

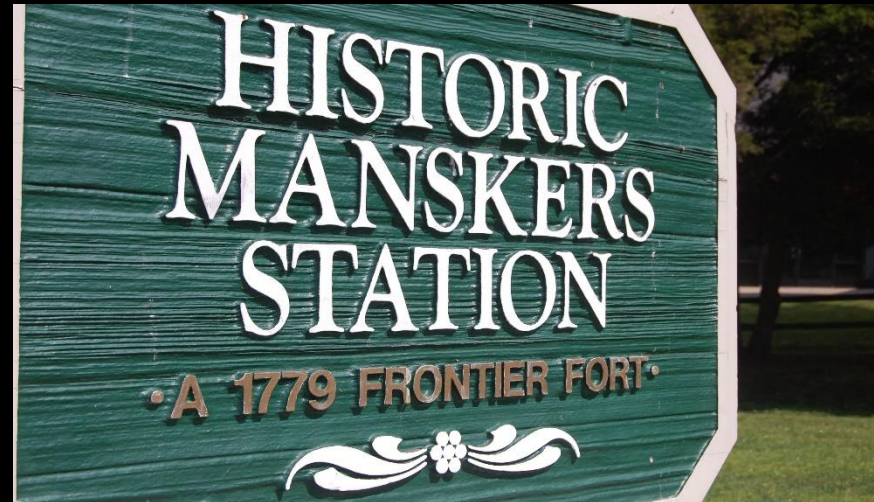
Some Historic Locations of Native American Importance in Middle Tennessee

