

The Three

J O H N S H E L B Y S

of

East Tennessee

by

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JOHN SHELBY

JOHN SHELBY, son of the Welsh immigrants, Evan and Catherine, probably their third, was born, tradition says, in 1724. If that date is correct, he was around eleven years old when his parents brought him to America. Evan, as is known, first settled in 1735 in what is now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, moving from there within the next four years onto the "Maiden's Choice" plantation across the border in what is now Washington County, Maryland.

When about twenty-six years old, or on May 19, 1750, the year before his father died, the latter turned over to John a one hundred and fifty acre tract of land, called "The Addition to Maiden's Choice," located at the south end of the home plantation, which tract John's brother Rees had just vacated to move up into Pennsylvania. It was about this time that John Shelby married Sarah Davis, daughter of David and Katherine (Davis) Davis of the Welsh settlement over in Peters township of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. So it looks as if the property just mentioned had been intended as a wedding present; but whether John and his bride occupied it or not we do not know. Dr. Charles Carroll of Annapolis had filed a caveat against it, which the Shelbys resisted; but the provincial land office finally adjudged the caveat to be valid, giving Carroll the patent for it three years later. It is possible that John then rented or leased the tract from the new owner.

On June 10, 1758, John Shelby joined as a private the militia company that his brother, Capt. Evan Shelby, Jr., had raised for service under General John Forbes in the French and Indian War (their nephew, Evan Shelby, son of Rees, had enlisted in it also). This unit was garrisoned at nearby Fort Frederick until it was sent up in August to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to become part of the army Forbes was training for use against Fort Duquesne. John served throughout this entire campaign and at the end of it the province of Pennsylvania commissioned him (May 12, 1759) a lieutenant, assigning him to the 3d battalion (Col. Hugh Mercer's) of her three battalion regiment that had been authorized for this effort.

Sarah's maternal grandfather, Philip Davis, who lived on Welsh Run near the provincial line in Pennsylvania, passed away in October, 1760. On the 8th of the following month John Shelby bought from the Rev. James Campbell, Presbyterian minister of the Conococheague settlements, who had left for North Carolina, a 316 acre tract next to his father-in-law's place. Here John and Sarah came to live. This farm was near the site of Welsh Run hamlet, but on the west side of the creek, and was five miles or so from Black Walnut

Point, where his parents had first lived when they arrived here from the old country.

After quelling the great uprising of Indians brought on by Pontiac's conspiracy in 1763, during which the savages attacked the outlying settlements and military posts with such telling blows, the British colonists resumed trading with the Redmen and among other things exchanged were guns and powder, since the Indians needed them for their hunting. It was not only proper, now that peace had been restored and the tribes had promised to behave, that the British-Americans undertake to recapture this highly profitable business; but the government encouraged it to offset the competition of the Spanish of Louisiana, who were shipping goods and arms up the Mississippi to the French in the Illinois country, and, although France no longer controlled this territory, it was feared by the authorities that the close relations the Gallic inhabitants had always had with the Indians, reestablished and strengthened by trade, might revive the former alliances and result in another war. If the Americans refrained in helping the Indians in their need.

Some of the inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley, where John Shelby lived, still smarting under the chastisement inflicted on them so recently by the savages, took a narrower view of the matter, seeming to think that the mere possession of weapons furnished by the white people would be sufficient to tempt the red men to renew their attacks. When, therefore, the Indian traders began passing through the valley again with such supplies, certain nervous and unruly spirits, led by the Smiths of Mercersburg, undertook to stop them. These men painted their faces black to make identification difficult (thereby earning the designation, "Smiths' Black Boys"), attacked the traders' caravans on Sideling Hill and scattered them. The civil and military authorities were called in and the disturbance, which was somewhat of a "tempest in a teapot," seems to have subsided as suddenly as it started. John Shelby, the brother of an Indian trader, was a witness to some of these depredations and from the tenor of his testimony taken at the investigation, it is evident that he did not approve of the gang's high-handed actions.

John's father-in-law, David Davis, died in 1766. His brothers, Rees and Moses, and a sister, Mary Alexander, had migrated to the Carolinas early in the decade. His brother, Evan, Jr., went in December, 1770, to the Holston River region of southwest Virginia with a view to settling there, though he kept returning from time to time to wind up his affairs in Maryland. His brother David moved out to southwest Pennsylvania in 1772. On November 6, 1773, John and Sarah Shelby sold their Pennsylvania farm to one, John Ulery, and, joining Evan, Jr., on his last trip down, went to the Holston region to live. Evan's new home there was on Beaver creek, a branch of the South Fork of Holston, on which tract the city of Bristol, Tennessee, was later built. The exact location of where John settled is not of record; but from such meager evidence as we have, it would be safe to say that

he took up his new residence on what were called "the Hazel Lands", about five miles south of Evan, Jr., on the right bank of the South Fork of Holston near the present settlement of Emmet, Tennessee. All the land hereabouts down to the South Fork was supposed at the time to be within the colony of Virginia, its occupants submitting to its rule.

John Shelby was not, like his brother, in the forces in the short conflict known as Dunmore's War, the close proximity of the restless Cherokees and the absence of so many fighters of the region dictating that some of the men of the region watch for signs of hostilities in that direction. John's public services in the Revolution are not known fully, since his descendants now have no private account of them and the presence in the vicinity of another of the name, a son, John Shelby, Jr., makes it hard to tell in some cases which is which in the official records. John, Sr., was about fifty-one at that war's outbreak. The Holston area was then a part of the great Fincastle County. Three years after John and Evan, Jr., arrived there the state of Virginia formed out of that shire the county of Washington to cover where they lived, the minutes of Washington's court disclose that John Shelby held the governor's commission, bearing the date May 4, 1777, as a captain in its militia. John's nephew, Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, writing his memoirs in later years, refers to his having been "a commissary of supplies for an extensive body of militia, posted at different garrisons to guard the frontier settlements, # it being most likely that Captain John was in command of one of these units. The court's minutes have other references to "Captain John Shelby," but mostly on non-military matters.

The extension of the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina in the summer of 1779 threw both the Shelby homes into the latter state, which created the county of Sullivan out of the land ^{just} turned over to it. John Shelby in consequence resigned his commission in Virginia's militia and so far as we know, attempted no further military service.

Sarah, John Shelby's wife, was living in Sullivan County as late as 1787. Some of their children had migrated over the mountains after the war to the new Robertson and Donelson settlements on Cumberland River; but, although he bought some land there and in Kentucky as investments and probably visited that country, he remained a resident of Sullivan as late as 1806, when he must have been in his eighties. During John's later life he witnessed the creation (in 1790) of the new Southwest Territory of the United States out of North Carolina's overmountain lands, which included Sullivan, and the subsequent (1796) turning of this territory into the state of Tennessee. John Shelby probably died in Sullivan County, Tennessee, though the date of his demise is now unknown.

John's and Sarah's issue (list tentative and names set down in random order) were:

- a. JOHN, Jr.
b. David; born in Penn'a. 1763; said to have been a priv. in his cous. Isaac Shelby's regt, a battle of King's Mountain; mvd. to (now) Sumner Co., Tenn.; mar. Sarah, dau. of Anthony and Mary (Ramsey) Bledsoe, abt. 1776 1781; first clerk of Sumner Co.; delegate from shire to the Tenn. Constitutional convention of 1796; died 1822. Had issue.
- c. Thomas; sheriff of Sullivan Co., Tenn., prior to 1804; lvg. there as late as 1818. Nothing further.
- d. Isaac; mvd. to Montgomery Co., Tenn., aft. 1810, where he died 1812. Issue. *Shelby's dau. Co. 1796*
- e. Evan; Nothing further; could he have been that Evan Shelby, said to have been b. 1762 (place not known by informant), lvd. early nineteenth century in lower Mississippi, first in Adams, then in Wilkinson Co. Had issue.
- f. Catherine; born in Penn'a. (?); mar. her first cousin, Evan Shelby, 3d., son of her uncle Evan, Jr., bef. 1778; he d. in Montgomery Co. 1779; she apparently lvd. later in Sullivan Co. Had issue. *in (2) Journal of Evan Shelby*
- g. Luisa Levice; born Penn'a. 1767; mar. William (or Alexander) McCrabb 1788; died 1836. Had 1 issue.

JOHN SHELBY, Jr., son of John and Sarah, was born, probably in Maryland, in 1751 and at the age of about twenty-two accompanied his parents to their new home in what is now Sullivan County, Tennessee. Here he married Elizabeth Brigham, daughter of James and Louisa (Looney) Brigham of that locality. It was James Brigham who in 1792 gave to the county thirty acres of his six hundred acre tract towards establishing the county seat, Blountville, and kept the first tavern in that village.

There is no clear evidence that John Shelby, Jr., had military service in the Revolution and even tradition is silent on that point; but we may deduce from a few fragmentary items on record he did have. For instance, the roster of the Washington County, Virginia, company, commanded by his first cousin, Capt. James Shelby, has on it the name of a private John Shelby. This could not have been James's uncle, John, Senior, who was himself a captain, nor James's oldest brother John, who would not likely have served in that rank under a younger brother. By process of elimination, therefore, this private must have John, Junior, who was about the captain's age. If that assumption is correct, then John Shelby, Jr., could be said to have been in Col. Christian's Cherokee campaign in December, 1776, and may have been with the company on the George Rogers Clark expedition to Illinois in 1779. *(See also 170-71 Washington)*

Again, when the first court of the newly established

county of Sullivan, North Carolina, met in February, 1780, David Looney and a John Shelby appeared before it and exhibited commissions from the governor as first and second majors respectively of the county's militia regiment (Col. Isaac Shelby's). Now, at that time there were only two men of that name in the shire, John Shelby and his son, John, Jr. The former, a veteran of the old French war, who had also done his duty as a captain in the Virginia militia, was now at the retiring age, about fifty-six, but, more to the point, it would be militarily unthinkable to suppose that he would serve in a subordinate capacity under his thirty years old nephew, Isaac, the regiment's commander. John Shelby, Isaac's older brother was not then living in Sullivan County, but in the neighboring county of Washington, N.C. We have no alternative, therefore, but to assume that the said second major was John Shelby, Jr.

In accepting this view, however, we cannot of course overlook the fact that Colonel Isaac Shelby some forty years later made a statement in his pamphlet dealing with the King's Mountain campaign, in which the regiment had played a conspicuous part, that "the sword of [the British] commanding officer—had been received [at the surrender] by my brother, Major Evan Shelby." This was only eight months after the above mentioned appointment. But a logical explanation of this could be that Evan was serving temporarily in the place of Looney or John Shelby, either of whom may have been assigned to other duties. It is a fact that the entire regiment did not take part in the battle; some were left behind to guard against Indian attacks at home and also a number of the troops were weeded out just before the actual assault on the mountain.

Like his cousin Isaac, John Shelby, Jr., had his eye on Kentucky as a coming venture and went out there in the spring of 1780 with Isaac to seek out new lands to possess. The states were now at war with the mother country, but so far active fighting had been confined to the North. ^{while in the west} he had entered land on the waters of Elkhorn creek in what is now Fayette County. But just about this time the Ministry decided to shift military operations to the comparatively undefended South. Charleston, South Carolina was attacked by sea and a large British contingent was landed, which under General Lord Cornwallis soon overrun the southern Carolina and Georgia and made directly for the Old North State. Isaac and John got word of this in June and came home immediately to take up their military duties. Soon followed the King's Mountain campaign, as stated above, with satisfactory results to the country.

