

Senator McKellar calls "the secret of Bob Taylor's success was his great ability as a stump speaker. Even in his younger days, while not yet so denominated, he was the apostle of sunshine, spreading gentleness and kindness and laughter, music and song, and by his remarkable gifts drawing men away from their own party." His numerous "stories" and beautiful orations would fill a "large book."

"Bob" Taylor died while in the Senate. He was not believed to be very ill, but was taken to the hospital where the doctors suddenly decided he needed an operation of which he died. The entire country mourned and Tennessee wept, as the Nashville Banner said, "Happy Valley today is a vale of tears, for eyes are dimmed and hearts bowed down" and "hushed are the songs and stories that gladdened the hearts of a nation"..McKellar says, "the largest crowds I ever saw at the funeral of any man, anywhere in the country, were at every place at which the train stopped between Washington and Nashville. His body lay in state for a day in the Capitol at Nashville. Enormous throngs passed by the beloved body of Bob Taylor; and the next day, when he was buried in the cemetery at Knoxville, the people there were not estimated by numbers, but by the number of acres of people." (Ibid page 527)

Robert L. Taylor married in 1878 Sarah Baird of Asheville, North Carolina, and a few years after her death, he married Mamie Love St. John of Tennessee, in 1904. He had no children by his second marriage but had five children by his first wife.

APPENDIX C

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MISCELLANEOUS BIOGRAPHIES
OF WATAUGA SETTLERS AND
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Short Sketch of Life of James Robertson..... 916

Revolutionary Service of Col. John Walker
and Family and Memoirs of Hon. Felix
Walker, Clarence Griffin..... 922

The Lincolns and Tennessee, Samuel
C. Williams..... 934

The Watauga Valley News, Vol. II. No. 4
Article re: Co-operative Town Company
of Elizabethton, Tennessee..... Envelope C-1

Pages from The Pageant of America, R. H.
Gabriel (Vol. II)..... 943

Photostat of the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE, No. 12
of Vol. II, April 6, 1793 - Citizen's
article describing parts of the
Cherokee War of 1776..... Envelope C-2
(see page 440 of this report for a
transcribed copy - typed - of this article)

Note:

These pages are included for their value for use in collecting copies of paintings and murals shown on pages 23, 26, 27, 29, 34, 36, 39, 40 and 111 (Interior of Log House); especially the signing of the Transylvania Purchase and the portrait of Richard Henderson (page 36). The procurement of information about The Chronicles of America, Photoplay, The Frontier Woman is recommended as photographs are shown of the reconstructed "Watauga Stockade" on pages 21 and 27.

SHORT SKETCH OF LIFE OF JAMES ROBERTSON

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James Robertson *1742-1814) was the eldest son of John Robertson and Mary (Gower) Robertson. John had migrated from Ireland, first to Philadelphia and then to Virginia where he married "in a family lately from England" (the Gowers). "John then moved to North Carolina near Raleigh and not long afterwards moved higher up on the Neuse River, there he died and left a large family, a wife and seven or eight children." James married Charlotte Reeves (1751-1843) (the educator of her husband) (Draper MSS 6 XX 50. Tennessee Papers, Mrs. Craighead's Memories of Her Father, James Robertson. Draper MXX 6 XX 49, Dr. Felix Robertson's Memoirs of his father, James Robertson, Tennessee Papers) (P. Creekmore Research)