Cherokee History

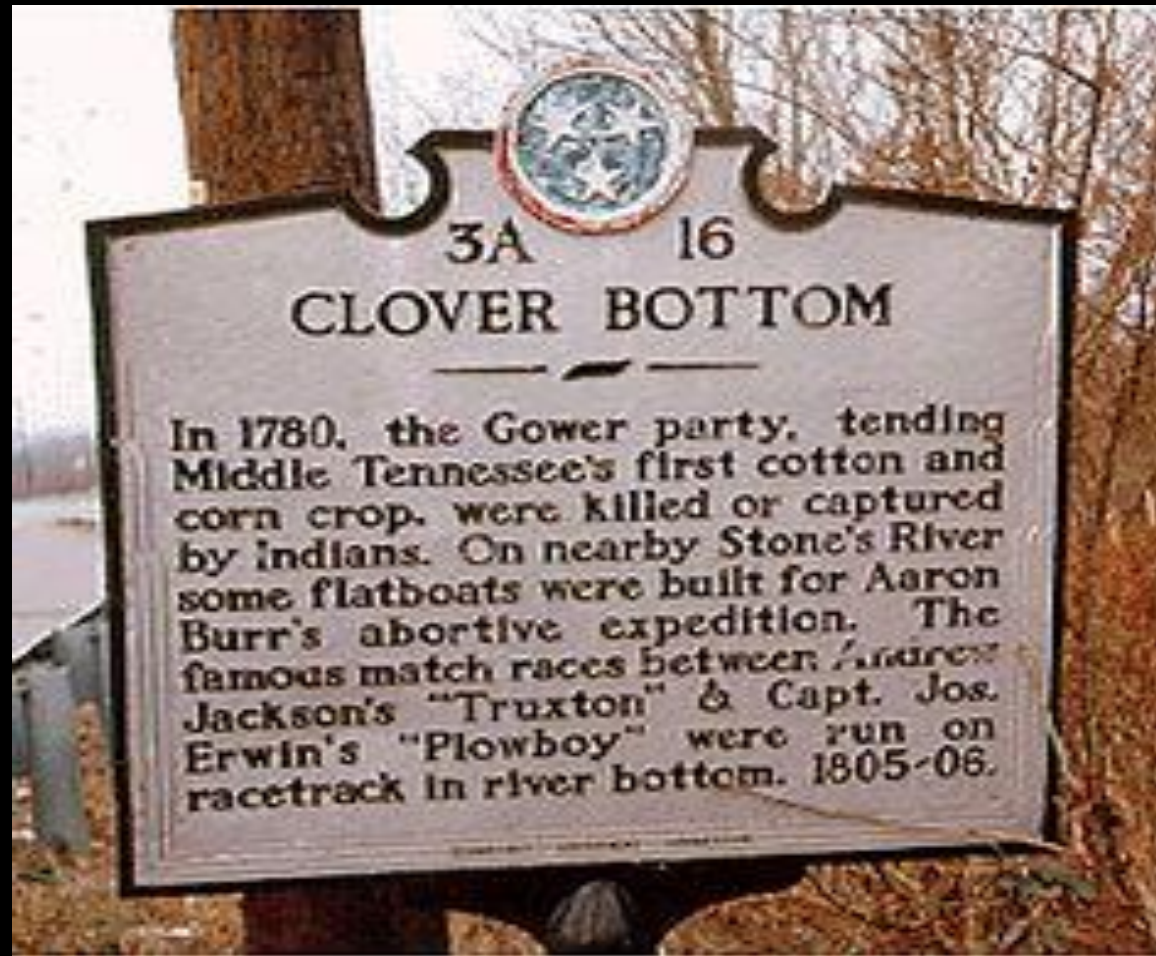
Class # 5

April 26 2016

Mansker's Station in
Goodlettsville TN. Established by Kasper Mansker in 1779,
Abandoned by Mansker and burned by hostile Natives in 1781,