The Assembly or legislature of North Carolina had in 1782 enacted a measure allotting lands along the Cumberland River (in what is now middle Tennessee in the general area of Nashville) to the officers and soldiers of the state, who had served the Cause in the Revolution, this act naming Absolom Tatum, Anthony Bledsoe and Isaac Shelby as commissioners to superintend the laying off of these lands.

district comprised of Stewart, Montgomery Humphreys and Sumner counties

John Shelby, Jr., died between Nov. 11, 1817, and April, 1818, aged around sixty-six or seven and survived by his wife and three children:

- a. Alfred Moore; born 1799; mar. Alvira Reed of Livingston Co., Ky.; was a school teacher and farmer; died in Ballard Co., Ky., 1880; Had issue.
- b. Clark Moulton; born poss. abt. 1810, called "youngson" in father's will; mar. Helen Lyon; was an iron master of Stewart Co., Tenn., but mvd. to Lyon Co., Ky., 1847; died there Oct. 20, 1875. Had issue.
- c. Louisa Looney; mar. Dr. Joseph Atherton Brunson; -vg. as late as 1834. Had issue.

(JOHN SHELBY)
(Son of Evan, Jr.)

JOHN SHELBY was the second child and oldest son of Evan, Jr., and Letitia (Cox) Shelby, born on the "Maiden's Choice" plantation in what is now Washington County, Maryland, on August 19, 1748. A contemporary wrote that he had red hair.

John Shelby married ^{b.} Elizabeth (1746), daughter of Richard Pile of Berkeley County, Virginia, (now West Virginia), her home being across the Potomac River from where he was living. This occurred, so it is said, in 1771, when John was about twenty-three.

Evan Shelby, Jr., and Letitia had in the previous December gone to the Holston region in early southwest Virginia to pick out land on which to establish a new home, leaving John in Maryland with his next younger brother Isaac to look after the affairs of the plantation in their absence. The father did not immediately relinquish his citizenship in Maryland, but went back and forth between his two places for nearly three years. The place Evan selected here was on Beaver creek, a branch of the Holston, being the site of the future city of Bristol, Tennessee. All of this land down to the South Fork of Holston was then thought to be in the colony of Virginia, below that being conceded to be the province of North Carolina.

Isaac Shelby came down here to live in 1772; but of John's movements or whereabouts we have no clear record until February, 1778, when his father stated in a will made at that time that his eldest son was then living on Watauga River in North Carolina. This would be about twenty miles south of the father, though the exact spot on or along that stream is not now known. John and Elizabeth had two young children by this time, one about four years old and the other a little over two.

In November, 1777, the state of North Carolina created the county of Washington, the first shire set up west of the mountains, and on the twenty-first of the next February the first court was held, of which John Shelby and John and Valentine Sevier were three of its judges.

The course of John Shelby's life lies pretty much in obscurity. His interests seem to have taken him afar, but we are not told much, if anything, of what he did. Certain writings of that time, while not being specific about it, tell us enough to make it a reasonable assumption that he and his family went back to Berkeley County, Virginia, his wife's old home, and dwelt there for a time in or near Martinsburg. We know at least that he gave that place as his address in July, 1789. (the year the United States Constitu-

tion went into effect), that his daughter married there three years later, when she wasn't yet nineteen, and that his two teen-age sons are recorded as living there between 1793 and 1799 and without doubt earlier. It is in this decade, that is in December, 1794, that John's father, General Evan Shelby, died.

John Shelby's sojourn in northern Virginia could not have been permanent, however. His daughter Sarah and her husband, George Young, left Martinsburg before February, 1797, probably in the previous fall, to live in what is now Marion County, Kentucky, where the father, seventeen years before that had acquired extensive land holdings on the branches of Salt River. An old letter mentions John Shelby as being at his brother-in-law, James Thompson's, in southwest Virginia in November, 1796, it being possible that Sarah's family had accompanied him that far on their trek to Kentucky.

Testimony was given in the probate court of Clark County, Indiana, in 1834, several years after John's demise in connection with claims put in by his then living grandchildren for their uncle James Shelby's military lands in Indiana, to the effect that John Shelby at one time lived in Kentucky, though the deposition is silent as to what part or when. As it appears, it may have been at or near his daughters. A deed at Clarksville, dated September, 1797, covering the sale of some land he owned in Montgomery County, Tennessee, designates both John Shelby and the grantee as then residents of Sullivan County, Tennessee. The above mentioned deposition does not say further, however, that John Shelby returned to Virginia and died there. As a matter of fact, we find at Abingdon that he is recorded as of Washington County, that state, in September, 1798, when his brother Isaac was also there, having come down from Kentucky to settle up their father's estate.

John Shelby evidently died within the next seven years, for Elizabeth, his widow, on July 29, 1805, remarried (a Thomas Chamberlain) in Washington County, Kentucky, whither she had again gone, probably to be near her daughter living there. The year of Elizabeth's death is said to have been 1816. Chamberlain was dead by December, 1821.

John's and Elizabeth's offspring were:

1. Sarah; born Jan. 20, 1774; mar. at Martinsburg, (now) W. Virginia, Oct. 19, 1792, by Presbyt. minister, Rev. Moses Hoge, to George, son of Nicholas Young; lvd. lot No. 190, W. John St.; migr. to Washington, now Marion Co., Kentucky, 1796-7; died Aug. 8, 1863; George, b. 1765, d. 1839. Had issue.
2. Evan; born Dec. 15, 1775; postmaster Martinsburg, Apr. 10, 1793, to Apr. 16, 1796; county clerk; in Wash'ton. Co., Ky., 1798; remvd. to Clark Co., Indiana Ter.; mar. Margaret, dau of J. K. James Blue; merchant, judge of Clark Co.; died on farm near Charlestown Nov. 15, 1822; Margaret (b. 1785) mar. 2d. ——— Fitler and d. 1856. Evan and Margaret both bur. in Charlestown cemetery.

3. Isaac; born Sep.12,1781; postmaster, Martinsb'g. Apr.16,1796, to Feb.6,1799; left there for Clark Co., Ind., where he mar. Nancy Blue, Margaret's sister, Jan.15,18003; county clerk; lvd. near Charlestown; migr. 1845 to Lafayette Co., Missouri, lvg. near Dover on farm called "Locust Grove" on road b betw. Lexington and Georgetown; died at home of son, W.H.H.Shelby of Boonville, Ind., Dec.25,1846. Had issue.
4. William; born Feb.18,1791; taken to Washington Co., Kentucky, by his widowed mother bef. 1805, where he mar. Nancy Edmondson (b. Mar.9,1793) on Apr.3,1809; lvd. in that part of Wash'ton Co., that became Marion in 1834; left there in 1836 for Lafayette Co., Missouri, lvg. near Dover. William died March (May) 7,1854; Nancy d. Mar.30,1863. Had issue.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EVAN SHELBY

A Sketch of his Life

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by

Cass Knight Shelby

Hollidaysburg, Penn'a.
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EVAN SHELBY, Jr.

In 1735 there appeared in the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania an EVAN SHELBY and his wife Catherine with a family of small children, who had come from or near the market town of Tregaron in Cardiganshire, Wales. They were members of the Church of England, attending StCaron's church in town.

Evan's first home in the province of Pennsylvania was on a three hundred acre farm, known as "Black Walnut Point," on Conococheague creek at the mouth of Muddy run, which would place it in the present Antrim township of Franklin County about a mile out of Greencastle.

Evan kept this place only about four years, having lost by reason of a debt owed to another Welshman, Richard Phillips, and removed across the line into what is now Washington County, Maryland. Here he secured from Lord Baltimore's land department a 1000 acre plantation, named "Maise's Choice," in the present Clear Spring district of that shire. This tract, purchased in 1739, lies at the foot of what was then called North Mountain about twelve miles west of the site of Hagerstown.

Evan Shelby prospered in his new venture and was able to secure for himself more land, which totaled about twenty-five hundred acres at his death in 1751.

The issue of Evan and Catherine, so far as is known, were:

- a. EVAN, Jr.; see below
- b. Rees; mvd. up into "The Little Cove" in Penn'a.; migr. to the Carolinas 1760, settling on Clear creek in Mecklenburg Co.; No. Carolina; later removed to Chesterfield Co., So. Carolina.
- c. John; mvd. up into Penn'a. m. Sarah Davis, migr. 1773 to what is now Sullivan Co., Tenn.
- d. Moses; migr. to S.C. 1760; removed to what is now Cabarrus Co., N.C., settling on Clear creek, where he died 1776.
- e. David; mvd. abt. 1772 to what is now Greene Co., southwest Penn'a.; emigr. 1795 to Spanish Louisiana, now New Madrid Co., Missouri, where he d. 1799.
- f. Rachel; mar. 1, John McFarland; mar. 2, Philip Pindall; mvd. abt. 1779 to what is now Monongalia Co., West Virginia, near Morgantown,

g. Mary; mar. Adam Alexander; migr. to Mecklenburg Co., No. Carolina 1750-60.

EVAN SHELBY, Jr., was baptized in StCaron's church, Tregaron, Cardiganshire, Wales, on October 23, 1719. He was the eldest son of Welsh immigrants, Evan and Catherine Shelby, and was about sixteen years old when his parents brought him to the British colonies in North America. His son Isaac in later years described the father ~~as possessing~~ "as possessing a strong mind and an iron constitution of body with great perseverance and unshaken courage" and one, who saw him when an old msn, said that he was "low and heavy built and corpulant." Other and more recent writers have generally agreed that he was of commanding appearance and had a stern countenance.

When about twenty-five years of age Evan Shelby, Jr., married Letitia, daughter of David and susanna Cox of "Lubberland," a plantation lying on Licking creek in the present Indian Spring district of Washington County just west of North Mountain and about six miles from his home. The young couple started their family life on a farm called "Flaggy Meadows," the northern part of Maiden's choice, given to him by his father on August 29, 1744, probably as a wedding present. The father died when Evan, Jr., was approaching thirty-two, his mother and he being appointed joint administrators of the estate. Sometime after this Evan and Letitia moved down to the lower end of the plantation and either lived in the parental house or built a new one near it. This residence is at the gap in the mountain through which issues Little Conocogheague creek.

Along with farming the younger Evan did a great deal of hunting, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the country for miles around. Over the next twenty years he acquired from the provincial government and by purchase many tracts of land in the shire, most of them within the Clear Spring district. The jurisdiction that covered his property was Frederick County and so it remained as long as Evan Shelby lived there, the newer county of Washington not being carved out of Frederick until three years after he left.

Although this part of the country was now becoming somewhat crowded and the Ohio Company of Virginia was attempting to extend settlement farther westward, the pioneers as a whole would not be lured in that direction. All immediately beyond was a mountainous wilderness, owned by the Six Nations and not easy of access. Horatio Sharpe took over Samuel Ogle's place as lieutenant-governor of the province with residence at Annapolis in 1753. Owing to the benevolent and fair policies of the Penn family and the Lords Baltimore in dealing with the local Indians, the white and red man were still on friendly terms and prosperity continued; but peace and quiet were not for long—the day of settlement was at hand.