S. C. Williams in Dawn of Tennessee Valley (1937) on pages 341-342 days that when "young Robertson" reached the "Watauga Old Fields" he "made a clearing, built a cabin and planted a crop of Indian corn, to be later garnered in a crib which he also built. After the 'laying-by' of his corn crop, early in August, he turned homeward through the mountains, heading for the upper sources of Yadkin River. A period of heavy rains set in; the sun was obscured for many days, and, in a region covered with rhododendron and laurel thickets, and precipitous rocks at many places, he lost his way and was compelled to abandon his horse. 'As long as his strength would permit, he would gain some summit and climb a tree to observe the ranges of mountains, then descend and pursue as direct a course as the thickets would permit. This he would repeat every day.....He, at length, fell upon the expedient of cutting the bushes with his knife to mark his course, and even then found that he crossed his former tracks. Again and again he prostrated himself on the ground, determined to make no exertion to arise from it.' (quoted from Felix Robertson letter, Draper MSS. 6 XX 96) Drenched by the rain, Robertson was unable to keep his powder from becoming wet through and through. He made an effort to dry some of it by placing it next to his body, but without success. Unable to kill game, he was reduced for food to products of the forest, all too scarce at that time of the year. 'At length he fell in with two hunters out in the mountains for game, whom with much difficulty he prevailed on to give up the use of one of their horses for him to ride to the first house. He said that, from the moment he saw them, it appeared to him that if his life had been at stake he could not have walked another mile. Great self-command was requisite to prevent his killing himself when the means of appeasing his hunger were first placed in his power.' After fourteen days of wandering, the edge of settlements was reached and Robertson slowly made his way to his home."

"James Robertson and his wife, with a good many others, moved to East Tennessee, and settled on the Watauga River, about this time the Revolutionary War broke out, and then the perfidious Creeks and Cherokees commenced their depredations on the new settlers, and they were compelled to build forts for the protection of their families." Boone (Daniel) always stopped with them (the James Robertson family) for some days on his out and return rout from his western hunting excursions. Boone and several of his children were baptised with a daughter of the Robertson's at James Robertson's house." And then came a great many emigrants from the old States and settled on the Holston River, James Robertson himself located a large tract of land. After sometime the Indians again became very troublesome and the settlers were obliged to move into the forts. James Robertson was the person who discovered that the Indians were prowling about, the circumstances were as follows, he had a large stock of horses that were feeding in a cane break near the river (Holston), which was about four miles distant from his home. Having went down there one morning to look after his stock he heard a noise in the river, as if there were canoes, having slipped stealthily to the river he discovered several canoes full of Indians, he supposed that they had heard the horse bells and was preparing to steal the horses, he went with all possible speed to his home, and on the way discovered a great many signs of Indians, and was confident that there was a large number of them in the country to attack the frontier settlers." (Draper MSS. 6 XX 50 - Tennessee Papers, Mrs. Craighead's Memories of Her Father, James Robertson) (P. Creekmore Research).

He and his family hastily packing up their wearing apparel, and closing the door on their little furniture left in haste for the nearest fort, which was about fifty miles off" (this would have to be Fort Patrick Henry at today's Kingsport or Patterson Mill at today's Church Hill - neither are as far as 50 miles from Big Creek but were both located at these places by the fall of 1776 and are 30-odd miles away from the mouth of Big Creek)" and on the way alarming the settlers, they also went to the fort with him. For some four or five months the Indians were very troublesome killing all the hunters and stealing all the horses they could get hold of, Cols. Robertson and Sevier frequently went out with the men and a great many Indians were killed, and their horses recovered also, but it was done without the loss of several of the white settlers." (Ibid) (P. Creekmore Research)

After "great desire for peace" was shown by the Indians, Col. Robertson and others went for the purpose of treating with them. After holding council...for some days, it appeared that nothing could be done.....all men left with the exception of Col. Robertson and another person, he revolving to stay as long as there was any hope of making a treaty with them. The chiefs intending to hold another council just before sundown, Col.

Robertson was placed in prison. All the Indians collected in their council house, which was some distance from the house, in which he was confined." "After some hours...after dark...an Indian woman (Nancy Ward) secretly went to Col. Robertson and informed him that the council had determined that he should be shot the next day, she opened the door and bid him fly as quick as possible. He left immediately, and mounted his horse,...and plunged his horse down a precipice of ten or fifteen feet into the river below..... just as he gained the other side the council adjourned and discovered he was gone. He heard them raise their infernal yell and until he had gone several miles he heard them in full pursuit, avoiding the ordinary route he was much longer reaching home. He arrived at the fort on the third day without eating or sleeping." (Ibid) (P. Creekmore Research)