It was rebuilt across the creek in 1783.



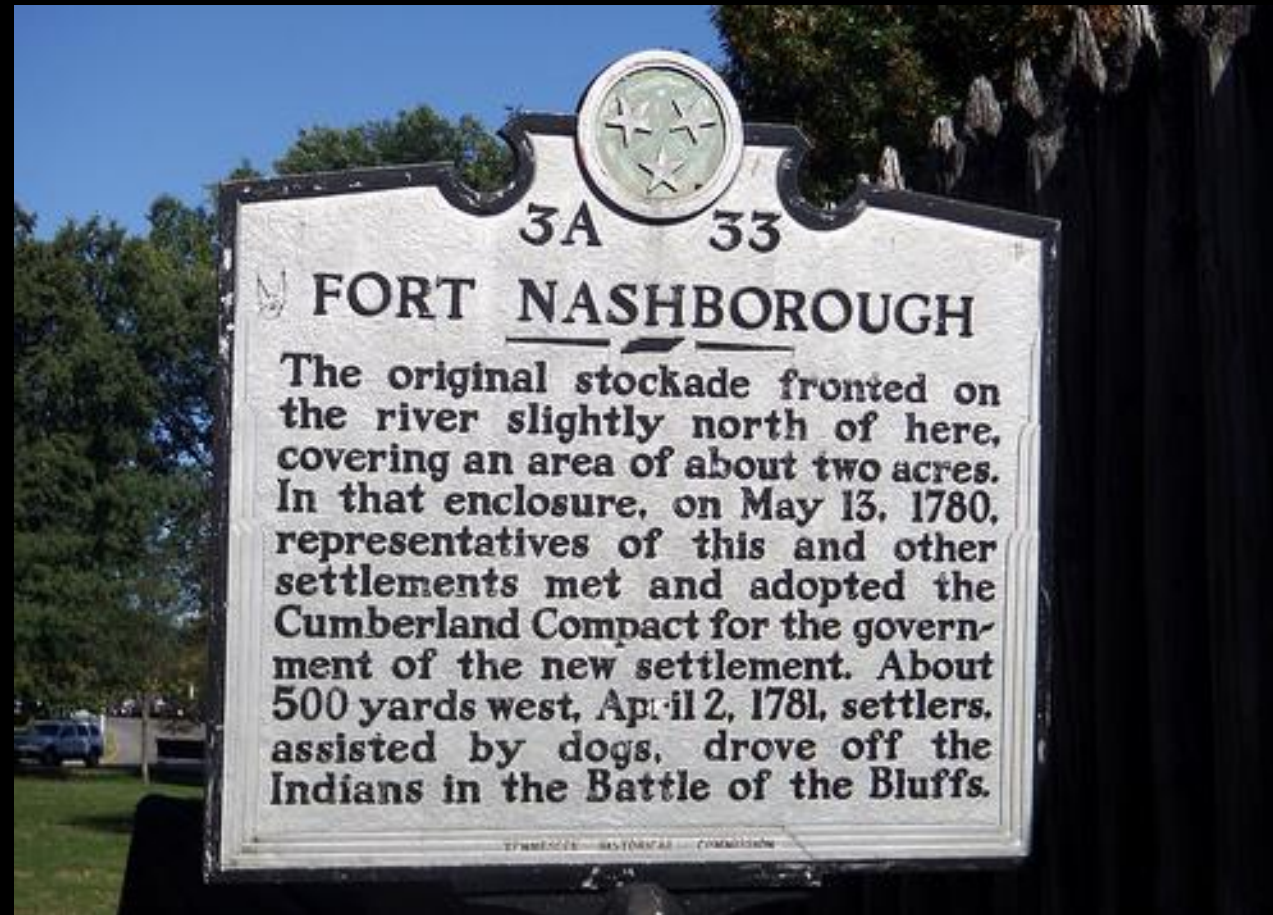
Chickamauga Warriors ambush, capture, and kill members of the Gower Party at Clover Bottom on the Stones River in 1780