But to go back to the beginning. Following John Cabot's discovery of the North American coast shortly after Columbus's voyages, Henry VII of England had claimed for his country all the length of it from Nova Scotia to Spanish Florida and, when England began colonizing the land a century later, she extended the claim to the Pacific Ocean. In the

France's explorers, having planted settlements along the St. Lawrence and Mississippi rivers, took the stand that this gave her the right to all the land watered by these streams and their tributaries; such a position, it is clear, would cut diagonally from Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico. It is thus seen that two gigantic claims overlapped and that, while the question was at first only an academic one, sooner or later there had to be a show-down. The clash came in 1753, when Canada's governor, the Marquis du Quesne de Menneville, sent troops into the Ohio country to take possession. By way of parenthesis here, Penn's and Baltimore's grants from the Crown covered approximately what are now the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Virginia's charter, however, carried her indefinitely across the continent; but by a very liberal interpretation of its meaning the northern line fanned out to take in a corner of Penn's grant and everything north of the Ohio River. Recognizing the "Forks of the Ohio," that is, the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, as the key position of the region, Virginia built a stockade there and garrisoned it with a small force.

The French army mentioned above strung a chain of forts from Niagara down across western Pennsylvania and in April, 1754, seized the Virginia stockade at the Forks and enlarged it, renaming the stronghold "Fort Duquesne." Then came Governor Dinwiddie's protest to the French commander, the latter's refusal to leave the territory and the unsuccessful attempt to drive him off by force, followed the next year by

General Braddock's arrival with British troops and his march on Duquesne that terminated so fatally (July 8, 1755).

Thus began that titanic contest for the possession of a continent, known in the colonies as the French and Indian War. As a consequence of Braddock's repulse the English frontier along the eastern side of the Appalachians was wide open and soon subjected to devastating raids by Canada's savage allies. The frightened inhabitants began deserting their homes until that section of the country became almost depopulated. To protect these undefended areas the several colonial governments and some public spirited planters erected forts and stockades in the Susquehanna, Cumberland, Shenandoah and New River valleys. One of these outposts was the massive, stone Fort Frederick, which Maryland built in Frederick County in 1756. This protection stood between the Shelby and Cox homes and there is no doubt but that due to its presence and the vigorous measures taken by Governor Sharpe the western Maryland settlements were comparatively free from the attacks that were the unfortunate lot of their neighbors on both sides. Nevertheless, the Shelbys and their friends were for some time in constant dread and danger.

General the Earl of Loudoun was sent to America as commander-in-chief, but devoted the next few years merely to defense measures and desultory forays against Canada with no particular results. Forming an alliance with Prussia, Britain formally declared war on France in May, 1756, a contest called in Europe the "Seven Years War." Pennsylvania

and Maryland had hitherto been somewhat apathetic toward the struggle going on, feeling that it was more Virginia's affair than theirs, but ^{became} ~~was~~ thoroughly aroused when confronted with the tragic aftermath of Braddock's defeat. The former province now sent out Colonel John Armstrong of Carlisle to destroy Kittanning, the Indian capital on the Allegheny River, in this act curbing the terrible raids for the time being, while Maryland increased its militia strength, the Frederick County troops (under Col. Thomas Prather) moving in to garrison Fort Frederick.

Evan Shelby, now reached thirty-seven or eight, joined the company of Captain Joseph Chapline of Sharpsburg as its first lieutenant. As it was necessary to patrol the areas beyond the frontier, a combined force under Captain Richard Pearis of the Fort Cumberland garrison and Lieutenant Evan Shelby from Fort Frederick, ^{together} with sixty Cherokee allies, was sent out in May, 1757, to range the forests to the north and west so as to anticipate any attack from those directions. When near the source of Dunning creek about ten miles above Raystown (now Bedford), Pennsylvania, they captured two enemy Indians out scouting, whom they sent to Fort Lyttleton for questioning.

From the 15th to the 16th of June Lieutenant Shelby was at Winchester, Virginia, having accompanied thence Mr. George Croghan, Col. John Armstrong and Capt. Armstrong of Pennsylvania, Capt. William Trent of Virginia and Dr. David Ross and Capt. Mercer of Maryland for a conference with Mr. Edmund Atkin, his Majesty's agent for Indian Affairs in the South, over the best way of handling the Indian allies, a serious problem at that time.

Shelby's captain was promoted in July and, as his, Shelby's name does not appear on the company's rolls for that month, it is possible that he was still on detached duty. We find, however, that on October 9th he was assigned to the company of Alexander Beall, then in command of Fort Frederick, and served therein for the next seven months.

The war was going against Britain in both Europe and America, which brought on a crisis in the Newcastle government and forced William Pitt to assume the office of Secretary of State. On the European side Pitt "wisely limited his efforts to the support of Prussia; but across the Atlantic the field was wholly his own and he no sooner entered office than the desultory raids, which had hitherto been the only resistance to French aggression, were superseded by a large and comprehensive plan of attack." Three expeditions were to be launched simultaneously against the French position—one for the reduction of the powerful fortress of Louisburg on Cape Breton Island, another the retaking of Ticondaroga and the third to be another attempt to seize Fort Duquesne.

The dilatory Loudoun was recalled in the spring of 1758 and General Abercrombie, who took his place, assigned Brigadier General John Forbes the task of regaining the Ohio valley. Avoiding Braddock's mistake, Forbes laid his plans carefully. First he set up his headquarters in Philadelphia, calling on the neighboring governments for more auxiliary troops and supplies. Pennsylvania raised a three battalion regiment and assembled it at Fort Mifflin (Carlisle) for training. A battalion of Royal Americans under Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bouquet,

augmented by six companies from Virginia, was also sent there and Virginia recruited two additional regiments to be commanded by colonels Washington and Byrd, quartering them at Fort Loudoun (Winchester).

While all this was going on the Maryland Assembly shortsightedly held back, arguing that its militia arm was only for defense of the province and not to be used outside of it. Governor Sharpe, however, was committed to furthering the success of the campaign and determined that Maryland would do its part. Unable to get legislation to appropriate the necessary funds, he obtained the money through private subscription and loans from the British war chest and so succeeded in raising enough export troops to make a creditable showing for the province. And in order to make sure his plans would not miscarry he went to Fort Frederick in May to take charge of matters in person. Lieutenant Evan Shelby, volunteering for this new service, was on the 8th of May promoted to the rank of captain.

One of the problems General Forbes had to consider was the choice of a route over which the army could march to reach its objective. The Virginians were strongly in favor of reopening and using the old Braddock road cut through three years before, while the Pennsylvanians urged a more direct way across their province, although this would take much longer to get ready (each side having an eye to the commercial advantages that would accrue to it in the coming peace through royal expenditure and at no cost to itself).

Forbes, ^{was} at first inclined to favor the Braddock route; but, instead of starting from Winchester, Va., he decided to rendezvous his army at the mouth of Conococheague creek, where it empties into the Potomac, and proceed from there over a new road ^{through Maryland} to meet the old route at Fort Cumberland. To this end he wrote Governor Sharpe on June 13th, suggesting that a competent person be sent over the ground and give an estimate of the length of time it would take to build such a road. Sixty-six miles was the distance, the territory being heavily wooded, uninhabited and crossed by seven mountains. Sharpe thereupon ordered Captain Shelby to undertake this survey, which he did, returning in ten days with the report that a roadway could be made by three hundred and fifty men in about three weeks time. Captain Shelby was then instructed to start immediately to blaze the trail and a detachment of pioneer troops was detailed to follow and construct a road along it. On July 5th the Governor, accompanied by Captain Shelby and a small military escort, rode over the line to inspect it, covering forty-six miles of it and getting back to the fort on the 8th. This road in later years became part of the Baltimore and Cumberland Turnpike and was included still later in the Old National Road (now U.S. Route No.40).

In the meanwhile General Forbes altered his mind, deciding not to use the Braddock route after ^{all} because of being too roundabout and finally chose the shorter way through Pennsylvania. Colonel Bouquet, who seems to have been the expedition's engineer officer, was then ordered to improve the existing road from Fort Lyttleton to Raystown, to run a

branch from the latter place down to Fort Cumberland and to build west from Raystown to Fort Ligonier, which Sir John St Clair, the commissary-general, had just erected on Loyalhanna creek, where an old Indian village of that name had once been. This took them over Tuscarora Mountain, Sideling and Ray's hills, up the face of the Alleghenies and across their wide plateau, then down through Laurel Ridge into the Ligonier Valley. This route came to be known as the Forbes Military Road and is now a part of the Lincoln Highway (U.S. Route No. 30). Forbes transferred his headquarters to Carlisle, arriving there on July 6th. Colonel Dagworthy moved the small Maryland contingent up there and Captain Shelby with an independent company of volunteers, equipped at his own expense and in which ^{were} a brother and a nephew, was sent forward to General Forbes on August 1st. The status of Shelby's men seems to have been that of scouts. They were ordered to Ligonier and sent on from there on the 22d to learn the condition at and around Fort Duquesne. Colonel Bouquet with his road builders reached Loyalhanna early in September, taking over the command there, while Forbes advanced the main army to Fort Bedford at Raystown. Bouquet sent Major William Grant with the Highland regiment towards Duquesne for further reconnoitering. Grant appeared before the fort on the 14th, where contrary to orders given him, he made a demonstration, was attacked by the garrison and nearly wiped out. Washington's command arrived at Ligonier from Fort Loudoun shortly thereafter.

Embolden by his success over Grant and thinking he had only another Braddock to deal with, the enemy commander sent

an attacking party of a thousand French and Indians toward Fort Ligonier. This force fell in with the Royal Americans near there (on Oct. 1st.), but after hours of fighting was driven off. In this skirmish Lieutenant Prather was killed and Ensign Beall and six privates were wounded; all were from Frederick County, Maryland, acquaintances of the Shelbys. The main army reached Ligonier by November 2d, where General Forbes intended remaining until the road towards his objective was further advanced. Enemy Indians infested the surrounding woods, watching every move, and on the 12th of November Col. Washington with a scouting party met a band of them along the Loyalhanna, which he attacked and scattered. It is said that in this fight "Capt. Evan Shelby of Frederick County, Maryland, commanding a company of Maryland volunteers, killed with his own hand one of the leading chiefs of the enemy."

Owing to the lateness of the season and the difficulties of advancing through forty or fifty miles of wilderness against increasing resistance, Forbes was considering going into winter quarters, when he learned of a breakdown in the enemy's morale. As a result of their repulses on the Loyalhanna by the Provincials, who understood their type of warfare better than the British regulars did, the Indians had begun to desert the French, which so depleted their strength that they were compelled to abandon some of their positions. This induced the General to push on. The road building was rushed and in less than two weeks the British were before Duquesne (on Nov. 25th), only to find the enemy

gone. Seeing that they were greatly outnumbered, the French had set fire to their fort the day before and had withdrawn. Thus was the Ohio country regained by thoughtful planning and with little loss, which was all the more remarkable, considering that the commanding officer was then afflicted with a mortal sickness.

It is not of record to what higher command Captain Shelby's company was assigned while serving as the advance guard at Fort Ligonier and on the march west; but it seems likely that towards the end of the campaign at least it was billeted with the Pennsylvania regiment, for Shelby's name is included in the list of officers of that body, a list made up after the war for the purpose apparently of allotting bonuses for service. Against his name, however, is the remark, "left the province."

After the fall of Fort Duquesne there was no more war in the middle colonies, but only in the North against Canada proper, where it continued another year. Captain Shelby returned home, probably late in 1758, to take up his own affairs and shortly after this entered into a partnership with Samuel Postlethwaite and Edmund Moran under the firm name of Evan Shelby & Company. This concern dealt in general merchandise and fur, engaging for the latter in extensive trading with the Indians. Moran acted as agent in the field at Green Bay (now in Wisconsin) and in northern Michigan. As an evidence of a resumption of business in his neighborhood we find Shelby petitioning the court of Frederick County in the spring of 1760 to open a road from Chambers's Mill to Fort Frederick. It was in October of this year that the King died over in London, his grandson succeeding him as

George the Third.

