3 Things about Arrival of the Europeans & Settlement

Osher Lifelong Learning Institute (OLLI) Vanderbilt University

27 January, 2021
Carole Bucy, Ph.D.
Hernando de Soto – 1540
Why did he come?

Source of map: National Park Service website - [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)
The French also seemed to become interested in the 1670s.

Why?
Father Jacques Marquette & Louis Joliet – 1673
Fort Prudhomme - 1682 – La Salle
Rivier des Chauouanons
(French first into Cumberland area – 1670s)
How did the Native American Tribes adapt to the Coming of the Europeans?
The English & the New World
The English were Interested in Land Speculation

What does *Land Speculation* have to do with Tennessee history?
Is it a positive thing or a negative thing?
Source of George Caleb Bingham’s “Daniel Boone Leading Settlers Through the Cumberland Gap,” Washington University, Kemper Art Museum accessed at: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Caleb_Bingham_-_Daniel_Boone_escorting_settlers_through_the_Cumberland_Gap.jpg
James Needham & Gabriel Arthur
Virginia Explorers

- Summer of 1673

"So died this heroick Englishman, whose fame shall never die if my pen were able to eternize it, which had adventured where never any Englishman had dared to atempt before him, and with him died one hundred-forty-four pounds starling of my adventure. I wish I could have saved his life with ten times the value."

(General Abraham Wood in reference to James Needham’s death.)
1730 – Cherokee Delegation Visits London – as guests of Sir Alexander Cuming
What are his choices when the English begin to come over the mountains?
Dr. Paul Bergeron: “Not all the Cherokees were Anglophiles.”

Oconostota, the tribe’s chief warrior

Dr. Thomas Walker - 1750

Dr. Walker was not the first person to cross the Appalachians or to go to the Cumberland Gap.
The Cumberland Gap

Source – Legends of America website accessed at:
https://www.legendsofamerica.com/ky-cumberlandgap/
Who Came?
Chesapeake Colonies
New England
Middle Colonies
Southern Colonies
Who else comes to the English colonies?

Note the Scots-Irish migration pattern from Pennsylvania down the crest of the Appalachians into Tennessee.
Today Pittsburg, Pennsylvania is located where the Allegheny & Monongahela Rivers come together to form the Ohio River.
The French & Indian War

Source of image: http://indians.org/articles/french-indian-war.html
Source of Map – *Smithsonian Magazine*, accessed at: https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/when-young-george-washington-started-war-180973076/
Southern Tribes at the Time of the French & Indian War

Rebuilt Replica of Fort Loudoun
at the Fort Loudoun State Historic Area, Vonore, Tennessee
BATTLE OF TALIWA

Two and one-half miles to the east, near the confluence of Long-Swamp Creek and the Etowah River, is the traditional site of Taliwa, scene of the fiercest and most decisive battle in the long war of the 1740's and 50's between the Cherokee and Creek Indians.

There, about 1755, the great Cherokee war-chief, Oconostota, led 500 of his warriors to victory over a larger band of Creeks. So complete was the defeat that the Creeks retreated south of the Chattahoochee River, leaving to their opponents the region later to become the heart of the ill-fated Cherokee Nation.

Source: www.waymarking.com - a website dedicated to providing images of state historic markers around the U.S.
Nancy Ward Memorial erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Benton, Tennessee

Source: By Brian Stansberry - Own work, CC BY 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3149932
Fort Loudoun Replica, Vonore
Oconostota

Source: [www.tn4me.org](http://www.tn4me.org); Tennessee State Museum website. Portrait by Francis Parsonss, in the Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
British Soldiers Approaching Montreal

Source: https://montrealconflict.wordpress.com/6-the-american-invasion-of-montreal/
Signing of the Treaty of Paris, 1763, ending the French & Indian War
English King
George III

Source: www.biography.com
North America Before & After the French & Indian War
Lands Reserved for Indians after the French & Indian War

3 Things About the Settlement of Tennessee:
Anglo-American Settlement of Tennessee

- Watauga settlements
- Cumberland settlements
- Revolutionary War

Then what?
“Gateway to the West”
by David Wright (Gallatin)