The Gower Party Corn & Cotton Crop. Ambushed by a Chickamauga War Party in 1780 on the Banks of the Stones River in present day Donelson TN

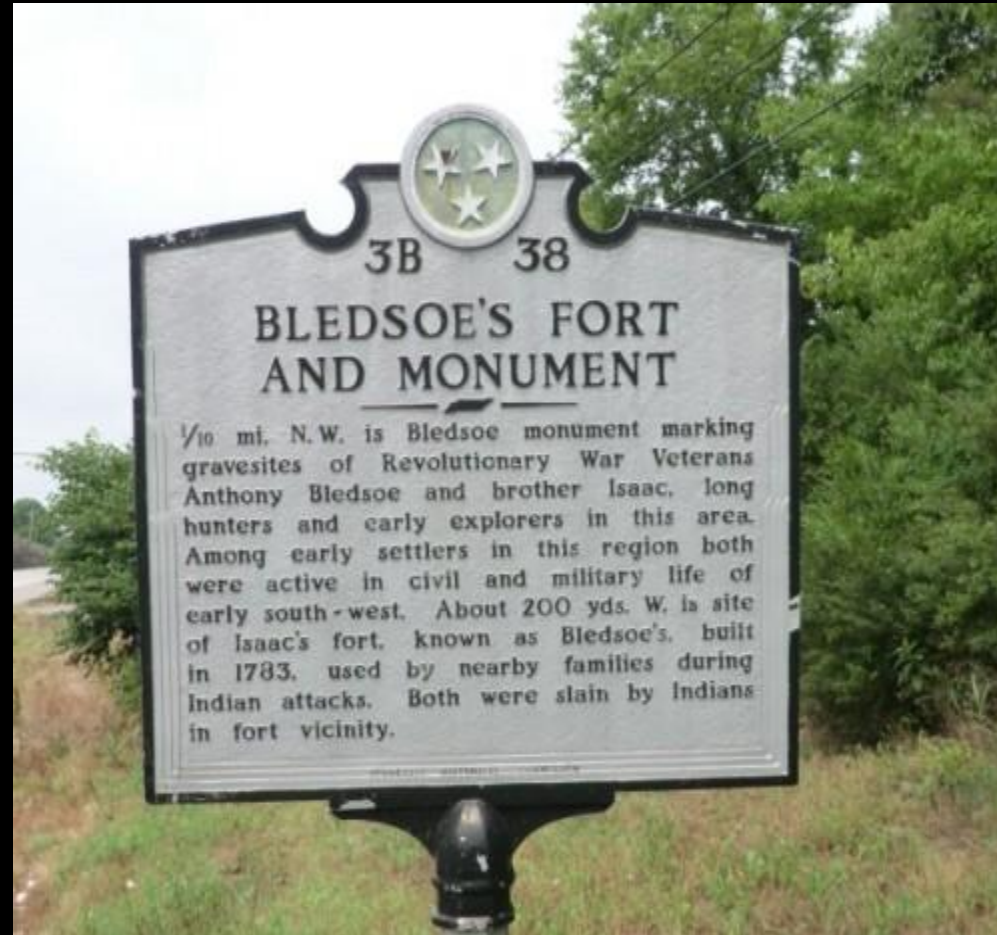


Fort Nashboro & the Battle of the Bluffs (1780)

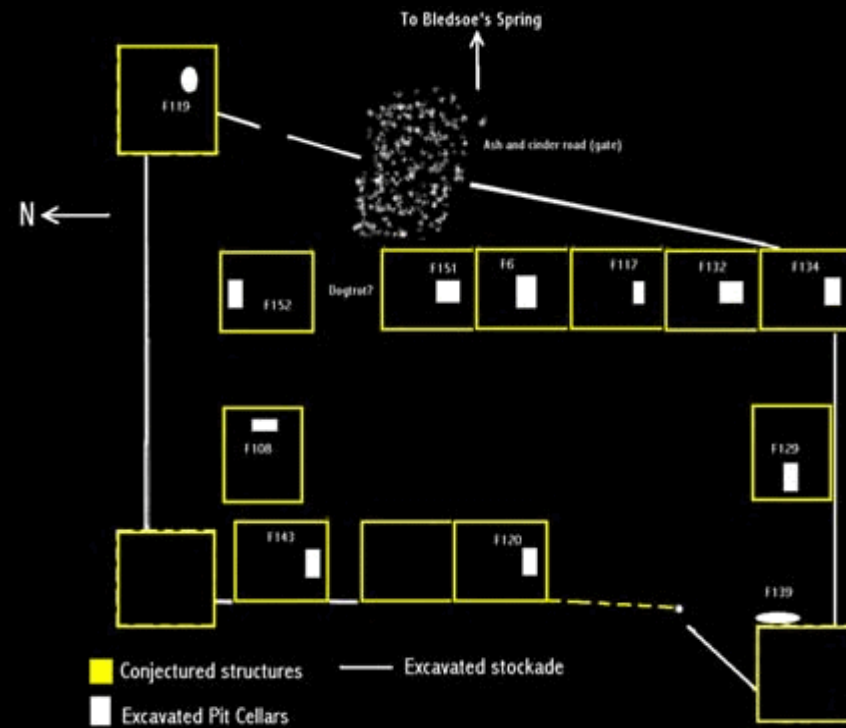


Bledsoe's Fort – Sumner County TN

Settler brother's Anthony & Isaac Bledsoe killed by Natives in 1783.



A Typical defensive fortification in late 18th century Middle Tennessee / Bledsoe's Fort - based on archaeological investigations of the site.