About this time the great tide of southern migration started, family after family moving from Pennsylvania and Maryland to western Virginia and the Carolinas. Among them were two of Evan's brothers and a sister, leaving himself, his brother David and another sister; Rachel Pindell in the county and brother John over in lower Pennsylvania. In 1761 Jonathan Hager laid out on his land east of Conococheague creek about twelve miles from the Shelby place the village of Elizabethtown, which eventually became the city of Hagerstown. May, 1762 found Evan Shelby one of the promoters of a company formed for the purpose of carrying out George Washington's proposal canalize the Potomac River in order to handle the growing transportation needs of the region.

Four years of quiet, then war again raised its ugly head. Now that the French had been beaten and their province of Canada taken away from them by Britain, their former savage allies realized that the British, of an entirely different make-up from the friendly French, would in expanding their settlements eventually push them off their lands. At this juncture there arose a leader who would save them from this fate, one Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, who united all the Algonquin tribes, planning a swift, overwhelming attack to confine the hated British to the seaboard and perhaps in time to drive them from the continent. So sudden and well carried out was the onslaught, which began in May, 1763, that all the colonial outposts except forts Detroit, Pitt,

Ligonier and Bedford fell immediately. The frontiers were again raided. The business of the Indian traders was ruined, their goods, both stored and in transit, lost. Shelby and his partners felt the ill effects along with the rest. They were compelled to borrow heavily and for the next six or seven years Evan Shelby was hardpressed by creditors and harassed by lawsuits. From now on he began to sell off his land in small parcels, some of it to satisfy judgements and some of it probably to keep going, the records of Frederick County showing about thirty such transactions. In this year the firm of Evan Shelby & Company dissolved, Postlethwaite and Moran fleeing into Pennsylvania to escape imprisonment for debt, a practice of that period. To make matters worse for him, Evan's house burned down in December (1763), in which fire he lost all his furniture and business papers. In this same year, however, Captain Shelby obtained a warrant for ninety-eight hundred and sixty acres, which he laid on land adjoining Maiden's Choice on the south and southeast. This was called "The Resurvey on the Mountain of Wales," it being an extension of the original tract of that name, which his father once owned. Perhaps this was an effort to regain his losses through exploitation of land.

In the meantime Colonel Henry Bouquet, now commander of the Middle Department, had been dispatched in the summer of this year to relieve Fort Pitt, then under siege by the Shawnees and Delawares, and his signal defeat of the savages on Bushy run (in now Westmoreland County, Penn'a.) on August 5th and further punishment of them on the Muskingum the following year resulted in the final break-up of the conspiracy. Wide-

spread damage to the fur trade, however, had already been done.

Evan Shelby was one of the justices of the peace or magistrates of the county for ten years from 1763. In October, 1765, he entertained at his house Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, the English astronomers, whose services had been secured by Maryland and Pennsylvania jointly to run the true boundary between them (known thereafter as the Mason & Dixon Line) and thus settle a dispute of some eighty years standing. These surveyors seem to have made of Shelby's place that winter a sort of local headquarters. It was in February of this year that the British Parliament had passed the Stamp Act which so stirred the ire of the colonists. On November 16th the Maryland Assembly voted two hundred pounds to Captain Evan Shelby for his "spirited conduct" in the late war, this being partly a token of appreciation and partly to reimburse him for the amount he had paid out in equipping his company. Shelby got a warrant in October, 1766, to add thirty-three hundred and forty-two acres to the Resurvey on the Mountain of Wales. These were laid off the next April, though a patent for them was not issued for another year. This extended his property across the valley almost to Conococheague creek. Before receiving this patent, that is in the spring of 1768, Evan went down to Rowan County, North Carolina, where in April he bought 700 acres on a branch of the Yadkin River; whether for speculation, or with the intention of moving there some time, is not revealed. In this connection a memorandum book, in

which Evan's son Isaac entered various items about the management of "Traveler's Rest," his Kentucky plantation, has an entry made on Feb. 18, 1812: "The Granby mare died being twenty five years old lacking just six weeks. She has been a fine mare———She is the last large Crawford mare the strain of which has been in my family for 44 years & the Granby mare is only the second Generation from the first old Crawford mare bought by my Father in Salisbury in N.C. in the spring of 1768."

The growing population of the colonies was now pressing against their western confines, demanding more room. The former Indian inhabitants of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, having by this time removed themselves quite generally beyond the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, the Six Nations, or Iroquois, of New York and some of the Ohio tribes allied with them became willing to cede a part of their mountain country for a consideration. Sir William Johnson, Bart., the Crown's northern agent and superintendent for Indian affairs, succeeded in November, 1768, in negotiating a treaty with that group of tribes (at Fort Stanwix, site of Rome, N.Y.), whereby they surrendered to the English a wide strip of territory running diagonally across ~~the~~ central and southwest Pennsylvania and on down as far as the Tennessee River. A special provision of the treaty set aside for the benefit of twenty-three fur traders, among whom was Evan Shelby, an enormous area along the Ohio River, extending from Pittsburgh to the Little Kanawha in what is now the northwestern corner of the present

state of West Virginia and a part of Pennsylvania, this as a recompense for their losses sustained at the hands of the Indians during Pontiac's uprising. The Indiana Land Company was then organized to handle the piecemeal sales of this land for them. The traders's hopes of recovery were shattered, however, when the Virginia legislature refused to confirm the grant in her part of the territory.

It is possible that Evan's efforts had succeeded in freeing him from debt, but they must have exhausted him financially. Although deprived of most of his real estate, his business gone and now at middle age, when one generally looks forward to a let-down in exertion, he did not give way to discouragement, but began casting about for means to regain his fortune. He evidently despaired of doing this in Maryland and so turned his eyes elsewhere. North Carolina, where he had recently investigated, as above stated, no longer appealed to him; the political situation that had developed there did not look inviting. Neither for some reason was he attracted, as were so many of his neighbors, to the recently opened Monongahela country to the west. The lower part of the Great Valley in what is now the southwest corner of the state of Virginia had been under settlement, though sparsely so, for some time; but, when the Treaty of Lochaber, negotiated with the Indians in October, 1770, made the region secure to the white man, he hesitated no longer. Leaving his sons John and Isaac to look after affairs at home, he and the rest of the family, taking with them most of

their live stock, treked down there. The three hundred and eighty mile journey, begun in the early part of December, consumed three and a half weeks

Quite likely other Marylanders went with them. There was certainly the family of Isaac Baker, who, if not along then, came soon after. Both these homesteaders secured from the estate of James Buchanan for six hundred and eight pounds a nineteen hundred and forty-six acre tract known as "Sapling Grove," on Beaver creek, a branch of the South Fork of the Holston River. This they divided equally between them (973 acres to each), Baker taking the northern half and Shelby the southern. This tract was the site of the future twin cities of Bristol, Va., -Tenn. Each built on his part the usual house of logs. Shelby later acquired other tracts in this area.

The boundary line between the colony of Virginia and the province of North Carolina ^{at the time Evan Shelby} arrived here had been surveyed only to Steep Rock (now Beaver Dam) creek, a little beyond the Blue Ridge, leaving in question the jurisdiction over all land west and immediately south of that place.

Sapling Grove and its surrounding territory at least down to the South Fork of the Holston (seven or eight miles away) were supposedly then in Virginia and so were included in that colony's recently formed county of Botetourt. Seventy-five miles directly west was the now famous gap in Cumberland Mountain through which Daniel Boone, the Long Hunters and other explorers had penetrated into the wild country beyond known as Kentucky.

Not long after their arrival Evan and Letitia were called back home by the death of the latter's father, David Cox. The records do not specifically state; but we may deduce from them that they remained in Maryland a year while the husband attended to the disposal of more of his land there. Returning to Sapling Grove in the spring of 1772, Evan opened a general store to cater to the growing trade, his oldest two sons joining him at that time. Also in this year his brother David moved his family from Maryland to southwest Pennsylvania ^{the presence of} and an expense item among Evan's papers, covering a trip in October from Fort Frederick to Fort Pitt on some business, unnamed, suggests that he and David traveled together at least part of the way.

Because of Botetourt's inconvenience size all that part of it from New River south was detached in December to form Fincastle County. This region being close to the Cherokee country, its inhabitants were naturally uneasy for their safety and several of them put up stockades to be used in case of attack. Among them was Evan Shelby, who built a large one this year on the left bank of beaver creek surrounding his new house there.

It was in October, 1773, that Daniel Boone made his ill-advised attempt to take his family and a few other prospective settlers into the Kentucky country. They were set upon by some Shawnees in Powell Valley and driven back, Boone's son being killed in the attack. As a result of this experience Boone decided to remain for a time on the Clinch

River, becoming a customer at Evan Shelby's store during the rest of his sojourn.

Shortly before this incident Evan and Letitia had gone again to Maryland to enable the former to wind up his affairs there. It was then that he severed all connection with that province, returning in November to southern Virginia for permanent residence there. This time his brother John and family came down with them from Pennsylvania, John ^{apparently} taking up his residence a few miles to the south of Evan. Only their sister Rachel Pindell now remained in Maryland.

The Shelybs were again prospering, but, if they had expected to live in peace as well as prosperity, they were soon to be disallusioned, for grim war loomed once more on the horizon. The causes which led up to this conflict were these.

For ninety odd years the aboriginal inhabitants of the middle colonies had been steadily pushed westward by the advancing Europeans until the survivors now dwelt on the other side of the Allegheny.

They and Ohio with only a strip of unoccupied territory between the two races; but the Fort Stanwix agreement of '68 had closed the gap, again bringing the white and red man in direct contact. Only too clearly did the worried Indians see in this development a repetition of history and were determined to resist it. At a congress convoked by the Shawnees and Wyandots on the Scioto's banks late in 1771 all the northwestern tribes united in a great confederacy with Kethughqua (meaning "The Cornstalk") at its head and took a resolution that the colonists should never get beyond the Ohio,

nor dwell in Kentucky. The latter region, once dominated by the Cherokees, but afterwards abandoned by them and now uninhabited, was used by both northern and southern tribes as a common hunting ground; its settlement would literally deprive them of their best "neat-market," so to speak. Furthermore, the Ohio Indians claimed that that territory had not belonged to the Six Nations and that the latter had possessed no right to give it away as they had done at Fort Stanwix.

On the other hand, having heard from their explorers such glowing accounts of Kentucky's fertility and general desirability, the land-hungry Britishers determined to ignore tribal claims and move in. Acting under orders from Williamsburg, Virginia's capital, Colonel William Preston, surveyor for Fincastle County (whose jurisdiction then extended over the colony's transmontane territory), advertised early in 1774 that all French & Indian War veterans who held the colony's ^{military land} warrants should go to the mouth of the Great Kanawha in April following, where they would be met by his deputies, who would stake out their several claims for them in the region beyond. The opening of spring then brought a swarm of land jobbers to that country, which soon teemed with their surveying parties.

True to their threat, groups of Indians crossed the Ohio and began driving these parties away. The situation was aggravated by unwise and sometimes brutal retaliatory acts on the part of the whites and soon the new frontier was aflame. Many an innocent, isolated settler felt the blow and many in consequence fled the country. Virginia, standing firmly on

the Treaty, decided that the issue must be met. Calling in his surveyors, Governor Dunmore proceeded to raise a large punitive force, composed mainly of the men of the Great Valley beyond the Blue Ridge. This army was in two parts, the militiae of the Shenandoah River counties under the governor's direct command forming the right wing, those of the three southwestern counties, Augusta, Botetourt and Fincastle, under the command of Andrew Lewis, county-lieutenant of Botetourt, composing the left.