"Col. Daniel Boone having returned from one of his long hunting expeditions gave such a glowing description of the countries, on the Cumberland, Ohio, Tennessee and Illinois Rivers, that it induced Col. Robertson and nine others to go and explore the country. In the year 1778 they crossed the Cumberland Mountains, and struck the Cumberland River high up in Kentucky, they there made themselves, with their hatchets some small canoes, they came on down the river without seeing the appearance of a human being until they came to a place called Jones' bend, after fifteen miles above where Nashville now stands." (Ibid) (P. Creekmore Research)

Robertson returned to his Big Creek (Hawkins County) plantation and late in 1779 led a large party of settlers on Richland's Creek in today's Nashville where he built a log house which was still standing in 1967 but was condemned as "unfit for habitation" - the old stone spring house also still stood in front of the house the silent memorial to his son who was killed by Indians at the very spot. James Robertson reached the rank of General, founded Nashville, was the father of the first white child born in Nashville (Dr. Felix Robertson), and is called the "father of middle Tennessee." See the following copy of the article about his Nashville log home:

920

condemned by the Metropolitan government.

"Unfit for human habitation" is the city's warning notice tacked on the door, with the notation that repair would cost more than 50 per cent of the value of the house. The property, consisting of three acres on James Avenue is owned by the Louis H. DuFont estate, represented in Nashville by Hagan & Co.

Historian Stanley Horn reports that the late Albert Ewing, Nashville attorney and member of a pioneer Nashville family, said the log house was built by James Robertson.



James Robertson
Founded Nashville

the "Father of Middle Tennessee" when he first left his station by the bluff to settle on land near Richland Creek. Robertson later built a larger house of brick, which has since burned.

Backed by Research

Davidson County historian Wirt Cate has supported the Ewing statement by researching the Lyman Draper papers, the originals of which are owned by the state of Wisconsin.

Draper did historical research in Nashville when the

pioneers were still living, and later wrote a book called "Heroes of King's Mountain"

Copies of the manuscripts are in the Tennessee State Library, and they contain a letter to Draper from Col. Robert Weakley, an early settler who lived across the Cumberland from James Robertson.

Weakley's letter, with a drawing, describes in detail the log house Robertson occupied in 1787. The letter tells of an Indian attack on the stockaded house. Weakley heard the firing of Robertson's swivel gun, and crossed the river to help drive away the Indians.

Cate has compared the Draper letter with the situation of the log house on James Avenue, and his conclusion is that the house was built by James Robertson, and that he was living there in 1787.

Draper's map is reproduced in S. A. Weakley's history of the "Southern Virginia Weakleys and Their Descendants," a copy of which is in the state library. (Page 89).

His Son Killed

The stone spring house where the Robertson family got water still stands in front of the house, on the bank of Richland Creek, not far from the Tennessee State Penitentiary. Here it was that one of James Robertson's sons was killed by Indians.

The Robertson house is certainly a historic landmark in Nashville. The spraws between the cedar logs are as good as they were in Indian days, and the structure of the house appears sound.

The built-in center of the structure indicates that it was once a double log cabin of the "dog trot" style, open in the center. Although construction appears the same, the two ends of the house could have been built at different times, as the family grew larger and more space was needed.

Robertson, founder of the city, was acclaimed by historians as the ablest, the most respected and best loved of the pioneers. His son, Felix, was one of Nashville's great physicians, and was the first white child born in Nashville.

Late in 1779 Robertson led the first large party of permanent settlers across the mountains from the Watauga settlement to the Cumberland country. Coming down by the northern route which led through Kentucky, his group crossed the frozen river at Christmas, 1779 and built a log fort where Fort Nashborough now stands.

This group of men was later joined by the John Donelson party, including many of their wives, which was led by boat down the Tennessee River and up the Cumberland to Nashville. Here they joined Robert-

son's party in the spring of 1780.

During the bloody Indian wars of the 1780s Robertson was a tower of strength in the settlement, doctoring the wounded and bolstering the courage of the survivors to hold out against the Creeks and Cherokees.