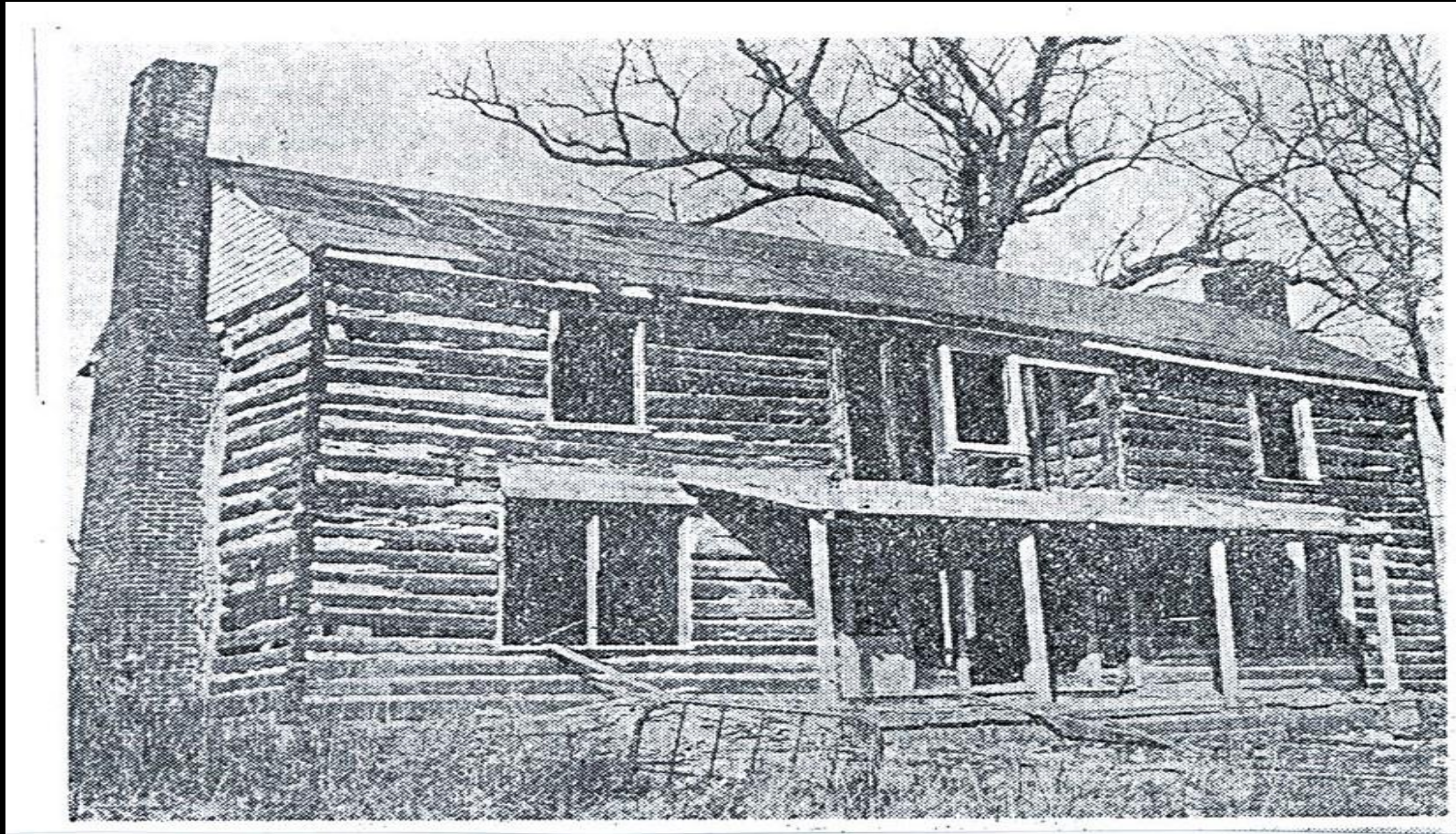
Buchanan's Station & the John Buchanan Cemetery
Massman Dr. & Elm Hill Pike, in Nashville TN
(1792)



George Thomas Ridley's Blockhouse Near
Buchanan's Station on Mill Creek in Nashville TN
(1780's to 1835)