Dunmore, moving his brigade first, directed Lewis to join him on the Ohio, Lewis then ordering his forces to assemble on the "Big Levels" (site of Lewisburg, now seat of Greenbrier County, West Virginia) in time to leave there by August 20th. Recruiting commenced immediately. Evan Shelby, a veteran of the old war, who had been made a captain of his county in March, raised a company of fifty-nine men, partly from his own neighborhood and partly from North Carolina settlements below the Holston (now Carter Co., Tenn.). Isaac, his second son, was his lieutenant and another son, James, was one of the privates. "Shelby's fort was now a busy place, as the men of the border came to muster in and draw supplies for the long march to the Ohio River." The company started northward about August 16th and joined the rest of the battalion on New River, down which they proceeded to the Allegheny Mountains and across what is now Monroe County, West Virginia, to the rendezvous, which they called "Camp Union."

The Augusta County regiment started ^{west} from here first and

and six days later Capt. Shelby's and Capt. Russell's companies were detached from the Fincastle battalion and left the camp on Monday, September 12th with the Botetourt regiment (Col. William Flemming's). They passed over rough country to the Kanawha River, following it down to its junction with the Ohio, which they reached on October 6th, having traversed about one hundred and sixty miles from Camp Union. So beautiful was this new stopping place in its autumn setting that the soldiers named it "Point Pleasant" and the town which grew up on the site is called that today.

Lord Dunmore had crossed the Ohio and waited at the mouth of the Hocking River for Colonel Lewis's arrival, but, changing his plan, sent word to the latter that he now intended hastening his advance on the Indian capital on the Pickaway Plains (in now Pickaway Co., Ohio) and desired Lewis to bring his brigade there instead. An important happening, however, postponed that move on Colonel Lewis's part. The wily Cornstalk, a good tactician, in constant touch with the Virginians' movements, saw the advantage of preventing the junction of their two forces and decided to attack them in detail. He chose the left wing first. Moving swiftly to the Ohio he crossed it at night about three miles above Point Pleasant and early the next morning, Monday, October 10th, began to advance stealthily on Lewis's camp, hoping to take it by surprise. He would have succeeded, had not some of the white soldiers gone out at sunrise to forage for meat and accidentally run into the advancing Indians.

The alarm was given, soon followed by the attack. The battle lasted all day, during which colonels Charles Lewis of Augusta and John Fields of the Culpepper Minute Men were killed and Colonel Fleming of Botetourt was wounded. These casualties elevated Captain Shelby to the command of the field. In the afternoon Shelby sent two or three companies, one of them his own, now commanded by his son Isaac, across Crooked creek and around the enemy's left flank. Cornstalk, jumping to the conclusion that these were reinforcements under Christian coming down the Kanawha, drew his forces together and at sunset, seeing no further progress could be made, abandoned the attack and returned home.

It took Colonel Lewis a week to reorganize after this battle. In the meantime the governor had left for the interior in ignorance of the fight at Point Pleasant. which he learned about only on his close approach to the Indian towns in what is now Pickaway township of Pickaway County. Lewis's troops had left Point Pleasant on the 17th and arrived on Congo creek within four and a half miles of Dunmore's headquarters on the 23d, but were turned back, as it was now evident that they were no longer needed. And so ended the campaign, which came to be known as "Dunmore's War," an event now recognized as the entering wedge of the white man's occupancy of the great Mid-west.

The southern brigade disbanded on its return to Point Pleasant. Captain Shelby presumably got back home early in November, having been away from there about two and a half

months. In that time he had traveled a distance of nearly eight hundred miles, going and coming. At least three of his company had been killed and four wounded. Lieutenant Isaac H. had remained at the Point on guard duty; but James came back with the company.

While the Shelby men were off to the war the family they had left behind was not only anxious for them, but was in actual danger itself. It seems that in the previous ^{April} ~~April~~ certain white border men had treacherously murdered some of the family of the half-breed Mingo chieftan Logan, a friend of the colonists, who lived on Yellow creek (in now Columbiana Co., Ohio). Stung by this wanton piece of injustice, Logan swore the usual savage vengeance on all whites and immediately started out on foray. Taking advantage of the absence of so many men from the Clinch and Holston valleys and thinking perhaps to induce the Cherokees to join the Ohio tribes in the war, he swooped down on those settlements in September, killing and pillaging right and left. Major Campbell, writing to the county-lieutenant (Preston), said: "I hope you will judge it proper to send an express to the army to hurry the return of the men in this county, especially Captains Russell and Shelby, whose families are in distress." Other terrorized people poured into Shelby's fort. "It takes little imagination to visualize the fort crowded by those who stood sorely in need of their natural defenders, now in a faraway wilderness, moving each day farther from them. Soon to the lack of food and even ammunition was added the threat.

of famine——The danger feared by those fortified at Shelby's was not imaginary. Just at this time Logan and his murdering Indians, yet lurking in the region, were creeping upon the fort. They appeared there on the evening of Thursday, October 6 and seized and made a prisoner of a negro woman belonging to Captain Shelby. This was within three hundred yards of his home. After taking her some distance, they questioned her as to the number of men and guns in the fort and as to whether Shelby's store was yet kept at the place. About a mile from the fort they saw a boy coming from a mill and so they tied the woman in order ^{to hurry} after the boy. While on the chase the woman managed to loose herself and escape. On her return to the fort she told that when she refused to answer the questions put to her she was knocked down twice and that one of the attacking party was whiter than the others and spoke good English." Logan's departure was followed by the receipt of a letter from Isaac Shelby to his uncle John with the joyful news of the victory at Point Pleasant.

Two important stipulations of the Pickaway Plains peace terms agreed to by Governor Dunmore and the Northwestern tribes were: (a) Virginia's guarantee to the tribes that no white person would be allowed to hunt on the north side of the Ohio River and (b) an exaction from the tribes that they cease to molest the white people's boats on that river and cross no more to the south of it except to make trade. In this way West Fincastle, as the Kentucky country was then being called, had now become safe for occupancy and land surveying was then resumed.

Captain Shelby had held the Governor's military warrant (dated Jan. 7, 1774) for two thousand acres, these being selected for him next year near the site of Lexington. They became a stake in the future development of the country and of great benefit to some of his posterity, though never occupied by him personally.

In the meanwhile a momentous upheaval was in the making in the colonies at large. For the past ten years tension had been growing steadily between them and the mother country over the question of "taxation without representation" and other matters. The revolt was more open in New England and British troops were concentrated there to repress it. This brought on the incident known as the "Boston Massacre" and about the time the Shelbys had finally withdrawn from Maryland the famous "Tea Party" took place in Boston harbor, which resulted in the closing of that port to commerce. On September 5, 1774 (while the Virginians under the Earl of Dunmore were off chastising the Indians in Ohio), the first Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia to discuss the colonies' grievances, resolutions being drawn up pledging the people to import no more manufactured goods or tea from the British Isles until certain obnoxious laws were repealed and certain practices stopped, while several communities of America were urged to form committees to see that the resolutions were made effective. The freeholders of Fincastle County, Virginia, met accordingly at the county seat near the Lead Mines on January 20, 1775, approved the stand taken by the Congress and elected a "Committee of Safety" to act in the matter, this

body being composed of fifteen prominent citizens, among whom was Evan Shelby.

Sensing an uprising, the royal governor, Dunmore, on April 9th had the public stock of powder in the storehouse at Williamsburg removed to a vessel on the James. Ten days later (April 19th) the storm broke at Lexington and Concord in far off Massachusetts—the American Revolution had begun in earnest. A second Continental Congress met on May 10th and the next month appointed Colonel George Washington of Virginia commander in chief of the American armed forces raised and to be raised. There was some talk of Captain Evan Shelby being made a field officer in these forces. Down in Virginia Patrick Henry, one of her burgesses, backed by several thousand angry citizens, marched a company to Williamsburg and compelled a reluctant governor to settle for the seized powder. Fincastle's Committee of Safety, mentioned above, meeting at the Lead Mines on July 15th, passed a resolution approving of Henry's action.

The year 1776 opened in Virginia with Lord Dunmore's bombardment and burning of Norfolk, a spiteful and useless act, after which America hears no more of that once popular official.

On January 29th Patrick Henry was chosen governor of the newly proclaimed state of Virginia. On July 4th the Congress declared the thirteen colonies forever independent of the mother country. Now realizing that the rebellion was getting out of hand, the Ministry sought to quell it quickly by

a pincers movement; that is, by launching an attack against the western borders simultaneously with the one by sea. In this way they hoped to harry the populace on all sides, hamper recruiting for the Continental Army and cut down its supplies. This was sound military strategy, but the means chosen was disgraceful and in the end defeated its own purpose. By bribing the head warriors and pointing out to them the plunder to be obtained from the conquered settlements, British agents succeeded in enlisting the Indians in the King's cause and seven hundred of them in the South took the war path against the frontier. The immediate plan was for the Cherokees under chief Oconostota to fall on the Watauga settlements, while Dragging Canoe with his Chickamaugas was to break up those on the Holston.

When word reached the Holston that the savages were coming, frightened women and children took to the stockades. Col. William Preston, the county-lieutenant, tells us that he "found ^{four hundred} ~~four~~ ^{hundred} fortified at Shelby's station." About one hundred and seventy men set out from there to meet the enemy, one company being commanded by Captain James Thompson, Evan Shelby's future son-in-law, and another by his son, Captain James Shelby. Moving southward, they ran into Dragging Canoe and his band on Long Island Flats. A short but hot fight ensued, in which the Indians were routed, making off with their wounded leader. Soon after this incident the people on the Nolichucky and Watauga were driven into the Sycamore Shoals fort, where they were besieged for several weeks. Their lead-

er, James Robertson, sent up to Fincastle County, Virginia, for help and Evan Shelby with a hundred men started in that direction, but fortunately found the siege lifted by the time he arrived.

These were not the only places visited by the savages; they also raided the outlying settlements of North and South Carolina and Georgia. So acute did the situation become that those states struck back by invading the Indian fastnesses with punitive forces. On August 1st Virginia's Committee of Safety also ordered such an expedition (two battalions), which was placed under the command of Colonel William Christian of Fincastle. Captain Shelby was at this time promoted to the rank of major and assigned to the first battalion. Christian moved his army down into the lower country, being joined on the way by some of the North Carolina forces, which brought his strength up to about two thousand. They entered the Cherokee towns from which the dwellers had fled, burned them and laid waste their fields of grain. So severe was the punishment that the harried nation now sued for peace, which was granted on condition that all raiding on the white communities cease. The chiefs were ordered to meet the white leaders in the spring to discuss formal peace terms. Christian returned in December and disbanded his forces, but left majors Evan Shelby and Anthony Bledsoe at Fort Patrick Henry opposite the Long Island with several hundred men to patrol the district and prevent violations of the truce.

The population of Fincastle County had been increasing

to such an extent that the General Assembly agreed to break it up into smaller units. It therefore passed an act in December extinguishing this shire and creating out of the territory three new ones, Montgomery, Washington and Kentucky, all to take effect after the 31st. Sapling Grove, the Baker-Shelby tract, thus fell in Washington County. The new shire's military establishment was set up with Arthur Campbell as county-lieutenant, Evan Shelby as regimental colonel, William Campbell lieutenant colonel and Daniel Smith major, each so commissioned by Governor Henry on December 21, 1776. The governor at the same time issued a commission of the "peace and dedimus" to sixteen men, one of whom was Evan Shelby, who were thereby held in readiness to serve in turn as judges of the county. It is not of record, however, that Shelby was called to the bench, his military duties probably consuming most of his time and energies.