Robertson County was named for Robertson, as were Robertson Academy and Robertson Road, Charlotte, in Dickson County, and Nashville's Charlotte Pike were named for his wife. Both are buried in the old City Cemetery at Nashville.

Gentry R. McGhee in A History of Tennessee (1908) describes General Robertson on page 64: "He was a cool, prudent, fearless, firm man, of keen judgement, good manners, and great kindness. His personal appearance is described by his granddaughter, Mrs. Cheatham, as follows: - 'He was about five feet nine inches in height, heavy built, but not fat. His head inclined slightly forward, so that his light blue eyes were usually shaded by his heavy eyebrows. His hair was very dark, - like a mole in color, - and his complexion, though naturally very fair, was darkened and reddened by exposure. I remember him as being uncommonly quiet and thoughtful and full of the cares of business. We all loved and venerated him.' "James Robertson" has very justly been called 'The Father of Middle Tennessee.' His long life was one of continual activity and usefulness. He died at the Chickasaw Agency near Memphis, in 1814, while on a mission from President Madison to the Chickasaw Indians. His body was removed to Nashville in 1825."

Lyman C. Drayer. King's Mountain and
Its Heroes: West & battle of King's mtn.

176
Spartanburg, S.C.: Reprint of KING'S MOUNTAIN
Co., 1982

should throw in their way. The horses, of course, had to pick their living, and were hobbled out, of nights, to keep them from straying away. A few beeves were driven along the rear for subsistence, but impeding the rapidity of the march, they were abandoned after the first day's journey.

Early on the twenty-sixth of September, the little army was ready to take up its line of march over mountains and through forests, and the Rev. Samuel Doak, the pioneer clergyman of the Watauga settlements, being present, invoked, before their departure, the Divine protection and guidance, accompanied with a few stirring remarks befitting the occasion, closing with the Bible quotation, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon;" when the sturdy, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians around him, clothed in their tidy hunting-shirts, and leaning upon their rifles in an attitude of respectful attention, shouted in patriotic acclaim: "The sword of the Lord and of our Gideons!"*

Then mounting their horses, for the most of them were provided with hardy animals, they commenced their long and difficult march. They would appear to have had some trouble in getting their beeves started, and probably tarried for their mid-day lunch, at Matthew Talbot's Mill, now known as Clark's Mill, on Gap creek, only three miles from the Sycamore Shoals. Thence up Gap creek to its head, when they bore somewhat to the left, crossing Little Doe river, reaching the noted "Resting Place," at the Shelving Rock, about a mile beyond the Crab Orchard, where, after a march of some twenty miles that day, they took up their camp for the night. Big Doe river, a bold and limpid mountain stream, flowing hard by, afforded the campers, their horses and beef cattle, abundance of pure and refreshing water.† Here, a man of the name Miller resided, who shod several of the horses of the party.

* "This," writes the venerable historian, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, "is the tradition of the country, and I fully believe it."—MS. letter, June 21st, 1880.

† It is not altogether certain that the over-mountain men camped here the first night; but such is the tradition, and such the probabilities. If they did not, then they went on beyond the mountain summit, accomplishing some twenty-eight miles, which, with the trouble of driving cattle, would seem quite improbable. It is only by concluding that

The next morning, Wednesday, the twenty-seventh, probably weary of driving the cattle, some of which had stampeded, they killed such as were necessary for a temporary supply of meat, thus considerably delaying the march that day. Relieved of this encumbrance, they pressed forward some four miles, when they reached the base of the Yellow and Roan Mountains. "The next day"—evidently after leaving the Sycamore Shoals,—says Ensign Robert Campbell's diary, "we ascended the mountain;" which they did, following the well-known *Bright's Trace*, through a gap between the Yellow Mountain on the north, and Roan Mountain on the south. The ascent was not very difficult along a common foot-path. As they receded from the lovely and verdant Crab Orchard valley, "they found," says Campbell's diary, "the sides and top of the mountain covered with snow, shoe-mouth deep; and on the summit," adds the same diarist, "there were about a hundred acres of beautiful table-land, in which a spring issued, ran through it, and over into the Watauga." Here the volunteers paraded, under their respective commanders, and were ordered to discharge their rifles; and such was the rarity of the atmosphere, that there was little or no report.* This body of table-land on the summit of the mountain has long been known as "*The Bald Place*," or, "*The Bald of the Yellow*."