Source: Founding of the Cumberland Settlements, vol. 1,
by Doug Drake, Jack Masters & Bill Puryear, p. 6-7. (www.davidwrightart.com)
Note the Scots-Irish migration pattern from Pennsylvania down the crest of the Appalachians into Tennessee.
Scots-Irish in the Appalachian Mountains & Foothills

Source: [http://coursesite.uhcl.edu/HSH/Whitec/xhist/ScotsIrishImm.htm](http://coursesite.uhcl.edu/HSH/Whitec/xhist/ScotsIrishImm.htm)

Website of Craig White, Professor of Literature, University of Houston Clear Lake
Photos taken by David Wright at Martin’s Station in Wilderness Road State Historic Park in Ewing, Virginia (near the Cumberland Gap)

Source: www.billpuryear.com
The Beans built a cabin at the junction of Boone’s Creek and the Watauga River on the border of Carter and Washington Counties in East Tennessee.
Source of map: Tennessee Blue Book
The Watauga River  
(Sycamore Shoals State Park)
The Watauga Association

WATAUGA OLD FIELDS
WHERE THE WATAUGA ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED IN 1772 BEING
THE FIRST PLACE WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES WHERE MEN JOINED
TOGETHER IN A WRITTEN COMPACT FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THEIR IDEALS OF LIBERTY.

THE THIRTEEN COMMISSIONERS ELECTED WERE

CHARLES ROBERTSON  JAMES SMITH  GEORGE RUSSELL
JAMES ROBERTSON  JACOB BROWN  JACOB WUMARK
ZAC. ISBELL  WILLIAM BEAN  ROBERT LUCAS
JOHN SEYER  JOHN JONES  WILLIAM WATHAM
JOHN CARTER

ERECTED BY THE TENNESSEE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OCTOBER 1923
James & Charlotte Reeves Robertson

Sources: www.ncpedia.org; www.geni.com
WATAUGA – “The Land Beyond”
Watauga

Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b7/Map-cherokee-invasion-watauga-1776.gif
Replica of Fort Watauga at Sycamore Shoals State Park, Elizabethton, Tennessee
Cabins Inside
Fort Watauga
Here, March 19, 1775, at the Sycamore Shoals, the "Watauga Association," Charles Robertson, Trustee, bought from the Cherokee, with Oconostota as chief, lands along the Watauga, Holston and Great Canaway (now New) Rivers. The consideration for the purchase was 2000 Pounds Sterling.
Proclamation Line of 1763

Source: By Cg-realms; adapted from a scan from the National Atlas of the United States. This vector image was created with Inkscape. Adapted from National Atlas of the United States scan uploaded by Kooma using File:Blank US Map.svg as a template, Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5666078
Richard Henderson

Source: detail of a painting by T. Gilbert White found in *The Conquest of the Old South: The Romantic Story of the Early Pioneers* by Archibald Henderson; Downloaded from Google Books.

Source: https://www.fold3.com/page/641407610_richard_henderson/
Treaty of Sycamore Shoals
2015 Reenactment, Sycamore Shoals State Historic Area

Source: www.johnsoncitypress.com; Website of Johnson City Press, published July 12, 2015
The Transylvania Purchase

Nanye-hi (Nancy Ward)
Attakullakulla (Little Carpenter)

Sources: “Nanye-hi”, from *The Overmountain Men* by Pat Alderman
Attakullakulla, One of the 7 Cherokees who went to England in 1730; historians differ as to which of the men in this engraving is Attakullakulla. Engraving at British Museum, London.
Image found at www.ncpedia.org
Tsiyu Gansini
(Dragging Canoe)
Transylvania House of Delegates, May 1775, Boonesborough

Source: Boonesborough: Its Founding, Pioneer Struggles, Indian Experiences, Transylvania Days, and Revolutionary Annals by George Washington Ranck
Meanwhile.... Back in the Thirteen Colonies....