Next May the Cherokee chieftans, as Colonel Christian had commanded, attended a meeting on Long Island of Holston, which is in the south fork of that river near where it joins the north fork. Virginia's commissioners for the parley were William Preston, William Christian and Evan Shelby, North Carolina being represented by four of her citizens. The conference lasted nearly two months, during which the Indians found it decidedly to their advantage to repudiate their recent alliance with Britain and agree on a new boundary line between them and the neighboring states.

The family was saddened in September by the passing away

on the 6th at Charlottesville of the wife and mother, Letitia. The reason for her being taken to that place at this time remains, however, somewhat of a mystery.

On the 25th of November a new commission of the peace and dedimus was produced in the county court that had been addressed by the governor on July 23d to Evan Shelby, his son Isaac and twenty others, making them available for county judges for the coming year. As before, Evan did not serve, but his son Isaac did. Land at Wolf Hills near Black's fort had been donated by three public spirited citizens as a site for the county's seat, the state legislature vesting it on November 5, 1778, in Evan Shelby, William Campbell, Daniel Smith, William Edmondson, Robert Craig and Andrew Willoughby as trustees and naming the new town "Abingdon."

The Cherokee Indians had been quiescent for over two years now and thus were the British designs thwarted for the time being; but Governor Hamilton at Detroit became active as early in 1779 in reviving them by planning a coalition of the northern and southern nations to put into effect another and bigger drive against the western settlements. Hamilton moved out into the Illinois country and took possession of Vincennes. Oconostota of the Cherokees was not a party to these new plans; but the Chickamauga, Dragging Canoe, who had refused to attend the peace parley on Long Island in 1767, readily fell in with them and, having been furnished a large quantity of powder by the southern agents, started on the rampage. The reaction of the states of Virginia and North

Carolina was immediate. A joint expedition for attacking the Chickamaugas was authorized by them and placed under the command of Colonel Evan Shelby of Washington County, Virginia. This tribe, a debased branch of the Cherokee nation, dwelt among the mountains in the vicinity of the site of Chattanooga. Shelby's forces assembled on the 10th on the Holston at the mouth of Big creek in (now) Hawkins County, riding the stream to the Tennessee and on down the latter to destination; two hundred and fifty miles by water. On reaching the foot of Lookout Mountain they turned up Chickamauga creek, taking the Indians by surprise and stampeding them to the surrounding hills. To make a lasting impression the attack was thorough, their towns and provisions being destroyed and horses and cattle confiscated. After this was accomplished Shelby broke up his boats and returned overland. This action, coming so soon after George Rogers Clark's capture of Hamilton at Vincennes and followed in August by General Sullivan's chastisement of the Six Nations in the North, effectually disrupted the second attempt to crush the Revolution from the west.

The eastern families migrating to Kentucky County had been traveling by pack-animals over what was nothing more than a cleared path through the forests. To ease this the General Assembly of Virginia ordered that a proper highway be built. The enabling act, passed October 4th, named Evan Shelby and Richard Callaway as commissioners to carry it out; but Evan declined to serve, either feeling that the prolonged

work would be too strenuous for him at his age, or else he had an inkling of the coming change in his residential status. With more and more influential inhabitants of the lower Holston and Carter's valleys beginning to doubt the validity of Virginia's hold on their sections and raising uncomfortable questions about assessments and taxes, that state and North Carolina finally realized that the matter of jurisdiction between them there could be left open no longer and an extension of the boundary line was forthwith ordered. Its survey, completed during the summer, showed that it practically coincided with the line that separated the Baker and Shelby plantations, thus keeping the former mostly in Virginia and throwing the latter almost entirely into North Carolina. In consequence Colonel Shelby at once resigned his commission in the Virginia militia and, having reached the age of sixty with a five year record of border warfare behind him, his fighting days were over. In October (1779) the state of North Carolina created the county of Sullivan out of that part of the Holston valley surrendered by Virginia, thus placing the Shelby home in that shire.

The year 1780 must have been a trying one for the aging Evan with three sons and a nephew off to fight General Cornwallis, who had invaded and with the aid of the loyalist or "Tory" element now dominated all the southern country east of the mountains. Because of the close proximity of the Royal army and the absence of so many men from the frontier settlements on the King's Mountain campaign it was again easy for

the British agents to convince the long dormant Cherokees that this time ^{on those settlements} an attack ~~on those settlements~~ would succeed. Fortunately word of the impending trouble got to the absent troops in time and Lieut. Col. John Sevier, commandant of Washington County (N.C.), hastened his battalion home to organize an expedition against them. In cooperation with the Washington County, Virginia, troops he succeeded in warding off a general attack before it got too well started. When General Nathaniel Greene, the new American commander for the Southern Department, received the report on this expedition, he named four North Carolinians and four Virginians as commissioners to draw up the usual peace terms for discussion and adoption. The North Carolina delegates were Robert Lanier, Evan Shelby, Joseph Williams and John Sevier. Four of the eight, that is, Shelby, Sevier and two of the Virginians, met on Long Island on March 23, 1781, worked out the proposals and then notified the Indians to appear on the 20th of July to talk them over. The Cherokee nation as a whole kept the peace agreed upon at the Is;and, though sporadic raids by small, roving bands continued for several months, or as long as the British regulars were in the vicinity.

With the evacuation of Charleston on December 14, 1782, the war was virtually over in the South. Of course the neighboring Indian tribes remained a threat for many years, the unfair encroachment of the impatient whites on their lands being not the least of the causes for it; but, the newer settlements having been pushed farther south and west, their forays were now more generally remote from the Shelby homes.

This interlude gave our forebear a better chance to attend to his personal affairs, storekeeping, farming and cattle raising. One incident occurred, however, to mar the serenity of his life. His son Isaac, now that public matters no longer claimed his attention, had gone back to Kentucky to make a home there and had sent for his brother James, of whom he was very fond, to bring him some horses with which to stock his new plantation. This was in the summer of 1783. While on the way James was waylaid by roving Indians near the Crab Orchard and killed. But life must go on. The Moravian Brethren of Wachovia near Salem on the eastern side of the mountains, who had had it in mind for several years to preach the Gospel to the Cherokees, sent out one of their number, Martin Schneider, in December of this year to start a mission among them. In a subsequent account of this journey Brother Schneider speaks of arriving near the Shelby place by Christmas eve, going on to say: "In the neighborhood were frolics, shooting and fighting. My companion went to one of the frolics at Colonel Shelby's, where General Rutherford of Salisbury lies with his people, with whom he intends to go to———Cumberlandland where land is measured for the soldiers." Thus we see the sixty-four year old Evan in a less serious business than battling with enemies.

The treaty formally ending the struggle between Great Britain and her American colonies had been signed at Paris on the 3d of September (1783) and now the latter were on their own. The next five years were to prove whether the fledgling

nation was to continue as a nation, or fly apart. Its people were at last free to govern themselves, but could they? Having tasted rebellion and won, the mood did not easily change and the urge in some quarters led to revolts against their own constituted governments. All of which brings us to that political anomaly, "The State of Franklin." The history of that movement, which gained headway in 1784, is of considerable interest, but its recital in detail would occupy too much space here. Briefly, it was an abortive attempt by the overmountain counties of Washington, Sullivan and Greene to secede from North Carolina, take over all the western lands and form themselves into a separate commonwealth. John Sevier, one of the King's Mountain leaders and a warm, personal friend of the Shelbys, was a prime mover in this action and was chosen governor of the new "state;" but Evan Shelby, while he approved of the proposal for ultimate separation, was greatly opposed to the high-handed manner in which it was being carried out. In spite of his friendly feeling for Sevier he became the rallying point of the opposition.

The three above named counties, it seems, were part of the Morgan District, the military headquarters of which was east of the mountains. Among other grievances the westerners held that this command post was so remote from them and hard to reach that the militia could not be mobilized soon enough to meet the emergencies with which they were continually faced by reason of the close proximity of warlike tribes. The General Assembly attempted at its October session to alleviate the situation by forming the counties in question into another district (to which was given the name Washington)

and placing its regiments under a resident brigadier general, naming John Sevier for that duty. The remedy, however, came too late to stem the movement. By accepting the Franklin governorship Sevier forfeited his military commission and that post remained vacant for two years; but with two sets of state officials attempting to enforce conflicting laws and administer justice over the same territory confusion and even violence resulted. As matters became worse, the legislature of the old state deemed it necessary to fill the vacancy and at its fall session in 1786 nominated Colonel Evan Shelby to be the Washington district's brigadier, confirming the nomination on Friday, January 5th (1787).

Not long after this the old gentleman, now a widower of nearly ten years standing, his children married and gone to homes of their own, took unto himself a second wife, Isabella (supposedly the daughter of Thomas) Elliott, with whom he lived seven and a half years and by whom he had at least three children.

The Franklin Assembly at its session in August elected Brigadier General Shelby governor to succeed Sevier when the latter's term should expire the following March, doing this in the hope of winning him over to their side; but he declined the honor. Also, having done what he could to conciliate the warring factions and bring about a better order, but seeing his efforts made ineffectual, he resigned his military office on October 29th. In January the year following Evan and Isabella made a trip to Kentucky to visit son Isaac at his home, "Traveler's Rest."

The so-called State of Franklin died a natural death when its governor surrendered himself to the parent state in February, 1789. Under the national constitution recently adopted George Washington, beside whom Evan had fought in the old French war, took office as president of the nation on April 30th. The trial period was over. The young country had proven itself and the united states in America now became the United States of America. After a year of political quiet the State of North Carolina in 1790 formally relinquished its jurisdiction west of the Great Smokies, transferring to the Federal government its over-mountain land, which was at once erected into the "Territory of the United States of America south of the River Ohio."

And thus our honored ancestor lived to witness the birth of the nation. He deserved to die in peace, but, as his stormy life drew to a close, he must needs bear one more sorrow. This came to him in January, 1793, with the news that his fourth son, Evan, 3d., like his brother James, was slain by Indians while far from home. Nor was he ever to be quite free himself from the menace of savages, for we learn from the testimony of a woman of near-by Mendota (Va.), whose place had been raided by a band of Cherokees in April, 1794, and herself and others carried off by them, that Captain Bench, the band's leader, had "made inquiry of several persons on the Holston, particularly old General Shelby, and said he would pay him a visit during the summer and take away all his negroes. He frequently enquired who had negroes and

threatened he would have them all off the North Holston. He said all the Chickamoggas towns were for war and would be very troublesome to the white folks." Fortunately this bothersome warrior never lived to carry out his threat. He was immediately pursued by Lieutenant Vincent Hobbs and posse of Lee County and slain by them at Stone Gap.

Evan Shelby died on Sapling Grove eight months after the above mentioned incident; that is, on December 4, 1794, at the age of seventy-five, surrounded by his young wife and their small children. He was buried on his land; but seventy-five years later his remains were moved to East Hill Cemetery on the Bristol, Virginia, side of the line and now lie in its military section at the west end.

In less than a year and a half after General Shelby's death, the old Southwest Territory where he lived at the time became the sovereign state of Tennessee on the southern edge of the new Kentucky, of which his son Isaac was then governor.