An incident transpired while the troops were at "the Bald" that exerted no small influence on the campaign. Two of Sevier's men, James Crawford and Samuel Chambers, here deserted; and when they were missed, and their object suspected—that of apprising Ferguson of the approach of the mountain men—instead of bearing to the

they camped at the celebrated "Resting Place," on the night of the twenty-sixth, that we can reconcile Campbell's diary and the traditions of the oldest and best informed people along the route, as to the other camping places till they reached the Catawba, on the night of the thirtieth, as stated by Campbell, Shelby, and Cleveland, in the official report of the expedition, and by Shelby in his several narratives.

* MS. letter of Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, July 12, 1880. "This fact," adds the Doctor, "was related to me by several of the old King's Mountain soldiers."

right, as they had designed, the troops took the left hand, or more northerly route, hoping thereby to confuse the enemy should they send spies on the southern trail, and make no discoveries.*

After the parade and refreshments,† the day was well-nigh spent, and the mountaineers passed on a couple of miles descending the eastern slope of the mountains into Elk Hollow—a slight depression between the Yellow and Roan mountains, rather than a gap; and here, at a fine spring flowing into Roaring creek, they took up their camp for the night.‡

Descending Roaring creek, on the twenty-eighth, four miles, they reached its confluence with the North Toe river, and a mile below they passed Bright's place, now Avery's; and thence down the Toe to the noted spring on the Davenport place, since Tate's, and now known as Child's place, a little distance west of the stream, where they probably rested at noonday. Some thirty years ago an old sword was found near this spring, supposed to have been lost by some of the mountaineers.§ As they descended from the mountains, they reached a country covered with verdure, where they enjoyed an atmosphere of almost summer mildness. They followed the ravines along the streams the most of the way, but over a very rough, stony route—exceedingly difficult, and not unfrequently dangerous, for horses to pursue.

The mountain scenery along their route is scarcely exceeded for wildness and romantic grandeur, in any other part of the country—several of the towering peaks, among the loftiest in the United States, exceeding six thousand

* Haywood's *Tennessee*, on authority of Colonel Shelby, says this desertion occurred on "the top" of the mountain; and Robert Campbell, in his *King's Mountain Narratives*, states that the deserters "left the army on the Yellow mountain;" and Dr. Ramsey practically confirms these statements by asserting that it transpired on the second day.

† Captain Christopher Taylor, of Sevier's regiment, states, in his pension deposition, that in a conference of the officers, held on Yellow Mountain, Colonel Campbell was appointed to the chief command. No other account confirms this statement, and Captain Taylor must have had in mind the subsequent action to that effect.

‡ Campbell's diary; MS. correspondence of the late ex-Governor David Campbell, and of Hon. Wm. B. Carter.

§ MS. letter of W. A. McCall, Aug. 25, 1880.

five hundred feet in height. The bright, rushing waters tumbling over their rocky beds, and the lofty blue mountains in the distance, present a weird, dreamy, bewildering appearance. "Here," says a graphic writer on the mountain region of North Carolina, "if we were to meet an army with music and banners, we would hardly notice it; man, and all his works, and all his devices, are sinking into insignificance. We feel that we are approaching nearer and nearer to the Almighty Architect. We feel in all things about us the presence of the great Creator. A sense of awe and reverence comes over us, and we expect to find in this stupendous temple we are approaching, none but men of pure hearts and benignant minds. But, by degrees, as we clamber up the winding hill, the sensation of awe gives way—new scenes of beauty and grandeur open upon our ravished vision—and a multitude of emotions swell within our hearts. We are dazzled, bewildered, and excited, we know not how, nor why; our souls expand and swim through the immensity before and around us, and our being seems merged in the infinite and glorious works of God. This is the country of the fairies; and here they have their shaded dells, their mock mountains, and their green valleys, thrown into ten thousand shapes of beauty. But higher up are the Titan hills; and when we get among them, we will find the difference between the abodes of the giants and their elfin neighbors."