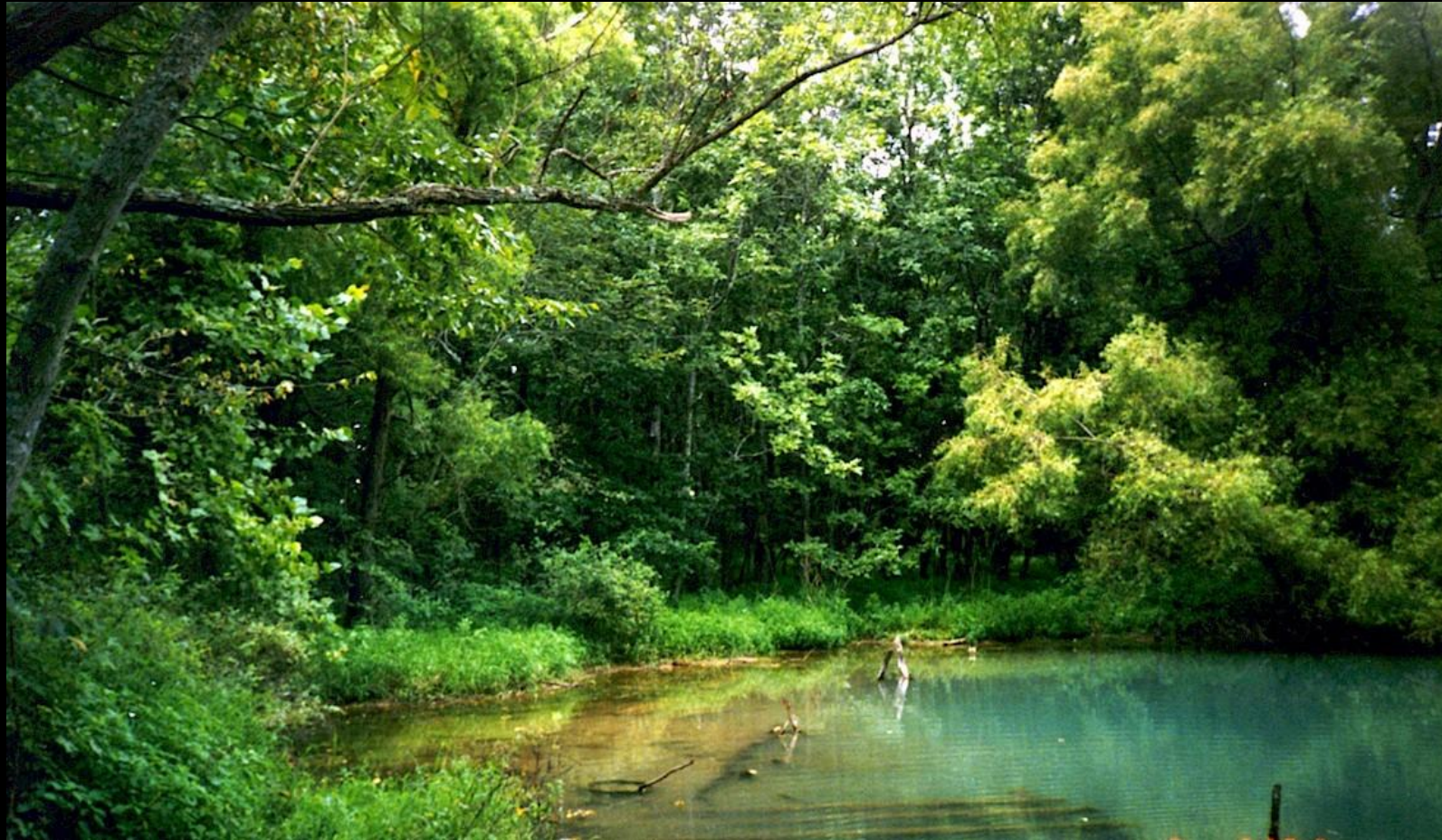
A 1907 photo of the James Robertson House on Richland Creek in West Nashville where in 1788, Robertson's son - Peyton Robertson, was captured and killed by the Chickamauga very near the Plantation house. Today the site is marked by a granite DAR marker at the Intersection near Stevenson Street and Robertson Road. The house was still standing as of 1967



Black Fox Camp Spring / Murfreesboro, TN (Cherokee Chief Inali, or Black Fox) 1794



Former Cherokee Nation Chief - Black Fox's Camp & Spring, Murfreesboro TN. Just off Manchester Highway



Sevier Station founded in 1790 by Valentine Sevier, the brother of TN Territorial Governor, John Sevier in what became Clarksville, TN.

Mrs. Naomi Sevier, became a widow after losing her husband Valentine Sevier in 1800, and 7 children and several grandchildren to the Chickamauga War Parties, returned to East Tennessee and survived to be over 100 years old.



Following Chief Dragging Canoes Death, a mixed blood Cherokee named John Watts, and the brother of Chief Oconostota, (below) - Doublehead, led the Chickamauga raids in Middle TN until 1794.