The children of Evan Shelby, all born on "Maiden's Choice", ~~the father's~~ their father's and grandfather's old plantation twelve miles west of Hagerstown, Maryland, were:

By Letitia, -

1. Susanna; born Aug. 30, 1746; apparently died young.
2. John; born Aug. 19, 1748; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Pile of (now) Berkeley Co., W. Va.; mvd. to Holston Riv. area of Virginia 1772; lvg. 1778 on Watauga Riv., N.C.; died bef. 1805, wid. m. 2, Thos Chamberlain, (now) Marion Co., Ky/ 1 daughter, 3 sons.
3. Isaac; born Dec. 11, 1750; lieut., Fincastle batln., Dunmore's war; colo. Sullivan Co., N.C., regt. in King's Mtn. campaign, 1780; mar. in Kentucky Susannah, dr. Nathaniel and Sarah (Simpson) Hart, 1783; first and sixth governor of Kentucky; commanded Ky. troops

in Upper Canada campgn., War of 1812; died at home in Lincoln Co., Ky., Jul. 18, 1826. Issue, 6 sons, 5 daughters.

4. James; born Dec. 20, 1752; in Wash'ton Co., Va., militia, with Geo. Rogers Clark, Illinois campaign., commandant Vincennes, 1779; killed by Indians near Crab Orchard in Kentucky, 1783. Unmarried.
5. Catherine; born Feb. 26, 1755; mar. James Thompson, just. of Botetourt and Fincastle cos., Va.; capt., Wash'ton. Co militia; lvd. at or near Abingdon, Va. - *child Mrs. F. S. G.*
6. Evan, 3d.; born Feb. 27, 1757; maj. at King's Mtn., 1780; mar. his first cous., Catherine Shelby (dau. of his uncle John) bef. 1778; killed by Indians in (now) Montgomery Co., Tenn., Jan. 1793. Issue, supposedly 1 dau. and 1 son.
7. Moses; born Oct. 31, 1760; capt. at King's Mtn., battle of Cowpens and siege of Augusta; mar. Milly Renfro in (now) Montgomery Co., Tenn.; mvd. to (now) Livingston Co., Ky.; remvd. to New Madrid Co., Mo., where he died Sep. 17, 1828. Issue uncertn., at least 6 sons, 1 dau.

By Isabella, -

- a. James; born 1788 or after; lvd. at Abingdon, Va.; vol. and served with troops stationed at Norfolk, Va., War 1812; killed while hunting, 1814-15. Probably unmarried.
- b. Letitia; mar. Joshua Vail; lvg. one time at Eddyville, Lyon Co., Ky.; issue, one son.
- c. Eleanor; died young, bef. 1814.

C
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Y

Comparative biographical data (4 pages)

on

Captain MOSES SHELBY, son of General Evan Shelby, Jr.,
and his wife, Letitia Cox, of Sullivan County, North Carolina,
(now Tennessee).

and

MOSES SHELBY, Jr., son of Moses and Isabel Shelby of
Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

By Cass K. Shelby

Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

March 1957

(With letter, C. K. S. to Henrietta Brady,

Pattison, Miss., March 6, 1957)

(Captain MOSES SHELBY)

Youngest child of Evan Shelby, Jr., and Letitia Cox, his wife.

Born on the "Maiden's Choice" plantation in Clear Springs district of what is now Washington County, Maryland on October 31, 1760.

This date appears in a list of the children of (General) Evan Shelby, Jr., on a page of a memorandum book kept by Isaac Shelby, governor of Kentucky and an older brother of Moses. This memorandum is now in the Grigsby collection of the Library of Congress.

Moses Shelby was taken by his parents when between nine and twelve years of age to live in what is now Sullivan County, Tennessee, and when nearly nineteen years old joined the Sullivan County (then N. C.) regiment, of which his brother Isaac was the colonel, and was one of its captains in the Kings Mountain campaign in the Revolution. He later joined General Daniel Morgan and was in the fight against Tarlton at the battle of the Cowpens (Jany. 1781) and still later was with Clarke at the siege and taking of Augusta.

Consult Draper's Kings Mountain and its Heroes, using the index to locate notices of Moses. Also Heitman's Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army.

In 1782, after the war, Capt. Moses left his home in Sullivan and, joining the pioneers going into what became middle Tennessee, was appointed a guard in the troop protecting the commissioners, who were there to allot land to Revolutionary soldiers of the state.

See a letter, written in 1825 by Moses' brother Isaac and printed in Mr. Chapman Coleman's Life of John J. Crittenden (Vol. 1, pg. 56) and also in the North Carolina Booklet of July, 1918, pg. 27. For this service Moses was granted by the state of North Carolina 1200 acres of land in Davidson County (that part which later became Montgomery County.): N. C. land grant No. 67, file 1384, at Raleigh.

Moses Shelby married in what is now Montgomery Co., N. C. (now Tenn) in 1784-5, his wife being Milly (probably Mildred), daughter of one of the Renfros, who had settled in that area. They were living here when Moses' brother, Maj. Evan Shelby, 3d., was murdered by Indians in 1793, Moses being appointed the executor of his brother's estate.

The above mentioned letter of Isaac Shelby gives the approximate time of this wedding. Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, pgs. 194 and 448, Counties of Tennessee by Austin P. Foster, pg. 72, and American State Papers, Vol. 7, pg. 436, show the presence here of Moses Shelby and the Renfros.

Capt. Moses Shelby

Montgomery Co., Tenn., Record book A, pg. 5, July 29, 1795 and pg. 6, Aug. 1, 1796, show Moses as administrator for Evan.

Sometime after Evan's death Moses and Milly left Montgomery and, going down the Cumberland River, finally settled on the western edge of that part of Christian County, that in 1799 became Livingston County, Kentucky. Their home there was near Clay Creek, that now forms part of the boundary between Livingston and the later Crittenden County. Moses was just. of the peace for Crittenden Co., 1797, lieut. colonel of the district, 1798.

See above mentioned letter of Isaac Shelby; Executive Journal of Gov. Garrard of Ky., Dec. 1796, Feby., 1797; Christian Co., Ky., Minute book for Mar. 1797; Christian Co., deed book B, pgs. 4 and 44; Tax lists, 1805-9, Ky. State Library; Livingston Co., Ky., deeds, A. 170, 1731 190, 217, 259, B, 66, 156, 395, 396, 397; Houch's History of Missouri, I, 383.

Shortly after September 1812, Moses Shelby moved with his family to New Madrid County, Missouri, settling about two miles below the town of New Madrid, and here he died on September 17, 1828.

Consult above mentioned letter of Isaac Shelby; Wisconsin State Hist. Society's Draper Collection, 11DD50.

No record can be produced showing definitely the exact number of all of Moses' and Milly's offspring; but a list prepared by a grandson gives the following: Evan, Joseph, (or Josiah), James, Isaac, Smith, Columbus, Catherine, (m. Washington Stewart). Isaac, according to his Bible, was born April 8, 1795, married June 5, 1821 and died June 6, 1877. It is not known how far down the list he came. He seems to have gone to Missouri with the rest, but later returned to Kentucky.

(MOSES SHELBY, Jr.)

Son of Moses and Isabel Shelby, who migrated in 1760-1 from Frederick (now Washington) County, Maryland to South Carolina and two years afterwards removed north again to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, where Moses died in 1776. He was a brother of General Evan Shelby, (Jr.).

Moses Shelby, Jr., was born in South Carolina November 8, 1761, and was taken by his parents to North Carolina, where he grew to manhood. During General Nathaniel Greene's campaign to drive Lord Rawdon (Cornwallis' successor) out of the South near the end of the Revolutionary War General Thomas Sumter formed a brigade from the citizenry of middle North Carolina, where the Shelbys lived, to assist in this drive. Moses Shelby, Jr., and two of his brothers, Evan and Thomas, joined these forces and Moses, Jr., was assigned to and served ten months in Colonel William Polk's regiment of Light Dragoons, part of the time in Captain Nathaniel Marshall Martin's company and part in Captain William Watkin's troop of horse. He was about twenty years old at the time. Thus we see that Moses, Jr., had Revolutionary service.

Date of birth is from the Bible of William Love Shelby of Claiborne Co., Mississippi, a grandson of Moses Shelby, Jr.; For service in the Revolution, see Documents Relating to the History of South Carolina during the Revolutionary War, A. S. Salley, Jr., pgs. 46 & 87, and Revolutionary Claims, South Carolina, Vol. L-N, pg. 239.

On March 1, 1784, Moses, Jr., married Elizabeth Neal, said to have been born in South Carolina. He was ^{then} twenty-two years of age and over. Within two weeks after their marriage Moses and Elizabeth sold their land in Mecklenburg County and presumably moving out of the state, for by 1792 we find them living two hundred miles southwest of Charlotte in Green County, Georgia, where their fourth child was born. The first three children were thus born here also, if not in North Carolina.

The above mentioned Bible of Wm. L. Shelby has their marriage date. Mecklenburg Co., N. C., deed book No. 4, pgs. 76 and 95, show the sale of the property. The birth of Moses and Elizabeth's fourth son, Marquis deLafayette, is given in a newspaper obituary in possession of his granddaughter, Miss Lucille Shelby of Salt Lake City, Utah, as August 25, 1792, in Greene Co., Ga.

Sometime later, toward the turn of the century, Moses, Jr., and his family removed to that part of Livingston County, Kentucky, that is now Crittenden County, but in 1811 left there on flat boats down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, destination possibly New Orleans; but the great flood

Moses Shelby, Jr.

that centered around New Madrid, Mo., that year so disturbed the river that their boats were wrecked and all their goods lost. They eventually got to Natchez, Miss., and from there made their way into Claiborne County, in which they decided to settle. Moses Shelby's place there was in the eastern part of the shire near Hermanville and here he died on *September 27, 1823.

Unpublished papers, "The Worthies of Claiborne," by James F. McCaleb. The author composed this article from stories picked up from the families of their pioneer ancestors, some of it purely traditional. He makes two errors here, one that Moses, Jr., was the son of General Evan Shelby, Jr., and the other that he left for Mississippi from Elizabethtown, Kentucky, whereas he probably meant Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Illinois, which is on the Ohio River opposite Livingston (now Crittenden) County, Ky. Consult Livingston County land records, deeds, A., 88, to AA., 359, fifteen in all, some including the Loves. Date of Moses's death in the Bible of William Love Shelby mentioned above.*