After a hard day's march for man and beast, they at length reached Cathey's, or Cathoo's, plantation—since Cathey's mill, at the mouth of Grassy creek, a small eastern tributary of North Toe river; and here they rested for the night.† Some twenty miles were accomplished this day. Their parched corn meal, and, peradventure, some

* C. H. Wiley's *North Carolina Reader*, 68, 77.

† Campbell's diary. The MS. correspondence of Thomas D. Vance, W. A. McCall, Hon. Wm. B. Carter, W. H. Allis, G. W. Crawford, Dr. J. C. Newland, Hon. J. C. Harper, Colonel Samuel McDowell Tate, Hon. C. A. Cilley, Mrs. Mary A. Chambers, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, and Major T. S. Webb, has been of essential importance in helping to determine and describe the route and its localities of the King's Mountain men.

CAPT. HYDER'S DIST.						
	Adkins, John	25	-	-	1	-
	Adams, Jesse Jr.	-	-	-	1	-
5,3	Boyd, James R	-	-	-	1	-
5,4	Boyd, William H.	-	-	-	1	-
5,5	Boyd, John	100	-	-	-	-
5,6	Combs, Joseph	-	-	-	1	-
5,7	Clark, James	200	50	-	-	-
5,8	Daniels, Noah	138	75	-	1	-
5,9	Duglass, James	57	62	-	1	-
5,10	Edens, James	481	-	-	-	-
5,11	Edens, Nathaniel T.	-	50	-	1	2
5,12	Ellis, John	-	-	-	1	-
5,13	Ensor, Thomas P.	128	-	-	1	-
5,14	Guy, Willis	-	-	-	1	-
5,15	Gourley, Thomas	278	-	-	1	-
5,16	Gourley, C. McD.	300	-	-	1	-
5,17	Gray, John Y.	-	-	-	1	-
5,18	Hatten, Charles	-	-	-	1	-
5,19	Hyder, Jonathan H.	-	-	-	1	-
5,20	Hyder, Michael	895	120	-	-	-
5,21	Hyder, Jonathan	100	-	-	1	-
5,22	Hyder, Benjamin	-	-	-	1	-
5,23	Hyder, Michael E.	-	-	-	1	-
5,24	Hyder, Joseph	150	90	-	1	-
5,25	Hyder, Jonathan H., Esq.	180	-	-	1	2
5,26	Hyder, John's heirs	190	-	-	-	-
5,27	Hyder Michael T.	-	-	-	1	-
5,28	Jenkins, John	-	-	-	1	-
5,29	Lyles, Allen	200	-	-	1	-
6,1	Lyles, William	-	-	-	1	-
6,2	Love, Thos. D. heirs	592	155	-	-	4
6,3	Landsdown, Reuban	-	150	-	-	-
6,4	Loudermilk, Adam	132	-	-	1	-
6,5	Lea, John	-	-	-	1	-
6,6	Lusk, John L.	-	-	-	1	-
6,7	Montgomery, Samuel	-	-	-	1	-
6,8	McKehen, George	-	-	-	1	-
6,9	McKehen, John	100	50	-	1	-
6,10	McKehen, Brewer	200	-	-	-	-
6,11	McKehen, Samuel Heirs	-	100	-	-	-
6,12	Nave, Tennessee	-	-	-	1	-
6,13	Overhulser, Hannah	234	-	-	1	-
6,14	Overhulser, William	-	-	-	1	-
6,15	Overhulser, William	-	-	-	1	-
6,16	Perry, Thomas	-	-	-	1	-
6,17	Perry, William	-	-	-	1	-
6,18	Peeler, Solomon	65	-	-	-	-
6,19	Peeples, Saml. W. H.	150	-	-	-	-
6,20	Rochold, Dawson	100	-	-	-	-
6,21	Simmerly, William	96	-	-	1	-
6,22	Taylor, Mary, Snr.,	446	100	-	-	9
6,23	Taylor, Nathaniel	-	-	-	1	-
6,24	Taylor, David A.	-	150	-	-	-
6,25	Taylor, James P. heirs	3150	1000	4	-	8
6,26	Taylor, Jonathan	-	-	-	1	-
6,27	Taylor, Andrew	-	-	-	1	-
6,28	Taylor, Andrew, Snr.,	360	633	-	-	-
6,29	Tipton, Isaac P.	564	-	-	1	-
6,30	Wassom, John	170	-	-	-	-
6,31	Williams, John	192	-	-	-	-