The Holston Road or Avery Trace, began as an ancient buffalo trail and Native American hunting path in Into Middle Tennessee. By 1787, the government decided to make improvements and clear it for wagon and stage travel from east Tennessee to what is today Middle Tennessee. Here you see a surviving section near Castalion Springs TN in Sumner County.



Neely's Bend in East Nashville / Indian Captivity (1780) The death of William Neely & the capture of his daughter Mary



Mary Neely Captured in 1780



The Chickasaw Treaty of 1783, at Nashville



The original 1783 Treaty Oak where the 1783 Treaty was negotiated and signed by Gen, James Robertson, and Chickasaw Chief - Piomingo



The West Park Community Center in West Nashville marks the immediate vicinity of the 1783 Treaty



Gen. James Robertson & Chief Piomingo



A beaded purse presented to James Robertson as a gift for his wife – Charlotte, by Chief Piomingo and beaded Moccasins worn by Robertson for Treaty signing ceremonies with the Chickasaw.
The artifacts are at the Tennessee State Museum

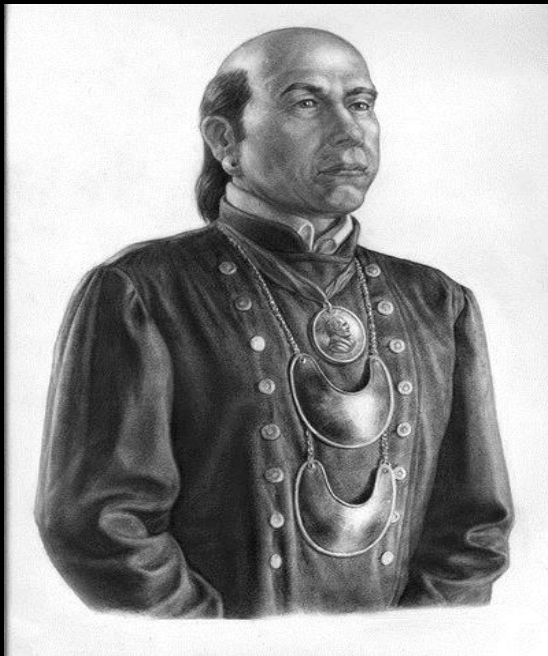


The circa 1823 Franklin TN Masonic Lodge. The site of the 1830 Chickasaw Treaty of Franklin

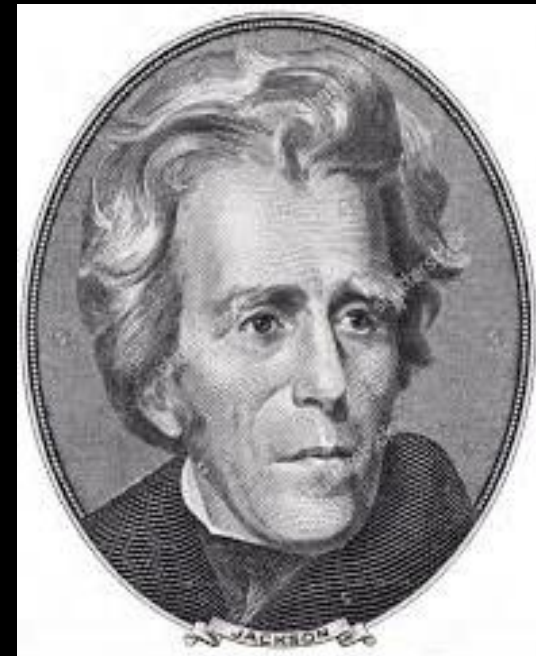


The 1830 Chickasaw Treaty of Franklin TN was the direct result of the passage of Jackson's Indian Removal Act in May of 1830. This was the first Treaty for the exchange of lands in the west between the U.S. and any Native American Tribe for the expressed purpose of relocating them to Indian Territory or modern day Oklahoma.

Chickasaw Chief, Levi Colbert



President Andrew Jackson



The 1830 Chickasaw land cession treaty signed at Franklin, TN