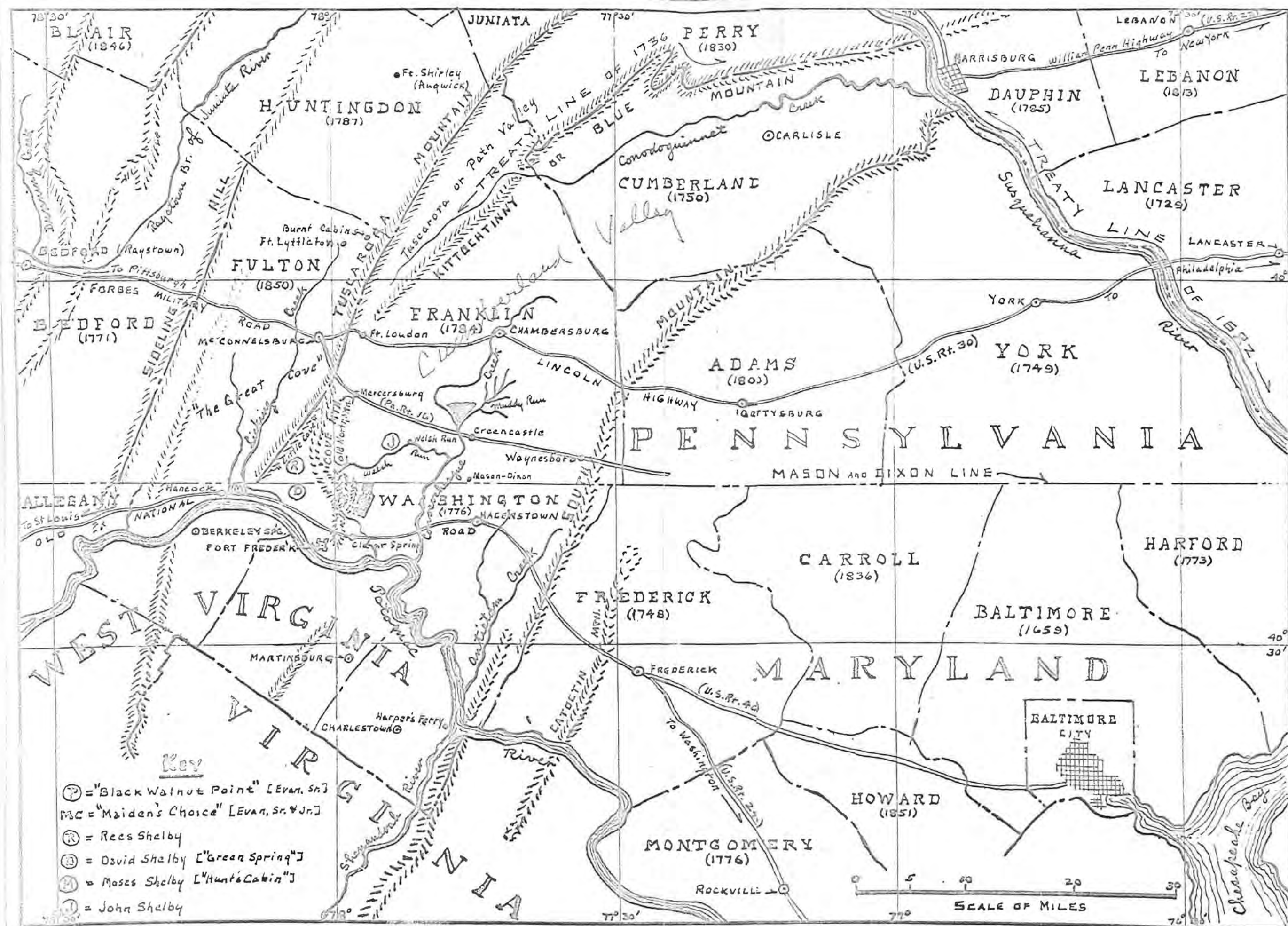
The issue of Moses Shelby, Jr., and his wife Elizabeth Neal, were:

Mary;	born April 26, 1785 (prob. in Ga.)
Jane Spratt;	(poss. James Spratt); born Sep. 4, 1787 (prob. in Ga.)
Thomas Neal;	born July 1, 1790 (prob. in Ga.)
Marquis deLafayette;	born Greene Co., Ga., Aug. 25, 1792
Sarah;	born August 9, 1796
Elizabeth;	born August 29, 1799

Note: These names and dates were furnished by descendants of Moses Shelby, Jr., and Elizabeth.

*Date of death of Moses Shelby, Jr. September 27, 1823 as recorded in Bible of William Love Shelby is incorrect.

"Book No. 6, page 165, Probate Records Claiborne County, Mississippi - Letters of administration on the estate of Moses Shelby, deceased, granted to Thomas Neal Shelby and Robert Caldwell, 25, August 1823" (H.B.)



603 Penn Street,
Hollidaysburg, Pa.
August 24, 1959

Dear Mr. Aronhime,-

By doing a little at a time I have at last succeeded in making a complete copy of my write-up of General Evan Shelby and am sending it to you by mail today under separate cover. Thank you for your offer of assistance in the work of copying; but I was already nearly through with it and so went ahead to completion as stated.

This account is based on official records, private records such as memorandums and old letters, a few printed books and what we know in the family. While factual and hence somewhat dry, it makes good base material for popular articles, biographies, etc. I believe it to be accurate as far as it goes; but, if you have any material that says otherwise in any instance, would be glad to know about it. Or any additional matter that I do not have. There has not been very much printed about the general and what there is has been copied from earlier writings and what errors were in ~~the~~ those compilations have been merely compounded, naturally. It was to find out for myself just what was fact and what tradition or fiction that I began to delve into original sources. My copy of this data now covers nearly one hundred and thirty pages, typed, single spaced, but is not sent along with the write-up, being too much for me to undertake at the present time; but I can quote any single item or answer any question you may raise as to authenticity, etc, which I would be glad to do. The letters of Gov. Sharpe and Proceedings of the Provincial Council in the Maryland archives cover much of Shelby's conduct in the French & Indian War, the scurrilous charges of some of his fellow judges of the shire and other things are there; but these are all printed for public consultation now in the Md. Hist. Society's Archives of Maryland, vols. IX, XIV, XXXI and XXXII, obtainable on loan, I imagine, by your town library from the State Library or Library of Congress.

While I am pretty well steeped in the subject as it unfolded in Maryland, Penn'a. and northern Virginia, I feel rather weak on local history of southwest Virginia. Here you may be able to correct and further inform me where you see that it is needed. My knowledge of your local geography is confined to what I was able to take in from U.S. topographical maps. two visits to the Bristols, bus rides from there to Abingdon, Blountville and Elizabethton and auto drives with Mr. Preston around the vicinity, including trips

to Kingport, Long Island, up Holston Mtn. and a call on the late Judge Williams at Johnson City.

This account I am sending you was written to be part of a genealogy that I had hoped to compile at one time. It is arranged chronologically, not topically. My inclusion of so much history was to make the times come alive, which the mere recital of dates and incidences would fail to do, and to show why our ancestor did not live all by himself like a statue ex overlooking the crowd, but that his life was but part of the movements and activities of others of his neighborhood, his colony or the world at large. Also, the history of colonial times and early U.S., not being stressed in our schools, I felt that many of my readers needed to be told what it was all about to better grasp why things happened as they did/ To you this is of course superfluous.

Your interesting letter of July 14th was received. Col. William Campbell's commission as general in 1781 was, I believe, because of his transfer to the Virginia Continental Line, was it not? I hold no brief for Saml. C. Williams's work in general, or on the State of Franklin; but it merely seemed to me that his language, being more modern, and his arrangement being more systematic, ~~that~~ he showed more readily why Shelby was commissioned by North Carolina as a brigadier general. His job was to try to compose a political turmoil, not a military promotion. Perhaps it would have been better had I just suggested instead Clark's State Records of North Carolina, 1907; XVIII, 179, 459, XXII, 673, 689.

I find I owe your D.A.R. an apology. Going over my papers I now run across a forgotten letter written in 1947 by Mrs. H.L. Lewis, 707 Anderson St., Bristol, Tenn., of the local chapter, whom I suppose you must know, who said that the chapter cared for the grave, but that the upright stone we are speaking of was "given by the government." The government fellow who wrote down the inscription to be put thereon must have consulted some encyclopaedia, and we know that many of such articles are merely copies, recopies and re-recopies of what has been printed before, including all original errors.

I have a vague recollection of the word "Indiana" on the stone; but seem to have the impression that it referred to his many brushes with the Indians. Was that just the way it read, "Evan Shelby INDIANA"? Or was there a little more?

In the light of what you have shown me about the Hazel Lands and correcting an error I see I made in copying a phrase in Evan's will, as it is entered at Abingdon, I am now in agreement with you that there is where brother John Shelby, Sr., lived and I am much obliged to you for the pains you took to enlighten me. My write-up of this John Shelby will be altered accordingly. I really couldn't tell ~~form~~ anything I had here exactly where his Virginia (Tenn.) home really was. Blountville seemed likely because here is where I think his son, John, Jr., came to live. At least his father on law ~~side~~.

Am I right or not in thinking that what was then called the "Watauga Road" is now U.S. 19 & 19E through Bluff City and Elizabethton? Am glad to know at last where "Womack's" actually was.

As for the residence of John Shelby, son of Evan. There must have been some misunderstanding of my letter, as I never thought he lived on the Hazel Lanes, being fully aware that his father specifically said in his will in 1778 that his son John was living "on Watauga River in the State of North Carolina." That would mean anywhere from the junction of that stream with the S. Fork of Holston to the mountains from which it issues, or perhaps on a short branch thereof. My guess has been that it lay not very far north of the river's right bank, say about where Keenbuck is now. What led me to that idea was something in the N.E. corner of a crude map of Tennessee used as a frontispiece in Goodspeed's history of that state. Here it is:



Note a "Shelby's station" between the Holston and Watauga rivers. Unless the map maker placed it in the wrong location, it wouldn't be John Shelby, Sr's., as you have shown that he was on the north side of the Holston. Hence, it must be the younger John's. On the other hand, you said that this John lived at Elizabethtown. Did you mean that literally, or near Elizabethton. What evidence, if any?

Thank you very much for the photos you sent, which I am very glad indeed to have. I notice that someone has grouted the old iron slab over the grave with what looks to be concrete. They are indeed ~~well~~ taking care of it. I have a clear photograph of this slab as it was when in the original location over the first grave—taken by a professional whose name I do not now recall. The slab, I am told was placed there by Col. King after he bought the property. King owned and operated an iron works, I believe. I think the ~~in~~ data for the inscription must have been given the colonel by Evan's daughter, Catherine Thompson. It says died 1794, aged 74, from which we all have thought for many years that he was born in

1720; but the discovery^{in 1932} of the date of his baptism in Wales as Oct. 23, 1719, shows him at least seventy-five when he died. As the Church of England practiced infant baptism then as now, I think that we can assume that he was born in 1719.

You speak of my pamphlet compiled in 1927. It is now out of print; but you haven't missed anything much. It was more for genealogical purposes than biographical of any one person and it served the purpose of identifying the entire family of the immigrant ancestor, separating them from tradition and telling what became of each. Much has been learned since then about them and many of their descendants. I have a tattered copy that I consult every once in a while, which I can lend you, if you still think it worth while.

This is all I can write at the present time, so I will close here and send the thing off. Later on I will comment further on the rest of your letter. Hope this reaches you and with best regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. K. Shelby". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "C. K. Shelby".

Hollidaysburg, Pa.
November 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Aronhime,-

September 17th is the date of your last letter, I believe. After that things began to happen here. You know I first wrote you that Mrs. Shelby's health was not good. She began to grow weaker and died on October 3d. I have been occupied since with settling all the necessary matters that always attend such an occurrence. In the meanwhile I am due next week at the hospital for an operation on my left eye—removal of a cataract. I will be there at least a week, they say, then I don't know just how long it will be before my eyes can be used normally for close work

Hence I will be out of circulation for some time, am afraid. But before letting go I want to say that I think, if the conditions at Charlottesville, Va., were as you describe them, then you seem to have hit the nail on the head. In fact, with your evidence, I agree with your opinion on the matter of Letitia's last days there and why she was sent there.

I am thankful to say that my wife died peacefully and with no struggle. I will resume later when I am able.

Very sincerely

C. K. Shelby [Cass K. Shelby, age 89]
(Great-grandson of Isaac Shelby)

*The enclosed may keep you interested
for awhile & perhaps answer some questions. I had
compiled it quite awhile ago but altered the
place of Isaac Shelby's residence to fit his
more recent residence.*