Source of John Trumbull’s “Declaration of Independence” which hangs in U.S. Capitol Rotunda:
Cherokee Wars of 1776 – Attack on Fort Watauga

Photos taken at Sycamore Shoals State Historic Area, Elizabethton, TN
Montage of Nanye-hi (Nancy Ward) by Ben Hampton

Source.www.benhampton.net/
Source: https://nativeheritageproject.com ;
Website of the Native Heritage Project.
The Settlement of the Cumberland

The Great Leap Westward
The Longhunters
by Gallatin Artist David Wright
Thomas Sharp Spencer

Source: www.tufc.com
Tennessee Urban Forestry Council website; Sketch Of Spencer by Bernie Andrews
James & Charlotte Robertson

Source of Portraits: Tennessee State Museum Portrait Collection
John Donelson

Source: tnportraits.org
Tennessee Portrait Project Website;
Portrait is in a private collection
Route of the James Robertson Party, Fall 1779

James Robertson’s Party Crossing the Ice at the Bluffs, December 1779

Source: www.billpuryear.com;
“A New Beginning” by Artist David Wright
WHY? What “Pulled” them here? What pushed them out of Watauga?

Source: “Drifting Downstream” by Artist David Wright
Route of the John Donelson Party, Down the Tennessee River, up the Ohio & Cumberland Rivers, Winter 1779-April 1780

Source: Map by Dan Pomeroy, Tennessee State Museum
Sculpture of Robertson & Donelson
West Bank of Cumberland River, near Metro Courthouse
Donelson Party Arrival April 24, 1980

The Robertson party arrived 4 months earlier.

Source: Photo Mural in outer office of the Governor of Tennessee, Tennessee State Capitol
Cumberland Compact, May 1, 1780

Fragment of the Cumberland Compact at the Tennessee State Library & Archives
Francis Nash

- North Carolina Historical Marker


Cities are named for him in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Indiana.
The Battle of the Bluffs, April, 1781

Mural on the wall of the outer office of the Governor in the Tennessee State Capitol
The Battle of Kings Mountain

Tennessee’s role in the Revolutionary War
Loyalist Re-enactors at the Battle of Cowpens Battlefield
The Continental Army Needed More Men.
Gathering of Men at Sycamore Shoals, September 26, 1780

British Major Patrick Ferguson

Source: Kings Mountain National Military Park Museum
Overmountain Men at the Battle of Kings Mountain

Source: warfarehistorynetwork.com
Death of Major Patrick Ferguson at Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780

Source: Engraving by artist Alonzo Chappel, published in 1863
Now housed at Bro University.
Grave of British Colonel Ferguson

TO THE MEMORY OF
COL. PATRICK FERGUSON
SEVENTH REGIMENT
HIGHLAND LIGHT INfanTRY
BORN IN ABERDEENSHIRE,
SCOTLAND IN 1744
KILLED OCTOBER 7, 1780
IN ACTION AT
KING'S MOUNTAIN
WHILE IN COMMAND OF
THE BRITISH TROOPS
A SOLDIER OF MILITARY
DISTINCTION AND OF HONOR
THIS MEMORIAL
IS FROM THE CITIZENS OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN TOKEN OF THEIR APPRECIATION
OF THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP AND
PEACE BETWEEN THEM AND THE
CITIZENS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
ERECTED OCTOBER 7, 1880
KINGS MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
VISITOR CENTER 2 MILES
Two Future State Governors:

**Isaac Shelby,**
Governor of Kentucky,
1792-1796, 1812-1816

Source: Portrait by Matthew H. Jouett, owned by the Kentucky Historical Society

**John Sevier,**
Governor of Tennessee,
1796-1801, 1803-1809

Source: Portrait by Charles Willson Peale, at Tennessee State Museum
Surrender of General Cornwallis
Yorktown, Virginia

Source: Painting of the surrender in rotunda of the United States Capitol building, Washington, D. C.
The Battle of Kings Mountain

Tennessee’s role in the Revolutionary War
Module 1 – Week 2
Frontier & Settlement
Loyalist Re-enactors at the Battle of Cowpens Battlefield
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Grave of British Colonel Ferguson

Note the cairn behind the gravestone.
KINGS MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
VISITOR CENTER 2 MILES
Source: [www.us-parks.com](http://www.us-parks.com)
Website of the U.S. National Parks Travel Guide
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Next Week: 3 Things About the How Tennessee Became a State

3 February, 2021