Row	NAME	Land Owned	School land	Free Poll	Slave Poll	Town Lots	Stud Horse
5325	Hyder, Jonathan	100	-	1	-		
5326	Hyder, Benjamin	-	-	1	-		
5327	Hyder, Michael E.	-	-	1	-		
5328	Hyder, Joseph	150	90	1	-		
5329	Hyder, Jonathan H.	180	-	1	3		
5330	Hyder, John Heirs	190	-	-	-		
5331	Hyder, Michael T.	-	-	1	-		
5401	Jinkins, John	-	-	1	-		
5402	Lyles, Allen	200	-	1	-		
5403	Lyles, William	-	-	1	-		
5404	Love, Thomas D. heirs	592	155	-	4		
5405	Landsdown, Reuben	-	150	-	-		
5406	Loudermilk, Adam	132	-	1	-		
5407	Lea, John	-	-	1	-		
5408	Lusk, John L.	219	-	1	-		
5409	Montgomery, Samuel	-	-	1	-		
5410	McKeehen, George	-	50	1	-		
5411	McKeehen, John	100	-	1	-		
5412	McKeehen, Brewer	200	-	-	-		
5413	McKeehen, Saml. Heirs	-	100	-	-		
5414	Medcaff, Gabriel	-	-	1	-		
5415	Murry, Thomas	-	-	1	-		
5416	Perry, Thomas	-	-	1	-		
5417	Perry, William	-	-	1	-		
5418	Peelor, Solomon	65	-	-	-		
5419	Peeples, Saml. H.W.	150	-	-	-		
5420	Rochold, Dawson	100	-	-	-		
5421	Simmerly, William	96	-	1	-		
5422	Taylor, Mary	446	100	-	8		
5423	Taylor, Nathaniel	96	-	1	-		
5424	Taylor, David A.	-	150	-	-		
5425	Taylor, J.P. Heirs	3150	1000	-	8	4	
5426	Taylor, Jonathan	94	-	1	-		
5427	Taylor, Andrew	117	-	1	-		
5428	Taylor, Andrew, Snr.	200	350	-	-		
5429	Tipton, Isaac P.	564	-	1	-		
5430	Vaughn, Levi	-	-	1	-		
5431	Williams, John	192	-	-	-		
5432	Wasum, John	170	-	-	-		
5500	CAPT. LITTLE'S DISTRICT						
5501	Buck, Bethewell	210	-	1	-		
5502	Buck, Thomas	100	-	-	-		
5503	Bishop, William	-	-	1	-		
5504	Carter, William	[No count	given.M.M]	-	-		
5505	Carter Dixon & Co.	-	250	-	-		
5506	Cooper, Nathaniel	-	-	1	-		
5507	Cooper, Andrew	-	-	1	-		
5508	Cooper, Joel	60	-	1	-		
5509	Cooper, A.B.	-	-	1	-		
5510	Curtis, John	57	123	1	-		
5511	Edwards, Joshua	-	75	-	-		
5512	Emmert, Andrew	-	-	1	-		
5513	Emmert, George, Snr.	497	25	1	-		
5514	Emmert, George	-	-	1	-		
5515	Emmert, Lucas	-	-	1	-		
5516	Feathers, William	-	-	1	-		
5517	Foust, Daniel	-	-	1	-		
5518	Foust, Zachariah	-	-	1	-		
5519	Garland, William	50	0	1	-		
5520	Greenway, George	-	-	1	-		
5521	Greenway, Nathan	-	-	1	-		
5522	Hendrix, John	140	-	-	-		